



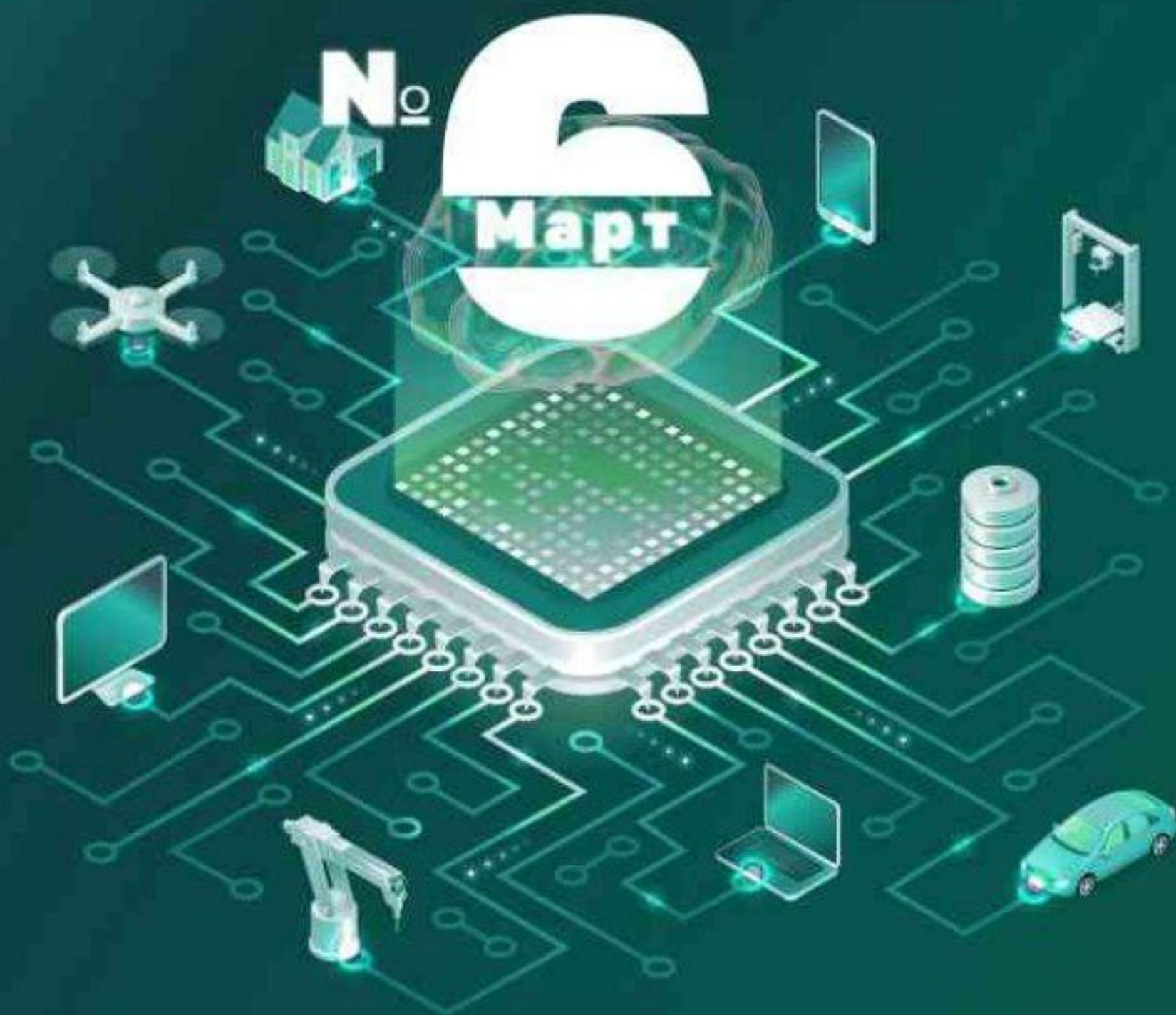
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**МАТЕРИАЛЛАРИ**

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**“НАУКА, ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ В ОБНОВЛЕНИИ УЗБЕКИСТАНА  
И СОВМЕСТИМОСТЬ ИННОВАЦИЙ”**

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## TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES TO FACILITATE YOUR WORK

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**Annotation.** The aim of this article is to clarify the notion of translation technique, understood as an instrument of textual analysis that, in combination with other instruments, allows us to study how translation equivalence works in relation to the original text. First, existing definitions and classifications of translation techniques are reviewed and terminological, conceptual and classification confusions are pointed out. Secondly, translation techniques are redefined, distinguishing them from translation method and translation strategies. The definition is dynamic and functional.

