

PROBLEM SITUATIONS ENCOUNTERED IN THE PROCESS OF  
TRANSLATION

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**Annotation:** *This article lists some of the most common translation errors and common problems, along with partial solutions. This article is recommended reading for independent researchers and student audiences.*

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Today, the rapid development of modern globalization and intercultural relations, the expansion of international relations, the development of trade, economic and financial relations between countries, the strengthening of the process of integration of European countries and the whole world, the development of science and technology, the continuous flow of scientific and technical information Nowadays, the importance of foreign languages as effective factors of organic exchange deserves great attention. Also, at the stage of economic, scientific, technical and cultural development, a foreign language is widely used as a means of oral and written communication between representatives of different peoples of the world. As a result of the rapid development of knowledge and technologies, translators-specialists who have practical skills in translating scientific and technical texts related to various fields are special today, covering all aspects of modern society and modern economy. worthy of the need. Therefore, the need for highly educated translators is increasing day by day. Due to the development of modern technologies, today scientists from different countries of the world have the opportunity to quickly exchange information and conduct joint research, and thanks to these means of communication, unprecedented results are being achieved in modern science.

We do not doubt the opinion that each translation should be defined by the individuality of the translator as a creative process, but the main task of the translator is to convey the original features in the translation. To create an artistic and emotional impression corresponding to the original, the translator



must find the best language tools: find synonyms, suitable artistic images, etc. Speaking of translation, we think it is good to dwell on translation and its types. When translating a term from one language to another, we may face the following difficulties; a) Non-existence of a word that expresses the meaning of that term in the language being translated. b) That the term being translated does not have the same meaning. This problem can be solved only by the method of translation based on the context. In order to solve these problems and make the translation process easier, we offer the following translation methods: 1) Transliteration. 2) Transcription is the method of translation through sound forms, i.e. by pronouncing it exactly as it is said in the language being translated. 3) Translation using the Kalka method. This type of translation is considered one of the most convenient methods for a translator, and it is a direct translation of a term in one language in a way that completely preserves the semantics of the term in another language. 4) Interpretive translation method. Annotated translation method is to translate a term existing in one language into another language by commenting on that term if no alternative option is found. For example: Since our scientific work is directly related to the term and its translation, we believe that it is appropriate to use the methods given below to translate the term; Speaking of translation, translation. It is very important for a translator to study the work in a comprehensive way, to work on its vocabulary and realisms based on the knowledge of the features of two languages, and it also requires him to be a scientist and researcher to some extent.

In the process of translation of scientific and technical texts, the following requirements should be followed: translation equivalence, translation accuracy, quality of translation data, logicity of translation and quality of its coverage. In order for a scientific and technical text to have a quality translation, the translator must have the following knowledge and skills: - Must have knowledge of foreign language theory, phonetics, lexis and grammatical structure of the language; - Scientific and technical texts to practice the skills of translation; - to practical knowledge of linguistics (translation methods, transformation, the ability to replace the equivalent of words, the ability to add words, the ability to describe with terms, etc.); - to translate a text in the process of translation, it is necessary to have extra-linguistic knowledge and ability to use sentences and sentences (it is necessary to have sufficient information in translating a special scientific and technical text). not having a full understanding of what it is. In order to successfully perform a scientific translation, the translator must have an idea of how it differs from other types



of translation. In general, the translation of the scientific method includes many texts related to the research topic - starting from theses, it includes abstracts and article reviews, diplomas, dissertations and monograph manuscripts. When translating the above types of work, attention should be paid to the following factors: the purpose of translation, the method of translation, the organization of the text in the translation, and the organic relationship between its parts.

Translation activity is divided into two types of translation, which are significantly different from each other. Translation is the transfer of the meaning of the original text into a written text in written or electronic media, taking into account the norms and characteristics of the written language of both texts. Translation aims to transfer the meaning of the statement of the representative of the culture of the source language into the target language, taking into account the characteristics of oral speech in both languages. The comment is divided simultaneously and sequentially. It should be noted that sign language translation is not usually classified as a type of interpretation. The invention of the computer helped create electronic dictionaries and later computer-aided translation programs. The translation made with their help does not include the semantic and emotional side of the text. The problems of such assistant translators are similar to self-learning artificial intelligence. Nevertheless, such tools are indispensable in translation activities, especially in large translation agencies. There are also online services for automatic translation of individual words, sentences, and entire phrases (eg Google Translate), based on statistical data on how people translate individual phrases. The services of translation agencies are in demand in most countries of the world, because the need for translation exists in many areas of human activity. Thus, translation provides technical, business, tourism, everyday and other fields and helps overcome the language barrier for millions of people on our planet every day.

The grammatical structure of a language is a general aspect of its system. Affixes, grammatical additions and word formations, syntactic models, word order, auxiliary words, etc. The grammatical structure elements of the language such as Expressing this meaning in the process of translation is an important problem.

"Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty" - Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty. There are several ways to translate a qualifying phrase in such content: 1. A qualifying word that precedes a noun in English is also translated in Uzbek in the following order: "a cheap ticket" - "arzon chipta", "an expressive word" - "



expressive word". 2. In English, the phrase with the noun form is also translated as above, in which several phrases may correspond to the phrase in Uzbek: "opposition leader" - "opposition leader", "opposition leader", "opposition leader" ". 3. The English phrases defining the noun are translated into Uzbek using conjunctions: "youth unemployment" - "unemployment among young people". 4. The definition and noun in English can be translated into Uzbek through the interpreter: "his millionaire friend" - "his millionaire friend".

Grammatical forms of different languages rarely correspond to the meaning and function of the language. As a rule, there is only partial equivalence, which means that grammatical meanings are expressed through grammatical forms, although the two languages appear to be similar, only some parts of their meanings match, and similar meanings differ from each other. For example: the category of number in nouns seems to be consistent in English, Russian, and Uzbek, but in fact, they are not consistent in the use of many concordances.

The only problem is that it is not possible to translate accurately. The meanings and grammatical structures of sentences in languages are usually not the same. We will explain this by using the word "logos" as an example. No word in the English language has an exact equivalent. It means speech, comment, discussion, content and other meanings. The translator must be able to choose the best equivalent in each situation. When explaining grammatical problems, we can use tenses as an example. The present tense, which is one in most other languages, has two in English: "I will go; The meaning of "Я иду" is expressed as "I go/I am going" in both forms. Pronouns are also problematic.

Literary translation is one of the pictorial manifestations of interliteral (therefore intercultural in some way) interaction. In fact, it is the main part of the national literary process. Literary translation does not deal with the communicative function of the language and its aesthetic function, because the word appears as the "primary element" of literature. This requires special diligence and knowledge from the translator. The work of art reflects not only certain events, but also the aesthetic and philosophical views of its author, which are a whole system - or a mixture of fragments of different theories. The translator is at least deep enough to transmit knowledge in philosophy, aesthetics, ethnography (as in some works, the details of the heroes of everyday life are reflected), geography, botany, navigation, astronomy, history, art, etc. even if not, it should be enough [2]. Another problem of literary translation is the ratio of the context of the author and the context of the translator. In literary translation, the last context is very close to the first context. The



criterion matches or, alternatively, the differences between the two contexts is a measure of the validity of the data and the ratio of the information obtained from the literature. The writer moves to reality and perception of the words assigned to the image. In other words, if the actual information is superior, then talk about the author's work. The translator comes out of the existing text, playing in the imagination of reality, and through its "secondary level" the perception of a new figurative symbol embodied in the translated text "quotes". That is, if the information of the literary source prevails, it is a context translator. It should be noted that literary translation is not only related to objective factors (specific historical literary canon, regulatory habits), but also subjective (poetry translation). No translation can be completely accurate, because the entire language system that accepts literature in objective data cannot perfectly convey the meaning of the original, which inevitably leads to the loss of a certain amount of information. will come. In literary translation, the person who is the author of the work and the translator are also added to the above factors. It may or may not reproduce elements of the content, conveying all the features of the original. Each language element works using different associative connections, affects the creative thinking of the speaker and creates certain images in his mind. It is logical that in the process of translating the work into another language, these associations are largely lost due to language differences. In order for the work not to lose its value in the new language environment, the translator must assume the functions of the author and even repeat a little the creative process of its creation, which is filled with new associative connections, which give rise to new images specific to a particular language. emits language tools[3].

Another problem of literary translation is the problem of accuracy and fidelity, especially noticeable in poetry. When translating prose, the translator has words in different languages and at the same time a special situation of social communication. Deep penetration into the historical literary processes allows to review the classic works of world and Ukrainian literature. The art of translation has been and continues to be an important mediator in the interaction of cultures. Literary translation expands the relationship between Ukrainian literature and other literatures of the world. Therefore, the more the original is translated into Ukrainian, the richer our culture will be. It is known that it is impossible to achieve the goal of comprehensive revision of all verbal wealth of the original text with direct lexical equivalents of the recipient language. But it can and should achieve the adequate transfer content



embodied in the images, the correct preservation of genre and stylistic, structural and compositional features of the original.

Currently, each ethno-linguistic community has a diachronic relationship with itself and different stages of world literature, certain relations with other peoples, but each of them has a history of translation. However, the general aspect of the leading role of translation as an effective means of inter-linguistic and inter-cultural communication is that it contributes not only to the progressive flourishing of national languages and cultures, but also to the general development of human civilization. Cumulative, i.e. production of the function of reflecting, restoring and storing the information that has passed through the entire existence by means of language words. Implementation of this function of the language depends on the semantics of the language. It connects the world of language and existence with information about the events of the pre-world, speech community and language communication.

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