

## **DIFFERENT MODERN METHODS FOR IMPLEMENTING IN TRANSLATION**

**Samatova Shakhzoda Ruzimurod kizi**

Teacher of the Faculty of English Philology  
Uzbekistan State World Languages University  
Tashkent, Uzbekistan

### **ABSTRACT**

*Nowadays translation plays an essential role in any sphere. Therefore, translators are insisted on having knowledge about various methods of translation in written works. This article introduces modern approaches for utilizing in translation.*

**Key words:** *translation, adequate translation, translation transformation, grammar transformations, lexico-grammatical transformations*

### **ANNOTATSIYA**

*Hozirgi kunda tarjima nazariyasi har qanday sohada muhim ahamiyatga egadir. Shuning uchun tarjimonlardan tarjima nazariyasining turli uslublari haqida ma'lumotga ega bo'lishlari talab etiladi. Bu maqolada tarjima qilishda foydalaniladigan turli metodlar bilan tanishib chiqishingiz mumkin.*

**Kalit so'zlar:** *Tarjima nazariyasi, adekvat tarjima, Transformatsion tarjima, grammatik tarjima, leksiko-grammatik tarjima*

### **INTRODUCTION**

Translation is more than just changing the words from one language to another. Translation builds bridges between cultures. It allows you to experience cultural phenomena that would otherwise be too foreign and remote to grasp through your own cultural lens.

However, skillful translators are required to build these bridges. Translators are people who have a near-perfect understanding of both the source language and culture and the target language and culture. They may use a few more words, or perhaps even change the wording of a whole paragraph, but the meaning of the original will get through. Then, you can begin to understand foreign concepts that have been bridged over to your native tongue.

Since translation is understood as a process and as a result of activity, then the adequacy of the translation answers the question whether the translation corresponds to both process communicative functions [ Schweitzer, 1989], equivalence is directed at the result of the translation and answers the question corresponds whether finite text original. Adequacy and equivalence impose different requirements on translation:

the requirements of adequacy "are optimal character, it aims at the best that is possible in data conditions", requirements equivalence wear maximum character either in relation to the text as a whole, or in relation to its separate aspects."

## **DISCUSSION AND RESULTS**

That's why, translation equivalent then, when original and finite texts are equivalent Friend, and adequate Then, when translation solutions sufficient measure correspond communicative situations translation [Nida, 1978].

Exist different definitions concepts "adequate translation":

- 1) an adequate translation is a translation that accurately conveys the source message at observance norms language translation [Semko, Kalmykov, 1988];
- 2) adequate translation - recreation unity content and forms original means another language [Minyar-Beloruhev, 1980];
- 3) adequate translation-full, semantic-stylistically "equivalent" translation [Fedorov, 1983];
- 4) adequate translation - translation carried out at the level, necessary and sufficient to convey an unchanged content plan at observance norms language translation [Vlakhov, Florin, 2006];
- 5) adequate translation - translation, providing pragmatic task of the translation act to the maximum extent possible to achieve this goals level equivalence [Tofer, 2001].

Other words adequate translation is yourself process finding option translation by next functional principles:

- 1) motivation;
- 2) minimality admissible translation transformations;
- 3) general limitation measures transformations [Chukovsky, 2008].

Translation transformations occur at the moment when in the language the translation does not have a dictionary match to one or another unit of the original (generally or in a given sense), or when the match is incomplete, those. only partially describes meaning foreign language words [Retzker, 2004].

Allocate 3 categories natural matches:

- 1) equivalents - unambiguous compliance (For example, dog caller - collar);
- 2) analogues - correspondences based on synonyms (similarity external forms words different languages) (soldier - soldier, private, military);
- 3) adequate substitutions - compliance, selected proceeding from context (cold-blooded plans - insidious plans) [Retzker, 2004].

IN scientific literature meets 2 term:

1) Transformation - transformation segment original V line segment translation

2) Correspondence - unit of transfer language regularly used for translation given units' initial language [Komissarov, 1980].

Translation transformation Can divide on the: A) Lexical transformations:

1) transliteration - the transfer of the graphic form of the original with help letters language translation;

2) tracing - translation constituent's elements words or phrases followed by an explanation of the translated parts into a single whole;

3) concretization - replacement of a language unit with a more general meaning unit transferable language more concrete meaning;

4) generalization - replacement unit's initial language with more concrete meaning unit transferable language with more general meaning;

5) modulation - replacement unit's language original unit language translation, meaning which output from values original units;

6) omission - omission in the TL of units that are present in the text AND I, at conservation semantic equivalence with goal eliminate semantic redundancy of the original text. [Schweitzer, 1989; Fedorov, 1983; Filimonov, 1975]

b) Grammar transformations:

1) division of sentences (the sentence of the original is divided into two or more proposals translation);

2) Union proposals (one offer translation unite two and more proposals original);

3) grammatical substitutions (grammatical unit of the original text converted unit text translation with otherwise grammatical value). [Schweitzer, 1989; Fedorov, 1983; Latyshev, 1981 Breus, 2000]

c) Lexico-grammatical transformations:

1) antonymic translation (replacement of an affirmative statement by negative And vice versa, at this unit is replaced unit with opposite value);

2) descriptive translation (transfer of the meaning of a lexical unit when help more or less widespread explanations)

3) compensation (usage units, allowing replenish difference semantics units AND I And PJ) [Barkhudarov, 1975; Sidorovskaya,2009].

Due to Togo, what achievement absolute equality between original and translation is impossible, the term "equivalence" was introduced, denoting the generality of content, i.e. semantic closeness of the original and translation [Tooper, 2001].

According to V.S. Vinogradov under equivalence in translation theory should understand "preservation relative equality meaningful, semantic, stylistic And functional- communicative information, contained V original And translation." Moreover, the equivalence of the original and the translation is a common understanding information contained in the text, including that which does not affect only on the mind, but also on the feelings of the reader and which is not only expressed in text, But And implicitly assigned To subtext" [Vinogradov, 1977].

Should distinguish concepts "equivalence" And "equivalence translation".

Equivalence - attitude type equality, correspondence, equivalence, interchangeability. [Dal, 2004; Ozhegov, 1987; BES, 2002; Ushakov, 2000; Dictionary of modern Russian literary language, 1965; Modern Dictionary of Foreign Words, 1994; Nelyubin, 2003].

The main idea underlying the various definitions is equality, equivalence.

Equivalence translation - preservation linguistic closeness original text translation By relation To text original through preservation of semantic, stylistic and functional - communicative information [Romanova, 2011, Komissarov, 1980].

At equivalent translation meaning lexical units' language of the original completely coincides with the meaning of the lexical unit of the language translation, i.e. obsolete words acquire equivalents in the translated language [Moshkovich, 2013; Gorokhov, 2011].

Thus, an equivalent transfer is a transfer made in level, necessary and sufficient for transmission unchanged plan content at observance norms PJ [Barkhudarov, 1975].

Topical is the question of which translated text can be count equivalent original, A Which - No [Schweitzer, 1989].

## **REFERENCES**

1. Barkhudarov L.S. "Language and translation: Questions general and private theories translation." - Moscow: "International relationship", 1975. - 240 page
2. Vinogradov "Lexicology and Lexicography: Selected Works G. Kostomarov. Moscow: The science, 1977. – 310
3. Semko S.A., Kalmykov .A., Dubinko S.A. Problems of General Theory translation / Semko S.A., Kalmykov .A., Dubinko S.A. etc. - Tallinn: Valgus, 1988. – 197 p.