LINGUISTIC AND CUTURAL CHALLENGES FACED BY TRANSLATORS

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Abstract

This article seeks to illustrate some of the issues that translators experience when the destination language belongs to a completely different culture from the source language. Every civilization has its own set of religious, cultural, economic, political, military, and scientific criteria. Translations and Translators play an important role in international translation. It is commonly claimed that language is the road map to a certain state, country, or region's culture. Many diverse processes of cross-language interaction take happen during intercultural translation. The study of international translation reveals how we learn to know other ways of accomplishing various activities, customs, traditions, methods of celebrating festivals, and discussions among individuals in countries and cultures unfamiliar to the translator.

Keywords: translation and interpretation, cultural equivalence.

I. INTRODUCTION

What exactly is translation? Translation is defined by Barnwell (1986) in her book "Introductory Course in Translation Principles" as "re-telling, as precisely as possible, the meaning of the original message in a way that is natural in the language into which the translation is being made." According to some linguists, a successful translation should meet the following criteria: (1) a strong command of the source language's syntax and vocabulary; the text to be translated should be fully understood by the translator; and (2) the translator should be skillful enough to reconstruct the source language text (SLT) into the target language text (TLT). And (3) The translation should capture the spirit and genre of the original material and be as similar to the original composition as feasible. According to Kamil (2014), in order to make an appropriate translation, a translator must grasp the source language (SL), the target language (TL), and have enough understanding of the content being translated. If the translator is incompetent or does not use correct translation processes, the output will be an ordinary or run-of-the-mill product with no regard for aesthetics, structures, or the criteria that determined the source material. The translation's quality will undoubtedly suffer as a result. Even if a translator is bilingual or even multilingual, translating is not a simple task.

II. DIFFICULTIES FACED BY TRANSLATORS

Linguistic Challenges

There are around 7000 live languages now registered in the globe, not to mention the number of varieties within these languages. Each one is unique, having its own origins, roots, and structure. A witty joke in one language might lose all of its meaning when translated to another, thus if a joke is not translated correctly, the target reader may not understand the sense of humour conveyed in the original text. As a result, the entire substance of the issue in question may be lost in translation. The next language hurdle is to correctly translate idioms and proverbs. For example, in the English language, "to

jump on the bandwagon" indicates "to gain advantage by supporting another person's idea." If translated literally into another language, this statement would be meaningless. The occurrence of dialects further affects language comprehension. The Arabic language is the fifth most spoken language in the world and the official language of 22 nations.

Although Arabic is spoken by 250 million people in Middle Eastern and North African nations, its speakers do not all speak the "same" Arabic. Each of these 22 nations has its own dialect, with variants spoken inside the country as well. For example, it would be difficult for a Saudi to interact with a Moroccan if they both utilized their respective dialects of Arabic. Each of these 22 nations has its own dialect, with variants spoken within each country. For example, it would be difficult for a Saudi to interact with a Moroccan if they both spoke their separate dialects of Arabic. In order to correctly transfer the intended message, translators must be highly proficient in the dialects of the source language text, as well as having extensive knowledge and interpretive abilities. Otherwise, the core of the original text will be lost in translation. To understand phrases, metaphors, jargon, and slangs from different languages, significant linguistic understanding is required.

Cultural challenges

Each population has its own manner of communicating and conveying its messages, as well as its own code in terms of language, symbols, comprehension, shorthand, and so on. These characteristics increase the likelihood of misunderstanding; cultural considerations are thus another significant problem that translators confront on a daily basis. It is necessary to consider the cultural backdrop of the nation whose language the translators are interpreting. they communicate extremely implicitly in certain cultures, and you have to read between the lines, but in others, they are much more straightforward and plain. This might also lead to misconceptions. To put it another way, translators must be fluent in both the source and target languages. When translators take on the onerous work of translating folk music, habits and nationalilty, mythical dramas, folk stories, and so on, they encounter a number of cultural barriers. For instance, Bukhara city in Uzbekistan is well known for embroidery and goldsmith and blacksmith artists. And in translating process special terms should be learnt to find its equivalent like "so'zana, zardo'zlik, kashtado'zlik, popukchilik, kashta, do'ppichilik, mahsido'zlik," etc. And when it comes to Khorezm (one of the ancient cities) dance and songs are an integral part of life and during Sharq taronalari festival, songs are performed with great enthusiasm and gaiety in May for a period of three days. This festival has been observed from the days of the Uzbek Nation Civilization just to save cultural heritages such as songs, music, dance and folklore. Several types of national dance Lazgi, „Qayroq lazgisi"; „Dutor lazgisi"; „Surnay lazgisi" ; „Masxaraboz lazgi"; „Saroy lazgi"; „Changak lazgi"; „Xiva lazgi"; „Garmon lazgi"are real issue demanding to give a brief description to comprehend fully.

