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REFLECTION AND PROBLEMS OF LINGVOCOGNITOLOGICAL AND COGNITIVE ASPECTS IN TRANSLATION

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ABSTRACT

There are different approaches to translation at the current stage of development of translation studies. One of them is the understanding of the translation process and quality, which is particular interest to researchers and scholars. This can be seen in a number of research articles devoted to discussing the cognitive aspects of translation around the world. This article shows critically examine the existing knowledge approaches and trends in translation proposed by translators. As well as it informs about the reflection and problems of lingvocognitological and cognitive aspects in translation.

KEYWORDS: *Translation studies, Cognitive aspects, Linguists, Language comprehension, Translation problems.*

INTRODUCTION

Many linguists and translators today are turning their attention to the study of knowledge, which they describe as a “cognitological aspect”. Cognition in general comprehension includes mental processes such as cognition, attention, memory and judgment, evaluation and reflection, problem solving and decision making, language comprehension and production. However, on the basis of cognitive linguistics and cognitive research, it is necessary to focus primarily on the processes of meaning creation and meaning interpretation. Finding the most suitable alternative is very important in translation, in this area

The contribution of linguistic theory is invaluable. The translator usually tries to adapt the closest alternative in the original language to the language being translated. Translation should be the object of scientific and theoretical study. Should focus on what is needed and what is needed to

achieve the goal. Although the meaning of the pronouns often depends on the context, it is also important to refer to the dictionary. It is not possible to approximate the meaning of words in a translation. The translator must know the word and its translations well or find them in the dictionary. Otherwise, the translator will inevitably fall into the trap of "fake friends of the translator." As for the shortcomings of the translations, it seems that some translators seem to see literary translation as a necessity, not a creation. For example, in recent years, the translation of some works of art into Uzbek has accelerated, with the contribution of Uzbek translators. However, it is difficult to say the same about the translation of Uzbek literature translated by other translators into the language of that country.

It seems that the world's translators have given priority to the quality of translations and the preservation of national identity in their translations, with the main goal of acquainting their readers with the works of Uzbek writers. The main reason for this is that translators do not know the subtleties of the meaning of words in the original language, the culture of the people, national identity, and customs. Therefore, the purpose of this article is to focus on this issue. Its relevance is that it helps to search for a doctoral dissertation by first identifying research trajectories in the field.

Moreover, as a new trend within the anthropocentric paradigm, the cognitive aspects of translation have not been sufficiently developed and studied, and therefore the problem is undoubtedly of interest to modern post-linguistic translation studies.

As for the cognitive scientific approach to translation, translators try to understand and explain the product of the mind:

How do translators and other scholars involved in translation create meaning in situations and texts that they manage?

How do they achieve their strategies and choices?

How do their cultural and linguistic foundations affect their thinking and understanding?

How do they develop translation powers?

In addition, research shows that there are commonalities and differences in how Western and Eastern translators study the problem in reflecting the cognitive aspect of translation. Indeed, more than 25 research papers, including books, scholarly articles, and works on various issues related to translation, are clear evidence of this.

A review of the literature, translations, and the essence of the content of words in another language helped to analyze and contextualize by brief comparison of previous research related to the disclosure of cognitive approaches in the field of translation. In addition, the application of this method has helped to reveal the interdisciplinary interaction of cognitive science and translation, as there are many disciplines that have a strong influence on their mutual development. For example, linguistics, psychology, psycholinguistics, cognitive linguistics, linguacultural studies, neurology, sociology, and some other fields have had a major impact on the growth of cognitive translatology.

TRANSLATION AS AN ACTIVITY

The cognitive aspect at the center of translations is the interpretation of the translation process by the interpreter of the interaction of cognitive and linguistic structures that the translator performs in the broadest context of his or her psychological and semi logical characteristics.

The concept of cognitive aspect includes knowledge, consciousness, reasoning, thinking, presentation, creativity, development of plans and strategies, reflection, symbolism, logical inference, problem solving, visualization, classification, cross-linking. It involves a wide range of mental activities such as cognition, imagination and dreams, and is determined by processes such as movement, cognition, mental imagery, memory, cognition, and attention organization. This is why cognition plays a key role in the translation process, as the translator is a pragmatic function based on cognitive activity, saving the semantic component of the text as well as its communicative and its own national color. It is necessary to take into account the mental processes involved in the performance of the task, as well as the required capabilities.

The role of lingvocognitological and cognitive aspects in the translation process is the interpretation of information as indicators of the cognitive process in translation. The wide range of published research on cognitive trends in translation quickly reveals another. Two key concepts - intercultural communication and translation - play an important leading role in understanding the commonality that lies at the heart of the interrelationship. As Komissarov points out, "Translation is a complex and multifaceted human activity that involves not only the process of conveying information from one language to another, but also the cultural aspects of the text in the source language, because culture is the sum of this material and the meaning of society. Are their achievements?"

Culture encompasses all aspects of life and consciousness, including language. Therefore, many factors are crucial in the translation process and they need to be reviewed and explained regularly to better explain the translation process.

In short, the above-mentioned views will contribute to the identification of problems in the field, the theory and practice of translation, the efforts of scholars, researchers, translators and all creators of translation criticism, to increase the effectiveness of our cooperation. Given the limited scope of the article, more in-depth and detailed research is needed on how to apply cognitive aspects in translation studies.

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