

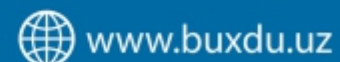
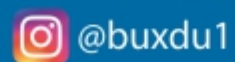
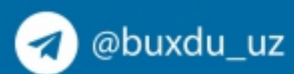


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## THE NATURE, CAUSES AND SOLUTIONS OF LEXICAL PROBLEMS IN TRANSLATION

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**Abstract.** Translation is an activity that includes the interpretation of the meaning of a text in a language; and semantics refers to aspects of the meaning or interpretation of linguistic signs such as symbols, words, expressions or formal representations. Good translators should be able to adapt the message expressed in a text to a target language impregnated with the features of a totally different culture.

Translation is a complex process that involves converting text from one language to another while maintaining the original meaning. However, lexical problems often arise during this process, leading to inaccuracies, ambiguities, and loss of nuance in the translated text. This article explores the nature of lexical problems in translation, their causes, and potential solutions.

**Keywords:** translation studies, lexical problems, meaning, oral and written translation, source language, target language, factors.

### ПРИРОДА, ПРИЧИНЫ И РЕШЕНИЕ ЛЕКСИЧЕСКИХ ПРОБЛЕМ ПРИ ПЕРЕВОДЕ

**Аннотация.** Перевод – это деятельность, включающая в себя интерпретацию смысла текста на языке; а семантика относится к аспектам значения или интерпретации языковых знаков, таких как символы, слова, выражения или формальные представления. Хорошие переводчики должны уметь адаптировать послание, выраженное в тексте, к целевому языку, пропитанному особенностями совершенно иной культуры. Перевод — это сложный процесс, включающий преобразование текста с одного языка на другой с сохранением исходного смысла. Однако при этом часто возникают лексические проблемы, приводящие к неточностям, двусмысленностям и потере нюансов в переводимом тексте. В данной статье исследуется природа лексических проблем при переводе, их причины и возможные решения.

**Ключевые слова:** переводоведение, лексические проблемы, значение, устный и письменный перевод, исходный язык, целевой язык, факторы.

### TARJIMADAGI LEKSIK MUAMMOLARNING MAXIYATI, SABABLARI VA YECHIMLARI

**Annotatsiya.** Tarjima – tildagi matnning ma'nosini izohlashni o'z ichiga olgan faoliyat; va semantika timsollar, so'zlar, iboralar yoki rasmiy ko'rinishlar kabi lingvistik belgilarning ma'nosi yoki talqini jihatlariga ishora qiladi. Yaxshi tarjimonlar matnda ifodalangan xabarni mutlaqo boshqa madaniyat xususiyatlari bilan singdirilgan maqsadli tilga moslashtira olishlari kerak. Tarjima murakkab jarayon bo'lib, asl ma'noni saqlab qolgan holda matnni bir tildan boshqa tilga o'tkazishni o'z ichiga oladi. Biroq bu jarayonda ko'pincha leksik muammolar yuzaga keladi, bu esa tarjima matnida noto'g'rilik, noaniqlik va nuansning yo'qolishiga olib keladi. Ushbu maqola tarjimadagi leksik muammolarning tabiati, ularning sabablari va potentsial yechimlarini o'rganadi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** tarjimashunoslik, leksik muammolar, ma'no, og'zaki va yozma tarjima, manba tili, o'quvchi tili, omillar.

**Introduction.** Literary translation is a fascinating and challenging endeavor that is vital in our increasingly interconnected world. It serves as an important bridge between languages and cultures, giving readers access to a wide range of unique voices, stories, and perspectives that would otherwise be limited to their native languages. Literary translators, with outstanding linguistic and cultural abilities, play an important role in unlocking the richness of world literature and bringing it to a global audience. These are the wizards who painstakingly create translations, skillfully balancing the accuracy of the original text with the

need to adapt and recreate its essence in a different linguistic and cultural context. They not only preserve the authenticity and integrity of the original work, but also open up new opportunities for mutual understanding, promote cross-cultural recognition and strengthen the sense of global literary community.

Here we divide the problems of literary translation into two groups: linguistic problems and cultural problems. Translation studies is still an emerging scientific field that still does not have a single generally accepted name. Some call her “translation studies” or “translation theory”, and others “translatology”. There are also and other terminological difficulties. For example, in Western European countries it is common distinguish between written translation (translating) and oral translation (interpreting). In Uzbek language there is no such distinction: translation refers to both the oral and written type of this activity. Translation is usually understood as this type of human language activity, during which, thanks to special processing of the source text, existing in one language, a text is created that represents it in the target language.

