
Assessing Translation Quality Based on Anthropocentric Criteria

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Abstract: In this article, the theoretical foundations and practical significance of anthropocentric professional approach will be analyzed in this article. The main focus is on how to media in the context of human thinking and cultural differences. In the author's translation, the author explores the methods of assessing elements and delegation from the human factor, as well as the human factors, and suggest the quality assessment indicators of translation based on anthropocentric criteria. The results of the study confirm the efficiency of anthropocentric model translation process and based on the importance of human interpretations, agricultural and psycholinguists factors in the activities of translators.

Keywords: Translation quality, anthropocentric approach, logomania units, Discussion, interpreting, cognitive foundations, communicative bases, human rights factors, human rights.

Introduction. Anthropocentric approach based on analysis based on knowledge, perception, experience and cultural views of modern linguistics, is recognized as a fundamental methodological paradigm based on analysis based on knowledge, perception, experience and cultural views. This approach is also important in translation, and in the translation, process creates the need to correctly reflect the layers of language units, communicative intensive and contextual meaning. The traditional linguist approach is considered a grammatically and semantic linguist, while today's global linguistics is considered more contextual Relevovs, Addressees' admission, cultural fitness and interpretative adaptation.

The importance of an anthropocentric approach in the translation is that the language mediation is closely connected with human thinks and mechanisms. In this process, the translator is manifested only as an intermediary, not only mediator, but two cultures of two cultures, which implements intellectual mediation between two thinking. That is why anthropocentric criteria that focus on the human factor must be put forward in assessing the quality of translation. Such criteria stand out separately, pragmatic equivalent, friendly, cognitive coordination, cultural transparencies and confutation. Preserving the semantic-pragmatized balance between the address (original author of the text) today and the original author (the original author of the text) and the addressee (content receiver) requires not only a language, but also in the framework of contemplation and context.¹

¹ Abdullayeva M. Til va madaniyat: lingvomadaniyatshunoslik asoslari. – Toshkent: Fan va texnologiya, 2019. – 240 b.

The urgency of this study is that it is deployed only against the quality of translation with formal-linguistic criteria, an analysis neediest based on the level of translator, mental model. This approach is especially relevant to intercultural communication, diplomatic documents, artistic and publicist texts, which allows the reader to create more clearly about the semantical and pragmatic quality of the text. Therefore, the quality of translation based on anthropocentric criteria includes a new methodological approach to the theory of translation, but also to translation practice.²

In this article, the scientific-theoretical approach of anthropocentric approach, its basic criteria, and these criteria to determine how these criteria work under practical analysis. The study conducts quality analysis of translations on the basis of semantic and pragmatic advantage, cultural fitness, interpretable accuracy, such as the addressee. Contractual analysis, cognitive-pragmatic interpretation and discursively compatibility approaches were selected as a methodological basis of research. As a result, the quality of translation is expanded at the level of human thinking and cultural perception and relevant conclusions on the communicative efficiency of translator.

Methodology. The study is aimed at assessing the quality of translucency on the basis of an anthropocentric approach, which seeks to analyze linguistics, experience, and context depending on human perception. The main methodological framework of the study is a functional approach in cognitive linguistics, pragmatic linguistics, cultural approaches theory of civil communications and transitory theory. This theoretical foundation focuses not the formal match of the translation, but also on the addressee, semantic pragmatic adequacy, and the level of delivery of cultural structures.

As an object of research, artistic and journalistic texts were selected from English to Uzbek. In particular, texts, which are rich in cultural components - including classical artistic works (for example, Mark Twain, Ernest Hemingway, English media (BBC, The Guardian) were taken as the New York Times.³ A corresponding translation on each original text was analyzed and evaluated on the basis of criteria for certain anthropocentric criteria.

- As the criteria of the evaluation, the following were based on:
- Semantic Adequacy - retaining the layer of the original text;
- Pragmatic Equivalencies - the level of compliance with the context and situation;
- Cultural Relevance - Compatibility of cultural consoles and national understanding;
- Interpretable Accuracy is the ability of the translator correctly to correctly reflect the level of intention and understanding;
- Reader-Oriented Ness is to describe the recipient of understanding.

