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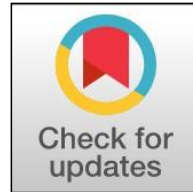
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SOME APPROACHES TO TRANSLATION

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***Annotation:** This article discusses the art of translation and some approaches to translation. The views of some scholars on the shortcomings of the translation of a particular work and ways to overcome them are described.*

***Key words:** art of translation, original work, dialogue, translator, literary translation, content, essence, author.*

It is well known that language is the most important means of human communication. With the help of language, people can communicate and understand each other. Communication through language takes place in two ways: orally and in writing. If everyone communicates in the same language, communication takes place directly, but if people communicate in different languages, direct communication is not possible. In this case, translation helps. Most researchers have found that ideas expressed in one language are expressed in another language. This means that translation is the most important tool for people to express their thoughts in different languages. Translation plays an important role in the exchange of ideas between different peoples and serves to spread the masterpieces of world culture. It is no coincidence that A.S. Pushkin called the translators "the couriers of civilization." Translation has existed since ancient times. When two peoples live next door, they fight or trade. In either case, there is a need for translators who know the language of both peoples and can translate an idea from one language to another. Translation - what? Very simple at a glance. You just have to be more discriminating with the help

you render toward other people. But there is a joke about a religious school student. It is in Latin “Spiritus quidem promptus est, caro autem infirma”. He translated one of the wise sayings, "The spirit is refreshed, and the body is restless," as follows: "Alcohol is good, and flesh is bad." This translation is true because every word can be translated in this way, but it does not give the original meaning of the sentence. So, when translating a sentence, it is necessary to understand in what situation and for what purpose it is said or written. The translation does not have to be literal to the original. The most important thing is that the work being translated is understandable to the reader. As the great German linguist Wilhelm von Humboldt wrote, “Any translation seems to me to be a complete attempt to solve an unsolvable problem. Accordingly, each translator must enrich the meaning of the original at the expense of the charm of his native language, or preserve the originality of his native language at the expense of the original. Many scholars put forward his views. They conclude that what we consider to be equivalents actually gives different impressions in different languages. For example, every language has a word that means "home," "apartment." However, its appearance and interior are completely different in Russian, Uzbek, English, German or Japanese.

In a language system, words are made differently: they can be formed from different meanings and have different grammatical features, that is, they have their own synonyms. Therefore, it is not possible to convey the meaning of a word in another language. The difference is not only in the words, but in the grammar of each language. There are three tense forms in Uzbek and Russian, five in German and sixteen in English. The order of words in sentences also varies from language to language. For example, in German and English, the word order is strict, meaning that the participle is always secondary. In Uzbek, the participle is always used at the end of a sentence. But if we translate it literally, the Uzbek word order will be broken, in the form of "Students are working in the library." This means that when translating each sentence from one language to another, the translator must have carefully studied the

grammatical rules of each language. Languages "see" the world differently, shaping the minds of those who speak it. So, is it possible to translate the worldview? Let's practice. There are dozens of translations of one poem. When translating a text from German or English into Uzbek, it is natural that some of the meaning in the original text is lost. However, there are cases when the translation of the original does not interfere with the translation. Such a translation is called equal value. For example, in everyday life, when asking for time, address, price, etc., or making an appointment, two people who speak different languages need to understand each other. We can observe the same thing in technical translation. For example, the translator translating the TV instruction must ensure that the reader of the Uzbek text presses the same button as the reader of the original text, without paying attention to other small details, such as art. The requirements for the translation of official and political documents must be very important and clear. However, the large number of standard expressions, which are almost identical in different languages, puts an end to various misunderstandings. It is very difficult to translate philosophical, religious and especially artistic texts. Each word in them has so many meanings that the translator recreates it in the process of translating a particular text. There are many conflicting requirements for literary translation. They are summarized by the American philologist T. Seyvori in his book *The Art of Translation*: A. Translation must give the exact meaning of the original word; B. The translation must give the opinion of the original; A. The translation should be read as a translation; B. The translation should be read as original (that is, the work in front of the reader should not seem like a translation); A. The translation should reflect the style of the original (style); B. The translation should reflect the translator's style; A. The translator has no right to add or subtract anything to the original; B. The translator has the right to add or subtract to the original; A. Poems should be translated in prose; B. Poems should be translated in the form of poems. As you can see, opinions vary. Some believe that it is important that the mother tongue conforms to the spirit of the language, while others believe that it is

