



THE MODERN TRANSLATION METHODS AND PRIMARY CRITERIAS

Sobirova Elgiza Alibek kizi

Tashkent state university of uzbek language and literature

Annotation: Indeed, a vast range of expertise and specializations are required for translation. Linguistic virtuosos, translators may specialize in particular fields like law or medicine. However, their knowledge goes beyond simple language skills; it includes an advanced translation process. In order to shed light on the nuances and practicality of the many translation processes and procedures used in the field, this article will analyze them.

Keywords: *free translation, translation method, sight translation, methodology, literal translation.*

It makes sense that many people use Google Translate as their first resource when reading text written in a foreign language. Google Translate and other translation tools have advanced significantly and can now translate text quite accurately. But when faced with subtleties, they falter, resulting in humorous but sometimes dangerous mistranslations, such as translating "fall protection" as "otoño protección" (autumn protection) in Spanish. Professional translators, furthermore, ensure accurate and contextually relevant translations by relying on context cues and comprehension beyond simple word substitution. [1]

When asked to provide a sight translation, translators in specialized circumstances like courtrooms act as if they are human translation apps, instantly translating text into the target language orally. This difficult undertaking creates a new art form by fusing interpretation and translation. Human translators are



superior in this field despite its difficulties because they can successfully express the "feel" and the content of the translated text by using sight translation techniques and methodologies. Now let's take a closer look at translation processes and techniques.

In the field of translation, different approaches cater to different needs. Free translation is a popular strategy that is frequently used interchangeably with creative translation. Here, the goal is to accurately express the original material, even if it deviates from the original in terms of structure, grammar, and register, rather than trying to replicate the syntax and style of the original language.

Using idioms and colloquialisms that are inherent to the target language, idiomatic translation is a kind of translation that accomplishes the same objective. The final text preserves meaning fidelity even though it may not look exactly like the original or match every word for word.

On the other hand, a faithful translation aims for accuracy by closely following the grammar and syntax of the source. A direct correlation between the source and destination texts is ensured by this strategy.

While faithful translation and semantic translation are comparable, semantic translation emphasizes the visual accuracy of the source text in relation to the target language. For example, faithful translation has its place in legal documents, where even minute details carry a lot of weight, whereas free translation works well for creative or marketing texts. Semantic translation also makes ensuring that the destination text adheres to the formal and stylistic traditions of the source, which is important for maintaining the integrity of specialist materials translated between languages. [2]



One way to explain the subtleties in translation results is by using different translation strategies, which are often divided into two categories: direct and indirect. When there is a similarity between the elements of the source and destination texts, direct translation approaches are appropriate. They make it possible to translate grammar, phrase construction, and some concepts between languages simply. Additionally, when a direct method is not practical, oblique translation approaches become useful. These techniques are essential in situations where grammatical and stylistic changes to the translation are required in order to accurately express meaning. These general approaches are consistent with the translation strategies we have already covered, but a closer look can yield a more complex comprehension of their uses and outcomes. Let's investigate these methods in more detail. By taking use of linguistic similarities, direct translation approaches such as literal translation, borrowing, and calque seek to produce faithful interpretations of the source text. While literal translation aims to reproduce the syntax and structure of the original language, its usefulness depends on linguistic compatibility. Directly combining words from one language into another is called borrowing; this is especially common in English. On the other hand, calque entails taking a term from one language and translating it into the language of the target, producing phrases like "beer garden" (derived from the German "Biergarten"). However, indirect translation procedures are employed when direct techniques prove inadequate:

Transposition: This method maintains the original text's meaning by rearranging the words to conform to the grammar of the target language.

Modulation: Modulation ensures naturalness and clarity for the reader by choosing a phrase in the target language that expresses the same idea as the source language, going beyond literal translation. [3]



Reformulation, also known as equivalency, is a creative method used in marketing and advertising that artistically presents the same meaning in radically different ways in the source and target languages.

Adaptation: By incorporating wider cultural backgrounds and taking into consideration cultural nuances and allusions, adaptation makes sure that translated concepts are understood by the intended audience.

Compensation: Strategies are used to approximate the meaning or relevance of linguistic or cultural notions when there are no direct equivalents in the target language.

With the use of these strategies, direct or indirect, translators can successfully negotiate the nuances of both language and culture, guaranteeing precise and insightful communication across linguistic divides. Within contemporary translation studies, a theory grounded in cognitive theory is becoming more and more popular. This method recognizes the linguistic and cultural aspects of discourse and highlights the necessity for translators to have a broad range of skills in order to effectively use different translation models, processes, and tactics. Understanding that translation is a cognitive activity emphasizes how important an anthropocentric approach is. Achieving adequate translation is a prerequisite to pursuing cross-cultural understanding, which is a complex process with multiple stages. A comprehensive multidisciplinary strategy that takes into account the complex interactions between language and culture as a methodological framework is needed to address this difficulty.

There is an urgent need for rigorous comparative investigation because languages like English and Uzbek are genetically different. The use of logical transformations in translation practice has the potential to improve pragmatic understanding of text, even though reaching equivalency and sufficiency in



translation is still up for debate. A critical component of improving the capacity to communicate meaning successfully across languages and cultures is incorporating logical transformations into translation practice, as scholars continue to investigate various models and types of mental analysis.

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