**Key words:** translation, borrowing, calque, literal translation, transposition, modulation, reformulation, adaptation.

Translation is a type of literary creation that consists of recreating a text in one language in another. Translation is the most important form of interethnic communication. Translation has been developed in Uzbek literature since ancient times. Translation plays an important role in the works of Mahmud Kashgari, Rabguzi, Qutb, Navoi, Babur, Munis, Ogahi and others.

Among the 20th century Uzbek writers Cholpon, Gafur Gulom, Oybek, Abdulla Qahhor, Mirtemir, Shaykhzoda, Mirzakalon Ismaili, Asxad Mukhtor, Erkin Vahidov, Abdulla Aripov, Muhammad Ali and others were also effective in the field of literary translation.

Absolutely everyone is an interpreter. Even a two-year-old boy who has just learned to speak. We know that translation is the process of translating a text from

one language to another. But on closer inspection, translation is not only the transfer of text from one language to another, but also the expression of existing concepts and ideas through certain linguistic means-words and phrases. As proof of my point, I can say that people who have witnessed the same event and have different mental abilities express the some reality differently. For example, when assessing the wheather in Bukhara these days, a person who has mastered the norms of literary language, said; "The day is very hot". He might say. A person who uses the Uzbek language only for communication and does not fully enjoy its beauty, asks, "Is the day hot?". He might say. In other words, we first TRANSLATE the abstract concepts and images that appear in our minds into our native language and convey them to our interlocutor. Just as the same text is translated differently by translators of different levels, so we express the same issue differently from our own level.

Personally, I pay a lot of attention to translation during my English learning career. Because, in my opinion, a student learning a foreign language must have perfect translation skills. Because by learning a foreign language, we take our translation skills to the next level. That is, we begin to translate the concept in our mind into a foreign language, not into our mother tongue. Tell me honestly, what language do you think? Some may not want to admit it, but EVERYONE thinks in their Mother Tongue. That is why the mother tongue is the Mother Tongue! Well, you have for made to translate it into English in order to convey it to your interlocutor in English.

We would also cite the ancient Great Silk Road and the Great Geographical Discoveries as the reasons for the global development of translation. Because of this, people were able to travel to distant lands. They established close contacts with nations and peoples they had never met before, and established contacts with them in the fields of trade, culture, and science. It is worth mentioning here that the

Great Geographical Discoveries, unfortunately, served more oppression and slavery than cooperation and communication.

The classical taxonomy of translation procedures dates back to 1958 and is the work of J.P. Vinay and J. Darbelnet. It consists of seven categories:

**1. BORROWING.** Borrowing is a translation technique that involves using the same word or expression in original text in the target text. The word or expression borrowed is usually written in italics. This is about reproducing an expression in the original text as is. In this sense, it is a translation technique that does not actually translate. Example: The gaucho was wearing a black sombrero and a worn bombacha.

**2. CALQUE.** When a translator uses a calque, he or she is creating or using a neologism in the target language by adopting the structure of the source language. Example: The German word handball is translated into Spanish as balonmano. Or the English term skyscraper is grate-ciel in French or rascacielos in Spanish.

**3. LITERAL TRANSLATION.** Usually this is called a literal translation or metaphor. This means a word-for-word translation, achieving a text in the target language which is as correct as it is idiomatic. According to Vinay and Darbelnet, a literal translation can only be applied with languages which are extremely close in cultural terms. It is acceptable only if the translated text retains the same syntax, the same meaning and the same style as the original text. Example: Quelle heure est-il?—What time is it?

**4. TRANSPOSITION.** Transposition involves moving from one grammatical category to another without altering the meaning of the text. This translation technique introduces a change in grammatical structure. Example: The President thinks that—Selon le Pre'sident

