

TRANSLATION DEVELOPMENT AND CLASSIFICATION IN UZBEK
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Abstract: This article presents translation theory, the stages of translation development, and the types of translation. In particular, it highlights the contribution of Uzbek literary figures to the science of translation theory. Translation theory critically examines the views, perspectives, observations, and diverse experiences associated with the broad and dynamic practice of translation. It also outlines the rules and principles of translation, including their limits and standards. The aim of this article is to provide essential information about translation theory

Keywords: literary translation, legal translation, direct method, translator, transcreation.

Аннотация: В данной статье представлены теория перевода, этапы развития перевода и его виды. В частности, отмечен вклад узбекских литературных деятелей в науку теории перевода. Теория перевода критически изучает взгляды, подходы, наблюдения и разнообразный опыт, связанный с широкой и живой практикой перевода, а также определяет правила и принципы перевода, их границы и стандарты. Цель данной статьи — осветить основную информацию о теории перевода.

Ключевые слова: литературный перевод, юридический перевод, прямой метод, переводчик, креативный перевод.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada tarjima nazariyasi, tarjimaning rivojlanish bosqichlari va turlari yoritilgan. Xususan, o'zbek adabiyotshunos namoyondalarning tarjima nazariyasi faniga qo'shgan hissasi alohida ta'kidlangan. Tarjima nazariyasi tarjima amaliyoti bilan bog'liq qarashlar, yondashuvlar, kuzatuvlar va boy tajribalarni tanqidiy tahlil qiladi, tarjimaning qoidalari va tamoyillarini, ularning chegaralari va me'yorlarini belgilaydi. Ushbu maqolaning maqsadi tarjima nazariyasi haqida asosiy ma'lumotlarni yoritib berishga asoslanadi.

Kalit so'zlar: badiiy tarjima, huquqiy tarjima, to'g'ridan-to'g'ri usul, tarjimon, ijodiy tarjima.

Introduction

Translation and interpreting are one of the oldest creative activities that have been formed in the history and culture of the peoples of the world for centuries. Human generations, who have lived on different continents and regions of the Earth for several thousand years, have also expressed their creative desires, interests, capabilities and interests through translation. (I. Gafurov, 2012)

Also, there are different views of scholars in this field. One of the most well-known Uzbek scientist G. Salomov created scientific works on translation and translation theory. According to him, translation is a means of interlingual communication. The translator creates the possibility of exchanging information between people speaking different languages using a

translated text that has the same communicative value as the original source. (G. Salomov, 2016)
In addition, there are given different options about translation.

For instance, translation is changing text from one language into another without losing its meaning. It's about expressing the same ideas naturally in a new language, so your message is clear and easy to understand. The process of translation includes following stages:

- Translation starts with carefully reading the original text to fully understand its meaning, tone and intention;
- the translator finds the best way to say the same thing naturally in another language.

Also, many scholars such as, I.Gafurov, O.Mo'minov, N. Qambarov have effectively continued Salomov's research work.

Translation is not word-for word because languages do not match neatly one-to-one
Each language has unique grammar structures, vocabulary and ways of expressing ideas.

The key translation approaches are worked by professors and translators. Mostly 2 different angles mentioned below:

- by looking at the ways translators approach their work;
- by looking at who preforms the translation.

In the first matter, translators can either translate literally or lean into transcreation.

Literal translation –sticks closely to the original wording, keeping the translation as direct as possible. Especially, legal documents, technical manuals can be exemplified.

Creative translation (free translation)-focuses on conveying the overall meaning, emotion and tone. For example, marketing materials, literature.

In reality, translators often blend both approaches to create translations that are both accurate and natural-sounding. When looking at who is performing the translation, there are 3 main categories:

- human translation-human translators who deeply understand context, culture and nuances carefully convert text from one language to another.
- machine translation-automated software quickly translates text using algorithms but often misses nuances, cultural references and context.
- generative AI translation-advanced AI translation tools translate text more naturally by understanding context and tone.

Types of translation-the main types of translation are literary, technical, legal, marketing, software localization and financial translation.

- Literary translation- also known as word-for-word translation, aims to translate the text from the source language to the target language while preserving the original structure and word order as closely as possible.(books, poetry or stories that focus on emotion and style);
- Technical translation- covers a wide range of technical fields such as engineering, IT, automotive, aerospace and manufacturing.(manuals or guides requiring precise terminology);
- Legal translation-is a specialized field focused on converting legal documents and texts between languages while preserving their original meaning, legal validity and intended effect.(contracts or documents that demand accuracy and compliance);
- Marketing translation-is the process of adapting marketing content from one language into another while preserving the original messages intent, tone and cultural nuances.(ads, websites or other marketing materials adapted to resonate with local audiences);
- Financial translation-includes financial documents such as annual reports, financial statements, investment reports and banking documents, reports or financial documents where clarity and precision matter most;

- Business translation-refers to the process of translating various business-related documents and communications from one language into another to facilitate global operations and communications.(corporate documents, company presentations, emails or internal communication between international teams and partners);

- Software localization-apps and software translated and adjusted to meet the expectations of local users.

Professional translators rely on either direct or oblique translation methods to take a message from one language into another. The right choice depends on the type of content, its intended audience and how closely the two languages match.

Direct methods stick closely to the original text. You keep the wording, structure and meanings exact as possible. This works best when precision matters. Think technical instructions, legal documents or scientific papers. Some common direct translation methods include borrowing, calque (loan translation) and literal translation. Below are their definitions and examples:

-borrowing-taking words directly from the original language into the new text; (the Japanese word “karaoke” is borrowed directly into English)

-calque(loan translation)-translating each element of a phrase literally and creating a new expression in the target language;(the English word “skyscraper” is translated literally into Spanish as “rascacielos”)

-literal translation-translating word-for-word while preserving the structure of the original as closely as possible; (German sentences “Die sonne scheint” translates literally into English as “the sun shines”).

A good translator does more than speak two languages fluently . They invest an effort to deeply understand the context, culture and nuances behind the words.

Professional translators are also detail-oriented, patient and resourceful. They take the time to research unfamiliar terms, double-check context and keep up with evolving language trends. Above all, they always think about the reader first.

In conclusion, we mention that translation is not a one-way street. Books written in English are translated into other languages to help people who do not read English to be able to read it. In a multicultural world , translation is an essential tool for communication all over the world.

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