



O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta'lim, fan va innovatsiyalar
vazirligi Buxoro davlat universiteti
Ingliz adabiyotshunosligi va tarjimashunoslik kafedrası

Adabiyotshunoslik va tarjimashunoslikning
dolzarb muammolari: adabiy jarayon,
qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslik, uslubshunoslik
va tilshunoslik masalalari

Xalqaro miqyosidagi ilmiy-amaliy anjuman

MATERIALLARI TO'PLAMI



**O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI OLIY TA'LIM, FAN VA
INNOVATSIYALAR VAZIRLIGI**



BUXORO DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI

Ingliz adabiyotshunosligi va tarjimashunoslik kafedrası

**Adabiyotshunoslik va tarjimashunoslikning dolzarb
muammolari: adabiy jarayon, qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslik,
uslubshunoslik va tilshunoslik masalalari**

**Xalqaro miqyosidagi ilmiy-amaliy anjuman
materiallari**

2024 yil, 4- may

**Adabiyotshunoslik va tarjimashunoslikning dolzarb
muammolari: adabiy jarayon, qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslik,
uslubshunoslik va tilshunoslik masalalari**

Xalqaro ilmiy – amaliy anjuman

TO'PLAMI

2024 yil 4- may

BUXORO

1. Bloom H. "American Literature after World War II." //Chelsea House Publishers, 2004.
2. Miller J.E. "American Literature from 1945 Through Today." //Gale Research Inc. 1998.
3. Wagner M. Linda. "Postwar American Literature." //Oxford University Press, 2010.
4. <https://Kerouac.com/>
5. <https://modjourn.org/>
6. <https://www.loc.gov/collections/civil-rights-history-project/>

EXPLORING TRANSLATION METHODS: BRIDGING LANGUAGE DIVIDES

Tohirova Umida Akramovna
Buxoro Davlat Universiteti
u.a.tohirova@buxdu.uz

Abstract: *In our interconnected world, where communication knows no borders, the art of translation stands as a vital bridge between languages and cultures. From literature and academia to business and diplomacy, effective translation ensures that ideas, information, and emotions can transcend linguistic barriers. However, the process of translation is not a one-size-fits-all endeavor. It encompasses a variety of methods, each with its own strengths, nuances, and applications.*

Key words: *translation methods, literal translation, free translation, transliteration, interpretation, back translation.*

Аннотация: *В нашем взаимосвязанном мире, где общение не знает границ, искусство перевода выступает жизненно важным мостом между языками и культурами. От литературы и научных кругов до бизнеса и дипломатии эффективный перевод гарантирует, что идеи, информация и эмоции смогут преодолеть языковые барьеры. Однако процесс перевода не является универсальным процессом. Он включает в себя множество методов, каждый из которых имеет свои сильные стороны, нюансы и области применения.*

Ключевые слова: *методы перевода, дословный перевод, свободный перевод, транслитерация, устный перевод, обратный перевод.*

Annotatsiya: *Muloqot chegara bilmaydigan o'zaro bog'langan dunyomizda tarjima san'ati tillar va madaniyatlar o'rtasida muhim ko'priq vazifasini o'taydi. Adabiyot va akademiyadan biznes va diplomatiyagacha samarali tarjima g'oyalar, ma'lumotlar va hissiyotlar til to'siqlaridan oshib ketishini ta'minlaydi. Biroq tarjima jarayoni bir martalik ish emas. U turli usullarni o'z ichiga oladi, ularning har biri o'zining kuchli tomonlari, nuanslari va ilovalariga ega.*

Kalit so'zlar: *tarjima usullari, so'zma-so'z tarjima, erkin tarjima, transliteratsiya, talqin, orqa tarjima.*

Translation methods refer to the various approaches and techniques used by translators to render a text from one language (the source language) into another language (the target language). These methods can vary based on factors such as the nature of the text, its intended audience, cultural considerations, and the preferences of the translator. Here are some common translation methods:

Literal translation, also known as word-for-word translation, aims to render each word and phrase from the source language into the target language without altering the meaning or structure. While this method maintains fidelity to the original text, it may result in awkward or nonsensical phrasing, especially when idiomatic expressions or cultural nuances are involved.

