



## METHODS FOR SOLVING PROBLEMS RELATED TO THE TRANSLATION OF TEXTS

**Juraboeva Zebiniso**

**Lecturer, Termez State University Termez, Uzbekistan**

**ABSTRACT:** - The method, unlike the method of translation, exists not as an objective pattern that determines the actions of the translator, but as a system of actions developed by a person on the basis of experience. Trying to adapt to the objectively existing method of translation and using various techniques for this purpose, the translator found the most convenient actions under the given working conditions, which made it possible to obtain optimal results in a more rational way. This is how the formation of translation methods took place and is going on. The method can be defined as a purposeful system of interrelated techniques, taking into account the type of translation and naturally existing methods of translation.

**KEYWORDS:** Adherents, extensive trade, forenization, mythological and biblical characters, political relations.

### INTRODUCTION

Translation methods are developed in the process of many years of practice and largely depend on the tastes, habits and abilities of the translator. But the individual in translation methods comes with experience. This individual complements or modifies already existing methods in various types of translation, which are passed down from generation to generation or taught in

educational institutions. We would like to dwell on some of the translation methods that form the basis of the training of translators in this chapter.

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These are all positive factors in the work of a translator. But there are factors that complicate the work of a translator, which cannot be ignored.

Factors that complicate the work of an interpreter include:

1. Increased influence of the formal and semantic components of the original speech product on the translator. Hence - a significant number of literal translations and even literalisms among novice translators.
2. Written execution of the translation, fixing all the semantic and stylistic mistakes of the translator.

The latter factor leads to the fact that many even highly qualified interpreters show poor results in translation.

In order to maximize the use of positive factors and neutralize the factors that complicate the work of a translator, a method of text segmentation in written translation was developed, the main tasks of which are:

- "dematerialization" of the information contained in the original text;
- creation of natural conditions for the generation of speech in the course of translation.

To solve these problems, it is necessary, firstly, to create a time interval between the receipt of the source text and the execution of the translation, and secondly, to recode the information contained in the source text.

All of the above has found its expression in the method of text segmentation, which is more convenient to present in the form of separate operations.

## **CONCLUSION**

Operation one. The translation process is preceded by determining the size of the text to be processed. Not every source code can entirely serve this purpose. The text on which you can start working with the segmentation method should be large enough so that the translator has time to forget the original

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encoding method (that is, how this or that information is framed in language No. 1). But it should also not be too large, so that the translator retains in memory the information that was not fixed by him in the process of processing the text. At the same time, it should be borne in mind that we are talking, of course, about semantic, and not about mechanical memorization. Experiments in consecutive translation have shown that unrecorded information when deciphering records is well restored in memory even for inexperienced interpreters after receiving the first five sentences. Considering that the experiments were carried out on Russian newspaper and journalistic materials, the average length of sentences in which is 150–180 printed characters, it is obvious that the text of 700–900 printed characters will be the optimal text for the segmentation method. Thus, the first operation of the text segmentation method is to prepare a text segment of the appropriate size.

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