ESSENCE, ASPECTS, METHODS AND FORMS OF TRANSLATION.
Muxitdinova F.R.[1]

Muxitdinova Feruza Rahmatulla qizi.[1] *Teacher of department of languages, faculty of agrology and business*
Andijan Branch of Tashkent State Agrarian University
Andijan. Uzbekistan

Annotation: Some grammarians are more concerned, however, with determining how the meaningful arrangement of the basic word-building units (morphemes) and sentence-building units (constituents) can best be described, This approach is called descriptive grammar . Descriptive grammars contain actual speech form recorded from native speakers of a particular language and represented by means of written symbols.

Key words: texts, grammarians, translation, characteristics, speech, grammar, structure, linguistics, function.

These approaches to grammar(prescriptive),(historical, comparative, functional , and descriptive) focus on word building and word order; they are concerned only with those aspects of language that have structure. These types of grammar constitute a part of linguistics that is distinct from phonology (the linguistic study of sound) and semantics (the linguistic study of meaning or content).Grammar to the prescriptivism, historian , comparatives, functionalist and descriptivist is then the organizational part of language -how speech is put together, how words and sentences are formed , and how messages are communicated.

Translation theory's main concern is to determine appropriate translation methods for the widest possible range of texts or text-categories. Further, it provides a framework of principles, restricted rules and hints for translating texts and criticizing translations a background for problem-solving

Formal Types of translation : Oral and Written Translation, Mixed Translation, Concept, essence, aspects, methods and forms of oral translation. Current machine

___

translation software, his significance, types and examples. The nature of translation and human language. The visibility of audiovisual translation subtitling and dubbing.

1). Translation Definitions Oral Translation is a translation performed orally, irrespectively of the form of the text-source, either consecutively or simultaneously. Written translation is a translation performed in writing, irrespectively of the form of the text-source, either consecutively or simultaneously.

2). According to the levels of analysis and synthesis According to the unit of translation, it can be: sound translation; word translation; word-combination, idioms or phraseological units translation; sentence translation; paragraph translation; text translation; intertextual translation. According to the aim of translation, it can be: literal translation; summative translation, when the main ideas are rendered in the translated version.

3). According to the levels of analysis and synthesis According to tasks and objectives of translation, it can be: literary translation; informative translation; semantic translation. According to number of translators, translation can be: individual translation; committee translation.

Back Translation(BT). A back translation helps a translation consultant determine if the original meaning has been preserved in the target language. E.g. Back translation of the Cheyenne proverb would be : Don't race in craziness, try to stop your mounts, try to come in last in terms of craziness! An idiomatic translation of the Cheyenne would be: Don't live foolishly. Slow down. Don't live a rushed life.

 Committee translation(CT). Translation done by a group, rather than a single individual. Committee translation has distinct advantages, especially in increased accuracy that comes from the checks and balances process of committee work.

Common language translation (CLT). A common language translation is a version of the source text which is in the   plain ordinary language of the average speaker. It follows an idiomatic translation approach. The vocabulary and grammatical constructions are chosen carefully to ensure that they are in common usage by ordinary speakers of the language.

Dynamic translation (DT). If a translation is dynamic we mean that the original meaning is communicated naturally in it, as well as accurately. A dynamic (idiomatic) translation pays careful attention to the natural features of the target language. A dynamic translation attempts to speak in the language of the average fluent speaker of the language.

Essentially literal translation(ELT). The translators promote it as: an "essentially literal" translation that seeks as far as possible to capture the precise wording of the original text and the personal style of each writer. Its emphasis is on "word-for-word" correspondence, differences of grammar, syntax, and idiom between current literary English and the original languages. It seeks to be transparent to the original text, letting the reader see as directly as possible the structure and meaning of the original.

Formal equivalence translation (FE)

This refers to a translation approach which attempts to retain the language forms of the original as much as possible in the translation, regardless of whether or not they are the most natural way to express the original meaning. Same as Form-equivalent translation.

Free translation. A free translation is one which preserves the meaning of the original but uses natural forms of the target language, including normal word order and syntax, so that the translation can be naturally understood. Free translation is a kind of idiomatic translation.

Front translation. A front translation is designed to assist a native translator. It is prepared by an advisor for a specific translation project for the mother tongue translators under his supervision. The advisor creates a front translation with the goal of making the meaning explicit and as easy as possible for the mother tongue translator, whose ability in English (or another national language, such as Spanish, French, or Indonesian) is limited, to use. The advisor studies a passage of the source text, then writes up an accurate front translation based on this study. The front

translation contains all the meaning of the original, including implicit information which may need to be made explicit in the translation. [1]

Interlinear translation. An interlinear translation presents each line of the source text with a line directly beneath it giving a word by word literal translation in a target language. An interlinear translation is useful for technical study of the forms of the source text.

Interpretive translation. A translation which he considers to include " interpretation quot; of the meaning of the source text, rather than simply the " translation quot; of that text. The term interpretive translation, for such critics, would essentially be synonymous with their use of the similarly problematical term, paraphrase . One logically legitimate use of this term would be for instances where a translator inserts information which is extraneous to the particular passage being translated. Such information, if relevant to study of the implications of that passage, belongs elsewhere, such as in a commentary, rather than in the translation itself.

Word-for-word translation. A form of literal translation which seeks to match the individual words of the original as closely as possible to individual words of the target language. The translator seeks to translate an original word by the same target word as much as possible (this is technically called concordance). In addition, the order of words of the original language will be followed as closely as possible. No English translation, except for some interlinear translations, is a true word-for-word translation, but those who prefer this form of translation typically promote formally literal versions.

Bibliography

1. 1. Ф.А .Тиллабаева. С.Т. Жаббарова. Система работы по использованию словарей терминологического характера в учебном процессе в вузах. Научный электронный журнал. 2019., стр. 131-132.

2. Kiryigitov B., Nosirova M.Introduction & Purpose of the project: software facilities in translation. International conference., 2016, p.268.

3. Kiryigitov B., Nosirova M.Introduction & Purpose of the project: software facilities in translation. International conference., 2016, p.268.