



Criteria for Excellence in Translation from Foreign Languages

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Annotation: In this article, some analytical issues and specific problems of the theory of translation are researched; scientific conclusions are presented about the organic means between the translator and the author of the work, and about translation skills. As the main criteria for the quality and perfection of translation, the solutions to its problems are presented in the theories.

Keywords: translation, stylistics, translator, author, work of art, linguistics, method, synchronous.

Introduction

Translation is one of the harmonious manifestations of science and art. This science is clearly manifested when the unique complexities of art and the problems related to it are studied separately. According to research, there are cases where one or another problem related to this activity is discussed at a certain level in the sources of translation science. However, almost all important problems related to this activity are rarely described in a general way.

Of course, this situation provides an opportunity to deeply understand the essence of translation, to properly organize research related to it. From this point of view, this work is of urgent importance and its enjoyment is not without benefits not only for those working in the field of translation science or practice, but also for all those who are interested in these issues.

Material and methods.

Thousands of years ago, our great scientists Ibn Ruid, Ahmad Farghani, Marwazi, Al-Beruni and other such ancestors were engaged in translation work, along with creating world-famous original works.

Beruni criticized those who distorted the original and translated it. He mentions this several times in his book "India".

We all know that Munis, Heydar Khorazmi, Ogahi, Oibek, M. Shaykhzada, G. Ghulam, Mirtemir and other great poets were poets as well as skilled translators.

The art of translation is difficult, but at the same time, it is a proud and rewarding job. In order to translate a work of art, one must be a poet-writer, and in addition, one must have a second talent - the talent of translation. One of the most important conditions is that the translator, in addition to knowing his native language, should also know the language of the work being translated very well, and quickly notice their nuances. A translator should have a wide range of general knowledge, rich life experience, and a person who possesses an advanced culture. The translator should know the life and household conditions of the people from which language he is translating.



Translation works are primarily comparative in nature. This comparison is evident in the comparison of languages, literatures, and cultures. That is why comparative-historical and descriptive methods were widely used in writing this work.

Result and discussion

Although the process of translation occupies a central place in linguistics, it can be said that it is related to semiotics - a science that studies the functions, processes and systems of signs. At the same time, content is transferred from one language to another in translation. This process is related to several extralinguistic criteria

According to G. Salomov, "Actually, the discussion about science, fiction, art and translation should be started from the issue of literacy, general cultural level of the people, the state of press and publishing in the country. After all, literature, books, and translations are created for people who can read, understand, and ca The degree to which the translation corresponds to the original depends on whether such differences are few or many. It is known that languages differ genetically and morphologically. For example, it is natural that two inflectional or two agglutinative interlinguistic translations are more accurate than inflectional-agglutinative or agglutinative-inflective interlinguistic translation. Because the grammatical, lexical, and phonological units of such languages often correspond to each other. This advantage is especially evident in poetic translations.

"All types of translation - verbal, scientific, artistic, first of all, arising from differences in languages, and then technical, psychological and other problems related to understanding the translated text and providing information in another language" shouts I. Levi. Due to the clash of two languages and two cultural ways of thinking during the translation process, it is often not easy to give the original text correctly in the translation. Therefore, in some cases, the addition of comments and comments related to the translation has a scientific basis.

In translation studies, there are many cases where the translation is compared to the original work. It's not for nothing, of course. Because most of the problems related to the translation are also found in the original work. For example, cases of adding comments and annotations to the text are also common in original works. Also, the problems of editing, analysis, and criticism related to the original work also apply to the translation.

It should be noted that there is a big difference between the editor of artistic, scientific, etc. works and the editor of translated literature related to these fields. Because the editor of a certain translated literature should know not only the relevant field, but also the relevant languages. In addition, he must be thoroughly familiar with the science of translation. Otherwise, it can greatly reduce the prestige of translated literature. As a result, both the translator and the author are morally damaged. It is inevitable that such damage will reach thousands and tens of millions of students. Unfortunately, in the end, the main culprit may be the hardworking and honest translator.n afford to evaluate them properly".

The value of any translation is revealed through its analysis, i.e. study and verification. "In order to make a true conclusion about the authenticity of the corresponding translation copy, first of all, it should be determined which text served as the original to the translator." Translation analysis should be approached from the same point of view. Because it is possible that a certain translation was made not through the original language, but through an intermediate language. If there are several translations of the corresponding text in the intermediate language, a conclusion should be made about how close the selected text is to the original. In general, it is desirable that the



translation was made directly from the original. Taking a critical approach to the issue, it is natural to set special requirements for the translator's artistic style and unique art of translation.

G. Salomov notes the following as some of the problems that have not been seriously studied in the practice of literary translation: Does translating in a language understandable to the reader give the right to change the language and style of the author and the work in the translation?

On the contrary, does it show that it is necessary to reflect the features of the author's language and style, and to translate the work in *hygge*?

For some reason, even if the principles of artistic translation are strict, if several people turn over the same work, several different translations will be created that differ significantly from each other. Is it possible to allow this variation in translation?"

The above questions are, in fact, embodied as the criteria for measuring the translator's skills and abilities and the categories that raise the quality of the translation to the perfect level. Only by understanding the true nature of translation can solutions to all these problems be found. In order to understand the true nature of translation, it is appropriate to determine what other problems this activity has.

Among the translation problems discussed in translation theory today are translation invariance, the problem of translation, translation unity, semantic and methodological problems of translation, translation practice, etc. We cannot find a problem of understanding in the translation," writes A. Kryukov. Also, he proposes to approach the study of this problem on the basis of philosophical hermeneutics (teaching about the art of understanding the text).

The level of knowledge and skill of the translator depends on how well he is aware of the science of translation. Otherwise, he can approach his work as he knows how. From this point of view, the current situation of translation science is one of the urgent problems of translation. However, many translators themselves have admitted that the work done in the field of translation is not sufficient. A. Fyodorov writes about this: "Yes, the situation at the moment is not simple either in the general theory of translation or in the theory of literary translation. The question arises: to what extent do these species correspond to each other or, on the contrary, do they not correspond-contradictory,...? The answer to this question will certainly be given by the future, and it may not even be in the very near future."

Result and discussions

As a result of the analysis of the above translation problems, we tried to name the main criteria of its perfection. We described the process of translation above as the transformation and change of a text in one language into a text in another language. So, in the process of translation, there will certainly be two texts ("speech works" according to A.I. Smirnitsky). One of them is the initial text and is created independently of the second text. The second text is created on the basis of the first text by performing certain methodological and linguistic operations. The first text is called the original text or the original copy, while the second text is called the translated text or the translation.

The evaluation criterion in literary translation is interpretation. The process of re-creating it takes place in three stages.

1. How the translator receives (understands) the original.
2. The idea of the work, the purpose of the author and how he interprets his unique style.



Conclusion

In conclusion, the speed of translation, whether it is written or spoken, requires a positive content in terms of its quality. Increasing the speed of translation has its own practical challenges. This is not the main indicator of poor vocabulary or weak grammatical knowledge. Perhaps the translator needs to know more than that. After all, being able to translate is a whole science. If we can think in the language of translation, then we will be able to understand the specific subtleties of translation. The main criteria of translation excellence are its methodical and artistic-stylistic structure and parallel implementation of these processes. Synchronous translation, regardless of the type and condition of translation performed without preparation and with preparation, assigns the translator the responsibility of preserving the original state of the text.

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