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PROFESSIONAL SKILLS AND PSYCHOLOGY OF A TRANSLATOR

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Abstract: The article is dedicated to discuss the professional skills required from translators in the process of translation. The psychology of the translator and the author is examined too.

Keywords: psychology of a translator, SL (Source language), TL (Target language), invariant, suitability.

Introduction. Translation is an activity, with its structure and psychological content, and the translator is an agent, with his individual psychological characteristics. From the point of view of psychology, translation can be defined as a process of comprehension of perceived thought, understanding the meaning of an SL message and transforming the very meaning and formation of an utterance in a TL.

While learning the speech, the child passes through several stages. He listens, speaks, reads and writes. Thus, each person can take the same path in learning several languages. Translation is considered to be one type of speech activity, which only some individuals master to one degree or another, since its development requires a psychophysiological predisposition.

Main part. The work of a translator should be based on theoretical knowledge of translation which supports the translator to make sure that his decision is objective. Secondly, each action should be performed with comprehension. Therefore, a translator,

as a representative of a society, cannot be ignorant of the translation process and its results in the language.

Literary translation is the translation of works of fiction. The main task of a translator in this type of translation is to convey the artistic and aesthetic values of the original, to create an artistic text in the target language. It is necessary to convey the idea of the author and a translator has to follow the specific rules in translation process. Firstly, a translator is a re-creator of an oral or written text of one language into a text in another language. While comparing original text with its translation one can observe the translator's action as a creator. The following extract gives a real description of mentality and psychology of a nation. One can observe two opposite characters: on the one hand Madalikhan who suffered with the love of a beautiful housemaid and on the other hand educated people of the palace who did not want Madalikhan to get married to that girl, pretending that Shariah would not allow.

Uzbek: Otangiz, agarchandi, kanizni o`z nikohlariga olmag`an bo`lsalar ham, va lekin balog`atka erishkach olarman, deb niyat qilg`anlar. Binobarin bu kaniz sizga ona maqomida, shari`at ruxsat bermaydir!¹

English: Even if your father did not get married to her, at first he had decided to do so when she would be old enough. And so this girl is like your mother and the Shariah will not allow you to get married to her².

Secondly, the translator does not have the right to change the text, shorten or expand it in the process of translation, if the additional task of adaptation, selection, additions not requested by the customer.

Uzbek: Bir necha yil maktab rivojga minmadi, ya`ni bolalar o`n besh-yigirmatadan nariga o`tmay, "panjshanbalik" arang it azobi ro`zgo`rg`a yetib turar edi.³

English: His work did not succeed for a few years. The quantity of students was not more than 20. And the "Thirsdayship" was barely enough for daily food.⁴

Though the translator does not have any rights to omit the substantial parts of the text while translating original passage into English one the expression "it azobi" is omitted which could be substituted with an English phraseological unit "rainy days". Besides, formation of a new word or occasionalism "panjshanbalik" in English as "Thirsdayship" enriched the vocabulary of English language.

Thirdly, the translator, with the help of professional actions known to him, always strives to convey to the maximum extent the invariant of the ST.

Uzbek: Ko`ylak-ishtonning aksar yeti-sakkiz joyidan yamog`i bo`ladir. Yetti qishdan beri guppi-chopon yangilangani ma`lum emas, faqat qish kelib ketkan sayin alak guppinig yengi o`zgaribkina turadir va astari yil sayin yangidan yangi yamoqlar bilan boyiydir... . Mahalla kishilari maxdumning bu choponig`a "moltopar" deb ism berganlar,...⁵

¹ A.Qodiriy. Mehrobdan chayon. – Toshkent: Navro`z, 2019. – B.9.

² A.Qodiriy. The Scorpion from the Altar. – Tashkent: "Mashhur-Press", 2019. – P. 10.

³ A.Qodiriy. Mehrobdan chayon. – Toshkent: Navro`z, 2019. – B.12.

