



Journal Website:
<https://theusajournals.com/index.php/ijll>

Copyright: Original
content from this work
may be used under the
terms of the creative
commons attributes
4.0 licence.

LINGUISTIC ISSUES IN TRANSLATION

Submission Date: February 13, 2023, Accepted Date: February 18, 2023,

Published Date: February 23, 2023

Crossref doi: <https://doi.org/10.37547/ijll/Volume03Issue02-07>

Kudratova Sitora Rashidovna

BSMI, The Teacher Of English Language Department, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

It has been proven that various languages express different emotions even though they might be translated the same word in the same way. Nowadays, more than ever we are living in a world where the distance between time and space has been made shortened due to the frequent breakthrough in technology. However, due to the fact that we find ourselves working around the globe and encountering with variety of cultures, we face some cross-cultural issues. Moreover, language is not a unique problem which we may face in that situation, but there are certain barriers within the translation and our understanding of the language that play no small part in communication. Thus, the translation work is accepted as an art because of facing challenges during the process and at the same time an honorable job.

KEYWORDS

Translation, Lexical problems, Syntactic problems, Semantic problems, Stylistic problems, translation issues.

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, some types of linguistic problems, which appear during the process of translation, are going to be mentioned. It is a complicated process which comes across with great deal of problems and difficulties. So that, the closest natural equivalent of

the source-language message should be found in target language, first in meaning and secondly in

style." ¹ Due to that, through ages more and more people may have been unwillingly to carry out translation. Nevertheless, because of the development of humanity and globalization, the importance of translation is increasing and it has been practicing all over ages around the globe. As it has been mentioned by Nida in 2000 - "since, no two languages are identical, either in the meanings given to corresponding symbols or in the ways in which such symbols are arranged in phrases and sentences, translation, which aims at conveying a message from the SL into the TL, is often accompanied by many linguistic problems: lexical, syntactic, semantic and stylistic".

Let's deal with linguistic problems which are aforementioned.

Lexical problems. Following problems are the most common lexical issues encountered by translators.

First of all, the lexical correspondence of the words between two languages divided into three parts: a) Complete correspondence – this type of issue rarely found in translation and it has three groups which are proper names and geographical denominations; the months and days of the week, numerals; scientific and technical terms (with the exception of terminological polysemy). b) Partial correspondence – it occurs when there is a converting process of lexical units, which means the original word contains several equivalents or translation in the target language. Here are some reasons which are the byproduct of that problem: if there is polysemantic word; if there is specific order of synonymous; if word affects the meaning of an object it designates which refers to that equivalents is not

always identical to having the same meaning. c) The absence of correspondents – which means lack of certain syntactic construction in the target language that were used in source language.

Secondly, that is choosing wrong word or lexis. Interpreters do such kind of mistake when they select semantically wrong word or phrase. Another similar error done by translators is in collocation which cannot be translated through word-to-word method, but they should pay attention to the meaning of the words in context.

Thirdly, it is omission. In translation process omission is accepted as the correct way of converting text, however, sometimes interpreters exaggerate it. They omit some necessary word in the sentence or word in phraseological units which bring to weird translation.

Last but not least type of problem in lexemes is the use of redundant pronouns. Similar to previous mistake which is omission, using unnecessary pronouns during the translation of providing text effect the textual features of the target text.

Syntactic problems

Since there are many differences among languages that pose a great deal of syntactic issues while translating the text from given language into target one. Nevertheless, if the languages belong to the same language family, such as English and German (belonging to the Germanic branch of the Indo-European family) or Arabic and Hebrew (belonging to the Semitic branch of the Afro-Asiatic family), fewer syntactic problems are likely to be faced. As for English

¹ Nida, E.A.. & Taber, C. R. (1969) *The theory and practice of translation*. Leiden: E.J. Brill.

and Uzbek languages which belong to two different language families, more syntactic problems are likely to be encountered. Followings are some of the syntactical issues.

First, tenses. It is clear that in English there are 3 tenses and 4 aspects, they are present, past, future and simple, continuous, perfect and perfect continuous, while in Uzbek language there are only three tenses which are present, past and future. As it is obvious that, in both languages the ways of expressing location in time differ from each other. Thus, these varieties in tenses and their aspects reveal many problems in translation.

