

LITERAL AND FREE TRANSLATION IN LITERARY TRANSLATION.

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Abstract: Translation is converting the meaning and context of a text from one [language](#) to another. Literal translation is the rendering of a text from one language to another one word at a time, without considering the meaning of the text as a whole, while free translation is translating a text in such a way that it reproduces the general meaning of the original text. This article talks about literal translations and free translations are types of translations.

Аннотация: Перевод - это преобразование значения и контекста текста с одного языка на другой. Буквальный перевод - это перевод текста с одного языка на другой по одному слову за раз, без учета значения текста в целом, в то время как свободный перевод - это перевод текста таким образом, чтобы он воспроизводил общий смысл исходного текста. В этой статье говорится о буквальном переводе, а вольные переводы - это разновидности переводов.

Annotatsiya: Tarjima-bu matnning ma'nosi va kontekstini bir [tildan](#) boshqasiga o'tkazish. So'zma-so'z tarjima-bu matnning ma'nosini bir butun sifatida hisobga olmasdan, bir vaqtning o'zida bir tildan ikkinchi so'zga matnni ko'rsatish, erkin tarjima esa matnni asl matnning umumiy ma'nosini takrorlaydigan tarzda tarjima qilishdir. Ushbu maqolada so'zma –so'z tarjima ,erkin tarjima va tarjima turlari haqida aytib o'tilgan.

Key words: literal translation, original text, [idioms](#), communicative translation, semantic translation.

Ключевые слова: буквальный перевод, оригинальный текст, идиомы, коммуникативный перевод, семантический перевод.

Kalit so'zlar: so'zma-so'z tarjima, asl matn, iboralar, kommunikativ tarjima, semantik tarjima

There has been an age-long debate about the relative merits of literal or free translation, and the issue is unlikely to be resolved anytime soon. In truth, both approaches can be appropriate, depending on the context and situation. Literal translation involves word to word translation, and there are no additions or deletions from the original text, but free translations consider the meaning in general and may involve additions and deletions in order to keep the flow of language fluent and natural. The writer and translator [Jorge Luis Borges](#) once said, “each language is a way of

feeling and perceiving the universe”. And although the author of El Aleph did not prefer literal translations, he stated that “partial and precious evidence of the difficulties that (the text) undergoes remains in its translations,” he also warned that literal solutions are sometimes just as creative as non-literal ones. Whether it is literature or any other subject area, the art of translation involves multiple processes in which various issues, both objective and subjective, come into play.

Literal translation is the rendering of a text from one language to another one word at a time without considering the meaning of the text as a whole. Literal translation is also known as direct translation or word-to-word translation. In translation studies, translators use literal translations for technical translations of legal, scientific, or technical texts. Since the translator translates the text by look at each word separately in this type of translation, the original meaning of the text may be altered or lost. This is especially true in the translation of non-technical texts such as literature. For example, this type of translation can result in mistranslating idioms, unintelligible sentences or grammar structures. Machine translations in the early periods were known for this type of translations (mistranslations) as they only used a database of words and their translations in different languages.

Free translation is translating a text in such a way that it reproduces the general meaning of the original text. Unlike in literal translation, free translation does not involve rendering word to word meaning of a text. Moreover, this type of translation may or may not closely follow the structure or organization of the original text. In addition, it does not pay close attention to details and may involve adding or deleting content while keeping the general meaning intact. Translators usually make such alterations to keep the content and language fluent and natural. free translation is appropriate in some cases: poetry translations are done with a certain degree of freedom. A translator is also free to modernize a classic text in order to subvert established target-language reader-response. Free translation is also admitted in the titles of novels, movies, etc. For instance, the outstanding Russian novel by Ilf and Petrov «*Двенадцать стульев*» is known in the United States as “*Diamonds to Sit On*”, which is accounted for by the bookselling advertising policies. The British movie “*Square Peg*” was translated into Russian as «*Мистер Путкин в тылу врага*», since the film translators did not find the adequate Russian idiom to convey the meaning “a person unsuitable for the place in which he works or lives” expressed by the English phrase “a square peg in a round hole”.

Recently translation theorists have begun to relate free translation to **communicative translation**, depending on the purpose of the translation, and literal translation to the so-called **semantic translation**. Communicative translation tends to undertranslate, i.e. to use more generic, catch-all terms in difficult passages. A

semantic translation tends to overtranslate, i.e. to be more detailed, more direct, and more awkward.³⁶

P. Newmark, however, distinguishes semantic translation - as the attempt to render as closely as possible the semantic and syntactic structures of the target language, from literal translation, when the primary senses of the lexical words of the original are translated as though out of context. He defines communicative translation as that which produces on its receptors an effect similar to that on the receptors of the original.³⁷⁶

Jakobson's On Linguistic Aspects of Translation (1959, 2000) describes three kinds of translation: intralingual (within one language, i.e. rewording or paraphrase), interlingual (between two languages), and intersemiotic (between sign systems). Literal translations experience difficulty with content that is more personal, as the main problems with literal translation arise from idioms and context. This makes literal translation particularly unsuited for consumer-facing content or content designed to inspire or persuade.

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