



PROBLEMS WHICH OCCUR IN TRANSLATING AND THEIR SOLUTIONS

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ABSTRACT

This article addresses some of the common problems that arise in translation studies. It also outlines the current demand for translation studies and its place in society. This article pays great attention to the transformation and equivalence that occurs in translation. In addition, the effective evaluation of the translation from a critical point of view is considered in order to improve its quality.

KEYWORDS: *translation, translation studies, general theory of translation, intercultural communication, social nature of translation, equivalence translation, language norms.*

Today, modern globalization and the rapid development of intercultural relations, the expansion of international relations, the development of trade, economic and financial ties between countries, the intensification of the integration process of European countries and the world, the development of science and technology, scientific and technical information. The importance of foreign languages as effective factors of organic exchange is of great importance. Also, at the stage of economic, scientific, technological and cultural development, a foreign language is widely used as a means of oral and written communication between different peoples of the world. This is due to a number of global socio-economic and political processes. Translation can be considered as a means of interlingual communication, ie language mediation, if one original text is translated into other languages, the full equivalent text in the translated languages is communicative-pragmatic and A.V. Fiyodorov [1], a well-known translator and founder of literary theory, states: "Translation means the correct and complete expression of a previously expressed text in one's own language, according to the requirements of another language." It should be borne in mind that the general

theory of translation deals with the study of translation activities, and the object of study is texts in various functional styles. Some of its rules can be developed on the basis of translation of literary works, although others have already been considered outside the functional-methodological typology of texts of modern literary languages, as they belong to one of the types of art - word art or fiction. Artistic text is a text of fiction created as a result of human creative activity, using existing language tools. Y.P.Solodub gives the following definition: "artistic text (text of a work of art) - it performs the main function of having an aesthetic effect on the reader or listener"[2]. Another definition of it is true: "a literary text is a general ideological and thematic content and a very important unit that has an aesthetic effect on the reader - its main function is." The specificity of a work of art, from epithet and metaphor to the rhythmic and syntactic structure of a phrase, it has a figurative and emotional impact on the reader achieved through a variety of means. The literary text gives the author ample opportunity to freely depict the passage of time and to create various semantic and stylistic effects. Consequently, the translator is forced to choose carefully the methods of



conveying many artistic details, interpreting them in such a way that the artistic effect of the translation occurs after reading the original and is equivalent to the artistic impression reflecting the individual style of the author. Thus, the translator creates a new text in the target language and does not duplicate the original text. It is important to keep in mind that many factors influence text comprehension, including culture, subtext, national characteristics, life, and more. Therefore, in order for the translated text to have the same reading ability, the translator adapts it to these conditions, i.e., interprets the text units of the original at different levels. The loading must be the same in both texts of the work of art.

The role of compression in the translation of texts

Today, the manifestation of compression in the field of word formation is a less developed field, and the semantic essence of the process of compression during word formation is less studied. In addition, one of the problems in the grammatical structure of a language remains the ellipse. When translating from English to Russian, from Russian to English, the problem of compression inevitably arises. It is impossible to translate text without compression. In English, compression is expressed at different levels. In the grammatical system, word formation, and the use of lexical units, linguistic compression can be seen as a characteristic phenomenon for English, especially when comparing the two languages. The process of compression has attracted the attention of many researchers. Although the term appeared in linguistics in the middle of the twentieth century, the existence of compression and decompression, as common phenomena in translation, became clear at the beginning of the XXI century. The concept of compression has not yet been clearly explained by linguists. In general, in the works of many authors can be found descriptions of different compressions of about 20% at different levels. In addition, according to the definition of such phenomena as contraction, compression, merging, as well as substitution, addition, contraction, elongation, dropping, etc., it is possible to distinguish about 10 definitions of the ellipse. A review of the modern linguistic literature shows that there are two broad and narrow compressions in text linguistics. Compression in the broadest sense is considered from a general methodological point of view and is described as one of the main directions in the activity of language, it moves across the scope of activity, but more or less intensively in various specific

communicative areas. appears in accordance with the functional style. Compression in the narrow sense is a set of specific tools that serve to perform compression in the broadest sense at the level of all languages. Although the models of compression of words in modern English are an effective tool in the mechanism of compression of the text, they are not fully understood in this regard. All this leads to the fact that this topic is not fully developed in linguistics and contributes to its development. Insufficient development of semantic and communicative functional aspects of linguistic compression is explained by the lack of consensus among scholars on the nature of compression. In addition, the relevance of the article is related to the current state of society, in which the constant growth of information flow encourages linguists to study the most economical ways of speech signal, which facilitates the exchange of information over and over again. Through the functional use of units and structures in the process of communication, their true informational significance is revealed, as well as the presentation of a general conceptual analysis of the compression of the literary text, with many contradictory and specific approaches.

