

METHODOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF TRANSLATION

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***Abstract.** This article is mainly conducted to find the significant difference between the various approaches that should be used in translation methods. We would like to address the specifics of teaching methods in this paper. Translations are categorized by their relationship with the research, the terminology, and the meaning. Methodology in translation, two dimensions in methodological teaching, and the theory, the model, and method. I would like to add that students should not be compelled to memorize content by hand, but rather, to continue looking for new approaches that address more important tasks that are suggestive and instructive.*

***Аннотация.** Эта статья в основном написана для того, чтобы найти существенную разницу между различными подходами, которые следует использовать в методах перевода. В данной статье мы хотели бы затронуть специфику методов обучения. Переводы классифицируются по их связи с исследованием, терминологией и смыслом. Методология в переводе, два измерения методологического обучения и теория, модель, алгоритм и метод. Я хотел бы добавить, что студентов не следует заставлять запоминать содержание вручную, а, скорее, продолжать искать новые подходы для решения более важных задач, которые носят наводящий и поучительный характер.*

Key words: methodology, terminology, theory, model, approach, method, translation.

Ключевые слова: методология, терминология, теория, модель, подход, метод, перевод.

In translation studies, it is important to distinguish between different forms and types of translation. Although this may seem like akin to a separation between literary forms and genres, it is actually different in the art of re-creation. L.Sullivan, a well-known russian translation scholar, is the author of several books on translation. Barkhudarov, as well as the Uzbek translator G.Salomovs' model is based on whether the text is written or spoken. In particular, is a figure in the history of the novel. Barkhudarov offers the following opinion:

1) a written translation, a written translation of a written text. This form of translation is often referred to as a written translation;

2) an oral-oral translation. An oral translation is also called an oral translation. 3) text-oral translation. In russian translation studies, such a translation is called perevod s lista (translation from a written paper document), and it is most commonly used to describe an oral translation;

4) an oral-written translation, i.e., a transcription of a written text. A written translation of a written text into a spoken speech is also called a spoken speech. Stenographers are accustomed to dealing with such translations.

Translation units and levels. Translation is such a unit of speech activity that the text created in one language is recreated with the means of the second language as a product of speech activity in the process of its implementation. In order to achieve equivalence, there is a requirement to select a specific minimum (smallest) translation unit. In English, the translation unit is referred to as the unit of translation, while german translation unit is called translation unit. French scientists J.Vine and J.Sullivan introduced the concept of translation unit to the

discipline. Darbelne is a name that means "to be" in English. Since the unit of translation is directly related to the translation process, it has a variable shape. In translation studies, the subject of the unit of translation has yet to be adequately addressed. A Russian scientist, has published a book on the subject. Alekseeva approaches this issue more linguistically, while another psychologist, o.i. Brodovich sees it from a psycholinguistic perspective. Based on translation studies on a general philological basis, Uzbek scientist G.Salomov emphasizes the need to give more importance to the word than linguistic and literary units. It is important to acknowledge all viewpoints on the translation unit, but it is important to highlight one aspect that is common to all of them. There is also a difference in the translation process between text and translation. The translation unit is variable, as shown by the following table.

The issue of alternation and equivalence in translation. The concepts of substitutability and equivalence have their own complicated history. First of all, they should be distinguished from each other. Equivalence refers to compatibility within a specific context, while equivalence refers to compatibility outside of a specific context. In fact, both terms are often used interchangeably in translation. Previously, equivalence meant that the meaning of the words in the translation corresponds to the original. In the modern theory of translation, it is assumed that the translated text is an alternative to the original. Since equivalence is mainly built on a linguistic basis, it is considered more of a linguistic issue than it is viewed from a literary point of view. In general, translational equivalence is the result of the translation being as close as possible to the original and our perceptions of it. In the history of translation, there have been different concepts of equivalence. Some of them are still relevant today. Modern translation studies has freed itself from the rigid views of the past - that the translation should be an exact copy of the original. At the base of some outdated, more precisely, some metaphysical views, there were claims that each part of the text elements did not interact with the other, and each of them acted independently. That is why the problem of non-translatability of complex things (linguopoetic features,

psychology of interpretation, etc.) has become a cross-sectional issue in every translation practice. But the actual result showed that it is not possible to transfer one hundred percent of the original information into the translated language, and it is impossible to fully reflect the original text in the translation. But this does not deny being a translation at all, but it means that the translation cannot completely reflect the original. Therefore, translational equivalence implies as close as possible to the original. The theory of translational equivalence examines approximation to the original depending on the translator's maximum level of skill (translator's maximum competence). At the moment, such maximality is a condition for achieving equivalence. It follows that equivalence consists of a set with a unique embodiment. The German scientist W. Koller cites 5 conditions for achieving equivalence:

1. Using the text to understand the content outside the language and achieve denotative equivalence.

2. To reflect connotations consisting of methodological (stylistic), sociolectal, geographical elements in the text and to achieve connotative equivalence.

3. Ensuring normative equivalence while following text and language norms (normative-conventional equivalence).

4. Translation intended for the recipient (reader) is pragmatic equivalence.

5. Achieving formal-aesthetic equivalence by reflecting certain aesthetic, formal and individual features of the text.

In summary, translation is not merely about converting text from one language to another; it involves a comprehensive understanding of linguistic, cultural, and contextual elements, supported by methodical strategies and tools to ensure high-quality outcomes.

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