

THE DIFFICULTIES OF TRANSLATING IDIOMS

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Abstract

The aim of the current study was to examine the most typical translation issues that students in the supplementary professional education program encounter. Based on the details you mentioned, it appears that the study focused on identifying common translation difficulties related to lexical-phraseological features, such as economic terms, non-equivalent vocabulary, neologisms, idioms, euphemisms, and abbreviations. The findings suggest that students demonstrated a good understanding of translating main economic terms and techniques. However, they faced challenges when it came to translating idioms and faux friends (words that look or sound similar in different languages but have different meanings). Neologisms, although not difficult, were considered quite challenging. Additionally, interviews conducted after the translation tasks helped identify subjective difficulties experienced by the students and the techniques they employed to overcome them.

Key words

economic terms, techniques, different language, difficulties.

INTRODUCTION

Translation indeed plays a vital role in the functioning of states and societies worldwide. It facilitates communication and understanding among individuals and cultures, allowing for the exchange of knowledge, ideas, and experiences. The operation of any state and society as a whole, as well as the lives of regular people in particular, depend heavily on translation. The peoples have always had relations with one another on a cultural, economic, commercial, military, and scientific level throughout their history. The dissemination of scientific and technological advancements was made possible by translation, which also enabled interlanguage and intercultural dialogue. Translation is becoming increasingly important as a result of the diversity of languages spoken by various groups of people in various parts of the modern globe [3].

The rise of globalization has emphasized the need for skilled translators who can deliver high-quality translations that accurately capture the essence of different languages and cultures. As international contacts continue to develop, it is important for translators to keep up with the latest technological advancements to provide the best possible service. Translators need to be proficient in multiple languages and possess a deep understanding of the cultural nuances and linguistic subtleties that exist in different parts of the world. By fulfilling these requirements, highly qualified professionals can provide quality translation services that help bridge language barriers and facilitate global communication [2].

The concept of “translation” can indeed be interpreted in different ways, and Barkhudarov's view aligns with one of the common understandings. According to Barkhudarov, translation is seen as the process of converting a speech work or text from one language into another language while preserving the original content and meaning. This perspective emphasizes the importance of maintaining the intended message, ideas, and information of the source text in the target language.

In this interpretation, the focus is on transferring the meaning and essence of the original text without altering or distorting its content plan. The translator strives to convey the same ideas, concepts, emotions, and intentions expressed in the source language faithfully into the target language. This view highlights the communicative aspect of translation, aiming to bridge the gap between languages and enable effective cross-linguistic communication.

It's important to note that there are other perspectives on translation as well. Some scholars and theorists may emphasize other aspects such as cultural adaptation, stylistic considerations, or the creative aspects of the translator's role. Translation is a multifaceted and complex process that involves not only linguistic considerations but also cultural, contextual, and pragmatic elements. Different translators and translation theories may approach the concept of translation from various angles, reflecting the diversity and richness of the field [1].

METHODS

The research you mentioned employed a range of investigative methods and approaches to explore the common difficulties encountered by prospective translators when translating texts on business and economics. The methods used included progressive linguistics experience, studies in lexicology (the study of words and vocabulary), theory of translation, theoretical analysis, observation, interviews, and comparison. Here is a breakdown of these methods:

1. Progressive Linguistics Experience: This refers to the cumulative knowledge and expertise gained through the study and practice of linguistics. It involves

drawing upon established linguistic theories and concepts to inform the research on translation difficulties.

2. Studies in Lexicology: Lexicology focuses on the study of words, their meanings, and vocabulary. This field of research likely contributed to analyzing the specific lexical challenges encountered in business and economics texts, such as economic terms, jargon, and specialized vocabulary.

3. Theory of Translation: The theory of translation provides a framework for understanding and analyzing the translation process. The research likely drew on existing translation theories to analyze the difficulties faced by prospective translators in the business and economics domain.

4. Theoretical Analysis: The research involved a theoretical analysis of the translation difficulties. This may have included examining existing literature, theoretical frameworks, and conceptual models related to translation, business, and economics to gain insights into the specific challenges.

5. Observation: Observation likely played a role in gathering data and understanding the practical aspects of translation. Researchers may have observed and analyzed translation practices and difficulties through the lens of business and economics texts.

6. Interviews: Interviews were conducted to gain firsthand perspectives from prospective translators. These interviews likely aimed to identify the specific difficulties they faced while translating texts on business and economics. The insights obtained from the interviews would have provided valuable subjective information about the challenges encountered.

7. Comparison: Comparison likely involved analyzing and comparing translations of business and economics texts to identify recurring difficulties and variations in translation approaches. This comparative analysis helps identify common challenges and potential strategies for addressing them.

By employing a combination of these methods, the research aimed to uncover and understand the common difficulties faced by prospective translators when translating texts in the field of business and economics. The diverse range of methods used provides a comprehensive and multi-faceted approach to studying translation difficulties in this specific domain. A translator would have trouble translating the material because of its lexical-phraseological elements, non-equivalent terminology, neologisms, idioms, euphemisms, and abbreviations. After the translation exercises, students participated in an interview to discuss challenges they encountered during the translation process.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The translator encounters many lexical and phraseological elements when working with literature about business and economics. The difficulties we classified into 3 groups were made clear by the study of the pupils' work.

The group 1 includes words the meaning of which fully corresponds to the meaning of the words in Uzbek: economic terms (e.g., loan, lender, intangibles), numerals, weekdays, months; number of phrases (e.g., share index, exchange rate, financial statement, balance sheet). 8% of works showed incompetency in translating this group and during the interview only 2% of students defined this as a difficulty.

Unambiguous terms that match to many words in the target language are included in group 2 of the words. (e.g., the word accountability, legal accountability, message accountability, budgetary accountability). As for this group the mistakes were found in 5% of works.

Group 3 is composed of terms that have multiple meanings at once, such as the word credit. Only three students admitted that they used the following techniques: carefully studied the context; considered the pragmatic relations in which units of a foreign language and a translating language enter the context; norms of word compatibility. According to the interview, 15% of works presented mistakes in identifying this group. Any economic translation's primary goal is to accurately convey the original text's meaning. This is especially important when it comes to various financial documents and texts, which frequently contain developed hierarchical terms and specific conceptual apparatus. The equivalence of the translation, it's accuracy, the implementation of the pragmatic function of the translated text, and the development of the translated document's information reliability attribute are the essential requirements for achieving this goal.

CONCLUSION

Based on the information you provided, the study focused on identifying the most common translation problems encountered by students when translating texts on business and economics. The research specifically analyzed lexical-phraseological difficulties present in these texts.

To assess students' abilities in dealing with these common translation challenges, the researchers selected articles or texts that represented typical examples of the difficulties encountered. The students were then given translation tasks based on these selected articles.

After completing the translation tasks, the students participated in interviews. The purpose of these interviews was to gather the students' perspectives and insights regarding the pitfalls they encountered and the solutions they employed

while working on the translation. These interviews likely provided valuable qualitative data on the subjective experiences of the students, their strategies, and their perceptions of the challenges faced during the translation process.

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