

**O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI OLIY TALIM, FAN VA
INNOVATSIYALAR VAZIRLIGI**

**BUXORO DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI HUZURIDAGI
PEDAGOG KADRLARNI QAYTA TAYYORLASH VA ULARNING
MALAKASINI OSHIRISH MINTAQAVIY MARKAZI**

“TASDIQLAYMAN”

Buxoro davlat universiteti huzuridagi
pedagog kadrlarni qayta tayyorlash va
ularning malakasini oshirish mintaqaviy
markazi direktori

B.R.Adizov

“06 ” 01 2025 yil



“TARJIMA NAZARIYASI ASOSLARI”

O'QUV MODULI BO'YICHA

ISHCHI O'QUV DASTURI

Ta'lim turi:

Akademik litseylarning pedagog
kadrlarini qayta tayyorlash va
malakasini oshirish

Malaka oshirish toifasi:

Xorijiy (ingliz tili) til yo'nalishi
bo'yicha akademik litseylar pedagog kadrlari

Modulning ishchi dasturi Oliy, o'rta maxsus va professional ta'lim yo'nalishlari bo'yicha o'quv-uslubiy birlashmalar faoliyatini Muvofiqlashtiruvchi kengashning 2024-yil 24-dekabrdagi 12-sonli bayonnomasi bilan ma'qullangan va Oliy ta'lim, fan va innovatsiyalar vazirligining 2024--yil "27"- dekabrdagi 485-sonli buyrug'i bilan tasdiqlangan namunaviy o'quv reja va dastur asosida ishlab chiqilgan.

Mazkur ishchi o'quv dasturi Buxoro davlat universiteti Kengashining 2024-yil 27- dekabrdagi 5-sonli yig'ilish qarori bilan tasdiqlangan.

Tuzuvchi:

Ingliz tilshunoshunosligi
kafedrası dotsenti **N.F.Qosimova**

Taqrizchi:

Ingliz adaiyotshunosligi va tarjimashunoslik
kafedrası dotsenti, **(PhD) G.P. Nazarova**

KIRISH

Dastur O‘zbekiston Respublikasining 2020-yil 23-sentabrda tasdiqlangan “Ta’lim to‘g‘risida”gi Qonuni, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2020-yil 3-dekabrda “Iqtidorli yoshlarni saralab olish tizimi va akademik litseylar faoliyatini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi PQ-4910-son hamda Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2022-yil 1-iyundagi “Akademik litseylar rahbar va pedagog xodimlarining uzduksiz malakasini oshirish tizimini joriy etish to‘g‘risida”gi 296-son Qarorlarida belgilangan ustuvor yo‘nalishlar mazmunidan kelib chiqqan holda tuzilgan bo‘lib, u zamonaviy talablar asosida malaka oshirish jarayonlarining mazmunini takomillashtirish hamda akademik litseylar pedagog xodimlarining kasbiy kompetentligini muntazam oshirib borishni maqsad qiladi.

Dastur doirasida berilayotgan tayanch modullari mavzulari orqali akademik litseylarda faoliyat olib borayotgan pedagog xodimlarning zamonaviy biologiya fanining rivojlanish tendensiyalari va yutuqlarini mazmun-mohiyatini o‘rganish, molekulyar biologiya asoslarini o‘zlashtirish, odam hayot faoliyatida ovqatlanish va metabolizm jarayonlarining asosiy o‘rnini tahlil etish va baholash bilan birgalikda pedagog xodimlarning ehtiyojlari asosida tanlab olingan tanlov modullari bo‘yicha bilim, ko‘nikma va malakalarga ega bo‘lishlari ta‘minlanadi.

Kursning maqsadi va vazifalari

Akademik litseylar pedagog kadrlarining malakasini oshirish kursining **maqsadi** pedagog kadrlarning o‘quv-tarbiyaviy jarayonlarini yuqori ilmiy-metodik darajada ta‘minlashlari uchun zarur bo‘ladigan kasbiy bilim, ko‘nikma va malakalarini muntazam yangilash, kasbiy kompetentligi va pedagogik mahoratining uzluksiz rivojlanishini ta‘minlashdan iborat.

