

Proportion of Content and Form in the Translation of Artistic Works

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Annotation: This article aims to speed up the pace of development of translation languages and to increase and improve their vocabulary. In order to clarify the issue of literary translation and context, it is permissible to mention the content and essence of translation.

Translation accelerates the pace of development of languages, increases and improves their vocabulary. When explaining the issue of literary translation and context, it is permissible to mention the meaning and essence of translation.

What is translation? Translation is a creative process of correctly and fully describing an idea expressed in another language using the tools of one language.

For example: the sounds, words, grammatical forms (for example: synthetic features) of the original language (English, German, etc.) are not Uzbekized, but the content expressed by them is transferred. In the process of translation from one language to another, especially in unrelated languages, not all units of the original language are transferred. Of course, the most important helper of translation from such a situation is the context. After all, it is necessary to restore the stylistic signs and tools of the translation language methodically, that is, simile with simile, metaphor with metaphor, proverb with proverb, phraseology with phraseology, and other such stable units in their own style. The quality of the translation is also determined by this.

When we talk about the practice of translation, we definitely mean its level and quality. The level of translation increases only when conditions and opportunities are created. Today, a wide opportunity has been created to reach the peak of "Tarjima", which was called "The most difficult peak" by Kamil Yashin, but it is necessary to use this opportunity correctly and productively.

Not only literary translation, but also in all forms of translation, the role of context is incomparable. A number of world scientists who have conducted research in the field of translation and language, including R.A.Budagov, D.N.Shmelev, I.P.Susov, L.S.Barhudarov, A.A.Ufimseva, V.Ya.Mirkin, A.A.Yuldashev, F.R.Palmer, Dj.Laens, etc. expressed their views on the issue. Russian linguist G.V. Kalpshonsky in his book "Kontekstnaya semantika" summarized the opinions of the above-mentioned scientists and presented his theoretical-scientific views on the subject of context.

According to the scientist, the context is expressed not only in written speech, but also in all forms of communication. Because we try to convey our thoughts to another person during any communication, and in the clear and correct communication of the thought, the context makes it clear that its essence is the text being expressed, that is, the meaning and content of the thought. is to reveal.

It is known that translation is one of the important forms of communication activity, and it is first of all directed to the complete and adequate interpretation of the original language being translated, including its text-complexes in the linguistic, social and cultural spheres. Naturally, the adequacy of such a goal can be achieved only with a correct understanding of the idea that the author wants to express.

Context is the foundation in the process of translation, because translation is adequate reception, therefore, adequate interpretation in re-creating a text is done only within the context. Also, in the

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modern theory of translation, it is clearly stated that translation does not take place due to some kind of connection between units of similarity, but translation works with texts that include contextual factors (intra- and extra-linguistic) and as a result the translation product can be a second copy of the original.

The meanings recorded in English and American dictionaries form the semantic structure of the word. The main and important component of the semantic structure of a word is its dictionary meaning. Meanings that are not recorded in dictionaries but are present in our speech or written texts are called contextual meanings. Contextual meanings are not included in the semantic structure of the word, they are expressed only in context.

In order to put the idea into practice, let's compare the meanings of the word "presence" in the following sentences:

1. The governor said that he would not allow the presence of federal troops on the soil of his state.

The head of the government emphasized that he will not allow the federal troops to come and settle on the lands of his state.

2. the General has been faced with a problem as old as France's presence in Algeria.

.The general faced the problem of the French occupation (conquest) of Algeria.

It can be seen that if the word "presence" in the first example means "...settlement", the meaning of the word in the second sentence corresponds to the meaning of "occupation".

So, the lexical meaning of the first interpretation word is the contextual meaning of the second interpretation word. One of the features of translation as a communicative activity is that it does not represent an abstract comparison of linguistic units of certain languages, but is aimed at adequately recreating the original. And the dictionary cannot be a complete assistant to the translator in this regard, as it usually does not provide the necessary contextual expressions, at most the dictionary records the nominative meanings of words and phrases.

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