

Translation and its Role in Society

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ABSTRACT

This article focuses on translation, its types, history, and contemporary relevance. It analyzes the challenges faced not only by students but also by professionals when translating specialized texts. The study highlights the importance of learning specific terminology alongside general vocabulary to achieve accurate translations in specialized fields.

KEYWORDS: translation, terminology, context, style, history, unique aspects, role in the modern era.

INTRODUCTION

Translation is a form of literary creation that involves recreating a text in another language. It is the most significant form of intercultural communication. Depending on the nature of the original and reproduced text, translation is classified into artistic translation, scientific translation, and other types. Based on the method of reflecting the original text, it can also take forms such as commentary, adaptation, or explanation. Translation emerged in ancient times due to the need for communication and interaction between individuals belonging to different tribes. The oral type of translation, known as interpreting, has been preserved to this day (4).

In the 20th century, Uzbek writers such as Cho'lpon, G'afur G'ulom, Oybek, Abdulla Qahhor, Mirtemir, Shayxzoda, Mirzakalon Ismoil, Asqad Muxtor, Erkin Vohidov, Abdulla Oripov, and Muhammad Ali also contributed significantly to translation. In the field of artistic translation, notable professionals include M. Osim, N. Alimuhamedov, Sh. Shomuhamedov, K. Qaxdorova, O. Sharopov, Sh. Tolipov, V. Ro'zimatov, Q. Mirmuhammedov, A. Rashidov, M. Hakimov, I. G'afurov, M. Mirzoidov, G'. To'rabekov, and T. Alimov. Significant achievements have also been made in translating scientific, technical, and socio-political literature into Uzbek. Translators such as R. Abdurakhmanov, V. Rahimov, A. Shomahmudov, and Z. Tincherova have made notable contributions in this field (4).

Specialized translation involves terms, styles, and concepts specific to a particular field or discipline (3). Its key features are as follows:

1. Terminology: Each field has its unique terms. A translator must know how to translate these accurately and appropriately.
2. Context: A translator must understand the context of the text, as certain terms may have different meanings in different fields.
3. Style: Every field has its style. For instance, scientific articles, technical documents, and business plans each have distinct styles.

4. Accuracy: Accuracy is crucial in specialized translation. The translated text should be clear and precise for the target audience.
5. Global Standards: In some fields (e.g., medicine or engineering), international standards must be followed. Translators need to be familiar with these standards.
6. Problem-Solving: Translators must understand the issues and unique aspects of the field and know how to address them.

The term "specialized translation" is used concerning translators or translation activities. It derives from the word "specialized" and refers to the accurate and appropriate translation of terms and concepts specific to a particular field. Specialized translation is employed when translating texts related to professional or scientific fields (legal, medical, technical, economic, etc.). A translator must possess not only language proficiency but also specialized knowledge in the relevant field. For example, translating legal texts requires the correct usage of legal terminology, while medical texts demand accurate translation of terms related to diseases and treatment methods.

Specialized translation seeks to make the overall meaning of a text comprehensible while prioritizing its core essence and spirit over its literal form (4). It is akin to breathing new life into the writer's emotions and thoughts in a new language. For example, in translating poetic works, the translator strives to recreate the rhythm, imagery, and emotional depth of the original in the new language without losing its beauty and meaning.

Specialized translation has a long history and has played a crucial role in intercultural communication throughout human development.

HISTORY

The earliest forms of translation can be traced back to ancient civilizations such as Mesopotamia, Egypt, Greece, and Rome. During these times, translating religious texts, laws, and literary works was significant. For example, "Septuaginta" (the Greek translation of the Hebrew Bible) is one of the most important religious translations from ancient Hebrew to Greek. These translations often served religious and political purposes (1).

In the Middle Ages, particularly in the Islamic world and Europe, translation played a significant role in cultural and knowledge exchange. The "House of Wisdom" in Baghdad was renowned for translating scientific, philosophical, and medical texts from Greek to Arabic. Scholars like Ishaq ibn Hunayn exemplify the specialized translation of the time. Similarly, in Europe, the impact of Arab-Andalusian culture on European knowledge was evident in the translation of Arabic scientific and philosophical works into Latin.

During the Renaissance, with the advancement of science, art, and literature in Europe, translation became a key tool for cultural exchange. Works of Greek philosophers such as Plato and Aristotle were re-studied and translated into Latin and other European languages, often in a specialized manner.

In modern times, specialized translation has gained widespread application, especially in translating literary works and culturally rich texts. Translators aim to preserve the spirit, cultural context, and aesthetic aspects of texts. Notable theories by translation scholars such as Eugene Nida and Lawrence Venuti emphasize considering the cultural and emotional dimensions of texts during translation (1).

CHARACTERISTICS:

Translation acts as a bridge between cultures, adapting not only the words but also the emotional, aesthetic, and spiritual elements of two cultures. This makes the translator a mediator between cultures. Specialized translation, particularly in literary works, demands creativity. Translators must go beyond literal translation, deeply understanding the text's meaning and tone to rewrite it creatively in the new language.

CONCLUSION

In today's globalized world, where interaction between cultures and languages is intensifying, specialized translation plays an essential role in disseminating cultural and literary heritage to broader audiences. From literature to advertising, from technology to academic research, specialized translation is indispensable. By adapting texts to new cultural and linguistic contexts, it facilitates mutual understanding and preserves the richness of global knowledge and creativity.

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