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фразеологизмдер бар. Олар ұлттықның заттық-бейнелі астарлы мағынаға ие фразеологизмдер. Бұлар аударылса ұлттық ажарынан айырылады, аудармаға тағы болмайды. Осындай өзгешелігі жағынан бұлар идиомдарға келетін тәрізді. І.Жансүгіровтің шығармашылығына тән ерекшеліктерді саралағанымызда ақынның өзіндік өзгешелігін айрықша танытатын тілдік құбылыстары мол екенін, оларды ағылшын тіліне аударуда ағылшын тілінің де мүмкіндігі жетерлік екенін байқадық.

Қорытындылай келе, фразеологизмдер – халықтың ғасырлар бойы көңілге түйіп, сұрыптап жеткізген, образдар дүниесінің тілдік элементтері. Екі тіл жүйесіндегі сәйкессіздіктер аударма үшін үлкен қиындықтар туғызады. Бұл қиындықтар өте кең ауқымды, яғни жеке аударылмайтын элементтерден бастап мәтінге дейін қамтиды. Мұндай мәселелерді шешуге әр түрлі аударма түрлендірулерін дұрыс жасай білу арқылы қол жеткізіледі. Аударма процесінде аудармашы эквиваленттілікке қол жеткізу үшін түпнұсқа мәтінмен максималды конвергенция үшін түрлендірулерді қолданады.

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A HISTORICAL OVERVIEW OF MAIN THEORIES ENCOUNTERED IN MODERN TRANSLATION SCIENCE

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It is known that the foundations of modern translation studies began to develop actively in the middle of the 20th century. During the rapid development of this field of science in a very short historical period, the views of individual researchers towards translation often developed on the basis of necessity. On the other hand, parallel researches conducted by different schools of translation have sometimes led to the expression of similar concepts about the same phenomena, but in different terms. Therefore, when analyzing the current state of translation theory, first of all, it is necessary to avoid any opinions and categorical judgments related to the views and theoretical constructions of certain researchers. It should be noted that in this period, linguists considered translation as a special type of speech activity and there were opinions that the use of linguistic units in the translation is chosen depending on the linguistic units in the original [1]. The "source material" for research is the original text and the translation, and their comparison provides objective factual data for subsequent theoretical studies [2].

The connection of translation with language, speech act, and the main product - texts, has led to the further development of the emerging theory of translation, which forms the material basis of this activity, which can be analyzed. These studies have moved away from literary criticism and literature studies and discussed the problems of translation and translated literature, leading to consider translation studies as a purely linguistic subject. More precisely, it was considered as one

of the applied branches of linguistics. Based on the main postulates of modern linguistic science, a theory called "linguistic theory of translation" has appeared. At one time, translation researchers were more interested in linguistics than literary studies due to the consistency and rigor of the theory and the accuracy of the methods. While studying the translation process, many linguists have formed various theories based on this.

Let's take a look at the theories that are considered in the field of modern translation studies. For example, **the theory of legal identities** was developed in 1950 by Ya.I. Retsker, in his article "On legal correspondences in translation into the mother tongue" [3, 190].

Ya. I. Retsker's theory of legal identities is one of the first theories developed as a result of the study of texts in translation, that is, the original text and the translated text. This theory takes into account the repetition of some methods of logical-semantic order in the process of translation. So, for the translation of some words and phrases, it is possible to find stable equivalents that exist in another language. In fact, equivalents for proper nouns, terms, and numerals exist in all languages. To translate other words and phrases, you can only find variant matches of contextual correspondence, which is the temporary equivalents that correspond to a certain context, a certain use of a word or phrase in speech. Ya.I. Retsker, between the units of the original and translated texts, "... three categories of correspondences:

- alternatives established depending on the person of the signifier, as well as preserved in the tradition of language communication. For example, the English phrase "*the United Nations*" corresponds to the Kazakh phrase "*Біріккен Ұлттар Ұйымы*";

- variant and contextual correspondences: *academic year* – оқу жылы, *academic question* – теориялық сұрақ, *academic institute* – академиялық институт.

- all types of translation transformations, i.e. finding an alternative when the translator matches the meaning of the speech unit. For example, "*батырақ*" is a hired worker in agriculture (descriptive translation); "*аскөк*" - parsley, celery, dill (clarify the meaning); "*бару*" - to go (generalization of meaning); "*Мәскеуде қалу*" is not to leave Moscow (antonymous translation) and so on" [4, 11].

The information theory of translation was proposed by R.K. Minyar-Beloruhev [5, 26]. His subject was the informational aspect of interlanguage communication. According to the information theory of translation, R.K. Minyar-Beloruhev believes that the transition from SL (source language) to TL (translation language) is carried out at the informational level. A message consists of different types of information. R.K. Minyar-Beloruhev distinguishes the following types of information: *background information* that makes up noise, *semantic and situational background information* that gives the meaning of the entire sentence, and *information about the structure of speech work* that can give an additional aesthetic effect in a communicative manner.

Situational theory focuses our attention on existing linguistic standards in each language. In addition, regardless of the influence of the translator's native language, at the beginning of translation, it is recommended to search, compare and match when describing similar situations and situational clichés, which are the first signs of speech authenticity [6, 32]. Moreover, each language has its own established ways of describing them, and these methods should be found not by transforming individual units of the text, but by the denotation (that is, the situation) being described. Within this theory, the translator acts as a highly skilled linguist who has mastered the theory and practice of two languages. The situational theory of translation was actively developed by the Russian scientist V.G. Gak [3, 191].

