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PROMLEMS AND DIFFICULTIES IN TRANSLATING

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Despite the fact that the theory of translation as a science arose only in the 20th century, many of its problems were recognized and considered many centuries ago. This is evidenced by the statements of translators, poets and writers, who often themselves acted as translators, as well as feedback from politicians, preserved by history. Over the course of several centuries, all those who were directly connected with the translation addressed the practical problems of their work, giving them a theoretical understanding. [1]

Initially, translation studies were based mainly on the practice of translating the Bible, philosophical and natural-science works, and literary works. Translation helps people overcome language and cultural obstacles. In our time, the importance of translation activity has increased, and the requirements for its quality have increased. Accuracy and quality of translation is constantly being improved. To date, translators have come to create a text that fully matches the original in another language. [2, c.6]

For more than 50 years, translation has existed as an academic discipline, and its achievements are used to teach a foreign language using a communicative approach. In 1972 in Copenhagen at the III International Congress of Applied Linguistics, James Holmes stated the need to change the focus and study the translation in the framework of an integrated approach. Holmes identified three major obstacles to the further development of this theoretical discipline:

scientists and researchers are “scattered” in various fields of science, and they have no common channels of communication;

“Trivial question” - no name for this field of study;

There is no consensus regarding the capabilities and structure of the discipline.

Also J. Holmes proposed a scheme for his integrating concept. The scientist identified two main areas of research: “pure” (pure) and “applied” (applied) translation studies. The first was divided into theoretical and descriptive, which should be oriented: 1) to a synchronic or diachronic study of a translation product, 2) a psychological study of the translation process, and 3) a sociological study of the functions of translation. [2]

The applied branch consisted of the translation didactics, translator aids, criticism of the translation and the translation policy defining the place and role of the translation and the translator in society.

The resources of a professional translator are knowledge of languages and cultures, specific translation skills, as well as personal characteristics and cognitive abilities. Cognitive elements and processes during translation are subject to multiplication, since an additional cognitive element, the translator, appears between the speaker and the observer. The translator has to analyze and model the cognitive scheme of the author of the original text and recreate it in the translation text, thereby involving the cognitive levels of all three participants of intercultural communication in the interaction.

Thus, when using transformation when translating, that is, rephrasing, the translator should not only simplify the meaning of the translation, which is functionally assigned only to the speaker, but also take into account the linguistic ethnic barrier present in the everyday life of any nation. We are talking about a different perception of the world around us, the manner of communication, national traditions and habits, attitudes towards elders, work, holidays, their social duties, etc.

Interpretation is simultaneous and consistent. Serial performed in the pauses between the phrases of the speaker. Simultaneous interpretation by ear is the pinnacle of translation art. Translating language preserves the style and vocabulary of the speech. There should be a strict differentiation of the language according to the genre style. The translator does not show his attitude to the text he translates, the ceremony in progress and the persons present.

A written translation differs from an oral one in that the text can be redone many times and select the necessary translation variant. The subtleties laid down by the author in the content are analyzed and transferred to the system of translational language. [2]

Translation methods are divided into automated and manual. Today, there are a large number of programs - "translators" and sites that offer online text translation services. Students try to apply these programs to translate texts. However, it is often impossible to call such a translation method successful.

An electronic translator may well make the translation of a specific word. But it is impossible to add to the dictionaries all cases of correct translation, and first of all it concerns technical terms. The inability to convey an associative array and the inadequacy of the analysis of the context of phrases is one of the main and practically unavoidable shortcomings of the "electronic translator". He gives a literal translation, since he is unable to determine the figurative meanings of words or choose an appropriate translation variant from several suitable ones according to formal features. As a result, errors that distort the meaning of the text.

Translation is a complex process consisting of several closely related and passing on to each other stages:

1. Preparatory stage. It is necessary to read about myself the whole text, or at least part of it, in order to form an idea of what is being discussed, to understand the main idea, the general meaning of the message.