Translating specific content

Translators who must translate specialized items, such as fiction, must transcribe a whole tale, setting, world, and atmosphere into another language. It takes imagination to convey cultural values and customs and make them intelligible and adaptable without changing them: the translator must stay faithful to the source piece.

When translators work on film translation, the right words and expressions must be chosen to fit the mood depicted in each scene and to maintain certain coherence and continuity from one scene to the next. Thus, knowledge of the local culture, language, genre, situation, geographical location, and so on is essential. Translations of novels and literary works are about communicating sentiments, emotions, and correctly understanding words with different meanings so that the fiction travels accurately. Another thing to keep in mind is that many words in certain languages have numerous meanings. In Hindi, for example, the word "accha" can have several meanings depending on the speaker's tone and the situation. The translators must accurately understand the meaning conveyed in the source language, otherwise the entire dialogue will be lost in translation. If humour is implicit in the source language, it should be conveyed to the reader in the target language as well. It is often difficult to maintain the literary style, which is another issue that translators face. The same is true for poetry: it must be handled with care in

order to preserve the hidden meaning, writing style, and beauty of the poem. Translating fiction is therefore a delicate task, and specialists must consider all cultural elements as well as the original piece's aim.

III. HOW TO ACHIEVE CULTURAL EQUIVALENCE IN TRANSLATION

It is often difficult to maintain the literary style, which is another issue that translators face. The same is true for poetry: it must be handled with care in order to preserve the hidden meaning, writing style, and beauty of the poem. Translating fiction is therefore a delicate task, and specialists must consider all cultural elements as well as the original piece's aim. Cultural phenomena usually have a broad significance. Culture was created to be imitated and utilized by others, both vertically (from generation to generation) and laterally (between area and nation).It is critical that translators are familiar with the culture of the source language.

We frequently encounter the text, but the translation is incorrect owing to a lack of awareness of the original language culture. For example, "rest room" at large American stores or international airports is translated as "rest room," but not "toilet." ". The same words might have various cultural connotations in different cultures. For example, the idea of bats exists in both English and Chinese. Bats are associated with an ugly, nasty, and bloodsucking image in Western society, and most bat-related phrases are derogatory. In Chinese tradition, however, the bat is a sign of good fortune, health, and happiness.

The following four elements influence cultural equivalency in translation: the kind of original text, the prominence of cultural color in the original text, the goal of translation, and the reader type of the target text.

IV. STRATEGIES TO BE ADOPTED BY TRANSLATORS

Given the obstacles and problems that translators confront, it is critical that they employ particular procedures in order to create a passable, if not exceptional, translation.

1. Translators should never utilize word-for-word literal translation. They must modify the translation in order to appropriately grasp the message's meaning.

2. Before beginning the translation process, thoroughly examine the genre in which the source work was written.

3. Have solid communication skills: be able to copy a message without changing its aim or meaning.

4. Use the foreignization and domestication approaches offered by Venuti (2008) in his book "The Scandals of Translation: Towards an Ethics of Differences."

Domestication, according to Obediat and Abu Melheim (2017), involves a way of translation that results in the target text being totally free of foreign vocabulary, giving the impression that the target text was produced by a local writer. Foreignization, on the other hand, retains the visibility of the foreign writer by emphasizing the foreignness of the source language. According to Venuti (2008), the translator's role should be apparent so that the effort he has put in is not overlooked.As a result, translating entails more than merely being multilingual. It is about finding the correct words to convey the right information in another language, which is really difficult job.

V. CONCLUSION

The interchange of various languages is the exchange of various civilizations. Language translation is fundamentally a cultural translation; one of the goals of translation is to achieve cultural equivalency between the source and destination languages. There are significant cultural variances between different expressions due to linguistic differences, and the procedures for achieving cultural equivalence in translation are likewise diverse. Depending on the conditions, "foreignization" or "domestication" procedures can be used to overcome cultural disparities in translation and establish cultural equivalency. Translators must completely comprehend the culture of the source language and attempt to achieve cultural equivalent in the target language.

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