Kursning **vazifalariga** quyidagilar kiradi:

- pedagog kadrlarning kasbiy bilim, ko‘nikma, malakalarini uzluksiz oshirish va rivojlantirish;
- pedagoglarning zamonaviy talablarga mos holda akademik litseylardagi o‘qitish sifati va samaradorligini ta‘minlash uchun zarur bo‘lgan kasbiy mahorat darajasini oshirish;
- pedagog kadrlar tomonidan zamonaviy raqamli texnologiyalar va xorijiy tillarning samarali o‘zlashtirilishini ta‘minlash;
- o‘qitishning innovatsion texnologiyalari va ilg‘or xorijiy tajribalarni o‘zlashtirish hamda ulardan o‘quv jarayonida samarali foydalanish ko‘nikmalarini shakllantirish;
- o‘quv jarayonini ilm-fan va ishlab chiqarish bilan samarali integratsiyasini ta‘minlashga qaratilgan faoliyatni tashkil etish.

Kurs yakunida tinglovchilarning bilim, ko‘nikma va malakalari hamda kompetentligiga qo‘yiladigan talablar:

Kurs yakunida tinglovchilar quyidagi yo‘nalishlarda bilim, ko‘nikma, malaka hamda kompetensiyalarga ega bo‘lishlari talab etiladi:

Tinglovchi:

- tarjimaning lingvistik jihatlarini;
- murakkab ekvivalentlik nazariyalarini;
- tarjimada vaqtinchalik va tarixiy o‘lchovlarni;
- ko‘p tilli dunyoda tarjimaning o‘rni va ahamiyatini ***bilishi*** kerak.

Tinglovchi:

- tarjima vositalari va texnologiyalaridan foydalanish;
- tarjimada kontekst va madaniyatni shakillantrish;
- murakkab ekvivalentlik nazariyalardan foydalanish;
- tarjima va semiotika asoslarini amaliyotga tatbiq etish ***ko‘nikma va malakalariga*** ega bo‘lishi lozim.

Tinglovchi:

- maxsus tarjimalarni o‘tkazish va tadbiq etish;
- audiovizual va multimedia tarjimasi asoslaridan samarali foydalanish;
- tarjimadagi lingvistik muammolarni tahlil qilish va oldini olish ***kompetensiyalariga*** ega bo‘lishi lozim.

“Tarjima nazariyasi asoslari” moduli bo‘yicha soatlar taqsimoti

№	Modul mavzulari	Tinglovchining o‘quv yuklamasi, soat			
		Hammasi	Auditoriya o‘quv yuklamasi		
			Jami	jumladan	
				Nazariy	Amaliy mashg‘ulot
1.	Theoretical approaches to translation. Linguistic Aspects of Translation.	2	2	2	
2.	Degrees of equivalence in translation. Context and culture in translation.	2	2	2	
3.	Semiotic problems of translation. Evaluating translation.	2	2		2

4.	Translation Tools and Technology. Ethical and professional issues in translation and perspectives. Global role of translation.	2	2		2
JAMI		8	8	4	4

Theoretical sessions (lectures)

Lecture I. Theoretical approaches to translation. Linguistic Aspects of Translation.

Translation is the process of rendering text or speech from one language into another, retaining its meaning as closely as possible. The concept of translation is vast, encompassing various subfields, methods, and approaches. At its core, translation is about transferring meaning between languages, but this involves not only linguistic challenges but also cultural, contextual, and stylistic considerations.

Translation is a complex and nuanced field that involves much more than just substituting words. It requires understanding the source text in-depth, considering the cultural context, and making choices to convey the same message, tone, and style in the target language. The aim is to make the translated text as effective and meaningful as the original, ensuring that it resonates with the new audience while retaining its core meaning.

To understand the linguistic aspects of translation, it's important to break down language into various units that are relevant to the translation process:

Phonemes: These are the smallest units of sound in a language that distinguish words. Translating spoken language requires understanding phonology and how different languages use sounds.

Morphemes: The smallest units of meaning in a language. Translators must deal with morphological differences, especially when translating languages with rich morphological systems (such as Turkish or Russian) into languages with simpler systems (like English).

Lexemes: A unit of meaning in a language that represents a base form of a word. Translators must identify the proper lexemes in the source and target languages to ensure that meaning is accurately conveyed.

Syntax: This refers to the rules that govern sentence structure. Translation often requires rearranging syntactical structures to suit the grammar and flow of the target language while maintaining the original meaning.

