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TYPES OF TRANSLATION AND ITS MAIN CLASSIFICATIONS

Annotation. The issue of translation is one of the main areas of linguistics. There are a number of types and methods of translation. It is important to be able to use them correctly and follow the rules. This article discusses the basics of translation, its methods, cases of application and gives examples.

Keywords: translation, literal translation, ideomatic translation, types of translation, free translation, method.

Annotatsiya. Tarjima masalasi tilshunoslikning asosiy yo'nalishlaridan biridir. Tarjimaning bir qancha turlari va usullari mavjud. Ulardan to'g'ri foydalanish va qoidalarga rioya qilish muhimdir. Ushbu maqolada tarjima asoslari, uning usullari, qo'llash holatlari ko'rib chiqiladi va misollar keltiriladi.

Kalit so'zlar: tarjima, so'zma-so'z tarjima, ideomatik tarjima, tarjima turlari, erkin tarjima, usul.

Аннотация. Проблема перевода является одной из основных областей языкознания. Существует несколько видов и способов перевода. Важно уметь правильно ими пользоваться и соблюдать правила. В данной статье рассматриваются основы перевода, его методы, случаи применения и приводятся примеры.

Ключевые слова: перевод, дословный перевод, идеоматический перевод, виды перевода, вольный перевод, метод.

Translation is an important tool that provides spiritual communication with the peoples of the world. While the requirements for translation are updated over time, its creative character, the art of re-creation, remains unchanged. The extent and progress of translation depends on the educational level and spiritual level of each nation, and, in turn, it effectively affects the social thinking of the nation. V.Komissarov, A.Fyodorov, L.Barhudarov, Y.Retsker, F.Salomov, K.Musayev, Y.Nayda, J.Catford and others made a great contribution to the development and theory formation of translation studies. Ghaybullat al-Salam has a great place in Uzbek translation studies, and his treatises such as "Translation of proverbs, proverbs and idioms", "Lexical and phraseological issues of artistic translation", "Translation of proverbs from Russian to Uzbek", as well as the monograph "Language and translation", although it was the first work of the professor, made a fundamental change in translation studies [1].

Today, many Uzbek translators and linguists are contributing to modern translation studies of the 21st century. Khurshid Davron, Muhammad Ali, Ibrahim Gafurov, Qudratkhan Musayev, Abdusukh Abdurazizov, Najmiddin Komilov, Begoyim Kholbekova are examples of them.

Malcolm Marsh says: "Translation is a two-part exercise involving understanding and expression. Understanding requires deep knowledge of the original language in order to perceive the meanings at different levels and also to be familiar with the content area of the text. Expression is the ability to reproduce what is understood in the original language in the translated language as accurately and reliably as possible and at the same time preserving the style of the original lan-

guage" [4]. According to Nida, the translation process is "First, processing the message in terms of meaning, and second, processing it methodically" [5].

The four most common types of translation services that we see are:

- literary translation;
- professional translation;
- technical translation;
- administrative translation.

Below, we explain all of these in further detail, so you can get a better understanding of what they are.

Literary translation. As the name "Literary translation" may suggest, this type is all about translating literary works like stories, poems, plays, etc. This type of translation is often considered the hardest or most comprehensive, as the translator not only needs to get the meaning of the words right, but also the context, sound, and feeling behind the words. As you can imagine, this requires extensive knowledge and experience. Plus, it can still be hard even then, as in some cases, there are no suitable translations. For example, in poetry, when the rhyming of words or puns is used for additional wordplay, it often does not work in the target language.

Professional translation. The next type of translation is professional translation. Any type of translations that are used for professional purposes, we would usually fit into this category. Some common examples would be a medical translation or a legal translation. Here, the main goal is usually to get all the information translated as accurately as possible. Unlike with a literary translation, documents won't have any wordplay such as puns or rhymes, making it a little easier for the translator. However, accuracy is crucial for any type of professional translation, especially for industries where

the consequences of inaccuracies could be huge, such as medical or law with medical translation and legal translation.

Like the ones named above, more complex industries will often also require a specialist to ensure accuracy. Of course, this does depend on the subject matter, but the more complex the source language, the more educated the translator must be. This is especially the case if there is a lot of business jargon used or a certified translation required.

Technical translation. Technical translations are also technical, as the name suggests. Here, we are usually talking about translating technical content for businesses such as:

- engineering documents;
- instruction manual;
- user guides;
- technical training.

These types of documents will usually need technical translation services because the translator has to understand the topic well to ensure that they can tell the user what they should do accurately.

If you require a technical translation, it is also crucial that you choose a company or transcriptionist who is comfortable and is experienced with your particular industry. The content of a technical translation is usually quite complicated, so if your business ever needs some documents like the ones mentioned above translated, this is the translation type you will be looking for.

Administrative translation. The administrative translation is a translation type used for the documents and management texts of organizations like corporate or regional businesses. Administrative translations can be considered a sub translation type of professional translations. However, not all professional translations are administrative, so it does not quite work, vice-versa.

Catford divides translation into types according to extent, level and rank. According to the extent: full and partial; according to the level: total and restricted; ranks (rank-bound vs unbounded translation). In full translation, the entire language is involved in the translation process and all parts of the original language are replaced by the material in the translated language.

In partial translation, some parts of the original language are left untranslated, they are simply transferred and inserted into the target language. This type of translation is mainly used when there are "untranslatable units" or to preserve the local color of the original language.

The third type of translation is related to levels in the grammatical (or phonetic) hierarchy. Catford divides this type of translation into two subgroups: rank-bound

translation and unbounded translation. Catford also introduced three famous types of translation: word-for-word translation, free translation and literal translation. He defines these translation types as follows: "Word-for-word translation generally means what it says: i.e. is essentially rank-bound at word-rank (but may include some morphemes-morphemes equivalences).

Free translation is always unbounded – equivalences shunt up and down the rank scale, but tends to be at the higher ranks – sometimes between larger units than the sentence.

Literal translation is between word-for-word translation and free translation. It may start, as it were, from a word-for-word translation, but make changes in conformity with TL grammar (e.g. inserting additional word, changing structure at any rank, etc.); this may make it a group-group or clause-clause translation" [2: 25].

Literal translation is mainly used when the grammatical structure of the original and translated languages is the same. The reason is that grammatical changes do not occur in such situations.

When translating a text from one language to another, special attention should be paid to two aspects of the text. These are form and meaning. Larson expresses the following points in the work "Meaning based translation": "Because a given text has both form and meaning, there are two main kinds of translations. One is form-based and the other is meaning-based" [3: 17].

Form-based translation tries to match the form in the source language and is known as literary translation. Meaning-based translation makes every effort to convey the meaning of the text in the original language in natural forms in the translated language. Such translation is called idiomatic translation [3]. We can express it in the same way that literal translation tries to adapt the form in the original language, while idiomatic translation tries to express the meaning in the original language.

Literal translation is a mirror of the structure of the original language, which makes it difficult to understand the translation and can distort the original meaning.

Idiomatic translation follows the structure of the translation language and expresses the original meaning in the translated language in a natural way.

From the abovementioned, we can come to the conclusion that literal translation is not used in the translation into English and Uzbek. The reason for this is that English and Uzbek languages are not related to each other, so their grammatical structure is fundamentally different from each other.

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