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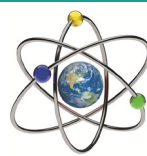
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- 13.00.00 Pedagogika fanlari
- 13.00.01 Pedagogika nazariyasi. Pedagogik ta'limotlar tarixi
- 13.00.02 Ta'lim va tarbiya nazariyasi va metodikasi (sohalar bo'yicha)
- 13.00.03 Maxsus pedagogika
- 13.00.04 Jismoniy tarbiya va sport mashg'ulotlari nazariyasi va metodikasi
- 13.00.05 Kasb-hunar ta'limi nazariyasi va metodikasi
- 13.00.06 Elektron ta'lim nazariyasi va metodikasi (ta'lim sohaları va bosqichlari bo'yicha)
- 13.00.07 Ta'limda menejment
- 13.00.08 Maktabgacha ta'lim va tarbiya nazariyasi va metodikasi
- 13.00.09 Ijtimoiy pedagogika
- 07.00.00 Tarix fanlari
- 19.00.00 Psixologiya fanlari
- 01.00.00 Fizika-matematika fanlari
- 02.00.00 Kimyo fanlari
- 03.00.00 Biologiya fanlari
- 09.00.00 Falsafa fanlari
- 10.00.00 Filologiya fanlari
- 11.00.00 Geografiya fanlari

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TRANSLATION TYPES, APPROACHES AND CONCEPTS

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Abstract: This article examines the main types, approaches, and concepts of translation and their distinctive features. Particular attention is paid to literary, special, and consecutive translation. The specific characteristics of literary translation, the importance of accurately conveying the author's ideas, emotions, and cultural features, as well as the role of terminology in special translation are discussed. The article also analyzes the main features of consecutive interpreting, including listening, note-taking, memory, analysis, and reproduction skills. The study emphasizes that a translator's linguistic knowledge, professional skills, and ability to select appropriate translation methods are essential for achieving high-quality translation.

Key words: translation, literary translation, special translation, consecutive interpreting, translator, terminology, source language, target language, translation skills.

Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada tarjimaning asosiy turlari, yondashuvlari va tushunchalari hamda ularning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari yoritilgan. Badiiy, maxsus va ketma-ket tarjimaga alohida e'tibor qaratilgan. Badiiy tarjimaning o'ziga xos jihatlari, muallif g'oyalari, his-tuyg'ulari va madaniy xususiyatlarini to'g'ri yetkazishning ahamiyati, shuningdek, maxsus tarjimada terminologiyani o'rni ko'rib chiqilgan. Maqolada ketma-ket tarjimaning asosiy xususiyatlari, jumladan, tinglash, qayd etish, eslab qolish, tahlil qilish va qayta ifodalash ko'nikmalari ham tahlil qilingan. Tadqiqotda sifatli tarjimaga erishishda tarjimonning lingvistik bilimlari, kasbiy ko'nikmalari va tegishli tarjima usullarini tanlash qobiliyati muhim ekanligi ta'kidlangan.

Kalit so'zlar: tarjima, badiiy tarjima, maxsus tarjima, ketma-ket tarjima, tarjimon, terminologiya, manba tili, maqsad tili, tarjima ko'nikmalari.

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматриваются основные виды, подходы и понятия перевода, а также их отличительные особенности. Особое внимание уделяется художественному, специальному и последовательному переводу. Рассматриваются специфические особенности художественного перевода, значение точной передачи идей автора, эмоций и культурных особенностей, а также роль терминологии в специальном переводе. В статье также анализируются основные особенности последовательного перевода, включая навыки слушания, ведения записей, запоминания, анализа и воспроизведения информации. Подчеркивается, что лингвистические знания имеют важное значение для достижения высокого качества перевода.

Ключевые слова: перевод, художественный перевод, специальный перевод, последовательный перевод, переводчик, терминология, исходный язык, язык перевода, переводческие навыки.

INTRODUCTION

As cited in Beverley Curran, Norman Shapiro compares a good translation to a pane of glass, asserting that it should never call attention to itself. In order to do this, particular attention should be paid to the linguistic and cultural environment in which the source text was created and the one in which the translation will be placed. Translating a work demands hard work. Translation is the process of transferring one text into another, but it does not mean simply replacing words; it also involves expressing the same meaning from the source language into the target language. It does not mean simply undertaking a text, but it requires the translator to identify problems and errors in the translation process.

LITERATURE REVIEW

There are many ideas about the types of translation. Most scientists divide them into various types. V. N. Komissarov divided translation into two main classifications: by the nature of the translated texts and by the nature of the translator's speech actions in the translation process.

According to their styles and genres, the first type of translation is divided into literary translation and special translation. The second type, oral translation, is divided into consecutive, sight, and simultaneous translation.

It is a type of translation that involves translating literary works from one language into another. In this type of translation, specialists do not translate only the meaning of the work; they must also translate the feelings, culture, humor, sadness, and other emotions of the work. The translator must reveal the author's ideas about the literary work. Peter Newmark delineated translation as "rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text". The main feature of translation is considered to be the poetic connection between the source language and the target language.

