AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE CHALLENGE OF ANALYZING A PARALLEL CORPUS PRISM IN THE TRANSLATION OF O'TKIR HASHIMOV'S "WORLD AFFAIRS"

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Abstract
This article talks about corpus linguistics, particularly parallel corpus, which is currently one of the most developed fields in world linguistics. The literary text and its translated text in another language contain ideas about the difficulties that arise in the translation process. In particular, changes in the delivery of the original to readers of other languages in the source language and translation texts are covered in detail.

Keywords. Corpus Linguistics, Parallel Corpus Texts (PKM) Source Language (MT), Translation Language (TT) parallel corpus of scientific texts, parallel corpus of media texts, parallel corpus of artistic texts.

Introduction

In world linguistics, in the 60s of the 20th century, the creation of language corpora and their implementation in the language - the interaction of corpus linguistics with computer technologies is clearly visible. The fact that Brown's corpus, the first example of corpus linguistics, was created in the first half of the 19th century indicates that the theoretical foundations of this field date back to this period. Therefore, the automatic digitization of the intellectual wealth of mankind based on the electronic corpus has become one of the most important tasks of modern linguistics. Therefore, corpus linguistics methods, types, and the practice of corpus analysis are developing in various fields of linguistics in Uzbekistan.

The possibilities of information technologies in world linguistics have expanded and the connection of this field with linguistics has become stronger. That is, automatic translation, computer analysis, editing, thesaurus, electronic dictionaries related to linguistics have been created and they are being used in practice. The use of modern methods and tools in the teaching of language and literature, social sciences and foreign languages has been widely introduced. And this, in turn, demands the practical application of computers in these fields, and the scientific theoretical research of corpus linguistics is gaining importance in all fields. Today, the adaptation of our country to the world community and the implementation of great reforms in the field of science lead to an increase in the need for personnel who perfectly master foreign languages. This

gives us the opportunity to take the shortest path to ascension. After all, today information technology is deeply penetrating all areas of the world" (Appeal of Shavkat Mirziyoyev of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the Oliy Majlis).

In order to improve the quality of automatic translation in the direction of improving computer linguistics, linguistic modeling of the language, the creation of the theory and algorithm of lemming words for each language, and in order to increase the possibility of using the centuries-old national-cultural heritage of a particular language, their electronicization has become an urgent issue in world linguistics. . G. Leach was one of the first in world linguistics to conduct scientific research on the emergence and development of corpus linguistics [Leech: 105-122]. Studies on the formation of modern corpus linguistics were carried out by English scientists such as S. Houston, D. Biber, S. Grays, M. Halliday and W. Teubert [Hunston: 234]. In the works of Russian scientists V. Baranov and V. Zakharov, the specification of corpus linguistics, scientists such as N. Vladimov, S. Vadyaev, O. Gorkina, V. Mamontova and A. Magametova, the concept of "corpus linguistics", "linguistic corpus" and the problems of its classification, are detailed. approached [Baranov: 320]. A comparative analysis of corpus linguistics with computer linguistics and other similar fields was carried out in the research of Tajik scientist D.Dja'farova [Dja'farova: 151]. A. Kilgarriff, K. Iztok, F. Carlson, and I. Sozhenin were involved in the use of corpus analysis in lexicology, while scientists such as V. Rykov, A. Romanov, and V. Plungyan used the concept of "corpus" in text analysis. developed the method [Kilgarriff, Kosem, 2012: 37]. In linguistics, in particular, in the field of computer linguistics, corpus creation, expansion of existing corpora, development of automatic text processing programs, etc., is one of the important issues waiting to be solved.

1. Alternative Construction: This methodology is used to ensure the consistency, order and moral success of parallel texts in determining authenticity. Certain alternative constructions may be used to express interdependence and to describe hints in translation.

2. Alternative word-for-word translation: This methodology focuses on defining parallel words or sets of phrases. A translation of a word that appears in the original text can explain how it appears from the type of word used by the translator.

3. Alternatives to Authenticity: Alternatives to Authenticity are helpful in studying the success of spirituality in parallel texts. These alternatives may be readings and translators' words that do not change the preferred meaning.

4. Contextual alternatives that confirm the meaning of the translator: Contextual alternatives that confirm the originality are obtained based on the context in which the texts appear. These contextual alternatives contain information related to the corresponding word or phrase that confirms the meaning recognized by the translator.

5. Changes and Immutability: Change and immutability are dominant in determining authenticity. Variations include other language, style, environment, literary macro, and literary appropriability issues encountered during the translation process.

Qualitative research methodologies have gained international exposure in the fields of corpus linguistics and translation, and are even acceptable for other academic fields. These methodologies help in authenticating and finding information about how well a translation is done. And it looks at the ongoing development of linguistics and translation.

Analysis of literature on the topic

In the first half of the 90s of the 20th century, corpus linguistics was formed as a separate part of the science of language. At the same time, it closely cooperates with computational linguistics, uses its achievements and, in turn, enriches it.

