

LINGUISTIC CHALLENGES IN SPECIALIZED TRANSLATION AND TERMINOLOGY

Akbarov Baxromjon Anvarovich

*Student:, Master's student. Tashkent Kimyo
International university Namangan branch*

Alimova Ma'mura

*Scientific adviser:, Associate Professor, Tashkent Kimyo International university of
Namangan branch Tel: 93-068-78-48 akbarovbahromuz@gmail.com*

Abstract: *It is known that accuracy and clarity of translated materials, academic contexts and some literal texts must be concentrated to convey the real meaning of the topic to the reader. However, professionals might face some problems in the field of specialized translation and terminology which presents a set of unique linguistic difficulties. This article analyzes linguistic challenges and terminology, the complexities of lexical selection, syntactical structures, semantic precision and cultural differences. Moreover, the importance of developing a deep understanding of both the source and target languages as well as the subject matter to provide high-quality translations in specialized domains will be discussed further.*

Key words: *Academic contexts, specialized translation, terminology, lexical selection, syntactical structures, semantic precision, cultural differences, source and target languages, high-quality translations.*

INTRODUCTION

In the fast-growing globalization the need for accurate translation, taking in consideration terminology and cultural conceptualization must be viewed correctly across various specialized fields.

Such as medicine, law, technology, science and literature each requiring precise terminology and an in-depth understanding of the domain's concepts. Specialized translation is not only just the transformation of the text from one language to another, but involves the careful rendering of specific technical, scientific and academical content.

Terminology emerges obvious differences between the languages due to cultural challenges of interpretations, as for the translator this process demands not only linguistic professionalism but also expertise in the domain of the text being translated. The syntactical nuances of specialized texts, precision of terminology, inherited cultural context make specialized translation more challenging for translator.

Moreover, the experts of translation area must remain in specialized fields while process and navigate linguistic and extralinguistic challenges unlike general translation tasks.

The problematic aspects of linguistics in the field of specialized translation and terminology take significant attention in recent years due to the increasing demand for precise and effective communication. So, the diverse technical and scientific domains prove the current issues.

Literature review.

Over the several decades, some specialized scholars have experienced, emphasized the unique linguistic difficulties that arise while translating the texts. Some analyzes from various scientific scholars in this review provides an overview of the critical areas of concern and offers insight into the strategies proposed to overcome these challenges.

The accuracy of handling of terminology is one of the most significant areas of focusing in specialized translation research. According to (Cabr , 1999), terminology takes tremendous place in specialized translation. In some cases, the choice of terminology in the technical and scientific fields lead to slight deviation of misunderstanding or misrepresentation of complex concepts. This might cause some issues for some scholars who do not take as a serious text and even find them effortless. Although, one of the most developed theory in the twentieth century a broad “descriptive paradigm” consists of in some European most significant concepts of translation theory. (Pym, 2010). Additionally, (Bowker & Pearson, 2002) claim that translators are better to fully acknowledged to observe both the source and target languages’ of specialized vocabularies. In some cases, these scholars hold strong but essential point that databases of terminology and glossaries must contain tremendous arguments of consistency and accuracy in specialized translations. Nevertheless, in specialized translations might face some challenges conveying from source languages to target ones as lack of direct terms or alternative meanings. So, such cases show that text translators must make some vital decisions regarding the adaptation of terms or the creation of new ways of using words. Other scholar (Gemar, 2001) in his study of legal translation, analyzed that translation process maintains through difficulties of specific syntactic structures unique to legal texts. The sentence structures usually long, distinct formalized and contain clauses, making them difficult to translate while preserving both their meaning and formality. He suggests that the readability in the target language while striving to retain the legal precision of the source text should prioritized.

In the sphere of specialized translation research semantic ambiguity is one of the main central parts. In his research (Newmark,1988) ambiguity such as technical terms with multiple meanings that vary depending on context emerges in specialized translation. Some terms from source language, for instance, “Cell” biologically means a unit of life, however, in the field of legal context might have different interpretation such as a part of organization “terrorist cell”.

Scholars of translation field, such as (Eugene Nida,1964) and (Lawrence Venuti,1995) have researched about the role of culture in translation. Firstly, Nida

discussed about two main concepts formal equivalence and dynamic equivalence, the main theory that cultural context must be rendered by choice of literal translation and meaning adaptation. On the other hand, Venuti have some views the invisibility of the translator and the impact of domestication and foreignization strategies in translating culturally rich texts. Although, the human interference to translation has important role, in the contemporary world technology takes part in the specialized translation. Such as machine translation (MT) and computer-assisted translation (CAT) tools have their own impact to the process. Different reviews have been discussed as MT and CAT systems can streamline the translation process. (Hutchins,2000) discussed about that MT systems might efficiently translate general content, but they usually have obstacles with the accuracy for specialized fields. It is obvious that precision and nuance are paramount of highly technical content.

Solutions and recommendations to Linguistic Challenges in Specialized Translation

As it is mentioned, specialized translation might have revealed some challenges such as finding terminological equivalence for the context, changing substitute polysemy and contextual meaning, adaptation for cultural and conceptual differences, overcome syntactical and grammatical issues through process of translating source language to target one. Some solutions are analyzed and discussed of specialized translation. First, with the difficulties of finding terminological equivalence is creation the comprehensive bilingual or multilingual terminology databases. Recently, some global scholars completed the site named “Corpora” which includes millions of functions and their usage of words, phrases, idioms and collocations. Nowadays, AI is functioning and using language based on corpora. Precisely, the corpus includes more than one billion words in 485,202 texts, composed with 24-25 million words each year from 1990-2019. There are as well as genres of TV and Movies subtitles, spoken, fiction, popular magazines, newspapers, and academic journals. (<https://www.english-corpora.org>). The translators can ensure that they are using most accurate and accepted terms in their work after consulting resources such as dictionaries, glossaries, and online databases.

The second issue, polysemy and contextual meaning should be worked with subject-matter experts. Translators must cooperate with professionals who are deeply familiar with the content and terminology of a particular field and clarify ambiguities and ensure they are using the right terms in the right context. Working on with different cultures, convey its originality to the reader is challenging part of the translation. For example, Asian countries are totally different than European ones. In the (O.Henry,1905)’s short story “The gift of the Magi” there is dialogue between wife and husband. “Jim, darling,” she cried, “don't look at me that way. I have my hair cut off and sold because I couldn't have lived through Christmas without giving you a present. At first look, there might not any problems of conceptualization. However, while translating into one of the Asian county languages “...don't look at me that way” must

render more politely from wife to husband. And another hand, the religion part that reader "...I couldn't have lived through Christmas without giving you a present." should be acknowledged otherwise misunderstanding and misinterpretation can lead to different meaning.

Moreover, some terms lack direct equivalents in the target language. (Nida,1964) suggests in the Dynamic Equivalence theory that the structure for better comprehension is just not sufficient, so adaptation in meaning of the context can assist to build full comprehensive content. In order to maintain the conceptual clarity, translator must apply functional translation such as transposition and modulation.

Conclusion

Specialized translation is not just rendering word by word. High level of linguistic and domain-specific knowledge is required and demanded. The terminology equivalence, polysemy, cultural differences, and syntactic variations might be faced variety challenges and more importantly, the accuracy and effectiveness of a translation can significantly change.

However, using different strategies such as developing comprehensive terminology databases, collaborating with subject-matter experts, and continuously adapting to emerging terminology, translators can overcome these challenges. Ultimately, the key to successful specialized translation lies in the translator's ability to balance linguistic accuracy with contextual and cultural appropriateness, ensuring the message is faithfully conveyed across languages and cultures.

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