In order to achieve the goals of applying compression in the text, it is necessary to solve the following problems:

- to consider different views on the nature of linguistic compression, the history of its origin;
- monitoring the interaction of compression and related events;
- based on the theory and practice of modeling literary texts, consider different models of compressed word formation;
- identify types, methods and means of compression.

In accordance with the objectives of the study, the following tasks were identified:

- an acceptable method of transmitting information expressed in one language through another determination;

The following methods were used to perform the tasks:

The method of tariffing is a method of direct linguistic observation and description, the distributor is the distribution of this element in speech and context, as well as comparative-historical, comparative methods, quantitative and qualitative analysis, search in the text.

The following methodological principles of the use of compression in text translation is based on:

- 1) a systematic approach to learning a particular language;



- 2) analysis within a single functional method;
- 3) synchronization of translation;
- 4) consideration of extralinguistic factors;

The theoretical significance of this article is that it contributes to the study of the linguistic state of literary text compression, as well as the development of technology for the transmission of text in a translated language, the application of the results in all fields of humanities and technical knowledge. Linguistic compression is a common case of the principle of saving in language. In oral speech, on the one hand, the tendency to save language means is proportional, and on the other hand, there is a tendency to redundant elements. Trying to save the language in a certain communication mode and the presence of a large excess in the language can be considered as the reasons and grounds for the manifestation of language compression in order to compress this or that text. As a method of compression, substitution and omissions perform slightly different functions in sentences of literary text. Their core is to prevent duplication and compression of the text. Speaking in the language of fiction as occasionalism and using telescopic words to individualize the speech of the protagonists of works of art is one of the most effective ways of word formation in the last decade.

Abbreviations in works of art can also come as forms of authorship. The main function of abbreviations is to look for a name, a necessary function name, sometimes a bright and memorable name. In addition, abbreviations markers successfully introduce a person to a particular society, as well as its stylistic role. Abbreviations also serve as a substitute for short words. According to the relatively recently compressed noun + noun model, a new type of formation has emerged. The mechanism for creating such structures differs from the mechanism for forming abbreviations: in this case, in addition to the abbreviated transformation, the attribute is reduced to capital letters. secret - a compressed unit is attached to the determiner with a dash, which results in the formation of an independent lexeme (word). In fiction, there can also be compression on the basis of phraseological units, if one word does not change the structure of the whole phrase. The emergence of this type of formation is accompanied by analytical trends in English, in particular, with the growth of word order in the sentence - when the syntactic position determines the attributive ability not only of individual lexical units, but of whole phrases. Linguistic compression as a specific linguistic phenomenon, a certain part of the text and its content occurs when it is possible to reduce

without significant damage to The problem of accurate transmission of information from one language to another is relevant not only in linguistics, but in all areas of science. It is impossible to translate without the ability to compress the text.

Compression has been actively used in translation practice for many centuries as a means of saving language and the means to express the same content. The theoretical foundations of this linguistic phenomenon appeared in the second half of the twentieth century.

The phenomenon of compression is closely related to the concept of implicit. closely related to the appearance of In terms of redundancy, the optional message component is compressed when processing and receiving data. Analysis of literary texts allows us to conclude that syntactic and lexical compressions are the two most common types of compression in the language of fiction. Syntactic compression of a literary text is the widespread use of one-syllable sentences, in the naming of process and action, in the use of auxiliary words that serve as substitutes and fully refer to the previous part (in particular, prefixes, suffixes, articles, rhymes). Ellipsis in the language of fiction can serve to enhance speech, enhance the flow of movements, hyperbolize events, and perform other stylistic means. The essence of lexical compression is to express an idea in fewer words. Lexical compression is common in text, especially in dialogue. Lexical compression of a literary text means that the word has a generalizing meaning and can perform a variety of speech units, from a simple sentence to a set of sentences. Models of compression of words in modern English are a very effective aid in the mechanism of compression of the text. Thus, substitution, omission, substitution are the prevention of repetition and compression of the text. Telescopic words are often used in the role of coincidences, to individualize the speech of literary heroes. The main function of abbreviations is to find a nominative, vivid and memorable name, and abbreviations can also serve as markers that direct a person to a particular society.

