



**WHAT IS TRANSLATION: A GENERAL UNDERSTANDING OF
TRANSLATION TYPES**

Norboyeva Lobar Abdimalik qizi

lobarnorboyeva98@gmail.com

Zaripova Aziza Shaxobiddinova

Zaripovaaziza23@gmail.com

Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages

Abstract. This article analyzes the fundamental foundations of the concept of translation and its types. The article reveals that translation is not just translating from one language to another, but a process that implements cultural and communication. Also, the different and unique aspects of the main and specialized types of translation are analyzed during the study.

Keywords: Translation, written translation, oral translation, simultaneous translation.

Translation is a means of interlingual communication. By using a translated text that possesses the same communicative value as the original source, a translator enables the exchange of information between people speaking different languages. Due to formal and semantic differences between the translated text and the original text, they are not always equivalent. However, the consumers of the translated text (TT) consider it to be functionally, structurally, and semantically identical to the original source text (ST) [6:12]. Different scientists gave different definitions to translation, for example, V.N. Komissarov says “Translation is a means of interlingual communication”. According to A.D. Shveytsar’s point of view “Translation is an aid which provides communication when people express their opinions in different languages”. Translation is expressing the idea which is spoken or written in one language into another language.

Linguistically, Translation is the expression in target language of what has been said in source language preserving stylistic and semantic equivalence. The main goal of translation – to transform a text in the source language into a text in the target language. Ideal translation is accurate (reproducing as close as possible), natural, communicative. Translation reproduction of the source language message by means of the receptor language. The translator makes possible an exchange of information between the users of different languages. He produces a text in the target language which has an identical communicative value with the source text [1:6]. There are 4 main types of translation:

Written translation



Oral translation (Interpreting)

Literary translation

Informative translation

"According to Kudrat Musayev's classification, translation is divided into oral and written types based on its form, and into literary and informative types based on its meaning." Written translation is the process of converting written text from a source language into a target language, maintaining the original meaning and context." Written translation is also divided into sub-varieties. It may be a visual translation (a written text is before the translator's eyes), translation by ear (in this case the translator listens to the text and writes the translation: dictationtranslation), sight translation, (i.e. translation of the written text without preliminary reading, usually done orally)"[3:20].

Oral translation, or interpreting, is the real-time spoken conversion of a message from a source language to a target language. It facilitates immediate cross-cultural communication via methods like consecutive (speaking after the original speaker) or simultaneous (speaking during the speech) interpretation, essential for business, legal, and international events. In simultaneous interpreting, the interpreter sits in an interpreting booth, listening to the speaker through a headset and interprets into a microphone while listening. Delegates in the conference room listen to the target-language version through a headset. Simultaneous interpreting is also done by signed language interpreters (or interpreters for the deaf) from a spoken into a signed language and vice versa. Signed language interpreters do not sit in the booth; they stand in the conference room where they can see the speaker and be seen by other participants.

Problems of training of conference interpreters have been the frequent subject of debate and research by translators as well as psychologists and linguists (Weller 1983; Gerver, Longley, Long and Lambert 1984; 1989; Moser-Mercer 1985; Schweda-Nicholson 1986; and Lambert and Meyer 1988). Chernov, Shvetser, Salamonov, Barhudarov and others. What qualities and skills are required for success as an interpreter in the field? Although relatively little empirical research has been carried out on this subject (Weiler 1983; Longley, Long and Lambert 1984; 1989; Moser-Mercer 1985; and Schwedia-Nicholson 1986). A survey of articles written suggests some agreements of the following.

1. Profound knowledge of active and passive languages and culture.
2. Ability to grasp rapidly and convey the essential meaning of what is being said.
3. Ability to project information with a good voice.
4. Wide general knowledge and interest, and a willingness to acquire new information.



5. Ability to work as a participant or a delegate of the conference [2:5;7].

"The first conference interpreters did consecutive interpreting, i.e. they delivered their translation after listening to the speaker so that there was some time between the source language text and the translation. The interpreters worked in teams of two, each into his mother tongue. At the League of Nations, interpreters went to the rostrum to deliver their translation as soon as the speaker had finished. Occasionally speeches lasted well over an hour, so the interpreters, considering it bad taste to interrupt a speaker, developed a technique of consecutive interpreting with note-taking. The most obvious differences between written translation and interpreting are as follows:

translators have time to polish their work, while interpreters have no time to refine their output

any supplementary knowledge, for example terminological or world knowledge, can be acquired during written translation but has to be acquired prior to interpreting

translators can re-read their texts, they do not have to memorize big segments, while interpreters are able to listen to the text but once

interpreters have to make decisions much faster than translators "[3].

Literary translation is the creative rendering of artistic works—including novels, poetry, plays, and, in some cases, creative non-fiction—from a source language into a target language. It focuses on preserving the original text's tone, aesthetic, style, and emotional impact rather than just literal meaning.

Key Aspects of Literary Translation [5].

Creative Process	It is a form of writing that requires translating the "flavor" of the work, not just words.
Cultural Context	Translators must bridge cultural and historical gaps, often adapting metaphors or idioms to resonate with new readers.
Types of Literature	It covers prose, poetry, and children's literature, with poetry often requiring specialized skills for rhyme and rhythm.
Methods	Approaches range from literal (word-for-word) to free or adaptive translation, which prioritizes the overall tone and impact.

Informative translation is a translation type aimed at communicating facts, data, and knowledge to a broad audience, prioritizing clarity, accuracy, and



simplicity over emotional or aesthetic impact. It is widely used for non-technical texts, such as newspapers, reports, textbooks, and general knowledge content. Informative translation differs from literary translation, which focuses on artistic quality, or vocative translation, which addresses a user directly.

Common Uses: Press and Media: Magazines, news articles, and reports.

Technical/Business: Documentation, manuals, and reports.

Educational: Textbooks and exam materials.

Key Characteristics of Informative Translation [6].

Purpose	To inform the reader rather than persuade or entertain.
Style	Clear, simple language with few technicalities.
Content	Covers various topics including science, technology, daily life, news, and culture.
Focus	Reader-centered, ensuring the message is natural and understandable in the target language.

In conclusion the study of translation and its types demonstrates that this process is not merely a replacement of words, but a fundamental bridge that ensures interlingual communication. Each type of translation—written, oral, literary, and informative—presents its own unique challenges and requirements. For instance, while preserving the author's style is crucial in literary translation, the accuracy of facts takes precedence in informative and written translation. Oral translation, on the other hand, demands extremely rapid decision-making and intense concentration from the translator. In general, every type of translation plays a vital role in ensuring the effective exchange of information within society. This analysis confirms that translation is a multifaceted field where each text category requires a distinct professional approach.

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