



## PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATION

Axmadova Durдона Axror Qizi

Uzbekistan State World Languages University

Philology Faculty Second-Year Student

Number: 909102812/ 992662820

Email: durдонаaxmadova5@gmail.com

### **Annotation:**

This article reveals the history, problems and ways of solving the problems of translation. Types of translation: practical and theoretical are being discussed in order to find solutions.

**Keywords:** translation, translation history, practical translation, theoretical translation, lexical problems, grammatical problems, consecutive translation solutions.

Translation plays an important role in the cultural development of mankind. Translation acquaints with life, mode of life, history, literature and achievements of science of other nations. The first historical stage of development of translation began from Antiquity. Greece spread great culture, which was inherited by the Romans. Romans took a lot from the Greeks. The translation of literary works is a form of cultural intercommunication. Famous Roman writer Cicero translated speeches of Greek orators into Latin without breaking the norms of the language. Mostly translators of the Antiquity used exact translation. As it's known, the history of Middle Ages, in its early stage, was tightly connected with the expansion of Christian teaching. The Bible was translated into many local languages and it was stipulated to be reformed a movement. It should be noted that the translation of Bible into the languages of European nations played a great role in the final forming of their literary languages as well. In the epoch of feudalism translations of religious texts were rather widely spread and distinctly reflected the principle of a word for word translation, which was contrasted with the principle of free translation. Such first historical stage in particular those interrelations which by means of translation were established between ancient Greek and Roman cultures. As it is known, Greeks created a great culture, which reflected in their language and literature while Romans inherited a lot from the Greeks. The translation of the literary works was such a form of cultural intercommunication which exceeded the bounds of purely linguistic relations assuming a definite ideological character. In this case the country giving cultural





values – Greece – stood at a high cultural level and therefore in the works of Greek writers Romans saw the opportunity at enriching their own language and literature. The history of translation also divided into two part for European translation history and central Asian translation history. Firstly, in Europe by the end of the end of the 1 BC, Roman Empire included quite considerable part of Britain, modern France, Netherlands, Switzerland, a part of Germany and Austria, Bulgaria, Greece, Spain, Romania, Yugoslavia, North Africa, Syria, Palestine, Small Asia. It means that the empire had a long and constant contact with a great number of people. At the beginning of the conquest, there was a need for translators during Latinization of the provinces. Translators were busy with laws and orders of roman authorities.

Secondly, in Central Asia translation has its own way of development. It is known that there were two great translation schools. One of them was Baghdad translation school, which was busy with translating, commentating and copying out of classic Greek scientists` works in Arabian, the second one was Toledo translation school, in Spain, which was busy with translating Arabic scientific literature into western European languages. Both of them played great role in the development of World science. The original works of scientists disappeared, but the representatives of these translation schools kept their translations. A lot of books of classic Greek scientists disappeared because of different historical changes, but they were kept in the Arabian patterns-translations and commentaries. Several valuable works of thinkers who created them in Arabic in Middle East and Central Asia have been reached us by the work of Toledo school translators` translators in Latin, Greek and later in other western European languages. Furthermore, in Uzbekistan the history of translation closely connected with the common trend of development of public life, with the history of culture, art and literature. In countries, having been subjugated by Arabic conquerors, including the territory of modern Uzbekistan, Islam became a predominant religion, and the Arabic language became a main literary language.

Translation is the difficult and many-sided type of human activity. Although it is usually spoken about translation “from one language into the other one” but in reality, there is not simply replacement of one language by another one in the process of translation. Different cultures, personalities, mentalities, literatures, ages, traditions etc. are closely connected in translation.

From these sources we can see that the process of translating is not easy at it seems. As another aspects of language translation also have it`s own way and history. From the past, we can know that people had difficulties while translating texts and books. So, it took a long time to translate something from one language to another. Because, there were not so many experts and people who interested in translating. As the time





passed people began to think widely, namely their way of thinking developed. They wanted to know their past, in order to know their history books and other raw materials helped them. At such times they needed to translation. As I mentioned above it was not easy to learn how to translate for people of past. It was the problem of past times` translation processes.

Catford views translation as the replacement of textual material in one language by the equivalent text material in another language. Bell (1991) views translation as the replacement of a text in one language by an equivalent text in another language. Newmark (1981:7) indicates that translation is a craft that attempts to replace a written message and statement in one language by the same message or statement in another language.

Kelly (2005: 26-27) defines translation as the skill of understanding the source text and rendering it in the target language by using the register, the background knowledge, and other language resources according to the intended purpose. Therefore, a translator is a mediator of the two languages and cultures who can transfer the SL to the TL.

