

FİLOLOGİYA ELMLƏRİ

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DIFFICULTIES IN TRANSLATING ENGLISH

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Annotation: This article deals with the problem of possible difficulties in translating from English into Azerbaijani. It is shown that understanding the text is a skill that requires hard work. The problems that may arise in the translation of texts are analyzed. Difficulties connected with translation are classified and the characteristic of the selected problems of translation is given. Some recommendations are given to help in translating English texts into Azerbaijani. The interpreter should know and see the problems he can meet and be able to avoid them.

Açar sözlər: tərcümə, xarici mətnlər, omonimlər, qrammatika, lüğət.

Ключевые слова: перевод, иноязычные тексты, омонимы, грамматика, лексика.

Key words: translation, foreign texts, homonyms, grammar, vocabulary.

At present, many linguists note the amazing linguistic revolution that is taking place, connected, first of all, with the scientific and technological revolution. Every word has its own history, even those that appeared spontaneously [1, p. 11].

Words are the most vivid part of language; they are connected with all spheres of human society, politics, sports, technology, science and art, this is the sphere in which they were formed to provide the necessary connection for the existence of human activity. Understanding the origin of words is a powerful source of technical development of terminology [2, p. 8].

Most words in English are ambiguous with different interpretations; words can mean different things in different contexts, especially concerning technical terms.

Translation is the transfer of intentions, feelings and implicit messages without sacrificing the subtleties, peculiarities and inherent beauty of language. Translation means communication and poetry at the same time [2, p. 13].

Translators typically have to deal with six different problem areas in their work, whether translating technical documents or notarization. These are: lexical-semantic problems, grammar, syntax, rhetoric, pragmatic and cultural issues.

1. Lexical-semantic problems can be solved by consulting dictionaries, glossaries, terminology banks and experts. These problems include terminological alternatives, neologisms, semantic gaps, contextual synonyms and antonyms (these affect polysemous units: synonyms and antonyms are aimed only at acceptance, which depends on the context to determine which meaning is correct), semantic contiguity (a procedure of agreement that works by identifying semantic features common to two or more terms) and lexical networks.

2. Grammatical problems include, for example, questions of tense, aspectuality (the aspect shows how the process or state expressed by the verb is presented in terms of its development, as opposed to the tense itself), pronouns, and whether an overt subject pronoun follows or not.

3. Syntactic problems may arise from syntactic parallels, the direction of the passive voice, focus (the point of view from which the story is organized), or even rhetorical figures

of speech such as hyperbaton (an inversion of the natural order of speech) or anaphora (the repetition of a word or segment at the beginning of a line or phrase).

4. Rhetorical problems involve the identification and recreation of figures of thought (simile, metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche, oxymoron, paradox, etc.) and diction.

5. Pragmatic issues arise from differences in formal and informal ways of addressing the target language, as well as idiomatic phrases, sayings, irony, humour and sarcasm.

6. Cultural issues may arise from differences in cultural references such as food names, festivals and cultural connotations in general. The translator will use language localisation to adapt the translation correctly to the target culture. A very simple example is a financial translation that includes dates.

Below in the table are some recommendations when translating English texts.

1 Reading English texts out loud in depth can help develop reading skills and at the same time reduce errors.

2 Acquiring encyclopedic knowledge can build a deep background knowledge to improve your translation skills. Different genres such as novels, TV series, documentaries, songs, comics and academic articles are recommended to expose you to a wide variety of language usage, which in turn will allow you to interpret the text correctly.

3 Using dictionaries helps in translating English texts. But you should be aware of the different meanings a word can have and the different parts of speech that can affect the propositional meaning.

4 Reading and writing develop linguistic awareness, which forces you to constantly monitor your translation.

The uniqueness of the text conversion from Azerbaijani to English is the noticeable difference between these two languages. For a good understanding of the meaning of a foreign-language text, it is necessary not only to study individual complex cases, but also to obtain systemic knowledge.

Polysemy, considered diachronically, the historical change in the semantic structure of a word, leading to new meanings, are added to the existing ones and in the rearrangement of these meanings in its semantic structure. Since the semantic structure is never static, the relationship between the diachronic and synchronic assessment of individual meanings of the same word can be different in different periods of the historical development of the language.

It is necessary to take into account all the diversity of terminology when translating technical texts correctly. Undoubtedly, engineers of a particular industry who know the language can translate technical texts better because they know the subject of translation. However, knowledge of polysemantic terms will help to cope with the task of translation.

Extensive experience and good training in the field of translations and good knowledge - this is the success of a translator when translating a literary text. However, if the translator has poor linguistic knowledge, then he is unlikely to produce a quality translation.

One of the most basic problems when translating a text from English into Azerbaijani is grammatical difficulty. From our point of view, it is observed for various reasons, for example, from an incorrect perception of the meaning of words to a lack of knowledge of the syntactic structure of a sentence.