2. Draft translation. Having understood the general content of this passage, it is necessary to make its semantic analysis. After this, the text is marked up, difficult terms, grammatical constructions, lexical turns, as well as Anglo-American measures (for conversion to metric) are identified.

It is recommended to write out all the core terms, as they appear in the text, on a separate sheet together with their Russian equivalents and use them throughout the entire translation process. Then one should proceed to work on individual sentences, dividing each into elements and links, realizing the links between individual words and groups of words. After the connections between words are established, it is necessary to determine the corresponding meanings of unfamiliar words in the dictionary, but not in the order in which they appear in the text, but depending on the functions they perform in the sentence. You need to start with the disclosure of the values of the main members of the sentence - the subject and the predicate. The title should be translated after the translation of the entire text. The draft translation can be made both in written and in oral form.

3. Work translation. After the draft translation is completed, the sentences (paragraphs) of the text of the own translation are checked against the original so that each phrase of the translation is consistent with the original text, consistency of the terminology used, and the presentation logic. The text of the translation is freed from expressions and turns that are not typical of the Russian language, and stylistic and semantic changes are made to it. A working translation is a full-fledged, stylistically literate translation that correctly conveys the content of the original, in which certain terminological and stylistic inaccuracies are allowed.

4. Final translation. This is the last step of the translation - literary processing and scientific editing. Without looking at the original, relying on the correctly disclosed meaning with all its shades, it is necessary to transfer all its content to the literary Russian language. At the same time, if necessary, you can change the word order, complex sentences to be converted into simple ones, and vice versa, simple ones should be developed into complex ones. Such a translation is full-fledged, stylistically literate, it correctly conveys the content of the original and accurately uses special terminology. [3]

It should be noted that when there are expressions that cause difficulties in translation, it is not always a matter of poor vocabulary or poor knowledge of grammar. The ability to correctly translate is a whole science. English and Russian languages are different in their structure and image system, so correct translation from English is often not an easy task. It is necessary to take into account some basic difficulties in translation. The first of these is the polysemy of words (polysemy). Many constructions of the Russian language are cumbersome in comparison with English phrases. It happens that in Russian there is no meaning of any word at all. This may affect the nature of the sentence translated from English.

The verb to get is one of the most meaningful in the English language. For example, in the sentence We have the verb used to mean "to buy". And in the example: She got us tea - translated as "brought." Here are some more examples:

I'll get the translation by tomorrow. - I'll finish the translation by tomorrow.

I want to get a sitting room. - I want to move the sofa to the living room.

The next trap in the translation are phrasal verbs. It is important to know that prepositions or

postpositions, which are found in stable verb combinations, absolutely change the original meaning of the verb:

to call - call, call, call to call for - required

to call up - to call

to call - go (visit)

From the example it is clear that the same verb with different prepositions acquires new meanings, which may be completely unrelated to the root word.

The problem with the translation are also words that can act as different parts of speech. Thus, a word can be either an adjective, or a noun, or a verb. And since there are no endings in English, the nature of such words can be determined based on their place in the sentence (syntax)

Dress - 1. Dress, 2. Dress

Water - 1. Water, 2. Water

Difficult when translating is the word order and turnovers. It is very important to understand that you can not translate from English to Russian word for word. You should understand the entire sentence to determine the function of each word and construct it in the sentence. When translating, it is also necessary to remember such grammatical structures of the English language as inversion, complex addition, passive voice, indirect speech, etc. For example, sentences with a turn there is / there are translated from the end: There are books on the table. - There are books on the table.

Homophones are a problem when translating, especially by ear, when there is no printed text before your eyes. Homophones, phonetic ambiguity, phonetic homonyms in linguistics - words that sound the same, but are written differently and have different meanings: allowed - allowed, allowed and aloud - out loud; peace - peace and piece - a piece, hole - a hole, a hole and the whole - whole, whole.

