

## THE INTERPRETIVE THEORY OF TRANSLATION

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7481704>

**Matkarimova G.A.**

*Andijan Institute of Agriculture  
and Agro technologies*

**Annotation:** Interpretation is the main concept in this concept, opposed to the concept of translation languages. Languages are compared and evaluated in terms of finding equivalents. Unlike translation itself, interpretation deals not with units of languages, but with sides, with meaning, and in every possible way ignores formal interlingual correspondences.

**Key words:** Interpretation, correspondences, theory, original meaning, context, condition, semantic, knowledge, creating.

The meaning of the text is not reducible to a simple sum of the meanings of linguistic units. It is the extraction of meaning from the original message and its re-expression in the translated text that is the main task of the translator.

According to this theory, the translation process includes the following stages: the creation of the original text, the translator's understanding of the meaning of speech (and the meaning extracted by him must be identical to the meaning embedded in the original message by the original author) the generation of the translation text by the translator, reproducing the original meaning. As in many other translation models, in this case the translator is presented as a person who performs two roles: the recipient of the source text (interpreter/listener) and the creator of the translation text (interpreter/speaker). The central stage in this model is the stage when the translator understands the meaning of the original message.

This process is an interpretation, that is, the extraction of meaning, bypassing its linguistic expression.

Interpretation involves finding the appropriate way of expressing a given meaning at a given moment in time and in a given context, regardless of the fact that this way of expressing a thought and the way of expressing the same thought that was used in the original may carry different meanings in other conditions. In other words, interpretation involves the selection of significant semantic elements in the original statement and the re-expression of the meaning by means of another language in such a way that the original and the translation can only coincide in meaning under given conditions and do not necessarily include formal language equivalents.

Before creating a new speech work, the translator reduces the formulated thought of the original author to a thought that does not have a linguistic expression. Moreover, this happens instantly and intuitively, and only the extracted meaning is stored in the translator's memory, which he conveys in translation.

The completeness of understanding the original meaning, that is, the success of interpretation, is influenced by various factors. These include the translator's knowledge of the original language and his knowledge of the subject of speech. The authors of the theory attach special importance to the last factor, since, in their opinion, the meaning of the statement arises in the mind of the listener only if the listener has enough knowledge about the subject of speech. True, situations are possible when the statement cannot be understood by the translator. This happens when the utterance is presented to the recipient without context.

According to the authors of the interpretive theory, the translator is best able to interpret in the conditions of oral translation, since he does not have time to analyze in detail the linguistic side of the statement; he can only grasp the basic meaning. This, however, does not mean that interpretative theory is not applicable to written translation. Thus, it is oral translation that reflects the essence of the

translation process to the maximum extent, while in written translation this essence is obscured.

1. Exaggeration of the role of the intuitive in speech. Intuitive understanding is possible only in relation to relatively simple texts; the subjective feeling of the correctness of understanding often has no objective grounds; conscious analysis is required to identify all the components of the real meaning of a complex text.

2. Unreasonable exaltation of oral translation as the most reliable way to convey the meaning of the original. It is known that often an interpreter translator, due to the extreme nature of the translation situation, is content only with the transfer of the main idea of the author, compresses the meaning of the source text, allows omissions, deviations, reservations and errors in speech. On the contrary, the translator is able to analyze in detail the meaning of the original and, therefore, more fully convey the entire content of the original.

3. The idea of the meaning of the statement as something instantaneous, unique, created only at the moment of communication. But in addition to the subjective meaning, any statement must contain some information common to the entire linguistic community using the given language, otherwise communication between people and their joint activities would be impossible.

At the same time, the obvious advantage of the interpretative theory of translation should also be noted, namely: an indication of the need to verbalize the meaning of the original utterance as one of the stages of the translation process. It seems that the focus of the translator's actions on "forgetting" the language form of expression contributes to overcoming interference in translation, allows the translator to create the text of the translation in accordance with the norms and usage of the translation language.

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