



LINGUISTIC PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATION: TEXT AS AN OBJECT OF TRANSLATION

D.Z.Chorakulova

Bukhara State University

Article history:	Abstract:
Received: April 13 th 2021 Accepted: April 26 th 2021 Published: May 31 th 2021	The article regards some advantages and possible difficulties of using parallel or analogue texts in translation practice.
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This article attempts to highlight the advantages of using parallel or analogue texts in translation practice and in the professional training of translators. Analogue texts are texts in the original or target language with a similar subject matter and designed to function in the same context as the intended target text. Parallel texts are translations of the original text (or, as a special case, texts that function on an equal footing, as well as revisions of the translation made). Texts can be compared according to the following parameters [1]: - expression plan: texts with the same pragmatic orientation, belonging to the same stylistic layer or, conversely, to different layers, are compared. Such a comparison makes it possible to understand various aspects of the functioning of both the original language (FL) and the target language (TL); - content plan: texts with similar topics are compared. This type of comparison of parallel texts is used in preparation for translation of topics that are not familiar to the translator, it helps to identify the terms, the most frequent turns of the given professional area, while the compared texts do not necessarily represent the original and the translation; - there is another type of comparison aimed at clarifying the content of the original - a comparison of existing editions (as well as drafts) of the original, which is especially important in literary translation, since it makes it possible to follow the author's development of thought, draws the translator's attention to those elements of the original text that are necessary save in translation. A similar algorithm for working with parallel texts takes place when the editor and the translator correct and polish several versions of the translation of one text in search of the optimal result. The procedure for comparing parallel texts can include both comparing texts within the same language, IL or IL, when the most typical means of such a text are noted, as in a pair of IL and IL, after which the translator is largely prepared to translate the text of this subject. The study of parallel texts is a common part of a translator's work, as evidenced by the notes of practitioners, in particular, technical translation [2]. Algorithm of translation work, which opens with careful acquaintance with the original, translator I.A. Belyaev proposes to continue studying the parallel text (in this case, normative technical documentation), on the basis of which it is convenient to compile the necessary glossary, to understand for oneself the context of the use of a particular term, and the time spent on finding the required equivalent in the translation process is significantly reduced. Such work is all the more effective because the search for an equivalent in the corresponding dictionaries and the choice of a suitable option from the sometimes impressive range of dictionary equivalents would otherwise noticeably increase the translation time.

It can be added that the translator recommends working with parallel texts in both languages in order to compare the interpretations of the equivalents found in the indicated way, the context of their use, and also to highlight the key vocabulary and phraseology typical for such texts in both languages. The importance of working with a corpus of parallel texts and compiling reliable glossaries on their basis (for a given type of document, for a given industry, etc.) in translation practice is obvious. It should be noted that parallel texts, whether in the original language or in the translating language, are selected according to certain criteria: in the case of technical documentation, the translator can rely on the texts of approved state standards or documents from certified institutions in the given industry, and, for example, a business translator financial news publications or services will rely on the texts of reputable news agents or quality business publications that are recognized primarily by the professional community. Translators consider the use of parallel texts as a means of achieving the quality of the translated text [3]. It is known that the original text functions in a certain primary communicative situation and carries the appropriate pragmatics, which predetermines its belonging to a certain style and genre, while the translated text is designed to function in a secondary communicative situation for the addressee, who is a representative of another culture, in which its own tradition could have developed creating similar texts. There is a more general way of naming the category to which this or that text belongs - this is the type. In turn, the quality of the translated text is determined by the extent to which it corresponds to the tradition of creating texts of this type accepted in the PL culture and, therefore, meets the expectations of the addressee of the translated text. The study of the typology of texts is intended to help the system analysis of parallel texts, which, from a translation point of view, can be defined

as "texts in two languages with the same degree of information content and created in identical communicative situations" [3]. Thus, the translation interpretation of parallel texts is broader, since in corpus linguistics the definition of "parallel texts" refers only to the corpus of original texts and their translations into other languages. As can be seen from the above definitions of the term "parallel texts", they, as a rule, are texts in different languages, however, it is assumed that such texts exist within the same language, familiarity with them is useful for the translator to get a more complete picture of the creation and patterns of functioning texts of a certain type within each of a pair of languages. A wide field for research is the analysis of parallel translations of a literary work (or revisions of the same translation), since in addition to studying the author's style (useful for creating a dictionary of the writer's idiolect) and the regularities of the functioning of texts in these two languages, it allows us to trace the translation process, mechanisms self-editing and the appearance / elimination of translation errors.

In connection with the problem of parallel texts, special attention should be paid to cases of the apparent absence of the original: these are some equal legal and political documents adopted by supranational organizations and countries with multilingualism enshrined at the state level. We can talk about a new "multilingual agreed" type of text, when a number of multilingual documents are used in the preparation of the final version. In this regard, the question arises about the need to revise the tradition of text typology, to clarify the concept of "parallel texts". Acquaintance with a representative corpus of parallel texts of one type or another (style, genre) is an integral part of translation recommendations - both within the framework of the educational process and in order to optimize the translation of texts of a particular type. The search for equivalents in parallel texts is already used in courses of specialized practical translation (for example, legal). Thus, it is easier for students to learn the patterns of generating texts of a certain type in two languages. The term "analogue texts" (AT, synonymous texts), which by a number of definitions is comparable to the term "parallel texts", is interpreted in two ways: a) it can be a text in the original language, designed for the same target audience, belonging to the same functional type, and the same subject area as the source text (IT); b) it can be a text in the target language designed for the same target audience, belonging to the same functional type and the same thematic area as the potential translation text (TP) [4]. Working with AT is carried out at various stages of the translation process: 1) at the preparatory stage; 2) at the actual stage of author's editing ("secondary adaptation of PT to new conditions of perception").

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