

# ETHICS AND FEATURES OF TRANSLATION IN ENGLISH AND UZBEKISTAN

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## Abstract

This article discusses the ethics and features of translation in English and Uzbek, as well as the relationship between people who speak different languages, and the etiquette of translators in the translation process. This article is written about the features of the English and Uzbek languages in translation, and discusses their linguistic, linguocultural and specific features. Since both languages belong to different language families and are very distant in terms of territory, many different aspects have been identified that differ from each other. As a guide for translators, the existence of relevant rules and ethics contained in the translators' code of conduct is scientifically discussed, and the problems and solutions in translation ethics are discussed.

**Keywords:** Affixes, translation studies, linguistics, equivalence, syntactic models, reality, translation, cultural misunderstanding, professionalism, development, association.

## Introduction

In world linguistics, the direction in which the culture of peoples is studied as a specific form of relations between people - linguocultural studies - can be interpreted as a rapidly developing area today, finding its expression in language and stabilizing. The analysis of the factors of formation of social consciousness has created opportunities for the simultaneous study of the mutual relations of different cultures and the mechanisms of mutual understanding. This, in turn, has given rise to the emergence of new research in linguistics based on the study of the relationship between language and culture. Folklore samples reflecting the national ideology and spirit of different peoples, including the English and Uzbek peoples, are noteworthy for their deep ideologicity and artistry. In them, the centuries-old dreams, aspirations, struggle for freedom and liberty of our ancestors, their pain and suffering on this path, their character traits, unique traditions, creativity and creative potential are highlighted as important signs expressing the national mentality. Therefore, collecting, publishing, studying examples of folklore, which have played a leading role in the development of society and enriching its spiritual world, comparing them with examples of oral art of other nations, identifying their similarities and differences, and including them in the pages of world spirituality are among the important tasks of today. Since the Republic of Uzbekistan gained independence, its relations with foreign countries have further increased. Such relations with foreign countries, which are developing on all fronts, in turn, increase the need for highly qualified specialists-cadres who have excellent knowledge of foreign

languages. In this regard, our President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev signed a decree on measures to bring the popularization of foreign language learning in the Republic of Uzbekistan to a qualitatively new level, and in order to achieve true prosperity of foreign language disciplines, it is necessary to open the door to the outside world.

As in every field, it is natural for translators to encounter difficulties when translating a particular text or term. In this case, it is important to know which field the object being translated belongs to and who its reader is. Considering that the field of business is a special system of terms, we can say that this idea is confirmed. Important tasks for translators are to be aware of the problems that may be encountered in translation and to be ready to find solutions to them. When it comes to industry terminology, the formal style is dominant and a high level of quality and accuracy of translation is required. Translators can give their subjective opinions about adequate quality translation, but according to Hatim and Munday, the final conclusion is "a literal interpretation of the meaning, adherence to form and emphasis on general accuracy"<sup>1</sup>. In this study, the idea is put forward that the reader of the translated term should not spend much effort to get its meaning, therefore, the translation should be simple and understandable. However, making the translation of the term simple is a very difficult task. Nevertheless, it is necessary to analyze the accuracy and at the same time attractiveness of the translation of existing terms. Being aware of the achievements of world science in a timely and complete manner is of paramount importance. For this, every scientist must master foreign languages. Also, our President Sh.M.Mirziyoyev emphasized that currently, great importance is attached to the study and teaching of foreign languages in our country. This is certainly not without reason. Today, for our country, which is striving to take its rightful place in the world community, for our people, who are building their great future in solidarity and cooperation with our foreign partners, there is no need to overestimate the importance of perfect knowledge of foreign languages.

Nowadays, one of the most pressing problems at all stages of our education system, including the higher education system, is aimed at finding new methods and techniques for teaching a foreign language, radically changing the process of teaching a foreign language.

We live in a world full of changes. As countries develop, the need for communication and cooperation is increasing sharply. However, English is not the only language that can be used as a means of communication between countries. Therefore, the role of translators is great there. However, not everyone can become a translator just because they know languages perfectly. There are rules and ethics that are mandatory for every translator.

The concepts of "ethics" and "etiquette" are close to each other, but different from each other. The word "ethics" has two meanings:

- 1) philosophical: the study of the general essence of morality and the specific moral choices of a person in his relations with others;
- 2) rules or standards that govern the behavior of members of a profession. The term "etiquette" refers to practices and forms established by social convention or authority. So, a translator is owed ethics, and etiquette is how he or she acts.



## ANALYSIS OF LITERATURE ON THE SUBJECT

Interpreter's Code of Ethics. Interpreting, like any other profession, certainly requires responsibility. The first and most important responsibility of an interpreter is to transfer information from the source text to the target text without any changes or personal interpretations, preserving the author's style and tone. Codes of ethics have been developed by different cultures around the world, as the interpreter sometimes has to deal with difficult work. Some examples of national and international codes of ethics for interpreters:

The FIT Interpreter's Charter. The American Translators Association's Code of Ethics

The Code of Ethics of the British Columbia Society of Interpreters and Translators

General ethical principles that both interpreters and translators follow.

Maintaining confidentiality. Most conference interpreters or translators deal with serious and confidential matters

Documents and information, and clients must ensure that every piece of information is not disclosed to others. However, information can be disclosed to someone with the client's permission or in an emergency. Otherwise, the translator may be dismissed or restricted from translating for a certain period of time, beyond his professional competence.

