



Problems Arising in The Translation Process

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Abstract: This article examines the art of translation, its complexities and a number of problems that we may encounter in this process, as well as the importance of the role of culture and modern technologies in the field of translation studies. In addition, in order to perfectly convey the original meaning of the source being translated from one language to another, it is important not only to have linguistic knowledge, but also to study intercultural differences, context, and stylistic features in depth. Solving these problems requires deep knowledge of language and culture from translators. Today, modern technologies, new mobile and computer programs, in improving the quality of translation, make language learning easier, which in turn leads to further strengthening ties between peoples.

Keywords: Translation, intercultural differences, meaning, contextualization, stylistic problems, modern technology.

Introduction: Translation and interpreting are one of the ancient fields that have been developing and forming among the peoples of the world for many years. The 20th century can undoubtedly be recognized as the golden age of translation studies. Translation is a type of literary creation that consists of rediscovering expressions, texts, stories, proverbs and works in one language into a new language. People who have lived on Earth for thousands of years have been communicating their creative activities and life experiences to each other through the field of translation. Diplomatic and cultural relations between states are no exception.

In the development of humanity, translation studies affect the effective development of the social thinking of a nation. However, despite the many studies conducted, we still encounter some problems in the translation process. We will focus our attention on the

classification developed by V.N. Komisarov.[1] It is no exaggeration to say that the following statement made by Russian scholars is very close to the truth: "Being a perfect master of two languages does not mean being a perfect translator." Translation studies require translators not only to master the language perfectly, but also to have a detailed and broad understanding of the culture, customs, and lifestyle of that nation. If one word in the target language partially corresponds to the original word, then we should talk about partial equivalents. In translation theory, three types of partial equivalents are distinguished. The reason for this is that a word that is equivalent from one language to another may have several other meanings, in addition to the equivalent. One of these polysemous words is equivalent, and the rest are additional meanings. For example, if we take the English polysemous word "cover", it has the meanings "to cover", "to put", "to cover", "to write on", (to cover) "to hide", "to cover", and in the press it has the meanings "to cover" and "to cover" in the Uzbek language. The reason for these different meanings of the word is that the original and translated languages belong to different families, the words borrowed from other languages, and a number of other linguistic factors. For example, in English, "ball"¹ is "koptok, top" and "ball"² (dance night). In Uzbek, the word "bal" has only the meaning of dance. So, the context is of great importance in finding alternatives to these words. For example, let's analyze the English verb "to get". Context is definitely necessary for translating this verb, because its meanings also have aspects that are not related to each other. We can translate it into Uzbek as "to take, to catch, to understand, to translate, to communicate, to catch up, to change". In translation, we need to take into account not only the denotative but also the connotative meaning of the words. The English verb "to employ" usually has the meanings of "to hire", "to hire". This verb can have a positive meaning, but also a negative meaning, depending on the context. The appropriate use of the lexical layers of the language, lexical stylistics, tools and methods allows us to positively solve some lexical problems encountered in translation and, as a result, to achieve an adequate level of improvement in the quality of translation. Russian translator Nikolai Lyubimov used the concept of "writer-translator". He sees translation inextricably linked with creativity and artistry in creativity. When translating a work from one language to another, he takes on the responsibility of the writer, he becomes an ambassador and representative of this work. The field of translation studies is also a large creative process.

The translation industry has undergone remarkable

changes in recent years with the development of advanced technologies. They play an important role in accelerating the translation process, improving its quality and efficiency. Below we will talk about how modern technologies are used. Google Translate, DeepL and other translation services, which are familiar and memorable to all of us, allow us to quickly translate the information that needs to be translated. Computer-assisted translation (CAT) tools, such as SDL trades, MemoQ, and Wordfast, help translators with the translation process. Social media and online platforms. Thanks to advances in technology, translators now have a variety of tools that simplify their workflows and increase productivity. Automation has made it possible to automatically extract text from various sources, which in turn reduces the time-consuming task of manual input. In addition, machine learning algorithms have revolutionized the quality of translation, and language models are constantly being refined by working with large amounts of data. However, while automation and machine learning have accelerated translation tasks, they still cannot fully replace human expertise.

Professional translators play an important role in improving automated translations. They ensure the preservation of cultural nuances. Despite these limitations, it is difficult to deny the impact of automation and machine learning on translation: it has simplified processes, increased accuracy, and made it easier for professional translators to get results faster. It is no exaggeration to say that the improvement of the field of translation studies also contributes to the growth of contacts between peoples in various directions, since intercultural dialogue, economic cooperation, scientific research, political relations, education and knowledge exchange, and information technology are directly related to the field of translation studies.

Translation studies establish communication between different cultures. With the help of translations, the achievements of international culture, literature, art, and science are brought together. It also plays an important role in the development of international trade and economic relations. In foreign economic activities, it is necessary to translate documents, contracts, and marketing materials. Through translations, scientific information and research results are transferred to scientists working in other languages. In general, translation studies are an important tool for strengthening communication between countries, intercultural communication, and cooperation. Thus, since translation is one of the most ancient fields in the human world, the importance of the human factor in the development of this direction is very great.

The translation process can face various difficulties in identifying and interpreting differences between languages. Translators have to solve many problems in converting the original text into the target language. Analyzing these problems is very important for improving the quality of translation and improving intercultural communication.

1. Lexical Problems (Difficulties in Word Choice)

The English word "serenity" is translated as "serenity" in Uzbek. However, in some cases, the meaning of "serenity" can be expressed as "peace" or "unprotected state", depending on the context of the target language.

The exact translation of such words may sometimes not correspond to the general meaning of the text. Translators should carefully consider the context and choose the correct word. For example, if the word "serenity" is associated with meditation or images of nature, it may be appropriate to choose "peace" or "tranquility".

2. Grammar and Syntax Differences

The English sentence "He has been working here for five years" is translated into Uzbek as "U besh shil bir suh yerda ishlamoqda".

There are differences in the way Uzbek expresses tenses from English. In English, "has been working" is used to express an ongoing process, but in Uzbek, simple forms such as "ishlamokda" or "ishlayapti" can also be used. Translators must translate according to the syntax of the Uzbek language to accurately express tense and state.

3. Cross-Cultural Differences

The English concept of "Thanksgiving" does not have a clear equivalent in Uzbek. Thus, the translator may have to explain this word.

Cultural differences create great difficulties in the translation process. If a concept that does not exist in one culture does not exist in another, the translator often interprets this concept or seeks a suitable approach to it. For example, "Thanksgiving" can be translated as "the day of thanksgiving celebrated by the American people."

4. Idiomatic Expressions and Phraseology

The English phrase "break the ice" can be translated in Uzbek as "to lighten the atmosphere" or "to start a conversation."

The translation of idioms and phraseologisms is often difficult, because each language has its own unique expressions. In such cases, the main task of translators is to preserve the meaning of the phrase, but it is more important to find an equivalent that is suitable for the

target language than to translate directly.

5. Semantic Problems

The English sentence "He's a great guy" can be translated as "He's a great guy." However, the word "great" can have different meanings in Uzbek, such as "ajoyib," "zo'r," or "buyuk."

Such semantic differences require that the translation be precise and accurate. The translator should choose the right word, taking into account the context of the word "great". If the word "great" refers to a positive quality of a person, words such as "amazing" or "excellent" would be appropriate.

Translators should always translate accurately and purposefully, taking into account linguistic and cultural differences. Each problem must be solved in its own context. In order to solve problems that arise in the translation process, translators need to have a deep knowledge of their own language and the target language and a good understanding of cultures.

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