In order to obtain a quality translation, a specialist must make efforts to achieve an adequate and equivalent translation, which is as close as possible in content to the original language [4, p.11]. It is necessary to emphasize that each specific language is characterized by its own grammatical and lexical characteristics, therefore an adequate transfer of meaning from English to Azerbaijani can be difficult. To solve this problem, a translator needs to analyze the main translation errors.

According to the theory of V.N. Komissarov, grammatical difficulties in translation are caused by the fact that grammatical phenomena in different languages differ, even if there are coincidences in individual respects [3, p. 59]. The purpose of recreating the grammatical form of the original is to convey the idea, and not just translate. Here, if the stylistic role is important for individual features of the grammatical form of the original, then the transfer will become the task of the translator [5, p. 5]. In addition, the reproduction of their functions is not a direct reproduction of the feature.

Professor Ya. I. Retsker confirms that sometimes, when translating the simplest text, one has to deal with an indefinite number of problems that do not fit into the framework of any one of the grammatical sections [5, p. 98].

Therefore, the grammatical phenomena of each language attract special attention of the translator.

Translation theory should consist in the regular and typical relationships between text materials that are often used, and not in any interaction of texts in the original and translated languages [2, p.83]. Therefore, in the process of comparative analysis, a considerable percentage of coincidences of a single, irregular and established type is often found only in this case. Translation theory in linguistics does not take into account these single coincidences in its constructions, which cannot be generalized. However, it is worth recognizing that these irregular coincidences are the most difficult in translation. The use of creativity in translating material allows one to skillfully find single, individual coincidences that are not provided for by the theory of correspondence. The other side of the coin, when translation theory gradually develops and many elements that were previously infrequent and individual, gradually began to be standardized in the overall picture, they can be explained and included in the object of consideration of translation theory. It can be concluded that, like any science that is affected by progress, translation theory may at first seem “irregular” and “exceptional”. However, later this becomes a general pattern that begins to guide and determine the character.

During the transformation of grammatical phenomena there can be no complete standard, although there are certain uniform ways of transmitting them.

Grammatical transformation - transformation of a foreign text. The content of the original remains itself, but in the mind of the translator there is a certain operation of transformation of that landscape of a foreign construction, in which foreign words will be replaced by Azerbaijani ones. Of course, a novice translator makes a literal translation. However, if the translator is experienced, then naturally he quickly switches to a natural construction of foreign sentences for the Azerbaijani language, which is often found in the media.

A bus and a train crash killed twenty-five.

A bus and a train crash killed twenty-five passengers.

Although there are certain equal ways of transforming grammatical forms, they do not fully correspond to the general standard.

I knew the tourists to be there by this week.

I knew that the tourists would be there by this week.

The magazines she has been reading.

The magazines she has read.

It often happens that an exact translation from a grammatical point of view is simply impossible due to a violation of similarity [6, p. 101]. Often it does not correspond to the literary rules of the source language and the rules of lexicology. A grammatically correct translation is sometimes stylistically unacceptable. Correction of grammatical forms, minor rearrangements or additions are quite acceptable and logical for an adequate translation.

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İNGİLİS DİLİNİN TƏRCÜMƏSİNDƏ ÇƏTİNLİKLƏR

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Xülasə

Bu məqalə ingilis dilindən Azərbaycan dilinə tərcümədə mümkün çətinliklər problemindən bəhs edir. Mətni başa düşməyin zəhmət tələb edən bir bacarıq olduğu göstərilir. Mətnlərin tərcüməsi zamanı yarana biləcək problemlər təhlil edilir. Tərcümə ilə bağlı çətinliklər təsnif edilir və seçilmiş tərcümə problemlərinin xarakteristikası verilir. İngilis dilində olan mətnləri Azərbaycan dilinə tərcümə etmək üçün bəzi tövsiyələr verilir. Tərcüməçi qarşılaşa biləcəyi problemləri bilməli, görməli və onlardan qaçmağı bacarmalıdır.

ТРУДНОСТИ ПЕРЕВОДА АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА

Ализаде Саадет Майис кызы, Насибова Бахар Тельман кызы

Резюме

В данной статье рассматривается проблема возможных трудностей при переводе с английского языка на азербайджанский. Показано, что понимание текста – это навык, требующий упорного труда. Анализируются проблемы, которые могут возникнуть при переводе текстов. Классифицируются трудности, связанные с переводом, и дается характеристика выбранных проблем перевода. Даны некоторые рекомендации, помогающие при переводе английских текстов на азербайджанский язык. Переводчик должен знать и видеть проблемы, с которыми он может встретиться, и уметь их избегать.

Rəyçi : filologiya üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru, dos. Sevdə Əli qızı Kazımova

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