



**Introductory parts of the sentences in non related languages and their translational problems**

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**Annotation:** This scientific article mainly presents the problems in translation and information on the history of translation.

**Keywords:** translation, philosophical translation, interpret, world literature, scientifically based translations.

Until the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the word “translation” was used only in relation to the turning of historical, philosophical, literary and artistic works. In relation to the oral translator, the terms “tilmoch” were used in the Turkic peoples, “dolmetechen” in German, and “interpret” in English and French. The opinions expressed about the theory of translation also acquired a common meaning in this way.

The first studies devoted to the theory of translation began to occur in the 20-30s of the last century. In the books Amos, Postget, Finkel, Alekseev published during this period, and in the Treatise Of Sanjar Siddiq “the art of translation of literature” (1936), we find theses in which the theory of translation is recognized as a science. In the 50s, after the publication of articles by the famous translator Ivan Kashkin and linguist Reformatsky on the theory of translation, discussions began in this area. Professor Reformatsky had come up with the idea that “although the practice of translation serves for all Sciences, the theory of translation cannot be an independent science, but only a branch of linguistics.” After that, a number of studies, articles were published that approved and criticized them. 1953 the International Association of translators (FIT) was founded. Since 1955, his body began to publish the magazine “Babel” (Babel).

Later, the research of World Scientists on the problems of translation theory and translation criticism was printed one after another. This determined the development of scientific research by scientists. By the 70<sup>s</sup> of the last century, an independent science was formed in the science of World philology, which was called Translation Studies.

In the development of translation Science in Uzbekistan, the service of such scientists as Jumaniyoz Sharipov, Ninel Vladimirova, Giybulla Salomov, Najmiddin Komilov, Gudrat Musaev was great. To date, the Uzbek School of translation has been recognized in the science of World Translation Studies.

Over the past twenty-two years after Uzbekistan gained its independence, as in all areas of artistic creation, there have been changes and updates in the theory and practice of translation. - At the initiative of our president, the magazine “world literature” (1997) was founded and started its activities in minbar of translation and translation specialists. Under the leadership of the outstanding literary scientist and translator Azad Sharafiddinov, the most famous works of world literature were translated and printed in Uzbek. Most importantly, the editorial office of the magazine gave a wide way from the original to the practice of translation. At the moment, the publication of meaningful articles and conversations on translation theory and criticism in the Journal” World Literature ” appeals to the people of creativity and science.



The training of good translators, specialists whose translation gives an in-depth analysis of Works has both theoretical and practical sides. Large-scale work is being carried out in our country in this regard. Great importance is attached to the training of translator personnel at the translation Faculty of Uzbek State University of World Languages, The Master's degree of Translation Department of the Faculty of foreign Philology of the National University of Uzbekistan and the Samarkand Institute of foreign languages. The scientific and theoretical side of the preparation of translators directly dictates textbooks, teaching aids and various dictionaries related to the field. Unfortunately, there is still no textbook on the theory of translation that fits the spirit of the Times, meets the demand of today. So far, not all aspects of translation studies have been covered in the tutorials being used. Recognizing the merit of our scientists who are active in the creation of educational literature on the theory of translation, it should be noted that at the same time there are very few studies that will give a scientific basis for translation criticism, which will give impetus to its development. And this is one of the reasons that directly causes lethargy in the criticism of translation. However, today, when the field of translation is developing in full swing, the criticism of translation is active in all respects, becoming one of the most intense aspects of the current, literary process.

As a result of the slowness in translation criticism, many translation works that are turning from foreign languages today do not receive their assessment. When printing in the form of a book, it is sometimes not indicated even from which language it is translated. From this one can come to the opinion that most translations are based on the works on its translation into Russian. The translation of the work by the editor of the publishing house is not edited by analogy with either the original or the Russian version. Reading the translation of some examples of world literature, you will see neither the style nor the skills of the famous writer. Such translation works should be analyzed in a timely manner and receive an appropriate assessment. Otherwise, the ranks of those who have turned translation into poverty will continue to expand.

That is why we are talking with enthusiasm that scientific research and manuals on translation theory and criticism are needed - the current situation of translation criticism is not in demand. Newspapers and magazines, editorial offices provide translation of works by the hands of those who reach the reader: do the editors who prepared them for publication know a foreign language in which that work was written, or are they based only on their trust in the translator? Translated from English (German, French), the editors who prepare the translation of the printed works for publication by analogy with the original are in literary and artistic publications, publishing houses? It is certainly alarming that the pen of a qualified editor has not touched, how he turned, the number of translation works coming out in this is growing.

