



## LINGUISTIC PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATING TERMS

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### **Abstract**

#### **Introduction**

This article provides a brief overview of the linguistic origin of translation related to unrelated languages and its today's importance in linguistics due to explore different brunches of linguistics via translating of other literatures, its usage, analysis and specific features. As well as, this information is substantiated.

#### **Research Methods**

Comparative – historical method is found beneficial to identify the optimal information about pilgrimage tourism terms and their etymology. Another beneficial method is observation that allows explorers to collect information about an object. Contrasting method is regarded as an essential one, the reason is why that exploring languages are not in the same root.

#### **Results and Discussions**

By the helping of the thesis, it is provided a wealth of information based on observations and research. As well as the reader can get acquainted with the linguistic analysis of the problems of translation which translator and linguists may face today and given suggested solutions below.

#### **Conclusion**

At the end of the article, the researcher is able to witness that the linguistic theoretical foundations of the notion of translation and its problems formed on the basis of observations and its importance in linguistics have been clarified.

**Keywords.** Translation, translation problems, equivalent.

#### **Introduction**

The existing points of view on the concept of "equivalent" are extremely diverse So, researchers distinguish absolute equivalents, relative, complete, partial, direct, conditional, permanent, contextual, formal, functional, semantic, situational, selective, usual, occasional, mono - equivalents, pseudo - equivalents, false equivalents, etc. Often different concepts are used for the same term by different





authors. Therefore, it is important to understand not only (and not so much) the terms themselves, but rather approaches of researchers of various directions to the problem of interlingual translation equivalence (Barkhudarov, 1962, Vannikov, 1970, Vaseva, 1982, Galperin, 1981, Komissarov, 1980, Latyshev, 1983, Retsker, 1974, Tsitkina, 1988, Lemov, 2000, Ivina, 2003, Alekseeva, 2003, Zyablova, 2004, Yastrzhembskaya, 200b, Gurin, 2008.)

It has been established that the systemic connections of words can have a significant impact both for **translation** and for choosing an **equivalent**. It is important for a translator to know not only the meaning of the word, but also its relationship with other words of the same semantic field, its significance. Without taking into account the significance, it would be impossible to study the lexical meaning words, because in this case the meaning of the word would have to be considered outside language systems and study not as a linguistic category, but as a category, like logic.

It is necessary to distinguish between polysemantic terms, i.e. terms that have multiple meanings within the same terminological system:

**Fund(s)** - 1) reserve, 2) fund, 3) capital, 4) government securities.

and unambiguous terms that are translated into Uzbek by two or more terms.

In the latter case, we are dealing with variant correspondences:

**corporation** - korporatsiya, assatsatsiya;

**creditor** – kreditor;

**defrayal** – to'lov.

It should be noted that an unambiguous and one-translation term is not always represents a certain constant. From the point of view of synchrony - possible, but for a specific period of time. From the point of view of diachrony, in as a result of certain changes either in the language of translation or in the field itself knowledge, other variants or duplicates may appear. Such changes may occur repeatedly. Moreover, even with a synchronous approach, the same the term can act both as one-translation and as multi-translation – in depending on the position of the author-compiler of the dictionary.

Of particular interest is the question of the equivalence of similarly shaped units two languages. This question has two solutions:

1. Units similar in form turn out to be equivalent also in functional-semantic relation. Such words can be transliterated forms, tracing paper, international terms.

2. The question of the equivalence of units similar in form is decided, in particular, when analyzing the so-called "false friends" of the translator (the term "false friends" translator was first introduced in the late 20s - early 30s by French scientists M Kessler, J Deroquini, F Boileau) For example:



**актуальный** - topical, pressing, relevant, immediate, important, (не "actual"),

**диверсия** - subversion, sabotage (no "diversion"),

**конкретный** - actual, specific, positive, definite (no "concrete"),

**адресный** - targeted, specific (no "addressed").

In this study, the term "equivalent" will mean terminological unit (term or term-phrase), identical in content, but not necessarily in form, and providing a communicative effect and the adequacy of the translation.

Russian scientists distinguish the following methods of translation terms selection of lexical equivalent, non-translatable borrowing (transcription/transliteration), tracing, transformational translation, descriptive translation/interpretation.

In recent years, non-translatable borrowing (transcription / transliteration) in the transfer of terms (and especially the terms of the humanities and socio-political sciences) has become widespread Profit, lobby, publicity, image-maker, know-how, preventive (strike), PR, manager, overdraft, consortium, endorser, etc. - this is just a small list of examples of this phenomena. The only advantage of this method of translation, from our point of view, of view, is brevity, "convenience" of use. However, it should be noted that why the untranslated transmission of a number of terms is not always justified.

So, for example, the term "leasing", which is a specific term of a generic the term "lease" - rent, leasing In addition to the specific term "leasing" there is a number of other generic terms.

**leasing arrangement** - договор аренды,

**financial lease** - финансовая аренда,

**to let out on lease** - сдавать в аренду,

**to take a/on lease** - брать в аренду,

**leasehold** - пользование на правах аренды,

**leasehold interest** - арендное право,

**leaseholds** - арендованное имущество,

**leaseholder** - арендатор,

**leasing** - лизинг (Загорская, Петроченко, 1992 170)

In the above series of generic terms, only the last one is translated by the method of non - transferable borrowing, although the Russian language already has the prevailing and entrenched translation of this term is "long-term lease". In this case, it is clear that this equivalent is extralinguistically deterministic Reasons for choosing extralinguistically deterministic equivalent rather than linguistically deterministic



may be very different economic, political, cultural and other. However, the result remains unchanged - the principle of consistency in terminology.

Application of the non-reference borrowing method without matching terminological system leads to the appearance of "language monsters" in the Russian language - neoplasms that clog the Russian language, such as, for example, an announcer, happening, compliance controller, developer, hedging, paying, attractor, securitization, overdraft, refi and many others "translation monsters" often does not coincide with the scope of the meaning of the original term.

The notion "linguistically determined" introduced in the dissertation equivalent/extralinguistically deterministic equivalent" helps to decide this problem in terms of methodology, providing a systematic and conceptual built judgment about the methodology of translating the terms of the humanitarian and socio-political sciences.

It should be noted that the translation technique of non-translatable borrowing fraught with a certain danger, since the target language often does not the meanings of this term are revealed. An example is the term "**subsidiarity**":

The terminological dictionary of political terms gives the following definition of "Principle of appropriate responsibility at appropriate levels This states that anything which can be done by those at lower levels of responsibility must not be done by those at higher levels"(Comfort Nicolas Brewer's Politics Dictionary, 1995 253), a "principle of subsidiarity" is defined as "the action that must always be taken at the lowest possible administrative level". In other words, the term "subsidiarity" means decentralization of power in the EU by transferring decision-making power to as far as possible lower levels of government Moreover, this concept has various shades meanings for representatives of various repunal, cultural, social or ethical strata of society Thus, for legislators, it is directly related to the development principle of federalism, which means that all powers not held by officially to the scope of the center, automatically fall under the jurisdiction countries - members of the EU L for an economist, the concept of "subsidiarity" is the most important characteristic, respectively, of the economic component of the principle federalism.

This example once again demonstrates the case when problems of adequate transfers of the expression plan and the content plan of the term intersect and before Linist is faced with the task of trying to find a Russian term with the same denotative meanings, which would be understandable to the maximum number Russian-speaking people Therefore, although "subsidiarity" is often translated as "subsidiarity", which is unfortunate, since it would be legitimate to accept as more an





understandable translation of the phrase "authority detection", given the above definition and explanation of the meaning of this concept.

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