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## Modern Trends in Education: Foreign Languages and International Economics

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**Collection of the International scientific and practical conference on  
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mavzusidagi Xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy anjuman materiallari to’plami**

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**Сборник материалов Международной научно-практической  
конференции на тему  
“Современные тенденции в образовании: иностранные языки и  
международная экономика»**

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The collection contains articles by participants of the International Scientific and Practical Conference held at the UWED on February 23, 2022. Theme of the conference: "Modern Trends in Education: Foreign Languages and International Economics".

The collection includes the issues related to the specific features of teaching in conditions of universal distance learning in various educational organizations: problems, experience, prospects; actual issues of teaching foreign languages in the field of international economics and management; digital economy: trends and prospects of business transformation; translation in the era of artificial intelligence: integration of different approaches, transformation of translation into a pedagogical tool; implication of interdisciplinary team teaching in LSP (languages for specific purpose): experience, achievements, problems and solutions.

University professors, researchers, students, employees of relevant ministries and departments, can use this collection of materials.

The opinions and recommendations provided in the articles are those of the authors and may be of interest to everyone who is interested in issues related to the sustainable development of the foreign languages and international economy.

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**“Таълимнинг замонавий йўналишлари: хорижий тиллар ва халқаро иқтисодиёт” мавзусидаги Халқаро илмий-амалий анжуман. – Тошкент, ЖИДУ, 2022. – 765 б.**

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Ушбу тўплам 2022 йил 23 февраль куни Жаҳон иқтисодиёти ва дипломатия университетида “Таълимнинг замонавий йўналишлари: хорижий тиллар ва халқаро иқтисодиёт” мавзусидаги халқаро илмий-амалий анжуман материаллари асосида шакллантирилди.

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**Сборник материалов Международной научно-практической конференции на тему «Современные тенденции в образовании: иностранные языки и международная экономика». – Ташкент: “УМЭД”, 2022. – 765 с.**

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В сборнике представлены статьи участников Международной научно-практической конференции, прошедшей в УМЭД 21 февраля 2022 г. Тема конференции: «Современные тенденции в образовании: иностранные языки и международная экономика».

В сборник вошли предложения и обсуждения современных научных и методологических подходов, направленных на особенности преподавания в условиях всеобщего дистанционного обучения в различных образовательных организациях: проблемы, опыт, перспективы; актуальные вопросы обучения иностранных языков в сфере международной экономики и менеджмента; цифровая экономика: тренды и перспективы трансформации бизнеса; перевод в эпоху искусственного интеллекта: интеграция разных подходов, превращение перевода в педагогический инструмент; значение междисциплинарного командного обучения в LSP (языки для специальных целей): опыт, достижения, проблемы и решения.

Настоящий сборник материалов может быть использован профессорами университетов, исследователями, студентами, сотрудниками соответствующих министерств и ведомств.

Авторы сами несут ответственность за точность и достоверность информации, содержащейся в статьях.

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## TYPES OF TRANSLATION AND THEIR FEATURES

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**Abstract.** *The article is devoted to the study of the most common types of translation in the work of a translator. Considerable attention is paid to how the types of translation differ, some problems associated with these types are analyzed, and the most obvious features inherent in each of the distinguished types of translation are considered.*

**Keywords:** *types, classification of translation, translation, oral translation, simultaneous translation, consecutive translation, literary translation, special translation.*

The work of any linguist-translator can include a wide variety of functions and often depends on conditions, which also vary and depend on many factors. The main material for the translator is the text, regardless of its appearance. The texts for translation, as well as the working conditions, are also very diverse: they differ in many ways, from the topic and genre to the languages that the translator has to work with [1]. In different conditions, different requirements may be imposed on translators, which may relate to both the accuracy and completeness of the translation. Much in the activity of a translator also depends on the form in which the translation is performed, because some types of translation require special knowledge and skills from the translator. There are several types of translation in translation theory. Each of these types can have significant features, which, in turn, necessitates a scientific classification of the types of translation activities. Therefore, for any person who wants to become a real professional in the field of translation, first of all, it is necessary to get acquainted with the theory, find out what difficulties he will face in the process of working as a translator.

All types of translations can be divided into two large classes: by the nature of the translated texts and by the nature of the translator's speech actions during the translation process. The first classification is associated with the genre and stylistic features of the original, the second - with the psycholinguistic features of speech actions in written and oral form.

Psycholinguistic classification of translation, in turn, divides translation activity into two more types: translation and interpretation.

Written translation is a type of translation in which both the original text and the translated text are fixed printed texts, which the translator has the opportunity to refer to during the translation process as many times as necessary in order to ensure the most accurate translation. Also, the translator, when performing a written

translation, has the opportunity to make the necessary changes in the translation text before the translation is presented to the recipient.

Interpretation is a type of translation in which the main meaning of an oral utterance is transferred from one language to another. A notable feature of oral translation is its non-fixed form, i.e. the translator can only perceive the original text once (usually it is a small segment of it), and also has no opportunity to compare or correct his translation after its completion. This is the main difference between written and oral translation: when performing written translation, the translator has enough time to think, compare definitions and terms, carefully read the text and understand its meaning even before the complete translation is completed. In interpreting, responsiveness is considered the main skill. Therefore, it is not surprising that people with different temperaments carry out written and oral translations.

You can also distinguish two subspecies of interpretation: simultaneous and consecutive.

