

Problems of Translation Practice

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Abstract. *This article is about the problems of translation practice. Translation demands a deep understanding of both grammar and culture. Translators need to know the rules of a language as well as the habits of the people who speak it. And even for the most experienced professionals, confusion and frustration are familiar feelings. French or every other language has its specific structure that complied with agreed rules and might have vast differences from each other. For example, in English, the adjective sits before the noun, but in French, an adjective is placed after a noun. As a result, linguists frequently have to add, remove, or rearrange source words to make the communication more natural.*

Key words: *translation, the problem, language, socio-political life, culture, technical knowledge, strategie, technology.*

INTRODUCTION

In translation, as in other disciplines, the notion of *problem* has aroused increasing interest in recent years. However, all the work devoted to the analysis of the *translation problem* is far from constituting a homogeneous area of research, which is further aggravated by the lack of studies synthesizing and contrasting the different contributions on the issue. To compensate for this gap, this article analyzes and highlights the notion of *problem* as it has been developed by some important specialists in the translation process. The first part reviews the notion of *problem* in other disciplines. The second collects and analyzes the main studies relating to the translation problem and the different approaches. It also establishes a relationship between problem-solving processes in translation and translation strategies. Our contribution aims to provide a better understanding of problem-solving processes in translation, and to present a retrospective of some of the most significant work in this field.

METHODS AND ANAYSIS

Any language that we have seen evolve today has crossed several counterculture civilizations which makes it complex and very difficult to understand and translate into another language, because each language evolves synchronically and diachronically.[1] Probably the only possibility of translating from a source language to a target language is if the languages share the same original histories. Notably, most European languages are Indo-European. So, indigenous people can share the same cultures, technology, socio-political life, vegetation, history etc.

The influences that the language has experienced during its development can change some language characteristics such as semantics, morphology, syntax and phonology of the language. This is why SHOLOKHOVA Svetlana, who was moderator of the international philosophy conference on July 5, 2011, opines that " *if there is a faithful translation in which she does not believe, the fidelity must be not only translation between linguistics but also translation between cultures.* Thus, English and French at the time shared the same histories in the economic, political, social, intellectual,

technological etc. sectors. which imbue impressions on both. This is where we find false friends in the English-French translation and vice versa due to warlike, socio-economic, political phenomena, etc.

According to JP Vinay and J. Darbelnet, there are three linguistic problems that false friends cause in English-French and French-English translation. They are of the semantic, stylistic and structural aspect.

The semantic aspect

The meaning of words varies from language to language. The translation pitfall that causes translation problems is that the target language and the source language share certain words with the same spelling. However, their senses have nothing to do with each other.

For example, boy among the French is an indigenous servant in formerly colonized countries but among the English, the meaning of boy is translated contextually such as boy, young adolescent etc. So:

<i>English</i>	<i>French</i>
<i>Boy</i>	<i>boy (colloquial meaning)</i>
<i>House boy</i>	<i>Boy (derogatory meaning)</i>

To translate boy from French to English, it requires the context of which the word is applied. Because according to Nmi Education, “*a linguistic unit can present a variable range of meanings such as lexical meaning, proper meaning-denotation-common lexicon and contextual meaning-figurative meaning-connotation-specialized lexicon*”. [2]

Creating images among readers is one of the tricks of politicians. The use of metaphors, for example, is effective for memory because we are easily fatigued by common expressions. [3] A good metaphor can work wonders because it makes abstract areas easier to understand and things become clearer. Language full of metaphors feels inspirational and can evoke strong emotional responses. Theorists Lakoff and Johnson believe that all use of language is metaphorical. They claim that metaphor is everywhere and not just in language but also in people's thoughts and actions.

RESULTS

This makes man perceive the world based on a structure of metaphorical order which is based on resemblances. They say that we are not aware of our conceptual system and a careful observation of our language allows us to see that metaphors structure our concepts. For Lakoff and Johnson, the concepts by which we understand reality are metaphorical.

What are the most common translation difficulties?

The translation of a language is not an exact science and it is often confronted with a number of major obstacles. What are the two difficulties that complicate translation the most? Combine accuracy and speed of work, as well as finding the best way to manage the translation process. These difficulties are broken down into ten main thorny points:

What are the top 10 obstacles in translation?

1. Evaluate the accuracy and quality of the translation
2. Translate content in a limited time
3. Monitor multiple translation projects
4. humor, irony and figures of speech
5. Find translators with technical knowledge in a particular field
6. Find trusted vendors you can trust with confidential information
7. Negotiate fair prices for translations

8. Translate words and sentences with multiple meanings
9. Duplicate translations of common words and phrases
10. Handle words and phrases that don't have exact translations

Analysis of the three main translation difficulties encountered by companies, and the solutions provided. [4]

Guarantee the quality of the translation

Quality and accuracy are often the biggest challenges for machine translations and the entire industry. How do you guarantee high-quality multilingual content to your customers when you don't speak their language fluently? Fortunately, today you can use certain technological tools to manage translation quality. This often involves using a translation memory (TM) to store your previous translations and be able to reuse them in your future translation work when you come across words that have already been translated.

Using software that automatically feeds already translated content into new jobs can reduce the time your team spends on it, thereby improving productivity. [5] This also allows you to bill your customers more fairly, without charging them for repeated content.

Deliver translations on time

Proposing a deadline for translation work and handing over the completed work can be a real headache for those involved in translation. [6] Before you promise lightning-fast turnarounds, remember that good translation takes time and you risk losing even more time and money if you have to correct poorly translated content.

To solve this problem, you can offer an hourly pricing model instead of a per-word rate. This encourages the translation service provider to deliver absolutely perfect multilingual content to the client on time, or even sooner!

Translation management and workflow simplification.

Translation can get tricky when you're running multiple projects in different languages and working with multiple vendors. [7] Translation is a complex business, especially with remote teams when it comes to coordinating translators, establishing clear communication channels, and developing workflows that work for everyone.

CONCLUSION

You can overcome these translation challenges by looking for providers who use technology to simplify their internal processes and work more efficiently. This could involve creating translator platforms that allow them to work on one or more projects at the same time or using AI systems to speed up work. You can also use glossaries and mark up words you don't want translated to help translators keep the company's tone.

Translations are a simple and cost-effective way to expand customer base and increase sales volume. Another important element is the fact that expressing your message in the local language will indicate to customers that you have spent time and effort before launching into new markets.

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