

## TRANSLATION THEORY: OBJECT OF RESEARCH AND METHODS OF ANALYSIS

**Khayriddinova Munisa Nizomiddin Kizi**

*Uzbekistan State World languages University, Student mail: xamunisaa@gmail.com*

**Doliev Temur Kholbuta Ugli**

*Hochschule Anhalt, Master E-mail: dolievtemur@gmail.com*

**Khayriddinova Maftuna Nizomiddin Kizi**

*Asia international university, Student E-mail: khayriddinovamaftuna@gmail.com*

**Annotation:** *Translation as a type of speech is interpreted from a linguistic point of view, that is, the translation process means the translation of one language into another. This is a linguistic process of translation between two different languages. Thus, "translation" can be considered a kind of transformation. It follows that the subject of translation theory is the study of interlingual transformations, that is, the scientific views on the translation process, and its object is existing translations. In translation, 2 texts are used, one of which is composed independently of the other, acts as the source text, and the second is created on the basis of one text through a series of operations, interlingual transformations. The first text is called the original text, and the second is the translated text. The language in which the original text is written is called the source language. The language into which the original text is translated is called the target language.*

**Abstract:** *According to G.Salomov, the term "translation" is Arabicized from the Persian word "tarzabon", which in Persian means "a beautiful speaker, speaker, a person of great talent". In Arabic, this word is in the form of "tarjimon", from which "tarjima" or "tarjima" is derived [Salomov, 1978, 98b]. In Uzbek, it is expressed by the terms "move", "return", "ag'darish", "burilish". Therefore, translation has synonyms in Uzbek: Burilish, ag'darish, burish, burish, ghutish. The subject of translation theory is closely related to translation practice, translation work, translation processes, translation activity, translation history and, based on their study, the native language, and reflects and generalizes the rules and guidelines of translation [I. G'ofurov, O. Muminov, M. Omonov 2012].*

In our country, translation theory as an independent philological discipline began to take shape mainly in the 50s of the 20th century, but translation practice has a history of several thousand years. We should not conclude from this that translation has been developing 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 well-known translators who have been accepted and practiced for centuries. based on their beliefs and rules.

It is gratifying that in our country, since the beginning of this century, 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.

Translation Theory is the study of the principles, methods, and challenges involved in translating text or speech from one language to another. It encompasses both the theoretical and practical aspects of translation, aiming to understand how meaning, style, and cultural context can be preserved or adapted during the process.

Key Aspects of Translation Theory:

1. Equivalence:

○ A central concept in translation theory, it refers to the degree to which the translated text conveys the same meaning as the original text. Types of equivalence include:

- Formal equivalence: Focuses on the structure and wording of the original text.
- Dynamic equivalence: Emphasizes the naturalness and readability of the translation.

2. Cultural Context:

○ Translation must consider cultural nuances, idiomatic expressions, and societal norms to ensure the target audience understands the message.

3. Translation Methods:

○ Literal translation: Translating word-for-word, preserving the original structure.

○ Free translation: Adapting the content to make it more accessible and natural in the target language.

○ Transcreation: Modifying the content to suit the cultural and emotional tone of the target audience.

4. Theories of Translation:

- Linguistic Theories: Focus on grammar, syntax, and semantics.
- Functionalist Theories: Emphasize the purpose (skopos) of the translation.
- Hermeneutic Theories: Explore the interpretation and meaning of the text.

5. Challenges in Translation:

○ Handling untranslatable words or concepts.

○ Balancing fidelity to the source text with fluency in the target language.

○ Maintaining tone, humor, or poetic elements. Translation is crucial in literature, legal documents, technical writing, medical texts, and more. Specialized fields often require translators to have domain-specific knowledge.

By understanding translation theory, translators can make informed decisions that enhance the accuracy, effectiveness, and cultural relevance of their work.

#### LIST OF REFERENCES USED:

1. "Translation Studies" by Susan Bassnett
2. "The Translator's Invisibility: A History of Translation" by Lawrence Venuti
3. "After Babel: Aspects of Language and Translation" by George Steiner