The terminology to be used in the translation of a specific non-literary text must be based on the particular register and terminology used in the respective area in the source language. For instance, the translation of a text related to the area of law and regulations will have to be related to the specific area of law and regulations in the target language.

Translators involved in literary translations, especially poetry translation, are greatly challenged. There is a need to maintain a balance between remaining faithful to the original source and the requirement to create a work that is distinctive and unique, which will elicit the same feelings and reactions as the original work.

Any translator who has done literary translation will confirm that even one word can be exceedingly troublesome for them. This is because the author carefully chooses the words they use for a particular reason. It is therefore critical for the translator to fully understand the entire story and the actual intent of the author in order to ensure that the true message of the author is delivered faithfully in another language.

Translation is a form of art, such a multifaceted activity that translators have been arguing over its very definition for a long time. Generally, most translators consider the explanation of T. A. Kazakova to be the most accurate:

"Literary translation is a special kind of intellectual activity, in the process of which the translator establishes an informational correspondence between the language units of the source and target languages, which allows creating a foreign language analogue of the original literary text in the form of a secondary sign system that meets the literary and communicative requirements and linguistic habits of society in a certain historical context stage."

There are standard rules in literary translation. Translating only the meaning of fiction is not enough. Translators have to rewrite the whole original work to convey the work. It means that a good translator should have the capability of being a writer. During the translation process, translators use special techniques to translate works of fiction.

The ability to translate is deservedly considered an art. A translator literally rewrites a book or other material, creating it anew, so writing skills cannot be dispensed with in this profession. Specialists face difficulties in devoting themselves to this type of translation. Just knowing the language will not allow a translator to work in this area. Skilled translators with literary talents are suitable for literary translation. Some linguists believe that the best result in literary translation is creative. But others think that it is impossible to avoid the author's style. The profession requires a good command of languages and ability in the fields of literary criticism, fiction, and creativity in general. A good translator must have a rich vocabulary, be able to explain these expressions in the text, and use special dictionaries or glossaries to recognize the meaning of the text. There are many differences between literary translation and other types of translation.

Scientists V. V. Sdobnikov and O. V. Petrov distinguish a number of differences between literary texts and other texts. Thus, literary texts are different:

1. A way of describing reality, which is presented in a literary text as an image.
2. The purpose of creating the text: in addition to the aesthetic impact on the reader, the literary text is intended to form the reader's attitude to the content of the work of art.
3. The nature and method of the information provided. First of all, a literary text is characterized by a high degree of figurativeness; in addition, part of the information in a literary text can be conveyed implicitly due to a special property of fiction called "semantic capacity".
4. The degree of activity of the reader: a literary text implies a certain degree of "speculation" and "co-creation" by the reader when creating a work.



5. The presence of the author's position and the image of the author, which create the internal unity of the artistic text.
6. Compositional diversity.
7. A high degree of national-cultural and temporal conditioning.
8. Being considered a work of art.

The translation of literary works and texts can benefit and enrich the language into which they are translated. This helps to introduce new terms and ideas. The target language is enriched, as each translation of a text renews language and imagery. Literary translation allows literature to travel across borders, cultures, and time. For example, the translation of literary works from age-old Latin into English has led many readers to take a look at the ancient way of life or learn more about the lives of people in the country. The translation of books into many languages allows for the regeneration and revitalization of literature. This is because having more translated books encourages readers to experiment with their own literature.

Special translation is a kind of translation used in our lives to translate specialized literature, articles, instructions, statutes, annotations, scientific articles, and other materials. The properties of scientific and technical materials include the leading role of terminology and specialized vocabulary. Also, political terms, names, and headlines in the newspaper-information style, the specificity of headlines, the widespread use of newspaper clichés, and the presence of colloquial style and slang elements can be encountered in translation. The development of technology and science, globalization, and improvements in socio-economic development increase the need for high-quality special translation. The peculiarity of the special translation style is its clarity, logic, consistency, and precision. In this style, individual texts are more or less specific, but all such texts meet the requirements of this style. In this style, scientific and technical terminology involves the use of specialized vocabulary. In general, terms used by experts designate specific objects and phenomena. The information provided should have a clear meaning. Parts of speech and word order in the translation of scientific and technical texts are also important in the process.

The correct translation of terms as key units of a special text is a necessary condition for the accuracy of the translation of the entire special text. Mainly, when a translator is working on a special text, the translator may encounter misunderstandings regarding terms and special words. Words that denote objects and concepts on which specialists in a specific field of science and technology rely are called terms.

The main feature is emotional-expressive language with minimal use of words, active use of terms, and originality. It is one of the types of translation aimed at accurately translating the content. Such a translation, in addition to requiring a good knowledge of specific field terms from the translator, also requires their proper use in the process. Texts in the field of science and technology constitute one of the genres of translation. Their translated content should be clear and concise.

The correct translation of terms as key units of a special text is a necessary condition for the accuracy of the translation of the entire special text. Meanwhile, when working with texts in a specialty, non-specialists quite often encounter difficulties associated with the correct understanding and translation of terms. The term can be defined as "a word or phrase of a special language, created to accurately express special concepts and designate special objects, the language sign of which is correlated with the corresponding concept in the system of concepts of this field of science and technology."

