



TRANSLATION STUDIES COMPARATIVE LITERATURE AND CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS

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ANNOTATION

In this article, comparative literature and contrastive literature will be discussed, and each of their sections will be discussed. The statement of the opinions of several scientists is also presented in this article. In addition, examples given to each section and necessary and useful points will help you master the above topic well.

Key words : type, style, scientists, borrow, calque, literal translation, SL, TL, transposition, modulation, equivalence, adaptation, summary, section, view.

Introduction: Translation studies is an academic interdisciplinary dealing with the systematic study of the theory, description and application of translation, interpreting, and localization. As an interdisciplinary, translation studies borrows much from the various fields of study that support translation. These include comparative literature, computer science, history linguistics, philology, philosophy, semiotics, and terminology.

The term "translation studies" was coined by the Amsterdam-based American scholar James S. Holmes in his 1972 paper "The name and nature of translation studies", which is considered a foundational statement for the discipline. Writers in English occasionally use the term "translatology" (and less commonly "traductology") to refer to translation studies, and the corresponding French term for the discipline is usually traductologie (as in the Société Française de Traductologie). In the United States, there is a preference for the term "translation and interpreting studies" (as in the American Translation and Interpreting Studies Association), although European tradition includes interpreting within translation studies (as in the European Society for Translation Studies). [1]

MATERIAL AND METHODS:

Translation process involves the transfer of messages between two different language systems and cultures, and Munday (2001,) notes that translation 'by its nature' 'is multilingual and also interdisciplinary'.



Translation subjects are the texts in various publishing forms for different levels of reader; moreover, the language systems, linguistics, communications studies and cultural studies are also involved in research subjects, which all contribute to the difficulties of translation fulfillment. Direct and oblique translation in some degree are correspondent to literal and free translation respectively, one of the difference for their theory from the theories in ‘pre-linguistics period’ (Newmark,1981,) is that Vinay and Darbelnet use detailed categories to substitute for macro- level’s literal and free. [2]

Direct translation strategies:

1. Borrow
2. Calque
3. Literal translation

Borrowing. Borrowing is a new rising situation in translation studies, due to the development of education in country of target culture and the economic globalization as the prerequisite. Considering the skopos in a translation or in the process of translation, to achieve functional equivalence, translator adopts ‘absolute foreignization’ to retain the exotic sociocultural style in the TT is reasonable. The SL word is transferred directly to the TL (Munday,2001).

eg. Sandwiches-sandivich

Alcohol –alkogol

Menu-Menyu

Television-Televizor

The application of this strategy is also a common way to bring new cultural factors into target language into target language. Calque. One of the advantages of calque strategy is the application to implicature, another concept of pragmatics, which is defined by Baker (1992,p.223) as ‘what the speaker means or implies rather than what s/he says’. The meanings of the implications in the ST may cause difficulties for the translator, because the author of the TT is liable to give his real meanings for a special intension by using patterns which seems to be irrelevant. If the translator transfers the expression form of ST into another form in the TT, this translation faces the possibility of register change. Hence, keeping the original expression form in literal translation is relatively a safe way. Literary translation is working with a text in its original language to prepare a version in a new language.



This work promotes broader reading and distribution of the work. In some cases—for instance, *Gilgamesh*, a work composed in ancient languages of the Middle East—translation is the only way the text is made available to general readers. All but two of the works in *Invitation to World Literature* are translated from a language other than English. The two works in English, *The God of Small Things* and *Things Fall Apart*, have themselves become world literature in part through the many translations that have been made into other world languages. When the conceptual or structural elements of the source language cannot be directly translated into the target language without changing its stylistic and grammatical elements and the meaning, oblique translation techniques are used. Here, the translator exerts tighter and stricter control over their translation. This category has four types: Transposition, Modulation, Equivalence, Adaptation. Transposition-involves a shift from one grammatical category to another, while still preserving the meaning. This translation technique is often necessary between languages with different grammatical structures. Modulation-basically means using a phrase that is different in the source and target languages to convey the same idea: *Te lo dejo* means literally I leave it to you but translates much better as You can have it. It obviously changes the semantics and shifts the point of view of the source language. Modulation help the translator generate a change in the point of view of the message without altering its meaning and without generating an unnatural feeling in the reader of the target text. According to some linguists, equivalence is an illusion of symmetry between languages, which hardly exists beyond the proper of vague approximation. It also compounds the basic problems of translation. However, the concept of “*equal value*” was not fronted in European theorizing on translation before the Renaissance. Prior to that, translation performed as a means to enriching the target text. In what was later called “value hierarchy,” translation went from Hebrew to Greek, from Greek to Latin and then from Latin to the different vernaculars. Equivalence became a formalized theory with the rise of “*textual stabilization*.” Such stabilization materialized as a direct result of the prevalence of printing. Prior to that, the texts experience a sort of instability during manual copying. To me, equivalence is meeting its demise on the hands of modern technology where the text went back to experience even a higher level of instability. Think of what electronic re-production does to a particular text such in the case of emailing, blogging and tweeting. “*Equivalence*,” as a concept, totally depends on the context. For instance (in a bad luck sense), Friday the thirteenth in the English cultures equals Tuesday the thirteenth in Spanish cultures. Subsequently, if the day is meant chronologically, it



will have to be translated directionally (Friday in Spanish). Otherwise, if the phrase means to express bad luck, rendering Friday the thirteenth into Tuesday the thirteenth is definitely a better choice for a Spanish translation. The examples go on. Suffice it to say, this contextual concept of equivalence is what caused Cicero to alternate between *operative equivalence* and *directional equivalence*. Adaptation-may be understood as a set of translative interventions which result in a text that is not generally accepted as a translation but is nevertheless recognized as representing a source text. As such, the term may embrace numerous other notions such as appropriation, domestication, imitation and rewriting.[3,4]

CONCLUSION: We know that the translation process is a very complicated process. We believe that the translated resource will be of high quality and content if we translate based on the above-mentioned topics and examples.

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