Semantics: The study of meaning in language. Translators must navigate the subtle nuances of word meaning, including polysemy (words with multiple meanings), connotations, and figurative language.

Pragmatics: The study of language in use, especially how context influences meaning. Translators need to interpret the intended meaning of a text based on its context, rather than simply translating words literally.

Lecture II. Degrees of equivalence in translation. Context and culture in translation.

Equivalence: One of the most critical concepts in translation, equivalence refers to how closely the meaning, tone, and style of the original text are conveyed in the target text. There are different types of equivalence, including:

Linguistic Equivalence: The exact linguistic match between the source and target language.

Cultural Equivalence: Ensuring that culturally relevant concepts are translated accurately so that they make sense to the target audience.

Functional Equivalence: Aiming for the same functional impact on the target audience as the original had on the source audience.

Context: Context is critical in translation. Translators must understand the social, historical, and cultural context of both the source and target languages to ensure that the translation is not just linguistically accurate but also contextually appropriate.

Cultural Context: Some phrases or expressions may only make sense within a particular cultural context. Translators must navigate how cultural differences affect meaning and ensure that the translation resonates with the target audience while remaining faithful to the original.

Cultural Terms: Some words or expressions have no direct equivalent in the target language because they are deeply tied to the culture of the source language. A term like “siesta” in Spanish may need to be explained or adapted for an English-speaking audience, as there is no exact equivalent in the U.S. or UK cultures.

Formal Equivalence (or Literal Translation): This approach prioritizes a word-for-word translation, staying as close as possible to the source text's structure and vocabulary. It is often used in contexts where accuracy in form is crucial, such as legal, scientific, or technical translations. However, this method can result in awkward or unnatural phrasing in the target language.

Dynamic Equivalence (or Functional Translation): In contrast, dynamic equivalence focuses on translating the meaning or the overall effect of the text, rather than adhering to its specific linguistic form. It often results in a more natural-sounding translation in the target language but can take greater liberties with the structure and wording of the original text. This approach is commonly used in literary translation.

Practical sessions

Lesson III. Semiotic problems of translation. Evaluating translation.

Discourse: This refers to the larger structure and organization of texts beyond the sentence level. Effective translation requires understanding how texts

are organized, how coherence and cohesion are maintained, and how this might differ across languages.

Adaptation: In some cases, especially when translating culturally rich material, the translation process involves more than simply transferring words. Cultural references, metaphors, and idiomatic expressions might need to be adapted to make sense in the target language. This linguistic process requires a deep understanding of both languages and cultures.

Word Choice: Finding equivalent words in the target language that accurately convey the meaning of the source text can be challenging. Words often have multiple meanings (polysemy), and choosing the right meaning depends on context. For example, the word “bank” can refer to a financial institution or the edge of a river. The translator must identify the correct meaning based on the context.

Collocations: Collocations refer to the habitual combination of words that sound natural together. For example, in English, we say "make a decision" rather than "do a decision." Translators need to recognize these natural pairings and adapt them to the target language.

False Friends: These are words that look or sound similar in two languages but have different meanings. For example, in Spanish, "actual" means "current," while in English it means "real" or "factual." False friends can lead to errors if not recognized.

Pragmatics and Context in Translation

Pragmatics is the study of how context affects meaning. Translators must understand how social, cultural, and situational contexts influence the way language is used, as this has a direct impact on how translation should be approached.

Translation Technology and Linguistics

With the rise of machine translation (MT) and computer-assisted translation (CAT) tools, the linguistic aspects of translation have become more data-driven. These technologies rely on linguistic models, corpus linguistics, and algorithms to process and produce translations. Translators now use CAT tools like SDL Trados or MemoQ, which store linguistic data and assist with consistency and efficiency in translation.

Lesson IV. Ethical and professional issues in translation and perspectives.

Global role of translation. Translation Tools and Technology.

Types of Translation Tools

A. Computer-Assisted Translation (CAT) Tools

CAT tools are software applications that help translators by providing a range of functions, from text alignment to terminology management. These tools allow for a more efficient translation process, ensuring consistency and reducing errors. CAT tools do not perform the translation automatically but assist translators in completing their tasks more efficiently.

Some of the most common CAT tools include:

B. Machine Translation (MT)

Machine Translation refers to the process of using software to automatically translate text from one language to another. Unlike CAT tools, which are designed to assist human translators, MT systems translate without human intervention.

