

## THE INFLUENCE OF TRANSLATION STUDIES ON MODERN PHILOLOGICAL RESEARCH

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**Abstract:** *This paper explores the impact of translation studies on modern philological research. It examines how translation theory and practice have influenced the methodologies and approaches used in the analysis of literary texts, historical documents, and cultural artifacts. The study focuses on how translation studies have contributed to a deeper understanding of linguistic variation, cultural nuances, and the dynamic nature of language and meaning. Additionally, the paper discusses the role of translation in facilitating intercultural dialogue and promoting cross-cultural understanding.*

**Key words:** *philological research, translation theory, methodologies, linguistic variation, cultural nuances, language.*

### **Introduction**

In the tapestry of human knowledge, translation has long served as a vital thread, connecting cultures and facilitating the exchange of ideas. As globalization has accelerated, the role of translation has become increasingly significant, prompting a corresponding growth in the field of Translation Studies. This burgeoning discipline has had a profound impact on modern philological research, enriching its methodologies, expanding its scope, and challenging its traditional paradigms.

This paper delves into the intricate relationship between Translation Studies and philological research, exploring how the former has reshaped the latter. By examining key areas of intersection, such as textual analysis, cultural

studies, and language evolution, we will demonstrate how Translation Studies has provided fresh perspectives and innovative tools for philologists.

The paper will also discuss the challenges and opportunities that arise from this interdisciplinary dialogue. By understanding the ways in which Translation Studies has influenced philological research, we can better appreciate the complexities of language, culture, and human communication.

The study highlights the importance of One of the translation categories that focuses on literary texts, lyrical creations, and theatrical productions is literary translation. Which effectively translates them from the language in which they were originally formed to any other language while maintaining the literary text's structures, beautiful locations, and analogies to maintain the literary text's value. One of the most difficult translation categories is literary translation because there are so many distinct literary genres, compositions, and contexts, as well as because rhetorical, lyrical, and musical language are frequently used. Pasternak, for example, likens the process of interpreting poetry to bathing while wearing a coat. This is because when a poem or other piece of literature is translated, its true meaning and spirit are lost. Because literary texts frequently include symbols, metaphors, and aesthetic formulas, literary translators need to be familiar with both the cultures of the original and the translated texts. Language is the result of cultural exchange in any group. The translator of a literary work must convey the full intent of the author, interpret the text, and deliver it to the reader accurately. It enables the reader to have the same conversation and excitement as the creator or reader of the original work, as well as the same grasp, comprehension, and reaction. As a result, the translator of a literary work must always have an appreciation for literature, creative flair, and poetry. Whatever literary work he comes across, he immerses himself in, taking note of all its linguistic and literary nuances. All the sighs and secretions of the original text's language must be preserved in the translation into a new linguistic framework. For the reader to recognize the literary value of the new text on par with the literary value of the original, the translator of the literary text must be

able to reformulate the text in a literary and artistic formulation that mimics the original text in meaning, content, context, and poetry.

### **Literature review**

There are many articles, thesis, and books on the translational study and cultural studies and their effect and connection. Some research works on the role of the translational study on literature and some the effect of cultural studies on literature separately. Very few attempts to investigate translational study and cultural studies both on literature. A study is required to examine new development and contemporary trends of both studies: translational study and cultural studies on modern comparative literature. Even-Zohar (1981) presents a different definition of translation in the polysystem, he defines it as a possible force to a renewal in social transform procedures. Furthermore, Bassnett (2004) declared the implications of translation have become the image for all types of procedures of rewriting, transforming, encoding, and decoding yet as a force for cross-disciplinary communication among individuals and thus the sciences. Hence, cultural translation stresses the connection of social, cultural, literal, and political contexts within the task of translation. As Bassnett (2004) explains translating cultures might not be a few texts act itself, however concerning learning to measure another style of life, speak another language, and meet completely different individuals and their literature since the copy method depends on the resources of the translators' language, literature. Cultural flip is that the figure of speech is adopted to seek advice from the analysis of translation in political, cultural, philosophical, and literal contents. A cultural shift was given on Poly systems and translation norms by Even-Zohar (1978) and Toury (1980). Bassnett and Lefevere (2004) adopt a cultural shift to stress the social and political implications in translational studies. Moreover, Venuti (1995) discusses the powers that controlled translation e. g. political parties, governments, and politically intended establishments, that restricted the choices of promoting or censoring some translations, ideology, religion, or a whole culture. Simon (1996)

noted the method of cultural studies aid in apprehending the complexities of certain problems like women studies.

