

## TRANSLATION AS A SPECIAL TYPE OF SOCIAL COMMUNICATION

*Muborakxon Tuychiyeva Bahodir qizi*  
*Student of SamSIFL*

**Annotation.** This article informs about the features and communication skills of translator. Translation by means of another language must build a speech structure that would have the same emotional and psychological impact on the recipient as the original speech structure, that is, would convey the same information and cause the same reaction, no matter by what means.

**Key words:** communication, quality of translation, language, impression, descriptive method, interlingual, skills

Any text is capable of producing a certain communicative effect on the recipient of information, in other words, carrying out a pragmatic impact, which is the most important part of any communication, including interlingual.

At the beginning of the communication process is the Source of Information. The Source owns a language code, with the help of which it transmits information perceived by the Receptor. The Receptor has the same code at its disposal. The course of communication is influenced by two more factors: the situation in which the utterance is generated, as well as the previous linguistic and real optics of the Source and Receptor.

Translation is a special type of communication, the need for which appears when semantic information and structural information do not fulfill their transformative functions. The language that the Source speaks is called the source language, and the generated text serves as the original to be translated. This process is carried out by a translator, who simultaneously perceives the original text as a Receptor. Thus, the translator is at the end of the communication process in the FL and at the beginning of this process in the target language.

During the translation process, various problems arise, the most important of which are the problem of translatability and the problem of invariance in translation.

The problem of translatability is one of the oldest theoretical problems of translation. The content of the translation text must be equivalent to the content of the text in the original language. As a result of the translation process, texts are created that are a full replacement of the source text in another language. But even the most “adequate” translation does not provide an exhaustive transmission of all elements of the meaning of the original. In this case, we should talk about the pragmatic value of translation. If there is sufficient pragmatic value, a translation can be considered adequate even with significant deviations from the communicative equivalence of the

original. The communicative translation scheme indicates the insignificance of information losses associated with the divergence of meanings of parallel units of different languages. These losses do not interfere with the communication process, provided that a sufficient part of the transmitted information is accepted by the Receptor. The receptor receives information using given situations, its experience, knowledge, etc.

The communicative scheme of translation activity allows us to determine the main directions of research.

The first area consists of research into the very essence of translation activity, when the types of semantic relationships between texts in two languages are considered. It covers both the semantic functions of individual elements and the reflection in the text of the influence of various factors of a situational and cultural-historical nature.

In the second area of translation studies, the object of study is the act of translation itself. Here we study the text units that the translator operates and the types of transformations of these units during translation. The conditions for carrying out the translation process, the nature of the participants in this process, etc. are also considered.

The third direction of translation research studies the system of relations between units of two specific languages when translating a text from one of these languages to another. Here you can formulate generalizations about the patterns of translation of individual words, phrases or structures.

These main theoretical areas of translation research are also associated with a number of applied translation problems related to the translator himself, to the problem of the relationship between translation and other speech actions, and in connection with this, the question of the place of translation in the system of teaching foreign languages.

Many scientists and translators consider the translation process itself as a linguistic act of communication, relying on various types of interlingual correspondences. When translating, we are dealing not with language in general, but with specific speech works. Speech is the same linguistic entity as the language system, and can also be a full-fledged object of linguistic research. In any act of speech, communication takes place between the Source of the message and its Receptor. Moreover, each message exists, as it were, in two forms, which are not completely identical: the message transmitted by the sender, and the message perceived by the recipient. Moreover, we are dealing not just with speech works, but with the activity of transforming a speech work from one language to another, while maintaining the content plan. In this case, interlingual (bilingual) communication will take place, which is immediate.

If the categories of thinking are universal, then the representational schemes of speakers of different languages should be similar, the linguistic implementation is different and depends on the capabilities of a particular language.

But conveying meaning is not the only task of the translator. Every piece of speech has some emotional impact on the recipient. Translation by means of another language must build a speech structure that would have the same emotional and psychological impact on the recipient as the original speech structure, that is, would convey the same information and cause the same reaction, no matter by what means. The translation must convey the same information and have the same impact, and the speech structure through which they are expressed undergoes some changes. This is explained by the fact that any utterance, in addition to semantic and aesthetic functions, has an orientation towards the recipient, since the speech work takes into account the awareness of the recipient, his cultural level and psychological mood.

