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METHODOLOGICAL JOURNAL**<http://mentaljournal-jspu.uz/index.php/mesmj/index>**USING VARIOUS STRATEGIES IN THE TRANSLATION PROCESS****Mukhtasar A. Abdullaeva***PhD, senior lecturer**National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek**Tashkent, Uzbekistan**E-mail: [amukhtasar@mail.ru](mailto:amukhtasar@mail.ru)***ABOUT ARTICLE**

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**Abstract:** this article is dedicated to the translation strategies which can be used in the process of translation.

Translation is an activity aimed at conveying the meaning or meanings of a particular linguistic discourse from one language to another. Translation can be defined in terms of uniformity of meaning in languages.

Since translation is a multidisciplinary process, translation does not mean simply changing one message into another language. Because language is multi-systemic, all the processes that take place and their diversity in communication are never separated from the context. Therefore, translation needs not only linguistic theory, but also sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, pragmatics, comparative analysis, and intercultural understanding.

**INTRODUCTION**

Translation studies is a science of translation as a process and a text, which studies the problems of translation, the main stages of its formation and development, its theoretical foundations - general and specific, the methodology and techniques of the translation process, the formation of translation.

Translation is a complex task, during which the meaning of the source language text must be conveyed to the target language learners. In other words, translation can be defined as encoding the meaning and form in the target language using the decoded meaning and form of the source language. Different theorists give different definitions for translation.

The fact that each word is “loaded” with a great meaning creates a number of difficulties for the translator when translating works of art. This is because the translator analyzes each word before translating the text. Because one word has several meanings in another language, the translator should be able to choose the appropriate word in each situation. In this case, the work of the translator consists not only of translating the text word for word, but the translator must also have the ability to write. Therefore, the translator has two responsibilities, i.e. both translator and writer.

The complexity of translating literary texts is that every word is "loaded" with great meaning, because before translating the text from one language to another, the translator creates its meaning and “view” of the world anew. Therefore, the perception and reflection of the world through different languages and the differences of cultures depends on the languages of the translation and the original.

### **MAIN PART**

To get an overview of the translation process, as many translation theorists have pointed out, it is necessary to understand the concept of translation. M. Bensoussan emphasizes that translation is closely related to the reading process [1]. Hatim and Mason translation is a process involving the agreement of meaning between the producers and receivers of the text [2]. K. Picken defines general translation as the process of transferring spoken and written messages from writing to speech or from one language to another [3]. According to M. Larson, in general translation, as much as possible, keeping the dynamics of the original text language, while using the normal language form of the receptor language, it has the same meaning as understood by the speakers of the source language. He also states that the translator's aim should be to produce a target language text (translation) that is idiomatic; that is, it has the same meaning as the text in the source language, but is expressed in the natural form of the receptor language [4].

In addition to the above, the translator must read the text in the original language, clearly understand its meaning, and then write, rewrite and edit the text in the target language in order to preserve the original meaning, style and form. Depending on the context, the translator may also use methods of thorough research and consultation with subject matter experts. At the end of the process, the product should be polished, neat and error-free.

Language is a means of communication, in which a part of the linguistic structure can express different meanings depending on the context, situation, purpose and many cultural factors. Since language is multifunctional, it cannot be separated from its content and paralinguistic elements.

Re-creating one culture in another language is one of the problems inherent in intercultural communication. In this, translation is not considered as a linguistic phenomenon, but as a cultural phenomenon. This can be seen as an “intra-cultural activity” rather than a “cross-linguistic” process. Translation is a communication between two cultures. A translator is a bridge between these two

cultures. When a translator translates a text into another language, he faces both linguistic and cultural problems.

Linguistic problem is known in the big difference between the two languages, that is, the sentence structure of English and Uzbek is completely different. In English, the sentence structure is SVO (subject, verb, and object), while in Uzbek, the sentence structure is SOV (subject, object, and verb). Therefore, the translator must have a perfect command of both languages, and must know the structure of sentences. A translator who does not know the source language or the target language well is bound to make big mistakes.

