

## TRANSLATION AND ITS TYPES

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**Annotation:** This article gives information about translation and its types. This article also provides oral translation and written translation, types of written translation.

**Key words:** Translation, consecutive, simultaneous, target language, source language, literary translation, technical translation, legal translation, medical translation, website and software localization, financial translation, interpretation, interpreter.

**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqolada tarjima va uning turlari haqida ma'lumot berilgan. Ushbu maqolada og'zaki tarjima va yozma tarjima, yozma tarjima turlari ham keltirilgan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Tarjima, ketma-ket, simultaneuz, maqsadli til, manba tili, adabiy tarjima, texnik tarjima, yuridik tarjima, tibbiy tarjima, veb-sayt va dasturiy ta'minotni mahalliyashtirish, moliyaviy tarjima, tarjima, tarjimon.

**Translation** is the process of converting written or spoken text from one language into another language while preserving the meaning and intent of the original content. It involves understanding the source language and culture, and accurately conveying the message in the target language. Translation can be done manually by professional translators or through automated translation tools and software. It plays a crucial role in facilitating communication and understanding between people who speak different languages. Translation divided into two types: oral translation and written translation.

**Oral translation** or interpretation the interpreter listens to the oral presentation of the original and translates it as an oral message in TL. As a result, in the first case the Receptor of the translation can read it while in the second case he hears it. There are two main kinds of oral translations: consecutive, simultaneous.

Consecutive translation the translating starts after the original speech or some part of it has been completed. Here the interpreter's strategy and the final results depend, to a great extent, on the length of the segment to be translated. If the segment is just a sentence or two the interpreter closely follows the original speech. As often as not, however, the interpreter is expected to translate a long speech which has lasted for scores of minutes or even longer. In this case he has to remember a great number of messages and keep them in mind until he begins his translation. To make this possible the interpreter has to take notes of the original messages, various systems of notation

having been suggested for the purpose. Simultaneous interpretation the interpreter is supposed to be able to give his translation while the speaker is uttering the original message. This can be achieved with a special radio or telephone-type equipment. The interpreter receives the original speech through his earphones and simultaneously talks into the microphone which transmits his translation to the listeners. This type of translation involves a number of psycholinguistic problems, both of theoretical and practical nature.

**Written translation** refers to the process of translating written text from one language to another. It involves converting the written content of a source language into the written form of a target language while maintaining its meaning, tone, and style. Written translation plays a crucial role in facilitating communication and understanding across different languages and cultures. It allows for the dissemination of information, literature, and ideas to a global audience, making it an essential component of today's interconnected world.

There are several main types of written translation:

**1. Literary Translation:** This involves translating works of literature, such as novels, poems, or plays, while maintaining the style, tone, and cultural nuances of the original text.

*For example:* poem, prose, plays and scripts, translation include translations of classic works such as Shakespeare's plays, as well as translations of contemporary literature from around the world.

**2. Technical Translation:** This type of translation deals with translating technical documents, such as user manuals, scientific papers, or engineering documents. It requires a deep understanding of the subject matter and specialized terminology.

*For example:* Equipment instructions, manuals, construction and repair documentation, technical manual translation (translation of user manuals). Catalogues, compositions of materials.

**3. Legal Translation:** Legal translation involves translating legal documents, contracts, or court proceedings. Accuracy and precision are crucial in this type of translation, as any mistranslation could have serious consequences.

*For example:* legal issues, unlike the common lexis, require the translator to pay more attention to detail, form, and accuracy of special terms.

**4. Medical Translation:** Medical translation involves translating medical documents, research papers, or patient records. It requires a strong knowledge of medical terminology and an understanding of medical concepts.

*For example:* Medical documents, references, medical epicrisis, extracts from the medical case history, surgery records, findings, results of medical examination

**5. Website and Software Localization:** This type of translation involves adapting websites or software applications to a specific target audience, taking into consideration cultural, linguistic, and technical aspects.

*For example:* the fact that most people around the world who love casino games speak English, but in addition to English texts.

**6. Financial Translation:** Financial translation deals with translating financial documents, such as annual reports, financial statements or investment reports. It requires a good understanding of financial terminology and concepts.

*For example:* external documents, such as financial forms and accounts, banking transactions, financial and annual reports, and business proposals.

The four most commonly used translation types that we should know they are: literary translation, professional translation, technical translation, administrative translation. These are just a few examples of the main types of written translation, and there may be other specialized areas depending on specific industries or fields. The translation shall also contain a glossary of terms in the form of a table which must be attached to the translation. The Contractor shall take into consideration the terminology used in the reference material, glossaries or publicly available terminology databases. The Contractor shall also take note of all other documents recommended or submitted to it by the Contracting Authority.

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