



THE ROLE OF TRANSLATION IN THE LIFE OF MANKIND

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ABSTRACT

The article examines the period of globalization, where translation is of particular importance, since it is impossible to imagine the political, scientific, cultural life of society without translation and the profession of a translator. Today we are witnessing an increase in the "translation factor", which creates substantially new conditions for art, including fiction.

By speaking about translation activity, we can say that it has invaded all spheres of human life, primarily those directly related to industry, economics, and international cultural ties. Translation activity today covers almost the entire thickness of the existence of a person and society. Along with the global development of communications and mass media, translation, as an integral part of this unique process, is widely involved in those cardinal changes in the world situation, which have often come to be defined as the "fourth industrial revolution," that is, the onset of the era of electronic technologies.

The International Federation of Translators today unites more than one hundred national associations of translators in fifty countries of the world on five continents and has over 60,000 professional translators, actively maintains consultative relations with UNESCO, UNICEF and other influential international organizations. Let's take a short excursion into history. At the II Congress of the FIT, held in 1956 in Rome, the intellectual property of translators was discussed for the first time. At the IV Congress (Dubrovnik, 1963), recommendations on the training of

translators and criteria for professional certification of translators were developed, as well as a Charter on the rights and obligations of a translator was adopted.

In 1976, at the General Assembly of UNESCO, held in Nairobi (Kenya) by representatives of 143 member states of this international organization, in order to improve working conditions, create the necessary legal guarantees, a recommendation on the legal protection of translators and translations was adopted. At the XIII Congress (Brighton, 1993), FIT accepted the Russian Union as its full member. The 15th FIT World Congress was held in early August 1999 in Mons (Belgium); only a delegation from the Russian Union of Translators participated in its work from the CIS countries. The XVI FIT Congress worked in Vancouver (Canada), where the new FIT Council was elected for 2002-2005. Betty Cohen from Canada elected as FIT President. The XVII FIT Congress took place on August 2-10, 2005 in Tampere (Finland). On August 2-7, 2008, the XVIII FIT World Congress took place in Shanghai (China). A record number of specialists participated - 1452 people from 76 countries.



The XIX Congress was held on July 30-31, 2011 in San Francisco (USA). FIT is doing a lot to strengthen the material and technical base of translation organizations in various countries, organizes and conducts numerous scientific and practical conferences, symposia and forums, which consider the most important issues of translation activities. Among the creators of the scientifically developed theoretical translation model were the Canadian scientists Jean-Paul Vinay (1910-1999) and Jean Darbelnet (1904-1990), who, in their fairly voluminous study, considered translation in the aspect of comparative linguistics by bringing two linguistic systems in the process of translation, using, in turn, this definition from the famous Swiss linguist Charles Bally: "The interpreter has a point of departure in front of his eyes, and he needs to create a point of arrival in his mind" .

Thus, translation was introduced into the general linguistic problematic, turning into a special case of comparing languages. The development of the concept of translation as a comparative stylistics of two languages that come into direct contact with each other meant a serious step towards the formalization of translation. In the 70s of the XX century, the development of the principles of "machine translation" required a lot of work to adapt language processes to the possibility of their accurate description, formalization and programming. Linguistic scientists who were closely involved in these studies spoke about the impossibility of accurate, literal translation and about the inevitability of simplifications and schematics when translating a text by automatic translation systems, and therefore excluded fiction from the scope of its application. In 1984, at the FIT Congress, the Austrian linguist Mario Wandruszka (Mario Wandruszka, 1911-2004) noted that attempts

to replace the "live" translator with an automatic system did not lead to the expected results, at the same time stressed that research in this direction made it possible to create "banks data", "automatic dictionaries" and a number of other technical improvements, which, if they do not replace the translator, can provide him with invaluable assistance in his work .

American linguists were also in solidarity with M. Vandrushka's opinion, who categorically asserted that "when making a translation of an entire scientific text with the help of a machine, they did not receive a translation suitable for use. Therefore, there is no immediate or predictable prospect of obtaining an adequate machine translation." Indeed, in the middle of the 20th century, various machine (computer) translation programs began to be developed with might and main. However, even in the 21st century, the century of high technologies, these programs leave much to be desired, because, according to the Austrian writer Maria Ebner Eschenbach: "The spirit of the language is most clearly expressed in untranslatable words," and translation requires a person with his ability to "translate thought into thought". However, it should be recognized that machine translation can be useful for a quick "draft" translation. In the 1990s, of particular importance for linguistic research were the points of view of the linguists PO Jacobson, expressed in his book "On the linguistic aspects of translation" and the American Eugene Nade, set out in the work "The Nature of Dynamic Equivalence in Translation" .

P. O. Jacobson was the first to introduce the concept of "translation" as one of the fundamental concepts in semiotics, using it, going far beyond the framework of linguistic processes and presenting translation from one language to another as a special case



of the functioning of sign systems in general. He proposed the following definitions:

- a) intra-lingual translation, that is, the interpretation of verbal signs by means of other signs of the same language;
- b) interlingual translation, that is, the interpretation of verbal signs by means of signs of any other language;
- c) intersemiotic translation, that is, the interpretation of verbal signs through non-verbal sign systems.

Certain doubts are raised by the fact that P.O. Jakobson does not consider the translation of fiction in a comprehensive manner, but writes that “the widespread practice of interlingual communication, in particular translation activity, should be under the close scrutiny of linguistic science” [Jakobson 1964, 243]. Concepts consonant with the opinions of P. O. Jakobson were developed in the Uzbek linguistic science by scientists JI. Abdullaeva (“Some stylistic issues of translation from Russian into Uzbek”, 1964) and K. Musaev (“Stylistic issues of literary translation from English into Uzbek”, 1967). Their research has achieved

positive results and, in the future, became the basis for the development of a whole scientific and methodological complex for their introduction into translation practice.

Translation itself and translation activity can be called not only a tool created by mankind over the centuries to overcome the “Babylonian curse” that divides peoples, but also an engine of international cultural development, a means of enriching and expanding the inner world of man, which has long become familiar and everyday, one of the most accessible to people. From the point of view of its true nature, it is a neutral communication channel. There is no doubt that the role of translation will increase with the development of world civilization and the further reduction of distances between peoples. And if the XX century was the “century of translation”, then the XXI century can rightfully be called “the century of literary translation” (P. M. Toper 2000, 253). For philological science, this will mean the emergence of a vast, as yet little studied area of human knowledge.

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