The second problem is a culture-specific problem, and translating it into another language is naturally more difficult for the translator. Some words have different meanings in different languages and cultures. The translator faces great difficulties in translating the words characteristic of kinship. For example, the word “aunt” in English corresponds to the words “amma, khola” in Uzbek, and the word “uncle” corresponds to the words “amaki, toga”. In Uzbeks, if the paternal relatives are addressed as “amma, amaki”, and the maternal relatives are addressed as “khola, tog’a”, it can be said generally in English, that is, it is not possible to distinguish whether a relative is from the father's side or from the mother's side.

Language and culture cannot be separated. Language is an organic part of culture, it records the history of the development of human culture, it is the stage of development and development of social civilization and development.

Translation is not translating of the words given in the text, but the process of the complete translation of the content of the text. New entrants to the field of translation today are bound to fail. Especially, re-creating universal human values in translation, ensuring that the main idea instilled in the original by the author is fully preserved in the translated text requires great responsibility, tireless work, and deep research from the translator. In order to achieve a complete translation, the translator must be able to correctly and effectively use the translation strategies used in translation studies.

The term “translation strategy” is considered to be the most meaningful term combination used in translation studies, first of all it is necessary to clarify the word "strategy". If we consider this word to be a term, then it is a term with very vague semantics (which contradicts the requirements of the term itself) [5].

V. N. Komissarov in his work “Modern translation studies” defines the strategy as “a type of translation thinking that is the basis of the translator's actions” and identifies three groups of principles for the implementation of the translation process, which form the basis of the translation strategy [6]. The principles proposed by scholars include a complete combination of linguistic and extralinguistic factors: some initial principles; choosing a general course of action followed by the interpreter when making specific decisions; is to choose the nature and sequence of actions in the translation process.

In turn, A.D. Schweitzer considers translation as a “decision process”, the initial stage of which is the development of a translation strategy, which is called a program of translation actions. When choosing a translation strategy, A.D. According to Schweitzer, a decisive role can be played by the genre of the text, the purpose of translation, and the social norm of translation specific to a certain period [7].

The concept of translation strategy (especially fiction) includes decisions that should be reflected in the translation of the original. It is not always possible to comprehensively and adequately convey all aspects of the original, which leads to some losses in translation. Therefore, the translator must determine in advance the range of priorities, it is necessary to create a sequence of values that allows distinguishing the features presented by the leader of the original.

T.A. Kazakova offers a unique strategy for solving problems in literary translation. The author contrasts the term “heuristics” with the concept of “algorithm” and calls them heuristics, because there is no algorithm as a set of rules that allows to solve a specific problem for literary translation simply mechanically. Nevertheless, there are rules or methods of literary and translation activities that help to achieve success in solving similar problems, but do not guarantee that every subsequent translation task will be solved correctly [8].

The above review of the main concepts of translation strategy allows us to conditionally divide them into two groups: translation strategy as a method of analysis and as an independent plan of a particular type of activity. Since translation strategies are not differentiated on the basis of a single criterion, it is currently not possible and not recommended to construct a classification of their internal consistency. But the analysis tool “translation strategy” itself seems to be very effective, even if the translator himself does not know it, translation as a translation activity can be done without special planning. Therefore, it is important to study the essence of translation strategy, the methods of their formation and the definition of their typology, not only from the point of view of translation, but also from the point of view of translation didactics.

In addition, a number of scientists R.K. Minyar-Beloruchev, A.G. Vitrenko refuse to use the term “translation strategy”, explaining that it is not sufficiently studied as a term, it means not a scientific, but an everyday concept, as a result of which they think that it does not meet the requirements of terminology [9].

