

ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF THEORY AND TRANSLATION.

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Abstract. *This article talks about actual problems of theory and translation and their solutions.*

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The science of translation studies covers a wide range of fields, and each field has its own translation characteristics and differences. In the Uzbek literature of the period of independence, along with all types and genres, growth and changes are clearly visible in the practice of artistic translation. It is especially gratifying that a translation from the original language is being followed. In this regard, the fact that young people are testing their talent and boldly translating the samples of the literature of the Eastern and Western nations directly into our native language gives us great hope. Until the 20th century, the word "translation" was used only for translation of historical, philosophical, literary and artistic works. In relation to the interpreter, the term "tilmoch" is used in Turkic peoples, "dolmetechen" in German, and "interpreter" in English and French. The ideas expressed in the theory of translation have acquired a general meaning in this regard. The first studies devoted to the theory of translation began to appear in the 20-30s of the last century.

Nowadays, translation practice is based on science. Of course, in the creative process, the role of the institution is not without praise. Science paves the way for a complete and reliable translation. It is a type of translation criticism that is becoming a component of translation studies, but has not yet fully manifested itself. This science is closely related and closely cooperates with linguistics, grammar, stylistics, semantics, and Belgian studies. Nowadays, despite the development of the translation direction, there are very few studies that will promote its development. And this is one of the reasons that causes laziness in direct translation criticism. For the development and training of translators, there is a lack of scientific-theoretical textbooks, training manuals and various dictionaries directly related to the field. Currently used textbooks do not cover all aspects of translation studies. For this reason, the development of critical thoughts about this direction becomes one of the most intense aspects of the literary process.

Actual problems of theory and translation are one of the great problems facing translators and researchers in the field of modern translation. For researchers in this field, translation takes many forms: translation from one language to another, oral and written translation, technical translation, legal translation, literary translation, and

more. Accordingly, translation and translation studies can be divided into different departments. These issues reflect current trends, changes and developments in the field of translation and may include:

1. **Cultural adaptation:** the need to transfer cultural nuances, idiomatic expressions and references from one language to another. Understanding the cultural context of the source text is a prerequisite for accurate translation.

2. **Ethical translation:** ethical considerations play an important role in translation practice. That is, in these cases, translators may face problems such as confidentiality, accuracy, objectivity, or working with conflicting content.

3. **Technology and Translation:** Advances in technology, particularly machine translation and translation memory software, have revolutionized the translation industry. These tools are an opportunity to improve efficiency and speed, but we can raise some questions about the impact on translation quality and the role of human translators in the digital age.

4. **Multimodal translation:** With the proliferation of multimedia content, translators are forced to work with different methods such as audiovisual materials, websites, and software interfaces. Multimodal translation presents some challenges in adapting content across different media while maintaining the intended meaning and style.

5. **Globalization and Localization:** Due to the tension between global communication and the need to localize content, translators face some challenges. Balancing cultural and linguistic identity with the demands of a global audience requires the ability to target and adapt content.

6. **Inclusive Language and Presentation:** Translators are increasingly focusing on language and presentation to promote inclusivity and diversity.

As a result of laxity in translation criticism, many translated works from foreign languages are not getting their due. When they are published as a book, sometimes it is not even indicated from which language it was translated. From this it can be concluded that most translated works are based on his translation into Russian. The editor of the publishing house does not edit the translation of the work in comparison with the original or the Russian version. Reading the translation of some examples of world literature, you will see neither the style nor the skill of the famous writer. Such translated works should be analyzed and evaluated in time. Otherwise, the number of those who turn translation into a profession will continue to expand.

This is the reason why we are passionately talking about the need for scientific studies and manuals on the theory and criticism of translation - the current state of translation criticism does not meet the demand. Through whose hands are the translated works presented by newspapers, magazines and editorial offices reaching the reader: do the editors who prepare them for publication know the foreign language in which the work is written or do they rely only on their trust in the translator? Are there editors in

literary and artistic publications and publishing houses who prepare the translation of the works that are printed from the English (German, French) language, comparing them to the original? The fact that the number of translated works that have not been touched by the pen of a qualified editor and have been turned around is increasing.

Understanding and addressing these pressing issues in translation theory and practice is essential for translators to remain relevant, competent, and responsive to the changing demands of the profession. This requires constant learning, adaptation, and engagement with the dynamic landscape of translation in an evolving era. Addressing these challenges requires a deep understanding of language, culture, technology, ethics and professional standards, as well as a commitment to continuous learning and improvement of translation practice.

In the process of translating a work, the translator is required to be not only a linguist, but also a literary and ethnologist. Because without a deep knowledge of the culture and associative thinking of a particular people, without a good mastery of the language, the translator cannot choose the tools of the artistic language correctly, without feeling the poetic aspects of the language, and as a result, the translation will not be correct and effective. At the same time, it is necessary to deeply study the entire culture and way of life of the country you are translating. Because written literature is mainly written depending on the way of life of that people. It is necessary that the translator's whole mind is in knowing and searching. Its main goal is to bring cultural phenomena closer together and make them understandable through the medium of translation. It is a good thing that the number of translators is increasing now, but we need to think about the quality of translations. In order to prepare translators according to the requirements of the times, it is necessary to create not only an excellent textbook on the theory and practice of translation, but also training manuals suitable for artistic, scientific and technical, office work style, bilingual, trilingual and multilingual dictionaries. will be done. While many English-Uzbek, German-Uzbek, French-Uzbek dictionaries published so far have useful aspects, it should be said that these dictionaries still do not meet the needs of translators. Now there is a need for large annotated thesauruses and encyclopedias, and it is even necessary to think about the preparation of an annotated dictionary on the theory and practice of translation. After all, the development of these facilities can be the reason for the increase in the number of high-quality and high-quality biographies in recent years. To sum up, solving the above-mentioned problems and trying to develop this area can be a reason for all-round benefits. The development of international cooperation in the field of translation and the introduction of works from various other languages to young people will lead to their worldview, deep and consistent thinking.

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