

THE PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATION

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Abstract. Translation is an activity that includes the interpretation of the meaning of a text in a language. Linguistic problems include lexical, morphological, syntactical, and semantic problems as well. This scientific article is based on one of the major problems of translation such as lexical and syntactic which were defined by some linguistics. Lexical problems involve the interpretation of particular words or phrases rather than entire classes but syntactic problems include: tense, word order and syntactic ambiguity. Also, theories of the linguistics are used to investigate this article.

Keywords: Lexical meanings. Synonyms, syntax, transformation, pragmatic aspect

Introduction

Translation is the communication of the meaning of a source-language text by means of an equivalent target-language text. It is an integral part of national culture, and cultural civilization would be unimaginable without it. However, translation poses challenges and difficulties due to linguistic and cultural differences. Comissarov identifies three key directions in translation theory: the denotative (informational translation), the semantic (precise equivalence), and the transformational (transposition of relevant structures) (Comissarov, 1990). The complexity of translation arises from the careless usage of vocabulary over centuries, making distinctions within translation terminology difficult.

Methods

This study examines translation problems by categorizing them into linguistic and cultural issues. Based on Dr. Miremadi's classification, lexical problems are further divided into five subcategories:

1. Straight/denotative translation: Matching source text words directly with target text words (e.g., mother, father).
2. Lexical meaning: Considering nuances and contextual meanings beyond direct equivalence.
3. Word choice among synonyms: Selecting the most suitable word when multiple synonyms exist.

4. Translation of international words: Addressing challenges of borrowed words that may have different meanings in the target language.

5. Neologisms: Finding equivalents for newly coined words.

Syntactic problems are also analyzed, considering structural differences between languages, including word classes, grammatical relations, word order, style, and pragmatic aspects. Examples from literary texts, such as Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice* and Uzbek literature, illustrate these challenges.

Results

The findings reveal that translation issues manifest through lexical ambiguities, grammatical differences, and cultural mismatches. Examples demonstrate how mistranslation can distort meaning. For instance, in the translation of *Pride and Prejudice*, the term "prejudice" was incorrectly conveyed as "providing the truth," significantly altering the novel's theme. Additionally, "pride" was translated as "emotional pillar," failing to capture the depth of character relationships.

Metaphorical expressions also pose challenges. The translation of idiomatic phrases, such as "warm as toast," can lead to misinterpretations. Similarly, Uzbek literary works highlight syntactic and stylistic issues. In *Jinlar bazmi* by Hamid Ismoilov and *Oltin zanglamas* by Shuhrat Alimov, literal translations sometimes fail to convey the intended meaning. For example, "shapko'rona alanglar edi" was translated as "looking around as if half-blinded," which does not fully capture the original nuance.

Discussion

Translation plays a vital role in preserving and communicating cultural and literary heritage. The study highlights the importance of understanding lexical, syntactic, and cultural differences to achieve accurate translation. The challenges outlined show that translators must go beyond direct word-for-word translation and consider contextual meaning, cultural significance, and structural differences. The use of literary and traditional texts in translation training can help address these issues and improve translation accuracy.

Conclusion

Translation is essential for cross-cultural communication but presents multiple challenges, including lexical, syntactic, and cultural issues. Addressing these challenges requires a comprehensive understanding of translation theories and careful word choice. Translators must balance linguistic precision with cultural context to ensure faithful and meaningful translations. Future research should explore more case studies and practical translation strategies to enhance accuracy in literary and technical translations.

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