R.K. Minyar-Beloruchev actually defined “translation strategy” with translation methods, which he defined as “a target system of interrelated techniques that take into account the type of translation and the naturally available methods of translation” [10]. He identified three such methods, the text segmentation method, the recording method, and the original text transformation method.

The specific strategy of the translator and the methods he uses in the process of translation depend to a large extent on the interaction between the source language and the translated languages

and the nature of the translation problem being solved. A translation strategy is based on a series of fundamental relationships that the translator consciously or unconsciously maintains.

A.G. Vitrenko suggests that the term “strategy” originates from psychology, where he also mentions that it may have originated from the system of military terminology as a result of re-terminology [11].

Russian translators took this word from English, where it is widely used even in the everyday sphere. A.G. Vitrenko thinks that “in everyday English, the word “strategy” belongs to the category of lexical units with uncertain semantics and means a plan, a method or a series of maneuvers or stratagems to obtain a specific goal or result”. We also agree with the opinion of A.G. Vitrenko. Because the word “strategy” has many meanings.

In Translation Strategies, the term “strategy” is often used synonymously with “process,” “technique,” “method,” “tactic,” “approach,” and similar terms [12].

“Translation strategies” is a method of transferring a specific linguistic unit from one language to another.

As V. Lorsch pointed out, the concept of translation strategy is rare and not clearly defined in translation theory. According to him, translation strategy is a potentially conscious process for solving the problem that a person faces when translating a text segment from one language to another [13].

Translation strategies include the main tasks of selecting a foreign text to be translated and developing a method of translating it. Both of these tasks are determined by cultural, economic and political factors.

In modern translation studies, the phrase “Translation Strategies” is often used to describe the translation process. However, this concept seems vague to most researchers, and they understand this phrase in a fairly broad sense, that is, as a concept of translation in general or as a concept of translating a specific text [14].

H. Krings was the first to try to understand translation strategy from a theoretical point of view, according to his definition, translation strategies are “potentially conscious planning of the translator aimed at solving a specific translation problem within the specific translation task.” H. Krings divides translation into two categories, i.e. micro strategy - methods of solving a number of translation problems and macro strategy - methods of solving one problem [15].

Although P. Newmark distinguishes them from “translation methods” and uses the term “translation processes”. According to him, translation methods apply to whole texts, while translation processes are applied to sentences and small units of language [16].

Briefly stated under the general heading of translation, the goal of both the translator and the translator is to produce a communicatively appropriate target language text for that source language text.

I. Mason uses the terms “interpretation methods”, “processes” and “method” in the same sense. According to I. Mason, these discussions raise fundamental questions of methodology, such as the sometimes-confusing distinction between process and result. He offers the following definition: “A process is a method adopted to achieve a result [17].

Translation strategies include tasks such as selecting a text to be translated and developing a method of translating it. In this case, strategies are a set of mechanisms that translators use throughout the translation process to find solutions to problems they encounter.

The word “strategy” is used in many contexts. In translation studies, many theorists have widely used the term translation strategy, but there are significant differences in its content and perspective. Below are some common definitions of the word strategy:

A strategy is a long-term action plan designed to achieve a specific goal.

A systematic plan that is consciously adapted and referenced to improve one's academic performance.

A strategy is a planned, goal-oriented process (with a defined plan), followed by a sequence of steps to monitor and make changes.

Obviously, these definitions are general and can be related to different fields of study. This study is mainly concerned with translation strategy. Translation strategies have their own characteristics, through which it is possible to gain a proper understanding of them [18]. The translator chooses translation strategies based on the text.

In general, a translator uses a strategy when faced with a problem in translating a text; this means that a translation strategy may not be needed when a translator translates a text literally. Bergen mentions that the strategies are not clear and trivial, although when they translate word for word and use a dictionary, newbies in the field of translation think they have translated well; they do not realize that the problem still exists and that changes are made at some level of translation. Therefore, solving problems is the most important task of strategies [19].

