

TRANSLATION PROCESS: DIFFERENCES, DIFFICULTIES IN LITERAL TRANSLATION AND MEANINGFUL TRANSLATION

Nishanov Muhsinjan Makhmudjan ugli,

Uzbekistan State World Languages University, First year student, the Faculty of translation

Supervisor Mamatkulova Saidaxon Shukurjonovna

Abstract

This article is dedicated to exploring the main challenges in the translation process and various methods. It analyzes the differences between word-for-word and meaningful translation techniques. Word-for-word translation often leads to errors in phrases, cultural concepts, and grammar, especially when syntactic systems and idioms are incorrectly translated. In contrast, meaningful translation helps convey the content of the text fully and understandably, preserving the original meaning and intent. The article also examines the cultural differences translators encounter, the peculiarities of language, and methods for overcoming these challenges in detail.

Keywords: Translation process, literal translation, meaningful translation, differences, expressions, cultural concepts, grammar, syntactic systems, idioms, content, original meaning, intention, cultural differences, language ‘peculiarities, methods, strategies.

Translation has long been considered one of the most important professions in society. It has different directions, such as literal and meaningful translation translation. These types of translation bring significant benefits to society. While literal translation provides clarity, meaningful translation expresses the text in an understandable and fluent form.

Word-for-word and meaningful translation translation are the two main approaches to interpreting, and they are important in different situations. Each of them plays a specific role. Their roles are as follows:

Role of literal translation: literal translation is often used in texts such as official documents, technical texts and contracts, since this approach requires the

transmission of a clear and correct meaning. In this method, the interpreter attempts to trace the exact equivalent corresponding to each word, resulting in almost no change in meaning. This approach is used to avoid ambiguities in understanding the text.

Useful for language learning: for those learning a language, literal translation helps to understand the grammatical and lexical aspects of the language.

Limitations: literal translation can cause difficulties in phrases, idioms, and cultural context. This approach does not always preserve meaning and naturalness, as a result of which the text can be incomprehensible or ambiguous.

Role of meaningful translation (sentence to sentence): conveying content and context: meaningful translation is used to preserve the general meaning and spirit of the text. The translator tries to convey the content of the text, not words, in a clear, understandable way. This approach is especially used in the translation of works of art, conversations, cultural concepts and phrases.

Accessibility for the reader: meaningful translation allows the text to be conveyed to the reader in a natural and fluent way, as it helps in adapting specific expressions and cultural aspects of the language.

Flexibility: the Translator can take a creative approach to adapting the text to another language, while maintaining the original intention and mood of the text using meaningful translation. For example, this approach is important when translating poetry, literary text, or dialogue in cinema.

➤ 1. Necessary materials for literal translation:

In literal translation, it is very important to find the exact equivalent that corresponds to each word. For this reason, the following materials are often used:

Bilingual Dictionaries to find the direct equivalent of each word. Dictionaries on phrases, terminology and special areas will also be useful.

Monolingual dictionaries: monolingual dictionaries help to understand the accuracy and meaning of words in both languages, especially in terms of the language itself.

Terminological bases (Termbases): for technical, scientific, or legal texts, these bases store specific words and terms for a field. It is especially useful in delicate and formal translations.

Translation memory programs (Translation Memory – TM): programs provide reusability in translation by retaining previously translated words and sentences. This is especially effective in texts where the same terminology should be applied.

Technical documentation or instructions: in technical or official documents that need to be translated verbatim, original instructions or technical documentation will help to understand and correctly translate the original information.

➤ Materials for meaningful translation: in meaningful translation, the focus is on accurately conveying the meaning, context and cultural characteristics of the text. For this reason, the following materials are used:

Parallel texts: the original and translated texts are treated together, showing how to make meaningful translations of subjects similar to translators. For example, studying different translations of a work or document.

Cultural guides and encyclopedias: cultural and linguistic guides help in the correct translation of meaning and cultural concepts. Through this, cultural differences and various expressions can be conveyed to the reader in an intelligible way.

Translation guides(Style Guides): help to translate text stylistically correctly and appropriately. Since the structure and form of expression of the text are important in meaningful translation, such applications will be needed.

Dictionaries of phrases and idioms: when translating meaning, it is necessary to adapt phrases and idioms to culture. These dictionaries require the translator to understand the deep meaning of phrases and help translate them accordingly.

Online forums and language portals: translators use online resources to consult other experts on language and cultural questions or to conduct discussions on various phrases and contexts.

Literary texts and reference bases: in meaningful translation, translators must learn creative approaches to preserve the spirit and content of the text. The use of fiction, historical texts or publications can be helpful.

➤ Common materials for both approaches: machine translation Tools (Machine Translation Tools): tools like Google Translate, DeepL provide quick help in literal translation, but the role of a person in the translation process is very important because meaningful translation is not always properly understood by a machine.

Studied translations and translation samples: an analysis of the translations made before and how they were done to develop the experience of written translation.

Thus, the materials used in the translation process vary depending on the type and complexity of the translation. Literal translation focuses on specific and correct equivalents, while meaningful translation seeks to preserve the spirit and meaning of the text.

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