Translation is a crucial process that enables communication across language barriers. However, lexical problems often pose significant challenges in this endeavor. This article delves into the complexities of lexical problems in translation, examining their nature, causes, and potential solutions.

The translator must try to capture the voice that speaks to him from the text, to transmit the rhythm, the modulations, the cadence of the style, the tone. There is much behind the words, such as irony, sadness, a whole host of reverberations and subtleties. The translator must also transmit the silences, the spaces between the words. Everything has semantic value. The language has a physical component, sensual, and another mental, or ideal. We must try to keep both. Certainly, understand these lexical-semantic problems that include terminological alternatives, neologisms, semantic gaps, contextual synonymy and antonymic, semantic contiguity and lexical networks not only benefit the reader and the translator, but they bring peace of mind to the author who can be confident that his information will be transmitted in the most optimal way.

**The Nature of Lexical Problems.** Idiomatic expressions and cultural nuances: Literary translators face a huge challenge when it comes to translating idioms, proverbs and cultural terms. These linguistic treasures have deep cultural significance and often have no clear equivalent in the target language. Capturing the essence and meaning of such statements requires deep knowledge of languages and cultures. Translators must come up with new ways to convey the intended message while preserving the cultural flavor and influence of the original speech.

Play on words and literary devices. Another challenge is translating puns, wordplay, and other literary devices. These devices rely heavily on the specific sounds of the source language, word choice, and linguistic features. Translators must recreate the pun in the target language while maintaining the desired effect. They often use strategies such as finding equivalent puns, creating new puns, or choosing different literary devices that evoke a similar response from the audience. Every translator has at some point had to deal with the problem of choosing the right word to accurately convey its meaning in the translated text. This problem is the main and most difficult in translation studies. The whole difficulty lies is that words are characterized by the versatility of language and semantic diversity. Lexical problems in translation primarily arise from differences in vocabulary between the source and target languages. These differences can be due to cultural, historical, or linguistic factors. For example, some concepts may be specific to a particular culture and thus lack direct equivalents in other languages. Similarly, words may have evolved differently in different languages, leading to disparities in their meanings.

At its core, lexical problems in translation arise from the inherent differences in vocabulary between languages. These differences can stem from cultural, historical, or linguistic disparities. For example, some concepts may be deeply ingrained in the culture of one language group and thus lack direct equivalents in other languages. Similarly, words may have evolved with different nuances and connotations in different languages due to historical shifts or linguistic divergence.

To make the correct choice of word when translating, you should correctly analyze the lexical meanings of the word, that is, select the word in Uzbek that would best correspond in meaning to English. Sometimes a translator is faced with a situation in which he has to enter an additional Uzbek word in order to holistically convey the entire meaning of an English word.

Translating the Untranslatable: Translating various cultural concepts and untranslatable terminology requires creative solutions. To help readers better understand the original idea, translators may use strategies such as culture substitution, text explanation, or even footnotes. The goal is to capture the spirit and cultural value of the original, while also ensuring that the translated version resonates with the target audience. This involves diving into the cultural background of the source language to identify identical terms or creating new terms that have a similar impact in the target language.

**Causes of Lexical Problems.** Several factors contribute to lexical problems in translation. Firstly, translators often face the challenge of finding exact or even approximate matches for words and phrases in the target language. This difficulty is compounded by the fact that language is context-dependent, and words often carry multiple meanings that depend on the context in which they are used.

Secondly, translators must take into account the cultural nuances and connotations associated with words in the source language. Directly transferring these nuances into the target language can be challenging due to language-specific conventions and sensitivities.

Finally, translation involves not only converting words from one language to another but also adapting the text to suit the target audience's expectations and preferences. This adaptation often requires making lexical choices that deviate from the source text, potentially leading to inaccuracies or misunderstandings.

It often happens that an English word has many meanings and is highly compatible, but its use may not coincide with the use of Uzbek word. As a result, it will be translated into Uzbek in different words: a young man - a young man, a young child - a small child, young in crime - an inexperienced criminal, etc. There are also words that have almost the same meaning in both languages. For example, to sleep, to talk, a book, a mountain almost completely corresponds Uzbek equivalents – sleep, talk, book, mountain.

Words with multiple meanings, used in several different ways in the same text translation, can create many challenges during translation. When using the word “run” it could be a tear in a woman’s stocking, the physical act of running, the act of pursuing an ambition “run for president”, a course “toboggan run”, or even a streak of good luck, “Jim had quite a run at the roulette wheel.” When words have more than one meaning but the word is used the same way throughout the text, translation difficulty is mitigated.

Colloquial expressions, translated word-for-word, will certainly elicit a troubled document. Translations should be expressed by way of equivalent expression in the target language. The problem is that there is often no equivalent expression in the culture. The best way to avoid this issue is to use clear, concise, and exacting words during the creation of the source material, avoiding metaphors, similes, and analogies.