Another issue. Translation works printed in newspapers and magazines, publishing houses, books do not provide any information on where, when, in what language this work was carried out on the basis of the book of a foreign writer or poet. It is impossible to justify non-compliance with this simple requirement of the culture of publication. Because of this, the work of a foreign writer can have several printed, filled, abbreviated, processed editions of various levels.

**A quarter of a century ago, I could not believe that in the coming years it was possible to switch from foreign languages to direct translation. Look, today we have reached such days. Many works translated from foreign languages can be seen in our bookstores. I look at them in three categories. The first, though somewhat different from the original, is a readable, artistic**



preserved intermediary language made through translation works. The latter, referred to by the label "direct translation", is, in fact, a translation made through the intermediary language of works. The third is translated works, which are really turned from the original. At this point, I'm a little bit inclined to add the word "artistic" to the beginning of the third series of works on this list. The reason is that I have not yet caught my eye on works worthy of being recognized as "artistic" translation directly in the translation industry. But "direct translations" are being pressed one after another. As long as this work has been started, it is necessary to combine the strength and efforts of translation scientists, who are trained translators and specialists of higher educational institutions and the "schools of young translators" established under them and are truly passionate in this field. Then it will be possible to achieve significant success.

Of course, in order to improve the practice of direct literary translation, as Abduzohur said, first of all, it is necessary to update textbooks and manuals related to this area. For this, perhaps, it will be necessary to establish a methodological Council of translation scientists, which will be able to read and recommend before publishing manuals on this area. The reason would be the work that would be expedient for the development of the educational system if errors and omissions were indicated by giving the pre-publication review, rather than criticizing the published manual in exchange for hard work and funds after publication.

To prepare translators of the level of demand of the time, it is required to create not only an excellent textbook on the theory and practice of translation, but also teaching aids, two -, three- and multilingual dictionaries, corresponding to the artistic, scientific and technical, office work style. So far, it is worth saying that the published English-Uzbek, German-Uzbek, French-Uzbek dictionaries do not underestimate the useful aspects, since these dictionaries do not yet satisfy the demand of translators. Now a large explanatory synonymous and encyclopedic dictionaries are needed, it is even necessary to think over the preparation of an Explanatory Dictionary on the practice of translation theory. Because many issues related to the theory and practice of translation have not been resolved clearly enough. In particular, it is not well studied why and in what case it occurs to change or replace the order of words in translation, add or drop words, and call them all transformation (lexical, grammatical and stylistic) in translation with a common name.

The translation is known to be "twin" with comparative linguistics. However, without independent scientific research of grammatical, lexical and stylistic problems of translation, one cannot but study its relationship with pragmatics, cognitive linguistics, psycholinguistics and semiotics. According to the famous linguist, translator Roman Jakobson, there are three types of ability to give a character in one language with a character in another: the first is to translate a character in the language of the work being translated using another character or give it a different name; the second is the translation of semiotic characters from one language to another; the third is the inter-semiotic Inter-systemic translation: the ability to give language characters with music, dance, cinema, painting. We are still far from studying such translation problems. A deeper study of studies on translation studies abroad is very useful for future translators.

The books of famous scientists John Ketford or Yudzhin Nayda dedicated to the theory of translation have not yet lost their scientific significance. It is necessary to teach students to analyze such works in seminar classes, without in-depth study of the theory of translation translation \it is superfluous to talk about the analysis of the work.

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It is gratifying that there are more translators now, but we need to think about the quality of the translations being carried out. Translation books are being printed not only in Tashkent, but also in the regions. But who is reading and editing these translations, who is guaranteed that the translation will be in demand? These translations turned not only from Russian, but also from other foreign languages. There are master translators who can brilliantly translate from Russian into Uzbek. Sometimes they also give a review of translations from the English language, and even dissertations, which should now be refrained from such work. What can a person who does not know the language of the translated work say about him?! In any case, a work overturned from one language is useful if it is considered by a specialist who knows the same language. A specialist, a translator, did not give a review translation should not rush to publish the work.

Already, since the most important feature of fiction is nationality, it means that the preservation of nationality in literary translation, in other words, its re-creation, is the main indicator, the main factor in the success of translation.

#### Used literature:

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