

Adaptation and Stylistic Treatment of the Text as a Variety of Translation

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Abstract: Depending on the nature of the communicative situation and the purpose of the translation, the translator may have the task not only to translate the text, but also to process it in some way. This article sheds light on adaptation and stylistic treatment of the text as a variety of translation.

Keywords: adaptation, translation, stylistic, translator, text, method, transfer, communication.

Special methods of text processing include such types of translation activities as adaptation, abstracting, annotation and others. It should be noted that many translation theorists attribute such methods of information processing of text to the methods of language mediation that exist along with translation, but are not its varieties. This point of view was held, for example, by V.N. Komissarov. He called such types of language mediation adaptive transcoding, in which there is not only the transfer of information from one language to another (as in translation), but also its adaptation, transformation in order to present it in a different form, determined not by the original text, but by a special task of interlanguage communication [3,48]. Thus, unlike translation, the text created by adaptive transcoding is not intended for a full-fledged (equivalent) replacement of the original; the process of adaptive transcoding of the original text is "para-translational" in nature and combines two consecutive transformations: translation and a given adaptation of the translation text. The types of adaptive transcoding include abbreviated translation and adapted translation, pragmatic adaptation, annotation, abstract, summary and other forms of information transmission related to the selection and rearrangement of information contained in a foreign text [3, 49]. He calls the abridged translation and the adapted translation the closest to the translation. An abridged translation implies omitting certain parts of the original text for one reason or another of a practical nature. Adapted translation consists in partial simplification and explanation (explication) in the process of translation of the structure and content of the original text in order to make the translation text more accessible to the recipient. Such a translation is often used, for example, in communicative situations when the recipient of a translation of a complex scientific text is a wide range of non-specialist readers. Other types of adaptive transcoding most often do not imply even a partial functional or structural identity of the original texts and the final text in the target language. They only convey to one degree or another the content of the original foreign language in a form that is sufficient to achieve the goal of interlanguage communication. For example, pragmatic adaptation in the translation of advertising texts, which is carried out in order to achieve the desired communicative effect; co-writing is the creation of a parallel text associated with the original only by a common pragmatic task [3,49]. L.S. Barkhudarov (1975) also did not distinguish such methods of text processing into special types of translation. At the same time, A.D. Schweitzer pointed out that translation differs from other types of language mediation not by the completeness of the transmission of the content of the source text, but by the fact that as a result of abstracting, annotating, retelling and other methods of text processing, a text is created that does not replace the original text and does not represent it, but only contains a brief and generalized summary of its main content or its extremely concise purely informational characteristic; whereas translation replaces the source text in another linguistic and cultural environment [4,47].

The special types of translation include such methods of text processing and T.A. Kazakova. She identifies such types of translation as partial translation, selective partial translation, functional partial translation and

indicates that partial translation can be used in communicative situations where general familiarization with the content of the source text is required, and the details are not communicatively significant.; selective partial translation – when translating reports, business letters, standard messages and similar texts, when it is necessary to get an idea of the nature of the source text or the style of the author, but detailed acquaintance with them is not a priority; functional partial translation (retellings, adaptations, versions) is used to shorten or simplify the source texts when they intended, for example, for the mass reader [4,18].

For the practical purposes of the study, we will adhere to the point of view that such text processing methods represent translation in one or another of their manifestations, as well as the typology of text processing methods in translation proposed by I.S. Alekseeva.

Depending on what is being processed (the composition of the information, the complexity of its presentation, the style of the text), she distinguishes the following types of text processing during translation:

1. Adaptation.
2. Stylistic processing.
3. Authorized translation and co-authorship.
4. Selective translation.
5. Summary translation [1,23].

Adaptation consists in adapting the text to the level of competence of the recipient. This type of text processing is often used when translating texts for children, special texts for non-specialists. During adaptation, the text is simplified both formally and in terms of content: special vocabulary (terms, complex thematic vocabulary) is replaced by a common language or explained, complex syntactic constructions are simplified, etc. A special type of adaptation is linguoethnic adaptation, which consists in techniques aimed at facilitating the perception of other people's cultural realities [1,24]. Stylistic (or literary) processing can be used in cases where the quality of the source text does not satisfy the customer of the translation text. Authorized translation and co-authorship is used in the translation of literary and journalistic texts. With an authorized translation, the translator (usually with the permission of the author of the source text) makes his own changes to the artistic system of the original, to the plot, changes the composition of the characters, introduces his own artistic means into the text. Co-authorship is that rare case of text processing when the author of the source text, being in constant contact with the translator during his work, fully accepts all his changes that the translator makes to his text, and considering that the translator has made his own contribution to his creative idea, recognizes him as a co-author of the work. Selective translation is carried out at the request of the translation customer, if he is not interested in the whole text, but only some information from it is needed. The translator gets acquainted with the whole text, finds the necessary fragments in it and performs their rough translation. The draft version is being edited in order to restore logical connections in the text. Summary translation is the most complex and time-consuming type of text processing in translation. The task of the translator is to create a brief summary of the content of the text. First of all, the translator gets acquainted with the text in full, after which he needs to build his own plan for a summary of the content, according to the tasks assigned to him. Summarizing translation requires an analytical approach from the translator to the content of the text and the ability to draw their own conclusions from the perceived information.

As the translator states at the beginning of the book, the volume of the manual was reduced "by cutting out beautiful, but irrelevant, pictures, evaporation of "water" from the text. Only what directly relates to the shot

has been translated." Let's take a closer look at the ways of processing the text of the manual, which the translator had to resort to in this communicative situation and taking into account these translation goals.

Selective translation consists in translating individual parts of the source text that meet the expectations of the translation customer. In the text under study, as indicated above, only what directly relates to the technique of executing the shot is translated. So, in the studied translation, the texts of the preface from the author's students, the chapter "How to read this book", the texts of the introductions from the authors of the manual and all the notes inside the chapters with interesting facts about archery ('Training Break') are completely absent. In addition, there are no whole paragraphs inside the chapters in the translation; as a rule, this can be explained by the fact that these paragraphs contain a repetition of information, or the information in it does not relate directly to the technique of performing a particular movement when firing, or the translator considered this information irrelevant or superfluous for some other reason.

As mentioned above, the source text of the manual has some features of the author's idiosyncrasy, which are due to his emotional and elevated attitude to this sport, as well as the desire to make the text more fascinating and intelligible. These features consist in the use of various expressive means and stylistic figures to describe the movements of an archer or the characteristics of a given sport. At the same time, for the purposes of translation specified above, the transmission of these features is not always consistent with the chosen translation strategy, which led to stylistic processing of the text in translation and the replacement of the used expressive means and stylistic figures with neutral vocabulary.

The analysis of the source text showed that the dominant elements in the translation are the strict structural organization of the manual, the logic of which must be preserved in translation; concepts and terms from the field of sports archery, as well as medical terminology related to the anatomical structure of the human body; expressive means and stylistic figures. Accordingly, the translation of the manual should preserve the logic of the structural organization of the manual, the terms, which is explained by the fact that inaccuracies in their transmission can lead to injuries to athletes and failures during the shot. The transfer of expressive means and stylistic figures will help to retain the reader's attention, more accessible presentation of educational material. This led to the partial transfer of the above-mentioned text dominants in translation using such methods of text processing as selective and summarizing translation, as well as stylistic processing, and in some cases the complete refusal of the translator from their transfer.

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