Based on these criteria, 40 translation (20 artistic, 20 journalists) were selected and inspected through the methods of contrast analysis, semantic pragmatic comment, discussion analyzes and analysis. During the analysis, it is clear what strategies of translators, which is determined that the anthropocentric approach was fulfilled or damaged or damaged.⁴

The study focused on the translator's activities on cognitive competitions and a process of cultural interpreting, not passive mechanical transfer. At the same time, the translation has served as theoretical empirical basis for interpretability (*FAITHFULNESS OF INTERNATIONAL INTERNATIONAL (FUITCTIONAL Adequacy)*). In addition, expert conversations (interviews with 3 experienced translators) were also carried out through the expert interviews (interviews with 3 experienced translators) and through Focusable analysis (20-person group of philology).

Thus, the part of the methodology has been developed on the scientific basis of the research, the possibility of reliability and access to results through selected methods and materials. This ensures

² Saidova G. *Tarjimada til va tafakkur: lingvokognitiv yondashuv*. – Toshkent: TDPU, 2022. – 192 b.

³ Newmark P. *A Textbook of Translation*. – New York: Prentice Hall, 1988. – 292 p.

⁴ Baranov A.N., Kazakevich E.A. *Teoriya diskursa*. – Moskva: Editorial URSS, 2017. – 287 s.

that the conclusions in the article will have the theoretical and practical basis.

Results. During the study, a contrastive analysis, semantic-pragmatic evaluation, and expert assessments were conducted on literary and journalistic texts translated from English into Uzbek. These investigations led to the following key findings:

Firstly, even in cases where the translated units exhibited a high degree of *semantic adequacy*, pragmatic ambiguities and cultural comprehension gaps were frequently observed. For example, in the Uzbek translation of a phrase from Mark Twain’s *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*:

“Tom was whitewashing the fence like it was the greatest privilege ever granted to a boy.”

Translated into Uzbek as:

“Tom devorni oh bilan oqlayotgandi, go‘yo bu dunyodagi eng zo‘r ishdan bahramand bo‘layotgandek.”⁵

While the translation is semantically and grammatically accurate, the *ironic connotation* of the phrase “greatest privilege” — its sarcastic undertone — is only partially preserved. From an anthropocentric perspective, this diminishes the original author’s intended implication.

Secondly, in journalistic texts, many *cultural realia* were either oversimplified or rendered out of context. Consider the sentence from an article published in *The Guardian*:

“Downing Street’s press secretary sparked outrage across the aisle.”

Translated as:

“Bosh vazir matbuot kotibi parlament a‘zolarining noroziligiga sabab bo‘ldi.”⁶

Here, the term “*Downing Street*” serves as a *contextual metonym*, symbolizing the British government. In the translation, this cultural concept has been generalized, violating the *cultural relevance criterion*. Furthermore, the metaphor “*sparked outrage across the aisle*” alludes to bipartisan dissent that is, discontent across opposing political parties which is not captured in the translation. In such cases, anthropocentric criteria demand that the translator consider the reader’s background knowledge, experience, and cultural awareness to preserve the connotative meaning.

Thirdly, the *criterion of interpretative accuracy* often depended on the translator’s subjective choices. Especially in contexts involving intercultural differences, translators tended to choose between *adequacy* (preserving meaning as closely as possible) and *adaptation* (rendering content in a way understandable to the target audience). For instance:

Original: “He was more English than the English themselves.”

Translation: “U inglizlarning o‘zidan ham inglizcha harakat qilardi.”⁷

While this translation is semantically and interpretively acceptable, some translators were found to have oversimplified such expressions, omitting the cultural nuance. This provided insight into how a translator’s *cognitive competence* and *intercultural mindset* operate under an anthropocentric approach.

Table 1. Translation Evaluation Based on Anthropocentric Criteria

No.	Source Text (English)	Target Text (Uzbek)	Observed Issue	Anthropocentric Commentary
1	“Tom was whitewashing the fence like it was the greatest privilege	“Tom devorni oh bilan oqlayotgandi, go‘yo bu dunyodagi eng zo‘r ishdan bahramand	Sarcasm lost; tone mismatch	Pragmatic nuance and authorial irony should be preserved; reader empathy reduced

⁵ Rakhimov S. Tarjimada madaniyatlararo kompetensiya masalasi. // Filologiya masalalari, 2021. – №3. – B. 112–117.

⁶ Rakhimov S. Tarjimada madaniyatlararo kompetensiya masalasi. // Filologiya masalalari, 2021. – №3. – B. 112–117.