V. N. Komissarov considered that "it is more correct to consider the term not as a word, but as its special quality, acquired and lost in speech, because a word becomes a term whenever it begins to designate a scientific concept."

Retsker defined the main function of the term as to "accurately, briefly and unambiguously define a concept in a given branch of science, technology, or art." Lexical units of the language that have become specialized and serve to describe concrete units are terms. A translator can use more equivalent means during the translation process in other kinds of translation. However, in special translation, the translator cannot add extra meaning or words to describe the text. During the translation process, there may sometimes be structural or metalinguistic differences between the original and target languages, but most aspects of terms are translated without any changes.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study employed descriptive, comparative, and analytical methods to examine the main types and approaches of translation. Theoretical views on literary, special, and consecutive translation were analyzed and compared. The collected information was classified and generalized to identify the distinctive features of each type of translation.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Consecutive translation is a mode of interpreting in which a speaker makes a speech and an interpreter takes notes. When the speaker finishes his or her speech, the interpreter translates it. The three main actions are listening, analyzing, and reproducing.

One of the most important steps in consecutive translation is that the interpreter should know not only the norms of the language but also the rules of translation.

In consecutive translation, the speaker makes a pause necessary for the interpreter to translate what has been said. In consecutive interpreting, the interpreter speaks after the source-language speaker has finished some part of his or her speech. The speech is divided into segments, and the interpreter sits or stands beside the source-language speaker, listening and taking notes. When the speaker pauses or finishes speaking, the interpreter translates the message into the target language. Consecutive interpreting may be classified as "short consecutive interpreting" or "long consecutive interpreting." In short consecutive interpreting, the interpreter relies on memory. In long consecutive interpreting, the interpreter takes notes of the message to help render long passages.

In this type of translation, the interpreter may sometimes ask for pauses during the process, and the speaker stops speaking while he or she translates the part. Mostly, it depends on the difficulty of the speech. If the text is difficult to translate, more pauses may be required during the process.

In consecutive translation, retention is essential. Translating texts sentence by sentence may indicate an unqualified interpreter. Keeping more sentences in mind and translating them demonstrates the ability of the interpreter. Before the translation process, the interpreter should have information about the theme or the speaker's speech in order to avoid making too many pauses during the process and to achieve successful results.

The history of consecutive interpreting began many centuries ago. Therefore, consecutive translation is more natural than simultaneous interpreting. One person speaks, and another translates. In ancient times, merchants, ambassadors, and politicians used the services of consecutive interpreters. Historically, there were professional interpreters in Egypt and Persia. Many of them were interpreters who wrote down oral speeches and delivered them to their employers. In modern European history, Latin, French, and English were languages of diplomacy. At conferences, people spoke these languages, and most attendees needed interpreters. Interpreters attended diplomatic meetings to translate political texts and speeches. In this type of translation, the main tools for interpreters are a pen and a notebook.

It is a technique of taking notes instead of memorizing all the sentences pronounced by a speaker at a meeting or conference. The notes are taken on paper. Some interpreters use new technological devices such as tablets. In some cases, translators do their work in written translation, and the director of the conference concerned may take some texts and give them to the simultaneous interpreter to assist him or her in the booth. The interpreter may note down some terms or sentences to help him or her in the interpretation process. In this case, if the interpreter uses the documents provided by the director of the conference mentioned above, he or she will sight-interpret the speech: the interpreter in the booth reads the text with his or her eyes.

Listening is one component of the skills possessed by interpreters. A person can communicate effectively if they have excellent listening skills, and the ability to listen is essential for anyone who wants to communicate effectively.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, knowing the types of translation ensures high-quality translation. Translation requires a translator to have good knowledge, and a translator can also achieve successful results if he or she applies all of his or her skills in the translation process.

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- 13.00.00 Pedagogika fanlari
 - 13.00.01 Pedagogika nazariyasi. Pedagogik ta'limotlar tarixi
 - 13.00.02 Ta'lim va tarbiya nazariyasi va metodikasi (sohalar bo'yicha)
 - 13.00.03 Maxsus pedagogika
 - 13.00.04 Jismoniy tarbiya va sport mashg'ulotlari nazariyasi va metodikasi
 - 13.00.05 Kasb-hunar ta'limi nazariyasi va metodikasi
 - 13.00.06 Elektron ta'lim nazariyasi va metodikasi (ta'lim sohaları va bosqichlari bo'yicha)
 - 13.00.07 Ta'limda menejment
 - 13.00.08 Maktabgacha ta'lim va tarbiya nazariyasi va metodikasi
 - 13.00.09 Ijtimoiy pedagogika
 - 07.00.00 Tarix fanlari
 - 19.00.00 Psixologiya fanlari
 - 01.00.00 Fizika-matematika fanlari
 - 02.00.00 Kimyo fanlari
 - 03.00.00 Biologiya fanlari
 - 09.00.00 Falsafa fanlari
 - 10.00.00 Filologiya fanlari
 - 11.00.00 Geografiya fanlari



AKTABGACHA VA AKTAB TA'LIMI

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