Cultural misunderstanding. Each country has its own traditions, culture and style of communication. It is very important for translators and interpreters to understand the culture and traditional style of the language being translated in order to avoid any misunderstandings or pauses when transferring the source text to the target text. In such cases, the translator must break the ice between clients.

Update. Every day, new words appear in various areas of life. As a translator (mainly as a translator), it is your duty to keep up with modern terminology, neologisms and sometimes jargon. Otherwise, you may encounter difficulties in translating. You need to re-develop your translation skills; Take additional classes to stay up to date with all the latest news in your field and other fields.

Accuracy. The text or speech you translate must be accurate so that the client and readers can understand what the author is trying to say, his style. Writing or speaking. Especially in the field of literary translation, there are so many old words and idioms that you can't even find online, that it is your duty to learn about them from books and correctly guess their meaning based on the entire text or sentence.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Practice and professionalism A translator should do a task that he can do without problems, without errors. You should not take on a task that is beyond your skills and level. Only through practice can you improve your skills and gain experience. It is better if you do small tasks, because by doing them you will practice well and soon you can get higher and more serious jobs.

These rules may seem easy or unnecessary to some new translators or interpreters, but once you get acquainted with them, you will not have any problems. Some of the general ethical standards mentioned above can be summarized as follows:

- The translator must have appropriate linguistic qualifications.



- Translators must be knowledgeable about the relevant subject.
- Translators may refuse to translate a document that conveys a message that they do not agree with.
- Translators may request necessary documents for translation.
- Translators must respect confidentiality rules.
- When translating together, the names of all translators must appear.

Indeed, dictionaries are of great help in speaking clearly and fluently in any language. One of such dictionaries is thematic dictionaries. Thematic dictionaries have their own historical development in linguistics and have such forms as thesaurus, analogical, and ideographic. In a thematic dictionary, a word is given in a meaning specific to a specific semantic field. The famous Russian linguist L.V. Shcherba, in his article on the theory of lexicography, compared the thematic dictionary with the thesaurus in terms of its similarities and differences and interpreted it as a separate form of the dictionary. Western ideography was divided into three stages: philosophical, theoretical, and practical. The philosophical stage includes the views of the philosophers of the ancient world and European scholars who lived in the Middle Ages. The theoretical stage appeared and developed in connection with the Western Renaissance. The practical stage arose in direct connection with the "Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases" published by the English scholar M.P. Roger in 1852 and was continued by English, Spanish, French, and Russian scholars such as F. Dornzayf, H. Casares, H. Mayer, R. Hallig, V. Wartburg, Yu. Karaulov, M. Morkovkin, and O. Baranov.

Due to national independence, the Uzbek vocabulary began to create thematic dictionaries aimed at business entrepreneurs and specialists in various fields. Various types of thematic dictionaries aimed at representatives of trade, crafts, agriculture and similar fields were further enriched. This thematic dictionary contains words and phrases related to the macrofields "die Natur - nature", "die Gesellschaft - society", "das Leben und die Tätigkeit der Menschen - life and activity of people" and "die Zeit und das Zahl - time and quantity". Each macrofield included about 10,000 words and phrases contained in a separate content field. For example, the macrofield "die Gesellschaft - society" formed such semantic fields as "die Staat - state", "die Leitung - management", "die Bevölkerung - population", "die Arm ee und die Flote - army and fleet". In the thematic dictionary, the micro-field "die Staat - state", which constitutes the initial link of the macro-field "die Gesellschaft - society", is in turn divided into the following content fields: 1. Der Staat - state, die Gewalt - power, das Land - country, die Heimat - homeland, die Republik - republic, das Gebiet - region, region, der Bezirk - district, die Stadt - city, das Dorf - village, die Siedlung - settlement, village, village, etc. 2. Die Leitung - management, leadership, die Wahl - election, der Abgeordnete - deputy, die Demokratie - democracy, equal rights, die Verfassung - constitution, dictionary, etc. 3. Die Bevölkerung - population, das Volk - people, die Nation - nation, etc. 4. Die Annee und die Flotte - army and fleet, die Armee - army, die Truppe - army, der Dienst - service, das Regiment - regiment, army, der Stab - headquarters, der Stiitzpunkt - defense base, der Titel - title, etc. This thematic dictionary is compiled based on thematic principles and contains words and expressions used in everyday life. With the help of this dictionary, students can engage in scientific research, independent thinking and achieve understanding. We hope that





this will increase their vocabulary and broaden their worldview. We sincerely thank the teachers who have provided close advice and support in the preparation of the "English-Uzbek Thematic Dictionary".

## CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

In conclusion, it can be said that following these rules is never enough, every text and conference is different. There can be misunderstandings between clients. Sometimes this is a very problematic job, which makes you upset and nervous. Nevertheless, your task is to solve problems, understand the situation and make it understandable to everyone. That is, this translator is not only a person who transfers the text from one language to another, but also a person who helps clients in their work, who has a big job on his shoulders. In addition, this person is a creator who uses facial expressions and gestures to make the translated speech clearer, who, like the author, puts his soul and feels into the story he is translating. Therefore, once you become a translator, never forget that each job has its own ethics and rules: the judge must be honest.

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