

# *Translation Theory: Object of Research and Methods of Analysis*

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**Abstract** – The article describes in detail the basics of translation theory, the object of research, and the methods of analysis of translation theory. Opinions on the importance of translation among different peoples, the concept of translation, and its types are discussed. However, various examples of translation types are given.

**Keywords** – Translation Theory, Methods Of Translation Theory, Concept Of Translation, Scientific And Critical Study, Translation Practice.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Translation is a tool that serves the interests of friendship, brotherhood and cooperation between different peoples, as well as the expansion of economic, political, scientific, cultural and literary ties between them.

Translation as a concept represents:

- Scientific and practical process;
- Results of scientific-practical process (translation of works of great writers);
- Translation is a science, a subject.

Translation theory is a scientific and critical study of the views, opinions, observations, and colorful experiences associated with the broad living practice of translation, explaining the rules and principles of translation, their boundaries, and norms.

Translation should be an object of scientific and theoretical study. It should focus on the process of analysis and harmonization, what to focus on in the text, what information is needed, and what to focus on to achieve the goal. Translation is a complex process that involves linguistics, psychology, culture, the literary process, and other factors.

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

According to G.Salomov, the term "translation" is arabicized from the Persian word "tarzabon", which in Persian means "a beautiful speaker, a speaker, a Burro person".

In Arabic, the word is in the form of "translator", from which "translation" or "translation" is derived [Salomov, 1978, 98p].

In Uzbek, it is expressed by the terms "transfer", "return", "overthrow", "turn".

So, translation has synonyms in Uzbek:

Turn, overturn, twist, turn, pass.

The subject of translation theory is closely related to the native language on the basis of translation practice, translation works, translation processes, translation activities, translation history and their study, reflects and summarizes the rules, guidelines of translation [I. Gofurov, O. Mominov, M. Omonov 2012].

## III. ANALYSIS

Translation, as a type of speech, is translated from a linguistic point of view, that is, the process of translation means the translation of one wish into another language. This is the linguistic process of translation between two different languages.

Thus, "translation" can be considered as a kind of transformation. It follows that the subject of translation theory is the study of scientific views on interlinguistic transformations, that is, the process of translation, and its object is the existing translations.

When translating, 2 texts are used, one of which is created independently of the other, the source performs the function of the text, and the other is created on the basis of a single text through a series of operations, interlinguistic transformations. The first text is called the original text, while the second is called the translated text. The language in which the original text is written is called the source language. The language in which the original text is translated is called the target language.

In our country, the theory of translation as an independent philological science began to take shape mainly in the 50s of the XX century, but the practice of translation has a history of several thousand years. It should not be inferred from this that translation has evolved without theory for thousands of years. Our translators, who have translated many scientific, historical, political, religious, philosophical, and artistic books from Arabic, Persian, Hindi, Azerbaijani, Turkish, and Russian into their own languages, are known translators who have been accepted and followed for centuries, based on their beliefs and rules.

It is gratifying to note that since the beginning of this century in our country there have been attempts to move from indirect translation to direct translation. Today, our translators translate foreign texts directly into our native language and from our native language into a foreign language. Alisher Otaboev (James Joyce's "Evelyn"; Somerset Maugham's), Shahnoza Akbarova (John Lutz's "Room in the Basement"), Nurbek Abdullaev (Jack London's McDuffy's Price); Translation of poems by English poets by Dinara Sultanova; Hulkar Azam (Oshin), (translators of the Esmeralda series). This will allow Uzbek readers to get acquainted with the masterpieces of world literature, as well as material for analysis and research in the near future. We can hope to be able to prepare. The general theory of translation deals with the universals of translation, which is the basis for the study of all other theories in this field. It explains what translation is and how it works. Translation as a science has its own methods of analysis.

Today, according to L.S. Barkhudarov, translation studies have the following methods of analysis:

1. Comparative method (because in any case the translation is made on the basis of comparison of 2 languages).

2. Component method (semaphore analysis method).

3. Transformation method (the method of identifying the first language tools in the language, the ancient types, studying and analyzing the language tools derived from them (lexical, grammatical transformations)).

4. Statistical method.

5. Opposition method (method of contrast analysis).

In addition to these methods, there are other methods of translation, which are specific to translation studies. 1. Write short and concise information and translate it based on it; 2. Divide the original material into meaningful parts in the translation; 3. Translating text through lexical and grammatical transformations.

a) conversion through verbal transformations;

b) translation through written transformations;

c) translation through verbal and written transformations;

d) translation through written-oral transformations.