The difficulty in translating is the lack of a similar concept in the Russian language - non-equivalent vocabulary. BEL is a vocabulary that does not have correspondences in other languages or in other subcodes of a given language and is not subject to translation into other languages. Every nation has its own history of development, which is invariably reflected in the language in which it speaks. Any ethnic group has its own realities, i.e. objects or phenomena of material culture, national characteristics, customs, rituals, as well as historical facts or processes that do not exist in other nations. Perhaps, over time, some of these words will take place in the alternative dictionary, but until then, translators will have to use a descriptive translation. For example: golden handshake is a cash reward that an employee receives on retirement; landslide - winning the election by an overwhelming majority; joy-riding - riding a hijacked car for fun; primaries - primary; country music - country music.

These examples suggest that BEL exists firstly because, for one reason or another, there is no single and permanent correspondence in the language of translation. Secondly, its appearance is explained by the fact that there are no general lexical units in the language of translation due to the absence of the concepts themselves and for their transmission it is necessary to resort to transliteration, tracing or description of meaning.

It is also important to point out the false non-equivalence - the apparent lack of equivalents in the target language due to insufficient language or encyclopedic knowledge. So, some figurative phrases seem to be languageless students, while equivalents can be found a lot. For example: fooling around to play the monkey, to play the fool.

Another image system is another stumbling block in translation. Stable expressions, idioms and proverbs reflect the psychology of language and use vivid images. Often they do not match in Russian and English. A bull in a china shop. - An elephant in a china shop. When pigs fly.

After the rain on Thursday.

The main cause of translation errors is the translation of individual words or phrases; violation of the logical connection between the parts; the inability to distract from specific forms of words and the inability to use the context to understand their meaning. It is necessary to learn. It should also be borne in mind that old words sometimes get qualitatively new meanings, and individual words outside the context do not have a specific meaning and therefore cannot be translated. Not words are translated, but what they express. [4]

In conclusion, it should be noted that for a translator it is not so much the knowledge of vocabulary that is important as the knowledge of the characteristics of its functioning in various situations. Therefore, it is important to develop the skills of analytical and critical work on the translation text, to develop in every way a sense of language and style, without which a qualified translation from any language is impossible.

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Түйін: Бұл мақалада шет тілін үйреніп жүрген студенттердің мәтінді ауызша аударудағы негізгі проблемалары мен қателіктері қаралады. Аударудың теориясы, аударудың мақсаты мен тапсырмаларын ғана негіздеп қоймай сонымен қатар аударудағы проблемалардың шешілу жолдарын берілген мақалада айқындап береді. Екі тілді лексикалық, грамматикалық және стилистикалық аудармадағы ұқсастықтар мен айырмашылықтардың орналасуының маңыздылығы көрсетіледі. Аудару теориясы туралы ғылым 20-ғасырда пайда болғанымен, оның көптеген проблемалары бірнеше ғасырлар бұрын қаралып анықталған болатын. Осы мәселелерді тарихымызда сақталған саясаткерлеріміздің пікірлерінен байқауға болады. Сонымен қатар, аудармашылар мен ақын-жазушылардың өздері аудармашылықпен айналыса жүріп осындай мәселелердің кездескенін айтады. Бірнеше жүз жылдаған ағымда аудармашылықпен айналысқан немесе аудармамен байланысты адамдардың барлығы аудармаға тек қана теориялық түсінік бере отырып, өздерінің жұмыстарының тәжірибелік проблемасын ғана шешіп отырды.

Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются проблемы и ошибки устного и письменного перевода текстов, с которыми сталкиваются студенты при обучении иностранным языкам. Теория перевода не только формулирует цели и задачи перевода, но и подсказывает пути разрешения переводческих проблем, перечисленных в данной статье. Подчеркивается важность установления соответствия и расхождений, имеющих в двух языках-лексических, грамматических и стилистических. Несмотря на то, что теория перевода как науки возникла только в 20 веке, многие ее проблемы были признаны и рассмотрены много веков назад. Об этом свидетельствуют высказывания переводчиков, поэтов и писателей, которые часто сами выступали в качестве переводчиков, а также отзывы политиков, сохранные историей. В течение нескольких столетий все, кто был непосредственно связан с переводом, решали практические проблемы своей работы, давая им теоретическое понимание.