Simultaneous translation is a type of oral translation in which the translator pronounces the translation almost simultaneously with the speech of the speaker, the difference between the reproduction of the speech of the speaker and the translator is only a few seconds. Simultaneous interpretation usually requires the use of special equipment that allows the interpreter to speak at the same time as the speaker. This special equipment is a cabin with headphones and a microphone. Through the first, the translator hears the speech of the speaker, which he needs to translate, and the second, accordingly, is used in order to pronounce his translation. Then the translation is broadcast to the recipient. Because simultaneous interpreters usually work at conferences, official international meetings and other similar events, then the recipients receive their translation through headphones. The availability of such equipment, both for the translator and for the recipient, helps the translators not to get lost in the sound of their own voice. Since the implementation of simultaneous translation is a rather strenuous work, a shift for such translators lasts about half an hour, therefore, at least two translators usually work at one event, alternately replacing each other. As already mentioned, how not every translator can work orally, so not every interpreter can work simultaneously.

Consecutive interpretation is one of the subspecies of oral translation, which is carried out by an interpreter during pauses in the speaker's speech. The pauses are often short, so a really good specialist should deal with consecutive translation, because you need to have time to translate the speaker's speech, forming the speech when this speech is already being delivered. Therefore, this type of translation requires an excellent memory from the translator, thanks to which the translator will be able to memorize the content of the orator's speech segments for a sufficiently long time, waiting for the moment the translation starts. Depending on the volume of the original, the translator can write down the main points of the content, which will help him to restore the listened segment of speech in his memory and then translate it without missing any important details [2].



Firstly, this is the time allotted for translation: when translating, the time frame is discussed with the customer, after a certain time the customer can receive the finished work. But when interpreting (including both simultaneous and consecutive), the interpreter is limited in his actions. For many reasons (for example, topics of speech, speaker), translators do not have enough time to think and choose the right option from several, and even more so, there is no opportunity to clarify any information in the reference literature. A huge role is played by the developed semi-automatic skills, knowledge of any stable correspondences, the presence of the ability to clearly and timely reformulate expressions into the target language. Secondly, when carrying out written translation, the translator can take the opportunity to view the entire text before starting the translation. When interpreting, it is necessary to do everything "right off the bat", accepting and translating the original text in parts, being able to correctly link them together. Thirdly, when carrying out written translation, the translator has the opportunity to choose the most comfortable working conditions for himself. In interpretation, many factors "put pressure" on the translator, in this case, to work he has to completely leave his comfort zone [3].

The genre-stylistic classification of translation is also divided into two types of translation: artistic and informative, or special. These two types are contrasted with each other. This opposition is based on the most basic functions that artistic and special texts perform. For literary texts it is an artistic and aesthetic function, for special texts it is a function of communication.

Literary translation is usually the translation of fiction. To carry out this type of translation, the translator must also possess various skills that will help him achieve the main goal of works of fiction - to provide a certain aesthetic impact. Or, in the language of translation theory, the recipient of the translation should have a corresponding pragmatic impact.

Informative translation is the translation of materials that relate to a specific area of knowledge and include the appropriate terminology. These can be business, scientific or general political texts, as well as everyday texts, detective stories, travel descriptions, essays, official business materials. This subdivision of types of translation into fictional and informative is based on the main functions of the original, which the translator must fully convey in translation [3].

In addition to the main types of translation listed above, there are others. Thus, the types of translation can be divided into categories according to the following criteria:

- by quality;
- by the way of execution;
- by the ratio of types of source and target languages;
- on the basis of completeness and method of content of the source text;
- on the basis of primary / non-primary origin.

Let's consider each of these types of translation in more detail.

1. A quality translation is a translation that is closest to the original text in terms of structure and meaning. The following subspecies of this type of translation can be distinguished according to the degree of its implementation:

- free (does not literally coincide with the original);
- literal (such a translation is also called "word for word");
- adequate (the meaning of the pragmatic potential of the original is preserved, but at the same time the translation is not literal, but literary);
- exact (characterized by the property of semantic precision);
- authentic (translation of official documents that have the same legal force with the original);
- certified (the accuracy of the translation is legally certified);
- interpretation (adapted translation, pragmatically translated).

2. By the method of implementation, the following translation subspecies can be distinguished:

- manual (translation made by a person, and this person is not the author of the original text);
- machine translation (translation performed using a special computer program);
- mixed (manual translation using machine translation and vice versa);
- author's (translation, which was made by the author of the original text);
- authorized (translation approved by the original author).

3. According to the ratio of the types of the source and target languages, there are:

- intralingual (interpretation of verbal signs using signs of the same language);
- diachronic (translation of historical texts into modern language);
- interlanguage (translation from one language to another);
- transposition (translation of one genre or style into another genre or style);
- binary (translation from one natural language into another natural language);
- intersemiotic (translation from a natural language into another artificial language);

4. On the basis of completeness and the method of content of a similar text, the following translation subspecies can be distinguished:

- complete (translation that conveys the semantic content of the original without gaps and any abbreviations);
- abbreviated (the text is not fully translated, but abbreviated if compared with the original);
- fragmentary (translation not of the entire text, but only of a separate passage or excerpts);
- aspect (translation of excerpts related only to a given topic).

5. Based on the primary / non-primary character of the original, the following translation subspecies can be distinguished:

- direct (translation is carried out directly from the original);
- indirect (translation of already translated text);
- reverse (educational translation of the translated text into the original language) [3].

Having considered the most common types of translation and their features, we can conclude that in addition to the basic and known to almost everyone types of translation (oral and written, artistic and special), there are several more classifications of translation, and each such classification has its own characteristics. Particular attention must be paid to working with oral translation; the skills of both simultaneous and consecutive translation require a certain structure and must be clearly worked out to automatism.

In addition, if a real translator really strives to be considered a professional in his field, then naturally, he needs to be well aware of all these types and their specifics. Possessing all the necessary skills, the translator will be able to choose the most suitable and effective work algorithm for himself, will be ready to solve problems for which he will be ready in advance and will be able to become a real professional in his field.

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