

## LITERACY AND TRANSLATION

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**Abstract:** *This article analyzes the relationship between the concepts of literacy and translation, their role and importance in the development of society. While literacy is a basic skill that improves people's ability to read, write and express thoughts, translation is a tool that enables the exchange of information between different languages and cultures. The article points out that a high level of literacy facilitates translation processes and that translators should take into account not only linguistic but also cultural differences. He also stresses the importance of ensuring scientific, cultural and economic progress through the development of literacy and improved translation processes. The article will be interesting and useful to users in scientific and educational circles.*

**Keywords:** *Literacy, translation, culture, knowledge, progress.*

### INTRODUCTION

Literacy and translation are two closely related concepts, each of which plays an important role in the exchange of information and the study of cultures. A high level of literacy increases people's ability to read, write and express thoughts clearly, as well as provides an opportunity to teach and understand each other with knowledge of different languages through translation. Translators, using their linguistic and intercultural knowledge, must be fluent not only in language, but also in their imagination and means of communication when translating complex information from one language to another. In this article, we will talk about the relationship between literacy and translation, their place and importance in society.

Paying attention to the history of translation, we can recognize the 20th century as the golden age of translation science, despite the fact that it has a very ancient history. It is no exaggeration to say that this century has led to a high level of development not only of translation theory, but also of science and technology. It was the development of these industries, the achievement of high production milestones, the increase in export and import potential, and the strengthening of diplomatic relations that led to the further popularization of synchronous and sequential types of translation studies. The development of these fields in itself attracted the attention of linguists to the science of translation and required a large amount of research. Despite the fact that many scientific papers have been done, the theory of translation studies has been included among the fields that have not yet been fully studied. The development of zamann determines the development of translation, various scholars have proposed several classifications.

From the classifications given by the translators, we can conclude that in the course of our scientific research, V.N. Will pay attention to the classification developed by Komisarov[1]. In the course of these studies, the following opinion expressed by Russian scientists is still justified, namely: "being an ideal native speaker of two languages does not mean that he is an ideal native speaker"[2] in fact, being an ideal native speaker of two

languages does not mean that he has completely translated text and speech in all areas related to with this language. We consider it necessary for the translator to be able not only to master the language perfectly, but also to master the culture and customs of the lifestyle of this people perfectly. It is no exaggeration to say that the translation process is not only the translation of two languages together, but also the exchange of culture.

The linguistic principle of translation presupposes, first of all, the reconstruction of the formal structure of the original. However, the proclamation of a linguistic principle as a basic one can lead to excessive persecution when translating the source text - it becomes a literal, linguistically correct, but artistically weak translation, which in itself is one of the types of formalism. Foreign language forms are clearly translated, stylization takes place according to the laws of a foreign language. In cases where the syntactic structure of the translated sentence can be expressed in translation by similar means, the literal translation can be considered as the final version of the translation without further literary processing.

However, it is relatively rare for syntactic means to coincide in two languages; often, when translating verbatim, the norms of closely related languages are violated in one way or another. In these cases, we are faced with a well-known gap between content and form: the author's thought is obvious, but the form of its expression may meet false equivalence in closely related languages. A complete translation does not always reproduce the emotional impact of the original, so literal accuracy and artistry are in constant conflict with each other. There is no doubt that translation is based on linguistic material, literary translation cannot go beyond the translation of words and expressions, the translation process itself must be based on both knowledge of the laws of the language and understanding of the laws. Compliance with the laws of the language is mandatory for both the original and the translation. But literary translation is never a search for purely linguistic correlations.

The researchers define language as the material of a work of art, and the literary translation, in his opinion, like the original, pays tribute to its laws. But understanding literary translation, as soon as you compare linguistic means, means ignoring its aesthetic side. The artistry of the translation, the artistry of the original, from the point of view of the criterion of correspondence with language correspondence, serves only artistic correspondence. Therefore, only the general criterion of linguistic conformity is not used to determine the quality of a literary translation, and usefulness may not require the same degree of verbal proximity to the original when translating.

Others believe that literary translation should be considered from the point of view of literature, that is, from a literary rather than a linguistic point of view.