6. Translation by antonyms; 5. Translation by synonymous means; 6. Translation by translation; 7. Translation by translation transliteration; 8. Turn through the shield; 9. Conversion through compensation; 10. Translation by generalization; 11. Translation by concretization; 12. Conversion by shortening speech.

The French poet and translator Etienne Hole (1509-1546) said that a translator should follow the following five requirements or principles:

7. The author must know the content of the translated text, the purpose; 2. Must be fluent in the languages of the original text and the translated text; 3. Avoid literal translation; 4. Use of commonly used forms of speech in translation; 5. Choosing the right words in the translation, creating a text that matches the content of the original text.

The English scholar A. Taitler in his book "Principles of Translation" (1790) sets the following requirements: 1. The translation must fully convey the original idea; 2. The style and way of the translation must be consistent with the original; 3.

The translation should be as easy to read as the original. British researcher T. Savori lists the following 12 contradictory and contradictory principles:

1. The translation must convey the words of the original;

2. The translation must convey the original idea;

3. The translation must be read as the original;

4. The translation should be read as a translation;

5. The translation should reflect the style of the original;

6. The translation should reflect the translator's style;

7. The translation must be read as a work of the original age;

8. The translation should be read as a work of the translator's time;

9. Can be added or subtracted in translation;

10. Additions and omissions should not be allowed in the translation;

11. Translation of poems should be done in prose;
12. The translation of poems should be done in the form of poems. There are 4 main parts of translation studies: • introduction to translation studies • translation history • translation theory • translation criticism.

#### **IV. DISCUSSION**

The science of translation theory is distinct from comparative linguistics. It is mainly a semantic aspect, and all semantic questions are related to translation theory. Sociolinguistics (social linguistics), which studies the socialization of language and related languages, is also directly related to translation theory. The main goal of translation theory is to identify ways to translate several types of texts. It is a different rule of thumb in choosing the appropriate text for the text presented in translation theory principles provide information about the different views of scholars on translation. It seeks to provide information on general, natural, and individual topics of translation theory and culture. Translation theory introduces the basic principles and activities of translation schools. This improves translation skills. It allows you to learn a foreign language perfectly and to identify the differences and similarities between them when comparing the native language with a foreign language.

Translation studies, or in the words of V.N. Komissarov, "translatology" is an integral part of other disciplines. Comparative Linguistics, General Linguistics, Grammar, Lexicology, Stylistics, Phraseology, Textology, Typology, Comparative Typology, Sociolinguistics, Psycholinguistics, Dialectology, Variantology, Literary Studies, Cybernetics, Physiology, Informatics, History, Informatics,. Among them, comparative linguistics serves as a methodological basis for translation studies, because translation studies relies directly on the achievements of comparative linguistics in its research and analysis. The first translations were born in the caravan routes that humanity opened towards each other. There is a passion and need for language-to-language translations in folklore and folklore. The history of translation proves that the literature of different peoples is not isolated and limited, but, on the contrary, has always sought, approached, and developed under the influence of each other, from time immemorial to the present day. The first examples of translation have not been remembered by mankind. But it is not hard to imagine that they consisted of words like man, bread, father, mother, brother, sister, day, moon, sky, earth, road, horse, and their translations into other languages. We can also imagine that the translations from these words have been translated into folklore, using a little imagination. From the 12th century onwards, the works of Khorezmi, Fergani, Ibn Sino, Beruni, Farobi, Bashar Ibn Rushd (Averroes) began to be translated into Latin in Europe. New scientific discoveries brought a wave of inventions to Europe. The Baghdad Academy, its school of translation, and the new schools of translation in Toledo, Andalusia, Spain, have done much to translate many of his works into Latin, Spanish, Italian, and French.

#### **V. CONCLUSION**

Translation accelerates the process of interaction and interaction between the literatures of different peoples. Thanks to the translated works, they will enjoy the masterpieces of world literature. Translation, as a necessary tool for the development of languages, accelerates their development, increases and improves the vocabulary. Translation enriches a person's spiritual life, realizes the potential of the native language, enriches it. Translation sharpens the reader's mind and enriches it with new ideas and concepts. Translation serves to establish new attitudes and views in society. Translation has a positive effect on the culture and spirituality of different peoples. Translation is a factor in organizing and improving intercultural communication. Uzbek readers have been acquainted with the works of English-speaking authors since the 1930s. These works have been translated into Uzbek mainly through Russian, and unfortunately, due to the lack of real experts who can translate directly from English, the works of

authors created in English are still being translated into Uzbek through Russian. This leads to a doubling of the number of inevitable errors in the translation process.

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