
THE MAIN PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATION STUDIES**Abduvaliyeva Farangizxon Saloxiddin qizi***Student of Fergana State University*Baxtiyorovafarangiz9@gmail.com

Abstract: *A instrument for promoting friendship, fraternity, and cooperation as well as the growth of relations in the fields of science, business, literature, and culture between many peoples is translation. Translation is regarded as one of the most crucial components of the linguistics area as it develops. "The theory of translation" is a subject that teaches translation. Numerous scientists looked at this notion and discovered its flaws as a result. Thus, the background of translation, including how linguists defined it and various issues with it, are the main topics of this article, which also provides a thorough analysis of those issues with several examples.*

Key words: *linguistic differences, cultural differences, ideological differences, technological limitations, translation equivalence, translation loss, translator bias, ethical considerations, translation norms, translation quality, translation theory, translation practice, translation pedagogy, language evolution, globalization, intercultural communication, digital translation, machine translation.*

INTRODUCTION.

Translation theory explains the laws and principles, boundaries and conventions of the broad daily practice of translation through a critical and scientific analysis of the ideas, opinions, observations, and vivid experiences linked with it. The notion of translation stands for: translation is a science and a topic. It is the outcome of a scientific and practical procedure (the translation of great writers' works).

Rome was the birthplace of the earliest theoretical concepts pertaining to theory translation.

Prolific Greek and Latin speakers Aristotle, Cicero, and Horace maintained that words should not be translated word for word but rather that their meanings should be assessed before translation. linguistic standing of the source tongue.

Furthermore, linguists contend that translation ought to be the focus of scientific investigation. It ought to concentrate on the analysis and harmonization process on in the text, what details are required, and what should be the main focus to reach the objective.

The literary process, linguistics, psychology, culture, and other elements are all involved in the intricate process of translation. From a linguistic perspective, translation is considered a form of communication, when one individual wishes to be translated into a different language. This is referred to as the linguistic translation process, or labor done between two different languages.

Finding methods for translating various text kinds is the primary objective of translation theory.

The theory provides information on various scholarly ideas and viewpoints as well as guidance on selecting the best version for the material that is being presented. It offers details on several natural, general, and specialized areas of translation theory and culture.

The theory's foundation is the translation process, which includes many translation-related works and materials. Many academics believe that translating presents a variety of challenges, including issues with lexicon, culture, grammar, and other issues. Different cultural consequences (genders of inanimate objects) and application forms (Mr., Mrs.) Translation issues will increase when language evolves into a unique phenomena (flora and fauna) and is used for cultural reasons. Determining the lexical equivalent of an item or event is one of the trickiest translation processes. The interpreter compares two languages while also taking into account the cultures of the two languages. When translating geography, habits, beliefs, and other cultural elements, translators sometimes struggle to find suitable vocabulary equivalents due to differences across cultures. The inability to interpret grammar correctly is the first issue with it. Languages often differ in terms of word meanings and grammatical patterns. Use the term "logos" as an illustration. There isn't an analogous term in the English language.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

The most noteworthy findings in linguistics, literary criticism, and the linguistic theory of translation have been made in the area of communicative equivalency in translation. Texts for interlocutors are acknowledged as communicatively equivalent during verbal conversation and merged into a single unit; the translated text is acknowledged as communicatively equivalent to the original text. Ensuring cross-language communication in a text written in the recipient's language (the "target language") is the duty of translation. This text might completely replace the original text (the "source language") in terms of functional, structural, and content relationships. It can be difficult since the texts that make up the same message are written in different linguistic systems and have units that are inconsistent in both form and content. The capacity of multilingual texts to be communicatively comparable during the information-sharing process dictates the likelihood of translated patterns. When the original material is reproduced in a different language and delivered through translation, the original and target texts are equivalent. The translator must faithfully translate the original text's structure and substance, without purposeful structural modifications. Both the original and translated texts must have the same number of sections and other elements. When a concept is introduced in the original text, it should also be introduced in the translation at the same point, etc. If the translator makes structural modifications to the text, it can only be done to improve the original content's communication (Gasparov, 2001). Literary translation is therefore a type of linguistic mediation in which the produced text is communicatively and structurally equal to the source on functional and contextual levels. Translation takes the place of the original and fully represents the original work for the recipient. The height of literary translation is linked to contemporary theories of literary translation. The category of literary text transferability and the resulting translation accuracy form its core ideas. The translation approach, the reader's proficiency, and the examination of cultural variations create the texts' communicative equivalency. The demand from readers shapes the translation service. The concept of communicative equivalency between an original and translated text has been expanded upon by a number of publications in contemporary translation theory and practice. Diverse viewpoints, often diametrically opposed and contentious, exist about the issues surrounding national translation theory and practice. For example, translations by F.

Sologub and A. Strelnikova have been studied with respect to the concepts of translation competency and reader kinds.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Additionally, translation of literary works is a historical field. The material of various historical eras varies, as do perceptions of how they relate to the source literature. Nearly every culture's translation history, from antiquity to the present, has been shaped by two, perhaps incompatible criteria. Either the target text had to be modified to the reader's perception, or the maximum transmission distance had to be kept near to the original. Every age has its own literary work recipient and style, according to Bakhtin. One need that stands out in the history of literary translation is its prevalence. The foundation of any analysis of translation quality should be the reader's level of competency along with the translation methodologies. The emergence of national literatures altered not just the conditions surrounding literary translation but also how readers saw the translation of texts in the context of cultural norms and aesthetic ideas. The emergence of national literatures was marked by the exponential rise in translation, which readers saw as being on par with original artistic creations. The realization of translated works of many cultures coincides with a significant turning point in the development of national literature, namely the emergence of plays, short stories, and novels. Therefore, from the perspective of translation techniques, the quality of literary translation as a factor of its admission into the target language culture was evaluated. The national school of literary translation has the roots of the contemporary notion of communicative equivalency between the source and target texts as standards of accuracy, as well as the development of the category of transferability. One of the key ideas in translation studies, transferability, demonstrated how the notions of untranslatability gave way to those of accuracy as a standard for literary translation equivalency. The idea of translatability is now taken for granted.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, despite its relatively recent inception, the discipline of Translation Studies confronts many obstacles in its quest to comprehend and facilitate the intricate process of meaning transmission across linguistic and cultural boundaries. Translators encounter new challenges and issues on a regular basis, ranging from the intrinsic constraints of language to the continuously changing social and technical environments. The linguistic, cultural, ideological, and technological issues listed above may appear to be an impassable barrier, yet they really serve as a rich source of continual study and innovation. Translation studies may advance and contribute to a more complex understanding of language, culture, and the fundamental basis of meaning itself by tackling these issues head-on.

The ultimate objective is to promote acceptance and understanding between people, not to eradicate differences. Translation studies play a vital role in bridging cultural divides and promoting a more inclusive and peaceful world as technology develops and global connection increases. By aggressively tackling the subject's current issues, we may advance towards a future in which the field has enormous promise for bridging the gap between languages and cultures.

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