



**TRANSLATION STUDIES AND ITS IMPORTANCE IN
TECHNOLOGICAL ERA. ASPECTS, TYPES AND METHODS OF
TRANSLATION**

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ANNOTATION

This article discusses the translation studies and its importance in technological era. The aspects, types and methods of translation explained detailed according to several translator scientists' point of view. The translation types described with examples in the article.

Keywords.

Translation, theory, cultural, historical influence, adequate, simultaneous, language, communication, machine, literal, free translation, written, oral translation

Translation studies is an academic field that focuses on theory and practice of translation. It involves the study of various aspects of translation, including linguistic, cultural, social, and ethical considerations. Translation studies explore the process of rendering meaning from one language into another, and the challenges, strategies and techniques involved in achieving accurate and effective translation. Translation studies also examines the role of translators, the cultural and historical influences on translation, the impact of technology on the translation process. Translation studies are vital in the technological era, and it has its impact in every sphere:

- **In communication:** In today's interconnected world, people from different linguistic backgrounds need to communicate with each other. Translation bridges the gap between languages, enabling effective communication across borders.

- **Localization of technology:** Technological products, such as software, websites, and mobile apps, need to be adapted to different cultures and languages. Translation studies help in the localization process, ensuring that the technology is user-friendly and accessible to people around the world.



• **International business:** With the ease of international trade and globalization, businesses are expanding their reach beyond their domestic markets. Accurate and high-quality translation is essential for successful business communication, negotiations, contracts, and marketing campaigns.

• **Cultural exchange:** Translation studies contribute to cultural exchange by making literary works, films, music, and other cultural products accessible to different audiences. It fosters understanding, appreciation, and respect for different cultures, promoting global harmony and diversity.

Translation studies are vital in the technological era as they facilitate effective communication, enable access to information, contribute to the advancement of machine translation technologies.

Types of translation according to different scientists' research There are different views on the types and methods of translation in translation studies textbooks and manuals.

The well-known translator and translation scholar **Ibrahim Gafurov**, defines the types of translation that appeared since the thirties of the 20th century as adequate translation, free translation, free and creative translation, word-for-word translation, translation of meanings, simultaneous translation, machine or technical translation, literal translation, and translation from an instrumental language in one classification line.

G. Rahimov's book states the following:

"It is necessary to emphasize that translators put forward different views on the division of translation into meaningful types". In particular, translation scientist **N. Komissarov** initially classifies the semantic types of translation as follows:

- 1) **literary translation**
- 2) **informative translation**

G.M. Hoshimov divides translations into two groups:

- 1) artistic translation;
- 2) non-fiction translation.

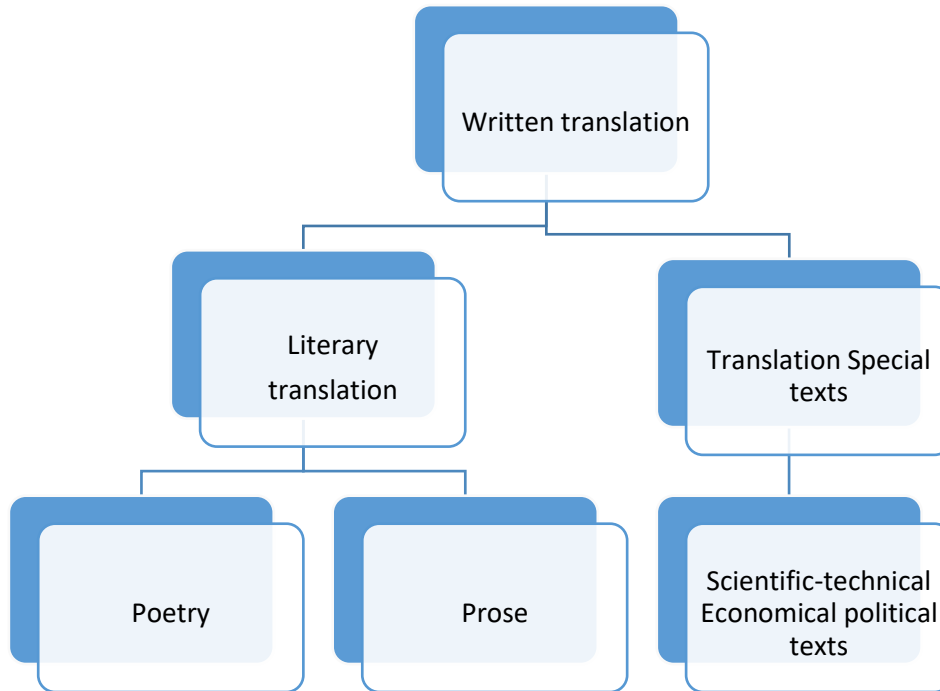
Depending on the extent to which the meaning of the translated material is reflected in the translation, **R.K. Minyar-Beloruchev** also thinks about the following types of translation:

- 1) alternative (full) translation;
- 2) antonymic translation;
- 3) two-way translation (simultaneous translation of two interlocutors with the help of two interpreters);
- 4) re-translation (re-translation of the text into the original language);
- 5) special translation.

Each of the above-mentioned types and aspects of translation has its own characteristics, and their uniqueness is manifested in the translation process.

Otherwise, the classification of different types and fields of translation will be ineffective.

