

## TEACHING METHODS OF TRANSLATION

Ziyodullo Khabibullaevich Rakhmatullaev,

English teacher, Department of Foreign Languages and Literature,  
Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities, Denau Entrepreneurship and Pedagogy  
Institute

**Annotation:** Translation - is an independent kind of speech activity, but only on the basis of reading, writing, listening and speaking. Unable to master the translation, not owning other types of speech activity, while in the process of mastering translation and training it improves the quality of ownership of all other kinds of speech activity, i.e., quality of foreign language knowledge. And it is very important to teach students a creative approach to working on the text, remembering that the translation - it always works, but no automatic transfer of phrases. Unfortunately, methods of teaching translation to date are a little developed area of pedagogy. Therefore, it is impossible to talk about some tough methodological lines, but only on a number of techniques and exercises that form a system that can be modified, reduced or supplemented depending on specific conditions<sup>1</sup>. In our conditions, we will go about teaching translation using dictionaries, handbooks and manuals, and then collated translations and discussing their options.

**Key words:** Translation, phrases, theory of translation, teaching translation.

Introductory lesson to transfer, I fully dedicate to the theory of translation, explaining to students the basic principles and concepts. Students are encouraged to formulate their own idea about the nature of translation, which ultimately boils down to this: translation - an expression by means of another language of everything that has already been expressed or is expressed by means of another language. Then we talk about the 3 main stages, which can be distinguished in the translation process: 1-linguistic analysis of the original 2-comprehension of what these tools reflect 3-synthesis (expressed by means of another language the same, which is expressed in the original), then we consider each stage separately and decide that at the stage of the analysis necessary to understand all the words and grammatical relations between them at the stage of thinking, not thinking about transferring, you should imagine the situation and the content of the above, but in the process of synthesis must be found adequate version of the content of expressions English sentence in Russian<sup>2</sup>. Then we turn to the classification of quality, where to distinguish between the literal, literally, a free (authorized) and adequate (equivalent) translations. Students are encouraged to job classification of the translation, for example, «We know that molecules of all the materials are in constant motion. We know that the molecules of all substances are in constant motion. «Rating as a literal translation, they should note that such a transfer is possible only if the same meanings of words and grammatical structures of the two languages. And the case when the expressive means of the two languages do not coincide, for example: «It rains like cats and dogs. *Cats and dogs.* " In this case, the guys make a conclusion about the fallacy of literal translation, because he cannot understand the true meaning of the utterance. And then we turn to a discussion of free or authorized

<sup>1</sup> Латышев Л.К., Семенов А.Л. Перевод//Теория, практика и методика преподавания. 2-е изд., - Москва: Академия,2005.- С.162.

<sup>2</sup> Дмитриева Л.Ф., Кунцевич С.Е. и др. Английский язык: Курс перевода. – Москва: Март, 2005. –С. 29

translation, as a sample for which we take an excerpt from Shakespeare's Sonnet № 130 «My mistress 'eyes are nothing like the sun; Coral is far more red than her lips' red: » and compare the translation and. AA Mamun "Her eyes were compared with the Star of Heaven and purple lips with gentle coral does not dare" with her eyes on the stars do not like, you cannot call the coral lips, which we conclude that this is approximately correct translation, because translator allows himself to express a little more or a little less than that expressed the author, and sometimes allows a significant deviation from the original content. Such transfer is most common in the literature. Thus, we come to the peculiarities of translation feature (translation of literary works) and informative (translated tezisyh publications, scientific articles, technical descriptions, patent literature, etc.). Kids are an opportunity to get acquainted with the original texts and their translation options. A comparative analysis they conclude that in literary translation is important not only to convey the content but also to express its an original artistic means that the translation had the same charge emotional and aesthetic impact on the reader as the original. Unlike the arts, in translating the main informative is the transfer of full information without its distortion. All it requires from the translator of special knowledge and special skills.

#### References:

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