The Problems of Translation When Translating Into Uzbek Languages

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A B S T R A C T

The article explains the mistakes and shortcomings in the translation, the addition of Uzbek to Google Translate, the problems of translating the system into Uzbek, the role of the Uzbek language in the world community, examples of errors. There is also talk about the quality of Uzbek content in the Uzbek language, the lack of spelling check function in the program, the function of text editing in Cyrillic and Latin alphabets.

The sharp increase in the volume of data based on exponential progression has created a need for systems that can quickly translate them into other languages. In response, practical research in the field of translation or Translation began to emerge. Most importantly, machine translation research has become a key point in the emergence of computational linguistics. One of the important features of media texts of almost all genres is the combination of message and impact elements in them.

Translators often resort to bilingual dictionaries seeking translational equivalents during the process of translating texts across languages. This is quite unsatisfactory in the case of English and Uzbek (Russian) as the bilingual dictionaries are rather useless in handling conjunctions in a large number of cases: they lack accuracy. If we look closely at a number of conjunctions in English and Uzbek (Russian), we shall be surprised at the degree of confusion with which English- Uzbek (Russian) dictionaries handle the similarities and differences between the English and Uzbek (Russian) conjunctions

The article is dedicated to the problems and ways of storing and expressing particles in the English and Uzbek languages. To what extent their grammatical meaning and grammatical functions are preserved in translation has been observed. The question of the commonalities and differences between the spiritual groups of the English and Uzbek particles and the effect of the different features on the translation is studied. Uzbek affixes, English alternatives of word-form particles have been identified. The fact that their features are reflected in the translation is proved by examples

Although the main function of mass communication is considered to be the transmission of information, this transmission is quite rarely completely neutral, that is, absolutely free from elements of influence on the audience. In most cases, the transfer of information is accompanied by a direct or veiled expression of assessment, linguistic means and speech techniques that induce the audience to a certain reaction to the transmitted information, means of drawing attention to information or to the point of view expressed in the message.

The main task when translating an informational text is to convey its content to the reader in the clearest, most familiar form, that is, to convey the function of a speech work. Such a text is distinguished by stylistic restraint (both in the FL and in the TL), which makes the informational texts of different

languages similar. Separate moments of increasing emotionality (tone) are possible here only when transmitting (often in the form of indirect speech) statements of a politician, when presenting someone's point of view.

When translating, one of the important principles of constructing an information note should be observed: first the main thing, then details. According to another important rule for constructing an information message, which prohibits the oversaturation of the introductory sentence with information, the following significant conclusion for translation can be drawn: if the introductory sentence in an information message contains an excessively large amount of information, it is advisable to use a breakdown by which information is distributed between two or more sentences. Moreover, the first of them should contain the most important and essential components of the transmitted information. The features noted above are the most essential for translation. As you move on to other, less rigidly structured materials, translation rules become more flexible.

The peculiarities of the translation of informational texts are most clearly manifested in the transmission of the headings and structure of the newspaper informational message, which makes it necessary to consider them in more detail.

Headings of articles and informational messages, most often, serve to attract the attention of the reader, inform him in advance about the content and tone of the text, to organize the reader's perception in the process of reading the text.

A truly professional translator must be able to notice and adequately convey the ratio of the information itself and the expressive means of IT in his translation.

In 1954, Georgetown University in the United States tested the world's first translation. This is called the GAT system, which means Georgetown translation. These experiments were performed on an IBM701 computer. The experiment was based on algorithms that translated 50,000 words (60 sentences) from Russian into English.

As a result of the development of the Internet, translation has also been installed in the global network, which means that the online translation system is now active. Data-based artificial neural networks improve translation quality every year. However, translation still has many drawbacks. One of the most common translation systems today is Google Translate.

According to Wikipedia, the system currently supports 90 languages. In December 2014, Uzbek was added to Google Translate. This was done with the help of Uzbek-speaking volunteers and Shavkat Butaev's Uzbek dictionary. This is gratifying, of course, but there are a number of shortcomings in the translation of machine translation into Uzbek.

Google Translator, like other automatic translators, has its limitations. This system helps the user to understand the general content of the text in a foreign language. However, it often does not provide accurate translations. That is why we are constantly working on the quality of translation, they will be translated into other languages as well.

Disadvantages of automatic translation:

1. In the automatic translation process, the words are translated directly. The translation is therefore done in practice without following grammatical rules;

2. You need to edit the automatically translated text;

Modern automatic translation systems also translate phrases almost incorrectly.

With this in mind, it can be said that automatic translation is being carried out successfully, especially within the official language. Translation of oral and literary texts has not been resolved to the maximum extent possible.

Of course, the highest quality of translation is achieved with human participation. Because the translator approaches the translation taking into account the subtle aspects of human language, the semantic, grammatical and pragmatic aspects.

However, in addition to the rapid growth of web content and information systems, the fact that most of the information on the global network is in Russian or English does not provide the necessary information for the Uzbek-speaking population. limits the ability to receive settings. Although the language is spoken by about 30 million people around the world, the role of the Uzbek language in the world community is still insignificant.

Translatologist V. N. Komissarov states that "translatology" enters into close relations with specific sciences. Without following the rules of such sciences as comparative linguistics, general linguistics, textology, typology, sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, variantology, literature studies, cybernetics, informatics, history, medicine, physics, chemistry, astronomy, and others, it is impossible to perform a perfect translation.Currently, such types of both applied and theoretical translatology as literary translatology, psychological translatology, ethnographic translatology, historical translatology, and linguistic translatology are differentiated and rapidly developing.

Linguistic translatology, one side of this complexity, disputes on the principles of preserving meaning adequacy when rendering the meanings of linguistic phenomena, and it is a leading one among the branches of translation. Regardless of the manner, the purpose of translation, what and in which branch we are translating, there are two elements in the basics of translation – the meaning and content. Translators and translatologists differ in which of those two elements they prioritize – meaning or content. However, prioritizing one of them does not always give the expected results. For example, in the cases when coming across with the units that are impossible to translate (realia, idiomatic constructions), it is required to prioritize the content, the artistry and expressiveness are subordinated be the target language means.

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