

TRANSLATION IS AN URGENT TASK OF LINGUISTICS.

Annotation: *Translation is a powerful weapon that serves the interests of friendship, brotherhood and cooperation between peoples, the expansion of economic, political, scientific, cultural and literary ties between them.*

Key words: *linguistic tools, spoken text, scientific and cultural, friendship, brotherhood.*

Аннотация: *Перевод - мощное оружие, которое служит интересам дружбы, братства и сотрудничества между народами, расширению экономических, политических, научных, культурных и литературных связей между ними.*

Ключевые слова: *лингвистические средства, устный текст, наука и культура, дружба, братство.*

Introduction

After the independence of our republic, the role of foreign languages has grown unprecedentedly. The reason for this was the development of cultural and economic ties of our republic with foreign countries or, in a word, its appearance in the world. Today, the teaching of foreign languages to our people, especially young people, has risen to the level of state importance. In this regard, President Islam Karimov said: "Currently, great importance is attached in our country to the study and teaching of foreign languages. This, of course, is not in vain. There is no need to underestimate the importance of perfect knowledge of foreign languages for our country, which today is striving to take its rightful place in the world community, for our people, who are building their great future in cooperation with our foreign partners.

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

Translation accelerates the process of interaction and interaction of literatures of different peoples.

Translation enriches a person's spiritual life, realizes the potential of the native language and polishes it.

Thanks to translation, new ideological directions, new plots and genres are formed as a product of the connections between national literatures.

Translation is the art of recreating and reinterpreting the original.

Translation, which is a complex form of human activity, is a creative process of re-creating a spoken text created in one language on the basis of another language, while preserving its unity of form and content. The spoken text created by means of the language belonging to the original is replaced by such an expression, that is, the text, which is formed on the basis of the laws of the language of translation. In this way, the semantic and methodological adequacy of the texts of the original and translated languages is created.

Linguistic translation is divided into different types, and the translation of fiction occupies a special place among them. The nature of the text being translated determines the specific place of the literary translation. Samples of fiction differ from other verbal expressions in that they are dominated by artistic-aesthetic and poetic aspects. The main task of this type of work is to achieve a certain aesthetic impression, to create an artistic image. It is this aesthetic direction that distinguishes artistic speech from other speech activities in which the task of disseminating information prevails. Translated texts can be divided into "artistic" and "non-artistic" (informational) depending on the task.

The purpose of translation is to recreate the text created with the help of foreign linguistic tools on the basis of the material of the native language. First of all, the translator must fully understand the original, and then re-express it fluently in his own language.

In order to fully comprehend the artistic and aesthetic reality created by the artist, the translator must have a broad observation, a correct understanding

of the semantic and methodological-aesthetic aspects of the linguistic means in the work of art, as well as the main idea, its intentions and goals. In addition to the description of events, it is necessary to fully imagine the reality behind the text, in a word, not only linguistic but also non-linguistic factors. As a result, the translation must be such that the original gives its reader the same artistic and aesthetic pleasure, and its translation must leave the same impression on the reader who cannot read the work in the original.

The reader considers the work, which is not interesting in translation, to be written by the author at a low level, that is, the raw translation distracts the reader's imagination.

The task of translation is to recreate the unity of form and content of the original using the means of the native language, carefully mastering the similarities and differences between the lexical, grammatical and stylistic phenomena of the original and translated languages. Failure to do so will result in a violation of accuracy, completeness, and norms of expression in the translation.

If the author is required to accurately reflect the reality in the original, the translator is required to interpret the original accurately.

The translator will have to look for alternative means of expression in the language of translation in order to perfectly express the unity of form and content of the original. This process requires choosing the most appropriate of a number of options for expressing the content of the original in another language.

Solving translation problems requires a thorough philological knowledge and appropriate theoretical training from the translator. The translator derives his theoretical knowledge from the theory of translation, which arises out of necessity on the basis of the analysis of translation practice and operates on a large scale.

The task of translation theory is to observe the relative laws between the original and the translation, to generalize the conclusions drawn from specific translation

phenomena on the basis of scientific evidence, thereby influencing the practice of translation and helping to improve its quality.

Translation practice derives the necessary template, rule, evidence, and proofs from translation theory in solving specific translation problems by finding optimal means of expression.

The subject of translation theory is to search for the form and possibilities of the original by comparing linguistic and methodological phenomena, and on this basis to identify theoretical generalizations that lead to a qualitative change in the practice of translation.

The linguistic-methodological comparative study of the phenomena of the original and translated languages gives the translator ample opportunity to determine the general laws of similarities and differences between these languages. Assimilation of existing laws allows an objective assessment of the place of linguistic means in certain textual situations, taking into account the emotional-affective and figurative features that are manifested not only in languages but also in the speech process. Such an approach ultimately reveals ways to create translations that are pragmatically appropriate to the original, communicatively of equal value.

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