

TRANSLATION STUDIES AS A SPECIFIC SCIENCE

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Abstract: This article examines translation studies as a separate scientific discipline. It looks at the fundamental ideas and techniques that distinguish translation as a study and an art. The study emphasizes how crucial it is for translators to comprehend contextual, linguistic, and cultural aspects. Through an examination of diverse theories and methodologies, the article hopes to clarify the ways in which translation studies advance our comprehension of language and communication. The importance of translation in promoting cross-cultural understanding and international ties is ultimately highlighted by this investigation.

Keywords: Translators, translation studies, dynamic equivalence, cultural influences, publications, languages and genres.

Introduction: It has long been understood that translation is an essential part of human communication since it allows ideas, literature, and culture to flow across linguistic boundaries. Effective translation has never been more important as globalization picks up speed and cross-cultural exchanges increase in frequency. The academic field of translation studies has developed to methodically investigate the complex nature of this process, looking at the sociocultural, historical, and

philosophical factors that affect translation in addition to its language components. Fundamentally, translation is an art that requires a thorough comprehension of both the source and target languages as well as the circumstances in which they are used. It is not just a simple process of translating words from one language to another. Translators have to handle cultural metaphors, idioms, and complexities of meaning that may completely alter how a work is understood. Because of this complexity, translation studies must take a multidisciplinary approach which includes ideas from cognitive science, linguistics, semiotics, and cultural studies.

When scholars realized the need for a theoretical framework that could address the difficulties faced by translators in the middle of the 20th century, translation studies began to develop as a separate topic. The foundation for modern ideas was established by innovators like Hans Vermeer and Eugene Nida, who emphasized the significance of this approach theory and dynamic equivalency, respectively. ¹These ideas moved the emphasis away from literal translation and toward a deeper understanding of the function and goal of translated materials in their various cultural contexts.

Additionally, the field of translation studies has grown to encompass a number of subfields, including localization, technical translation, literary translation, and audiovisual translation. The various uses of translation in our increasingly globalized environment can be seen in the distinct difficulties and approaches that each of these fields presents. For example, technical translation places greater emphasis on accuracy and clarity in specialist fields of study, but literary ² translation frequently has trouble with artistic expression and stylistic authenticity.

¹ Bassnett, S. (2002). **Translation Studies**. 3rd ed. London: Routledge. 208 bet, 88-113 betlar

² Newmark, P. (1988). **A Textbook of Translation**. London: Prentice Hall.

Translation practices are greatly influenced by cultural influences. Translators need to understand how different cultures may have different meanings for the same words or phrases.

Materials and Methods: Using a qualitative approach and a range of materials and techniques, this study aims to investigate the complex nature of translation studies. Some of the main sources are:

1. Literature Review: A thorough analysis of the body of work in translation studies was carried out, with an emphasis on case studies, traditional texts, and modern ideas. The development of translation theories has been investigated through an analysis of important publications by academics like Susan Bassnett, Hans Vermeer, Lawrence Venuti, and Eugene Nida.³

2. Case Studies: To demonstrate the real-world utilization of translation theories, a few case studies of literary and technical translations have been examined at. These case studies highlighted the difficulties faced by translators and their methods for handling them by included translations of well-known works from a variety of languages and genres.

3. Surveys and Interviews: To learn more about the experiences, difficulties, and viewpoints of experienced translators in various professions regarding the function of culture in translation, surveys were distributed to them. Qualitative information on translators' methods for translating culturally complex materials was collected through in-depth interviews with a chosen sample of translators.

4. Technological Analysis: A review of the modern facilities machine translation tools and their effects on the industry was carried out. Accuracy, fluency, and cultural

³ Bassnett, S. (2002). *Translation Studies*. 3rd ed. London: Routledge. 208 bet, 88-113 betlar

appropriateness were evaluated by comparing the results of machine and human translation in certain texts.⁴

Results. Several important discoveries were uncovered by the results of the literature research, case studies, surveys, and interviews:

1. Theoretical Frameworks: Within translation studies, there is a wide range of theoretical frameworks, with a distinct move away from standard linguistic approaches toward more contextually oriented theories that emphasize audience and purpose. Understanding the functional features of translation has been greatly enhanced by the skopos theory.

2. Cultural Nuances: According to translators, cultural differences have a big impact on their work. Many emphasized how crucial cultural competency is to creating translations that appeal to target audiences. Idiomatic phrases and culturally unique references that need to be managed carefully were frequent problems.

3. Technological Integration: Although machine translation tools are widely used by translators, it is generally agreed that they cannot completely replace human intuition and cultural awareness. Human translators are crucial for maintaining quality and contextual accuracy, even though machine translation can produce fast drafts.⁵

4. Professional Insights: According to survey data, the majority of translators see their job as a cultural mediator in addition to a linguistic one. The interviews showed that translators had a strong sense of obligation to express the original writings' underlying meanings and emotions in addition to their language.

⁴ Baker, M. (1992). **In Other Words: A Coursebook on Translation**. London: Routledge. 317 bet, 146-160 betlar

⁵ Venuti, L. (1995). **The Translator's Invisibility: A History of Translation**. London: Routledge.

Discussion. The study's findings highlight how difficult translation is as a science and an art. A greater understanding of the significance of context and intent in the translation process is reflected in the development of translation theories. The function of translators as cultural communicators is becoming more and more important as globalization keeps reducing cultural barriers.

The difficulties translators have with cultural differences underscore the necessity of continual training and professional development in cross-cultural communication. To successfully negotiate the complexities of several languages, translators need to possess both linguistic and cultural literacy.⁶ Furthermore, relying on machine translation raises ethical questions about authenticity and quality, even though technical improvements provide translators with useful tools.

Conclusion. The field of translation studies is constantly changing and evolving, and it is essential to promoting intercultural understanding and communication. This study emphasizes how difficult translation is due to the complex interactions between language, culture, and technology. The need for knowledgeable translators who can handle cultural differences will only increase as globalization continues to change our society.

Future studies should look at the sociopolitical contexts that affect translation decisions as well as the effects of new technologies on translation methods. The study of translation may be extremely helpful in overcoming linguistic and cultural barriers by

⁶ Nurmatov T.S., Kurpatov O.I. History of translation: subject, methodology, place in the science of translation. Bulletin of Moscow University. Translation Theory, 2021. – №2. – pp. 3-22.

adopting a comprehensive strategy that promotes both linguistic accuracy and cultural sensitivity, thereby deepening our understanding of the human condition as a whole.⁷

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⁷ Muhammad Yusuf. **O'zbek she'riyatida tarjima san'ati**. Tashkent: "Sharq" nashriyoti, 2002, 150-bet umumiy, 30-50-betlar