

Peculiarities of Translation from English into Uzbek and Russian

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Abstract: Translation has always played an important role in the relations of cultures and countries. The following article focuses on techniques and ways of translation, analyzes each type of texts. Also we compared the differences in translation among three languages: Uzbek, English and Russian.

Key words: Translation, proverb, text, source language, target language.

INTRODUCTION

Translation is one of the most ancient activities of human being, that helps us to clearly understand every of our development. It is a weapon to speed up economical, political, cultural and literary relationships between two or more nations. Translation is an uneasy procedure and the words “**Translation may very probably be the most complex type of event yet produced in the evolution of cosmos**” said by Ivor Richard prove this fact again. Before beginning, we should define what translation is. There have been a lot of disputes on the definition of translation among linguists.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

According to Qudrat Musayev translation is a creative process of recreating an oral text in a source language into a target one, remaining its contextual form and construction by using the resources of the target language. Similarly professor of the department of “Translation theory” at “Dagestan state university of national economy” Musayeva Zukhra thinks that translation has two terminological meanings. The first one defines mental activities, the process of giving the context expressed in the source language with resources of the target language. The second one tells the result of that process – whether it is in an oral or written form. By coming out the two concepts mentioned above, we have come to the conclusion that translation is the process of making a text in one language understandable in another one by using equivalents instead of translating word by word. For example, the proverb in Uzbek language “Mehnatning tagi rohat” has an equivalent in English language, which sounds like “Labour has bitter root, but a sweet taste”.

The main purpose of translation is recreating texts in the source language into our mother language. In order to achieve the task fulfilment, a translator should fully understand the meaning of the text, which he or she is focused on. Then they ought to give it in their mother language with full meaning and unerring accuracy. A translation has to be the same as the basic text so the translator has to deeply understand the writer’s point of view so that he or she can express the text with the full impression since in the case of mistranslating, a reader may come to the belief that the composition was made in such a low quality by the writer, which means that mistake in translation misleads the reader. For example, the verb “raise“ has two meanings in Uzbek language: 1) ko’tarmoq, 2) o’stirmoq and if the translator misuses the meanings, the whole content of the line may be changed. For instance, “The wizard angrily raised his hand again” in Uzbek language sounds like “Jodugar jahl bilan qo’lini yana ko’tardi”, but if the translator uses the second meaning, it will be mistranslated as “Jodugar jahl bilan qo’lini yana o’stirdi”. The problem may seem to be tiny, but it is an error that needs paying attention to.

In the process of translation, the strategies and the types of translation are required. According to Musayeva Zukhra there are 6 main types of translation such as: **spoken texts, formal texts, social-informational texts, scientific texts, and religious texts.**

DISCUSSION

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Spoken texts fall into formal and informal ones. For example, we can say “hey how do you do” to someone whom we do not know well, but it is better to say “good day” or “how are you?” to those whom we are not acquainted with. Spoken texts act as communicative tool and find their usage in forms of dialogs and their aim is to get specific targets by co-communication.

Formal texts focus on political, diplomatic, commercial, juridical documents. Their main function is reportage. They are usually in written forms, which are strictly regulated, that is why this type of text translations demand a careful work on.

Social-informational texts contain of different information which come from different sources social media like radio, television programs, and newspapers. Their main purpose is also reportage, but they are not as strictly regulated as formal ones and working on this type of texts do not require such detailed, and translation, all we need is the main idea.

Scientific texts include the most popular texts which are designed for audiences. They are usually in written form and can be given orally in conferences, debates, and meetings.

Literary translation includes all genre variety of literature, journalism, and literary criticism.

Religious translation The most significant in this sphere is the translation of sacred texts and books. Translations of Koran, Torah, go deep into past. The translations of such books exist in both written and oral forms. The first clear example of translation of Koran into Russian language was in 1572 when Ambassador Andrey Kuzmich brought a certificate from, whose history dates back to the 15th of July 979, from Turkey. It was labelled as “Государь един Бог, ни от него родился никто, и товарищи ему нет, никто на него не походит”. Without any doubt we can say that it was the words form surah **Ikhlos**.

Another issue that caused translation theorists to dispute is the interrelation of the two terms: equivalents or adequate translation. V. Komissarov claims that adequate translation gives the more detailedly than equivalent translation, as it provides the communication in full. We can find equivalents for adequate translation, but not the same in reverse, also phrases may have an adequate translation in one language, but equivalent in another one, for example, “Agar bobong eshitganida, go’rida **tik turar edi**”, “Если бы твой дед услышал, он в гробу **перевернулся бы**”, “If your grandfather heard it, he would **turn in his grave**”. In the examples given above we can see that the phrases in Russian and English are adequate, but equivalent in Uzbek. But A. Shvietser refers to the two terms as result and process. He claims that equivalent translation shows the end point (result) as we compare whether the translated text corresponds to the source text. Adequacy characterizes the process of translation.

Literary translation is the translation that reproduces communicatively irrelevant element of the source language. There is a big number of types of literal translation.

- 1) **On the sound level** – the words similar in sounds, but different in meaning, it is also called “translator’s false friend”, for example, Babushka – not бабушка, but women’s scarf, troika – not тройка, but a group of three people working together.
- 2) **On the syntactic level** – copying the structure of the source language. Translators are hypnotized by the source language and to translate “accurately” they break combination rules of their own languages. As an example, we can use, we have been taken in by him – мы были обмануты им.
- 3) **On the semantic level** giving the primary meaning of the word its part, whereas a semantic transformation is required. Сегодня идёт дождь - Today is raining, which is incorrect.
- 4) **Etymological errors** – disregarding language changes words acquire new meanings overtime and use. There, there, don’t cry – Там, там не плач.
- 5) **Transcription or copying** the sound form of source language words by mean of the target language: box – бокс, eau de cologne – одекалон.
- 6) **Transliteration or copying** the letters of the source language by the target language letters of another system. Moscow – Москва, London – Лондон

CONCLUSION AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

To sum up, we can say that translation is a difficult aspect of all languages, however most people underestimate the necessity of this language aspect. Translation demands a particular attention so that it will be the key to the development of cultural and political relationships further.

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- 5) Swan lake: chapter 2-Odet, p.2.