

## THE IMPORTANCE OF CONTEXT IN RENDERING NUMERICAL TEXT INTO TARGET LANGUAGE

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**Subject.** Languages enable communication only through effective emphasis of the relevant context. In order to reach good and proper translation, translators should know the context of the text which they are provided, since one word may possess variety of meanings depending on which it is used in the context. Thus, interpreters need to understand about what text is going to tell. A good understanding is the key to an efficient translation. As the translation or speech targeted at specific field such as, technical, medical, legislative or others, translator should take into account in which the field or industry the document or speech will be used, as well as their purpose. Translators have to have specific skills and knowledge in order to understand the context and know how to convert proper that specialized document or language.

**Problem.** The main issue is that while translating the text context of it must be kept, which translators need to be specialized in a specific field to translate correctly. For instance, to convert text related to the engine, translators should be aware of that field and know topic vocabularies.

**Purpose.** Translation is, not only simply changing one word from a source language into its target counterpart, even it is not about turning a whole text from English into another language, translation is about presenting the idea of the written or oral text with all its nuances, tone, evaluation, humor and so on, to a listener that simply speaks a different language without losing any of the beauty of the original.

Here are several problems which are encountered by translators during the translation process.

### PROBLEMS WITH NUMERICAL TRANSLATION

Some of the translators presume that translation of number word series is one of the fields which require exploration. Although learning numbers may not be significant, it is an important feature of language for learners. It can be seen that there are various differences between Uzbek and English languages, since the former language numbers are significantly different from the latter ones.

Meanwhile, Minyar-Beloruhev<sup>1</sup>, who worked in the field of translation methodology of numerical words, also proves that the translation of numerical words has specific difficulties and advises to work hard. The main dissimilarities between Uzbek and English count is that in the syntactic "count from noun to noun", nouns maintain the number of units, for instance: two apples – *ikkita olma*, five rooms – *beshta xona*, hundred and one nights – *ming bir kecha*, seven billion people – *yetti milliard odam* and so on. Here, it is vividly seen that in such compounds in English language noun requires a plural form while in Uzbek language the count shows the total number of subjects and nouns maintain without affixes. In English plural affixes illustrate an additional sign of plurality. However, if we add the affix – *-tal* in the above example to the number of unchecked numbers, we can see that the exact meaning does not change.

Here is example where count numbers are used its original way: “the building has been building for four years – *bino to’rt yildan beri qurilyapti*”. In this example, there is not any problem with counting during the translation. Another sentence in Uzbek: “*Men to’rtinchi xonadonda yashayman*”. At first sight, the word “*to’rtinchi*” has to be translated into English as “I live in the fourth building”. Hence, when we talk about buildings, houses, buses, trams and so on, the numbers are used and put before the noun. So, the correct translation of that sentence is as following: “I live in the building № 4. More examples: flat seven – *yettinchi xona*, bus (number) 88 – *88-avtobus*. In these cases the word “number” could be dropped.

Another case which is related with names that are used with a number such as, Elisabeth II or Henry V, the inscription uses the Roman number after the person's name, but the number is read as a number - Elisabeth II – *Elisabeth the second* or Henry V – *Henry the fifth*. Translators will not face with problems in such case, because it is available in English and Uzbek.

There are such kinds of words which are made in morphological and syntactic ways in Uzbek language, such as *o’ntacha*, *to’rt-besh*, *yuztacha* and so on. In English these can be used with the word “about” before the number, or “-or” suffix between two numbers to show the approximate numbers. For example: about hundred days, four or five people. “*Mening o’ntacha ortog’im bor* – I have ten friends” – here u can see that translation is incorrect, it does not coincide with above rule. So, according to that correct conversion looks like – “I have about ten friends”.

Let’s look dipper in that issue. It can be seen that the Uzbek and English numbers have both similarity and differences. Firstly, in the former language

<sup>1</sup>Minyar-Beloruhev R.K. Methods of learning to translate by ear. Moscow, 1959, 80-86 pp.

the word “and” does not tie number while the latter does – “bir yuz bir” in Uzbek (101) – one hundred and one in English. In Uzbek, there are three types of numbers: count, decimal, and cumulative<sup>2</sup>. In English, however, there are two types: the cumulative number is not in English. It is clear that there are 2 categories in the numbers in the Uzbek language, namely pieces (one, two) and assumption (ten, twenty).

Uzbek translators frequently face problems with decimal numbers, since those types of numbers are so different than English one. For example, 4,05 – four point (ou) five. However, in Uzbek it is read as *three out of five hundred*. In English each number is read separately. The comma is read as “point”, and in Uzbek it is taken as a whole, and not every number is read separately. Thus, interpreters often do mistakes while speaking or translating numbers.

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<sup>2</sup>Bain A.A. First English Grammar, London. 1982, p 47-61

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