# Translation Problems of the Concept "Politeness" from English into Uzbek Language

**Burikulov Ozodbek Odil ugli**
Teacher, Termez state university

**Abstract**

This article deals with the problems of communication situations and extralinguistic factors, which are defined by the concept of "politeness" in translation theory, the way of giving units of one language into another. The author speaks about the development of translatology as a subject, as an independent science and rising the need to the translators in the XX century

**Keywords:** Original language, theory of translation, communication, concept of "culture", speech, adequate translation, linguistic mechanism, "background" knowledge

Translation is a very ancient human activity. So with its roots, it goes back to those distant times when the proto-language began disintegrate into separate languages and there was a need for many people who knew several languages and were able to act as a middlemen when communicating with representatives of different language communities. Starting by establishing linguistic correspondences between the original language and language of translation, the theory of translation followed the path of thinking of the translation process as a multidimensional phenomenon, in which not only linguistic forms are compared, but also languages a new vision of the world, communication situations and extra-linguistic factors, which are defined by the concept of "politeness". L. S. Barkhudarov defines translation as a process of transformation translation of a speech work (text) in one language into a speech a work in another language while maintaining an unchanged plan on the content. This means that units are replaced during translation plan of expression, i.e. units of language, but remains unchanged content plan, i.e. information conveyed by the text. The problem of translatability in translation history studying translation as a special type of speech communication, translation theory is not limited to the analysis of its linguistic mechanism, because translation is not only the interaction of languages, but and the interaction of cultures, as already mentioned. Translation problems have attracted the attention of many people culture of Germany - A. Schlegel, I. Goethe, J. Grimm, V. Humbold and others. V. Humboldt's statement about translation is widely known, in a letter to Schlegel expressed doubt in the very possibility of a successful translation, since, in his opinion, "the translator must inevitably crash into one of two pitfalls, too precisely adhering to either their original due to the taste and language of its own people, or its the image of their own people at the expense of their original." During the development of linguistic translation theory, there was the incorrectness of the untranslatable theory has been demonstrated. When translating, there is not only contact between two languages, but and the contact of two cultures. For example, when we translate business letter from English to Uzbek, English form Dear Sir is often transmitted by Dear sir. This formulation is not natural for the Uzbek business style; nevertheless, it is acceptable for translation due to the greater tolerance of Uzbek culture to foreign borrowings, although it gives the text a slight touch of irony. More natural for a Uzbek business letter would be, for example, address Dear Mr. Director, but it is not adequate translation in relation to the lexico-semantic composition the original phrase. Thus, the translator has the opportunity to maneuver to choose from two matches the one that is permissible in this

situation. However, the same problem manifests itself differently when translating from Uzbek to English business address type dear Mr. Schroeder! Without a doubt, its literal translated as Deeply respected Mr. Schröder! will be unacceptable since the Anglo-Saxon tradition of conversion is much more is conservative and requires the use of the phrase Dear Sir, deviation from which is perceived as a violation of the fundamentals business etiquette. So, in Uzbek, the position of a seated person described as "sitting cross-legged" in English language, it is perceived differently, as a position "with one`s knees crossed ", and the expression "foam on milk "in English corresponds the phrase "milk with skin on it". The difference in cultures is also manifested in the difference in background knowledge. An example would be translation named after Snow White from the fairy tale "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." For some peoples living in the tropics and do not have in their language of the concept of "snow", this name had to be conveyed descriptively - "The girl is white, like the plumage of an egret." Consideration of translation from the standpoint of linguistics clearly defined impossibility of complete identity of the content of the original and translation. The linguistic originality of any text, its orientation content for a specific linguistic community with only his inherent "background" knowledge and cultural and historical specific features, cannot be with absolute completeness "Recreated" in another language. Therefore, the translation does not imply creating an identical text, but the absence of identity cannot serve as proof of impossibility of translation. The loss of some elements of the translated text during translation does not mean that this text is untranslatable: such a loss is usually and is detected when the text is translated and the translation is matched with the original. The inability to reproduce in translation some peculiarity of the original is only a partial manifestation of the general principle of non-identity of the content of two texts on different languages. Lack of identity does not interfere with translation do the same communicative functions to perform which the original text was created. It is known that the content statements have elements of meaning that do not have readings for a given message, but are "imposed" on it by semantics of linguistic units. For example, the phrase Good student won't come to class being unprepared, clearly means not only students, but both female students and the masculine gender of the word student are not relevant to him. However, in Russian (as well as in French and German) you cannot use a noun without reproducing the meaning of gender, even if it is not necessary for the message or contradicts its meaning, as in our example. If translated into English language indication of gender is lost, then from the point of view of communication, such a loss is insignificant and even desirable. Absolute identity of the content of the original and the translation is not only impossible, but also not needed to achieve those goals for the sake of which the translation is created. Indo-European linguistics is a branch of linguistics, engaged in the reconstruction and study of IndoEuropean protolanguage, that is, the language spoken once by a single Indo-European ethnos and which subsequently broke up into separate languages belonging to the same language family today. In Indo-European linguistics, it is customary to distinguish four eras in the development of the Indo-European language and ethnos: 1) the proto-Indo-European era - the era of relatively harmonious existence of language and ethnos (5th millennium BC); 2) the proto-Indo-European era, which is characterized by stable dialectal dismemberment of the Indo-European common still territorially uniform (5th millennium BC - 4th – 3rd millennia BC); 3) the Proto-Indo-European era, during which there is dialectal and territorial division of Indo-European ethnos; 4) the era of complete linguistic and territorial disintegration of pre-European ethnos (III - early II millennium BC - 1200 BC). Between the second and third stages, there is a need in translation as a means of communication between emerging by different cultures and people. Without a translator it is difficult to imagine such historical processes, how to create huge empires inhabited by numerous multilingual peoples, the spread of religious and co-social teachings. Thus, translation has a long history. Preconditions for the emergence of translation science the 20th