Due to the rapid development of knowledge and technology, the modern era covers all aspects of today's society and at a time when the modern economy is changing, as well as translators-specialists with practical skills in translating scientific and technical texts in various fields. Therefore, the need for well-educated translators is growing day by day.

Due to the development of modern technologies, today scientists in different countries of the world have the opportunity to quickly exchange



information and conduct joint research, and thanks to these means of communication, modern science is achieving unprecedented results. In this context, the need for high-quality translation of scientific literature by many manufacturers is growing significantly. Translators, on the other hand, must constantly add translations of scientific literature to their vocabulary, improve their ability to understand terms, and know their meaning.

Therefore, when translating scientific and technical terms, the translator must first pay close attention to the meaning from the existing scientific and technical point of view, and then have the ability to compare with narrow scientific and technical terms.

The following requirements must be met in the process of translating scientific and technical texts: translation equivalent, translation accuracy, quality of translated data, logic of translation and quality of its coverage. For a scientific and technical text to have a quality translation, the translator must have the following knowledge and skills:

Must have knowledge of foreign language theory, phonetics, vocabulary and grammatical structure of the language;

-Practice the ability to translate scientific and technical texts;

-Practical linguistic knowledge (translation methods, transformation, the ability to change the equivalent of words, the ability to add words, the ability to describe in terms, etc.);

-Must have extralinguistic knowledge and ability to use the content of sentences and sentences in the process of translating the text (this requires sufficient knowledge in the translation of special scientific and technical text).

One of the most important problems in translation is not having a complete understanding that this translator is a scientific translator. For a scientific translation to be successful, the translator must have an idea of how it differs from other types of translation. In general, the translation of a scientific method includes many texts related to the research topic, from theses to abstracts and reviews of articles, dissertations, dissertations and monographs.

The following factors should be considered when translating the above types of work: the purpose of the translation, the method of translation, the organization of the text in the translation, and the organic relationship between its parts.

In addition to the external structure of academic texts (chapters, sections, paragraphs), there is also its internal structure. There are some peculiarities

in the translation of scientific texts - it is a way to identify material problems from general information and present their solutions. For example, in English, there are a number of words and phrases that are used for different purposes to connect parts of a text, as well as to move from the meaning of one phrase to another. For example:

-shuningdek (in addition, moreover, furthermore ...);

-shunga qaramasdan (although, however, despite, in spite of, nevertheless ...);

- boshqa so'z bilan aytganda (in other words);

-misol uchun (for example, for instance ...)

Problems with terms in translation

It is one of the leading forms of scientific thinking and is related to the concepts of understanding and comprehending meaning. While almost every term in a scientific text is a lexical unit, it represents one of the meanings of specific lexical units. These lexical units belong to the category of terms.

In general, a term is a word or phrase specific to a particular field of science and technology. The term has clear semantic boundaries in linguistics. It follows that terms are a system of concepts reinforced by verbal expressions specific to a particular science. If in a common language (other than a term) a word has many meanings, but it falls into the category of terms, the word has a definite meaning, and in translation its meaning in the term is used.

Therefore, one of the main mistakes a translator makes when translating a scientific text is that he or she does not have enough skills to use these scientific dictionaries or does not have a clear knowledge of the topic specific to the term - a situation that is even worse. can also be observed in the native language. In terms of usage and quantity, special dictionaries of terms are more widely used in scientific style texts than other types of dictionaries. These include: nomenclature names, professional dictionaries and terms, professional jargon, and more. This vocabulary is widely used in all areas of the scientific text (ie in the classification of the text, the structure of the text and its function, the components and factors of the text are taken into account). On average, a glossary of terms or terminology makes up 20% of the total vocabulary of scientific texts.

Grammar problems in translation.

Scientific communication has its own grammatical features.



For example, when translating some texts from English into Uzbek, in some cases there is a loss of lexical meaning and verbs have abstract meanings.

