MENTAL ENLIGHTENMENT SCIENTIFIC – METHODOLOGICAL JOURNAL

TYPES AND METHODS OF PARCELLATION IN TRANSLATION

Nasiba Sobir kizi Kurbanova
Doctoral student
Jizzakh State Pedagogical University
Jizzakh, Uzbekistan
E-mail: nasibakurbanova1333@gmail.com

ABOUT ARTICLE

Abstract: Parcellation is a syntactic structure of a text that uses the deliberate division of a connected thought into its components in order to enhance the expression of emotions, describe the state of the subject, describe inner speech, etc. Particle structures are the most convenient and effective way to introduce the intonation features typical of oral speech into the literary text. In spoken speech, the tone is extremely free and unique. Especially, instead of the usual smooth, standard syntactic forms of expression, the use of lively, dynamic and naturally formed sentences is one of the most characteristic features of colloquial speech. Various interruptions, confusions of expression, and mental incompleteness can occur in conversational speech in connection with certain mental states. "Logical shift, structural break, semantic-intonational jump characteristic of parcellation creates a scattered, ring-shaped, syntactic construction consisting of compact parts." Such non-normative structures do not create difficulties for communication participants in understanding the idea. Rather, they allow the listener to quickly, easily, and clearly understand the passage being emphasized compared to a "one-line" statement.

INTRODUCTION

There are several types of parcellation used in translation to divide sentences or texts into smaller units. These types of parcellations help translators analyze and translate the source text effectively. Here are a few common types:

Syntactic parcellation involves dividing sentences or texts according to their syntactic structure. Translators identify and separate clauses, phrases or other syntactic units within a sentence. This type of parcellation helps to analyze the grammatical structure of the sentence and ensure the correct translation of each syntactic unit.

Semantic partitioning is aimed at separating sentences or texts based on their meaning. Translators identify and separate meaningful units such as individual words, idiomatic expressions, or collocations. By semantically dividing the sentence, translators can ensure the correct translation of each semantic unit while preserving the overall meaning of the sentence.

Pragmatic parcellation involves dividing sentences or texts according to their pragmatic or communicative function. Translators consider the purpose, context, and audience of the source text to identify and break down meaningful units for translation. This type of parcellation helps to effectively convey the intended message in the target language and cultural context.

Functional partitioning aims to divide sentences or texts based on their functional components. Translators identify and distinguish elements such as subject, object, verb, modifier, and complement. This type of parcellation helps translators to analyze sentence structure and ensure accurate translation of each functional unit.

Lexical parcellation involves dividing sentences or texts into lexical units, such as individual words or phrases. Translators separate and analyze the meaning, conjunction and idiomatic expressions within the sentence to ensure the correct translation of each lexical unit.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

It should be noted that these types of parcellations are not mutually exclusive, and translators may use a combination of these approaches based on the specific requirements of the translation task. The type of parcellation chosen depends on factors such as the complexity of the sentence, the language pair involved, and the meaning to be conveyed in the target language. Parcelling, in the context of translation, involves dividing sentences or texts into smaller units for analysis and translation purposes. There are several types of parcellation that translators use based on various linguistic and contextual factors. Here are some common types of parcelling:

Syntactic parcellation involves dividing sentences into smaller units according to their syntactic structure. Translators identify and separate phrases, clauses, or other grammatical units to analyze individual meanings and relationships within a sentence. This type of parcellation helps ensure the correct transmission of grammatical structures in the language.

Example: "He opened the door and entered the room." can be divided as follows:

1st division (parcel): "He opened the door"

2nd separation (parcel): "entered the room"

Semantic parcellation is aimed at separating sentences according to their semantic content and meaning. Translators identify meaningful units within a sentence that convey certain ideas or concepts. By breaking down sentences at the semantic level, translators can accurately convey the intended meaning in the target language.

Example: "The old man walked slowly along the dusty road." can be divided as follows:

Section 1 (parcel): "The Old Man"

2- separation (parcel): "I walked slowly"

3- separation (parcel): "along the dusty road"

Pragmatic parcellation:

Pragmatic parcellation involves dividing sentences based on pragmatic considerations such as speech functions and communicative purposes. Interpreters identify segments that perform specific communicative functions, such as stating facts, giving examples, expressing opinions, or asking questions. This type of parcellation helps to maintain the pragmatic coherence and effectiveness of the translated text.

Example: "First, we discuss the main points. Second, we solve the problems." can be divided as follows:

Section 1: "First, let's discuss the main points."