century is considered the "golden age" of interpretation, which became a very important and widespread type of human activity due to rapid development, especially in the 90s. XX century, science and special technology (equipment for synchronous translation, audio and video equipment, computers, internet etc.). In 1953, Pierre-François Cayet founded the International native federation of translators, in which today more than fifty countries. It is professional, not political, non-commercial organization that sets its task is to unite translation organizations of various countries. By the middle of the XX century international contacts have increased dramatically. Many new nation states have appeared on the world map, numerous international organizations arose, worldwide movements. The explosive growth of science and technology has caused a huge need for information exchange. The volume has increased immeasurably international trade, diplomatic activity, inter people's correspondence. Cultural ties have expanded between our childbirth, international tourism has become massive. All these changes in the life of mankind have caused the need in translations and translators. Translation agencies began to appear, publishing houses of translated literature. A sharp increase in the role of translation in the twentieth century could not but arouse interest among researchers, but only by the middle of the twentieth century the translation process has become the subject of a comprehensive scientific studying. The semantic side of linguistic units and speech works, language connection with thinking, reality, with society and culture. New linguistic disciplines and fields have emerged research, such as psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, linguistics of the text, the theory of speech acts. Thanks to this knowledge, requirements for the accuracy of translations have increased significantly. Studies of a special type of speech activity, which called in Uzbek translation, began to take shape in an independent linguistic discipline only from the beginning of the second half of the twentieth century. Thus, the linguistic science of translation is still very young. Until now, it does not even have a generally accepted name. Different researchers can find, for example, such terms, as "translation studies", "translatology", "translation theory".

**CONCLUSION** The need for scientific understanding of the translation process was also agreed upon by the task of mass training of translators. The time has passed when only special translations could be done by gifted people who have mastered the ability to translate independent. To meet the huge need for translators in translation schools, faculties were created in many countries, institutions that were tasked with providing long term for training a significant contingent of translators sufficiently with high qualifications. Implementation of mass training of translation found the lack of traditional formulation in qualifications of the translator, which read: "In order to translate, the translator should have knowledge of two languages and the subject of speech is necessary. " It turned out that the factors indicated in this formulation do not provide themselves with the ability to translate professionally. Must not just know two languages - you need to know them "in translation", that is, combined with the rules and conditions for the transition from units to one language to units of another. Translation theory and seeks to figure out how the progress from the original to the text of the translation, what patterns lie at the heart of the translator's actions.

## USED LITERATURE:

1. Kasimova, N. F. (2020). The pragmatic aspects of the English interrogatives expressing politeness. ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science, 06 (86), 464-468. Soi: http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-06-86-88 Doi: https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2020.06.86.882.

2. Косимова Нафиса Фарходовна К исследованию асимметрии лингвистического знака // International scientific review. 2016. №14 (24). URL: https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/k-issledovaniyu-asimmetriilingvisticheskogo-znaka (дата обращения: 22.12.2020).

3. Касымова, Н. Ф. (2011). Асимметрия при переводе интеррогативов с вопросительным словом what (на материале английского, русского и узбекского языков). Вестник Челябинского государственного университета, (11), 70-73.article/n/asimmetriya-pri-perevode-interrogativov-s-voprositelnym-slovom-whatna-materiale-angliyskogo-russkogo-i-uzbekskogo-yazykov ).

4. Косимова Н.Ф. (2015). ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЕ ТРАНСФОРМАЦИИ В ПЕРЕВОДЕ КАК ПРОЯВЛЕНИЕ МЕЖЪЯЗЫКОВОЙ АСИММЕТРИИ. World science, 3 (4 (4)), 54-57