Second type of mistake is word order which may cause big problem for translators. As every language possess a special or strict word order that is difficult to change. So that, through translating many texts interpreters can make themselves familiar with the parts of speech (nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions and interjections) and how they are used.

Semantic problems

One of the semantic problems is homonymy. Homonymy is a semantic phenomenon which refers to "lexical items that have the same form but differ in meaning. They have completely different notions" (Crystal)². For example: book – a) noun, a written work that is published, either as printed pages inside a cover or electronically; b) verb, to buy tickets, or to arrange to have or use something at a particular time in the future (Macmillan dictionary). Another one is polysemantic issue. Polysemy is another type of "lexical item which has a range of different meanings,

but those meanings relate with other" (Crystal). For example: wood – a) noun, the substance that forms the main part of a tree and is used for making things such as furniture; b) noun, a small forest (Macmillan dictionary). And the last is to gain little knowledge on Semantic change. This term refers to the historical changes that occur to a word because of the ways of individual's thinking and behavior which have been changing throughout the ages. Thus, translators face with that problem too frequent. There are four types of semantic changes: generalization, specification, melioration and pejoration.

Stylistic problems

There following types of stylistic issues encountered by interpreters during the translation problems, they are clarity, ellipsis, redundancy and extraposition.

As it is said that style takes the most vital part in translation activity and cause many problems. Thus, much attention paid to the contextual meaning of the words. However, even though it is important, style is often rejected by interpreters, especially in literary and religious texts. Style is the way of delivering the message and expression of the speakers and writers. It can be vividly seen in the suggestion of Abrams where he gave a clear reference to the style: "the characteristic style of a writer may be analyzed in terms of its diction, or choice of words; its sentence structure and syntax; the density and types of its figurative language; the patterns of its rhythm, component sounds; ... and its rhetorical aims and devices"

Ellipsis, which is known in simple word "omission", poses a specific stylistic issue in translation. As-Samirai

² Crystal, David (1980). *A First Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics*. Oxford: Basil Blackwell Ltd.

(2006) mentioned that Ellipsis refers to omitting some part of sentence which can be understood either from the surrounding words or the context itself, due to avoiding repetitions. Sometimes translators might face with incomplete text which they should know the missing part or restructure the source text, there ellipsis may bring some problems to translators and this always makes complicated the task of translators. Clearness is another important problem which gives guarantee for pure translation if interpreters reach this level. In order to achieve clarity, translators should avoid doubtfulness and dilemma on the meaning of the word or expression while translating. Converted text should be simple that is easily heard or listened to and understood. Nevertheless, simplicity cannot be accomplished on colloquial expressions, vulgar words or expressions on the pretext which could be easily caught by individuals. In fact, "the principal objective in style should be toward dignity and simplicity. The combination of the two is the highest" (Nida)³.

The opposite issue to the ellipsis is the redundancy that refers to the usage of the words repeatedly. It may also represent the words which do not give extra information but used as cohesive devices that have already conveyed. Redundancy in translation should be taken into consideration, as repetition will always make speech sound eerie and unclear. The last stylistic problem in translation process is extraposition. Crystal defines it as "the process or result of moving an element from its normal position to a position at or near the end of the sentence, for example "that the boy came in late upset the teacher", compared with "it upset the teacher that the boy came in late". If we analyses these, in the former sentence the boy upset

the teacher, however, in the second one, the situation, which the boy came late, makes teacher upset. So, the problems counted above are much faced by the translators during the translation act, however those are not all. There many issues where interpreters might encounter. Next chapters are given in-depth analyses about different problems in translation and clear explanation reveling through examples.

REFERENCES

1. Nida, E.A.. &Taber, C. R. (1969) The theory and practice of translation. Leiden: E.J. Brill.
2. Rashidovna, K. S. (2022). THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TRANSLATION AND CULTURE. *International Journal Of Literature And Languages*, 2(11), 35-42.
3. Rashidovna, K. S. (2022). The Role of Translation and its Future Perspectives. *American Journal of Social and Humanitarian Research*, 3(9), 186–191. Retrieved from <https://www.grnjournals.us/index.php/ajshr/article/view/1508>
4. qizi, N. G. Z. (2022). Hermeneutic Method in Literature. *American Journal of Social and Humanitarian Research*, 3(9), 197–202.
5. Qizi, N. G. Z. (2022). Literature as Discourse. *American Journal of Social and Humanitarian Research*, 3(10), 266–271.
6. Zayniddinovna, T. N. (2021). The Image of the Eastern Ruler in the Works of Christopher Marlowe. *Central Asian Journal Of Social Sciences And History*, 2(10), 10-14.
7. Zayniddinovna, T. N. (2022). The Problem of "A Strong Personality" in Shakespeare'Dramas:

³ Nida, Eugene A. (1964). *Towards a Science of Translating* Leiden: E.J. Brill.

