

## The role of translation in science

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**Abstract:** The art of translation and types of translation, as well as the scientific views of scientists, the place and views of translation today are highlighted in the article.

**Key words:** Text, originality, communication, alternative, psycholinguistic approach.

Translation is a specific type of human mental activity aimed at linguistic mediation, i.e., overcoming barriers related to linguistic diversity in communication between people. The field of translation, whose emergence dates back to ancient times, has played an important role in the history of world culture in general and the development of individual nations. However, since the middle of the 20th century, after the end of the Second World War, due to the rapid acceleration of the pace of international relations, the activity of translation in all its forms has gained an unprecedented scope. It is worth noting that we are living in an era of translation.

"Translation" is one of the linguistic units known to everyone, widely used and understood by everyone. However, when used as a term for scientific knowledge, it requires clarification and a scientific definition. Whichever one of the numerous definitions given to translation, we can see that it embodies the concept of a process or activity and the concept of the result of this activity at the same time. For example, R.K. Let's take the definition given by Minyar-Belorusev: translation is a process carried out in the form of mental activity, which consists of the re-expression of a speech work, text or oral thought created in the original language, in the language being translated.

Translation is the result of this process, that is, a new speech work in the translated language: text or oral thought. Of course, the two concepts represented by both terminological meanings of the word "translation" are interrelated and interrelated; the former always necessitates the latter. If the stages and special cases are known, it will be possible to explain one or another peculiarities of the speech work that is its result with the properties of the translation process, and vice versa, based on the translation properties obtained as a result, based on its correlation with the original, about the specific characteristics of the translation process. hypotheses are possible.

The two ways of interpreting the concept of "translation" have given rise to two different research views that are widespread in the 20th-21st centuries. The first is a linguistic approach, which is the study of two interrelated realities, the interaction of the translation as a speech work with the original, taking into account their specific features, by analyzing the laws of the translation process: the second is the research and modeling of the translation process using schemes, as well as different linguistic and non-linguistic conditions. It is a psycholinguistic approach that consists in predicting the possible ways of its implementation depending on the situation.

Definitions of the concept of "translation" are varied and numerous. Comparing the terminological definitions of different authors gives an idea about the system of research goals and views of the scientist and his belonging to a certain scientific school, a certain stage of development of translation science.

One of the founders of Russian translation studies, who paid special attention to the relationship between original texts and translation, A.V. Fedorov writes: First, to correctly and fully express what is expressed by means of one language through means of another language is to translate. Thus, A. V. Fedorov sees in the translation first of all the meaning - the complete re-expression and transmission of meaningful information. His focus is on translation with original texts, researched from the perspective of the result of the translation process.

L.S. Barkhudarov emphasizes the study of translation as an evolutionary process of transition from the original text to the translated text: "Translation is the interlingual change or evolution of a text in one language into a text in another language." The translation process is at the center of L.S. Barkhudarov's

research. It is for this reason that the development of the structure and theory of the typology of translational changes belongs to this scientist.

L.A. Chernyakovskaya emphasizes the use of structural linguistics methods in translation studies and defines translation as "recreation of the structure of a speech work, as a result of which the content plan is kept unchanged, the expression plan changes, one language is replaced by another." As we can see, L.A. Chernyakovskaya's attention is focused on the structure of the original text and the translation determined by the structures of the languages that interact during the translation process.

It seems that the researchers tried to define the subject of translation theory and did not fully take into account the fact that the region is a complex, complex phenomenon influenced by many factors. Understanding this situation, V.N. rightly pointed out that it is wrong to attribute the translation process to its result. Observed in Komissarov cases.

Exactly the translation *nat ijaza* is a directly observable reality that provides a basis for making indirect conclusions about how the translation process took place, which is not directly observable. V.N. According to Komissarov's definition, translation is a type of linguistic mediation aimed at the original in the full sense. Translation is basically a form of the presence of an embodied message in another language. In other words, translated and original texts are recognized as communicatively equivalent, that is, they are capable of performing the same tasks in different situations of communication. Therefore, the task of translation is to provide a type of interlingual communication that completely replaces the original in text communication created from the language of the recipient of the message and is recognized as equal to the original by the recipients of the translation.

Linguistic theory of translation deals with both source and target language texts and the process of transformation of source text into translated text. But this approach is not enough. Interpreting activity has the nature of mediation. Interlingual communication becomes possible thanks to translation. In order to create a complete translation, the translator must pay attention to the characteristics of the author of the message and the recipient of the message, their knowledge, experience, as well as the characteristics of the perception of the people to whom this translation is intended, and other aspects of interlanguage communication that affect the course and result of the translation process. Modern approaches that study translation not only as intertextual evolutions, but also as a special type of human activity with a social nature, V.S. Vinogradov, I.S. Alekseeva, N.K. It can be found in the works of Garbovsky and other researchers.

One of the main goals of translation is to logically convert the original meaning of a particular text or message from one language to another, taking into account the norms of the literary language. The most important form of international communication is translation. Translation has been used in human life for many centuries, that is, with the emergence of written literature, the need for translation arose.

V.S. Vinogradov defines translation as "a process arising from a social need of transferring a message expressed in a spoken or written text in another language through an alternative text." Thus, V.S. Vinogradov's definition reflects his understanding of translation as both a process and a result, its social importance is shown, and an alternative to the original is envisaged.

I.S. Alekseeva sees the following in translation: "an activity carried out by a translator through re-expression, re-creation of a text created in one language into a text in another language". In the researcher's view, translation is primarily a separate subject - the result of the work of a translator with specific spiritual and professional characteristics. Perhaps the most modern definition that reflects the uniqueness of the translation as fully as possible is N.K. Probably belongs to Garbovsky. According to the scientist's understanding, "translation is a social task of mediating communication between people using different linguistic systems, and it is a bilingual person who makes the transition from one semiotic system to another in order to transfer the system of meanings embodied in the original message from one interlocutor to another, i.e. as completely as possible, but always partially. It occurs during mental and physical activity based on personal abilities as an interpreter.

It can be seen that the analysis of the definition-descriptions presented in chronological order shows that ideas about translation are gradually becoming more complex, and at the current stage indirectness-a reference to the mediating activity of the translator, variability-many possibilities of translation options, the

alternative of the translation to the original text-the quality of the translation, the social significance of the translation, the semiotics of the sign shows that it is the main criteria of its nature.

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