English Phrase: "Break a leg!" **Literal Translation (Spanish):** "¡Rompe una pierna!"

Explanation: In English, "break a leg" is an idiom meaning "good luck." However, the literal translation in Spanish does not convey the same idiomatic meaning.

This example demonstrates how literal translation can lead to confusion or misunderstanding because it doesn't take into account the idiomatic expressions or cultural context of the original language.

Transliteration involves converting the sounds of words from one alphabet or script to another while preserving the pronunciation. This method is commonly used for personal names, place names, and technical terms that do not have direct equivalents in the target language's script. Transliteration can be particularly useful for maintaining consistency and clarity in cross-cultural communication.

English Word: "Pizza" **Transliteration (Arabic):** "بيتزا" **Explanation:** In Arabic script, the English word "pizza" is transliterated as "بيتزا" (pronounced "beet-sa").

This example demonstrates how transliteration enables the representation of words or names from one language into another using a different script while maintaining the original pronunciation as closely as possible. Transliteration is particularly useful for rendering proper nouns, technical terms, and foreign words into languages with different writing systems.

Free translation, also referred to as dynamic or idiomatic translation, prioritizes conveying the meaning and essence of the source text rather than adhering strictly to its literal wording. Translators employing this method have more flexibility to adapt the text creatively, taking into account cultural differences and linguistic nuances. Free translation is often employed in literature, marketing, and multimedia content localization.

Original English Sentence: "The early bird catches the worm." **Free Translation (Spanish):** "Quien madruga, Dios le ayuda." **Explanation:** This Spanish expression conveys the same idea as the English proverb but uses different words: "He who rises early, God helps him."

This example demonstrates how free translation allows for creative adaptation of the source text to convey its meaning effectively in the target language, even if the words used are different. Free translation is particularly useful for conveying idiomatic expressions and cultural nuances that may not have direct equivalents in the target language.

Localization goes beyond mere translation to tailor a product or content for a specific locale or target audience. This involves not only linguistic adaptation but also cultural customization, including adjustments to images, colors, symbols, and even user interface design. Localization ensures that the translated material resonates with the target audience, enhancing user experience and engagement.

Machine translation relies on algorithms and artificial intelligence to automatically translate text from one language to another. While machine translation has made significant advancements in recent years, it still struggles with context, idiomatic expressions, and nuanced language. However, it can be a valuable tool for obtaining the gist of a text quickly or for translating large volumes of content in a relatively short time.

English Sentence: "The pen is mightier than the sword." **Machine Translation (Spanish):** "El bolígrafo es más poderoso que la espada." **Explanation:** The translation is accurate and conveys the same meaning as the original English sentence.

This example illustrates how machine translation can provide useful and relatively accurate translations for straightforward sentences. However, it may still struggle with more complex language structures, idiomatic expressions, and cultural nuances. Therefore, while machine translation can be a valuable tool for obtaining the gist of a text quickly, it may require human intervention for more nuanced or context-dependent translations.

Interpretation involves orally conveying spoken or signed language from one language to another in real-time. Interpreters must possess strong linguistic skills, cultural competence, and quick thinking to accurately convey meaning and intent between parties. Interpretation is commonly used in conferences, meetings, courtrooms, and diplomatic settings where immediate communication is essential.

Back translation involves translating a document from the target language back into the original source language by a different translator. This method is used to assess the accuracy and fidelity of the initial translation, identifying any discrepancies or ambiguities that may have arisen. Back translation is particularly useful in scientific research, medical documentation, and legal contracts where precision is paramount.

Original English Sentence: "The cat is on the mat." **Back Translation (from Target Language to English):** "The cat is on the carpet." **Explanation:** The back translation reveals a slight deviation from the original sentence, where "mat" was translated as "carpet." This suggests a potential ambiguity or error in the initial translation.

This example demonstrates how back translation can help identify discrepancies, ambiguities, or errors in the initial translation, allowing for refinement and improvement to ensure accuracy and fidelity to the original text.

