

The Importance of Identifying Types and Methods of Translation

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Abstract: *This article focuses on the importance of knowing and using the types and methods of translation. The solution to issues related to the types and methods of translation process.*

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1. INTRODUCTION

Translation is a type of literary creation that consists of recreating a text in one language in another. Translation is the most important form of interethnic communication. Depending on the order of the original and the reconstructed text is divided into literary translation and scientific translation and other types. Depending on the style of the original, it can be interpreted, translated, or commented on the text. In the era of translation, the connections made to people of different abilities have come to increase their need for communication. This oral form, called translation, is still used today.

The requirements for translation are constantly evolving. But its creative nature, its art of reproduction, does not change. The scope and development of translation depends on the level of enlightenment of each nation and, in turn, has an effective impact on the social thinking of the nation. The term translation refers to the process of translating from one language to another, as well as to a finished translation.

2. MAIN PART

The main feature of literary translation stems from the artistic function of language. Language becomes an aesthetic phenomenon, a fact of art in a work of art. The language of a literary work is a separate element of "artistic reality." In translation, there is a process of transferring the artistic meaning of the figurative language to the figurative basis of another language, re-representing the image with the image. Therefore, the translator re-perceives the process of artistic thinking of the events in the work. According to the requirements of modern translation, the translator must recreate the unity of form and content of the original work of art, preserving its national and individual characteristics. The translator draws on the level of development of the native language, the traditions of translation, the experience, taking into account the existence of various differences. The translator's creative ability and knowledge expands his possibilities. In the process of translation, the translator always thinks in his native language, and the native language serves as a tool of analysis, a test criterion.

3. DISCUSSION

Translation is not copying; the aesthetic need of the translator leaves a mark on the Translation beyond his will. If the writer expresses his observations from life events in language, the translator re-embodies the original text in a new language. To do this, he must be thoroughly acquainted at the author's level with the reality expressed in the play. The influence of translation on the development of any folk literature is great, because the history of translation is equal to the history of literature. Translation has been developed in Uzbek literature since ancient times. Translation plays an important role in the works of Mahmud Kashgari, Rabguzi, Qutb, Navoi, Babur, Munis, Ogahi and others.

Adequacy is still one of the most important concepts in the theory and practice of translation. In the middle of the twentieth century, the concept of adequacy in scientific research, which laid the foundation for modern translation theory, was based on the concept of translation, which is fully consistent in meaning and content of the original text. Within the framework of this concept, the adequacy of translation is based on the categories of semantic (spiritual) and accuracy, supplemented by stylistic (methodological) equivalence, which includes the principle of complete subordination of the translated text to the functional-stylistic norms of the translated language. were out. Such adequacy is called a semantic-stylistic (spiritual-methodological) phenomenon.

By the end of the twentieth century, translation activity has reached a new level in the field of information practice and communication theory, which has led to the formation of a functional-pragmatic concept of translation adequacy. Any text has a communicative function: it informs about something, expresses emotional difficulties, establishes communication between communicators, requires the interlocutor to make some echo or action.

In the process of communication, the content of the text, which reflects the general speech function of the text, is the purpose of communication. It is, of course, not a hidden content known through observation, but a combination of all the words in a sentence to form a general content. This is actually additional content.

The receptor must understand not only the meaning of language units, the relationship between them, but also to distinguish the necessary additional information from the general content of the sentence. It is necessary to distinguish what the interlocutor means. Any text has a communicative character. The text contains information that is originally transmitted to the receptor. The receptor receives this information and in turn enters into a special pragmatic relationship to the text. They are different: the text appears as facts and events in the form of information for the intellectual or receptor; or the information for the receptor may be significant and impressive. Information can arouse his emotions, provoke him to this or that behavior.

The ability of text to create such a communicative effect creates a pragmatic attitude toward information at the receptor. Communicative goal - based on the purpose, the compiler chooses the language units that carry a certain meaning and content, the information carrier. There will be semantic connections between the selected units. At the same time, the text becomes pragmatic. The pragmatic potential of the text is realized through the form of content and information. "The pragmatic attitude of receptors to the text," writes V.N. Komissarov in his book "Theory of translation", depends not only on the pragmatics of the text, but also on the personality, background, life, experience, mood, etc. of the receptor.

4. CONCLUSION

The pragmatic attitude of the receptor to the message expressed in the translated text depends more on what language means of expression the translator used in compiling the translated text. Translating the pragmatic goal of the original text through the translated text and achieving the desired effect is called translation pragmatics. In order to achieve the goal of translation in two languages, the translator must have a thorough knowledge of the background, history, culture, literature, customs, lifestyle, specific words of the speakers. In this process, the translator is also the receptor in the original text. In the process, he will have to be pragmatically impartial and refrain from negatively affecting the quality of his personal relationships.

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