

TYPES OF TRANSLATION OF FUNCTIONAL AND COMMUNICATIVE ORIENTATION

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Annotation: The article deals with the types of translation of functional and communicative orientation. From the point of view of functional and communicative orientation, it is customary to distinguish three types of translation: artistic, socio-political (general) and special. There are other classifications of translation: artistic and special, artistic and informative, artistic and non-fiction, etc. These types of translation are distinguished in this article.

Key words: types of translation, functional and communicative orientation, information, documentary, special scientific texts, consecutive translation, simultaneous translation.

A number of specific types and varieties that differ from each other both in the form in which speech is carried out and in the nature of the material being translated represents translation. It is known that any language can exist in the form of both oral and written speech. Depending on the form of speech in which FL and TL are used, the following main types of translation are distinguished:

1. Written-written translation or written translation of a written text: both languages - FL and TL - are used in writing. This is one of the most common types of translation, and within it, certain subspecies can also be distinguished depending on the nature of the text being translated. Therefore, A.V. Fedorov distinguishes the following varieties of this translation: a) translation of newspaper-information, documentary and special scientific texts; b) translation of socio-political literature, journalism and oratory; c) translation of fiction.

2. Oral translation or oral translation of an oral text: both languages - FL and TL - are used orally. Within this type of translation, there are two varieties: the so-called consecutive and simultaneous translation. Consecutive translation follows the text of the original (speech in a foreign language), either already resounded, that is, completely pronounced, or pronounced with breaks in sound - usually “paragraph-by-paragraph”, that is, in groups of several sentences, less often “phrase-by-phrase” - in separate sentences with a pause after every offer. Simultaneous translation is carried out simultaneously with the pronunciation of the original text - more precisely, it is generally carried out simultaneously, however, in certain parts of speech, simultaneous translation either lags behind speech in a foreign language with a minimum gap in time (by a few words), or somewhat runs ahead compared to speech in a foreign language, which becomes possible due to the mechanism of the so-called “probabilistic forecasting”, that is, the ability of an interpreter to a certain extent to predict the content of speech segments that have not yet been spoken in a foreign language. This “forecasting”, compensating for some lag of simultaneous translation compared to the sound of speech in FL on other segments of the text, and makes it possible to perform oral translation as a whole simultaneously with the pronunciation of the source text.

Naturally, both of the noted varieties of interpreting - consecutive and simultaneous - are associated with specific difficulties of a psychological nature: the first variety requires a well-trained high-speed memory from the translator (however, recording of individual units of the translated text almost always acts as an auxiliary tool for consecutive translation) , in the second, the ability to simultaneously listen and speak comes to the fore, which requires special and lengthy training.

3. Written-oral translation or interpretation of a written text: FL is used in writing, TL - in oral form. In this type of translation, two varieties are also possible: translation can be carried out simultaneously with reading the original to oneself (as in simultaneous translation, with successive delays and advances) or sequentially, after reading the entire text as a whole or paragraph by paragraph. The first type of written and oral translation is often called "sight translation", the second - "translation with preparation" (the name is very conditional, because "preparation" in this case is minimal - a preliminary reading and understanding of the original text).

4. Oral and written translation or written translation of an oral text: FL is used in oral form, TL - in written form. In practice, this type of translation is rare, because the speed with which the process of writing (or printing) a text is carried out is much lower than the speed of pronouncing an oral text, and it is almost impossible to carry out such a translation in natural conditions. You can, of course, fix the spoken text, say, in shorthand and then translate the transcript into writing, but this will no longer be oral-written, but written-written translation (because the transcript is no longer oral, but written text). Perhaps the only common case of oral-written translation in practice is the so-called dictation-translation - one of the types of training exercises in a foreign language class, in which the oral text (original) is pronounced at an artificially slow pace ("dictation speed"), which makes it possible to translate. Occasionally, dictation-translation is also found in the practical activities of translators, when the translator types on a typewriter the translation of a foreign text dictated to him at a slow pace.

