
USING TEXT TYPOLOGY THEORY TO TRANSLATE PSYCHOLOGICAL WORKS FOR CHILDREN

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Abstract: *The mental health of children has progressively gained attention from the general public in recent years. The British psychologist James Sully's book Children's Ways: Being Choices from the Author's Studies of Childhood serves as the source material for this translation endeavor. The purpose of this project is to offer some references for the subject of child psychology research. This research used "text typology theory" to examine the original text, which is a work of popular scientific literature. Katharina Reiss's "text typology theory" serves as the foundation for this commentary, which examines the text type, audiences, goal, and function of translation. Based on the analysis presented above, appropriate translation procedures are developed.*

Key words: *text typology, children's literature, psychological works, translation theory, genre analysis, target audience, language adaptation, cultural adaptation, age-appropriate language, cognitive development, emotional development, readability, accessibility, literary translation, cross-cultural understanding, children's psychology.*

INTRODUCTION.

The focus of this study is on how Katharina Reiss's "text typology theory" was used to the translation of Children's Ways: Being Selections from the Author's Studies of Childhood, a popular scientific work. The psychological traits of children, including language, conduct, thinking, and so forth, are primarily examined in this work. In China, child psychology research got its start in the 1920s. Renowned Chinese child educator and psychologist Chen Heqin used data from an 808-day follow-up study of his own kids to write the 1925 book Research on Children's Psychology. In China, this book is the first on developmental psychology. Nine years after Huang Yi's 1933 publication of Child Psychology, Xiao Xiaorong released Experimental Child Psychology. The translation of children's books on psychology will be crucial for researchers studying children's literature and psychology. The current state of children's books on the market differs greatly in terms of quality. China Press and Publication Administration recently discovered 62 books were unqualified and alerted of a batch of children's books teaching materials that did not fulfill the standards. Children's psychological literature aids in the supervision of children's books on the market and offers direction to scholars in this subject. Reiss has overcome the conventional equivalency and text classification kinds in order to fulfill the demands of translation work and provide it an objective, scientific theory and model to guide translation behavior. A translation criticism model based on the functional link between the source and target texts is created by combining text functions, translation aims, translation techniques, and evaluation criteria. Text types are categorized based on their primary use. In order to determine the purpose for translation procedures, Reiss' "text typology theory" examines the language function, linguistic characteristics, communication context, and information focus

of the text. This theory breaks free from the constraints of text-centered "equivalency theory," surpasses the level of pure language, and offers a more impartial theoretical foundation for the decision.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

Scientific texts may be categorized into three types: popular science articles, technical texts, and scientific publications. But scientific papers and technical writings use different writing styles than popular science publications. Their writings need to be simple, accessible, and adaptable because the majority of their readers are the general public with just a cursory understanding of science and technology. Consequently, this establishes that the majority of these texts must not only present impartial and objective factual information, but also convey the information using vibrant language forms in order to improve language appeal, popularize knowledge, and elicit strong feelings from readers. As a result, the study of popular scientific text translations has theoretical relevance to advance and expand science as well as practical significance to encourage the popularization of science. The majority of translation studies of literature in popular science concentrate on the investigation of translation techniques. Simultaneously, research must be done on popular science text translation techniques that emphasize comprehension, expressiveness, and adaptability. Understanding, expressing, and adapting are the processes involved in translation. Translation begins with understanding; it requires expression; it requires adaptation; and it is accomplished through means of translation. These three are necessary components for finishing translation tasks. Popular science text translations actively contribute to the introduction of sophisticated foreign scientific and technological information into China, facilitate the sharing of relevant technical knowledge, and raise public scientific literacy. Works in the popular science genre are a subset of scientific and technological writing, sharing some of its lexical and grammatical characteristics. Popular scientific publications have a few technical phrases in their lexicon that are crucial for correctly conveying the information within a particular discipline. "Translation is a speech and thinking activity as an intermediate link of cross language communication, which takes the transformation of language symbols as a means and aims at the complete transmission of the function, content and style of the original text as far as possible." Translations of informative texts should accurately convey the purpose and meaning of the source material so that readers of the target language will gain a basic understanding of the subject matter. I wish to concentrate on two categories of terms in this section: "technical" and "historical".

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

To begin with, the technical phrase is distinct from everyday language in that it pertains to things that are objective and professional. The distinction is internal and content rather than exterior. "Initial terms" were employed to convey notions that were common knowledge, and subsequent understanding was more refined, according to the link between scientific growth and language expression.

83As a result, certain names have developed into "quasi terms" in the professional lexicon and have turned into "terms" as science has advanced. In terms of language, style, and form, English for Science and Technology (EST) embodies rigorous, professional, scientific, and objective traits. Rather than only stating translation abilities, it is vital to

consider the related translation techniques in light of the features of scientific and technical style. In English, clauses and conjunctions come in a variety of forms, with the main goal being to convey meaning through structure. However, formal connections are seldom, if ever, used in Chinese, therefore context-specific analysis of the language's grammatical meaning and logical relationships is frequently required. It won't take too long to read because of the intricate structure of English sentence patterns. It is required to separate the statement before connecting it in the Chinese translation since if the original sentence is translated directly, it would look unclear. Tree-structured sentences must be converted into linear ones in order to avoid long sentences. Sentence breaking is the most efficient method; the secret is knowing when to use punctuation, paragraphs, and logical connections. Because English modifiers are sometimes overly complex, translated phrases that do not follow Chinese linguistic conventions are frequently lengthy. First, think about suitably decreasing words. Second, in order to accomplish the goals of lowering sentence levels and decreasing the length of sentence components, we can alter the word order or sentence components of English sentences to suit the requirements of Chinese logic. Examples of these modifications include turning them into adverbials, predicates, etc. Thirdly, they may be translated into comparable forms of coordinated or subordinative compound sentences by applying Chinese thinking logic to examine them and add the linking parts that are needed.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, a few common characteristics of popular science articles demonstrate how they differ stylistically from scientific publications and technical literature. The popular scientific article should employ flexible, popular, and creative storytelling strategies to present the facts, statistics, and author's opinions while also providing a long list of objective facts and data to support the text's objectivity. It is challenging to categorize the text kinds of popular scientific publications due to this stylistic characteristic. The informational, expressive, and operative functions of texts should all be given equal weight when translating popular science literature. The influence of "popular" or "science" on popular science will be undervalued if just one viewpoint is highlighted.

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