

TRANSLATION PROBLEMS IN CONTEXT

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Abstract: Extend chiefs venerate this clear workflow, but translators run into awkward circumstances. When the source substance is sent through a spreadsheet, the translator has no thought how the word stream fits into the broader substance technique or undoubtedly the anticipating utilizes of the express. All sorts of expound and etymological ambiguities rise since of this. For occasion, your dialect benefit supplier ought to know on the off chance that the tone can be somewhat perky or in the event that the interpretation ought to remain proficient, in case the length of the target content ought to be the same as the source content for web plan purposes, and which of the a few conceivable verb definitions fit a particular sentence.

Key words: ambiguities, perky, interpretation, spreadsheet, language service, methodology, translation

Replicating and sticking source content strings into a database by and large serves as the begin of conventional interpretation. The spreadsheet is at that point sent to an interpreter who puts the interpreted content within the rectify column and sends it back for review. Project directors adore this straightforward workflow, but interpreters run into ungainly situations. When the source content is sent through a spreadsheet, the interpreter has no thought how the word stream fits into the broader substance methodology or indeed the expecting utilize of the express. All sorts of elaborate and linguistic ambiguities emerge since of this. For instance, your language service provider needs to know if the tone can be slightly playful or if the translation should stay professional, if the length of the target text should be the same as the source text for web design purposes, and which of the several possible verb definitions fit a specific sentence. Each time a interpreter stops their work to urge clarification, they are deferring the extend. In the event that it takes a day or more to induce reactions to their questions, they might fair utilize judgment calls for minor ambiguities to keep the venture moving. However, inefficiencies take after when the translator's taught figure is erroneous. Within the setting of a live distribution, interpretation issues ended up very clear, and groups are forced into harm control mode. The handle begins up once more with included audit steps, you have got a diminished chance of propelling the localized location on time, and the interpretation costs go up. In the above workflow, the key to maximizing efficiency is to minimize ambiguity. A linear path of progress replaces the cycle of redundant work whenever the translator is able to get it right the first time.

When you supply translators with detailed glossaries, comprehensive style guides, and clear instructions, you help address ambiguities and avoid translation problems. Yet, visual context serves as the greatest tool in ensuring an accurate translation.

They are instantly clued into everything from grammatical conventions to design restrictions once they can see source text located inside a mobile app, business document, or associated web page.

For example, there are certain words in English that have dozens of meanings, such as "set." Without context, a translator would not know which meaning of "set" to translate. Certainty comes from knowing the setting of the source fabric. Editors expect less issues, localization supervisors are able to meet them extend due dates, and interpreters feel more comfortable in their assumptions. An indeed more significant alter ordinarily happens once this certainty is affirmed after many victories. Your endeavor can begin running beneath the assumption that the interpretations are exact the primary time. 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. Each dialect sits interior a characterized structure with its claim concurred upon rules.

The complexity and peculiarity of this system specifically relates to the trouble of translation. A basic sentence in English features a subject, verb, and object—in that arrange. For case, “she eats pizza.” But not each dialect offers this structure.

Idiomatic expressions explain something by way of unique examples or figures of speech. And most importantly, the meaning of these peculiar phrases cannot be predicted by the literal definitions of the words it contains. Many linguistic professionals insist that idioms are the most difficult items to translate. In fact, idioms are routinely cited as a problem machine translation engine will never fully solve. Compound words are formed by combining two or more words together, but the overall meaning of the compound word may not reflect the meaning of its component words. It’s usually best to think of them in terms of three separate groups.

The first group of compound words mean exactly what they say. “Airport,” “crosswalk,” and “seashore,” are all familiar examples. The second group of compound words mean only half of what they say—at least in a literal sense. While a “bookworm” may enjoy burrowing into a good story, these avid readers don’t suddenly become an invertebrate species in the process. The third group of compound words have meanings that have nothing to do with the meanings of the individual words involved. For instance, the English “deadline” refers to the final acceptable time to receive or deliver something. It has nothing to do with death or a line. And a “butterfly” is neither a fly nor butter. At work translators typically have to deal with six different issues, whether they are translating technical documents or sworn statements. These issues belong to lexical-semantic problems; grammar; syntax; rhetoric; practical problems; and cultural issues. Not to mention administrative issues, computer-related problems, or stress...

1. LEXICAL-SEMANTIC PROBLEMS

Lexical-semantic problems can be solved by consulting dictionaries, glossaries, terminology banks, and experts. Such problems include terminology alternatives, neologisms, semantic gaps, or lexical networks. Other problems are contextual synonyms and antonyms that affect polysemic units: synonyms and antonyms are aimed at an acceptance which depends on the context to determine which meaning is correct. Another problem pertains to semantic contiguity, i.e. a consistency procedure which works by identifying semantic features common to two or more terms.

2. GRAMMATICAL PROBLEMS

Grammatical problems can include questions of temporality, aspect –where the verb indicates if the action is continuing or completed–, pronouns, and whether or not to make the subject pronoun explicit.

3. PROBLEMS IN SYNTAX

Syntactic problems may originate from syntactic parallels, the direction of passive voice, the focus – from what point of view a story is told–, or rhetorical figures of speech such as a hyperbaton –the inversion of the natural arrangement of words–, or an anaphora –the repetition of a word or segment at the beginning of a line or a sentence.

4. RHETORICAL PROBLEMS

Translators are confronted with issues that involve the identification and recreation of figures of thought –comparison, metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche, oxymoron, paradox, and many more– as well as diction.

5. PRACTICAL PROBLEMS: TRANSLATING A MARKETING DOCUMENT

Practical problems can occur due to the difference in the formal and informal modes of address using “you”, as well as idiomatic phrases, sayings, irony, humor, and sarcasm. Translators can face other challenges, specifically with the translation of the personal pronoun “you” in the translation of a marketing text from English into French. The translator must decide whether the formal or the informal “you” is more appropriate, and such decision is not always obvious.

Humans are social, rather than solitary beings. They constantly interact with their environment. Their modes of being are about their emergent attunement with their constantly-changing context. Translation, if seen as such a mode of being in the world, cannot be considered per se, but should be contextualized as a social system. It exists in a situation that includes a network of elements involving others, the objective economic conditions, cultural and political institutions and ideologies, and so on. Since the translator cannot

avoid being faithful to his/her own circumstances and perspective, she/he cannot be really faithful to the text he/she translates. Infidelity is built into translation because it inevitably describes domestic scenes that are loaded not only linguistically and culturally, but also socially and politically. The source text does not reach the target society unscathed, but refracted. Communication in translation is simultaneous decontextualization and recontextualization; hence is productive, rather than reproductive. Translation as a product communicates more and at the same time less than the source text intended to. Translation as a process communicates different modes of being, or at least leads to intended understanding or/and misunderstanding of different modes of being in the world. This constitutes the predicament and the dynamo of cross-cultural communication, and points to that of communication in general.

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