Translation is a type of linguistic mediation in which the content of a foreign text of the original is transferred to another language by creating a communicatively equivalent text in this language. Typology of translations is carried out according to the following parameters:

1. by the ratio of the types of the target language and the original language;
2. by the nature of the subject of translation activity and its relation to the author of the translated text;
3. by the type of translation segmentation and the method of processing the translated material;
4. according to the form of presentation of the text of the translation and the text of the original;
5. by the nature of the correspondence of the translation text to the original text;
6. according to the genre and stylistic features and genre of the translated material;
7. by completeness and type of transmission of the semantic content of the original;
8. by main functions;
9. by the primacy of the original text;
10. according to the type of adequacy.

1. According to the ratio of types of target language and source language, translations are divided into:

intralingual translation - interpretation of verbal signs by means of signs of the same language;
diachronic (historical) translation,

transposition (In linguistics - the transition of a word from one part of speech to another or the use of one language form in the function of another. In literary criticism - the translation of a text of one genre or functional style into another genre or functional style.),

binary translation (1. Translation from natural language to natural. 2. Translation from one specific language to any other specific language.),

intersemiotic translation (1. The transmission of a given content not by means of the same or another natural ("verbal") language, but by means of some non-verbal semiotic system, such as choreography, music, etc., on the one hand, and informational logical languages on the other hand 2. Translation from a natural language into an artificial one and vice versa 3. Translation of a natural language into an artificial semiotic system Here natural language is the basis for the formation of artificial semiotic systems 4. Interpretation of verbal signs by means of non-verbal sign systems.),

transmutation (Translation from one artificial language to another artificial).

2. According to the general characteristics of the subject of translation activity and in relation to the author of the translated text, translations are classified as:

traditional (human, manual) translation,

a translation made or being made by a translator who is not at the same time the author of the translated text,

author's (auto-) translation,

authorized translation (translation approved by the original author),

machine (automatic) translation,

mixed translation (1. Traditional translation using an automatic dictionary. 2. Automatic translation using a significant proportion of traditional text processing.).

3. According to the type of translation segmentation of the text and the units of translation used, all translations are divided into: pomorphemic, word-for-word, phrase-by-phrase, paragraph-phrase, full text.

4. On the basis of the form of presentation of the text of the translation and the text of the original, there are:

written translation: (written translation of a written text, written translation of an oral text);

interpretation: (interpretation of an oral text, interpretation of a written text).

5. On the basis of the nature and quality of the correspondence of the text of the translation to the original text, translations are:

free (free) translation (this is a translation-arrangement, it has a subjective character),

accurate (correct), adequate translation (translation in which the meaning of the text is most fully conveyed by exact equivalents or satisfactory substitutes for all the means used by the author),

authentic translation (translation of an official document that has the same legal force as the original),

certified translation (translation, the correspondence of which to the original is confirmed legally (notarized)).

6. On the basis of the genre and stylistic characteristics of the translated material and genre affiliation, all translations are divided into: scientific and technical translation, socio-political translation, literary translation, military translation, legal translation, household translation.

7. According to the signs of completeness and the way of transferring the semantic content of the original, the following are distinguished: full (solid) translation (text translated in full, without any abbreviations), incomplete translation, abbreviated translation, fragmentary translation, aspect translation, abstract translation (a type of special translation, which consists in compiling an annotation of the original in another language), abstract translation (full written translation of pre-selected parts of the original that make up a coherent text, i.e. forming together an abstract of the original).

8. On the basis of the main pragmatic function, there are: practical translation (working (information) translation, publishing (printed) translation, published translation); educational translation, experimental translation, standard translation.

9. On the basis of the primary / non-primary text of the original, there are:

direct (primary, direct) translation (translation directly from the original),

indirect (secondary, indirect) translation (translation not of the original),

reverse translation (translation into the original language).

10. According to the type of adequacy, they are distinguished (Adequate translation is a translation that corresponds to the original and expresses the same communicative attitudes as the original.):

semantically and stylistically adequate translation (semantically complete and stylistically equivalent translation that meets the functional and stylistic norms of the target language),

pragmatically (functionally) adequate translation (translation that correctly conveys the main (dominant) communicative function of the original),

Desiratively adequate translation (translation that fully and correctly responds to the consumer's information request and does not necessarily convey the full semantic content and leading communicative function of the original).

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