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PSYCHOSEMANTIC FEATURES OF TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH IN THE SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE

Abstract: *The purpose of this article is to study the influence of psychosomatic factors on translation from Uzbek into English and to identify the subject in the scientific literature. The article is devoted to the psycholinguistic approach to translation, which can form the basis for further theoretical and experimental research in this field.*

Key words: *psychosemantics, psycholinguistics, linguistic difficulties, subject of activity, subject of translation.*

Language: *English*

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Introduction

Psychosomatics (other Greek Ψυχή - soul and σῶμα body) - a direction in medicine (psychosomatic medicine) and psychology that studies the influence of psychological factors on the occurrence and course of somatic (bodily) diseases.

Psychosomatics is the influence of human mental processes on the physical body, causing psychosomatic reactions. One of the reactions is body language, in some situations the body physically reflects the state that could be expressed by one of the figurative phrases of the series: "this is one big headache", "I can't digest it", "because of this I have a heart out of place", "my hands are tied". Then a certain organ hurts, it is difficult to breathe, migraines occur, the work of the gastrointestinal tract is disturbed, and so on.

If we talk about the influence of psychosomatic features in linguistics, then there is a section of psycholinguistics that studies language, first of all, as a phenomenon of the psyche. Psycholinguists note that language is an activity of the spirit and a reflection of the culture of the people. At the same time, they note that language contains not only a physical, but also a mental component, and thus belongs to the individual. Being a condition of communication and regulating human activity, language restricts knowledge of the world and makes it impossible to fully understand another person.

The relevance of this article is due to the fact that psycholinguistics is a certain, one of the most important stages in the development of the psychology of speech. Psycholinguistics can have a great influence on linguistics in the future, since there is something other than experimental linguistics.

It arose with the need to give a theoretical understanding to a number of tasks for which the linguistic approach, initially associated with the analysis of the text, and not the speaking person, turned out to be insufficient. For example, in teaching a native language, and especially a foreign language; in the field of speech education of preschoolers and speech therapy; in the problems of speech influence (especially in propaganda and media activities).

If we speak about translation as a speech activity, it is implied that this activity itself is understood not as individual and "interindividual", but as social in nature, and not only in appearance. Any human activity is a relationship in reality. Each act of translation is inevitably "embedded" in a broader activity (professional, educational, cognitive, etc.), occupies a certain place in it and performs a certain function subordinate to the purpose and structure of this activity. It is necessary to consider what broader activity of an individual translation may include and on what rights, and what functional connections translation may have with this broader activity as a whole and with its other individual components. This

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larger system of activities, which includes translation, will be further referred to as behavior for brevity.

At the same time, we always mean that the subject of activity acts as an individual, a representative of the human race, endowed with universal and national culture, his behavior is carried out according to the laws of the psyche and under the control of society during emotional and evaluative experience. Thus, translation is built into two dynamic systems – external (activity, behavioral) and internal (mental, personal). By and large, translation studies should study the role of translation within the framework and structure of these two dynamic systems in their interaction.

We use the word psycholinguistics and cognates with it as synonyms of the phrase theory of speech activity, referring mainly to domestic developments in this field, which seem to us the most promising. In this case, language is considered by us not as a linguistic construct, but as an individual's property.

There is a translation model (a psycholinguistic model), as well as a language model, and it is purposeful in nature, the description of the translation depends on why it is described. The psycholinguistic model is based on the psycholinguistic model of speech activity. It presupposes the presence of a motive, a goal, an internal program of the future utterance, the construction of an utterance in internal speech and its verbalization in oral or written speech. The translator's internal program represents the compressed content of the original, since in the course of his activity the translator does not create his own speech utterances. According to this model, the transfer is carried out in two stages:

1) the translator "translates" the content of the original understood by him into his "brain language" in the form of his internal program;

2) he deploys this program in another language, as does anyone who speaks that language.

