

THE METHODOLOGY AND INNOVATIVE METHODS OF TRANSLATION

*Jalolova Sh.M.¹, Dilnura S.M.²**Abstract:*

This article deals with the fundamental aspects of translation theory, with a particular focus on the concept of translation norms. These norms serve as the basis for evaluating the quality of a translation. To ensure high-quality translation, a translator must be capable of comparing the translated text with the original, identifying potential errors, analyzing and classifying them, and implementing necessary corrections. The quality of a translator's work is judged by how effectively and completely they fulfill these established requirements. The article also discusses various types of translation and the specific techniques employed during the translation process. These methods play a crucial role in enhancing the overall quality of the translated text. Accurately reflecting source language units in the target language is essential in any translation, and translation techniques are instrumental in achieving semantic and stylistic equivalence between the original and the translated version.

Key words: translation equivalence, pragmatic norm, translation technique, neutrality, simultaneous and consecutive interpretation, adequacy, adaptation, antonymy, calque, modulation, transliteration.

Introduction

To ensure high-quality translation, a translator must be able to compare the translated text with the original, assess and classify potential errors, and make necessary corrections. The outcome of a translator's work is evaluated based on how fully and successfully they meet certain established criteria. These criteria, collectively known as translation norms, serve as the framework for assessing the quality of a translation. A quality of translation is determined by its level of conformity to these norms and the degree to which any deviation—intentional or unintentional – occurs. Normative rules may be general or specific, applying to all translation situations or to particular cases. They may appear as strict guidelines or include exceptions depending on contextual factors. Translation quality is influenced by several key factors: the semantic closeness between the source and the translated text, genre and stylistic alignment, and pragmatic elements that shape translation strategies. All of these elements are normative in nature, guiding both the translator's strategic choices and the criteria used to assess their work. The concept of translation norm implies not only linguistic accuracy in the target language but also conformity with the widely accepted objectives and functions of translation within a particular historical context. Translation norms evolve through the interaction of five different categories of normative expectations. One of the central norms is the norm of equivalence, which emphasizes the need for the highest possible semantic similarity between the source text (ST) and the target text (TT). Although this norm is not rigid, it is crucial for ensuring translation adequacy. Inexperienced translators often overemphasize lexical and syntactic equivalence, resulting in overly literal translations that obscure meaning or lead to ambiguity. Meanwhile, they may overlook deeper equivalence at the level of communicative intent or contextual appropriateness. The genre-stylistic norm, as described by V.N. Komissarov, requires that the translated text align with the functional and stylistic characteristics of the original. This alignment depends on the type of source material and the genre-specific stylistic rules that apply in the target language. In essence, the translator must choose a style that faithfully reflects the genre and purpose of the source [Komissarov V. N.1990].

Methodology

Translation is an art of recreation – a form of high-level literary creativity that demands effort, patience, and perseverance. It requires the translator to engage with various sources and work diligently. The concept of translation is broad, and people from different backgrounds interpret it differently. Some define it as transferring a written work from one language into another, others see it as conveying an idea expressed in one language to speakers of another. For some, even dubbing film dialogues into different languages constitutes translation. From a linguistic perspective, translation is a creative process of reproducing a verbal

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expression (text) originally produced in one language using the means of another language, while preserving both its form and meaning. In this way, semantic and stylistic adequacy is achieved between the source and target texts. Translation is a powerful tool for fostering friendship and cooperation between nations and for expanding cultural, scientific, and literary exchange.

Translation is a multifaceted, complex activity and one of humanity's oldest forms of communication. It facilitates interaction between world literatures, allowing readers to access the masterpieces of global literary heritage, enhancing their aesthetic appreciation and cultural taste. As a literary practice, translation is a vital form of intercultural communication. Depending on the features of the source and target texts, it is classified into literary translation, scientific translation, and others. Based on the mode of rendering, it can also take the form of interpretation, adaptation, or commentary. The translation process has two phases:

- a) the act of transferring a text from one language to another,
- b) the resulting translated work [Solijonov J. K. 2016].

