

TRANSLATION AND POTENTIAL CHALLENGES

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Abstract: This article discusses lexical and grammatical challenges that may arise during the process of translation. It highlights potential difficulties that translators may face in both professional and everyday communication, their causes, and possible solutions. The types and levels of problems that can occur are also analyzed.

Keywords: phraseological, polysemous, linguistic, extralinguistic, lexical transformation, homonym, equivalent, cultural realia, neutral translation, context, grammatical.

Introduction.

Translation is a complex process that involves linguistic, psychological, cultural, and literary aspects. Translation is essential for communication between nations, the drafting of various agreements, everyday interactions, and many other aspects of life. However, situations may arise that require either formal or informal types of translation, both of which may present certain challenges. Translation problems often emerge during formal translation processes.

These problems may be grammatical, phraseological, or lexical and can occur in written or oral translation. Producing high-quality and accurate translation is a relevant and important topic today. Over the years, the demand for translation has increased, and identifying and resolving translation problems has become a key focus. Using dictionaries effectively is crucial during translation. Guessing the meaning of words is unacceptable. The translator must either know the meanings or find them in a dictionary. Otherwise, the translator may fall into the trap of "false friends," where a seemingly correct equivalent does not convey the intended meaning. Such issues often arise with polysemous words, which have multiple meanings. Identifying the correct meaning of a word is the translator's primary task. Context plays a crucial role in preventing misinterpretation.

Material And Methods.

In linguistics, there are two types of context: linguistic and extralinguistic. Linguistic context refers to the rules and elements within the language itself, including grammar and vocabulary. Extralinguistic context, on the other hand, refers to factors outside the language that influence meaning, including culture and situational context.

Lexical challenges arise particularly when a word in the source language has only partially equivalent alternatives in the target language. Words without direct equivalents present additional challenges. These problems require a translator's deep knowledge, skills, and familiarity with translation techniques. Lexical challenges include:

1. Word-for-word translation (direct translation of meaning)
2. Synonymy (words with similar meanings)
3. Collocations (words commonly used together)



4. Idioms (fixed expressions whose meaning cannot be derived from individual words)
5. Polysemy and monosemy, as well as differentiating between homonyms and polysemous words [1].

Homonyms (same form, different meaning) and lexical gaps (words without exact equivalents in the target language) also pose translation challenges. Cultural realia, such as traditions or practices unique to a specific community (e.g., Navruz, mahalla, osh), require careful handling, often through explanation or footnotes. Translating archaisms and neologisms is also complex.

Discussion And Results.

Grammatical issues in translation may arise in multiple forms and require careful attention from the translator. Every language has its own grammatical system, which can vary significantly in complexity, and translating between grammatically distant languages, such as Central Asian or Eurasian languages and Chinese or Japanese, demands a high level of linguistic competence. Translators often need to adapt the syntactic structures of the source text to conform to the rules of the target language while preserving the original meaning, which involves grammatical analysis and transformations, including syntactic adjustments, compensation, reordering of elements, and other translation techniques. Ungrammatical constructions, or solecisms, may appear if source structures are transferred directly without adaptation [2]. Tense and aspect issues also frequently occur, as some languages employ more tenses than others; for example, English perfect tenses often require contextual adaptation in Uzbek, where corresponding forms may not exist directly. Additionally, structural elements such as affixes, word formation, word order, auxiliary verbs, and other grammatical components significantly affect both grammatical accuracy and lexical meaning. Therefore, addressing grammatical challenges in translation requires a deep understanding of both source and target languages, analytical skill, and the ability to apply appropriate syntactic and structural transformations to ensure the translated text is accurate, coherent, and natural [3]. Phraseological challenges, lexical innovation, and context-related issues can also arise during translation.

Conclusion.

Regardless of whether the challenges are grammatical, lexical, or phraseological, translators must have deep linguistic knowledge and experience to address them. Such issues may also occur in everyday communication. Even small mistakes can completely change the meaning of a message. Overcoming these challenges requires continuous learning, research, practical experience, and, where appropriate, the use of technological tools. High-quality translation depends on understanding the main challenges and finding the most effective solutions, which significantly facilitates the translation process.

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