### **USED LITERATURE**

1. Abdirasulov B. A. O. G. L. NUMERATIV TURG'UN BIRIKMALARNING STILISTIK XUSUSIYATLARI //Scientific progress. – 2022. – Т. 3. – №. 4. – С. 275-280.
2. Abdirasulov B. CLASSIFICATION OF LEXICAL AND GRAMMATICAL TRANSFORMATIONS //International Multidisciplinary Scientific Journal. – 2021. – №. 1.
3. Abdirasulov B. A. O. G. L. KONTSEPTNING LISONIY VOQELANISH JARAYONI //Science and Education. – 2020. – Т. 1. – №. 9. – С. 296-301.
4. Bakiyev F. J. TRANSLATION STRATEGY AS A BASIC CONCEPT OF TRANSLATING SUBTITLES //GOLDEN BRAIN. – 2023. – Т. 1. – №. 15. – С. 220-223.
5. Daminov N. K., Yuldoshova N. Y. DIFFERENTIAL PRINCIPLES OF NEOLOGISMS AND REALIA //GOLDEN BRAIN. – 2024. – Т. 2. – №. 1. – С. 291-294.
6. Daminov N. K., kizi Yuldoshova F. M. CHALLENGES WITH LISTENING AND SPEAKING SKILLS OF FUTURE INTERPRETERS //GOLDEN BRAIN. – 2024. – Т. 2. – №. 1. – С. 295-298.
7. Daminov N. K. SIMULTANEOUS TRANSLATION INTERPRETING AS A MODERN TYPE OF TRANSLATION //Academic research in educational sciences. – 2023. – Т. 4. – №. 2. – С. 77-81.
8. Faxriddin B. J. THE CONCEPT OF “SUBTITLES” AND THEIR WORKING IN THE TEXT //GOLDEN BRAIN. – 2023. – Т. 1. – №. 15. – С. 215-219.



9. Salieva Z. I. et al. Teaching Translation with a Moodle Database Activity: A Case-Study for Uzbek Undergraduate Students //NVEO-NATURAL VOLATILES & ESSENTIAL OILS Journal| NVEO. – 2021. – С. 9127-9135.
10. ughli Abdirasulov B. A. THE SIGNIFICANCE OF LINGUACULTUROLOGICAL ANALYSIS IN TRANSLATION //GOLDEN BRAIN. – 2024. – Т. 2. – №. 1. – С. 314-317.
11. Fazlidinovich M. S. THE INTERRELATION OF STYLISTIC DEVICES AND PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN ENGLISH-UZBEK TRANSLATION //MODERN SCIENCE. – 2023. – Т. 2181. – С. 3906.
12. Fazlidinovich M. S. THE LINGUISTIC AND STYLISTIC COMPARATIVENESS OF LANGUAGES IN LINGUISTIC TRANSLATION //Science and innovation. – 2022. – Т. 1. – №. JSSR. – С. 169-176.
13. Ergashevich S. S. Bio-Social Need To The Study Of Lexical Meaning //Journal of Positive School Psychology. – 2022. – Т. 6. – №. 9. – С. 4771-4777.
14. Шодиев, С. (2021). Синтаксическая деривация терминов. Иностранная филология: язык, литература, образование, (2 (79)), 70-74.
15. Шодиев С. Э. Парафразалар ва уларнинг деривацион хусусиятлари //Хорижий филология. – 2017. – Т. 2. – С. 246-250.
16. Mizrobovna O. M. SYNTACTIC SEMANTICS OF THE INFINITIVE IN THE POSITION OF NON-NUCLEAR DEPENDENT COMPONENT //Open Access Repository. – 2023. – Т. 9. – №. 11. – С. 163-166.
17. Mizrobovna, O. M. (2023). EFFECTIVENESS OF USING REALIAS IN TEACHING ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE (IN THE EXAMPLE OF BRITISH ETNOGRAPHIC REALIAS). Gospodarka i Innowacje., 32, 23-26.
18. Oblokulova M. M. SYNTACTIC SEMANTICS OF THE INFINITIVE WITH DEPENDENT COMPONENT //International Journal of World Languages. – 2021. – Т. 1. – №. 5.