

PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATION STUDIES IN THE CONTEXT OF
MODERN LINGUISTICS

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Abstract: *Translation studies play a crucial role in ensuring effective intercultural communication in the modern world. With the rapid development of science, technology, and international relations, the demand for high-quality translation has significantly increased. However, the translation process is often complicated by linguistic, cultural, and pragmatic differences between languages. This article examines the major problems of translation studies in modern linguistics, including equivalence, untranslatability, cultural specificity, context dependency, and the professional competence of translators. The research highlights the importance of theoretical knowledge and practical skills in overcoming translation difficulties and achieving accurate and adequate translation.*

Keywords: *translation studies, equivalence, untranslatability, cultural differences, context, translator competence*

Translation has always been an essential tool for communication between people speaking different languages. In the contemporary globalized world, translation is not limited to literary texts but is widely used in science, education, economics, politics, and technology. Translation studies emerged as an independent academic discipline in the twentieth century and has since developed various theories and approaches aimed at improving translation quality.

Despite theoretical progress, translators continue to face numerous challenges in practice. Differences in language structures, cultural concepts, and communicative norms often make translation a complex and creative process rather than a mechanical transfer of words. Therefore, analyzing the problems of translation studies remains relevant and necessary for both researchers and practitioners. The Problem of Equivalence in Translation

Equivalence is considered one of the most fundamental concepts in translation studies. It refers to the degree of similarity between the source text and the target text. However, achieving complete equivalence is rarely possible due to structural and semantic differences between languages.

There are different types of equivalence, such as lexical, grammatical, stylistic, and pragmatic equivalence. A translator must decide which type of equivalence is most important depending on the purpose of the text. For example, in scientific texts, accuracy and terminological consistency are prioritized, while in literary translation, stylistic and emotional equivalence may be more important.

Untranslatability as a Linguistic and Cultural Issue



MODERN PROBLEMS IN EDUCATION AND THEIR SCIENTIFIC SOLUTIONS

Untranslatability is another significant problem in translation studies. It occurs when certain linguistic units or cultural elements cannot be directly translated into another language. Idioms, proverbs, metaphors, and culture-specific terms often lack exact equivalents.

In such cases, translators apply various strategies, including paraphrasing, adaptation, borrowing, or explanation. Although these methods help convey meaning, they may lead to partial loss of the original stylistic or cultural nuance. This demonstrates that translation is not only a linguistic activity but also a cultural interpretation.

Cultural Differences and Intercultural Communication

Language and culture are closely interconnected. Each language reflects the traditions, values, and worldview of its speakers. Cultural differences can cause misunderstandings if they are not properly considered during translation.

For instance, forms of politeness, social norms, and symbolic meanings vary across cultures. A translator must possess intercultural competence to ensure that the translated text is appropriate and understandable for the target audience. Failure to consider cultural aspects may result in misinterpretation or even communication breakdown.

The Importance of Context in Translation

Context plays a decisive role in determining meaning. Words and expressions often change their meaning depending on the situation, text type, and communicative purpose. Ignoring context may lead to inaccurate or misleading translation.

Context can be divided into linguistic context (surrounding words and sentences) and extralinguistic context (social, cultural, and situational factors). A professional translator carefully analyzes both types of context to choose the most suitable translation variant.

Translator's Competence and Professional Skills

The quality of translation largely depends on the translator's competence. A professional translator should have deep knowledge of both source and target languages, as well as strong cultural awareness and analytical skills.

In addition, modern translators are expected to be familiar with translation technologies and resources. Continuous learning and practice are essential for improving translation skills and adapting to new challenges in the field.

Conclusion

Translation studies face complex and multifaceted problems that arise from linguistic differences, cultural diversity, and contextual variability. Addressing these challenges requires a combination of theoretical knowledge and practical experience. By developing translation competence and applying appropriate strategies, translators can overcome difficulties and contribute to effective intercultural communication. Further research in translation studies will help improve translation quality and strengthen global understanding.

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