
Types and Characteristics of Translation

Alisherova Dilshoda Azizxon qizi

Student of Uzbekistan State World Languages University

Annotation: This article is devoted to a broad coverage of the field of translation, the types and qualities, stages, and processes of translation. General problems that appear in translation studies are also discussed.

Keywords: types of translation, fields of translation, dictionaries, language, adequate translation, creative translation, literal translation, idiom translation, history of translation.

Introduction: Translation is a type of literary work that consists in re-creating a text in one language in another language. Translation is the most important form of international communication. Depending on the nature of the original and restored text, it is divided into artistic translation, scientific translation and other types. According to the way of reflecting the original copy, it can have such forms as tafsir, tabdil, sharh. Translation arose in ancient times due to the need for communication between people of different tribes. This type of spoken language, called Tilmochlik is still preserved today.

HISTORY OF LITERATURE AND METHODOLOGY

Over time, the requirements for translation are updated. But its creative character, the art of re-creation, does not change. The scope and development of a language depends on the educational level of each nation and, in turn, it effectively affects the social thinking of the nation. The term "translation" refers to the process of translation from one language to another, as well as the finished work of translation. Translation is not copying; the translator's aesthetic need leaves a mark on the Translation beyond his control. If the writer artistically expresses his observations from life events in the language, the translator re-embodys the original text in a new language. To do this, he must have a thorough knowledge of the reality mentioned in the work at the level of the author. Translation has a great influence on the development of the literature of every nation, because the history of translation is equal to the history of literature. Translation has long been developed in Uzbek literature. In the works of Mahmud Koshgari, Rabguzi, Qutb, Navoi, Babur, Munis, Ogahi and others, translation occupies a large place. Among the 20th century Uzbek writers, Cholpon, Gafur Ghulam, Oybek, Abdulla Qahhor, Mirtemir, Shaikhzada, Mirzakalon Ismaili, Askad Mukhtar, Erkin Vahidov, Abdulla Oripov, Muhammad Ali and others were also effective in the field of literary translation. In the field of artistic translation, M. Osim, N. Alimuhamedov, Sh. Shomuhamedov, K. Kakhdorova, O. Sharopov, Sh. Tolipov, V. Rozimatov, K. Mirmuhamedov, A. Rashidov, M. Hakimov, I. Gafurov, M. Mirzoidov, G. Torabekov, T. Alimov and others are known as professional translators. Great progress has been made in the translation of scientific-technical and socio-political literature into Uzbek. Translators such as R. Abdurakhdyunov, V. Rahimov, A. Shomahmudov, and Z. Tincherova contributed a lot to this. In Uzbekistan, translation studies were formed as a special science in the second half of the last century. By the end of the century, about 10 types of science and more than 50 candidates of science were developed in this field. Professor J. Sharipov's researches were mainly dedicated to showing the place of translation in the history of our literature, while

Professor F. Salomov mainly dealt with the issues of modern translation studies, showed the influence of language and literary traditions on the translation process. And N. Komilov researched past and present translations of classical genres. Uzbek translation studies developed mainly in the literary direction. Human aspects of translation began to develop later - after the direct translation from many foreign languages into Uzbek was opened. We have also acquired sufficient information in the field of translation. According to the performance of translation, it is divided into written and oral types. In turn, according to the cost of written translation:

- Works of art;
- Scientific literature;
- Official documents;
- Journalistic articles;
- Translation of movies;

Each of these again has its own internal divisions. Literary translation includes translation of prose, poetry, drama, and works. Scientific literature consists of translations of studies in various fields of science: linguistics, literary studies, HISTORY, philosophy, mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, economics, etc. Official office documents include: letters, decisions, statements, orders, patents, etc. Journalistic materials include articles, messages, Feletons, essays, pamphlets, publicisms, and all materials in the periodical press and mass media. The translation of movies also consists of artistic, scientific and documentary films. Interpreting is also widespread, and the language of translation covers the range from exchange of views between heads of state on internationally important financial, political and economic topics to simple conversations. According to the character of oral translation:

- Simultaneous translation;
- Sequential translation;
- To explain;
- Read and translate;
- Read and tell;
- Listen and tell

