



CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, PHILOSOPHY AND CULTURE

eISSN: 2660-6828 | Volume: 04 Issue: 02 Feb 2023
<https://cajipc.centralasianstudies.org>

Written Translation: Human Vs Machine Translation

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Received 25th Dec 2022, Accepted 24th Jan 2023, Online 15th Feb 2023

ANNOTATION

This article will focus on the types and history of written translation and the history, classification and differences of human-machine translation.

KEYWORDS: written, oral, artistic, scientific, journalistic, literary, prose, dramatic prose, duppi, machine translation, human translation, ALPAC.

Translation is divided into **written** and **oral** types according to performance. In turn, according to the nature of the written translation:

- artistic works;
- scientific literature;
- official office documents;
- socio-political books;
- movies;
- journalistic materials.

Each of these has its own internal divisions. **Literary translation** includes the translation of prose, poetry, and dramatic works. Scientific literature consists of translations of studies in various fields of science: linguistics, literary studies, history, philosophy, mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, economics, etc. Official office documents include letters, decisions, minutes, orders, patents, etc. Journalistic materials include articles, reports, feuilletons, essays, and all materials in periodical press and mass media. The translation of movies also includes artistic, scientific, and documentary films.

Since ancient times, nations inherited each other's scientific and cultural achievements. Naturally, these scientific-cultural contacts were carried out through translation.

Translation serves the interests of the expansion of political, economic, scientific, cultural relations between peoples.

Translation accelerates the pace of development of national languages, increases the vocabulary of languages, creates new grammatical tools.

When translating a work of art into another language, it requires great responsibility and effort from the translator to convey it to the reader of a different nation, just as the author described it. In particular, the translator should be very careful when describing words that do not have an exact alternative in another language. Using words that do not fully reveal the situation in their place does not mean that the emotional appeal described by the writer will be lost, and even the whole ideology of the work will be damaged.

In the translation of a work of art, there are many subtle and painstaking aspects that are not known to the reader. The existing differences in the original and literal translation of words and phrases and their skillful use by the creator in the work create various complications for the translator who is not intimately familiar with the people who speak the language of the work, its culture, lifestyle, and daily life. Release, as a result, the content of the work may reach the reader partially corrupted.

To translate a page of a work of art, to find an alternative to the means of artistic imagery in it in another language, the translator needs hours of research, a lot of work and patience.

Unfortunately, many people are not disappointed. Therefore, in dozens of translated works that are published today, only simple dictionaries are used, and artistic image tools are almost not found. Only the reality and the plot are translated in them. Because the translator often tries to find an alternative meaning of artistic images in English, and wastes his time. However, the value of a work of art is determined by the artistic images it contains. Another aspect is that there are three artistic images in the work - a portrait of heroes, an image of nature, and national concepts unique to each nation. For example, in one of Utkir Hashimov's works, it is said that 'we were heartbroken to see that it was a top and a top in a knot.'

By this, the author is pointing to the death of that hero. The translator who translated the work into English took the alternative translation of the words *ton* and 'duppi' and gave it directly. In this case, the English reader will not understand why the hero's heart is broken. Due to the fact that we do not have a base of artistic image expressions, similar confusions arise in other translated works.

In scientific translation, fact, analysis, scheme (drawing), term, etc. require attention. The fact that the meaning of a word that has become a term in a scientific text is different from the dictionary meaning gives it its uniqueness. For example: In English, the word 'pocket' – 'cho'ntak' means 'airspace' in aviation, and 'envelope' in Afghani.

Types of translation of a scientific work:

1. General scientific research.
2. Scientific works related to a specific field of science.
3. Works related to some areas of science.
4. Difficulties in translating each work.
5. Pure technical works.

Each translator translates in his own way. If a word is missing in the translated text, words such as *haligi*, *ha*, *hm*, *anavi*, *mana*, *eh*, *do you know*, are 'shortened'. The viewer may understand an area of the screen text that the interpreter does not understand, or an area that the interpreter does understand may be unknown to the viewer. This often happens during the translation of films about foreign products and technology. At such a time, as mentioned above, the help of a consultant in that field is needed.

