

FEATURES OF TRANSLATING RELIGIOUS VALUES TERMS OF RELIGIOUS DISCOURSE

Shamsematova Barno Rihsivayevna

International Islamic Academy Of Uzbekistan,
Senior Teacher Of Foreign Languages Department

Abstract:

The article is devoted to the problem of translating Religious values terms of religious discourse. The article provides insight into the notions 'discourse', 'religious discourse', 'culture-bound terms of religious discourse'; characterizes features of literary translation; outlines the function of discourse in the process of translation.

Keywords:

Discourse; religious discourse; non-equivalent vocabulary; culture-bound terms of religious discourse; subject classification of religious values terms; translation transformations

The problem of translating realities, being one of the most difficult tasks facing a translator, attracts the attention of many linguists and translation theorists. The works of V.S.Vinogradov, A.A.Reformatsky, A.D.Schweitzer, S.I.Vlakhov, S.P.Florin, and others.

Translation of a literary text is a separate kind of literary creation, in the process of which a work written in one language is recreated in another language. When translating literary texts, it is especially important to preserve the character of the original text, so that the recipients of the text in the target language think that the text they read is the original [10].

According to some translation specialists, the translator reveals the "voice" of the original text and reproduces this process in translation. The translator's voice is his "**discursive presence**". It always appears - sometimes in the text itself, sometimes in the form of footnotes. Thus, the "voice" of the translator is an important feature of the translation of a literary text [11].

Translation of a literary text always presents a number of difficulties. One of them is the presence of national characteristics and characteristics of the original text, inherent only in the culture of the people in whose language the work of art was created. Thus, the translated work cannot be exactly recreated in another language [6].

Often, the translator must actually create a new work, comprehending the original, having the appropriate knowledge about the described era, location and culture. This raises the problem of the role of discourse in translation.

Let us first define what we mean by the term "discourse". In the middle of the twentieth century, there was a tendency in linguistics, according to which the concept of "discourse" receives an explicit determination in relation to the text and correlates with the concept of "communication" [2].

Discourse in this study is considered as a complex interconnection of many texts or types of text, functioning within the same communicative sphere. The study of the discursive aspects of translation makes it possible to identify and systematize translation strategies for special texts of various genres and topics [4].

Religious discourse is an integral part of the concept of the language of religion. **The language of religion** is focused on solving one of the basic problems of religious discourse - the search for means to adequately express the system of references. Religious discourse, in particular, is focused on the description and interpretation of the provisions of the religious worldview, including its characteristic values, norms, ideas, myths [8].

Religious discourse refers to an institutional type of discourse, which is understood as a “specialized clichéd kind of communication between people”. A distinctive feature of religious discourse is that “among its participants is God, to whom prayers, psalms, and confessions are addressed in a number of confessions” [5]. A specific feature of the **translation of religious discourse** lies in the need to convey the meaning and disclose the content of the original source. The author of the translation must have an understanding of the religious text, take into account the stylistic features of religious literature, like poetic rhythm and archaic vocabulary.

There are a number of rules that must be followed when translating texts containing units of **religious discourse**. The first rule is **to avoid neologisms**, because the history of religious realities, in most cases, goes back many centuries.

The second important rule for translating religious discourse is the transmission of names and place names of Religious (Qur'an and Bible) using traditional equivalent correspondence.

A feature of works containing religious discourse is the presence of words, the meaning of which is often unknown to modern readers, which is why translators are forced to decipher and describe realities.

Any language contains a significant number of **realities**, characterized by lexical and phonetic forms, as well as morphological features. Such specific vocabulary requires classification, which makes it possible, first, to characterize this specific vocabulary; secondly, it contributes to a more correct solution of issues related to the translation of realities from one language to another.

Reference

1. Barkhudarov, L.S. Language and translation. M., 1975. URL: http://samlib.ru/w/wagapow_a_s/barhud-trdoc.shtml (date of access: 20.03.2019).
2. Vinogradov, V.S. Translation. Romance languages: general and lexical issues: a tutorial. - 6th ed. - M.: ID KDU, 2014. - 238 p.
3. Vlahov S.I., Florin S.P. Untranslated in translation. - M.: International relations, 1980. - 343 p.
4. Volkova T.A. Discursive-communicative model of translation in the study of institutional discourse // Bulletin of the Chelyabinsk State University. 2011. No. 17 (232). Philology. Art criticism. Issue 55. - PP. 37–42
5. Karasik V.I. Language circle: personality, concepts, discourse. - Volgograd: Change, 2002. - 477 p.
6. Komissarov V.N. Translation theory (linguistic aspects): textbook. - M.: Higher school, 1990.- 253 p.
7. Fedorov, A. V. Foundations of the general theory of translation (linguistic problems): For institutes and faculties of foreign countries. languages. Textbook. allowance. 5th ed. - St. Petersburg: Faculty of Philology, St. Petersburg State University; M.: LLC "Publishing House" PHILOLOGY THREE ", 2002, - 416 p.
8. Chernyavskaya V.E. Linguistics of the text: Polycode, intertextuality, interdiscursiveness. Tutorial. - M.: Book House "Librokom", 2009, - 248 p.
9. Schweitzer, A.D. Translation theory (status, problems, aspects). M. - Science, 1988. - 270 p.
10. Bassnett S. Translation. Routledge, 2013, 224 p.
11. Hatim B., Munday J. Translation: An Advanced Resource Book. Psychology Press, 2004, 373 p.