

LINGUISTIC AND NON-LINGUISTIC ASPECTS OF TRANSLATION

Marjona ABABAKIROVA

Student of International Journalism faculty, UzSWLU

Abstract. *Transferring meaning from one language to another is the complex process of translation. This academic paper analyzes into both the linguistic and non-linguistic elements of translation, emphasizing their importance in producing precise and efficient translations. The non-linguistic components include cultural, social, and contextual elements, whereas the linguistic aspects include things like grammar, syntax, semantics, and pragmatics. Comprehending and taking into account these two factors is essential to generating accurate translations that accurately represent the source text. The purpose of the article is to clarify the significance of both linguistic and non-linguistic translation factors and how they interact to facilitate effective cross-language communication.*

Key words: *Grammar, syntax, semantics, pragmatics, cultural factors, social factors, contextual factors.*

Language learners can communicate more easily with one another thanks to the fundamental process of translation. It entails translating written or spoken words while maintaining the original meaning from one language (the source language) to another (the target language). Interpreters have to take into account both linguistic and non-linguistic elements in order to produce translations that are accurate and efficient.

Linguistic Aspects of Translation. Linguistic aspects refer to the language-specific elements that translators need to consider during the translation process. These aspects include grammar, syntax, vocabulary, idiomatic expressions, and stylistic features. Translators must possess a strong command of both the source and target languages to accurately convey the intended meaning.

Grammar. Grammar serves as the backbone of any language, providing a set of rules and structures that govern the formation and arrangement of words, phrases, and sentences. In translation, grammar acts as a bridge between the source and target languages, enabling the translator to convey the intended meaning faithfully. Accurate grammar usage ensures that the translated text is coherent, natural-sounding, and easily comprehensible to the target audience. For example: To illustrate the importance of grammar in translation, consider the following sentence from French to English: *"Je suis allu au parc avec mon ami"* A literal translation would be "I am went to the park

with my friend," which is grammatically incorrect in English. However, by applying proper grammar rules, the sentence can be accurately translated as "I went to the park with my friend". This example demonstrates how grammar plays a vital role in maintaining the integrity of the translated text.

Another example highlighting the significance of grammar in translation can be observed in the translation of idiomatic expressions. Idioms are culturally specific phrases that cannot be translated word-for-word. For instance, the Spanish idiom *"tomar el pelo"* literally translates to "take the hair," but its actual meaning is "to pull someone's leg." Without understanding the grammar and context, a translator may produce an inaccurate translation, leading to confusion or misinterpretation.

Syntax. Syntax refers to the arrangement of words and phrases to form grammatically correct sentences. Translators must consider the syntactic structures of both languages to maintain coherence and readability in the target text. Failure to adhere to the syntactic rules of the target language can result in awkward or incomprehensible translations.

Semantics. The words of a language often reflect not so much the reality of the world, but the interests of the people who speak it³⁸.

Semantics deals with the meaning of words, phrases, and sentences. Translators must accurately convey the intended meaning of the source text in the target language. This requires a deep understanding of the semantic nuances and cultural connotations associated with words and expressions. Failure to consider semantic aspects can lead to mistranslations or loss of intended meaning. For example: Translating idioms often requires careful attention to semantics. For instance, the English phrase "kick the bucket" is an idiom meaning "to die." When translated into another language, such as French or Spanish, a literal word-for-word translation would not convey the intended meaning accurately. Instead, the translator must consider the semantic equivalent in the target language, such as *"manger lespissenlitspar la racine"* in French or *"estirar la pata"* in Spanish.

³⁸Frank Robert Palmer (1976), *Semantics*, p 21

Pragmatics. Pragmatics focuses on the use of language in specific contexts and the interpretation of meaning beyond the literal level. Translators must consider the pragmatic aspects of both the source and target languages to ensure effective communication. Cultural and social factors influence pragmatic choices, and translators must be aware of these nuances to produce culturally appropriate translations. As an example, with English and Uzbek language, as it governs how language is used in social contexts.

Politeness and Address Terms. - Uzbek example: *"Salom, ismingiz nima?"* (*Hello, what is your name?*)

English translation with appropriate pragmatics: "Hello, what's your name, please?"

- In this instance, the addition of "please" in the English translation reflects the pragmatics of politeness often observed in English interactions. Ensuring the appropriate level of politeness is crucial in conveying the intended meaning, especially in introductory conversations.