C. Translation Memory (TM)

Translation Memory is a database that stores segments of previously translated text (known as “source segments”) and their corresponding translations (known as “target segments”). When the translator encounters the same or similar segments in future texts, the TM can suggest the stored translations, making the translation process faster and more consistent.

Ethical issues in translation revolve around the responsibility of the translator to ensure that their work is both accurate and fair, respecting the content's original meaning, the context, and the intended audience. Translators must navigate a range of ethical dilemmas, balancing the need for accuracy with the desire for fluency and readability, as well as maintaining confidentiality and integrity in their work.

A. Accuracy and Fidelity

One of the primary ethical responsibilities of a translator is to maintain the accuracy and fidelity of the original text. This means that translators should not alter the meaning or tone of the text, even if they feel that a more "natural" or "fluent" translation might be better suited for the target audience.

- **Problematic Practices:** Some translators might be tempted to simplify or alter the text based on their own opinions or biases, which could misrepresent the original message.
- **Solution:** Translators should always ensure that their translations reflect the source text as accurately as possible, without distortion or omission, unless specifically requested by the client.

B. Cultural Sensitivity

Translation often involves navigating complex cultural differences. A translator must consider how the target audience will interpret the translated text, especially when dealing with sensitive topics such as religion, politics, gender, and race. Translators have an ethical obligation to avoid reinforcing stereotypes or perpetuating harmful ideas.

- **Cultural Adaptation:** In some cases, translators may need to adapt cultural references to ensure that the message is understood by the target audience. However, this should be done carefully to avoid distortion of the original meaning.
- **Example:** Translating a joke or cultural reference that is only meaningful in the source culture may require adjustment, but the translator must ensure that the core message is not lost.

C. Confidentiality and Non-Disclosure

Translators often work with sensitive documents, including legal, medical, or business-related texts. They are ethically required to maintain confidentiality and not disclose information to unauthorized third parties.

- **Confidentiality Agreements:** Many professional translators are required to sign non-disclosure agreements (NDAs) to ensure the confidentiality of the information they are translating.
- **Risks:** Breaching confidentiality can lead to legal consequences, damage to professional reputation, and loss of trust with clients.

D. Conflicts of Interest

Translators should avoid situations where their personal interests, opinions, or relationships could interfere with their ability to provide an unbiased and objective translation.

- **Example:** A translator working for a political party may face pressure to skew translations in favor of their party's agenda. Such conflicts must be avoided to maintain professional integrity.
- **Solution:** Clear ethical guidelines and professional standards should govern the translator's work to ensure impartiality.

1. Professional Issues in Translation

Beyond ethical concerns, translators face a range of professional challenges that relate to how they conduct themselves in the industry and the standards they must adhere to in their practice.

A. Professional Competence

Translators have an ethical and professional obligation to maintain high standards of competence. This means that they should only accept translation assignments in areas where they have the necessary expertise.

B. Accountability and Responsibility

Translators are accountable for the quality of their work, and they must take responsibility for any errors or omissions that might occur in the translation. This includes ensuring that the work is reviewed, revised, and proofread before submission.

Amaliy mashg'ulotlarni tashkil etish bo'yicha ko'rsatma va tavsiyalar

Amaliy mashg'ulotlarda tinglovchilar o'quv modullari doirasidagi ijodiy topshiriqlar, keyslar, o'quv loyihalari, texnologik jarayonlar bilan bog'liq vaziyatli masalalar asosida amaliy ishlarni bajaradilar.

Amaliy mashg'ulotlar zamonaviy ta'lim uslublari va innovatsion texnologiyalarga asoslangan holda o'tkaziladi. Bundan tashqari, mustaqil holda o'quv va ilmiy adabiyotlardan, elektron resurslardan, tarqatma materiallardan foydalanish tavsiya etiladi.

Dasturning axborot-metodik ta'minoti

Modullarni o'qitish jarayonida ishlab chiqilgan o'quv-metodik materiallar, tegishli soha bo'yicha ilmiy jurnallar, Internet resurslari, multimedia mahsulotlari va boshqa elektron va qog'oz variantdagi manbalardan foydalaniladi.

ADABIYOTLAR RO‘YXATI

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IV. Internet saytlar

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