Since the late 1950s, significant work has been done in corpus linguistics, including Randolph Quirk's Department of English Usage Studies, founded in 1959, and Francis and Kuchera's Brown Corpus, published in 1964. Corpus linguistics is a branch of computational linguistics that develops general principles of building and using linguistic corpora (text corpora) using computer technologies. A linguistic or language corpus of texts is a machine-readable, combined, structured, labeled, philologically perfect set of linguistic data designed to solve specific linguistic problems. Corpus types include specialized, informative, multilingual, parallel, learning, comparative, diachronic, and monitor.

According to the criterion of parallelism, corpora are divided into monolingual, bilingual and multilingual. Contrast dialects and language variants in monolingual corpora. For example, English as a mother tongue and English as a foreign language remained outside the scope of scholarly interest until the emergence of new technologies, which made it possible to attract much more speech works in the opposite language. Bilingual and multilingual corpora combine independently written texts in two or more languages in the same thematic field (for example, a collection of materials of conferences on a certain scientific problem held in different countries and in different languages). Such corpora help with terminology and are often used by translators. Another variant of a bilingual or multilingual corpus is the original texts written in any source language and the translation of these source texts into one or more other languages. Such a corpus will serve as an invaluable resource for comparative studies, research in translation theory, and the teaching of human and computer translation.

Parallel text corpus is a relatively new type of linguistic resources. The first Parallel Corpus Texts (PCTs) - avalanche reports collected in German, French and Italian in Switzerland, and weather reports in English and French from Canadian media - have very strict syntax. focused on special sub-languages and, as a rule, the ultimate goal was to create a machine translation system. The first sources of this type appeared in the late 1980s and early 1990s. In the last decade, several projects related to parallel text corpora have been launched. Let's take a look at some of them. English-French parallel corpus of debates in the Parliament of Canada (Canada-Hansards English-French parallel corpus). The INTERSECT project (an international sample of English contrastive texts) at the University of Brighton. Addendum ET10-63-English-French PCM, including official EU telecommunications documents CRATER (International Telecommunications Union (ITU) or CRATER corpus) trilingual French-Spanish PCM volume 1 million. consists of words connected at the level of sentences. The corpus includes texts in the field of telecommunications. The English-Norwegian parallel corpus was created at the University of Oslo (Norway) in 1994-1997, under the leadership of Stig Johansson. The corpus consists of original fiction texts in English and Norwegian and their translations into Norwegian and English. The corpus is currently being expanded, and the new corpus has been named the Oslo Multilingual Corpus (OKC). The original English-Norwegian corpus is complemented by German and French texts.

Close to the above, the calculation of the Portuguese project, initiated in 1998 by the Portuguese Ministry of Science and Technology, was carried out. The Norwegian company SINTEF Telecommunications and Informatics will implement the project. Resources and software

packages developed by the PKM COMPARA project team include artistic texts in Portuguese and their English translations.

Analysis

If we look at the dictionary meaning of the word translation, it is translated into Arabic from the Persian word "tarzaban". "Tarzabon" means a well-spoken, eloquent person with a burro tongue. The word "translation" or "translation" was formed from this word, which was adopted into the Arabic language in the form of "interpreter". Uzbek writers expressed such a concept with terms such as "transfer", "return", "turn", "overturn". For many years, "translation" has also been used in the meaning of comment, description, and explanation. Later, this word acquired the meaning of expressing a type of artistic creation and became a scientific-philological term. In general, translation is the re-creation of a text written in one language or a spoken speech in another language.

Translation is the art of re-creation, a high artistic creation, even if it is a creation, it requires research, labor, and patience from the author of the translation, and it requires hard work on various materials.

The meaning of the concept of translation is very broad, because "What is translation?" Representatives of different fields give different answers to this question. One person says that translation is the translation of a book written in one language into another language, while another person considers it to be the explanation of an idea expressed in one language to people who speak another language. According to a third person, movies are also translated, so translation means translating the speech of an actor playing a role in one language into a second, third, and so on.

Approaching the translation from the point of view of linguistic translation studies, it can be defined as follows:

Translation, which is a complex form of human activity, is a creative process of re-creating a speech expression (text) created in one language, preserving its unity of form and content, based on the means of another language. So, the speech expression created using the means of the original language is replaced by such an expression created on the basis of the laws of the translated language. In this way, the substantive and stylistic adequacy of the texts of the original and translation languages is created.

This definition is related to the interlinguistic process, and most of human activity is related to this practice. Because of this, when most people think of the word "translation", first of all, the activity of translating a text from one language into another is manifested.

All of the above comments about the translation have a soul. Because each of them describes the translation from one side and serves to complete the general understanding of it. So, translation is a multi-faceted, fast-paced, complex activity. Translation is one of the most ancient types of human activity, thanks to which we clearly imagine the history of human development in all its details.

