

## PROBLEMS AND DIFFICULTIES IN TRANSLATION

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### Annotation

The purpose of the article is to demonstrate various problems of translation. There are limited text-type (or discursive-type) theories, dealing with the problem of translation of certain types or genres of language communication and theories limited to problems, as well as theories that are limited to one or more specific problems in the entire field of general translation theory in modern translation studies.

**Key words:** various problems of translation, types or genres of language communication

Throughout the history of the development of translation practice, there have been various requirements for translation, compliance with which caused translation problems. L. Venuti wrote that "... earlier theorists pose problems that are solved by later ones theoretical achievements... a later theorist can be considered someone who poses a problem, the solution of which is given by earlier theories" [8]. M. Fargal and A. Almanna define translation as "a multifaceted, multidimensional process with various manifestations, implementations and consequences" [2]. The translator faces and solves a number of problems that are unlikely to be presented in the original text, and vice versa [3]. So, we see that translation problems are part of the translation process.

In translation studies, there is no unambiguous notion of a "translation problem" or any suitable, reliable conceptual framework, and researchers claim that existing works on translation problems are usually based on speculative research.

A large range of linguistic features in the text should provide a correspondingly large range of translation problems and increase the importance of process analysis [7].

The optimistic extreme in the theory of translation in these decades is occupied by linguistic analysis. Linguistics solves the problem of translatability by analyzing specific translation problems and describing the methods developed by translators to solve them. [8]

S. Nord sees the difference between problems and difficulties in translation. For her, the problem of translation is "an objective problem that every translator (regardless of their level of competence and technical conditions of their work) must solve in the course of performing a specific translation task." Translation difficulties are "subjective and they are connected with the translator himself and the specific conditions of his work."

Translation problems can be divided into reception problems, production problems and reception-production problems (which combine both types of problems).

B. Hatim and J. Mandey highlight some cases in which translation problems arise. They consist in the frequent absence of unambiguous agreement between languages, individual words or groups in the context, the establishment of an equivalent effect in translation, dialects, differences between the systems of pronouns of the source language and the target language. [3].

J. Munday writes about the problem of unavoidable subjectivity arising from the invariant. [4].

M. Fargal and A. Almanna mention the following translation problems: morphological differences, morphology of inflection, word formation processes, including word formation and inflection, composition, mixing and abbreviations, lexical gaps, problems related to colloquial implication [2].

M. Snell-Hornby points out various problems that need to be taken into account, including status, situation and the function of the source text, as well as complex style problems, ethical problems in translation, multi-semiotic texts, such as comics [7]. M. Snell-Hornby suggested adding to this an unobvious description of bodily sensations, as well as gestures or expressions that convey an attitude, and you have such a large vocabulary that puts the translator in a difficult position.

L. Venuti describes problems that arise at different levels:

- problems with the transmission of slang or colloquial expressions;
- "functional constancy" between source and target texts;
- a compromise between two types of poetics, in which the poetics of the receiving system plays a dominant role;
- the production of new knowledge through the individualization of new code, and both in close and free translation, new knowledge is only moderate;
- how to compensate for losses and justify (in a graphological sense) differences – how to renew energy and essential behavior that translation can propagate;
- discrepancies in grammatical categories between languages;
- problems of determining literal intentions;
- aesthetic problem (presented in terms of gender, family, state and power);
- lexical or morpho-syntactic shortcomings, problems of ambiguity [8].

These problems become more complicated when historical time is taken into account (the translator decides whether to recreate the feeling of a period of time in the text or modernize the text to make it more accessible to the modern reader). Problems with translation can arise not only because of shortcomings in the host society, but also because of an excess of linguistic capabilities [8].

Many scholars write about various translation problems, since each type of text has its own characteristics. For example, web texts are sent for translation in different formats, each format brings its own advantages and inconveniences for the translator [9]; in a literal translation there are problems between rhyme and meaning, how to keep the original form, there is also always a strong tension between form and content, and a conflict between formal and dynamic equivalence; problems may include intonation and rhythm of the sentence; intellectual, cultural and linguistic changes [8].

The problem with stage translation is that the interpretation of theatrical signs can radically differ in different cultures (especially in the case of symbolic signs), and much depends on the style of the game and the conventions of the corresponding cultural community [7]. The problem faced by translators is how to translate the signs of cultural differences and how to meet the expectations of the target audience. Recognition of the crucial importance of elements in the text goes beyond linguistics [1].

The analysis of scientific literature shows that there are the following translation problems:

linguistic, textual, extra linguistic, intentionality problems, as well as problems related to the target audience of the text.

However, some scientists deny any problems with translation and compare the work of an interpreter with the work of a cook explaining problems with slicing onions. They claim that there is no problem if a person is a professional.

Pauses, the use of strategies, omissions, corrections, the use of dictionaries and additional sources of information, etc. during the translation process indicate the presence of translation problems. Taking into account all points of view, we support the ideas of B. Hatim that "translation problems are open to description and explanation within the framework of theories of meaning and contrastive linguistics" [3].

This article does not pretend to analyze all translation problems, only the most frequently described translation problems are presented here.

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