

The Problems Encountered in the Process of Translation

Komila Shoyimova

Teacher of Termiz state university

Ko'charova Dilshoda

Student of Termiz state university

Abstract: Our article aims to highlight the problems encountered in the process of translation, as well as problems between closely related languages revealing false equivalents and the problems of giving them in translation.

Keywords: translation problems, methods of translation, translator, interpretive translation, text, term.

If we pay attention to the history of translation. We can recognize the 20th century as the golden age of the science of translation, despite the fact that it has a very ancient history. It is not an exaggeration to say that this century brought not on the theory of translation studies but also the development of science and technology to a high level. It is the development of these areas, the achievements of high production goals, the increase of export and important potential, the strengthening of diplomatic relations, which led to the further popularization of synchronous and sequential types of translation studies. The development of these fields in itself linguistics translation studies focused on science and many researches specified that it will be carried out. Despite many scientific works, the theory of translation studies is still not fully studied. The development of the Times Several classifications of the development of translation have been proposed by various scholars. From the classifications given by translators, we draw our attention to the classification produced by V.N. Komissarov in the course of our scientific research. [1] In the process of these researches, the following opinion given by Russian scientists is still justified, i.e. "being a perfect master of two languages does not mean a perfect master" [2]. In fact to be a perfect owner of two languages does not mean that he translated the text and speech in all areas related to that language in a completely understandable way. The translator was not only able to master the language, perfectly rather he believes that is necessary to master the culture and traditions of that people's way of life. The linguistic principle of translation implies, first of all, the reconstruction of the formal structure of the original. However, declaring the linguistic principle as the many one can lead to over-pursuing the translation of the original text. It becomes a word-for-word, linguistically correct but artistically weak translation, which and it is one of the types of formalism but itself. Foreign linguistic forms are accurately translated, stylization occurs according to the laws of the foreign language. In cases where the syntactic structure of the translated sentence can be expressed in the translation using similar means. The word-for-word translation can be considered as the final version of the translation without further literary processing. However, syntactic tools are compatible in two languages occurrence is relatively rare; often, when translated literally, the norms of closely related languages are violated in one way or another. In such cases, we encountered a certain gap between content and form the author's point is clear but the form of its expression can lead to false equivalents in languages that are closely related to each other. A complete translation does not always reproduce the emotional impact of the original, so literal accuracy and artists are in constant

conflict with each other. There is no doubt that translation is based on linguistic material, literary translation cannot be beyond the translation of words and phrases the translation process itself must be based on knowledge and understanding of the laws of both languages. To create an artistic and emotional impression corresponding to the original the translator must find the best language tools: find synonyms, suitable images, etc. We think it is good to dwell on translation and its types. When translating a term from one language to another, we may face the following difficulties: a) Non-existence of a word that expressed the meaning of that term in the language being translated; b) that term being translated does not have a single meaning. This problem can be solved only by the method of translation based on the context. In order to eliminate these problems and make the translation process easier, we offer the following translation methods: 1) Transliteration in this method, the term is translated in the way it is in the original language. 2) Transcription is the method of translation through sound forms, i.e. by pronouncing it exactly as it is said in the language being translated. 3) Translation using the Kalka method. This type of translation is considered one of the most convenient methods for a translator, and it is a direct translation of a term that exists in one language in a way that completely preserves the semantics of the other language. 4) Interpretive translation methods. Annotated translation method is to translate a term existing in one language into another language but commenting on that term in cases where an alternative option is not found. For example: Since our scientific work is directly related to the term and its translation, we believe that the translation of the term is appropriate, if the methods given below are used. It is very important for a translator to study the work in detail, to work on its vocabulary and realisms, based on the knowledge of the characteristics of two languages, on this makes him known. The invention of the computer helped create electronic dictionaries and later computer-assisted translation programs. The translation made with their help does not include the semantic side of the text and the resulting emotional side. The problems of such assistant translators are similar to self-learning artificial intelligence. Nevertheless, such tools are indispensable in translation activities, especially in large translation agencies. There are also online services for automatic translation of individual words, sentences and whole phrases (for example, Google Translate) which are based on statistical information about the translation of individual phrases by people. The services of translation agencies are in demand in most countries of the world, as the need for translation exists in many areas of human activity. Thus, translation provides technical, business, tourism, daily and other fields and helps to overcome the language barrier for millions of people on our planet every day.

REFERENCES

1. Mahmud Koshgari. Dictionary of Turkish words (Devoni lugʻatit turk). 3 volumes. 1. Translator and publisher: Salih Mutallibov.
2. Nurmonov A. Structural linguistics: roots and directions. Tashkent: "Education", 2009. -160 p.
3. Nurmonov A. Selected works, volume 2. History of Linguistic Studies- Tashkent: 2012. -232 p.
4. Orinboyev B. History of Uzbek linguistics. Samarkand: SamDU, 1999. 80 -p.
5. Shaniozov K.Sh. The formation process of the Uzbek people.- T.: 2001.-464-p.