The psycholinguistic model of translation fully corresponds to the understanding of translation as a type of speech activity. Unfortunately, this model is unable to explain how such "folding" and "unfolding" occurs, which elements of content are stored in the internal program and how one of the possible ways of implementing such a program in the translation text is chosen. Further elaboration of the psycholinguistic model of translation is an important task of translation theory.

Thus, psycholinguistics and translation theory have common points of contact. The object of psycholinguistics is speech activity, and the object of translation theory is a special type of speech activity – translation. Consequently, the tasks of these disciplines largely coincide. Psycholinguistics data on the mechanisms of generation and perception of speech utterance, on the structure of speech action and on models of language ability are quite applicable to the theory of translation. A.A. Leontiev's model of

speech generation is quite detailed and can be used to explain the process of perception and generation of a new text by a translator. This model includes 5 interrelated stages:

1) the appearance of a motive;

2) the stage of the idea (for the first time, the theme and rhema of the future speech utterance are highlighted);

3) internal programming: the process of constructing a semantic scheme, operating with units of subjective code;

4) lexical and grammatical deployment: translation of the compiled semantic program from subjective (individual) code to objective (commonly used) language code;

5) implementation of speech utterance in external speech.

This article discusses the written translation of scientific literature from the native language into a foreign language. This type of translation differs from oral translation by a number of features: the absence of a rigid time frame, the presence of the entire original text, the absence of direct or feedback from communicants.

In the process of translation, the translator faces both linguistic and psychological difficulties. Linguistic difficulties include: selection of the appropriate unit in the language translation (LT); translation without equivalent vocabulary; translation of new, unfamiliar and missing terms in the language translation.

Psychological difficulties include: perception and understanding of a text into a foreign language(s); overcoming the "language barrier"; generating a text in LT.

We will consider these difficulties. Starting with the linguistic difficulties. Selecting the appropriate unit in the LT. It should be noted that even with a good and excellent command of the topic and terminology, the translator faces the task of choosing the most optimal variant of the language unit in LT, since many terms have several correspondences in LT. For example, for the medical term childbirth, seven meanings are given in the Uzbek-Russian-English medical dictionary, and for the English term examination in the ABBYY electronic dictionary – eight, among which the translator must choose the only one that would be understandable to most readers, as L. Korman wrote in his article. Such terms in the language of medicine, as a rule, are Latin-Greek borrowings, or terms created on the basis of Latin-Greek elements [5].

Each branch of science develops its own terminology in accordance with the subject and method of its work. Terminology is the core of the scientific style, the last, the innermost circle, the leading, the most essential feature of the language of science. It can be said that the term embodies the main

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features of the scientific style and is extremely consistent with the tasks of scientific communication.

The term is a word or phrase that accurately and unambiguously names an object, phenomenon or concept of science and discloses its content; the term is based on a scientifically constructed definition. M.M. Glushko states that "the term is a word or phrase for expressing concepts and designating objects, having, due to its strict and precise definition, clear semantic boundaries and therefore unambiguous within the appropriate classification system." A.A.Reformatsky defines terms "as unambiguous words devoid of expressiveness" [1].

In each article on a narrow technical specialty, the number of terms does not exceed 150-200 units. With the development of science and technology, unambiguous special (nomenclature) terms may acquire additional meanings and become polysemantic general scientific and technical terms, and polysemantic terms may lose their meanings and become unambiguous. Both words used almost exclusively within the framework of this style and special meanings of national words can be used as terms. For example, lexical units such as coherence, keraumophone, klystron, microsyn, etc., widely used in texts on electronics, are difficult to find outside of scientific and technical materials. At the same time, such words as dead, degeneracy, ripple, rope, etc., which have well-known common meanings, also act as terms in these texts. The terms should provide a clear and accurate indication of real objects and phenomena, establish an unambiguous understanding of the transmitted information by specialists. Therefore, special requirements are imposed on this type of words.

