

DIVERSITY OF APPROACHES IN THE FIELD OF TRANSLATION**Raupova M. N.**

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the different approaches that can be used in translation. Besides, it analyzes the role as well as the importance of linguaculture in translation. And connection of translation with linguistics is also discussed in this article.

Keywords: Translation problems, transformation in translation, linguaculture in translation.

A pure language, certain, sententious, fluently, with a rich vocabulary, understandable, articulated, certainly isn't just brilliant and attractive, but it is a sign which shows a high level of civilization. It is obvious that translation plays an important role in human communication. From ancient time up to now, there have been debates about translation.

As the process that is analyzing — translation problems is on, it is significant to find out what the translation itself is. Scientists have diversity of opinions on defining what the translation was. For instance, Venutti said that: "Translation is an operation performed on languages: a process of substituting a text in one language for a text in another"¹. Clearly, then, any theory of translation must draw upon a theory of language—a general linguistic theory. If his opinions are summarized translation cannot be described without a theory and translation directly belongs to theory of language. Chinese scientist Shi Aiwei also summarized translation connecting with linguistics. He claimed that translation used to be considered an inter-language transfer of meaning, which is the point of departure for research and study. Many earlier definitions demonstrate this, using source language and target language as their technical terms. Moreover, translation theories strictly confined themselves within the sphere of linguistics.² On the other hand in the following opinions some scientists such as Chan Sin Wai and Sh. Shomuhamedov connect translation with an art. To many translation theorists, translation is both a science and an art. As an art, it has its aesthetic values. As a science, it has its scientific principles.³ The Uzbek scientist also commented around the point: "Translation, firstly, is an art, but also, clearly, it's both art and science, thus, it's important to transfer it to base of science." Translating words/sentences is translation, and to transfer it as the original one can be real art. D. Sultonova explains it more deeply in her lectures. She indicates that translation is not art of concrete repeating an original work. It is impossible in both theoretical and practical process. Art of translation is creative process; it's to rebuild the meaning and art

¹ Venuti, L., *Strategies of translation*, London, p-12

² Shi Aiwei, *Translatibility and Poetic Translation*, Xinzhou Teachers University, p.-6

³ Chan Sin Wai, *Form and Spirit in Poetry Translation*, article, p.-10

of rewriting one original work.⁴ Thus, translation is a science that is studied within linguistic approaches and the result of adequate translation can be an art.

If concrete explanation of translation is demanded, translation is transferring the written text form one concrete language to one another. According to www.streetdirectory.com translation and interpretation differ from each other in branches of written and spoken. Wikipedia sources inform that translation is the communication of the meaning of a source-language text by means of an equivalent target-language text.

It is actually believed that, of all types of translation, literary translation lets one consistently share in the creative process of translation. Literary translations seem to have become so important that the very concept of translation tends to be restricted to literary translation in comparison with other types of translation and other texts.⁵

Firstly, literary texts – distinguished from non-literary texts are characterized by rhetorical and aesthetic value, which is the essence expected to be captured and maintained in a literary translation. For example, unlike, standard language, literary poetic languages have the feature of foregrounding. To reproduce the rhetorical and aesthetic value is one of the main tasks for literary translations.

Secondly, in literary translation the form interlinks with the content; while in non-literary translation the content may be considered detachable from the form or structure. An impressive illustration of this view point is the freight train analogy: “In technical translation the order of the case is inconsequential if all the cargo arrives intact. In literary translation, however, the order of the cars – which is to say the style – can make the difference...”⁶ Poetry oppositely indicates the fact that the form make sense. In poetry devices such as assonance, alliteration, onomatopoeia, rhythm, verse, meter, and rhyme are sometimes used to achieve musical or incantatory effects. Likewise, in prose a certain linguistic feature or level can also have a certain textual function.

Thirdly, literary translators’ choices of wording are highly dependent on the target language (TL) and culture. Literary texts are solidly rooted in the source language (SL) and culture, yet due to linguistic or cultural differences, literal translations might fail to gain acceptability. There are a set of issues potentially impacting the translators’ choices: translations texts, translators, and institutional factors (including extensive cultural factors), among which linguistic and cultural differences are the main factors. How to cope with the linguistic and cultural differences is a crucial question for literary translators.

Fourthly, a consideration of the target audiences is another important issue in literary translation. Literary translation always has a readership which is likely to be quite different from the one the writer originally had in it. A “good” translation of any text from any period

⁴ Shomuhamedov Sh., Ham ilm, ham san’at, article, p.-6

⁵ Newmark.p. Text Book of Translation. New York, London, Toronto, Tokyo: Prentice Hall International.1988.

⁶ Aznaurova E. S. “Translation – theory and practice” Tashkent 1989.

will, to some extent, only be “good” in the context of a particular audience at a particular time and place.

Last but not least, literary translation is a complicated act, and to this effect there is no definite correct translation yet there is a proper or an appropriate translation according to certain criteria or from a certain perspective. Literary translation includes translating of fiction, poetry, drama, etc. in literary translation, a translator is supposed to pay much attention to the language arts. To transfer the information is not the only purpose of literary translation, to create an equivalent form of art is also an important part of task of the translator. In this sense, a translator who is engaged in literary translation is supposed to be equipped with not only at least two languages but also relevant knowledge.