According to this theory, the main driving force of the translator should be an idea inspired by the original, which forces him to look for sufficient linguistic means to express thoughts in words, that is, the literary translation corresponds to the original, not the linguistic one.

We do not doubt the idea that each translation as a creative process should be determined by the personality of the translator, but the main task of the translator is to convey the features of the original in translation. When creating an artistic and emotional impression corresponding to the original, the translator must find the best language tools: find synonyms, suitable artistic images, etc. Speaking of translation, we consider it

advisable to focus on translation and its types. When translating a term from one language to another, we may encounter the following difficulties;

a) the absence of a word in the Translated language denoting the meaning of this particular term.

B) that the translated term does not matter. The problem with which this happens can only be solved by translating from context.

To eliminate these problems and simplify the temin translation process, we offer the following translation methods:

1) transliteration in this method, the term is translated as graphic, i.e. as a letter, if there is one.

2) Transcription is a way of translating through sound forms, that is, pronouncing them the same way they are pronounced in the translated language.

3) tracing paper translation. This type of translation is considered one of the most convenient ways for a translator to directly translate a literal translation in such a way as to fully preserve the semantics of the second language of the term, which exists precisely in one language.

4) the method of annotated translation. The method of annotated translation consists in translating a term existing in one language into another language by annotating this particular term, if an alternative is not found during the translation process. For example: since our scientific work is directly related to the term and its translation, we consider it appropriate to use the methods given below; when we talk about translation, we are talking about translation. A comprehensive study of the work, work on its vocabulary and realities based on knowledge of the peculiarities of two languages is very important for the translator, and this makes him famous

The degree also requires him to be a scientist and researcher. In the Uzbek language there is a polysemous expression "to find a language".

They say to find a way to someone's undiscovered heart. This phrase also expresses the fact that two people understand each other well, know each other from work, a problem in life and, accordingly, see work. It also expresses the meanings of reciprocity, Covenant. It is necessary that there be the same contact between the translated author and the translator with his work.

By finding the language in this, we mean deepening the author's features and artistic features of a particular work and, accordingly, organizing the process. Acquiring a language will bring great creative benefits to the author-translator and his work only when the translator loves him, when he knows that this will bring great spiritual benefits to his reader. We know that the translator always works with the word M. He works between several languages as a creator, linguist and stylist.

Therefore, it is only thanks to the translator's work and the power of talent that the translation can sound in sync with the original. The translator outputs the meanings of the individual words that make up the sentence and sentence, only and exclusively depending on the context and its flow, adapting the meaning of the word to the sentence, the meaning of the sentence to the sentence, the meaning of the sentence to a separate completed passage and the meaning of the passage to the entire content, form and style of the work.

After all, the purpose, function of a word, sentence, and the content observed by the author from it are fully revealed only in context. In a language, each word serves to express several meanings.

The author, say, of the dozens of meanings of the word "is" or "Eye", what meaning it expresses in the same passage, what functions it imposes on the word - all this the translator "bites", "unties", "unfolds" in the translation process. At the same time, his extensive knowledge of languages and interpretative potential come into play. In addition, we must focus separately on the problems that arise in the translation process. One of the problems of translation is that the meaning of the entire text is not limited to the sum of the values of the elements, therefore.

The meaning given to the text is based on direct connections between denotative, connotative, stylistic, syntactic meanings of words, syntactic meanings of units exceeding sentences, suprasegmental and lexico-semantic meanings of words and phrases. Each lexico-grammatical field has its own special structure, and at the same time it also has its own lexical, morphological and syntactic system. That is why knowing the characteristics of two languages, i.e. foreign and native, is a good practical knowledge, but it is known that this is not enough for translation.

#### Conclusion

In short, literacy and translation are two important processes that complement each other. While literacy plays a key role in meeting people's knowledge needs, translation serves to share this knowledge on a global scale. Societies with higher literacy levels will have a wider reach, creating a bridge between different cultures and languages through translation. However, the responsibility of translators is not only to turn the text over, but also to correctly convey the content and context.

Improving literacy and improving translation processes make a significant contribution to the scientific, cultural and economic progress of mankind. For this reason, efforts to develop these areas should be a priority for any society.

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