

STRIKING A BALANCE IN ENSURING THE FUNCTIONALITY OF THE ORIGINAL IN THE TRANSLATION

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Annotation: *This work talks about maintaining a balance in ensuring the functionality of the original in the translation of Uzbek and foreign language artistic contexts.*

Keywords: *translator, number, movement, precisely, correctly understood, speech, practical effect, individual character, socio-linguistic factor.*

Equal potential is the balanced effect of the information in the text on the receptor, that is, the information reflected in the text affects the feelings of the receptor, evokes a certain emotional reaction, and so on.

The translator faces a number of difficulties in reflecting the balance potential of any text. For example, when translating the Uzbek language into a foreign language, let's take the phrases of our language, such as kindness, love, compassion, which enrich and complement each other with deep meaning. No matter how strange it may seem, the exact translation of these expressions into other languages is a difficult problem.

Especially in the translation of fiction, translators come across significant difficulties. In order to translate correctly to the receiver, translators are required to make appropriate changes in the balance between the original text and the translated text. Balance is important in translation, and its dictionary meaning when translated from the Greek word "pragma" means work, action. The term "equilibrium" was coined in the late 1930s by Ch. It was introduced by U. Morris as a branch of semiotics. Ch. Morris divided semiotics into three.

1. Semantics - studies the relationship of symbols to objects;
2. Syntax - relationship between symbols
3. Equilibrium is a section that checks the attitude of the speaker to the signs of the language. Although these three fields are placed side by side in the initial comments, Morris later notes that the concept of "equilibrium" is much broader than the other two fields - syntax and semantics.

Balance is a branch of linguistics that studies the movement of language signs in speech. Linguistic balance does not have a specific form. It includes a set of issues related to the speaker and the listener, their interaction in the speech process.

There are different views in science about the relationship of balance to linguistics. Some linguists, such as V. Dressler, write that "Balance is not related to linguistics" [37, 18-19b]. But there are few scientists who completely break the balance from linguistics. Most of them consider balance to be a stream of linguistics, a school of direction - specialized in the study and description of a particular aspect of language and speech processes. Scientists who interpret balance as a field of linguistics also ask "what is balance?" What is the source of his research? What aspects of speech activity will he learn?" they answer the questions differently. Some linguists consider balance to be a science that studies the use of linguistic tools, depending on the relationships in the text, while others understand it as methods of using linguistic tools to achieve the intended goal. In addition, there is also a semantic informational interpretation of balance, in which it is estimated that the source of the research of balance is the practical result of the intervention process, its goal and its practical effect. In any case, according to all three interpretations listed above, balance is seen as inextricably linked with the speech process and is directly related to the science of linguistics.

A branch of balanced linguistics, more precisely, a branch of science that studies the use of speech units in the speech process with other non-linguistic means, its effectiveness. The balanced attitude of the Receptor to the text is manifested not only depending on the balance of the text, but also the identity of the Receptor, his personal characteristics, knowledge, previous experience, mental state and other characteristics.

At the first stage of the translation process, the translator acts as the Receptor of the original and tries to obtain the information contained in the text as completely as possible. A translator, like any receptor of the original, develops a personal attitude towards the information provided. But the translator must try to ensure that such a personal relationship does not undermine the accuracy of the translation. In this sense, the translator should be neutral in terms of balance.

The use of socio-linguistic factors such as regional-dialect, social-dialect specific and changed speech used by speakers also plays an important role in ensuring balance adequacy. At the first stage of the translation process, the translator acts as the Receptor of the original and tries to obtain the information contained in the text as completely as possible. For this, translator must have the background knowledge that native speakers have, such as, the history, culture, literature, customs, and modern way of life of the people who speak the native language.

Only words specific to that nation must be aware of the realities. A translator, like any receptor of the original, develops a personal attitude towards the information provided. However, the translator must try to ensure

that such a personal relationship does not undermine the accuracy of the translation. In this sense, the translator should be neutral in terms of balance. The use of socio-linguistic factors such as regional-dialect, social-dialect specific and changed speech used by speakers also plays an important role in ensuring balance adequacy.

Elements specific to regional dialects in the original text are not given in the translation. On the other hand, dialectal forms can be used in the text, and mainly in the literary text, to show the linguistic characteristics of a certain individual character. In such cases, the translator tries to convey the meaning using the vocabulary of the target language.

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