

THE THEORITICAL VIEW TO CONTENT, EVALUTION AND TRANSLATION ERRORS IN LINGUISTICS

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Annotation.

This article focused on the essential theoretical view in the process of translation, teaching translation methods to the student and how to provide the translation models in linguistics.

Key words.

Communication scheme, general description, translation text, stylistic and linguistic design, translation error.

Content and stages of the translation process

The description of the translation process, namely, the work of the brain during translation takes place at the level of cognitive processes associated with thinking and language, this area is only being developed today and this is closely related to medicine, psycho- and neurolinguistics, and cognitive linguistics.

Therefore, the problem of describing the translation process and creating translation models is open, despite the presence of several theoretical models.

Theoretical translation models provide a general description of how there is a translation process. Moreover, they all rely on the communication scheme, focusing attention on some of its elements. The key subjects of the translation process are the person, the text and the process itself.

The following approaches could be utilized for many translation courses, including translation of texts on economy, politics, religion, etc. and they require that theories and frameworks related to translation studies be taught in advance. They include:

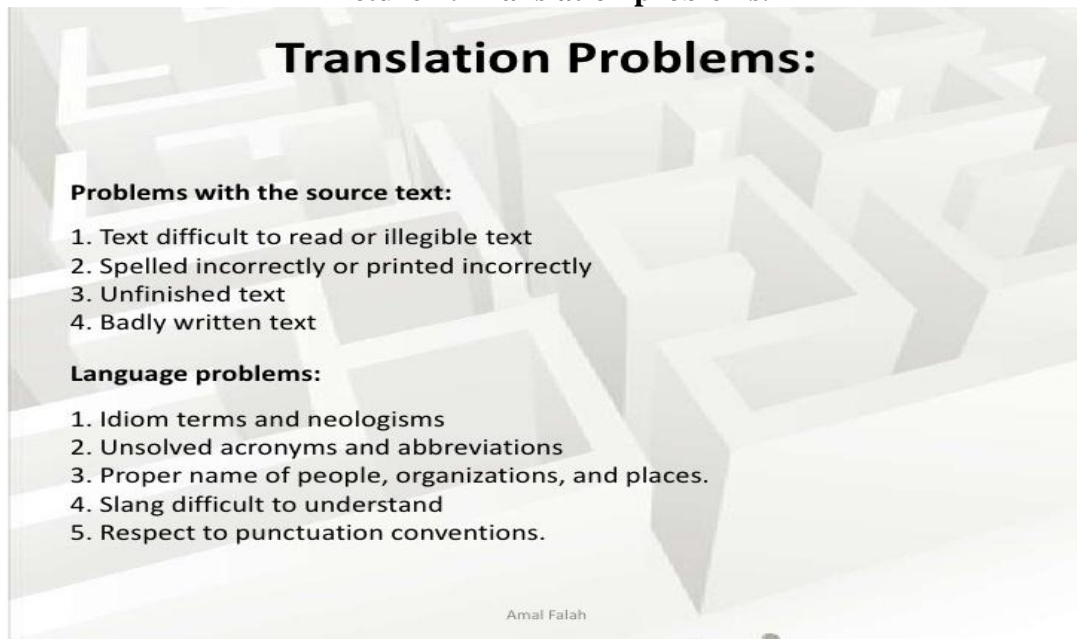
1. Comparing two translations.
2. Familiarizing with collocations, expressions, and term.
3. Having group discussions.
4. Editing.
5. Backtranslating.
6. Domesticating and foreignizing.
7. Practicing Skopos-centered translation.
8. Translating according to models.
9. Discussing needed tools for translation.

Translation evaluation and translation errors

Translation evaluation and revision is a complex process, implying an assessment of the text of the translation for its compliance with the original on three levels: purpose, form and content, as well as elimination of defects and correction of errors. Based on this, the translator evaluates the translation text according to several criteria: coincidence of the original and the translation text in terms of volume and completeness information; compliance of the translation text with the linguistic and speech norm of the language translation; correspondence of the form of the text to the existing text forms in the target language and the corresponding design of the text; on the adequacy of translation measures used in translation. Therefore, editing the translation text is not only editing the style or language, but also identifying and eliminating technical inaccuracies in translation, including those related to the design of texts at the form level (for example, the choice of genre).

Translation errors are of a different nature and arise due to the lack of coincidence of language systems and speech norms, different pre-information reserves that exist in different cultures and societies. Errors often occur for very trivial reasons - due to insufficient language and translation competence.

Picture-1. Translation problems.



Translation errors that occur at the translation stage can be diagnosed and eliminated at the editing stage. Thus, distinguish between functional-content and functional-normative errors [7]. Functional errors can lead to distortion of the text at the content level due to the omission or introduction of information - (1) semantic distortions. In the course of translation, it is not always possible to find a suitable equivalent, or to use verbosity, sometimes the translator skips words that are important for the meaning and content, thus (2) ambiguities in translation may arise (missing words, verbosity, inaccurate word choice, etc.) Functional and normative errors are of a different nature and correlate with the linguistic norm and the usual use of the language. These errors occur, as a rule, due to insufficient language or translation competence (inadequate translation transformation), lead to violations at the level of language systems, affect stylistic and linguistic design of the text can lead to distortions at all levels, the level of form (genre), text (language, style) and content (inaccuracies, distortions):

structural and syntactic errors are shortcomings in the current division of sentences, word order, etc.; normative-usual errors - violation of morphological, word-formation, lexical norms and norms of compatibility; violation of stylistic norms or mixing of styles, not correspondence of the stylistic coloring of the translation text to the text original; shortcomings in the individual style of the translator - a tautology, duplication, language poverty.

There are several models of communication, which include four key positions: sender (addressee), message, recipient (addressee or recipient), feedback. These relationships can be schematically represented as follows:

Sender	Text	Recipient
<i>communicative</i>	<i>function receives, reacts encodes</i>	<i>decodes</i>

The diagram does not reflect such elements of communication as barriers or interference, which during the translation process can be acoustically noises, problems with equipment, poor audibility, and lack of knowledge of the context, insufficient knowledge of information on this issue, language competence and a number of other factors that must know and be able to overcome the translator.

The translator acts as an intermediary who is both the recipient and the sender (model O. Kade). Hence, the translator perceives, decodes, encodes and sends. The translation process during translation and interpretation will differ at the decoding stage - encoding, goals and end result, in time, stages.

The text is an object that the translator processes in order to ensure communication, or rather an adequate response of the recipient to the sender's message, which pursues a certain communicative purpose of influencing the recipient. An inadequate response indicates inadequate translation.

Consequently, certain requirements: compliance with the original on the functional orientation of the text, content and form. Work on the original text in order to create the translation text includes actions to achieve the adequacy of the TP to the original text, namely, finding equivalents and applying transformations. These actions of the translator represent the actual translation process.

So, the translation process is represented in translation models as sequence of operations aimed at ensuring communication between the subjects of communication by solving specific problems.

Summing up the above, it should be emphasized that translation models or the content of the translation process is the issue that is developed and focused on the content of the translator's actions in relation to the text, taking into account a number of factors (sender, recipient, communication barriers).

The translation process is a complex procedure that is impossible without a number of other actions. The set of action data is commonly referred to as translation stages. We offer a description of the stages of translation, since training in translation within our course is focused specifically on translation written text.

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