2nd part (parcel): "Secondly, we solve problems."

Idiomatic parcellation:

Idiomatic parcellation involves breaking up sentences that contain idiomatic expressions or regular expressions. Translators identify these idiomatic units and treat them as separate parcels to ensure accurate translation. This type of parcellation is especially important when translating idiomatic expressions that have a specific meaning or cultural connotation.

Example: "He kicked the bucket" (an idiomatic expression meaning "he died") can be broken down into:

1st division (parcel): "He kicked"

2nd allocation (parcel): "bucket"

Cultural parcelling:

Cultural parcellation involves breaking up sentences based on cultural references or context-specific elements. Translators identify segments that contain cultural nuances, references, or allusions and treat them as separate sections in order to adapt and effectively convey the cultural meaning to the target language.

Example: "She is the Mona Lisa of our school." can be divided as follows:

Section 1: "She's Mona Lisa"

Section 2 (parcel): "our school"

These are just a few examples of the types of parcellation commonly used in translation. Translators can use one or more types of parcellation depending on the specific linguistic, semantic, pragmatic or cultural features of the text being translated. The goal is to break sentences into smaller, manageable units that will be translated correctly while maintaining the meaning and coherence of the original text.

Discrete parcellation is a useful detection method for dividing data into discrete variables. This method makes it easy to separate parceled data, each parcel is distinguished by its characteristics and variable states. The main purpose of discrete partitioning is to identify discrete variables in the detection method. These variables are involved in identifying certain parts of the data and are provided for their uncontrollability and immutability. For example, to translate a text read in one language into another language, it will be possible to divide the data into discrete variables. One of the important operations of discrete parcellation is the transformation of data into wallet discrete variables. This method helps to structure the variables and distribute them according to their interdependencies. In cases where there is a large amount of data, the discrete partitioning method allows to divide the data into all discrete variables, as well as into the variables recovered in the detection method. Discrete parcellation is a translation method based on separating important parts or units of a text. This method helps to achieve specific goals in the composition of the text and the translation process. Discrete parcelling can have the following stages:

Analysis of the text: It begins with the analysis of the sentences in the text, the structure of the sentence and the syntactic structure. At this stage, basic rules and structural elements are defined to understand the general meaning of the text.

Parcel identification: Parcels that can be separated in the analyzed text are identified. Parcels are parts that represent important meaning in the text and are of primary importance in translation. They can be examples, special terms, idiomatic expressions, modal phrases, etc.

Relationship and order between parcels: Determining the relationship and order between parcels indicates that the text is based on the structural layer. The relationship and order between the parcels is one of the important factors that will be of great importance in the correct translation of the meaning.

Translation for parcels: Each parcel is translated separately and submitted to the translation process with the methods required to express it in its meaning and form. In the process of translation, the importance of choosing the right parcels and coordinating their meaning and translation concepts is taken into account.

Discrete parcellation is a method based on the order and organization of text analysis and translation. This method helps preserve the details and meaning of the text and facilitates successful

translation. With this method, translation fans will have all the important parts of the text, and errors in their accurate and correct translation will be reduced.

Continuous parcellation in the translation process is a method of translating the translated content to the target text without any inconvenience. This method involves adapting the translated content to the target language and culture, regardless of whether the content has been altered or separated. Continuous parcellation is important in the translation process, as the translated content must appear complete and simple to teachers and discussants. This requires adapting the content to the cultural nuances, style and tone of the target language, in addition to translating the words accurately. For seamless parsing, translators need to understand the native language of the translated content, as well as the cultural nuances of the target language that merits translation. They should carefully consider the goals of the teacher, translators, and discussants, and the platform on which the translated content is intended to be used. Translators should pay particular attention to the elements of content formatting, construction, and design. This requires that the translated content stays in place, matches the images, and maintains consistency in the overall design. In addition, the use of translation tools and technologies enhances continuous parcelling. Translation memory software, terminology databases, and glossaries help save time reworking previous translations. Computer-aided translation (CAD) tools also help maintain content consistency and streamline the translation process. In particular, continuous parcellation in the translation process aims to provide quality and simple translations that are uniquely integrated with the target language and culture. It is responsible for effectively delivering the target message of the translated content. Continuous plotting requires maintaining the original intent and style of a story. For example, when translating the story "Alice in Wonderland" from English to Uzbek, it is necessary to preserve the features of the original story, fantastic descriptions and sweets. Due to continuous parcellation in the translation, Uzbek language teachers also understand the content corresponding to the feelings of the original story reader.