Regardless of the nature of the text or speech to be translated, there are two situations common to any work from one language to another, that is, any translation:

1. The purpose of the translation is to acquaint the reader or listener who does not know the language of the original with the text of the work or the content of the speech as clearly and fully as possible;

2. To translate is to express what is expressed using certain language means in another language.

The practice of translation has emerged, and the question of how to translate the original into the native language is considered a cross-cutting problem facing translators. Including: a) translation from one language to another - related or non-related language;

b) from a literary language - to one of its dialects and from a dialect - to a literary language or translation from the dialect of one language to another literary language;

c) translation from the ancient language to the modern state of that language to do;

Currently, the above types of translation include word-for-word translation, creative translation, free translation, authored translation, and a number of similar translations. The main reason for this is a different approach to the translation process. But regardless of the type of translation, any translation has its goals and objectives.

The purpose of translation is to recreate the text created using the linguistic means of a foreign language on the basis of the materials of the native language. For this, the translator must first of all understand the original text completely, and then re-express it fluently in his own language. In order to fully perceive the artistic-aesthetic reality created by the author, the translator must have the ability to make a broad observation and correctly understand the substantive and stylistic-aesthetic aspects of the linguistic tools in the artistic work, at the same time, the main idea intended by the author. , it is necessary to clearly imagine his intentions and goals. As a result, the translation made by the translator should give the same artistic and aesthetic pleasure to the reader as the original, so his translation should give the same impression to the reader who cannot read the work in the original.

The reader evaluates the work, which cannot arouse excitement in the translation, as written by the author at a low level, that is, the wrong translation confuses the reader.

The task of translation is to re-create the unity of form and content of the original with the help of native language tools, carefully mastering the similarities and differences between the lexical, grammatical and stylistic phenomena of the original and translated languages. Non-observance of this principle leads to a violation of accuracy and standard of expression in the translation.

If the author of the original copy is required to accurately reflect the reality, the translator is required to interpret the original copy accurately.

In the process of translation, two situations occur, that is, first, to translate, it is necessary to understand, understand and interpret what is being translated. This phenomenon occurs in the mother tongue. Secondly, it is necessary to find suitable means of expression in the language of the work, i.e. words, phrases, grammatical forms.

The balanced attitude of the Receptor to the text is manifested not only depending on the balance of the text, but also the identity of the Receptor, his personal characteristics, knowledge, previous experience, mental state and other characteristics.

At the first stage of the translation process, the translator acts as the Receptor of the original and tries to obtain the information contained in the text as completely as possible. For this, he must have the background knowledge that native speakers have, that is, the history, culture, literature, customs, modern way of life of the people who speak the native language, only words specific to that nation. must be aware of the realities.

A translator, like any receptor of the original, develops a personal attitude towards the information provided. But the translator must try to ensure that such a personal attitude does not damage the accuracy of the translation. In this sense, the translator should be neutral in terms of balance.

The use of socio-linguistic factors such as regional-dialect, social-dialect specific and changed speech used by speakers also plays an important role in ensuring balance adequacy.

Elements specific to regional dialects in the original text are not given in the translation. On the other hand, dialectal forms can be used in the text, and mainly in the literary text, to show the linguistic characteristics of a certain individual character. In such cases, the translator tries to convey the meaning using the vocabulary of the target language.

A parallel corpus is a collection of electronic texts in two or more languages (for example, English and Uzbek). This corpus consists of texts made equivalent in order and spirit to the original texts of the same language. And the problem of originality depends on the spiritualism and the period of translation between the texts that appear in the parallel corpus, and on the approval or transmission of the last words.

The problem of originality requires an analysis of problems such as spelling, variation, intention, and form in translations that can be treated in parallel existing texts. The main purpose of analyzing this problem is to show the theme between the original text and the translation, and to determine how the translator must have intended to explain the original sentence.

Analysis of the problem of authenticity in corpus linguistics includes several features.

First of all, it is necessary to determine the text to be translated, that is, these texts can be related to fields such as literature, technology, engineering, medicine.

There should be a correlation between the original text and the author of the translated text. The translated work can be well received by the readers only when the translator understands the style of the author, the idea and thoughts of the work.

Translators should be able to convey to the reader their skills, the quality of the translated work, the translation methods, and the changes that occur when translating from the original text.

Summary

In the parallel corpus, the data is actually compared with the original, and it is appropriate to present the problem of originality with several examples and arguments and type them into a logical chain. This allows you to control the changes in the procedures that occur during the translation process. The problem of originality is one of the important processes in the parallel corpus and helps to determine the quality of the translation, the skills of the translator, and whether the original text matches the average translation. This analysis provides information on how the original text preserves its originality in meaning, form, style, and style. Using the information given above, we can say that the main goal of linguists in creating a parallel corpus is to produce effective, accurate translation methods, and this parallel corpus helps to improve the quality of translation. In the prism of the parallel corpus, the presentation of originality in translations of works of art serves to convey the originality of one nation to the readers of another nation in a beautiful way.

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