

## BASIC PROBLEMS IN TRANSLATION

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**Annotation:** This article highly describes about the basic problems of translation. This article also provides information about the methods for translation.

**Keywords:** Problems, translation process, methods, ST (source text), TT (target text), SL (source language), TL (target language).

**Anotatsiya:** Ushbu maqolada tarjima jarayonida tarjimaning asosiy muammolari haqida batafsil yoritilgan. Tarjima qilish usullari shunday vaziyatlarda MM (manba matn)ni qanday tarjima qilish kerakligi ko'rsatilgan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Muammolar, tarjima jarayoni, metodlar, MM (manba matni), TM (tarjima matn), MT (manba tili), TT (tarjima tili).

Like representatives of any other profession, translators encounter challenges as well. There are numerous problems faced by experienced professionals in the field and novice translators find them considerably more challenging. A well-known metaphor by John Dryden compares translation with dancing on ropes with fettered legs (**Dryden in Ross 2012**), while other sources compare translation to turning wine into water or to decanting which cannot be done without spilling, while translators are compared to gladiators in pyjamas. Finally, Robert M. Grant states that there can never be an absolutely final translation (**Baker and Saldanha 2007**). All the aforementioned comparisons are an expressive and/or humorous way characterizing translation as a sophisticated and challenging occupation.<sup>1</sup> Every language, including English, has its own structure that adheres to agreed-upon principles and may differ greatly from one another. In English, for example, the adjective comes before the noun, whereas in French, the adjective comes after the noun. Linguists are regularly required to add, remove, or rearrange source words to make communication more natural.

A translator is a visual artist who paints with language. If the translator is a dedicated specialist, the effort involved in translating is comparable to the effort invested by the author in authoring the source material. Mastering the abilities of a translator might take years, and there is always space for development. Finding answers to challenges encountered during the translation process is critical to a translator's development. Students struggle to translate writings that are somewhat large, complex, highly scientific, and technical. Concerning the source language text's complexity, it

should be noted that English is a very rich language with a large number of expressions, phrases, idioms, sayings, synonyms, antonyms, compound nouns, metaphors, slang, "false friends," and so on. Finding a translation of a single term or expression in Latvian while preserving its colorful intricacies is difficult. These relatively minor elements can cause serious problems in translation; as a result, the entire text might sound manufactured and far from natural.

It is difficult to translate an idiom if it does not exist in your own language. Some idioms may have multiple meanings and cannot be translated word for word. Furthermore, some proverbs are only found in the native language. It takes time to create a translation that is not only accurate but also conveys the essence of the sentence. It is critical not to lose sight of the main point of the sentence or paragraph. As a result, a translator must look up the explanation of the specific phrase or expression and apply an explanatory translation to ensure that the translation is intelligible to the reader. I try to translate in an indirect manner by utilizing phrases or words that are synonyms, abbreviations, or antonyms.

### **Compound words**

A compound word is a hyphenated mixture of two or three nouns and adjectives, such as notebook. Some are straightforward and signify exactly what each word means, such as mailbox, in Uzbek version it's "pochta qutisi" and it's one word in English, however it is two words in Uzbek language; others mean only half of the term, such as bellboy it means "yuk tashuvchi" in Uzbek version; while still others imply nothing of their original word, such as butterfly and hotdog. These words have no original meaning in Uzbek version such as "kapalak and xot dog". In such cases, translators may struggle to find equivalent words in the original language.

### **Missing term**

Not every word in the source language has an exact match in the target language because the items may not be utilized by the target audience or the actions or activities are not commonly conducted in the target language's country.

### **Specialized knowledge**

Even while professional translators have experience in technical or medical knowledge, it isn't always enough for papers that are full of technical jargon or describe specific procedures or activities in depth. When translating the manuals for an X-ray scanner, for example, translators may be surrounded by intricate and specialized words. With this type of content, extra time is required to conduct good and dependable translations.

### **Limited time**

This is one of the most typical issues that both translators and customers face because most clients require the translated information as soon as possible, but in order to provide a high-quality output, translators must spend more time searching for the

most precise words. It may not be a major issue if the document is straightforward and translators may simply complete it within the timeframe. However, in the case of complex content, such as technical or legal documents replete with specialized jargon, a tight deadline is not the best way to ensure high-quality translations.

#### Appendix:

1. **translation process** – process of translating one text from one language to another one.
2. **source language** – the language of the original text
3. **Target language** --- the language of the translated text
4. **Specialized knowledge** – the knowledge according to one field

#### USED LITERATURES:

1. <https://www.redalyc.org/journal/6927/692774545009/html/#:~:text=Some%20students%20mentioned%20other%20internal,same%20in%20the%20target%20language.>
2. Dryden in Ross 2012.
3. Baker and Saldanha 2007