Advertising translation: Continuous segmentation is also important in advertising translation. When a company translates an advertising text from English to Uzbek, the translators ensure that the content retains the official character of the company and simply attracts maximum attention. Continuous parsing ensures that the ad translation retains its outstanding features and fully explains the ad to potential customers.

Academic Article Translation: Continuous parcellation is also important in academic article translation. When translating a scientific article from English to Uzbek, translators focus on organizing the article appropriately for teachers and inquiring students, translating scientific terms correctly, and maintaining the academic style of the Uzbek language.

Continuous parcellation is just a few of the many examples implemented in translation. The main goal is to make the translation unchanged by preserving the features and purposes of the original

text. It helps teachers, discussants, students, and even advertisers deliver the translation in a safe and simple way. Translation of William Shakespeare's drama "Hamlet" into Uzbek: The artistic parts of the drama "Hamlet" translated with continuous parcellation should be preserved in the artistic style and theoretical development of the Uzbek language. Translators, when translating the original part into Uzbek language, the writing includes the use of artistic formulas, songs and rhyming bases related to acceptable works of foreign and Uzbek literary language. It provides teachers of Uzbek language to teach the original art of drama and convey the feeling associated with artistic works of Uzbek literary language.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Gabriel García Márquez's translation of the novel "The Hundred Years of Man" into Uzbek language: In the novel "The Hundred Years of Men" translated on the basis of continuous parcellation, the artistic language and poetic style of the Uzbek language should be discussed. The translators carry out the translation through the mastery of the Uzbek literary language related to the artistic nuances and rhetoric of the Uzbek language, preserving the artistic images and details of the original works of Gabriel García Márquez. Continuous parcellation ensures that Uzbek language teachers convey the artistic titles and liberties of the novel in the unique style of the Uzbek literary language. Translation of the poem "Daffodils" by William Wordsword into Uzbek: The poem "Daffodils" is translated into Uzbek based on continuous parcellation. Translators attach importance to the artistic description of natural scenes described in original poetry in Uzbek language. Continuous parcellation provides a translation that matches the poetic language of Uzbek and the literary experiences of natural science. Such a translation allows Uzbek language teachers to take into account the original poetry and teach the artistic applications of the Uzbek literary language. Continuous parcellation involves preserving the unique features of the original text and the literary style and nuances of the Uzbek language in the translation of literary works. Exact partitioning is a method of dividing data into defined partitions. In this method, the translated text is divided into several sections, each section containing information related to a topic or instruction relevant to the target language. Accurate parsing ensures the identification of important elements in the translated text and their correct translation into the target language. Exact parceling can be done by different areas. For example:

Medical texts: Medical articles are translated by medical translators based on a specific parcellation method. The text is divided into defined sections, for example, sections containing instructions for diseases, treatment methods, complaints. This makes it easier to translate the medical information in the translated text into the correct Uzbek language.

Legal documents: Clear subdivision is also important in legal translation. Legal texts require the definition of legal terms, culture and parts of the legal system. The designated sections of the text contain legal issues, descriptions of laws, and instructions relevant to the purpose of the document.

Technical documents: Technical translation also uses clear parcelling. Technical texts contain the technical details of the content in designated sections. This is done by separating information, features, instructions, technical jargon, and terms with specified separators.

Clear segmentation is important for easy reading and understanding of the text during the translation process. This method ensures that the data is structured and translated into the target language by dividing the data into chunks. Clear parsing is established in works of art by ensuring that the text is separated into defined sections and that the information is arranged according to the target language. The following examples will shed light on the use of the exact parcellation method in works of art:

Translation of "Divonbegi" novel: The "Divonbegi" novel, translated with clear parcellation, contains important parts of the original text, historical instructions, parts with artistic meanings. In the translated text, the information about the atmosphere, events and characters of the original novel is correctly translated into Uzbek.

Accurate parcellation ensures the preservation of the unique features of the text in the translation of works of art and a translation compatible with the artistic style and meaning of the Uzbek language. It focuses on the skills of Uzbek language teachers and artistic literary language and discussed the artistic features of the text. Statistical partitioning is a method of dividing data into defined partitions based on statistical analysis and models. This method ensures data sorting, exchange of statistical data in partitions. A few basic steps of statistical parcellation are:

Data preparation: Dividing the data into partitions that fit the model prepared for statistical analysis. In this step, according to the established model, the data are prepared into partitions and their statistics (range, mean, variance, etc.) are calculated.

