
MAIN PROBLEMS IN TRANSLATION

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Translation is a type of literary creation that involves re-creating a text in one language in another. Translation is the most important form of interethnic communication. Depending on the nature of the original and the reconstructed text is divided into literary translation, scientific translation and other types. Depending on the style of the original, it can be interpreted, translated, or commented on. Translation originated in ancient times due to the need for communication between people of different tribes. This oral form, called translation, has survived to the present day. Over time, the requirements for translation will be updated. But its creative nature, the art of re-creation, does not change. The scope and development of translation depends on the level of enlightenment of each nation and, in turn, has an effective impact on the social thinking of the nation. The term “translation” refers to the process of translating from one language to another, as well as to a finished translation. Just as in every field, there are several translation problems in the translation industry; some are faced by the translators, and some by the clients; while other ones may be considered structural problems because they pose a problem for translation itself. There are given some main problems of translation. Structural variations between languages, cultural differences, compound words...

The structure of sentences in English and other languages may be different. This is considered to be one of the main structural problems in translation. For example, in English the predicative is placed after the subject, but in Uzbek the predicative comes in the end of the sentence. In Arabic and some other languages, the subject pronoun is part of the verb, and that determines the subject gender and the voice of the sentence. The translator has to know the exact structure in each language, and use the appropriate structure, and they have to ensure that the translation is performed without changing the meaning as well.

Translation can also be difficult because of cultural differences. Words often reflect the culture and the society that use them. Therefore, words that are able to describe very specific things or emotions might now exist in other languages. For example, the Inuktitut have a far superior ability to distinguish between different types of snow than most languages because of their multiple specific words for snow.

A compound word is a combination of two or three nouns and adjectives. They could be closed of three forms closed form, like notebook; hyphenated like long-distance, or open form like fighter pilot. Some compound words are pretty straightforward, and mean exactly what they say like afternoon; some mean only half of the term, like say bellboy, and some mean nothing of their original words – for example deadline. In such cases, it can get very tricky for the translator.

In English there are several verbs that are made up of two words usually, a combination of a verb and a preposition. For example: look up, look down, look for,

look after, look at, look through, look out, look into; these all mean different things, though the common verb is look. Here the preposition which follows immediately after gives it a completely different meaning. It is highly unlikely that translating the two words into the target language will give you the same meaning!

Missing terms are very common translation issue. In some languages, certain terms may be completely absent this has also to do with culture, as those objects may not be used by the people, or those actions or activities may not be permitted or simply not performed.

This is a potentially difficult situation for the translator, and poses another important structural problem worth of discussion.

There are several words in the English language that have different meanings based on the way they are used in the sentence. Words are sometimes spelled alike and pronounced alike, but have different meanings, like break (a plate) or take a coffee break. Words that have the same spellings but different pronunciations like to lead a conference, or a lead pencil.

There are also words that have different spelling but have the same pronunciation, like break and brake, grate and great, and so on. There are hundreds of such words in English, and also idioms, metaphors, similes and so on. However, those words may be different in other languages the translator has to be very vigilant, and carefully read the source text to fully grasp the meaning. Only after that should they begin the work of translation; otherwise, it can lead to embarrassing mistakes.

In conclusion translation is not just copying; the aesthetic skill of the translator leaves a mark on the translation beyond his wishes. Translators who translate into their target language have more natural knowledge of the various elements like proverbs, idioms, metaphors, semantics, syntax, morphology etc. than those who translate into a second language.

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