

Asadova Chekhrangiz

Assistant-Teacher of Samarkand state institute of foreign languages

Email:dchuomm@gmail.com

Professor Dr. Ramesh Singh

Deputy Vice Chancellor of Universiti Malaya

Email:ramesh79@um.edu.my

THE USE OF METHODS IN THE TRANSLATION OF LITERARY TEXTS

Abstract: This article explores the various strategies and approaches used by translators to effectively translate literary works from one language to another. For an adequate translation, it is necessary not only to reflect the work as an artistic whole, but also to imagine its language and style as described by the author himself. In the process of artistic translation, there are cases where it is not always possible to understand the meaning of the sentence from the micro-context. According to them, several methods should be used in the process of translation in order to fully achieve the original meaning.

Key words: translation methods, literal translation method, modulation, transposition.

Аннотация: Данная статья исследует различные стратегии и подходы, применяемые переводчиками для эффективного перевода литературных произведений с одного языка на другой. Для адекватного перевода необходимо не только отразить произведение как художественное целое, но и представить его язык и стиль такими, какими их описывает сам автор. В процессе художественного перевода бывают случаи, когда не всегда удается понять смысл предложения из микроконтекста. По их мнению, в процессе перевода следует использовать несколько методов, чтобы полностью достичь исходного смысла.

Ключевые слова: методы перевода, метод дословного перевода, модуляция, транспозиция.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada adabiy asarlarni bir tildan boshqa tilga samarali tarjima qilish uchun tarjimonlar tomonidan qo'llaniladigan turli strategiya va yondashuvlar haqida ma'lumot beriladi. Adekvat tarjima qilish uchun asarni nafaqat badiiy bir butunlik sifatida aks ettirish, balki uning tili va uslubini muallifning o'zi ta'riflaganidek tasavvur qilish ham zarur. Badiiy tarjima jarayonida gapning ma'nosini mikrokontekstdan tushunish har doim ham mumkin bo'lmagan holatlar mavjud. Ularning fikricha, tarjima jarayonida asl ma'noga to'liq erishish uchun bir qancha usullardan foydalanish kerak.

Kalit so'zlar: tarjima usullari, so'zma-so'z tarjima usuli, modulyatsiya, transpozitsiya.

Introduction. Translation is a complex creative process, and a translator may lack artistic intuition, ability, and broad intelligence to achieve complete integrity. In addition to having a good knowledge of the original and translated languages, the translator has a thorough knowledge of the author's style, the character of the characters depicted in the work, his life, customs, lifestyle and conditions, psychology, at the same time, history, literature, religious and national views, and various situations and processes in the work. For an adequate translation, it is necessary not only to reflect the work as an artistic whole, but also to imagine its language and style as described by the author himself. In the process of artistic translation, there are cases where it is not always possible to understand the meaning

of the sentence from the micro-context. In such situations, translators have to rely on their basic knowledge base. In the Uzbek language, in the process of communicating with respectable and older people, it is accepted to add the suffix "-siz" to the end of words. In Russian, this case is distinguished by the words "ti" and "vi". In English, this indicator is given in the form of "you" in any case. Therefore, it is necessary for the translator to determine whether the character is speaking "you" or "you" by means of the general larger context. With the appropriate use of linguistic means, the standards of national etiquette are preserved.

Materials and methods.

Translation methods:

A. Literal translation method:

1. Learning words from a foreign language;
2. Ironing. Translate in chunks.
3. Result method (word-by-word conversion): processing of the word group, changing the position of the word in the sentence.

B. Method of non-literal translation.

4. Transposition (changing the type of word)
5. Modulation. Change shape
6. Equivalence: complete, formal exchange.
7. Adaptation. Choosing an option according to the culture of the translation language.

A well-translated work always delights the reader and gives him aesthetic pleasure. The Russian language, acting as a bridge between the two cultures, enriched and continues to enrich the stock of works in English and other languages in Uzbek literature. But the point is that there are serious reasons for revising and developing the problems of direct translation. Because it serves to bring together the spirit of the real work. This is the only way to express the national artistic identity, the spirit, and the individual spiritual creative style of the author.