⁷ G‘afurov N. Tarjimashunoslik asoslari. – Toshkent: O‘zbekiston Milliy Ensiklopediyasi, 2010. – 198 b.

	ever granted to a boy.”	bo‘layotgandek.”		
2	“Downing Street’s press secretary sparked outrage across the aisle.”	“Bosh vazir matbuot kotibi parlament a’zolarining noroziligiga sabab bo‘ldi.”	Cultural realia “Downing Street” generalized; metaphor “across the aisle” omitted	Lacks cultural depth; audience might miss institutional references
3	“He was more English than the English themselves.”	“U inglizlarning o‘zidan ham inglizcha harakat qilardi.”	Well-rendered in terms of meaning, but alternative translations simplify the cultural nuance	Preserves identity implication; effective cognitive mapping between cultures
4	“It was a Pyrrhic victory.”	“Bu g‘alaba aslida yo‘qotishlar bilan kelgan edi.”	Loss of intertextual reference to classical history	Reader may not grasp historical allusion; functional equivalent not enough
5	“They threw him under the bus.”	“Ular uni o‘z holiga tashlab qo‘yishdi.”	Idiomatic meaning simplified	Reduced emotional and ethical implication; deeper cultural connotation overlooked

The analyses revealed that the *most successful translations* typically exhibited the following characteristics:

- ✓ Awareness of the author's position and tone of voice;
- ✓ Sensitivity to connotative meanings;
- ✓ Use of annotated or functionally equivalent expressions for cultural realia;
- ✓ Conveyance of meaning based on the recipient’s linguistic and cultural background.

In addition, expert interviews indicated that while translators tend to consider anthropocentric criteria *intuitively*, they often lack a *theoretically grounded framework* to apply them systematically. Focus group discussions further demonstrated that *context-rich and culturally nuanced translations* were rated more highly by readers. In general, the research findings indicate that *translation quality assessment* should not be limited to semantic and grammatical aspects alone. *Human-centered criteria* — that is, anthropocentric indicators — play a vital role. This underscores the necessity of adopting a *universal and empathetic approach* in translation practices.

Discussion. The translation process also requires not only to ensure linguistic equivalence, but also to consider human experience, intercultural communication and understanding. The anthropocentric approach is aimed at identifying the impact of a human factor's influence on the quality of translation, and it allows you to assess how the translator understands in the recipient, what psychological and social associations. The above-mentioned results show that in the process of translation is often lost to imative units, metaphorical expressions or words of metaphorical expression or cultural convening words directly semantic equivalent and the cultural basis.

For example, the phrase *"IT WAS A Pyrrhic Victory can only be translated as victories with losses "*, but the approach loses an interneural, historical and cultural land of the phrase. On the basis of anthropocentric criteria, this translation is not effective enough, because it cannot arouse an emotional or intellectual elegance that has given the original source in the student. Also, if the phrase such as phrases such as phrases are translated only on the context, the meanings such as the ethics, betray or social tragedy remain complete. This leads to the fact that translation does not fully meet the communicative function.

It should also be noted that anthropocentric approach is not only reflected in the language, but also the communicative intentions, stylistic functions, cultural land and psychological effects. The translator must try to improve how to reflect on the receiver of each expression, as well as aware of the cultural and duties conventions of his native language. In this respect, the anthropocentric criteria will make the translation into a full means of communication.

On the basis of the above analysis, it is possible to conclude that lexical semantic match or grammar is not enough to assess the quality of translation. The effectiveness of translation is measured by its success in the process of human understanding. This is done through an anthropocentric approach. Therefore, this approach should be considered as an important methodological tool in translation theory.

Conclusion. The importance of anthropocentric approach in modern translation studies is on the rise. The scientific observation and analysis of this article has shown that the human factor - i.e. the necessary, psychological, discal and associative experiences of the text - is necessary. Verification using anthropocentric criteria can be evaluated not only by grammar and lexical compatibility, but also in terms of its communicative, stylistic and cultivation.

Based on the results of the study, the following conclusions were concluded:

- The anthropocentric approach deepens the role and efficiency of the translation in the process of human understanding, which tests the Cultural and Cognic Boic of the translator.
- Lubricity approaches are often sufficient in the transaction between logomanias units; On the contrary, it is necessary to ensure contextual conflict, taking into account their convening and cultural basis.
- In assessing the quality of the translation, not only static language units, but also as a style criterion to be interpreted in the minds of the student in a dynamically interpretation.

At the same time, the introduction of anthropocentric criteria in the system of translation assessment of the quality assessment requires translation activities and requires consideration of individual distinction in the perception of language. This requires the translation not only in the language of linguistics, but in harmony with psycholizing, cultural studies, semiotic and communications.

In the future, it is recommended to conduct practical research on the careful study of translation of the translation of the national and international texts, systematize ling ocular variations, and the development of indicators of anthropocentric assessment.

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