Partitioning: Partitioning of data into partitions. In this step, the data in the specified partitions are divided according to certain statistics. The indicators of the denominators describe the data in the statistical analysis model.

Model Analysis: Completes the statistical analysis based on the main part of the separated partitions model. The data is read and analyzed through the model, and the parameters in the model are defined.

Statistical partitioning is the partitioning of data into partitions based on model partitioning and analysis. Examples of statistical parcellation in works of art can be:

The works of "Sherlock Holmes" (Arthur Conan Doyle): These works are full of vivid examples of statistical plotting. For example, in Sherlock Holmes books there are lions and encounters, which are recorded in a fixed order, going through statistical analysis. In this, statistical parcellation plays an important role in the process of analyzing the data of Holmes and Watson, extracting the results and telling the criminal events.

These examples are similar examples to illustrate the general use of statistical parcellation in works of art. In these works, statistical analysis and artistic methods of dividing data into specified partitions are used.

Rule-based partitioning is a method of partitioning chunks according to grammatical rules and other rules. This method considers interoperability and speed in fragment allocation. Rule-based parcellation mainly uses the following rules: 1 Grammatical rules: Grammatical rules are important in rule-based partitioning. For example, the building blocks of phrases can be adapted by translation literals and/or syntax rules. Non-observance of grammatical rules ensures consistency and can result in fast, accurate and appropriate translation changes.

2 Rule-based partitioning: Fixed rules or standards set for translation are important in partitioning the fragments. For example, passages can be selected according to the style and rules defined in creative or legal documents, contracts, special amendments or questionnaires.

3 Normative rules: In translation, it is important to follow the rules according to the normative content.

Examples of rule-based parcellation in works of art include:

"War and Peace" (Leo Tolstoy): This work, even in the Uzbek language translation, shows a parcellation based on the rules of the popular language. For example, instead of Tolstoy's words and scatterers in a sentence, rules based on light language rules can be used in Uzbek. Using this method, many analytical and interpretive options can be developed on the passages.

In works of art, parcellation, based on rules, is used in translation with its own methods and forms, and plays an important role in expressing the spirituality, language and management of the work. This method makes it possible to make meaningful and spiritual translations in the process of translating works of art.

CONCLUSIONS

Language, in essence, is a powerful tool that can perform nominative and expressive functions in terms of its internal construction. The nominative (name) function of the language is related to the fact that it is a form of thinking, that is, a tool that shapes concepts into a certain pattern, while its emotional expressiveness, that is, the emotional-expressive function of the language is related to the fact that the language is an independent system, the essence of language elements can be revealed in their internal relations. Any unit in the language occurs during the speech process. Parcellational units enliven existing things and events in the written world, and at the same time perform the function of influencing the speaker.

REFERENCES

[1]. А.В.Федоров. Основи обший теории перевода. Москва. 1968

[2]. Глушак В. М. Атрибутивные измерения текста как лингвистический фномен концептуальной связи. Дис. кад филол. Наук. - М., 2001.

[3]. Г.В.Колшанский. Логика и структура языка Изд. стереотип. URSS. 2018. 240

[4]. Мусаев. Таржима назарияси асослари. Тошкент - 2005.

[5]. Муминов О.,Sunnatov O. History of Translation. Т. 2008.

[6]. Норд, С. Translating as a Purposeful Activity: Functionalist Approaches Explained. St. Jerome Publishing. 1997.

[7]. Ботирова Х. Literary Translation and Culture. Журнал иностранных язиков и лингвистики. -2021

[8]. Жабборова А.Ж. Тилшуносликда концепт ва концептуаллашув тушунчаси. -2023

[9]. Кристал Д. A dictionary of Lingvistics and Phonetics. Wiley-Blackwell. – 2008

[10]. Ванников, Ю. В. "Явление парцельяции в современном русском языке." М., 1965

[11]. Қурбонова Н С. Parcellation, it's importance in speech, features and stylistic units. Mental Enlightenment Scientific-Methodological Journal, 158-166, 2020

[12]. Ҳожиев А. Тилшунослик терминларининг изоҳли луғати. – Т.: Фан, 2002. – Б. 424

[13]. Чарлз Диккенс, Oliver Twist , 1839

[14]. Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet. 1968

[15]. М.Лозинский. Трагедия о гамлете, принце датском. перевод. Academia, 1936