

BASIC PROBLEMS IN TRANSLATION

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Annotation. *The process of translation is often considered to be fun, an assumption common among people who have never actually tried to translate a text that could be reasonably considered to be of a technical or literary nature. Translation, however, can cause many difficulties because of the differences between languages (morphological, phonological, lexical and others). Therefore, the process of translation includes several steps, and a translator has to be very accurate, organized and precise in applying translation strategies/approaches, methods and procedures in practice. The most important problems related to translation of abstracts of research articles into English are the shortage of professional scientific translators and the insufficient knowledge of non-native-speaker researchers about the proper style and structure of scientific abstracts in English.*

Introduction.

Translating any text from source language without any mistakes and misunderstandings to the target language requires from translator advanced linguistic knowledge, broad outlook, rich experience, cultural awareness and the feature of eloquence. In some cases, translators encounter some challenging situations due to the significant grammatical differences, problematic states of lexical layer and cultural discordance between English and Uzbek languages even they have the features which have been known.

The construction of each language is made up of its own unique grammatical structures and forms, which differ fundamentally between languages from different language families. For instance, English and Uzbek exhibit typological and genetic variations due to their membership in distinct language groups. English belongs to the Germanic branch of the Indo-European family, while Uzbek is part of the Turkic family originating from the Altaic language group. An analytical language like English conveys grammatical meaning through sentence structure, intonation, and auxiliary words, whereas an agglutinative language like Uzbek forms its grammatical structure and meaning by adding affixes to the stem and base. Uzbek has a complex system of using suffixes, affixes for tense, aspect, voice, mood different from English. In order to show modality English has a perfect system but Uzbek has lack of them. These discordances may cause crucial issues in translation process. Because of the divergences of grammar between languages, translators usually encounter word order, articles, tense-aspect, gender categorical problems, so it is considered one of the intricacies of translating English into Uzbek.

Another challenging task for translators is lexical problems, which is in the usage of words properly in the source and target language, and they might be reason for difficulties of translating loan words, false friends, phraseological units, idioms and collocations, terminological words, synonyms and polysemantic words.

English has borrowed many words from other languages, including French, German, Latin. Similarly, Uzbek has borrowed many words from Russian, Arabic, and Persian. This makes it challenging to translate these loanwords accurately without losing their original meaning. During translation translator uses these words with their original form, in some cases with transliteration, transcription. For example, the English word "computer" is often translated into Uzbek as "kompyuter", which is a direct borrowing of the English word: radio-radio, basketball-basketbol, football-futbol.

Choosing proper equivalent from the target language is another significant mission for translators in order to make perfect translation and this procedure can get a little harder for students and even professional in some cases. For example, the English phrase "by the way" has several Uzbek equivalents: "aytgancha", "aytganday", "sirasi aytganda", "kezi kelganda". These equivalents belong to the comparative syntactic strategy section of the translator's personal lexicon. In most cases technical words, scientific terms are the essential issue for choosing real equivalent from synonyms or polysemantic words.

False friends are words that have similar pronunciation and spelling in two particular languages, but have completely different meanings. The study of false friends – the words or phrases which sound similar in both languages - and their role in the interlanguage of English learners could be an important asset to avoid misunderstanding in intercultural communications. In translation false friends can divert translator while readers of translated work digress from real meaning of words. For example: the English word "fabric" means "cloth" or "material", but the Uzbek word "fabric" means "factory". "Magazine" is "published paper" in English contrary it is "shop" in Uzbek and Russian languages.

English language is rich in idioms and collocations the same with Uzbek but it is hard to find equivalents between languages for translation. Translating idiomatic expressions and phraseological units is more serious task for several reasons. While these units have figurative meaning and it is not clear for non-native speakers, expressions have cultural connotations that are specific to the language in which they originated. It is mentioned that using word for word translation is unavailing even understanding the real meaning from context is sometimes difficult for non-native speaker cause some multi-word units don't have equivalent in Uzbek language: heavy father - serious or solemn part in a theatrical play, to wash one's dirty linen in public you disapprove of their discussing or arguing about unpleasant or private things in front of other people.

Culture is complex set of daily life experiences and it includes history, social system, religion, daily customs and traditions. The transfer process of cultural elements into another language environment through translation is a crucial issue.

According to linguist Edward Sapir language is impossible to be exist without culture. When language is the heart, culture is the body and their interaction creates continuity of life energy. Therefore translator has to consider culture at the first step in translation process. Cultural difference between English speaking countries and Uzbekistan while these various differences can create more misunderstandings in translation, they can also lead to more than a few problems resulting from culture clash. To find equivalent for used slogans, jargons, communication style, which are the result of cultural education, is the most difficult

thing. For example, the English word "tea" can refer to a specific type of beverage, while in Uzbek culture, "tea" can refer to a social ritual that involves drinking tea and eating sweets. Some words related to national customs such as kelin salom, mahsi, challari are not translated to English while English Halloween, Bonfire Night is not on a par with Uzbek words. Using the words with neutral meaning or positive, negative connotations is depend on culture: pig is in neutral meaning in English but it has negative connotation in Uzbek culture.

Conclusion

When a translator sets himself the goal of translating a work in his native language, he must first fully understand the essence of the original, and then begin to translate it into a foreign language.

In short, the skill of the translator is the most important feature, which can also complement the level of the work. If the translator does not have enough knowledge and experience, it will be difficult for the translation to come out fully.

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