

TYPES OF TRANSLATION ACCORDING TO TRANSLATION SUBJECTS

Ruzimurodova Fariza Dustmurod kizi

Tashkent State University of named after Alisher Navoi Uzbek Language and Literature

1st stage basic doctoral student

ANNOTATION

Translation has been around for centuries. The technique of translation has evolved over time, and several types of translation have emerged. In the modern world, there are three types of translation: human translation, machine translation, and post-edited translation. These three examples of translation are all viable ways of rendering content into another language.

Key words: *literary creation, international communication, interaction, artistic translation*

Translation is a literary creation consisting of re-creating a text in one language in another language type. Translation is the most important form of international communication. Original and literary translation, scientific translation and other types depending on the nature of the restored text is separated. According to the way of reflecting the original copy, to such views as *tafsir, tabdil, shahr* can also have. Translation in different periods, people belonging to different tribes arose due to the need for interaction and communication. As a translator This oral type is still widely developed.

Translation requirements are updated over time. But its creative its character, the art of re-creation, does not change. Scope of translation and development depends on the educational level of each nation and, in turn, on the nation effectively affects social thinking. The term "translation" is from one language to another refers to the translation process as well as the finished translation work.

The main feature of artistic translation comes from the artistic function of language. Language becomes an aesthetic phenomenon, a fact of art in a work of art. The language of the literary work is different is an element of "artistic reality". In translation, this is the artistic meaning of figurative language transfer to the figurative expressive ground of another language, repeat the image with the image expression process takes place. Therefore, the translator is artistic of the events in the work perceives the thought process anew. Based on modern translation requirements the translator recreates the unity of form and content of the original as a work of art, should preserve national and individual characteristics. The development of the translator's mother tongue level, based on the traditions and experiences of translation, of various differences takes into account its existence. The creative ability and knowledge of the translator is his expands its possibilities. During the translation process, the translator is always in his native language thinks, the mother tongue serves him as an analytical tool, a test criterion. 20-century among the Uzbek writers are *Cholpon, Gafur Ghulam, Oybek, Abdullah Qahhor, Mirtemir, Sheikhzada, Mirzakalon Ismaili, Askad Mukhtar, Erkin Vahidov, Abdulla Oripov, Muhammad Ali* and others effective work in the field of artistic translation those who did. In the field of literary translation M. Osim, N. Alimuhamedov, Sh. Shomuhamedov, K. Kakhdorova, O. Sharopov, Sh. Tolipov, V. Rozimatov, Q. Mirmuhamedov, A. Rashidov, M. Hakimov, I. Gafurov, M. Mirzoidov, g. Torabekov, Tarzima Alimov and b. who are known as professional translators. scientific and technical in Uzbek,

Socio-political literature has achieved great achievements in the field of translation. In this Like R. Abdurakhdyunov, V. Rahimov, A. Shomahmudov, 3. Tincherova the contribution of translators is great. For example, there are words specific to nationality and how to reflect it

in a poetic translation is a bit deep for the translator makes you think. Also, the relevance of the chosen topic, one on the other hand, the language being translated, in particular, the various works created in that language the entry of works into our social life, their role in information exchange, if determined by his significant contribution to the development of science and technology, literature and art, on the other hand, using the existing possibilities of the Uzbek language, on this basis direct translation and intermediate language service reducing movement to a minimum level within the framework of the Uzbek language, weight, rhyme, rhythm, pause, It is explained by the occurrence of provision of narrators, etc.

It can be seen that translators, scholars, writers, works in different languages just polish and polish with rhyme and grammatical language structure together, it should be easy for readers to understand, and most importantly, for the writer translating his thoughts about mavuz in the same sense as it is should deliver to students.

But which of these types of translation should you use for your project? Each way of translating content has its benefits, and the 'best' option depends on your budget, timeframe, and requirements. Let's take a closer look at your options and help you decide the right choice for your needs.

1. Human Translation

Human translation is the process of translating text from one language to another performed by a human translator. This method produces the most accurate and reliable of all types of translation, resulting in natural-sounding, authentic content. Here are a few more examples of translation benefits you get when enlisting real people to work on your projects:

Improved accuracy as the context and nuances of the source and target languages are considered when using this technique.

Ensuring the finished content sounds natural and fluid in the target language, helping to connect and engage audiences more effectively.

Human translators can pay attention to detail and recognise the many elements of a text, such as symbols and metaphors.

Translators can take a more creative approach to translation when necessary, offering localisation and transcreation services.

Increased types of multimedia formats that your translator can work on, including written content, audio files, websites and apps, and video.

Despite these many benefits, human translation services are more expensive and time-consuming than other types of translation. For this reason, this technique of translation is not always the best option for large-scale projects. As technology has advanced, machine translation has thus gained popularity in recent years.

2. Machine Translation

Machine translation is a computer-aided translation process in which a machine attempts to translate text from one language to another. It is often used for large-scale projects thanks to its price advantage. An automated process is also faster than human and other types of translation. Here is a look at some more examples of translation benefits when using computers:

Machine translation can be much faster than human translation, making this technique of translation ideal for large-scale projects.

Machine translation is often cheaper than human translation, making it a more affordable option for businesses and organisations.

Large amounts of text can be translated quickly using this method, which is useful for urgent projects or anyone working to tight deadlines.

Many machine translations are available for free on websites and mobile apps, often integrated into the software. They automatically translate into the language of the end user.

However, machine translation is less accurate or reliable than human translation and can often produce awkward or unintelligible translations. This leads us to our third translation method, which strikes a balance between the types of translation we've covered so far.

Even though post-edited translation is considerably faster than human translation, it is still more time-consuming compared to machine translation alone. This represents the primary drawback of this method; however, it remains an excellent alternative to human translations, particularly when accuracy is paramount.

3. Post-Edited Translation

Post-edited translation – also known as post-editing machine translation (PEMT) – is a form of computer translation combined with a human element.

Human linguists revise machine-translated text to enhance quality, ensuring improved accuracy, consistency, and authenticity. These forms of translation strike a balance between human and machine translations. Post-edited translation serves as a viable solution when human translation may not be feasible due to cost or time constraints, while accuracy remains a primary concern. Some additional benefits of utilizing this method include:

- Human translators can enhance the accuracy, fluency, and readability of translations during the PEMT process.
- Post-edited translation harnesses the efficiency of machines rather than solely relying on human translation, making it a time-effective option.
- It proves valuable for professional content scenarios, ensuring that the quality of machine translations meets publication standards, all while considering time and budget constraints.

REFERENCES

1. <https://uz.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tarjima>
2. **Badiiy tarjima masalalari (o'quv qo'llanma).** – T., 2014.
<http://lib.jizpi.uz/mod/resource/view.php?id=15052&redirect=1>
3. <https://fayllar.org/mavzu-tarjima-turlari.html>
4. **TARJIMA TURLARI VA ULARNING XUSUSIYATLARI**
<https://openidea.uz/index.php/idea/article/view/1260>