First of all, the term must be precise, i.e. have a strictly defined meaning, which can be disclosed by a logical definition that establishes the place of the concept designated by the term in the system of concepts of a given field of science or technology. If some quantity is called scalar, then the meaning of this term should exactly correspond to the definition of the concept (a quantity that has magnitude but no direction), which connects it with other concepts contained in the definition (magnitude, direction) and contrasts the concept of vector (a quantity which is described in terms of both magnitude and direction). If a part of an optical device is called a viewfinder, then this term should mean only this part that performs certain functions, and no other parts of this device or any other device.

For the same reasons, the term should be unambiguous and, in this sense, independent of the context. In other words, it must have its exact meaning, indicated by its definition, in all cases of its use in any text, so that the user of the term does not have to decide each time in which of the possible meanings it is used here. The requirement that only one term corresponds to each concept is directly

related to the accuracy of the term, i.e. that there are no synonymous terms with the same meanings. It is clear that the exact identification of objects and concepts is difficult when the same thing is called differently.

The term must be part of a strict logical system. The meanings of terms and their definitions should obey the rules of logical classification, clearly distinguishing objects and concepts, avoiding ambiguity or inconsistency. And, finally, the term should be a purely objective name, devoid of any side meanings that distract the attention of a specialist, introducing an element of subjectivity. In this regard, the term "contraindicated" emotionality, metaphoricity, the presence of any associations, etc.

However, terms, of course, are not the only component of the vocabulary. Quite a clear division of the lexical composition of English scientific and technical literature has been revealed into: a) proper terms; b) words and combinations that are "official": articles, service verbs, adjectives, adverbs, conjunctions, pronouns, prepositions, that is, words independent of the style of speech and which are present in any style; c) general scientific vocabulary.

A certain difficulty in translation is the non-equivalent vocabulary, which in the translation of scientific literature is equivalent to the translation of new and missing terms in the LT. These may be terms denoting newly discovered phenomena, concepts, or developed devices, tools, etc. In this case, the translator must either create his own term, having previously given a definition, or make a descriptive translation without giving any specific meaning for this term.

Considering psychological difficulties. First of all, the translator must be competent in the problem described in the article in his native language. He must have background knowledge in order to understand the essence of the issue, correctly understand the content of the article, interpret (decode) it in his mind in his native language, and then generate a new text that fully and accurately conveys the information of the FL in LT.

The "language barrier" refers to the uncertainty, the fear of the translator to distort the meaning of the text of FL in the LT. This is primarily due to the fact that most translators do not have special education in various fields of science. As a rule, these are linguists with a professional linguistic education. Working with a professional text in an unfamiliar or unfamiliar field of scientific knowledge, they face certain psychological difficulties.

The translator must also be familiar with the style of scientific presentation. This primarily concerns non-linguist specialists who translate their works into a foreign language.

In general, the issue of non-linguistic translators requires special consideration. On the one hand, they are well aware of the issues that are described in their

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own articles and in the articles of their employees or specialists working in this field of scientific knowledge. They write them themselves and, accordingly, understand what they want to say, but often do not know how to do it correctly in a foreign language.

Linguists, on the contrary, know how to translate correctly, but, as already noted, it is not always in the topic of the issue under consideration, i.e. the very content of the article and the way the author expresses his thoughts sometimes causes great difficulties. Therefore, the best option when translating a scientific text is the close cooperation of a linguist-translator and a specialist who is well-versed in the issues discussed in the translated article.

Conclusion.

It should be noted that the psycholinguistic features of the translation of scientific literature are not only in the linguistic features and erudition of a specialist translator in certain fields of science, but also in psychological features.

Thus, the psychosomatics of translation represents a translator as a subject who acts according to an algorithm: perceives the original text, "translates" the content of the original understood by him into his "brain language" in the form of his internal program, deploys this program in another language, as does any speaker of this language.

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