

INFLUENCE OF THE TRANSLATION ASPECT OF AI IN LITERARY TEXTS

Yarmatova Dilrabo

JDPU, Jizzakh, Uzbekistan

Summary: *With this article we're here to conduct a comparative analytical analysis of literary sources on the topic of using artificial intelligence in translating literary texts. The significance of this research stems from the limited understanding of utilizing artificial intelligence (AI) in the translation of fictional texts. Gaining insights into the advantages and constraints of AI in literary translation is crucial for advancing more efficient methodologies and tools that enhance the precision and quality of translating literary pieces. Our aim is to investigate how artificial intelligence plays a pivotal role in automating and enhancing translation processes, contributing to time efficiency and improved translation quality. In the current phase of technological advancement, machine translation has the potential to greatly streamline the translator's responsibilities, albeit with the necessity of human involvement.*

Keywords: *translation, digital age, artificial intelligence, auto-translation*

In present-day society, where intercultural interaction in the web is gaining higher and higher positions, translation plays an important role in the exchange of knowledge and culture between different language communities. A literary text, imbued with aesthetic and literary features, poses a special challenge for translators, requiring the transmission of not only semantic content, but also stylistic nuances, imagery and emotional depth. In recent years, artificial intelligence (AI) has become actively used in the translation of texts, in particular literary texts, opening up new opportunities and inducing the interest of researchers.

Throughout its history, translation has often been defined as an art. French scientist-encyclopedist D'Alembert in the middle of the 18th century in his "Observations on the Art of Translation" he wrote about translation as an art from which one should not demand too strict obedience to rules and laws, because this could liken the translator to a king captured by slaves [d'Alembert, 1822: 29]. Art, as we know, is an activity based on an imaginative understanding of reality; this is also a form of creativity, directed in such a way as to reflect what is of interest not only to the creator himself, but also to other people; finally, this is one of the ways to understand the world.

What tests does a translator go through when immersing himself in the art of re-expression and creating a new work in a different semiotic system, for a different cultural environment, and sometimes for a different era? The art of speech transformation, the art of mediation, the art of decision-making in an environment of uncertainty, translation is the work of the intellect, which involves not only linguistic

knowledge, broad horizons, technological mastery, but also creativity, even cunning, dexterity and intelligence, as well as the ability to social and psychological adaptability. These and many other qualities form the cognitive portrait of a person who devotes his life to the service of translation - a form of verbal art - regardless of what historical era, for what purpose, in what language pair it is carried out.

In recent years, artificial intelligence has played an important role in automating and improving translation processes, reducing the time and effort spent on translating texts.

It is worth emphasizing that translating literary texts is a complex task that requires not only accurate translation of words, but also the transfer of stylistic features, emotions and context. Literary texts are replete with metaphors, allegories, wordplay and other literary devices that are not always easy to convey using machine translation.

Artificial intelligence systems face their own challenges when translating literary texts. They must take into account context, cultural nuances, the author's personality, and preserve the aesthetic value of the original text. Creating an adequate translation text of a novel or short story requires a deep understanding of language and literary styles.

Does this mean that in the future the development of natural intelligence will depend on the ability of artificial intelligence to develop “people’s capabilities in mastering and applying knowledge”? In this regard, first of all, three groups of issues can be considered, affecting the following aspects:

- 1) cognitive-technological: about possible correlations between traditional cognitive operations that make up the art of translation and digital information and communication technologies AI in the modern world;
- 2) socio-economic: about possible social changes that could affect the translator profession in the next 20 years;
- 3) pedagogical and psychological: about the features of training translation personnel for uninterrupted communication, ensuring the functioning of the “digital society” of the future, and about the development of constructive behavioral and activity reactions in response to predicted changes in the translator profession.

The activities of the human-AI binomial should be distinguished by higher efficiency of translation activities and higher quality of translation products compared to the activities of both the human translator and the AI, carried out in isolation from each other. The idea of “digital translation” is historical in nature and can change over time, supplemented with new meanings as the art of translation evolves as a combined activity of a human translator and an AI, to which the human master delegates some production functions.

At the beginning of the 20th century there was a popular saying: “generals are always preparing for the last war.” If we continue to train translators today according to those models and ideas about translation activity that were formed decades ago and

have not yet lost their relevance, then we can become like such generals, and the new generation of translators being formed today may not be ready for the upcoming changes in society. As for the threats from artificial intelligence to the art of translation, let us remember that art and technology have always intersected and fed each other - the experiments of Leonardo da Vinci and Michelangelo are clear proof of this. Another question is how and what will be in demand and appreciated by society.

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