A translation strategy involves replacing a culture-specific element or expression with an element of the translation language, taking into account its effect on the reader reading the translated work. This strategy makes the text more natural, understandable and closer to the reader reading the translated work.

Another group of studies are studies that make a general distinction between the concept of strategy and the concept of method.

Another researcher P. Zababeskoa gives two different definitions to the terms “strategy” and “technique”. According to him, strategy is a specific model of behavior aimed at solving a problem or achieving a specific goal. In translation, strategy is a term that suggests any conscious actions aimed at facilitating the task of translation, especially in terms of effectiveness and efficiency. For



him, such strategies cannot be discovered through descriptive research alone, since there lies the principle that a single finished translation can be achieved in different ways. In contrast, he sees technique as a concept that should be related to the decision-making process. The first includes reading strategies, text analysis strategies, etc. The second is related to “acquired skills”, i.e. calque, modulation, transposition, etc. Then P. Zababeskoa suggests using the term “techniques” in relation to these concepts [20].

Translation techniques are the different ways in which a given text is translated by a professional translator, many of which help the translator gain a deeper understanding of the cultural roots from which each language develops.

M.Baker, who was engaged in translation strategy, listed 8 strategies in the translation process used by professional translators to overcome problematic issues in the translation process. They are: (1) general word translation; (2) translate with a neutral/low-color word; (3) translation with cultural substitution; (4) by explaining a word borrowed from another language and its meaning; (5) paraphrasing it using a related word; (6) by giving meaning using unrelated words; (7) translation by omission; and (8) picture translation [21].

The first strategy is the most common way to deal with many types of non-equivalence. M. Baker notes that it is appropriate in most, if not all, languages because meaning in the semantic domain is language-independent;

The second strategy is another strategy in the semantic field of structure;

A third strategy involves substituting a culture-specific element or phrase with a target language element that takes into account its effect on the target reader. This strategy makes the translated text more natural, understandable and closer to the reader;

The fourth strategy is usually used when translating culture-specific items, modern concepts, and buzzwords. A word from another language that is used several times in the text can be explained once, and then the word itself can be used;

The fifth strategy is used when the source element is lexicalized in the target language, but in a different form, and the frequency of use of a certain form in the original text is higher than what is natural in the target language;

The sixth strategy can be used when the concept of the source element is not lexicalized in the target language, that is, it can be based on explaining the meaning of the source element;

The seventh strategy may be a drastic strategy, but in fact, in some contexts, it is also possible not to translate a word or phrase. Translators use this strategy to avoid lengthy explanations if the meaning conveyed by a particular object or expression helps to understand the translation;

An eighth strategy may be useful when the target equivalent item does not cover some aspect of the source item, and the equivalent may be a physical person. Without further explanations, it can only be represented by a picture for the sake of brevity [22].

However, we believe that the concept of translation strategy occupies one of the main roles in translation theory and practice. First, at the stage of teaching translation, it is necessary to define a translation strategy, which allows us to build theoretical knowledge about translation, connect it with practical skills, and plan the translation process. Secondly, in our opinion, the chosen translation strategy affects the translation quality, because it determines the quality of the future translation text at the stage of analyzing the original text and planning future translation activities.

### CONCLUSION

At the same time, the translator should have a good knowledge of the original language and the translated language, the culture of the two peoples, the author's work and the socio-cultural environment, the author's writing style and the artistic point of view, and be able to convey the original meaning of the text to the reader. But even if the translator has all the above conditions, his translation activity will be limited by itself, so different translators will show different styles in different options. As a special reader of the original text, the translator must literally forget his own culture by imagining himself as the owner of that culture. Otherwise, they may mix their own culture in the translated text. There are many such cases in translation. On the other hand, the translator's way of thinking with his cultural background inevitably represents the mark of the national culture. Therefore, no matter how much he tries to interpret the original, the interpretation is definitely influenced by the cultural background of the translator, the cultural background of the translator is inevitably felt in the translated text and cannot transform into the culture of the translated language.

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