

Language Learning Problems

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Annotation: The aim of this paper is to identify and analyse translation problems encountered in our work and implement the processes and the appropriate translation strategies to achieve an accurate translation of the source text. The culture as a perspective is defined in the dictionary language teaching and applied linguistics (Richardson and all. 1995: 94) as: "[culture] the total set of beliefs, attitudes, customs, behavior, and social habits etc..., of the members of a particular society". For many people culture is considered as a gateway to a given society heart, to have a close insight about its identity. In spite of its crucial role in conveying cultures through history; demonstrating and introducing cultures of different people, old nations, ancient civilizations, and even prehistoric events, thoughts, and achievements.

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The grammatical structure of language is an important part of its overall system, no less important, in fact, than its lexicon or vocabulary. The elements of the grammatical structure, such as affixes forms of inflection and derivation, syntactic patterns, word order, function words, etc., serve to carry meanings which are usually referred to as "grammatical" or "structural" meanings, as distinct from lexical meanings. The rendering of these meanings in the process of translation is an important problem relating to the general problem of translation equivalence which must be considered at length. Grammatical forms of different languages only very seldom coincide fully as to the scope of their meaning and function. As a rule there is only partial equivalence, that is, the grammatical meanings expressed by grammatical forms, though seemingly identical, of two different languages coincide only in part of their meaning and differ in other parts of the same meanings. Speaking about grammatical peculiarities in translation we should mention also different grammatical differences. They are carried out either because of the incompatibility of the target language means of expression, which makes the transplantation of some source language units to it impossible, or in order to retain the style of the source language passages and thus maintain the expressiveness of the source language sense units.

The most regular are the following two types of transformations:

1. "inner" transformations;
2. "outer" transformations.

Example of inner transformation: the noun *icon* apart from its direct Ukrainian meaning may have in some context also the meanings. Similarly with the noun *idea* which may mean apart from its genuine international sense .

Outer transformations may sometimes change the structural form of the sense unit under translation. Translation as a term and notion is of polysemantic nature, its common and most general meaning being mostly associated with the action or process of rendering/expressing the meaning/content of a source language word, word-group, sentence or passage (larger text) in the target language or with the result of the process/action of rendering. In other words with the work performed by the translator. The importance of translating in the modern society has long been recognized. Practically not a single contact at the international level or even between any two foreign persons speaking different languages can be established or maintained without the help of translators. The task of a translator is to render the message of the original in the most full way, so that to be able to attain structural similarity of the source and target texts. If the syntactic similarity is missing we observe a transformation (any change of the source text at the syntactic level during translation). In fulfilling this task he/she faces a number of problems such

as: ambiguity, problems that arise from structural and lexical differences between languages, multiword units like idioms and collocations and, of course, a large number of grammatical problems. At the grammatical level, a translator is expected to have a thorough knowledge of the grammatical rules of the target language. In fact, a translator does not have to know the grammar of the language for just the sake of it, he should be well versed in comparative grammar of the two languages involved in translation and the similarities and dissimilarities in them. The translator should be able to distinguish between the obligatory and the optional forms in target language. Grammatical differences between two languages can be of various types, depending on the languages, their relationship and the distance - both physical as well as cognitive. Cognate languages may not differ much grammatically although it also depends on the physical distance between the linguistic regions. Languages belonging to different language families but sharing geographical regions may share some features due to the process of convergence.

The major differences between two languages are related to different gender, number, derivational systems, honorifics, tenses etc. One of the major grammatical differences between languages is their gender systems. Languages have different gender systems - grammatical and natural, etc. Some languages have two-way gender system - masculine and feminine, and others have three genders - masculine, feminine and neuter. Hindi and some other Indo-Aryan languages have to two-way pattern with a grammatical gender and so has German. A number of in Hindi have natural sex distinctions but for others it is arbitrary, and therefore, quite confusing, for a non-Hindi speaker and a translator. Dravidian languages have different gender systems, compared with Hindi and its sister languages. These differences across languages need not necessarily be because they belong to different families, although this is a determining factor. This is possible in cognate languages as well, because each language group has its peculiar ways of perceiving and classifying the same notional reality. German and English although related languages, also have their own differences. The seasons in English are neuter, but in German they are perceived as masculine. In Hindi, however, they are both feminine and masculine depending on the vocabulary, register and the style. In Hindi "ritu" is feminine, but 'mausam' meaning both season and weather is masculine. This is due to the fact that these two words have come to Hindi from different sources. Hindi adjective is inflected to denote gender, number and case. The English adjective is invariable whatever its function in the sentence. Hindi and some other Indian languages have number gender concordance. It is absent in English.

