



Linguistic Aspects In Interlingual Speech Activities

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ABSTRACT

This article examines the theoretical part of translation linguistics, which is the linguistic theory of translation. In recent years, among numerous complex problems, the issue of using new information technologies in lessons has been increasingly raised

Keywords:

linguistic aspects, translation activity, foreign language original, bilinguals, interpreters, tonality, theory of untranslatability, translation studies, translation equivalence, equivalent unity

Introduction: An important place is occupied by the study of linguistic aspects of interlingual speech activity, which is called "translation" or "translation activity", which contributes not only to mastering the system of linguistic knowledge and the patterns of functioning of the studied foreign language, its varieties, developing computer skills, receiving, analyzing and processing information from the global network, but also to the development of the student's personality, revealing his creative abilities, independence of thinking. What is translation? - this is a type of linguistic mediation that is entirely focused on the foreign-language original. Initially, translation performed a vital social function, making interlingual communication between people possible. In the history of mankind, groups of "bilingual" people were formed, their languages differed from each other, they helped communication between "multilingual" groups. "Tolmachi" - that's what they called oral translators. They translated various texts of an official, religious and business nature.

Wide access to the cultural achievements of other peoples was given to people by the spread

of written translations, and this also made possible the interaction and mutual enrichment of literatures and cultures. The question of the degree of closeness of a translation to the original was widely discussed by translators of the ancient world. In early translations of the Bible or other works considered sacred or exemplary, the desire to literally copy the original prevailed, which sometimes led to ambiguity or even complete incomprehensibility of the translation. As a result, later, some translators tried to theoretically justify the translator's right to greater freedom in relation to the original, the need to reproduce not the letter, but the meaning or even the general impression, the "charm" of the original. The beginning of the theoretical debates of our time about the admissibility of a literal or free translation, about the need to preserve in the translation the same effect on the reader that the original has can be found already in these first statements about the goals that the translator should pursue.

Etienne Dolet (1509-1546), a French humanist, poet and translator, believed that a good

translator should adhere to the following five basic principles of translation:

- 1) understand perfectly the content of the translated text and the intention of the author he is translating;
- 2) to have a command of the language from which he translates, and to have an equally excellent knowledge of the language into which he translates, perfectly;
- 3) avoid the tendency to translate word for word, for this would distort the content of the original and destroy the beauty of its form;
- 4) use commonly used forms of speech in translation;
- 5) reproduce the general impression made by the original in the appropriate "tone" by correctly choosing and arranging words."

In a letter to the famous German writer and translator August Schlegel, W. Humboldt clearly expressed the attitude of linguists to translation: "Any translation seems to me to be an attempt to solve an impossible task. For every translator must inevitably crash into one of two pitfalls, too closely adhering either to his original at the expense of the taste and language of his own people, or to the uniqueness of his own people at the expense of his original." Later, such views were called the "theory of untranslatability" and were shared by many linguists, including those who themselves often and successfully acted as translators. Of course, the "theory of untranslatability" did not have any influence on translation practice, since translators continued to perform an "impossible" task. This theory was one of the obstacles on the path of linguistic analysis of translation. In modern translation studies, the leading place belongs to linguistic translation studies (linguistics of translation), which studies translation as a linguistic phenomenon.

The main tasks of translation theory, i.e. translation studies, are the following:

- describe and reveal the general linguistic foundations of translation, i.e. indicate what features of language systems and patterns of language functioning underlie the translation process, make this process possible and determine its nature and boundaries;

- indicate its difference from other types of linguistic mediation;
- to develop the basis for classifying types of translation activities, to define translation as an object of linguistic research;
- to reveal the essence of translation equivalence as the basis for the communicative equivalence of the original and translated texts;
- develop general principles and features of constructing private and special theories of translation for various combinations of languages;
- develop general principles for the scientific description of the translation process as the actions of a translator to transform the original text into the translation text;
- to reveal the impact of pragmatic and sociolinguistic factors on the translation process;
- define the concept of "translation standard" and develop principles for assessing the quality of translation.

In addition to theoretical sections, translation linguistics includes the development of a number of applied aspects related to the methodology of teaching translation, the compilation and use of all kinds of reference books and dictionaries, and the methodology of evaluating and editing translations. All of them are united with translation by their communicative secondary nature: it is always one or another representation of the original in another language.

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