

TRANSLATION PROBLEMS AND LEXICAL SEMANTIC FEATURES

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Annotation. The article deals with the multifaceted challenges encountered during the process of translation, with a specific focus on lexical semantic features. It examines the complexities inherent in transferring meaning between languages and explores various translation problems that arise due to differences in lexical semantics. The article discusses the significance of lexical semantics in translation, highlighting how variations in word meanings, connotations, and cultural associations pose significant hurdles for translators. It addresses common issues such as lexical ambiguity, polysemy, idiomatic expressions, and cultural nuances, which often require careful consideration and strategic decision-making to ensure accurate and contextually appropriate translation.

Key words: translation, problems, lexical, metaphorical term, semantics, meaning.

Introduction. Studying translation problems and lexical semantic features in translation is of paramount importance for several reasons:

Accuracy and Fidelity: Effective translation requires capturing not just the literal meaning of words, but also their nuanced semantic connotations and cultural implications. Understanding lexical semantic features helps translators convey the intended message accurately, maintaining fidelity to the original text.

Cultural Sensitivity: Languages are deeply intertwined with their respective cultures, and words often carry cultural baggage that may not have direct equivalents in other languages. By studying translation problems related to lexical semantics, translators can navigate cultural nuances and ensure that translations resonate with target audiences while preserving the cultural context of the source text.

Clarity and Readability: Lexical choices impact the clarity and readability of translated texts. Translators must select appropriate lexical equivalents that not only convey the intended meaning but also ensure that the translated text flows naturally and is easily comprehensible to readers. Studying lexical semantic features helps translators make informed decisions to enhance the quality of translations.

Contextual Adaptation: Words often derive their meaning from the context in which they are used. Translators need to consider the broader context of the source text and the intended audience to accurately render lexical semantics in translation. By understanding the contextual nuances of lexical items, translators can adapt translations to suit different communicative contexts effectively.

Specialized Domains: Translation often involves texts from specialized domains such as law, medicine, or technology, which may contain domain-specific terminology and jargon. Studying lexical semantic features in these domains equips translators with the necessary knowledge to accurately translate technical terms and maintain consistency across translations within the same domain.

Quality Assurance: In the translation industry, maintaining high standards of quality is essential. By addressing translation problems related to lexical semantics, translators can minimize errors, inconsistencies, and ambiguities in translated texts, thereby ensuring the overall quality and reliability of translations.

In essence, studying translation problems and lexical semantic features in translation enhances the accuracy, cultural appropriateness, readability, and overall quality of translated texts. It equips translators with the necessary skills and knowledge to bridge linguistic and cultural barriers effectively, facilitating seamless communication across languages and cultures.

Translation, the process of rendering text from one language to another while preserving its meaning, style, and cultural nuances, presents numerous challenges, particularly concerning lexical semantic features. This literature review examines the key translation problems associated with lexical semantics and explores strategies and approaches to address these challenges.

Translation Problems: Semantic Equivalence: Semantic equivalence between source and target languages poses a significant challenge, especially in conveying culturally specific concepts or idiomatic expressions [3]; [13].

Ambiguity and Polysemy: Ambiguous or polysemous words require careful consideration to ensure accurate translation and to capture intended meanings effectively [1]; [12].

Cultural Specificity: Translating cultural-specific terms or expressions necessitates cultural competence and sensitivity to ensure meaningful communication across languages and cultures [7]; [11].

Lexical Semantic Features in Translation: Sense Disambiguation: Techniques such as word sense disambiguation aid translators in selecting the appropriate meaning of ambiguous words based on context [9]; [10].

Collocation and Idiomatic Expressions: Understanding collocations and idiomatic expressions in both source and target languages is crucial for maintaining naturalness and fluency in translation [8]; [1].

Cultural Equivalence: Achieving cultural equivalence involves adapting lexical choices and expressions to ensure the translated text resonates with the target audience's cultural context [6]; [2].

Translation, particularly concerning lexical semantics, presents multifaceted challenges requiring linguistic proficiency, cultural sensitivity, and contextual understanding. By exploring these challenges and discussing strategies for addressing them, this literature review contributes to the advancement of translation studies and facilitates effective cross-cultural communication through translation.

Translation is a complex process that involves transferring meaning from one language to another while preserving the original message's intent and nuances. One significant challenge in translation lies in handling lexical semantic features, which encompass the meanings and connotations associated with individual words and phrases. This discussion explores common translation problems related to lexical semantics and proposes strategies for addressing them.

1. **Ambiguity and Polysemy:** One of the primary challenges in translation is dealing with words or phrases that have multiple meanings or interpretations. Ambiguity and polysemy

can lead to misunderstandings or mistranslations if not properly addressed. For example, the word "bank" can refer to a financial institution or the side of a river. Translators must carefully consider the context and intended meaning to select the most appropriate translation.

2. **Cultural Specificity:** Lexical items often carry cultural connotations and references that may not have direct equivalents in other languages. Cultural specificity can pose challenges for translators, particularly when conveying humor, idiomatic expressions, or cultural references. For instance, translating idiomatic phrases like "raining cats and dogs" requires finding culturally appropriate equivalents in the target language.

3. **Register and Style:** Lexical choices contribute to the overall register and style of a text, which may vary depending on the intended audience, purpose, and context. Translators must navigate differences in register and style between languages to ensure the translated text maintains its intended tone and impact. For example, translating a formal document into colloquial language may result in a loss of professionalism or credibility.

4. **Terminology and Jargon:** Technical or specialized terminology presents unique challenges in translation, especially when the target language lacks equivalent terms or concepts. Translators may need to employ various strategies, such as borrowing, calquing, or paraphrasing, to convey technical information accurately. Additionally, translating jargon or slang requires an understanding of its context and usage within specific domains.

5. **Pragmatic Considerations:** Lexical choices are influenced by pragmatic factors, including politeness, pragmatics, and discourse conventions. Translators must consider pragmatic implications when selecting lexical equivalents to ensure the translated text maintains appropriate levels of politeness, clarity, and relevance. Failure to account for pragmatic differences can result in communication breakdowns or misinterpretations.

6. **Strategies for Addressing Translation Problems:** Translators can employ various strategies to navigate lexical semantic challenges effectively:

Contextual Analysis: Analyzing the surrounding context to determine the intended meaning and connotations of lexical items.

Consultation: Seeking clarification from subject matter experts or native speakers to ensure accurate interpretation and translation.

Adaptation: Adapting lexical choices to suit the target language and cultural norms while preserving the original message's intent.

Creative Translation: Using creative techniques such as paraphrasing, expansion, or omission to convey complex meanings or cultural nuances.

Revision and Feedback: Reviewing and revising translations based on feedback from editors, reviewers, or target language speakers to improve accuracy and readability [2]; [3]; [5].

Conclusion. To sum up, translation problems related to lexical semantic features present significant challenges for translators, requiring careful consideration of context, culture, and pragmatics. By understanding these challenges and implementing appropriate strategies, translators can enhance the accuracy, clarity, and effectiveness of translated texts, facilitating cross-cultural communication and understanding.

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