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TRANSLATION THEORY AS A SCIENTIFIC DISCIPLINE

Summary

At present, the linguistic theory of translation has firmly established itself as an independent scientific discipline. However, a number of fundamental questions that determine the status of translation theory remain unresolved. One of these questions is the question of the subject and object of translation theory.

In the literature, various, often opposing points of view have been expressed regarding what should be considered the subject and object of translation theory. Thus, I. I. Revzin and V. Yu. Rosenzweig argue that the object of translation is the translation process itself, during which the transition from one system of signs to another occurs and which can be described in semiotic terms. These authors draw a fundamental distinction between the translation process and the result of translation. They proceed from the fact that traditionally the science of translation was built as a normative science, the main goals of which were to establish the result of translation and develop criteria for assessing the quality of translation. Normative translation theory was built empirically, on the basis of a comparative analysis of originals and translations. Theoretical provisions were borrowed from lexicology, grammar, stylistics and literary criticism. With this approach, according to I.I. Revzin and V.Yu. Rosenzweig, a theoretical understanding of the translation process cannot be achieved. Science that seeks to describe translation as a process should not be normative, but theoretical. That is, it should describe not what should be, but what is inherent in the very nature of the phenomenon.

Key words: translation, theory of translation, linguistic theory, fields of translation, subject of translation, object of translation

A.D. Schweitzer disagreed with this point of view, believing that such a sharp opposition between the theoretical and normative approaches is hardly justified. Excluding the results of the translation process from consideration unjustifiably narrows the subject of translation theory and hardly helps to reveal its essence. According to A.D. Schweitzer, translation is a purposeful activity that meets certain requirements and norms and is oriented toward achieving a certain result. These norms reflect the value orientation of the translator, without taking into account

which it is impossible to satisfactorily explain the logic of translation decisions [2. p. 7].

Thus, A.D. Schweitzer includes in the subject of translation theory both the translation process itself and the result of the translation process.

It seems that translation researchers, trying to define the subject of translation theory, did not fully take into account the fact that translation is a complex, comprehensive phenomenon influenced by many different factors. Understanding of this circumstance is achieved to a greater extent in the works of V.N. Komissarov, who quite rightly notes that it is hardly legitimate to contrast the translation process with its result. It is the translation result that represents the directly observable reality, on the basis of the analysis of which one can indirectly judge how the translation process proceeded, which is inaccessible to direct observation. Linguistic translation theory deals with texts in the source language (SL) and the target language (TL), as well as with the process of transforming the original text into the target text. But this approach is not entirely sufficient. Translation activity is by definition of an intermediary nature. Translation provides the opportunity for interlingual communication. This means that in order to create a full-fledged translation, a translator must take into account the characteristics of the author of the original message and the recipients of this message, their knowledge, experience, as well as the characteristics of the perception of the people for whom the translation is intended, and all other aspects of interlingual communication that influence the course and result of the translation process. This means that the subject of translation theory is complex and is not limited to the translation process and its result. Linguistic translation theory considers translation within the broad framework of interlingual communication and studies all its aspects and determining factors, both linguistic in nature and external to the language, but directly or indirectly influencing the choice of linguistic units in the translation process [3. p.40-41].

From this presentation of the problem it is clear that there is no unity among translation researchers regarding the terminology used. First of all, the absence of a clear distinction between the concepts of the subject of scientific research and the object of scientific research is striking. Incidentally, an analysis of the definitions offered by Russian language dictionaries also does not bring greater clarity to this issue. For example, the subject of scientific research is defined as “a topic, something that serves as the content of thought, speech, something that cognitive or creative activity is directed at” [4. p. 366]. The object is defined as “something that opposes the subject, something that his subject-practical and cognitive activity is directed at” [5. p. 579]. As we can see, both concepts are defined as something that the practical, cognitive and creative activity of the subject of research is directed at. At the same time, it would be appropriate to consider as an object of research that which actually belongs to the circle of material phenomena of the world, and as a

subject of research - a certain problem, the solution of which scientific research is actually aimed. Based on this, by the object of the linguistic theory of translation we will understand the mediating translation activity within the framework of interlingual communication, presented both directly (the process) and indirectly, that is, reflected in the results of the translation process. The subject of translation theory is the study of the laws of the translation process, the factors influencing the course of the translation process and determining the result of the translation.