- Richard III and Macbeth. Middle European Scientific Bulletin, 20, 7-10.
8. Zaynitdinovna, T. N. (2022). Lyrical Dialogue in Shakespeare's Poems as a Reflection of Renaissance Anthropocentrism and a Strong Personality. Middle European Scientific Bulletin, 21, 120-125.
9. Ташева, Н. З. (2022). КРИСТОФЕР МАРЛОУ (ЛИТЕРАТУРНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ): ТАМЕРЛЕН ВЕЛИКИЙ КАК ТИП ЛИЧНОСТИ ВОСТОЧНОГО ПРАВИТЕЛЯ. Eurasian Journal of Academic Research, 2(2), 234-239.
10. Davlatova, M. H. (2019). Variability of Aspectual Meanings in English. European Journal of Research and Reflection in Educational Science, 7(12.2019), 778-780.
11. Davlatova, M. H. (2020). An Integrative history of Aspectual meanings. JournalNX, 6(04), 17-22.
12. Davlatova, M. H. (2020). Aspectual variability of information culture in the history of the English language. International Journal on Integrated Education, 3(3), 24-28.
13. Davlatova, M. H. (2020). Lexico-semantic Structure and Its Analysis on the Example of Verbs. JournalNX, 6(06), 189-192.
14. Davlatova, M. H. Relation of lexical-semantic structure of verbs in the linguistic essence. IEJRD-International Multidisciplinary Journal, 6(5).
15. Hasanovna, D. M. (2021). SEMANTIC IMPLEMENTATION OF RESULTATIVE STRUCTURES. METHODS, 7(6).
16. Давлатова, М. Х. (2015). The role of songs in learning English. Молодой ученый, (10), 1145-1147.
17. Hasanovna, D. M. (2021). DIFFERENT ASPECTS OF RESULTATIVE STRUCTURES ACCORDING TO THEIR LINGUISTIC ESSENCE. Academicia Globe: Inderscience Research, 2 (05), 475-479.
18. Давлатова, М. Х. (2017). Этапы работы с видеотекстами на занятиях Английского языка. Интернаука, (9-2), 16-19.
19. Давлатова, М. Х. (2015). The role of songs in learning English. Молодой ученый, (10), 1145-1147.
20. Hasanovna, D. M. (2019). VARIABILITY OF ASPECTUAL MEANINGS IN ENGLISH. European Journal of Research and Reflection in Educational Sciences, 7.
21. Hasanovna, D. M. (2021). Linguistic and cognitive features of performing effective actions. World Bulletin of Social Sciences, 3(10), 41-44.
22. Давлатова, М. Х. (2018). РАБОТА НАД ВИДЕОТЕКСТОМ НА ЗАНЯТИЯХ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА. Теория и практика современной науки, (4), 242-246.
23. Давлатова, М. (2020). ASPECTUAL AND LEXICO-SEMANTIC CLASSIFICATION OF VERBS. Сўз санъати халқаро журналы, 1.
24. Hasanovna, D. M. (2021). DIFFERENT ASPECTS OF RESULTATIVE STRUCTURES ACCORDING TO THEIR LINGUISTIC ESSENCE. Academicia Globe: Inderscience Research, 2(05), 475-479.
25. DZHALILOVA, Z. O., & JAKUBOV, U. S. NUMBERS IN LATIN LANGUAGE. МОЛОДОЙ УЧЕНЫЙ Учредители: ООО" Издательство Молодой ученый", (52), 339-341.
26. DZHALILOVA, Z. O., & ALIEV, M. N. ADJECTIVE IN LATIN LANGUAGE. МОЛОДОЙ УЧЕНЫЙ Учредители: ООО" Издательство Молодой ученый", (52), 332-334.

