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ADABIYOT VA TARJIMA SOHASIDAGI YANGI TADQIQOTLAR

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola adabiyot va tarjima sohalaridagi so'nggi ilmiy tadqiqotlarni yoritadi. Unda globallashuv, texnologiya va madaniy o'zgarishlar matnlarni qanday o'qishimiz, yozishimiz va tarjima qilishimizga qanday ta'sir ko'rsatayotgani muhokama qilinadi. Shuningdek, maqolada fanlararo tadqiqotlarning tobora muhimlashib borayotgani, jumladan, tarjimada sun'iy intellektdan foydalanish va adabiyotning global tushuncha shakllanishidagi o'rni alohida ta'kidlanadi. Yakunda esa adabiyot va tarjimaning turli madaniyatlar o'rtasida bog'lanishlar o'rnatishdagi ahamiyati haqida mulohaza yuritiladi.

Kalit soʻzlar: Tarjima, adabiyot, tadqiqot, globallashuv, madaniyat, til, sunʼiy intellekt, jahon adabiyoti, identitet, raqamli gumanitar fanlar.

НОВЫЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ В ОБЛАСТИ ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ И ПЕРЕВОДА

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматриваются современные исследования в области литературы и перевода. Анализируется, как глобализация, технологии и культурные изменения повлияли на способы чтения, письма и перевода текстов. Также подчеркивается возрастающая значимость междисциплинарных исследований, таких как использование искусственного интеллекта в переводе и роль литературы в формировании глобального взаимопонимания. В заключение отмечается важность литературы и перевода в укреплении связей между различными культурами.

Ключевые слова и выражения: перевод, литература, исследования, глобализация, культура, язык, искусственный интеллект, мировая литература, идентичность, цифровые гуманитарные науки.

NEW RESEARCH IN LITERATURE AND TRANSLATION

Annotation: This article explores recent research in the fields of literature and translation. It discusses how globalization, technology, and cultural change have affected the way we read, write, and translate texts. The article also highlights the growing importance of interdisciplinary studies, such as the use of artificial intelligence in translation and the role of literature in shaping global understanding. Finally, it reflects on the importance of literature and translation in building connections between different cultures.

Keywords: Translation, literature, research, globalization, culture, language, artificial intelligence, world literature, identity, digital humanities.

Introduction.

In today's world, people are more connected than ever before. Technology, travel, and communication have made it easy for stories, books, and ideas to move across countries and cultures. This has changed how we think about literature and translation. Literature is not just about storytelling; it is also about sharing emotions, culture, and identity. Translation helps these stories reach more people around the world.

New research in these fields shows how important literature and translation are in a global society. Researchers are studying not only how stories are written, but also how they are translated, understood, and used in different cultures. They are asking questions like: How does translation affect the meaning of a text? What happens when a story crosses cultural borders? How do technology and artificial intelligence change the way we translate?

This article will look at new research in literature and translation. It will explain how scholars are exploring these topics today, what challenges they face, and how their work helps us understand each other better.

Research.

1. Literature in a Changing World.

In the past, literature was often studied within national borders. People read books written in their own language, and they studied the history, themes, and language of these works. Today, however, literature is becoming more global. This is called

world literature. It means books are being read and studied around the world, not just in the country where they were written.

New research in world literature focuses on stories from many cultures, including African, Asian, Middle Eastern, and Indigenous literatures. These works often share different worldviews, traditions, and experiences. For example, African literature might include oral storytelling, while Indigenous literature may connect deeply with nature and land.

One key idea in this research is that reading literature from different parts of the world can help people understand different cultures. It also helps fight stereotypes and misunderstandings. Literature becomes a tool for education and empathy.

Researchers also study how power and history affect which books become popular. For many years, Western books were more widely read. Now, scholars are working to give more attention to underrepresented voices.

2. Translation as More Than Language.

Translation is not just about changing words from one language to another. It is a creative process that involves deep thinking and cultural understanding. New research shows that translation includes emotion, politics, and ethics. Translators make choices that can change the meaning or feeling of a story.

For example, some words or ideas in one language might not exist in another. A joke, a cultural reference, or a poem may be difficult to translate. In this case, the translator must find a way to keep the message or feeling, even if the words are different. This shows that translators are also writers and creators.

Another area of research is **untranslatability**. This happens when something in a text cannot be fully translated. Scholars study how translators deal with these situations. Do they explain the meaning in a footnote? Do they change the sentence? These decisions affect how the reader understands the story.