“**Translation**” is a general term that covers both **oral** and **written** texts. Written translation (translation) of written texts, oral translation (interpreting) oral information from one language to another. In the below the types of written translation given as a table.

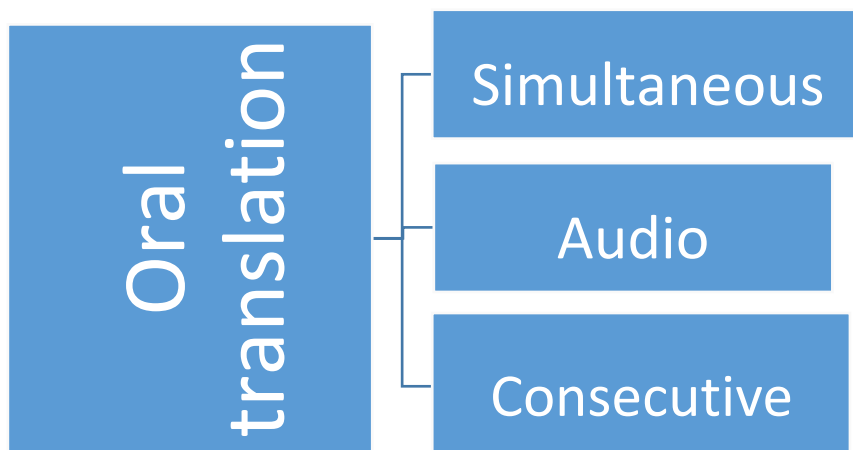


Literary translation is the language of an artistic literary work, speech rhythm, system of images, re-creation of the author's style. Literary translation is divided into poetic and prose translation. Depending on the genres of fiction, they are divided into the directions of translation of **poems, ghazals, rubai, dramatic works, novels, short stories, stories**, etc.

Poetic translation - the re-creation of Target Language emotional expressive means that create genre stylistic features, meaning and content, tone and spirit of a poetic work. It is possible to give a great meaning and an aesthetic landscape in a small poetic expression. How many syntactic constructions are reduced in the poem and emphasis is placed on meaning and emotion creates its imagery.

The melody of the poem is an important factor that ensures the musicality of the artistic text. From this point of view, the architecture of the poem is the first indicator of the genre affiliation of the artistic text. In the translation of a poem, the two main tools that make up the text - rhythm and expressiveness - attract the readers' attention due to the musical tone and have a communicative effect on him.

Prose translation - re-creating in Target Language the image system, author's style and plot solution of an artistic work written in a specific literary genre.



Interpretive or oral translation is a type of translation that requires the translator's quick memory, general and specific knowledge, and a rich vocabulary.

Oral translation types:

- Simultaneous
- consecutive
- there are types such as reading and translating the pre-translated text aloud.

Simultaneous translation - requires the translator to find a word that clearly expresses a great knowledge, culture, intelligence and thought quickly. In this case, it is required to return the meaning of the speaker's sentences instantly, immediately in another language. The demand for simultaneous translation is very high, and its responsibility is at the same level. In simultaneous translation, the translator listens to the speech of the speaker while sitting in a special interpreter's booth and interprets through headphones. Another type of simultaneous interpretation is whispering interpreting, in which the oral speech is interpreted by whispering to one person participating in a meeting or negotiation in a large audience that is understandable for all participants. This is done without any technical equipment or headphones. The main goal is to translate the spoken speech to the client without disturbing the peace in the audience. In this case, the client is mainly a listener, that is, there is no need to translate his speech. A customer who does not understand certain facts and situations can ask a question in a whisper, and the interpreter will answer.

Consecutive translation - this type of translation is mainly used at conferences and conventions, standing in front of the speaker and asking to translate consecutively. In most cases, the listeners in the audience are representatives of the same language. Consecutive interpretation is often used at the opening of smaller conferences, meetings, spiritual and educational events, exhibitions and presentations that are not technically equipped for simultaneous interpretation.



Translation of the pre-translated text aloud - the need for this type of translation arises as well as the need for sequential translation. However, in this case, the translator translates the client's pre-prepared speech or scientific lecture and reads it sequentially. This process also requires careful preparation, quick memory and vocabulary from the translator. Because the client may want to add to the prerecorded speech, express gratitude or unexpectedly share new information to raise the morale of the audience.

Mechanic translation

- Computer Assisted Translation
- Online translation

Mechanical translation is a translation made with the help of technical means, and such translation is mainly translated with the help of translation programs and electronic dictionaries.

Translation methods

An adequate translation is a translation that is maximally close to the original in terms of spirit, stylistic style, idea and content. Adequacy is a relative concept, and there are more criteria of adequacy than complete adequacy in translations.

Equivalent translation is the delivery of the general content of the original through changes in style and sentence structure.

Word for word translation is the translating the given text word for word without artistic colors.

Free translation is a creative translation of the text with changes in the original style and size.

Translation of meanings is also known as interpretation in Eastern translation. In the following years, the Holy Qur'an was translated into Uzbek by specialists several times. Translations are marked as "translation of meanings".

Translation of special texts is the translation of written and oral information in a special sphere, where special dictionaries and encyclopedias can be used. The



purpose of special translation is to deliver the original content of scientific facts and information. Linguistic knowledge, provision of information technologies will serve the quality of the translation.

Each type requires specific skills, knowledge, and expertise to ensure accurate and effective communication across languages.

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