In our country the improvement of translation studies of different languages, in various genres is considered not only as a main problem of literary translation, but the one that must be discussed carefully within other functional styles as well.⁷ In recent years it's proud to see how the Uzbek authors are striving for success in this area.⁸ We would like to add that not only in our country, but in each country it is necessary to develop translation.

The importance of translating and interpreting in modern society has long been recognized. Practically not a single contact at the international level or even between two persons speaking different languages can be established or maintained without the help of translators or interpreters.

History of each sphere is constantly significant in all times in order to come into that subject, to get into full information. The study of translation history reminds us that translation is a human activity that has been going on since language began to evolve and may be affected by all kinds of external events, as unexpected as they are uncontrollable. It shows us, if we did not already know, that translation principles cannot always be defined and adhered to like scientific formulae, but at times remain as flexible and as fickle as language itself.⁹ Translation history is sometimes presented solely as the history of translation theory, but this leaves large areas of territory unexplored and unaccounted for. Ideally it combines the history of translation theory with the study of literary and social trends in which translation has played a direct or catalytic part. It is the story of interchange between languages and between cultures and as such has implications for the study of both language and culture. It pays attention to the observations made by those who were involved in translation processes and by people whose brief it was to comment on the finished product or the context of the translation activity. Closely allied to literary history, translation history can describe changes in literary trends, account for the regeneration of a culture, trace changes in politics or ideology and explain the

⁷ I Shomuhamedov Sh., Ham ilm, ham san'at, article, p.-1

⁸ Sirojiddinov Sh., Badiiy tarjima asoslari, Monografiya, 2011, p.-4

⁹ P. Kuhiwczak & K. Littau, A Companion to Translation Studies, Multilingual Matters LTD, 2007, p.-64

expansion and transfer of thought and knowledge in a particular era. It may also be used as a tool to open up the study of similar texts across cultures, or of the same text through time.

It goes without saying that each culture has its own particular translation history according to the historical and political events that have shaped it. What we should be discussing here perhaps are translation histories, since the term in the singular suggests that there is a fixed sequence of events from which we can draw universally applicable conclusions, and this is not the case. There are of course periods in history featuring translation that are common to many cultures. The expansion of the Roman empire, for example, the Ottoman empire, the invention of printing or the Reformation all had impact on most areas of Europe and its translation activities. Other continents will have experienced other invasions, other advances in technologies, other religions. Events like these are always good points of departure for research, but their effect on an individual culture varies according to the local context. The problem is to find a way through the maze of historical material and emerge triumphant with specific information relating to case studies in translation. Before attempting to navigate the way, it might be a good idea to ask what exactly is the purpose in studying translation history.¹⁰

R. R. Alloyorova indicates about translation history of our scholars such as Abu Ruid, Akhmad Fergani, Maruozi, Beruni and etc. As she proves they worked hard on translation studies, translated many works as well as wrote great famous books.¹¹ In fact, there was translation based school in Mamun Academy. In the Academy Persian, Indian, Jews, Turkish and Greek scholars worked together and the scholars from Central Asia led their translational works. Cultural works of Antique period were translated into Arabic language by exactly that school of translation and were known in the East. Especially, works by Aristotle and Pluton were known with the help of translations by Ibn Sina and Fergani. Beruni translated lots of works from Indian into Arabic language. He also criticized a few scholars who translated works inadequately from the original one, and he reminded it many times in his work called “India”. Hence, translation theories need to be studied from the history since people needed the translation.

Literary translation is a type of translation which distinguished from translation in general. A literary translation must reflect the imaginative, intellectual and intuitive writing of the author. In fact, literature is distinguished by its aesthetics.¹² Moreover, literary translations must reflect all the literary features of the source text such as sound effects, morphophonemic selections of words, figures of speech...etc. Basically, translation consists of transferring the meaning of the source language into the target language. That process is done by changing the form of the first language to the form of the second language. Thus, it is meaning which is

¹⁰ Kuhiwczak P. & Littau K., A Companion to Translation Studies, Multilingual Matters LTD, 2007, p.-63

¹¹ Alloyorova R. R, Tarjima nazariyasi va amaliyoti, Urgench State University, 2008, lecture.

¹² Baker, M., In other words: a coursebook on translation, London, 1992, p.-40

being transferred and must be held constant. But what type of meaning a translator should transfer! Any level in language has its own significance because it plays a role in the total meaning, e.g phonetic, lexical, grammatical, semantic and pragmatic meanings. In addition to the pragmatic approach to translation there are other approaches to translation that may involve other aspects such as structural, cultural, functional etc. However, recent translation approaches can be divided into linguistic-based approaches and cultural approaches.¹³ On the one hand, linguistic-oriented approaches have been accused of being limited in their explanation because they do not consider the social and cultural values in translation. They have been also for being criticized for being directed to specialist linguists. They are repressive. On the other hand, cultural approaches highlight cultural differences between the source text and the target text. In fact, both linguistic and cultural studies of translation are important. "Translation is a kind of activity which inevitably involves at least two languages and two cultural traditions".

USED LITERATURE

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4. Newmark.p. Text Book of Translation. New York, London, Toronto, Tokyo: Prentice Hall International.1988.

¹³ Newmark P., Approaches to translation, Pengamen Press, 1981, p.-50