Every language sits inside a defined structure with its own agreed upon rules. The complexity and singularity of this framework directly correlates to the difficulty of translation.

A simple sentence in English has a subject, verb, and object—in that order. For example, "she eats pizza." But not every language shares this structure. Farsi typically follows a sequence of subject, then object, then verb. And in Arabic, subject pronouns actually become part of the verb itself.

As a result, translators frequently have to add, remove, and rearrange source words to effectively communicate in the target language.

Some of the most common challenges of translation include:

- Translating Language Structure. ...
- Translating Idioms and Expressions. ...
- Translating Compound Words. ...
- Missing Names In Translation. ...
- Two-Word Verbs. ...
- Multiple Meanings In Translation. ...
- Translating Sarcasm.

Idiomatic expressions explain something by way of unique examples or figures of speech. And most importantly, the meaning of these peculiar phrases cannot be predicted by the literal definitions of the words it contains.

Many linguistic professionals insist that idioms are the most difficult items to translate. In fact, idioms are routinely cited as a problem machine translation engines will never fully solve.

Ideally, publishers should try to limit the number of idiomatic expressions contained in content they hope to translate. But if they insist on keeping these potentially confusing phrases, cultural familiarity must be a priority in translator recruitment. Compound words are formed by combining two or more words together, but the overall meaning of the compound word may not reflect the meaning of its component words. It's usually best to think of them in terms of three separate groups.

The first group of compound words mean exactly what they say. "Airport," "crosswalk," and "seashore," are all familiar examples. The second group of compound words mean only half of what they say—at least in a literal sense. While a "bookworm" may enjoy burrowing into a good story, these avid readers don't suddenly become an invertebrate species in the process.

The third group of compound words have meanings that have nothing to do with the meanings of the individual words involved. For instance, the English "deadline" refers to the final acceptable time to receive or deliver something. It has nothing to do with death or a line. And a "butterfly" is neither a fly nor butter. A language may not have an exact match for a certain action or object that exists in another language. In American English, for instance, some homeowners have what they describe as a "guest room." It is simply a space where their invited guests can sleep for the night.

This concept is common in other languages as well, but often expressed quite differently. Greeks describe it with the single word "ksnona" while their Italian neighbors employ a three-word phrase "camera per gliospiti" instead. Think of this as a first step towards localization.

Sometimes a verb and a preposition will take on a separate, specific meaning when used together. Two-word verbs are common in informal English. "Look up," "close up," "fill out," "shut up," "bring up," "break down" and "break in" are everyday examples. In many cases, though, it is neither necessary nor appropriate to translate the preposition separately.

Multiple Meanings In Translation

The same word may mean multiple things depending on where it's placed and how it's used in a sentence. This phenomenon typically follows one of two patterns.

There are homonyms (i.e. Scale the fish before weighing it on the scale), which look and sound alike but are defined differently. And then there are heteronyms (i.e. I drove down the windy road on a windy day), which look alike but are defined and pronounced differently.

Translating Sarcasm

Sarcasm is a sharp, bitter, or cutting style of expression that usually means the opposite of its literal phrasing. Sarcasm frequently loses its meaning when translated word-for-word into another language and can often cause unfortunate misunderstandings.

Ideally, a publisher would remove sarcasm from the source text prior to translation. But in cases where that style is central to the content requirements, the publisher should explicitly underscore sarcastic passages. That way, translators will have a chance to avoid literal misunderstandings and suggest a local idiom that may work better in the target language.

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