Simultaneous translation is considered one of the most difficult and important types of interpretation, in which, unlike sequential translation, the translator simultaneously translates the speaker's speech in the original language into the target language. Those who conduct simultaneous translation are called simultaneous interpreters or synchronists. Usually, the practice of simultaneous translation is carried out with the help of special equipment. Whispering techniques are sometimes used for individual listeners. The possibility of simultaneous translation in modern languages is about 50%. In it, the words correspond to the proportion of words that do not contain any new information, while some information is not fully received by the listeners. Consecutive translation is oral information in one language after giving it is to translate it into another language. Translator general thoughts of the speaker or at least the main paragraph listens and then interprets the speech using notes taken while listening (notetaking). The interpreter thus speaks sequentially on behalf of the main speaker. Some speakers say a few sentences and then they offer to translate to a translator. The translator writes briefly he can work without taking and he remembers what said keeps Thus was; consecutive translation of the speaker's speech the request is fulfilled after listening. Information in this situation it is necessary to remember all its contents. Continuous translation negotiations, conferences, statesmen and political personalities it is used during

meetings and accompanying the delegation. The problem of serial translation is enough in scientific literature not discussed. According to the time of consecutive translation divided into 2 stages. The first stage includes the speaker's speech and that's it the interpreter can record a short speech at the stage. In the second step, the translator records the message translates using Human memory remembers all the words (information). can't stay The translator finds a logical chain of thought in the text and it is important to reveal the semantic basis of the speaker's speech. So, keep in mind the words of the translator dictionary for understanding the whole text and the basis of the sentence finding a semantic basis that helps to remember it (needs to be translated). To explain is to read something and tell its content orally. It is called reading and translating literature on a certain topic. Reading something and simply telling its content is part of reading and telling. Listening and speaking means explaining what you hear in another language to people who don't know the language.

CONCLUSION: In conclusion, a translation can usually be seen as a collection of simple words. However, at its core lies a complex process that is difficult for the student to understand at first glance. In addition, the translator needs to work more on himself, repeatedly analyze and study the finer points of the word.

References

1. I.G'afurov, O.Mo'minov, N.Qambarov Tarjima Nazariyasi (2012)
2. Achilov, O. (2023). O.MUXTORNING "KO'ZGUDAGI ODAM" VA O. WAYLDNING "DORIAN GREYNING PORTRETI" ASARLARI QIYOSIY TAHLILI VA ILGARI SURISH VOSTILARINING ASARDA AKS ETISHI, O'XSHASHLIK VA FARQLI JIHATLARI. Журнал иностранных языков и лингвистики, 5(5). извлечено от <https://fll.jdpu.uz/index.php/fll/article/view/7982>
3. Achilov, O. (2023). BADIY MATNLARNI TARJIMA QILISH JARAYONIDA YUZAGA KELADIGAN TRANSFORMATSIYA VA ULARNING QIYOSIY TAHLILI. Журнал иностранных языков и лингвистики, 5(5). извлечено от <https://phys-tech.jdpu.uz/index.php/fll/article/view/7978>
4. Achilov, O. (2023). ILGARI SURISH - LISONIY HODISA SIFATIDA. Журнал иностранных языков и лингвистики, 5(5). извлечено от <https://phys-tech.jdpu.uz/index.php/fll/article/view/7986>
5. Achilov, O. (2023). ILGARI SURISH VOSITALARINING UMUMIY VA O'ZIGA XOS XUSUSIYATLARI, KOGNITIV-SEMANTIK ASPEKTI. Журнал иностранных языков и лингвистики, 5(5). извлечено от <https://fll.jdpu.uz/index.php/fll/article/view/7980>
6. Achilov, O. (2023). TARJIMA JARAYONIDAGI O'ZGARISHLAR VA ULARNING TURLARI. Журнал иностранных языков и лингвистики, 5(5). извлечено от <https://phys-tech.jdpu.uz/index.php/fll/article/view/7977>
7. Achilov, O. (2023). JORJ ORUELL QALAMIGA MANSUB "1984" ASARINING INGLIZ TILIDAN O'ZBEK TILIGA TARJIMA TAHLILI, MORFOLOGIK VA LEKSIK FARQLIKLAR. Журнал иностранных языков и лингвистики, 5(5). извлечено от <https://phys-tech.jdpu.uz/index.php/fll/article/view/7985>
8. Achilov, O. (2023). ANATOMY OF LANGUAGE AND THEORETICAL ASSUMPTIONS OF COGNITIVE SCIENCE, COMPARATIVE ANALYZES. Журнал иностранных языков и лингвистики, 5(5). извлечено от <https://fll.jdpu.uz/index.php/fll/article/view/7983>
9. Achilov, O. (2023). HOZIRGI ZAMON TILSHUNOSLIGIDA ILGARI SURISH HODISASINI TADQIQ ETISHNING NAZARIY ASOSLARI. Журнал иностранных

