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PROBLEMS AND THE MAIN ERRORS IN TRANSLATION

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ABSTRACT

The article examines the problems and errors of interpretation and translation of texts that students face when teaching foreign languages. Translation theory not only formulates the goals and objectives of translation, but also suggests ways to resolve the translation problems listed in this article. The importance of establishing correspondences and discrepancies in two languages - lexical, grammatical and stylistic - is emphasized.

KEYWORDS: *Translation Studies, Translation Theory, James Holmes, Translation, Transformation, Homophones, Non-Equivalent Vocabulary.*

INTRODUCTION

Despite the fact that translation theory as a science emerged only in the 20th century, many of its problems were recognized and considered many centuries ago. This is evidenced by the statements of translators, poets and writers, who often acted as translators themselves, as well as the reviews of political figures preserved by history. For several centuries, everyone who was directly involved in translation turned to the practical problems of their work, giving them theoretical understanding.

Initially, translation studies were based mainly on the practice of translating the Bible, philosophical and natural science works, and literary works. Translation helps people overcome language and cultural barriers. In our time, the importance of translation activity has increased, and the requirements for its quality have increased. The accuracy and quality of translation is constantly being improved. To date, translators have come to create a text that is fully consistent with the original in another language.

Materials and Methods

For more than 50 years, translation has existed as an academic discipline, and its achievements are used to teach a foreign language using a communicative approach. In 1972 in Copenhagen, at

the III International Congress of Applied Linguistics, James Holmes announced the need to change focus and study translation within the framework of an integrated approach. Holmes identified three main obstacles to the further development of this theoretical discipline:

- scientists and researchers are "scattered" in different fields of science, and they do not have common channels of communication;
- "Trivial question" - no name for this area of study;
- there is no consensus on the scope and structure of the discipline.

Also J. Holmes proposed a scheme for his integrating concept. The scientist identified two main areas of research: "pure" and "applied" translation studies. The first was subdivided into theoretical and descriptive, which should be focused on: 1) the synchronous or diachronic study of the translation product, 2) the psychological study of the translation process, and 3) the sociological study of the functions of translation.

The applied branch consisted of translation didactics, translator aids, translation criticism and translation policy, which determined the place and role of translation and translator in society. The resources of a professional translator are knowledge of languages and cultures, specific translation skills, as well as their own personal characteristics and cognitive abilities. Cognitive elements and processes during translation are subject to multiplication, since an additional cognitive element appears between the speaker and the observer - the translator. The translator has to analyze and model the cognitive scheme of the author of the original text and recreate it in the translated text, thereby involving the cognitive levels of all three participants in intercultural communication in interaction.

So, when using transformation in translation, that is, paraphrasing, the translator should not only not simplify the meaning of the translation, which is functionally assigned only to the speaker, but also take into account the linguo-ethnic barrier that is present in the everyday life of any people. We are talking about a different perception of the world around us, the manner of communication, national traditions and habits, attitudes towards elders, work, holidays, their social responsibilities, etc.

Interpretation can be simultaneous and consecutive. Consecutive is performed in the pauses between the phrases of the speaker. Simultaneous translation by ear is the pinnacle of translation art. The translating language preserves the style and vocabulary of the speech. There must be a strict differentiation of the language by genre style. The translator in no way shows his attitude to the text he is translating, the ceremony taking place and the persons present.

Written translation differs from oral translation in that the text can be repeatedly altered and the desired translation option can be selected. The subtleties laid down by the author in the content are analyzed and transferred to the system of the translating language.

Translation methods are divided into automated and manual. Today there are a large number of programs - "translators" and sites that offer online text translation services. Students try to apply these programs to translate texts. However, this method of translation cannot often be called successful.

Main Part

An electronic translator may well make a translation of a specific word. But it is impossible to enter all cases of correct translation into dictionaries, and first of all this concerns technical terms. The inability to convey the associative array and the inadequacy of the analysis of the context of phrases is one of the main and practically unavoidable shortcomings of the "electronic translator". He gives out a literal translation, since he is not able to determine the figurative meanings of words or choose an appropriate translation option from several that are suitable on formal grounds. As a result, errors occur that distort the meaning of the text.