27. DZHALILOVA, Z. O., & ALIEV, M. N. PRONOUNS IN LATIN LANGUAGE. МОЛОДОЙ УЧЕНЫЙ Учредители: ООО" Издательство Молодой ученый", (52), 334-336.
28. DJALILOVA, Z. O., & KHAYOTOV, K. M. K. U. LATIN PRONOUNS. МОЛОДОЙ УЧЕНЫЙ Учредители: ООО" Издательство Молодой ученый", (53), 257-258.
29. DJALILOVA, Z. O., & KHAYOTOV, M. K. U. VERBS IN LATIN LANGUAGE. МОЛОДОЙ УЧЕНЫЙ Учредители: ООО" Издательство Молодой ученый", (53), 255-257.
30. Norova, M. F. (2020). Connotative meanings in phonetic variants of verbal root-stems (As an example of English and Uzbek languages). Theoretical & Applied Science, (1), 439-442.
31. Norova, M. F. (2020). Connotative meanings in phonetic variants of verbal root-stems (As an example of English and Uzbek languages). Theoretical & Applied Science, (1), 439-442.
32. Fayzulloyevna, N. M. (2022). Classification of stylistic colouring words in the English language. Web of Scholars: Multidimensional Research Journal, 1(6), 370-374.
33. Ziyodillaeva, M. E. (2022). BILLINGUALISM IN UZBEK AND CHICANO LITERATURE. MARTIN ESPADA AND SADRIDDIN AYNII AS A FAMOUS BILINGUAL REPRESENTATIVES. Eurasian Journal of Academic Research, 2(3), 363-368.
34. Habibova, M. N. (2022). A BIOGRAPHY IS A SPECIALIZED FORM OF HISTORY AND BASIC TYPES OF BIOGRAPHIES. Oriental renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences, 2(5), 495-503.
35. Habibova, M. (2022). THEORIES OF INTERTEXTUALITY AND THE BASIC FRAMEWORK OF KRISTEVA'S FORMULATION OF HER THEORY OF INTERTEXTUALITY. Eurasian Journal of Social Sciences, Philosophy and Culture, 2(5), 301-307.
36. Mirzaeva, A. S. (2022). INTRA-LINGUISTIC AND EXTRA-LINGUISTIC FACTORS RELATED TO THE LANGUAGE AND VOCABULARY OF THE BASIC CONCEPTS OF RENAISSANCE ENGLISH PHILOSOPHY. Eurasian Journal of Social Sciences, Philosophy and Culture, 1(5), 9–17.
37. Nematova, Z. T. (2019). THE USAGE OF SUGGESTOPEDIA FOR TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES AND INCREASE SPEECH ACTIVITY. Новый день в медицине, (3), 21-24.
38. Tursunboevna, N. Z. (2022). Various types of assessment in language teaching and learning. Eurasian journal of social sciences, philosophy and culture, 2(3), 140-145.
39. Hasanovna, R. S. (2022). IDEAS OF POSTMODERNISM IN THE LITERATURE OF THE XXI CENTURY. American Journal Of Philological Sciences, 2(11), 82-87.
40. Abduraximovna, I. M. (2022). LANGUAGE AND CULTURE AS MEANS OF EXPRESSING THE WORLD VIEW. International Journal Of Literature And Languages, 2(11), 28-34.
41. Abduraximovna, I. M. (2022). PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATING NON-EQUIVALENT LEXICS. International Journal Of Literature And Languages, 2(11), 21-27.
42. Khajieva, F. M. (2019). DECODING OF STYLISTIC DEVICES IN RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS OF THE UZBEK NOVEL " DAYS GONE BY" BY ABDULLA QADIRI (STYLISTIC CORRESPONDENCES AND TRANSFORMATIONS). Theoretical & Applied Science, (4), 541-545.

43. Khajieva, F. M. (2020). Theoretical aspects of the language learned (Stylistics). Бухоро: Дурдона.
44. Хаййева, Ф. (2021). ЛАЙЛА ЛАЛАМИНИНГ “THE MOOR’S ACCOUNT” РОМАНИДА ФОНЕТИК СТИЛИСТИК ВОСИТАЛАР ТАҲЛИЛИ. Журнал иностранных языков и лингвистики, 3(8).