2. Cultural Norms and Speech Acts:

- Uzbek example: *"Kechirasiz, yordam bering"* (*Excuse me, could you help me?*)

English translation taking into account pragmatic implications: "Excuse me, could you possibly assist me, please?"

- The addition of "possibly" and "please" in the English translation reflects the influence of pragmatic norms related to indirectness and politeness in English requests. In each of these examples, an understanding of pragmatics is indispensable to ensure that the translated utterances align with the cultural and social norms associated with the target language, making the translated content contextually appropriate and communicatively effective.

Non-linguistic aspects encompass the cultural, social, and contextual factors that influence the translation process. The importance of understanding the semantic and pragmatic dimensions of language, calling attention to the significance of context and

cultural nuances in the translation process³⁹. These aspects include cultural references, historical context, social norms, and target audience expectations. Translators must possess a deep understanding of the cultural nuances associated with both the source and target languages. They need to be aware of cultural references, idiomatic expressions, and metaphors that may not have direct equivalents in the target language. Failure to consider these non- linguistic aspects can lead to misinterpretations and loss of meaning in the translated text.

Cultural Factors. Culture plays a significant role in translation, as languages are deeply intertwined with the cultural contexts in which they are used. Translators must be aware of cultural differences and adapt their translations accordingly. Failure to consider cultural factors can result in misunderstandings or offensive translations. There are examples illustrating the influence of cultural elements on the translation process:

1. Food and Cuisine: The translation of food-related terms often requires consideration of cultural nuances. For instance, the English term "apple pie" doesn't fully convey the cultural significance of the French "tarte Tatin." Similarly, the translation of "croissant" into English carries the challenge of preserving its cultural connotations.

2. Humor and Idioms: Humor and idioms are deeply rooted in culture. Translating an English idiom like "raining cats and dogs" into its French equivalent "*pleuvoir des cordes*" requires cultural awareness to preserve the idiomatic meaning effectively.

3. Social Etiquette and Formality: Different cultural norms influence language use. The translation of English forms of address, such as "Mr." and "Ms.," into French involves considerations related to formality, gender neutrality, and linguistic politeness conventions.

Each of these examples highlights how cultural factors significantly impact the translation process, reinforcing the necessity of understanding cultural nuances to

³⁹ Mona Baker (2018), In Other words, A Coursebook on translation, 3rd edition, p 57

produce accurate and culturally relevant translations between English and French.

Social Factors. Furthermore, historical and social contexts play a significant role in translation. Translators must be aware of the historical background of the source text to accurately convey its intended meaning. They need to consider the social norms and values prevalent in the target language to ensure that the translation is culturally appropriate and acceptable. Additionally, translators must consider the expectations and preferences of the target audience. Social factors, such as social norms, customs, and ideologies, influence language use and translation. Translators must be sensitive to these factors to ensure that their translations are appropriate for the target audience. Adapting translations to suit the social context enhances the effectiveness of cross-cultural communication.

Contextual Factors. Contextual factors, including the purpose, audience, and medium of the translation, impact the translation process. Translators must consider the specific context in which the translation will be used to produce accurate and relevant translations. Failure to consider contextual factors can lead to misinterpretation or ineffective communication.

Linguistic and non-linguistic aspects are both crucial in the translation process. Linguistic competence ensures accurate and coherent translations, while considering non-linguistic factors such as culture, society, and context enhances the effectiveness of cross-linguistic communication. Translators must possess a deep understanding of both these aspects to produce high-quality translations that faithfully convey the intended meaning. By acknowledging the significance of linguistic and non-linguistic aspects, translators can bridge language barriers and facilitate effective communication in diverse linguistic and cultural contexts.

References

1. Baker M. (2018). In Other Words: A Coursebook on Translation.
2. Frank Robert Palmer (1976), Semantics.
3. VALIYEVA, NARGIZAXON. "Анализ стилистических средств в переводе произведения Александра Файнберга «Город милый. Голубая бездна» с русского на английский язык." Scienceweb academic papers collection (2022).
4. QIZI, VALIYEVA NARGIZAXON ZAMIR. "Linguocultural aspect of

teaching foreign languages as an integral part of the educational process." Til va adabiyot ta'limi (2023).

5. Hatim B., & Munday, J. (2004). Translation: An Advanced Resource Book.

6. Newmark P. (1988). A Textbook of Translation. Prentice Hall.