important to teach the student to think and accept the culture of another language. Fulfillment of the requirements of paragraph B shall result in a free translation, while the requirements of paragraph A shall constitute a literal translation. However, in order for the translation to give the same impression to the reader, it is advisable to follow the requirements given in point B. For example, if we translate the German proverb “Übung macht den Meister” into Uzbek literally, it means “Exercise makes a master”. But if we give her the equivalent of "Mother of Repetitive Knowledge" in a work of art, it will be clear to the Uzbek reader. In literal translation, the meaning is lost. The translator may give the work he is translating to be artistically perfect, that is, he may add additions or omit some ideas. For example, the translator of Shakespeare's works tried to fit his ideas about tragedy (not Shakespeare's ideas). With that in mind, he changed the dimensions of the poem, leaving out some lines or entire scenes. A major plot twist was also natural at the time, in the 17th century. Different eras and cultures have different ideas about translation. Usually, a new look at the works of Homer, Virgil, Dante, Shakespeare leads to new translations. A fresh look at each translation will lead to different translations. Translating poems is a great and difficult art. There are a number of theories on this.

1. The poem cannot be translated.
2. The poem should convey the spirit of the poem, not the word.

According to the famous translator M. Lozinsky, when translating a poem in a foreign language into his native language, the translator, taking into account all the elements of all the difficult and lively connections of that language, should be able to give the secret. In this way, he must remain faithful to his mother tongue and the poetic originality, accepting its style, language, tone and rhythm, and becoming the author of the work being translated.

The translation of a famous literary work should be interpreted in the same way. It is said that at a conference on translation issues, the speaker began his speech with the following thoughts: “Art is an important issue. The art of translation is a very

important issue. There is really no end to the hardships that an interpreter faces. The first of these is to understand the original. It is not a shame if the translator has not been able to convey the power, diversity or harmony of the original. Miracles can only be dreamed of, they cannot be demanded. Mistakes in Not understanding the text can seriously damage a translator's reputation. Many of the translator's mistakes are due to the fact that there are words in both languages that have different meanings. For example, the English word "paragraph" does not mean a paragraph, but "absences". The second reason for many mistakes is idioms, misunderstandings of phraseological combinations. In English, "to catch cold" does not mean "to catch a cold", but to mix. Some errors are due to the translator's ignorance of the culture of the people who speak the language of the work he is translating. In order for a literary text to be translated, each translator must be able to write well in his or her native language. Even if they do not know the original language of the work, sometimes good translators can come from good poets and writers. This means that not only knowledge but also special skills are needed for a work to be artistically perfect. Of course, not all elements of form and meaning can be accurately interpreted. However, in any type of translation, the following happens:

- a) some part of the material is not described in the original and is discarded;
- b) some part of the material is given by the equivalent, not the exact.

For example, proverbs, sayings, or phrases in a translated work are not given exactly, but their equivalents are given;

- c) non-original material is given [3].

In conclusion, the most important task of a translator in translating a particular work is to rely on all the elements of the theoretical foundations of translation to convey the communicative functions of the original. Literary translation, whether written in prose or poetry, is an art. Art is a product of creativity. So, if translation is an art, then the translator must have the ability to write. When translating a work from one language to another, the translator must be fluent in that language. The translator's

ultimate goal is to preserve the idea, the charm, and the emotions and experiences of the protagonists.

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