языков и лингвистики, 5(5). Извлечено от <https://phys-tech.jdpu.uz/index.php/fl/article/view/7981>

10. Oybek Rustamovich Achilov (2022). COMPARATIVE STUDYING MODEL OF FOREGROUNDING IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LITERARY TEXT. *Academic research in educational sciences*, 3 (10), 714-718.
11. Orifjonava, L. T. K., Turganbayeva, S. T. K., & Achilov, O. R. (2022). THE MAIN NOTION OF FOREGROUNDING AND IT'S INTERPRETATION. *Academic research in educational sciences*, 3(10), 548-551.
12. Muxiddinov, O. N. U., Nabiev, S. M. U., & Achilov, O. R. (2022). CONVERGENCE OF STYLISTIC DEVICES IS ONE OF THE EXPRESSIVE MEANS OF FOREGROUNDING. *Academic research in educational sciences*, 3(10), 568-571.
13. Hamro Qizi Bozorboyeva Durdona, Alibek Zokir O'G'Li Tajimatov, Oybek Rustamovich Achilov, & Iroda Izatullaevna Ismatullaeva (2022). TARJIMA QILISHDAGI MUAMMOLAR VA TEXNIK MATNLAR TARJIMASIDA O'ZIGA XOS XUSUSIYATLAR. *Academic research in educational sciences*, 3 (Special Issue 2), 99-105.
14. Tohirov, G. T. U., Xudoyberdiyev, S. I. O., & Achilov, O. R. (2022). THE BASIC TYPES OF FOREGROUNDING AND ITS FUNCTIONS. *Academic research in educational sciences*, 3(10), 557-561.
15. Tayjanov, A. S. O., & Shamuratov, S. D. O. (2022). EVALUATING CHARACTERISTIC FUNCTION OF CONVERGENCE IN LITERARY TEXT. *Academic research in educational sciences*, 3(10), 577-581.
16. Samandarov, S. U. O., Ortiqov, M. I. O., & Achilov, O. R. (2022). FOREGROUNDING AS A LITERARY DEVICE. *Academic research in educational sciences*, 3(10), 538-541.
17. Khakimnazarov, A. K. U., Namozov, A. O. U., & Achilov, O. R. (2022). COUPLING AS A STYLISTIC DEVICE IN UZBEK AND IN ENGLISH POEM. *Academic research in educational sciences*, 3(10), 587-590.
18. Achilov, O. R. (2018). COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF FOREGROUNDING IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES. *Web of Scholar*, 5(4), 23-27.
19. Химматов, А. Мансуров, А. Р. У., & Ачилов, О. Р. (2022). ИСТОЧНИКИ И МЕТОДЫ ОБОГАЩЕНИЯ НАУЧНО-ТЕХНИЧЕСКОЙ ТЕРМИНОЛОГИИ. *Academic research in educational sciences*, 3(Special Issue 2), 43-46.
20. Tohirova, J., Sagidullayeva, M., & Rustamovich, A. O. (2022). VATAN SEVGISI-YUMON BELGISI. *Academic research in educational sciences*, 3(Special Issue 2), 132-136.
21. Жаксыбаева, Б. М. К., Алиева, Г. Т. К., & Ачилов, О. Р. (2022). ТАРЖИМА СОХАСИГА ХОС БЎЛГАН МУАММОЛАР ВА УЛАРНИНГ ДОЛЗАРБЛИГИ. *Academic research in educational sciences*, 3(Special Issue 2), 53-61.