

The Main Peculiarities of Translation Studies: Translator's Skill

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Annotation. *This article discusses the types of translation and their different uses by the translator when translating a work, as well as the specific style of the translator, so as not to affect the original content of the translation of the work in this process.*

Key words: *figurative translation, transliteration, lexical unit, grammatical transformation, style, imaginary expression, transformation, alternative, kalka, translator, translation.*

The practice of translation has arisen, and the question of how to translate the original into the native language – word by word or in free form - is considered a problem facing translators. Some individuals, for example, artists who created works at the beginning of the 20th century, advocated literal translation and used this method a lot in their practical activities, but most artists prefer free translation, and the artist does not express the letter, spirit, word, content, form of the original, who put forward the point of view that he should be able to give materialized information. But no one thought about the need for a theoretical solution to the problem.

A number of issues, such as the purpose of the translation, the level and taste of the reader, the type of text, were not put on the agenda of the discussion. The lack of a theoretical basis has led to different approaches to the translation process. This, in turn, led to the emergence of a number of types of translation, some of which are recognized as scientific and creative, and some as flawed. Some of them are discussed below. "Two areas of human intellectual activity - science and literature, the common labor of two souls moving the pen in these areas - a scientist and a writer - consists in classifying and describing the phenomena of nature and society, in serving the interests of society on the path of development and spiritual maturity."

Currently, due to the lack of professional artists who can directly translate from English into Uzbek, the works of authors who wrote in English are still being translated into Uzbek through Russian. This leads to a doubling of the number of defects that inevitably arise in the translation process. However, many of our experienced translators, to a certain extent, cover the veil over translation defects, penetrating deeply into the spirit of the works and translating this spirit into the Uzbek language with high skill.

In particular, the novel "The Martian Chronicles" by Ray Bradbury, translated by our skilled translator Amir Fayzulla, is also an example of an indirect translation translated from Russian into Uzbek. In the translation process, the meaning of alternatives usually depends on the context in many cases, but it is also important to consult a dictionary. The translation function does not allow you to roughly translate the meanings of the words in the translation. The translator must know the word and its meaning well or look it up in a dictionary. Otherwise, the translator will inevitably

fall into the trap of "false friends of the translator". Speaking about the nature of translation and the role of the translator in the translated work, "The work of a translator can never be considered secondary. His work is equal to the work of a writer. The famous aphorism of the great Humboldt "language is activity" applies to translators more than to anyone else. The translator sets the language in motion." In 1996, Dinora Sultonova's translation of a number of poems by English poets directly from the original was published under the title "Farogat".

Since 2003, the serial film "Oshin" by Japanese filmmakers, which was repeatedly shown on Uzbek television, was translated into Uzbek from English by Hulkar Azam directly, without the help of an intermediary language, which is the first fruits. positive process. So, in our country, the process of transition from indirect to direct translation began. We hope that this work will give the Uzbek reader an opportunity to get acquainted with examples of masterpieces of world literature and, undoubtedly, will provide the necessary material for analysis and research in the near future.

It should be noted that over the centuries-old historical period, a large number of artistic, literary, historical, moral, philosophical, scientific and religious works have been translated into Uzbek in our country. The scientific-critical study of this wealth, which makes up a large part of the history of our literature, and the application of the results in the practice of translation determines the high level of translation work.

Jack London's story "Love of Life" was translated into Uzbek and published by Fattokh Abdullayev in 1958. Many works of English literature were translated into Uzbek through Russian. This forced the Uzbek translator to repeat important pragmatic signs that were omitted by the Russian translator, and in some cases make even more serious mistakes. But one cannot blame the Uzbek translator for this.

Although they do not know English, they introduce the Uzbek readers to the wonderful masterpieces of English literature and promote intercultural communication. The story of the American writer Jack London "Love for Life" has become a favorite work of many readers thanks to Uzbek translators.

Recreating the pragmatic features of the original in the translation, the translator must be neutral to the source text. Otherwise, the personal attitude of the translator may damage the content of the original in the translation and the desired result may not be achieved. Sometimes perfect knowledge of the language is not enough to preserve the original pragmatic meaning, since some words are used in the text in meanings that are not in dictionaries, and such words have to be translated based on the context. That is, the meaning of such words can be learned by examining the context.

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