



General Lexical Problems of Translation

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ABSTRACT

Language is the main way of communication between people, and it is great if they speak the same language, but what if communication becomes impossible when the interlocutors speak different languages? Translation skills come to our aid here. The importance of translation and its special place in people's lives is becoming increasingly clear. Thanks to translation, people who speak different languages can communicate in multi-ethnic countries, translation provides cross-language and cross-cultural communication, and various teachings and religions are spread through translation. During the translation process, the specialist must pay attention to many factors that affect the adequacy and correctness of the translation.

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INTRODUCTION

Every day in the modern world, the need for communication between people of different nationalities is growing more and more, and the realization of this need is a difficult task.

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It should be noted that in connection with the rapid development of the media, new technologies, the educational and moral level of the population is increasing, the need for mutual understanding and cooperation between countries and peoples of different cultures and nationalities is increasing, as well as the search for means and ways of solving the pressing problems facing in front of society. All this serves as a huge stimulus for the formation and development of translation activity, allows one to realize the significant role of translation in the scientific, political and cultural life of the whole world and each country separately.

Scientists still cannot give an unambiguous answer to the question: "What is translation?" But they come to the conclusion that translating a text from one language into another is a complex and ambiguous process. So, Ya. I. Retsker argued that: "The task of the translator is to convey with the help of another language the integral and accurate content of the original, while retaining its stylistic and expressive features" [5; of. 7].

The modern school of translation distinguishes three types of translation: literal, literal and literary, or literary translation. It is the last of them that is the subject of our research.

Literary translation, or rather the translation of poetic and artistic works, differs sharply from other types of translation, it presupposes the translator's speech creativity.

It should be noted that the artistic style is the most mobile and creatively developing of the styles, so its detailed study is a difficult task.

In addition, the range of problems considered in the text is limitless, which is "aggravated" by the use of a large number of artistic means and the writer's desire to stand out from the background of other writers.

In this case, the translator will have to preserve the content of the work and convey the style, aesthetics of the author, his genre features and many other nuances.

Many scholars - linguists in their scientific research touch upon the issues of translation, comparing different languages. Today there are two points of view:

1 "Theory of untranslatable", the essence of which is that no translation can be complete, but only become a distant semblance of the original. This theory was studied in detail by A.A. Potebnya.

2 Any developed language can fully convey all the concepts and thoughts expressed in the original. This theory is considered correct and supported by many outstanding scientists, including: E. Sapir, B. Wharf, L. S. Barkhudarov, Wilhelm von Humboldt and V. N. Komissarov.

In the process of work, the translator encounters many, not only linguistic, problems that can hinder the formation of fully equivalent texts. Therefore, we can observe the distinction not only between the original text and its translation, but also between translations of the same text made by different specialists.

Sometimes a translator has to resort to transformational translation when transmitting linguistic-specific vocabulary, namely, to use a restructuring of the syntactic structure of a sentence, lexical substitutions with a complete change in the meaning of the original word, or both at the same time, i.e. what is called lexical-grammatical transformations.

The main methods of transformation include: substitutions, permutations, omissions and additions. They distort formal similarity, but provide a higher level of equivalence. Let's consider each of them in

more detail:

1 Permutation is a change in the arrangement (order) of language elements in the translation text in comparison with the original text. Elements that can be rearranged are usually words, phrases, parts of a complex sentence and independent sentences in the structure of the text. The most common case in the translation process is a change in the order of words and phrases in the structure of a sentence [1; from. 170].

2 Substitutions are the most common and diverse type of translation transformation. In the process of translation, both grammatical units - word forms, parts of speech, sentence members, types of syntactic connection, etc. - and lexical ones can be subject to replacement, in connection with which we can talk about grammatical and lexical replacements. In addition, not only individual units, but also entire structures can be replaced [1; from. 187].

3 Appendices - many elements of meaning that remain unexpressed in the original, implied, must be expressed in translation using additional lexical units, they can also represent explanations [1; from. 201].

4 Omission is the opposite of addition. When translating, most often words that are semantically redundant are subjected to omission, that is, expressing meanings that can be extracted from the text without their help. As the system of any language as a whole, as well as specific speech products have, as you know, a very large degree of redundancy, which makes it possible to make certain omissions in the translation process [1; from. 226].

However, the main goal of translation is to achieve adequacy - the ratio of the source and destination texts, which takes into account the purpose of translation. Translation equivalence is result-oriented and is a special case of adequacy. The above arguments once again emphasize the main task of the translator - to skillfully translate various translation transformations, observing all the norms of the translating language in order for the translation text to convey as accurately as possible the information that the writer has put into a particular context.

In order to study and be able to disassemble all the canons of translation as a specific activity formed in the course of the historical evolution of mankind, to discover new ways of improvement, it is necessary to study all existing types of translation.

Also explore all types of translation activities, in all its diversity of interaction with different types of human activities. Only in this way will we be able to understand the essence of translation activities.

Output. Thus, we found out that the translation of a text is a complex process, and we also considered different points of view regarding the possibility of accurately or approximately conveying the original intention of a foreign language writer. We concluded that the translator is faced with lexical problems, he has to rebuild the syntax of the sentence, the basic methods of transformation. We also came to the conclusion that the main goal of the translator is to achieve the adequacy of the translation, even if through the use of equivalents.

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