Opinions mentioned above relates to translation theory, which identify translation problems and recommends the most appropriate procedure for translation in order to solve the identified problems. So, translation can be explained as a decision - making process and problem-solving task. It is also a complicated task during which the translator encounters some problems or problematic issues which require observation, identification and finding the suitable solution. The means by which the translator deals with these problems are called strategies. Finding the adequate strategy for solving the above-mentioned problems takes place in the decision-making process.

If it comes to the problems of theoretical translation, one of them is that some theories do not make any sense, because they have not proof. Everybody thinks as if they know the theoretical translation from past times. However, there are some solution for this. For instance, the government of every individual country should teach their translation masters in a true way and create some opportunities for going developed countries in order to exchange ideas with the experts of those countries. The other way of improving the translation is to teach the young generation to read as many books as they can because while you translating something the comprehension is necessary for you.

Besides, in practical translation there are many types of it. According to Dr. Miremadi (1991), translation problems are divided into two main categories: lexical problems and syntactic problems.





Lexical problems. In the interpretation of lexical problems, Miremadi states that, although words are entities that refer to objects or concepts, a word in one language may not be substituted with a word in another language when referring to the same concepts or objects. He divides lexical problems into five subcategories. Also, there are straight/denotative meaning, lexical meaning, metaphorical expression, semantic voids and grammatical relations. These problems should be taken to the account, because they are the basic problems for translation. While translating one idea from another language to native language the lexical resource must be so strong because understanding the deep meaning of text is connected to the lexical resource. For example, the word “cooker” have two meanings. First: “a large piece of equipment for cooking food on or in” second: “a fruit, especially an apple, that is suitable for cooking but not for eating raw”. If the interpreter does not know about this, he can do a mistake in the meaning of a sentence. It is one of the major problems that most of translations has been affected with these mistakes. Another problem is that there are so many mistakes with grammar. The first reason for this is the difference between the grammar rules of the countries. In one country for example there are six types of parts of speech, in another one the number of them are three. While translating the text, the interpreter has to know the grammar of that language in order not to make a mistake. As to grammar the principal means of expression in languages possessing an analytical character (English) is the order of words and use of function words (through all the four basic grammatical means – grammatical inflections, function words, word order and intonation pattern – are found in any language). The other two means are of secondary importance.

The grammatical inflections are the principal means used in such languages as Russian and Uzbek, through the rest of grammatical means are also used but they are of less frequency than the grammatical inflections.

Additionally, if we talk about the ambit of translation they are:

- |    |  |
|----|--|
| 1. | The process of transferring a written text from SL to TL, conducted by a translator, or translators, in a specific socio-cultural context. |
| 2. | The written product, or TT, which results from that process and which functions in the socio-cultural context of the TL.                   |
| 3. | The cognitive, linguistic, visual, cultural and ideological phenomena which are an integral part of 1 and 2.                               |

Another type of translation is consecutive translation, the translation of the oral communication between users of different languages may be either simultaneous or consecutive.







Consecutive interpreter teaching is a frequently debated question. One argument is that consecutive translation is gradually disappearing. This claim is made mostly in Western Europe but the scientists in Asia and in Eastern Europe do not support this point of view.

We think Consecutive interpreting and Simultaneous interpreting are different types of oral translation. Though they are both oral translations but they have their own specific methods of learning and peculiarities.

The most useful advice for the translators is that they should first learn all the culture and language of that country. In case they will be in a real dilemma while translating their work. The process of changing some information to another is not so easy because it depends more responsibility and strong knowledge. Being interpreter requires more and more responsibility from the person who works as an interpreter. Because the deep meaning of the word plays a major role in any kind of text. Also, grammar should be perfect, because too many people learn the language from translated books. So, these are the main problems for translation. I tried to give a solution for all the examples of those problems.

In conclusion, translation is a phenomenon that has a huge effect on everyday life. This phenomenon helps us to feel the happiness and sadness of another people who lives the other part of the earth. In order to begin better understanding and learning true language the above problems should be taken into account and we must try not to repeat those mistakes in near future.

### References:

1. History of translation (Europe and Central Asia) O. Muminov, O. Sunnatov // 2008 pp 6, 13, 82, 101
2. Theory and practice of translation M.T Iriskulov, N.M Kambarov, K.D Tukhtaeva pp 7, 8, 9
3. Theory and practice of translation M.T Iriskulov, N.M Kambarov, K.D Tukhtaeva //2010 p 31
4. Translation theory and practice T. Jo`rayev, G. Aleksandrova pp 14, 15
5. A guide to consecutive translation A. Muminov p 12
6. Translation Basil Hatim and Jeremy Munday p 6.

