

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF TRANSLATION STUDIES IN LINGUISTICS**Mukhiba Bakhadirova**Teacher of the Department of the English Philology,
Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages**Abstract**

The article examines the role and significance of translation studies as a scientific discipline within the system of modern linguistics. The contribution of the linguistic theory of translation to the development of various branches of linguistics—from structural typology to cognitive science—is analyzed. It is shown that translation studies serves not only as an applied discipline for training professional translators but also as a theoretically significant field for studying the nature of language, mechanisms of interlingual communication, and cognitive processes of speech production and perception. Particular attention is paid to the methodological potential of translation studies as a tool for linguistic analysis and its role in forming interdisciplinary links between linguistics, cultural studies, psycholinguistics, and information technology.

Keywords: translation studies, linguistics of translation, translation theory, interlingual communication, translation equivalence, translation transformations, contrastive linguistics, cognitive linguistics.

Introduction

Translation studies as a scientific discipline has traversed a complex path of development, from empirical observations of translation practice to a systematized theory with a clearly defined subject and methodology. In the second half of the 20th century, translation studies emerged as an independent linguistic discipline termed "the linguistics of translation" or "linguistic translation studies." According to V.N. Komissarov's concept, modern linguistic translation theory views translation activity as an object of systemic linguistic analysis, which involves studying the specifics of interlingual transformations within the framework of general linguistics.

Modern translation studies is characterized as the result of interdisciplinary research utilizing methods from a range of sciences—literary studies, cognitive and experimental psychology, neurophysiology, and ethnography. However, it is linguistic research that has made the primary contribution to the development of the science of translation, since, as V.N. Komissarov rightly noted, "languages play the leading role in translation."

The purpose of this article is to substantiate the significance of translation studies for modern linguistics, demonstrate its theoretical and methodological potential, and determine the prospects for further development of this discipline within the context of modern linguistic paradigms.

Theoretical and Methodological Foundations of Linguistic Translation Theory

Linguistic translation theory formed as a specific scientific direction in the second half of the 20th century due to the increased demand for professional translators and the need to develop effective training methods. A.V. Fedorov, in his work **Introduction to the Theory of Translation**, defined translation theory primarily as a linguistic discipline, while acknowledging the possibility of viewing it through the lens of other sciences.

The subject of linguistic translation theory is the scientific description of the translation process as an interlingual transformation—the conversion of a text in one language into an equivalent text in another language. Moreover, as L.S. Barkhudarov specifies, linguistic translation theory should not consider just any relationship between the source and target texts.

Within the framework of the linguistic approach to translation, a complex of research tasks has been formulated, including:

- Analyzing the general linguistic foundations of the translation process;
- Defining the specifics of translation as an object of scientific study;
- Developing a typology of translation types;
- Investigating the nature of equivalence;
- Creating methodological foundations for special theories;
- Developing principles for describing the translation process;
- Studying pragmatic and sociolinguistic factors;
- Formulating criteria for assessing translation quality.

A significant contribution to the methodology of translation studies was made by J.-P. Vinay and J. Darbelnet, who first formulated and classified technical translation procedures. They identified seven basic procedures: three direct (borrowing, calque, literal translation) and four oblique (transposition, modulation, equivalence, adaptation), which can be applied at the level of lexis, syntax, or the general message.

A.D. Schweitzer developed the concept of translation transformations, defining them as "interlingual operations of 're-expressing' meaning." The most important practical value of this concept is providing systematicity to translation actions and establishing certain boundaries within which these actions are permissible.

The Contribution of Translation Studies to the Development of Linguistics

In the second half of the 20th century, linguistics significantly expanded its field of interest: from an exclusive focus on the development and structure of language systems toward a wide range of problems determining the possibility of using language as a tool of thought and a means of verbal communication. Translation began to be viewed as a large-scale natural experiment in comparing linguistic and speech units in two languages within real acts of interlingual communication.

Translation studies contributed to the transformation of structuralist approaches toward functional-communicative and cognitive paradigms. When analyzing translation phenomena, researchers are forced to account for pragmatic, cultural, and cognitive aspects of linguistic activity, which has enriched linguistics with new methods for analyzing the content and structure of text.

The comparative analysis of source and target texts allows for the identification of systemic differences between languages at all levels: phonological, morphological, syntactical, and

semantic. This is particularly relevant for typological research, where translation serves as an empirical base for identifying universals and the specifics of particular language systems.

Attempts to create machine translation systems in the second half of the 20th century became an additional stimulus for the development of linguistic translation theory. The need to formalize translation operations required an in-depth analysis of language structures and the mechanisms for correlating them across different languages.

Translation studies requires an in-depth analysis of meaning, as the translator constantly solves tasks of equivalent meaning transfer despite the non-equivalence of linguistic means. This contributed to the development of speech act theory and the study of implicatures, presuppositions, and other pragmatic phenomena.

Research oriented toward the translation receptor analyzes the pragmatic impact or communicative effect of translation and the methods for achieving such an effect. A translator may strive to either reproduce the communicative effect of the original text or achieve a different desired impact on the receptor, which requires a deep understanding of the pragmatic mechanisms of language functioning.

Interdisciplinary Status of Translation Studies

The study of the translation process itself—the mental operations of the translator, their strategies, and technical procedures—requires the involvement of methods from cognitive psychology and neurolinguistics. Since such operations are not available for direct observation, indirect methods of studying the translation process are developed, including various theoretical models and psycholinguistic experiments.

Translation studies has enriched linguistics with specific analytical methods: contrastive text description, corpus studies of parallel texts, error analysis, and translation quality assessment. The formation of parallel corpora has become an important tool for empirical research in the field of computational linguistics and machine translation.

Translation studies is closely linked to cultural studies, as a translator may target a specific receptor or an "average" receptor as a typical representative of a certain culture. A source text is translated differently depending on who the translation is intended for, which requires adapting the text to the requirements of the receptor and their culture.

Practical Significance and Development Prospects

Translation theory has become the theoretical basis for developing effective methods for training professional translators. In the 20th century, translation activity acquired the status of a profession, and translation departments began to open at universities and foreign language institutes. The training of future translators requires a systematic scientific foundation provided by linguistic translation theory.

Modern translation studies is represented by numerous theoretical directions: from communicative models emphasizing the role of the addressee to functional approaches oriented toward the translation's purpose. At the same time, it is the linguistic paradigm, which laid the foundation for the systemic study of translation in Russian science, that continues to define the methodological grounds for professional training.

The relevance of the linguistic approach is confirmed by practice: basic principles formulated in classical works continue to determine professional standards. The further

development of translation thought should occur not in opposition to previous theoretical concepts, but in the course of their evolutionary development.

Conclusion

Translation studies occupies a central place in modern linguistics as a synthetic discipline integrating the achievements of various linguistic directions. Its significance is determined not only by practical demand in the context of globalization and the need to train professional translators but also by its theoretical productivity for understanding the nature of language, thought, and communication.

Linguistic translation theory provides a systematic scientific approach to the study of interlingual communication, develops a methodology for analyzing translation phenomena, and creates an empirical base for testing linguistic hypotheses. The further development of translation studies will facilitate the deepening of interdisciplinary links between linguistics, cognitive science, cultural studies, and information technology, opening new perspectives for the comprehensive study of language as a universal means of human communication.

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