On the other hand, intercultural competency and culture develop out of the expertise of culture. Bassnett (2014) states that translation is not simply to transfer the texts from a language to another language; however, it is the method of communication between texts and between cultures. To boost the translator's ability, Newmark (1988) projected two strategies for translating cultural concepts. Newmark's primary methodology of translation introduces transference, which provides color; the second method is componential analysis excluding the culture and the core message from the text. Moreover, Bassnett and Lefevere (2016) study that intercultural and cultural capacities and their impact on translation works.

Furthermore, Tymoczko (2003) argues that a competent translator's area unit is required in any intercultural and interlingual contexts because of the mediation between two linguistic, cultural categories. Tymoczko states a difference exists between culture and transference, which refers to symbolic or physical transculturation and transformation, and that involves translating on the far side the transformation of verbal materials, those embrace transmittal ideas on literary texts. Mohammadi and Emami (2011) highlight the implications within translation in the field of world literature with a special focus on Persian and Arabic literature. In another study, Lotfi Poorsaedi (2016) analyzes the principles and strategies of translation. Akbari and Hori (2001) also note the impact of translation on the Persian language and literature. Anoushirvani (2012) investigates literature and translation studies solely; in addition, Heidari (2012) examines the interpretation approaches to modern western fiction. Alkhatib (1990) also discusses the role of translation in comparative literature (traditional comparative studies).

Comparative literature defines as an academic study coping with exploring world literature and cultural expression beyond geographical, national, linguistic, and disciplinary limits (Brown, 2020). Literary study "performs a task the same as that of the study of academic diplomacy, however, works with

languages and creative traditions, to know cultures 'from the inside'" (Brown academics, 2020). Whereas in most cases practiced with the works of various languages, a comparative literature study investigates the works of a similar language/culture/genre/style whether the works originate from unique countries or cultures. The typically intercultural and transnational disciplines in comparative literature researches pose a relationship with literature, widely defined in different spheres of human activity such as philosophy, art, politics, science, and history. In contrast to styles and types of human sciences, comparative literature stresses the interdisciplinary analysis of cultural implications among the "economy, political dynamics, cultural movements, historical shifts, religious differences, the urban environment, international relations, public policy, and the sciences"(Schawbel, 2019). Comparativists all over the world are working to refocus the discipline away from the nation based approach with which it has traditionally been associated and toward a cross-cultural approach, that disregards national boundaries. The cultural development in comparative studies remains to be seen whether or not this approach can prove productive and creative trends. Although traditional comparative literature has its roots in nation-based thinking and original language work, these studies still concern the over-considerations of the nation-state. Modern Comparative literature covers a world wider spread study than single national literature studies practically minor languages with developing intercultural and globalization studies. Comparative literature holds a unique role in terms of having a positive effect on the interconnection of cultures and civilizations at all levels, from the national to the global. The basic dynamics of comparative literature allow it to move in harmony with the intellectual revolutions of its time. It is related to the development of communication and debate with other disciplines of human sciences, but it also creates knowledge among various cultures. The existence of many works in world literature, comparative literature influences the cultures and civilizations of the nations in the form of the itinerary, story writing, essay writing, historiography, and biography.

However, Wellek (1970) argued that comparative literature is anti-nationalist: "Comparative Literature emerged as a reaction against the narrow nationalism of most nineteenth-century scholarship, as a protest against isolationism of many historians of French, German, Italian, English, and other literature." World literature is concerned with major languages such as French, German, and English, while Comparative literature is concerned with both major and minor literature. Many of the individuals in the world are acquainted with the most commonly used languages and communicate with dominant languages; however, what about the lesser-known languages? How do we explore people who write in other languages that are not commonly used/spoken? If we do not speak their languages, how will we be able to comprehend their literature? The value of translation research in comparative literature lifts up here. Many people can understand more readily when less spoken languages are translated. Similarly, translation allows people who speak minor languages to understand the literature of dominant languages. Individuals might understand their works of literature, languages, traditions, culture, and even histories through translation. Those lesser-spoken languages would be lost and extinct if the translation was absent in comparative literature studies particularly today because contemporary professional literary translators can be accounted as cultural and literary researchers.

### **Conclusion**

In conclusion, the intersection of Translation Studies and philological research has proven to be a fruitful and dynamic area of inquiry. By adopting insights and methodologies from Translation Studies, philologists have gained new tools to explore the intricacies of language, culture, and history. The examination of translation as a creative and interpretive process has shed light on the inherent ambiguity and polyvalence of texts, prompting philologists to reconsider traditional notions of authorial intent and textual meaning. Moreover, the focus on intercultural communication has broadened the scope of philological

research, encouraging scholars to analyze texts within their broader cultural and historical contexts.

As Translation Studies continues to evolve, so too will its impact on philological research. By embracing interdisciplinary approaches and fostering dialogue between these two fields, we can unlock new avenues of understanding and knowledge.

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