For example:

- It **seems** very interesting – Bu juda qiziq ko'rinadi.

- He probably **got** a cold – Balki u shamollab qolgan.

- Ali **feels** himself strange – Ali o'zini g'alati his qilayapti.

In these cases, we can see that the semantic load falls on the verbs instead of the noun phrases. In other words, verbs play an important grammatical role in these sentences.

Abstract verbs are also often used in English scientific texts:

Many houses were built in short term – Ko'pgina uylar qisqa mudatda qurilgan;

Some new planets were discovered in mid of 2000's – 2000-yillarda bir qancha yangi sayyoralar kashf qilingan (topilgan).

The examples given above show that abstract nouns are also widely used in English, and that the main load is focused on verbs, i.e., passive relative verbs.

Another interesting aspect of the study is that in today's linguistics, the percentage of use of present tense verbs in English is equal to past tense verbs, which of course depends on the context of the scientific text.

In general, a scientific text must have a clear statement of logic, and one of the main tasks of a translator is to translate this logic correctly and qualitatively. Scientific texts often have the same appearance, but these texts have expressive properties. In such texts, interrogative sentences are rarely used, and even if they are used, they are aimed at drawing the attention of the reader to the text. One of the features of scientific texts is that they do not use emotional properties.

General theory of translation.

The general theory of translation systematizes and forms the basis for conclusions drawn from the specific experience of translation. In the process of translation, the results of the translation and its ideas are summarized, while the translation activities take into account the conditions and factors inherent in translation.

The concept of the general theory of translation was developed by the Russian linguist and linguist A.V. Fedorov's [10] works are widely and fully

covered. According to this concept, any qualitative translation text should begin with a philological analysis of its linguistic basis and end with an artistic creation or scientific editing.

Special theory of translation.

Special theory of translation (or research on paired translation in linguistics) should take into account the equivalents, variants of correspondence between two languages, as well as the factors and criteria for their selection in a particular situation. The main way to study translation phenomena within this theory is to compare the two languages. For example: Uzbek and Russian, or Russian and English, or English and German.

Transformation theory of translation

Transformation theory (model) of translation is characterized by changes in the text of the translation during the translation activity. The reason is that in some cases the full meaning of the text cannot be translated or it is difficult to translate.

For example:

Not long-ago computers were considered an amazing invention. Today they form part of our everyday lives. The latest thing today is Virtual Reality. A Virtual Reality system can transport the user to exotic locations such as a beach in Hawaii or the inside of the human body.

The translation in Uzbek:

O'tgan davrda kompyuterlar ajoyib ixtiro deb hisoblanar edi. Bugungi kunda ular bizning kundalik hayotimizning bir qismini tashkil qiladi. Oxirgi ixtrolardan biri - bu Virtual haqiqat. Virtual haqiqat tizimi foydalanuvchlarni Gavayidagi plyaj yoki inson tanasining ichki qismi kabi ekzotik joylarga olib borish imkoniyatiga ega.

As we can see in the example, the translation from English into Uzbek was not fully translated, but underwent a transformation. In other words, the original text is explained in Uzbek in other words.

The transformational model of translation is related to the ideas of the American linguist N. Chomsky on transformational or generative grammar. Within this theory, the process of creating a translated text is considered as a syntactic transformation of the units and structures of the original language into the units and structures of the translated language, with great emphasis on the stages and methods of the translation process. This theory has also been developed by American translators K. Nayde. It is also



mentioned in the works of Cadz and W. Koller. In general, the ideas of transformational theory are one of the most important methods in translation studies that allow us to identify structures and units that are interrelated in translation and interrelated in the process of translating a pair of languages.

In short, A.Bibi and D.Ensinger [11] apply these concepts in a broad sense and apply to them the lexical, grammatical, discursive knowledge, skills and abilities that constitute linguistic competence, as well as general knowledge, knowledge of translation theory, knowledge of culture, extralinguistic competence consisting of knowledge of specific areas of translation, comprehension skills, deverbalization, peripheralization, application of transformations, information competencies, including the planning of the translation process in general, the ability to apply modern technologies acquisition and use of information, knowledge of the situation in the field of professional work, strategic competence, memory, self-correction, psychophysiological characteristics - psychomotor skills, cognitive ability, certain psychological characteristics implies.

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