

THEORY OF TRANSLATION IS AN IMPORTANT PART OF LINGUISTICS

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**Abstract:**

The article is devoted to the theory and tasks of translation. In the article, the author touches upon the problem that researchers may encounter in the process of translation.

**Key words:** translation studies, activity, theory, task, goal, scientific analysis, linguistics, PE translation problems, and communication.

The theory of translation shows the patterns of performing certain translation actions and methods of solving translation problems. Translation theory helps translators and translation editors defend certain solutions by arguing in favor of a certain translation option; it also acts as a tool for criticizing literary translation and improving its quality. The theory of translation plays an important role in the field of contrastive (comparative) linguistics. Based on the foregoing, we can say that the theory of translation sets itself the following main tasks:

- to reveal and describe the general linguistic foundations of translation, i.e the themes and patterns of functioning of languages underlie the translation process, make this process possible and determine its nature and boundaries;

- define translation as an object of linguistic research, indicate its difference from other types of languages mediation ;

  - to develop the basis for the classification of types of translation activities;

  - to reveal the essence of translation equivalence as the basis for the communicative equivalence of the texts of the original and the translation;

- to develop general principles and features of building private and special translation theories for various combinations of languages;

  - to develop general principles for the scientific description of the translation process as the actions of a translator to transform converting the original text into the translated text;

- reveal the impact on the translation process pragmatic and sociolinguistic factors;

- define the concept of "translation standard" and develop principles for assessing the quality of translation.

Translation theory is part of macrolinguistics, which takes into account extralinguistic factors that influence the creation of a speech work, its interpretation, and its translation. [2]. "The main subject of attention for the theory of translation is the relationship between the original and the translation and the difference in the forms that they take in specific cases that require explanation and generalization." [1]. Translation theory in its linguistic aspect analyzes, explains, and generalizes the facts of translation experience, establishing correspondences and discrepancies between languages. [1]. On the basis of the general laws revealed by the theory of translation, specific conclusions can be drawn in the future in relation to particular cases. The "field material" for the study is the texts of the original and the translation, the comparison of which provides objective factual data for subsequent theoretical generalizations. Thus, the study of translation aims, first of all, to describe the real facts of translation. Having found out the actual ratio of units of two languages that arises in the process of translation, translation theory can then work out and give recommendations on what methods it is advisable for the translator to use in order to ensure the correct choice of translation option. [eleven]. The theory of translation explores translation as a special kind of speech activity and analyzes its linguistic mechanisms. According to A.D. Schweitzer, the subject of translation theory is that the process of translation takes place in a broad sociocultural context, taking into account the extralinguistic factors that influence it (social, cultural, and psychological determinants). The general theory of translation creates a conceptual apparatus for describing translation, reveals its general laws and invariant features, creates the basis for particular theories of translation, and considers the following problems:

- the essence of the translation;
- equivalence;
- translatability;
- translation standards;
- pragmatic and semantic problems of translation.

V.N. Komissarov rightly expands the subject of the theory of translation to include the study of the features of different types of linguistic mediation, which, as a rule, were taken out of the scope of the subject of the theory of translation. Translation and other types of linguistic mediation are the subject of study in the science of translation (translation denia). The theory of translation is, first of all, a discrete theoretical discipline that deals with the identification and description of the objective patterns of the translation process, which are based on the special structure and functioning rules of the languages participating in this process. In other words, the theory of translation does not describe what should be, but what is—what constitutes the nature of the phenomenon under study. At the same time, based on the description of the linguistic mechanism of translation, it turns out to be possible to formulate some

normative recommendations, principles and rules, methods and techniques of translation, following which the translator can more successfully solve the tasks facing him. In all cases, the scientific analysis of observed facts is preceded by compliance with statutory regulations. Normative recommendations developed on the basis of translation research can be used both in the practice of translation and in the preparation of future translators. The ability to use such recommendations, modifying them depending on the character set of the translated text and the conditions and tasks of a particular act of translation, is an important part of the translation skill. Knowledge of regulatory requirements is not a prerequisite; thoughtless, mechanical fulfillment of these requirements lags behind the translator. In any case, translation is a creative mental activity, the implementation of which requires the translator to have a whole range of knowledge, skills, and abilities, as well as the ability to make the right choice, taking into account the totality of linguistic and extralinguistic factors. Accounting for such factors occurs largely intuitively, as a result of a creative act, and individual translators, to varying degrees, have the ability to successfully carry out the process of translation. A high degree of such skill is called the art of translation.

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