Translation is a complex process consisting of several, closely related and transitioning stages:

1. Preparatory stage. It is necessary to read the entire text or at least a part of it to yourself in order to get an idea of what is being said, to understand the main idea, the general meaning of the message.

2. Draft translation. Having understood the general content of this passage, you need to make its semantic analysis. After that, the text is marked up, difficult terms, grammatical constructions, lexical expressions, as well as Anglo-American measures (for conversion to metric) are identified.

It is recommended to write out all the core terms, as they appear in the text, on a separate sheet along with their Russian equivalents and use them throughout the translation process. Then you should proceed to work on individual sentences, dividing each into elements and links, realizing the connections between individual words and groups of words. After the connections between words are established, it is necessary to determine the corresponding meanings of unfamiliar words in the dictionary, but not in the order they appear in the text, but depending on the functions they perform in the sentence. You need to start with the disclosure of the meanings of the main members of the sentence - the subject and predicate. The title should be translated after the entire text has been translated. A draft translation can be done both in writing and orally.

3. Working translation. After the draft translation is completed, the sentences (paragraphs) of the text of your own translation are checked against the original so that each phrase of the translation corresponds to the original text, the uniformity of the terminology used, and the logic of presentation. The text of the translation is freed from expressions and phrases unusual for the Russian language, stylistic and semantic corrections are introduced into it. A working translation is a full-fledged, stylistically competent translation that correctly conveys the content of the original, in which some terminological and stylistic inaccuracies are allowed.

4. Final translation. This is the last stage of translation - literary processing and scientific editing. Without looking into the original, relying on the correctly revealed meaning with all its shades, it is necessary to convey all of its content into literary Russian. At the same time, if necessary, you can change the order of words, turn complex sentences into simple ones, and vice versa, develop simple ones into complex ones. Such a translation is complete, stylistically competent, it correctly conveys the content of the original and accurately uses special terminology.

It should be noted that when expressions are encountered that cause difficulties in translation, it is not always a matter of poor vocabulary or poor grammar knowledge. The ability to translate correctly is a whole science. English and Russian languages differ in their structure and system

of images, so the correct translation from English is often not an easy task. There are some major translation difficulties to consider.

The first of them is the polysemy of words. Many constructions of the Russian language turn out to be cumbersome in comparison with English phrases. It so happens that in the Russian language there is no meaning at all for any word. This may affect the nature of the translated sentence from English.

The verb to get is one of the most polysemantic verbs in the English language. For example, in the sentence We got the dress to our mother, the verb is used to mean "buy". And in the example: She got us tea - translated as "brought". Here are some more examples:

I'll get the translation by tomorrow. - I'll finish the translation by tomorrow.

I want to get the sofa to the sitting-room. - I want to move the sofa to the living room.

The next trap in translation is phrasal verbs. It is important to know that prepositions or postpositions that occur in stable verb combinations absolutely change the original meaning of the verb:

to call - call, call, call to call for - required

to call up - call

to call - enter (visit)

The example shows that the same verb with different prepositions acquires new meanings, which may be completely unrelated to the root word. Words that can be different parts of speech are also a problem in translation. So, a word can be an adjective, a noun, or a verb. And since there are no endings in English, the nature of such words can be determined based on their place in the sentence (syntax)

The main reason for translation errors is the translation of individual words or phrases; violation of the logical connection between parts; inability to distract from specific forms of words and inability to use context to understand their meaning. This needs to be learned. It should also be borne in mind that old words sometimes acquire qualitatively new meanings, and individual words outside the context do not have a definite meaning and therefore cannot be translated. It is not words that are translated, but what they express.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it should be noted that for the translator, it is not so much knowledge of the vocabulary that is important, but knowledge of the peculiarities of its functioning in various situations. Therefore, it is important to develop in oneself the skills of analytical and critical work on the text of the translation, in every possible way to develop a sense of language and style, without which a qualified translation from any language is generally impossible.

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