Slang words, buzz words, and other societal or culturally-dependent text should be avoided unless critical to the text. When “bad” means good and “sick” means “outstanding” then the chances of translation error is increased.

Linguistic relativity in the target language is a major challenge. The source text may reference snow, but if the target language was Inuit there are over two dozen ways to translate snow based on the context: fluffy snow, slushy snow, blowing snow, snow that is good for making snowballs, etc.). In the Arabic world, there is no one word that can express the English equivalent of “compromise”.

**Potential Solutions to Lexical Problems.** Literary translation poses complex tasks that require qualified solutions. To overcome linguistic problems such as idiomatic expressions and puns, as well as cultural complexities such as providing context and references, translators use tactics such as adaptation and the use of translation tools. However, the significance of literary translation goes far beyond its technical elements. It is an important catalyst for cultural interaction and understanding, fostering empathy and respect for differing views. Human translators preserve the spirit of the original works through their expertise, ensuring that subtleties and artistry are conveyed authentically. Literary translation is a powerful force that unites civilizations, preserves languages, and expands our collective understanding of the beauty of literature. Addressing lexical problems in translation requires a combination of technical skills, cultural knowledge, and creative problem-solving. Translators must possess a deep understanding of both the source and target languages, as well as the cultural contexts in which they are used.

One potential solution is to use translation tools and resources, such as dictionaries, thesauri, and language databases, to assist with word selection and equivalence. However, these tools should be used judiciously, as they often do not account for the nuances and context-dependence of language.

When a source text is clean, clear, and unambiguous, and the target language is an excellent lexical match, then the translation process is quick and painless. When things are not quite so perfect, there are three essential skills translators must have:

1. Translator must be able to see the document as a whole and create the translation clarity that was missing in the source text. When many denotations of a polyseme are used, the translator must be able to identify the correct usages and ensure the translation is accurate. A foundational element of clarity is native-level fluency in the source and target language.

2. Cultural Awareness. Ensure translator knows more than the language. Properly used lexemes that are not culturally relevant lead to “Nova” situation, or worse (think about the golf course). Getting lunch may seem simple enough, but lunch in Spanish is almuerzo and almuerzo usually connotes more of a brunch. If

you really wanted “lunch” you would ask for la comida. Unless, of course, you were in Cuba, Puerto Rico, Colombia, or Peru where la comida means supper.

3. Subject-area Expertise. Since buzzwords, acronyms, and the like are a major source of lexical challenges, you need a translator who is an expert in the specific field for which the document is being translated.

Translators may also benefit from collaborating with subject matter experts or native speakers of the target language to help navigate lexical challenges and ensure accuracy and cultural appropriateness. Additionally, ongoing education and training in translation theory and practice can equip translators with the skills and insights needed to tackle lexical problems effectively.

**Conclusion.** This topic seemed to us quite interesting and worthy of attention, since you can find a lot of educational and practical material that will be useful to every translator. Quite a lot of work has been done to study the theoretical base, as a result of which the main problematic lexical aspects of translation were identified.

Literary translation is more than just transferring words from one language to another. This involves conveying the author's voice, style, and literary techniques, which are unique to each writer. Human translators have the linguistic skills, cultural understanding, and creative insight to accurately duplicate these components in the target language. They carefully evaluate the context, tone, and cultural connotations of the source text, ensuring that the translated work matches the aesthetic vision of the author.

Lexical problems in translation are a pervasive issue with significant implications for the clarity, accuracy, and cultural appropriateness of translated texts. By understanding the nature of these problems, recognizing their causes, and employing effective solutions, translators can mitigate lexical challenges and produce high-quality translations that faithfully convey the original meaning across language barriers.

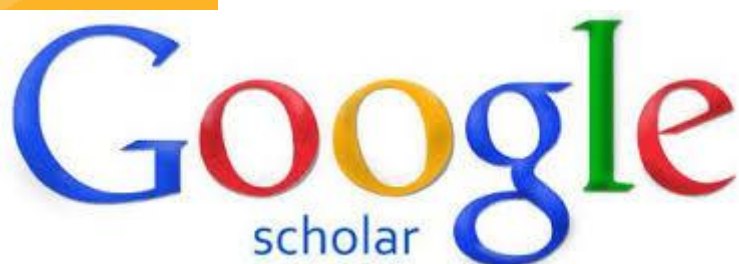
In conclusion, I would like to add that every translator should strive to preserve originality of the original, without violating the norms of the native language. It is also important to take into account point that what may be familiar to one language may be absolutely unusual and bring some whimsy to another language.

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