V.N.Komissarov [3. P.35-36] formulates the following tasks of the linguistic theory of translation:

1) to reveal and describe the general linguistic foundations of translation, i.e. to indicate what features of language systems and patterns of language functioning underlie the translation process, make this process possible and determine its nature and boundaries;

2) to define translation as an object of linguistic research, to indicate its difference from other types of language mediation;

3) to develop the foundations for the classification of types of translation activity;

4) to reveal the essence of translation equivalence as the basis for the communicative equivalence of the original and translated texts;

5) to develop general principles and features of constructing private and special theories of translation for various combinations of languages;

6) to develop general principles of scientific description of the translation process as the actions of a translator to transform the original text into a translated text;

7) to reveal the impact of pragmatic and sociolinguistic factors on the translation process;

8) to define the concept of “translation norm” and to develop principles for assessing the quality of translation.

Our course on general translation theory will be built in accordance with these tasks. But first we should consider the question of the approximate composition of translation studies and linguistic theory of translation.

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TƏRCÜMƏ NƏZƏRİYYƏSİ ELMİ BİR SAHƏ KİMİ
Xülasə

Hazırda tərcümənin lingvistik nəzəriyyəsi müstəqil elmi sahə kimi özünü möhkəm şəkildə təsdiq etmişdir. Bununla belə, tərcümə nəzəriyyəsinin vəziyyətini müəyyən edən bir sıra fundamental məsələlər həllini tapmamış qalır. Bu suallardan biri də tərcümə nəzəriyyəsinin subyektivi və obyektivi məsələsidir.

Ədəbiyyatda tərcümə nəzəriyyəsinin predmeti və obyektivi sayılmalı olan şeylərlə bağlı müxtəlif, çox vaxt bir-birinə zidd fikirlər söylənmişdir. Beləliklə, İ. İ. Revzin və V. Yu. Rosenzveiq iddia edir ki, tərcümənin obyektivi tərcümə prosesinin özüdür, bu müddət ərzində bir işarələr sistemindən digərinə keçid baş verir və bunu semiotik terminlərlə təsvir etmək olar. Bu müəlliflər tərcümə prosesi ilə tərcümənin nəticəsi arasında əsaslı fərq qoyurlar. Onlar ondan irəli gəlir ki, tərcümə elmi ənənəvi olaraq normativ elm kimi qurulub, onun əsas məqsədləri tərcümənin nəticəsini müəyyən etmək və tərcümənin keyfiyyətinin qiymətləndirilməsi meyarlarını hazırlamaq olub. Normativ tərcümə nəzəriyyəsi orijinalların və tərcümələrin müqayisəli təhlili əsasında empirik şəkildə qurulmuşdur. Nəzəri müddəalar leksikologiya, qrammatika, stilistika və ədəbiyyatşünaslıqdan götürülüb. Bu yanaşma ilə, İ.İ. Revzin və V.Yu. Rosenzveiq, tərcümə prosesinin nəzəri anlayışına nail ola bilməz. Tərcüməni bir proses kimi təsvir etməyə çalışan elm normativ yox, nəzəri olmalıdır. Yəni, o, nə olmalı olduğunu deyil, fenomenin təbiətinə xas olanı təsvir etməlidir.

Açar sözlər: tərcümə, tərcümə nəzəriyyəsi, dilçilik nəzəriyyəsi, tərcümə sahələri, tərcümənin predmeti, tərcümə obyektivi

ТЕОРИЯ ПЕРЕВОДА КАК НАУЧНАЯ ДИСЦИПЛИНА

**Мусаева Мужган Рустам
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Резюме

В настоящее время лингвистическая теория перевода прочно утвердилась в качестве самостоятельной научной дисциплины. Однако ряд принципиальных вопросов, определяющих статус теории перевода, остаются нерешенными. Одним из таких вопросов является вопрос о предмете и объекте теории перевода.

В литературе высказывались различные, часто противоположные точки зрения относительно того, что следует считать предметом и объектом теории перевода. Так, И. И. Ревзин и В. Ю. Розенцвейг утверждают, что объектом

перевода является сам процесс перевода, в ходе которого происходит переход от одной системы знаков к другой и который можно описать в семиотических терминах. Эти авторы проводят принципиальное различие между процессом перевода и результатом перевода. Они исходят из того, что традиционно наука о переводе строилась как нормативная наука, основными целями которой были установление результата перевода и разработка критериев оценки качества перевода. Нормативная теория перевода строилась эмпирически, на основе сравнительного анализа оригиналов и переводов. Теоретические положения заимствовались из лексикологии, грамматики, стилистики и литературоведения. При таком подходе, по мнению И.И. Ревзина и В.Ю. Розенцвейга, теоретическое понимание процесса перевода не может быть достигнуто. Наука, стремящаяся описать перевод как процесс, должна быть не нормативной, а теоретической. То есть она должна описывать не то, что должно быть, а то, что заложено в самой природе явления.

Ключевые слова: перевод, теория перевода, лингвистическая теория, области перевода, субъект перевода, объект перевода

Rəyçi: dos. Kazımova Sevda Aqil qızı