⁴ A.Qodiriy. The Scorpion from the Altar. – Tashkent: "Mashhur-Press", 2019. – P. 12.

⁵ A.Qodiriy. Mehrobdan chayon. – Toshkent: Navro`z, 2019. – B.14.

English: He has got patches on his shirts and pants all the time. And he never changes or buys a new oriental robe for the past seven years. And it gets new patches every year and it was getting older and older from year to year.... People from makhalla named this robe “money earner”.¹

The translator conveyed the content of the original text in English language using analogues of the word combinations; for example *guppi-chopon* – a new oriental robe, *mahalla kishilari* – people from makhalla, “*moltopar*” – “money earner” and etc. It becomes evident that the lexical units of the original text cannot always coincide with the lexical units of the translated language. Thus the translator using the methods known to him renders the ST into TL. Furthermore, the passage shows social conditions of people at first, and the impact of these social conditions on the character of people who became greedy because of the situation at those days.

Fourthly, the translator is obliged to maintain confidentiality in relation to the content of the translated material and not to disclose it unnecessarily. The translator is obliged to ensure a high level of competence in the areas of the SL, TL, translation technique and subject matter of the text using methods known to him. The translator is responsible for the quality of the translation, and in the case of a literary or journalistic translation, he has copyright to it, protected by law, and when publishing the translation, his name must be indicated.

The translator must be able to choose words that accurately convey the corresponding concepts and probably, he should be aware of synonyms and their application. Synonymous words more or less unambiguous words, arranged depending on the intensity and shades of the quality expressed by them. When working with synonymous series, it is necessary to take into account such stylistic points as neutral words, bookish words and oral collocations as well. For example, the word “dismiss” or “discharge” can be put in one line with its synonyms such as “sack” or “fire” which are distinguished through the stylistic overtone of the word. Also, the words with differentiated meanings, for example, “swim”, “sail”, “float” should be taken into consideration too. Ability to get out of a difficult situation when there is no ideal equivalent to the SW in the TL is also significant.

Taking into account the ever-increasing complexity and intensity of translation work, it should be noted that in all types and genres of translation and practically with any specialization, a translator necessarily requires high efficiency and good physical shape. Only a translator of fiction can afford to work in a sparing mode. Although he also has rush jobs and stresses. Nevertheless, the presence of the translator’s character traits and skills make the process more successful and cause fewer negative emotions and psychological overload.

At the same time, in all types and genres of translation, regardless of personal skills, the professional suitability of a translator is determined. Speech reaction, good memory, ability of switching from one language into another, intelligence are among the skills that determine professional suitability for translation.

¹ A.Qodiriy. *The Scorpion from the Altar*. – Tashkent: “Mashhur-Press”, 2019. – P. 14.

Mental resilience is prioritized by many translation specialists among the skills of professional aptitude. Speaking for a long time, frequent switching, an increased speed of speech, and the need to follow only other people's thoughts the whole day leads to mental overload. The ability to find a way out of difficult situations demands conscious work and improvement of one's character. **Conclusion.** The desire to communicate with other people from birth is inherent in any person. In the course of personality formation, many people have limited relations, personal attitudes, life experience, features of professional life which often make a person self-contained.

However, for a translator, relations and contacts are necessary. The translator must be well aware that he is an expert not only in language, but also in the culture of different people and countries at once, and actively contribute to establishing relations between countries.

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DOMESTICATION AND FOREIGNIZATION IN TRANSLATION

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Abstract: Translators constantly make an ethical choice between their own and foreign cultures, between the necessity or ignorance of the linguistic personality of a particular author with its stylistic features. And one of the translation strategies are domestication and foreignization. A strategy where translator deviates from cultural norms of the target language to save the originality or in another case that the resulting text is perceived as originally created in the conditions of the host culture, when the translation is read as easily as a work written by the reader's compatriot and contemporary.

Key words: translation, strategy, domestication, foreignization, linguaculture