

LEXICAL PROBLEMS IN TRANSLATION

Ibragimova Farangiz

Research advisor: Sattorova Nafisa

Samarkand State University branch of Kattakurgan

Annotation: *We can get a lot of information through this article. through this article, we found it necessary to dwell a little on the problems of the lexicon, the translator and the translation. Because Translation is not possible without a translator, and we have studied good translators and puzzles. We hope that through this article, the reader will get a lot of information and carry it in their study programs. The primary and most pressing problem in working with foreign text in this area is the choice of a suitable equivalent to a newly emerging concept.*

Keywords: *dealing with various terms, translation, translator, literal translation, problems, transformation.*

Translation is the process of converting written or spoken text from one language into another language, while preserving the original meaning and intent of the text. Translators must have a deep understanding of both the source and target languages, as well as strong grasp of cultural nuances and linguistic nuance in order to produce an accurate and meaningful translation. 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 or representations. Good translators should be able to adapt the message expressed in a text a target language impregnated with features of a totally different culture. As a result of this process, the recipient should not notice that he or she is faced with a translation. For this reason, the real success any translator can be proud of consists of being invisible to the eyes of a reader who regards the final text as a new construction and not as a product that has been under a transformation process, all this procedure can get a little harder for students and even professional in some cases. So In the present subject, the main problem is presented by students and their issues while doing text translations owing to lexical and semantic problems. There may be several drawbacks when carrying out a translation in English. In a general level, students who are in the process of learning a foreign language have to deal with semantic problems that differ according to the language; these problems include terminological variations, synonymy and antonyms, polysemy of some terms, lack of vocabulary and semantics in the writing. Likewise, a problem has been identified that is due to the low performance of students in the realization of translations because of these obstacles in the lexicon and semantics, which are due to lack of knowledge of the vocabulary and variations in the distribution of the meanings and semantics of the texts, in addition to the other obstacles mentioned above It is necessary to establish strategies to improve this performance in students in order to overcome the obstacles established by confusions and lack of knowledge of the language, strategies that serve as a basis for students to overcome the obstacles posed. Lexical problems in translation refer to difficulties encountered when translating various words or

expressions from one language to another due to differences in lexical structures, meanings, or cultural connotations. These problems can arise due to different language structures, idiomatic expressions, nuances, or multiple meanings of words. Here are some examples of lexical problems in translation:

1. False friends: Words in different languages that look or sound similar but have different meanings. For instance, the English word "actuel" means "current" in French, not "actual."

2. Idioms and cultural expressions: Translating idiomatic expressions or phrases that do not have a direct equivalent in the target language can be challenging. For example, translating the English idiom "break a leg" into other languages may require finding an equivalent expression to convey good luck.

3. Polysemous words: Words with multiple meanings can be challenging to translate accurately. For example, the word "bank" can refer to a financial institution or a riverbank, leading to potential confusion or misinterpretation.

4. Colloquial language: Translating colloquial language or slang can be problematic as these expressions are often specific to a particular culture or region. Finding an equivalent phrase or word that conveys the same meaning and connotation can be challenging.

5. Technical terms: Translating specialized technical vocabulary accurately can be difficult as these terms may not have a direct equivalent in another language. Finding appropriate translations requires knowledge of the subject matter and expertise in both languages.

6. Untranslatable words: Some words in one language may not have an exact equivalent in another language. These words might reflect culturally specific concepts or linguistic nuances that do not exist in another language.

7. Register and style: Different languages often have specific registers or styles that are used in different contexts. Translating these registers accurately requires an understanding of cultural norms and linguistic conventions.

To overcome lexical problems in translation, translators employ various strategies such as utilizing context, conducting extensive research, consulting subject matter experts, and sometimes resorting to localization or paraphrasing to convey the intended meaning accurately in the target language.

REFERENCES:

1. Eurasian Research Bulletin. Dilshodakhon Muminova
2. Mo'minova, D.A (2019) Translation problems of some English expressions into Uzbek in intercultural communication. Buxoro Davlat Universiteti Ilmiy Axboroti, 3, 98-101
3. <https://geniousjournals.org>
4. Grinev S V 1991 Terminology and Scientific Cognition (Moscow) 1 15-27