If we talk about **the semantic theory** of translation, one of the main tasks of the general theory of translation is to reveal the meaning of equivalence relations between the original content and the translation. It can be argued that the theoretical model of the translation activity should be based, first of all, on the study of the meaning side of the original and translated texts. Theoretically speaking, it can be said that the equivalence of the content of two texts (including two texts in different languages) means that all or some of the semantic elements that make up the content of these texts are identical or sufficiently similar. In this case, the translation process is reduced to the

selection of semantic elements in the original and the selection of TL units that best represent the same meaning elements in the translation [7, 239].

In addition, not all semas are equally relevant in a given communicative action, and therefore are not transferred during translation. For example, "*Зауыттың барлық жұмысшылары уақытында келеді.*" "*Барлық жұмысшылар*" are men and women, so gender is completely unnecessary when translating this sentence, as it is not communicatively important. According to this model, only communicatively related meanings are given in a translation, since translation equivalence is based on the commonality of meanings in the content of the translation and the original.

The theory of equivalence levels is a model of translation service based on the assumption that equivalence relations are established between similar levels of source and translation texts (TL and SL). The basis of this model is the selection of a number of successive levels that differ in the nature of the information provided in the content of the text [6, 62].

The central problem of **the communicative-functional theory** of translation is that Z.D. Lvovskaya believes that the concepts of linguistic meaning and meaning of speech are limited and correlated [3, 193]. The value of the translator's service is determined by its decisive position in the chain of multiple recoding of information that forms the basis of the process of bilingual communication: value → meaning → value → meaning → value. In the process of translation, it is necessary to take into account the objective and subjective factors that form the actual speech situation of speech communication. Z.D. Lvovskaya considers the principle of communicative-functional equivalence of texts in SL and TL as the main operational principle of the translation process and, accordingly, the main criterion of the correspondence of the translation to the original [3, 342].

The psycholinguistic theory of translation is one of the new theories that emerged as cross-language communication, linking translation with psycholinguistics.

According to A. F. Shiryaev, the purpose of translation is to create a product in the form of a clearly stated or written statement or group of statements in a particular language. The translator is given the main parameters of the product, which is produced by the social order. It is believed that the object of activity is the product of the speech activity of one of the multilingual communicants, objectified in the means of the primary language.

The transformational theory of translation is based on the study of the translation process as the conversion of units of SL structures into units of TL structures. This theory was developed by I. I. Revzin and V. Yu. Rozenveig, and also was founded by Naida. In addition, in the compilation of the theory, the ideas of generative grammar of the American scientist N. Chomsky were borrowed, who believed that all existing grammatically correct conclusions are formed by a limited number of the simplest nuclear structures (sentences) with logical-syntactic relationships. Thus, this theory proceeds from the premise of what is known as mediated language and/or nuclear structures in which the perceived text is transformed.

According to this theory, the translation process consists of three stages:

- **analysis stage** – the structures of the original (surface) structures are transformed into nuclear structures of a foreign language, that is, the transformation takes place within the limits of the original language;

- **copy stage** – replacement of the SL nuclear structure with the TL nuclear structure equivalent to it (cross-language transformation);

- **synthesis, or reconstruction stage** – the nuclear structure of TL opens to the surface structure of TL, that is, to the final structure of the translation text.

As for the final stage, it should be noted that since the set of transformations available in each language, it allows several options for reconstruction with known stylistic differences between them, and at the reconstruction stage TL gives the possibilities for the transformation of the main sentence and the stylistic limitations of the surface structure [8, 62].

The interpretive theory of translation was developed by the French translators D. Seleskovich and M. Lederer. They believe that the communication between people is carried out not

by replacing language units, but through speech words-texts that have a certain meaning [9]. Moreover, the meaning of the text does not imply a simple sum of the meanings of language units. It implies that the main task of the translator is to extract meaning from the original message and reproduce it in the translated text.

According to this theory, the translation process is divided into three stages: *comprehension*, *deverbalization* and *re-expression*. At the same time, among these stages, the deverbalization process is of great importance. Initially, the interpretive theory was developed on the basis of empirical experience and observation of the translation process, which allows you to study the cognitive process of translation in more detail than written translation. Spoken words and sounds quickly disappear, but the meaning remains. The conclusions of translators in other languages make it clear that meaning is a consequence of understanding, which consists of two elements: the contextual meanings of the language and cognitive applications. Thus, the development of this theory came from the study of interpretation, and that close attention was paid to understanding. Therefore, interpretive theory is not just an abstract concept. Its roots lie in practice, and practice enriches theory, which in turn helps many professional translators.

Consequently, through the theories outlined above, it is known to what extent modern translation studies have begun to take a new approach to many translation practices and theories. It would not be superfluous to say that these are theories that serve as a guide for translators not only to achieve their goal in the translation process, but also to overcome various linguistic and lexicosemantic difficulties and convey the "meaning" of the source text. All theories have a certain value for the general science of translation, and especially for translation studies. Because they are not only based on direct measurement of the components of the translation process, but on individual, sometimes very successful observation of the object. That is why none of the modern theory and models of translation can occupy a dominant position. However, all these theories contribute to it, taking into account the soul side of the object of translation science.

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LINGUISTIC PROBLEMS OF MACHINE TRANSLATION AND NEURAL MACHINE TRANSLATION

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