One of the main problems of translation is the idea of whether it is necessary to translate word for word in translation or to focus freely on art, and it is one of the issues that scholars focused on until the beginning of the 19th century. While many translators paid attention only to the meaning and gave the first place to information, Walter Benjamin and Valdimir Nabakov were among the first to point out that the purpose of translation should be taken into account, including the psychological aspects, level and taste of the reader, and the linguistic features of the original text and the translated text. According to them, several methods should be used in the process of translation in order to fully achieve the original. P. Newmark in his work "Textbook of translation" explains translation methods with the term "method" and shows the methods as follows:

Word-for-word translation. In such a translation, the translator translates the text word for word. In this case, the features of imagery, artistry, and emotional sensitivity expressed in the original are not fully expressed in the translated text.

Creative translation. In this translation method, stylistic meanings and grammatical constructions of lexical units expressed in the original are carried out by the translator in accordance with the language structure and cultural values of the translated language. The national-historical, social and image-emotional characteristics of linguistic means are interpreted in an authentic and appropriate way. The translator takes a creative approach to the translation in order to fully convey the author's ideological goal to the reader, that is, he uses the necessary linguistic tools in the necessary places. Creative translation is the opposite of literal and free translation. The translator remains faithful to the original with any creative approach.

Esoteric translation. This method of translation is similar to word-for-word translation, but the lexicological and grammatical regularities of the original are preserved in the translated language. In word-for-word translation, words in two languages are adapted to each other. According to Y. I. Resker, the concept of literal translation is completely different from word-for-word translation, because in it words denoting nationality are directly translated or remain in their original form. It should be said that such a translation is a purely mechanical translation, and such a method cannot be used in literary translation.

Free translation. P. Newmark calls the method of free translation the "semantic translation" method. In this style, the translator changes the ideological content and artistic features of the original, so in this style, the translator's style prevails, not the author's style. Regarding free translation, Q. Musaev expresses the following opinion: "This type, which is one of the evil methods of translation practice, was often used until the middle of the last century. In this case, the translator gave a simple and short story with his own words, completely ignoring the form of the original. Although many examples of dialogical speech are given in the translation, no attention was paid to restoring the image of characters' speech.

Adaptation or adaptive translation. It means adaptation, simplification. In this, the reader's level and the student's level are taken into account, and the translated language is adapted to their level. Such a translation also requires great skill from the translator. In doing so, the translator should take into account both the level of the student and the artistic-emotional characteristics of the work. In this type of translation, the original is treated very liberally.

The adapted translation method was mostly used in the 30s and 40s of the last century. The problem has reached such a level that in many cases the characters' names were replaced by the names of the representatives of the local people, and the wedding spectacle and other events presented on the stage were interpreted closer to the Uzbek method.

Illustrated (idiomatic) translation. In this type of translation, the linguistic tools that created the image typical of the author's individual work are replaced by unreasonable figurative expressions, words expressing feelings, and lofty combinations.

Results. As a result, the norm of the image of the author is broken, and a text with a different style is created, contrary to the content. It is true that the author's work can be filled with emotional and emotional words and phrases, figurative allusions. This is due to the writer's desire to describe reality artistically and aesthetically, and this effort never exceeds the norm.

Conclusion. Therefore, the translation methods and methods used by the translator in the literary translation become of special importance, and their use depends on the richness of the variety of words used by the author of the work, the fact that he used various visual means to create artistic-aesthetic pleasure, and the principle of time and space in fiction. It depends on how you use the information. In translation, lexical methods are used to avoid the use of various verbatim, idiosyncratic combinations, and instead to translate literary, universally understandable, bright words.

The list of used literature:

1. Asadova, C. S., & qizi Timirxanova, N. V. (2022). A QUICK AND EASY METHOD OF TEACHING ENGLISH FOR PRIMARY SCHOOL. INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON LEARNING AND TEACHING, 1(1).
2. Асадова, Ч. (2019). АБСТРАКТНЫЕ СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫЕ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ И РУССКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ. Актуальные научные исследования в современном мире, (1-3), 82-84.
3. Makhmudova, J., & Asadova, C. (2024, April). THE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES OF USING GAME ACTIVITIES IN EDUCATION. In Conference Proceedings: Fostering Your Research Spirit (pp. 194-197).
4. Salimovna, A. C. (2023). TEACHING CHILDREN HOW TO SET ADEQUATE GOALS AND STRATEGIES. FINLAND" MODERN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH: TOPICAL ISSUES, ACHIEVEMENTS AND INNOVATIONS", 14(1).
5. Chekhrangiz, A. (2023). Preservation of Originality in the Translation of Emotional Sentences in the Speech of the Hero of the Work of Art. Central Asian Journal of Literature, Philosophy and Culture, 4(11), 93-98.