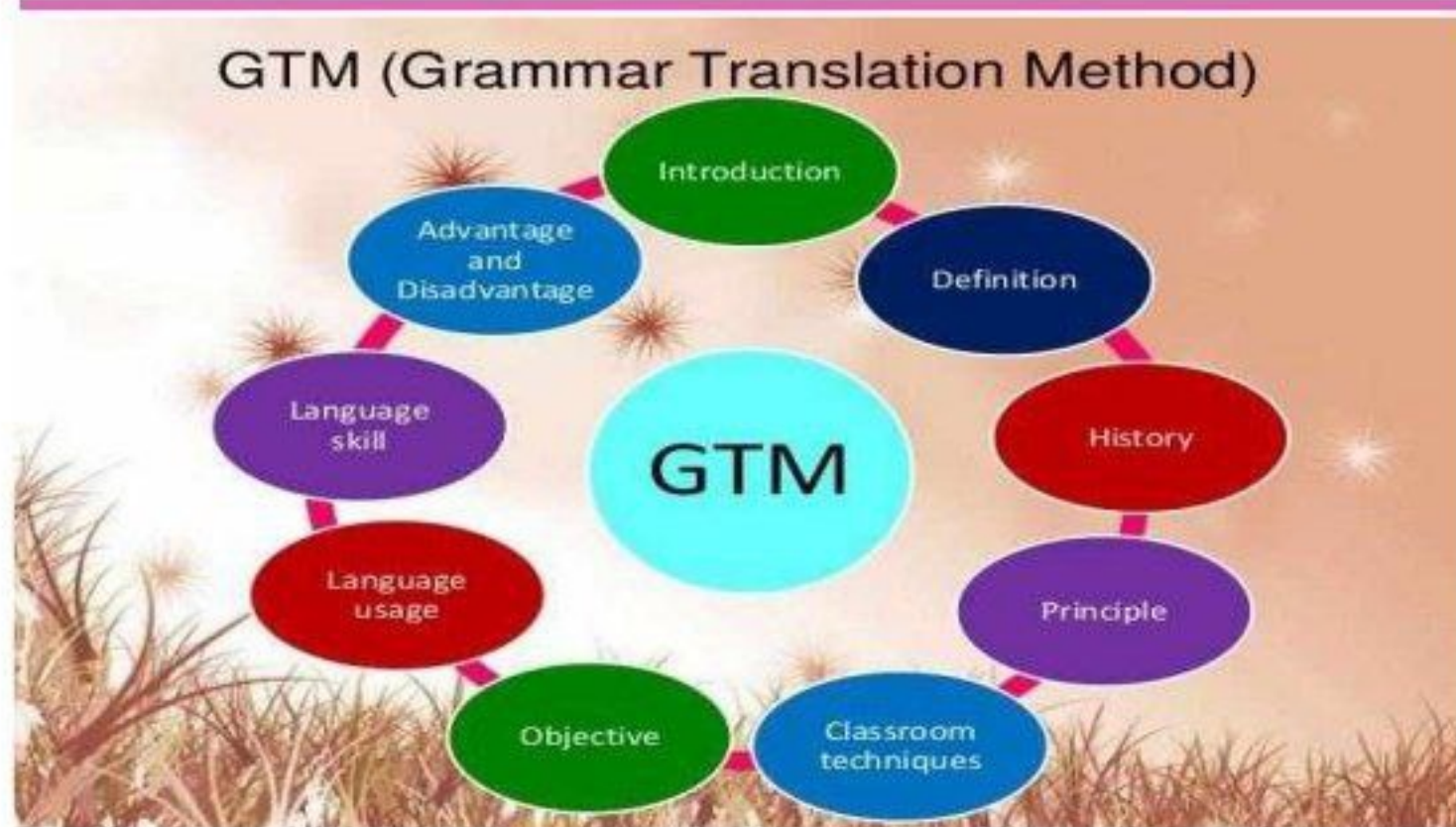
**5. MODULATION.** Modulation is about changing the form of the text by introducing a semantic change or perspective. Example: Maybe you are right.—Tu n'as peut-e'tre pas tort.

**6. EQUIVALENCE OR REFORMULATION.** This is a translation technique which uses a completely different expression to transmit the same reality. Through this technique, names of institutions, interjections, idioms or proverbs can be translated. Example: Chat e'chaude' craint l'eau froide.—Once burned, twice shy.

**7. ADAPTATION.** Adaptation, also called cultural substitution or cultural equivalent, is a cultural element which replaces the original text with one that is better suited to the culture of the target language. This achieves a more familiar and comprehensive text.

Example: baseball—football

In conclusion, I think that translation is necessary, or rather, indispensable, to communicate and bring a concept closer to people who belong to different cultural realities. An important element for me is taking into account that every communicative act has a communicative residue; a concept, word or expression that seems to make our translation come to a standstill and to make it impossible to continue. So it is essential to have the ability or skill to see which parts of the message could be misunderstood and which tools could be used to compensate for this residue. Attention must then be paid to the reader and the context; because every discourse we make, written or oral, is influenced by its cultural context. It is as though there were a border that united two cultures and separated them at the same time, making the differences clear. For me it is here, on this border, where translation takes place.



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