Results

The source language is the original language in which the text was written, while the target language is the language into which the text is translated – often the translator's native tongue. Thus, a translator must constantly refine their skills and personal abilities alongside translating. There are two modes of translation: direct translation, which is done from the original language, and indirect translation, where the translator works from an already translated version, or through a third language. Translation also relies heavily on comparative linguistics, which helps identify the general principles of the translation process. Through comparative analysis, differences in word structure, semantics, and usage across languages become evident. Each language has its own unique lexical system, and understanding these distinctions is essential for effective translation.

Translation is the art of creative reproduction; it is a form of elevated literary creation that demands research, effort, patience, and meticulous work with various materials. The concept of translation is broad, as different specialists offer different definitions in response to the question "What is translation?" For instance, one person may define it as the process of transferring a written text from one language to another, while another may consider it as the act of conveying an idea expressed in one language to speakers of another. Yet another may note that films are also translated, implying that translation involves rendering an actor's speech from one language into another. From a linguistic perspective, translation can be defined as a complex human activity involving the reproduction of speech expressed in one language (the source text), while preserving its form and content, by means of another language. This process involves replacing the verbal expression created using the tools of the source language with an equivalent expression constructed in accordance with the norms of the target language. Thus, semantic and stylistic adequacy is ensured between the original and translated texts [Sodiqov Z., 2009].

Translation is a complex, multidisciplinary activity and one of the oldest forms of human communication. Thanks to translation, we are able to visualize the history of human development in all its details. Translation accelerates the interaction and mutual influence among various literatures. Through translated works, readers gain access to the treasures of world literature, enriching their aesthetic sense, refining their taste, and forming an appreciation for beauty.

Discussion

Translation, as a type of literary creation, involves the reproduction of a text from one language into another. It is the most essential form of interlingual communication. Based on the characteristics of the source and translated texts, translation is categorized into literary, scientific, and other types. Depending on how the original is reflected, it can also take forms such as commentary, adaptation, or interpretation.

The process of translation consists of two stages:

- a) The act of transferring a known text from one language to another
- b) The final product – the translated text [G'afurov I. 2012.].

The source language refers to the language in which the original work was created. It is also known as the original, the primary, or the author's language. The target language is the language into which the text is translated—typically the translator's native language. Consequently, the translator must continuously develop their personal abilities alongside their translation skills.

Translation can be direct or indirect:

Direct translation: conducted from the original language of the text

Indirect translation: a translation of a translation – i.e., the translated text is based on an intermediary version, often in a third language. In Russian translation studies, this is referred to as перевод из вторых рук (secondary translation) [Latishev L. K. 1988.].

Translation Methods

Several key methods are recognized in translation studies:

1. Adequate translation: A fully equivalent translation where the translated text closely matches the original in both meaning and style.

2. Adapted translation: Focuses on the plot while simplifying or omitting stylistic and semantic aspects of the original.

3. Antonymic translation: Based on pairs of opposites that convey similar meaning. For example, the Russian expression “хоть трава не расти” (literally: “even if the grass doesn’t grow”) can be translated into Uzbek as “menga desa g’ovlab ketsin”, both conveying the idea of indifference.

4. Transliteration: The representation of a word from a foreign language using the letters of the target language, according to its spelling rules.

5. Transcription: The phonetic rendering of a word from the source language using the sound system of the target language.

6. Transposition: Preserving the meaning of a linguistic unit while changing its form – e.g., converting poetry into prose.

7. Calque (Loan translation): Word-for-word translation of expressions from one language into another, including: lexical calque, semantic calque, phraseological calque

8. Modulation: Altering the structure of the expression for clarity or stylistic conformity, such as replacing passive constructions with active ones.

9. Free translation: A method in which the translator significantly alters the original’s form and content, using their own stylistic devices and often prioritizing personal interpretation over fidelity to the source [http://translationjournal.net/journal/41culture].

Conclusion

In conclusion, it can be stated that the types and methods of translation are essential tools in the translation process. The use of translation methods plays a crucial role in enhancing the quality of the translation and in preserving the original meaning and content of the source text. Therefore, it is highly important for every translator working in the field of translation to be well-acquainted with the various types and methods of translation.

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