In conclusion, translation methods are diverse and multifaceted, each serving a unique purpose in facilitating cross-cultural communication and understanding. Whether it is conveying the beauty of literature, facilitating international trade, or fostering diplomatic relations, translators play a crucial role in building bridges between languages and cultures, enriching our global community in the process.

REFERENCES

1. Bassnett, Susan. *Translation Studies*. Routledge, 2014.
2. Hatim, Basil, and Jeremy Munday. *Translation: An Advanced Resource Book*. Routledge, 2004.
3. He, Wei. *Foundations of Translation*. Routledge, 2012.
4. Dunne, Keiran J., and Elena S. Dunne. *Translation and Localization Project Management: The Art of the Possible*. Wiley, 2011.
5. Baker, Mona, and Gabriela Saldanha (eds). *The Routledge Encyclopedia of Translation Studies*. Routledge, 2009.

Shamamedova Z.X. AMERIKA DETEKTIV ADABIYOTINING RIVOJLANISH TARAQQIYOTI.....	67
Chorieva M.J. IMAGERY COMPONENT OF THE CONCEPT "PRIDE" IN ENGLISH LINGUACULTURE.....	172
Маткасимова М. Э., Абдурахманова О. И. К МЕТОДИКЕ КРИТИКИ ХУДОЖЕСТВЕННОГО ПЕРЕВОДА	79
Sharipov M.M. INGLIZ ADABIYOTIDAGI XIZMATKOR OBRAZINING TIPOLOGIK TAHLILI.....	82
Tursunova Z.F. DESCRIPTION OF SETTING IN TRAVEL LITERATURE....	85
Xudoyberdiyeva Z. METAFORA ASOSIDA NOM KO'CHISHI.....	90
Rakhimova Sh. THE EMOTIONAL IMPACT OF PARALLELISM AND EPIZEUXIS IN COLUM MCCANN'S "TRANSATLANTIC".....	94
Khamitov E.E., Toshpo'latova S.I. EXPLORING LATE VICTORIAN LITERATURE: THEMES, AUTHORS, AND CULTURAL CONTEXT.....	97
Khamitov E.E., Toshpo'latova S.I. EXPLORING THE LIFE, WORKS, AND LITERARY-CRITICAL ACTIVITY OF BERNARD SHAW.....	102
Khamitov E.E., Toshpo'latova S.I. UNVEILING THE LEGACY: WOMEN WRITERS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.....	204
Khamitov E.E., Botirjonova S.A. OPTIMISM OF W. SHAKESPEAR'S TRAGEDIES.....	107
Khamitov E.E., Asqarova M.Z. HUMOR AND SATIRE IN WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE'S COMEDIES.....	112
Hikmatova A.Q. THE CONCEPT OF SIMILE IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND SOME DIFFERENT IDEAS ABOUT IT.....	116
Hamroyeva Sh.Sh. TRANSLATING HISTORICAL NOVELS.....	118
Jumaeva N.K., Turgunboyeva M.M. WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE AND HIS POETRY.....	123
Jumaeva N.K., Turgunboyeva M.M. LANGSTON HUGHES AND HIS POETRY.....	126
Jumaeva N.K., Turgunboyeva M.M. EXPLORING HUMOUR AND SATIRE IN SHAKESPEARE'S COMEDIES: A CLOSER LOOK AT THE PLAYFUL ELEMENTS.....	129
Khamitov E.E., Asqarova M.Z. POST-WORLD WAR II AMERICAN LITERATURE: A REFLECTION OF SOCIETY AND IDENTITY.....	132
Tohirova U.A. EXPLORING TRANSLATION METHODS: BRIDGING LANGUAGE DIVIDES.....	135
Ahmedov A., Inomjonova M. THE ANALYSIS OF UNITS AND SHIFTS IN THE RESEARCH OF TRANSLATION.....	139
3 – SHO'BA. ADABIY TANQIDCHILIK, ADABIY JARAYONLAR, ADABIYOTDA MILLIY QADRIYAT VA MA'NAVIYAT MASALALARI.....	145