Machine translation, sometimes referred to by the abbreviation **MT** (not to be confused with computer-aided translation, machine-aided human translation or interactive translation), is a sub-field of computational linguistics that investigates the use of software to translate text or speech from one language to another. On a basic level, **MT** performs mechanical substitution of words in one language for words in another, but that alone rarely produces a good translation because recognition of whole phrases and their closest counterparts in the target language is needed. Not all words in one language have equivalent words in another language, and many words have more than one meaning.

Machine translation could only translate the texts from one language to another. It is not able to do what a human translator could do, which is to take into account the grammar, idioms, conventions and most of all, the context of the original language while translating it into the target language and preserving the meaning as close to the original as possible.¹

Although the idea of mechanized translation via an intermediate universal language has been around since the 17th century, the first concrete proposals for a 'translation machine' can be dated precisely by the simultaneous, but unconnected, issue of patents in 1933 to the Russian Petr Smirnov-Troyanskii and to the Armenian Frenchman Georges Artsrouni. Troyanskii appears to have worked more seriously at his idea, though his ideas were largely ignored, and it is not he but Warren Weaver who is credited as the founding father of Machine Translation (MT) research.

The next ten years saw major activity world-wide, though particularly in the United States, where \$20 million was invested in **MT** and related research. This high level of military-can be explained by the escalating Cold War. Although not matching the scale of the American investment, there were also significant research programmes in Britain, France and Japan. In the Soviet Union, as in the United States, **MT** research was initially funded on a broad basis, with several groups involved. During this period, a number of techniques were proposed, though the predominant one was 'dictionary-based direct replacement', in which a minimal amount of analysis of the source text would be followed by dictionary look-up, target word replacement and local word-order rearrangement on the basis of the target words selected.

A turning point in the early history of **MT** is the formation in 1964 of the **Automatic Language Processing Advisory Committee (ALPAC)** to report on progress in **MT** research. The resulting document, the infamous **ALPAC** report (ALPAC 1966), concluded that **MT** was slower, less accurate and twice as expensive as human translation, and that there was no immediate or predictable prospect of useful **MT**.

The information shows that there is a significant difference between human and machine translation. We will consider this aspect below in the examples of Richard Chisholm's 'Meet me in Istanbul':

1. Original text: Will passengers please proceed to Gate 16 for boarding.

Machine translation: Yo'lovchilar, iltimos, 16-darvozaga boradilar.

Human translation: Hurmatli yo'lovchilar, samalyot bortiga o'n oltinchi uchish yo'lakchasidan chiqishingizni iltimos qilamiz.

2. Original text: The two men sat talking, as the stewardesse began serving lunch.

Machine translation: Styuardessa tushlik qilishni boshlaganida, ikki kishi gaplashib o'tirishdi.

¹ Khushnuda Samigova, Davron Olimov. Written Translation (Manual for Students of Translation Faculty) – Republic of Moldova.: LAP LAMBERT Academic Publishing, - 2022. P. 24.

Human translation: Ikkisi suhbatlashib o'tirishar ekan styuardessa tushlik uchun xizmat ko'rsatishni boshladi.

3. Original text: I am sorry your visit to Istanbul was not a happier one.

Machine translation: Istanbulga tashrifingiz baxtli bo'lmaganidan afsusdaman.

Human translation: Istanbulga tashrifingiz ko'ngildagidek bo'lmaganidan afsusdaman.

4. Original text: Reception? Can i have Istanbul 36 82 45?

Machine translation: Qabul qilishmi? Istanbul 36 82 45 bo'lishi mumkinmi?

Human translation: Qabulxonami? Meni Istanbul 36 82 45 bilan bog'lang?

Machine (computer, automatic) translation is a written translation, and its result is a written text. It is not the interpreter that creates it, but the computer program that executes it. The formation of machine translation is connected with the emergence of the computer.

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