Some research also looks at the **power of translation**. In history, some texts were changed on purpose to match the translator's culture or beliefs. This shows that translation can be used for control or influence. Today, researchers are more aware of these problems and are looking for ways to make translation more fair and honest.

3. Technology and AI in Translation.

In recent years, technology has become an important part of translation. Tools like **Google Translate**, **Deep**, and other machine translation programs are used by millions of people every day. These tools are fast and often accurate, but they are not perfect.

New research studies the strengths and limits of these tools. For simple sentences, machine translation works well. But for literature, where style, tone, and emotion are important, machines often make mistakes. They may not understand jokes, metaphors, or cultural meanings.

Some scholars are working on ways to combine machine translation with human editing. This is called **post-editing**. It means a human translator checks and improves the machine's work. This method saves time and helps keep quality high.

There is also growing research on **AI-generated literature**. Some computers can now write poems or stories. Researchers ask: Can a machine be a writer? What does it mean for human creativity? These questions are part of the new discussions in literature and translation.

4. Digital Humanities and Data in Literature.

A new area of research called **digital humanities** is changing how scholars study literature. This field uses computers to analyze large groups of texts. For example, a researcher might study thousands of books at once to find patterns in language, themes, or history.

Digital tools can show how words change over time, or how a certain idea appears in different cultures. This helps scholars find new connections between texts. It also allows for more global and diverse research, since more books can be included in the study.

In translation studies, digital tools help researchers compare different translations of the same book. They can see how each translator made choices, and how these choices affect the meaning of the text.

Digital humanities also help make literature more accessible. Old or rare books can be scanned and shared online, so people around the world can read them. This supports education and cultural exchange.

5. Translation and Identity.

Another important area of research is the connection between translation and identity. When a person moves to a new country, they often use more than one language. Their identity may be shaped by both cultures. Researchers are studying how people express this mix of cultures in writing.

Bilingual authors or **migrant writers** often write in two languages, or they mix languages in the same text. This is called **code-switching**. Translating such texts is difficult because the mix of languages is part of the author's message. Scholars are developing new methods to translate these hybrid works without losing their meaning.

Translation is also important in **minority and endangered languages**. Some researchers are working to translate literature from small or dying languages into bigger ones. This helps protect cultural knowledge and keeps the language alive.

Conclusion.

New research in literature and translation shows how these fields are becoming more global, digital, and interdisciplinary. Literature is no longer limited to one culture or language. It is a tool for understanding, education, and change. Translation helps stories cross borders, but it also involves complex decisions about meaning, culture, and ethics.

Technology is changing the way we read and translate, but human creativity and understanding remain essential. While machine translation can help, it cannot replace the deep cultural work done by human translators. Digital tools offer new ways to study and share literature, but they also bring new challenges.

As our world continues to change, research in literature and translation will become even more important. These fields help us build connections, protect languages, and understand each other better. They remind us that stories, in every language, have the power to unite people across cultures.

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EKSPRESSIV NUTQIY AKTLAR VA ULARNING TADQIQI

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Annotatsiya. Mazkur maqola inson nutqiy faoliyatining tuzilishi va funksiyalarini, xususan ekspressiv nutqiy aktlarni o'rganishga bag'ishlangan. Inson nutqiy faoliyati turli shakl, hajm va tuzilishga ega axborotlar majmuasidan iborat bo'lib, u illokutiv komponentlar va nutqiy motivlar bilan chambarchas bog'liqdir. Nutqiy aktlarning farqlanishi umumiy tuzilish va funksiyalarni aniqlashga xizmat qiladi, ekspressiv nutqiy aktlar esa so'zlovchining ichki holati, his-tuyg'ulari va fikrlarini ifodalashga yo'naltirilgan nutqiy harakatlar sifatida tilshunoslikda alohida e'tiborga ega. Mazkur maqolada ekspressiv nutqiy aktlarning lingvistik xususiyatlari, ularning til vositalari orqali ifodalanishi va shaxslararo muloqotdagi ijtimoiy ahamiyati tahlil qilinadi.

Kalit so'zlar: nutqiy akt, ekspressiv, maqtov, tabrik, tanqid, taxdid

EXPRESSIVE SPEECH ACTS AND THEIR STUDY

Abstract. This article is devoted to the study of the structure and functions of human speech activity, particularly expressive speech acts. Human speech activity consists of a complex set of information of various forms, sizes, and structures, and it is closely connected with illocutionary components and speech motives. The differentiation of speech acts serves to identify their general structure and functions, while expressive speech acts receive special attention in linguistics as speech actions aimed at expressing the speaker's internal state, emotions, and thoughts. This article