

ENCOUNTERED ISSUES OF COGNITIVE LINGUISTICS AND TRANSLATION STUDIES

G. Bekchanova

Article by Student of The National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirza Ulugbek Faculty of Foreign Philology Department of practical English and Literature

Introduction

“The process of translation itself constitutes a temporary suspension, of variable duration, of an intended communication process and therefore a separation of the source text from its production environment and the pragmatic meaning that can be associated with it. To justify and sustain this suspension, we must assume a strong initial motivation to communicate or to receive information that cannot be fulfilled in the intended manner because of a language barrier. The need for communication must be considered important enough to wait for the translation to be carried out and to engage other parties, i.e., mediators, to assist. Time and cost factors introduce a certain level of formality into the proceedings and increase the complexity of the task”.

Keywords: *love-hate relationship, universality, metaphorical expression, idioms, linguistic relativity, translation equivalence.*

(Sager, 1994, p. 139)

Translation and linguistics have been determined as an intricate process for more than hundreds of years in spheres of political, linguistic patterns, and social relations. These terms are not just related to each other, but they cover the drawbacks of one another and enhance our understanding of how they are connected and constructed in our life. Further, this relationship has a great impact on linguistic concepts such as phonology, lexical patterns, semantics, and discourse studies. Having an attempt to connect language study to mind study there have been analyzed other areas to consider (philosophy, sociology, cognitive studies, etc.).

Before leading to define the volume of contents, we will briefly look through the evaluation and connection between linguistics and translation by taking into consideration past, present, and future studies.

Ana Rojo (2013) described translation and linguistics as a love-hate relationship. Translation has led to much research being conducted which resulted in finding more concepts and reliable sources for teaching language and study whereas others claim that these sources are inadequate. The study of cognitive linguistics and translation are regarded as two different fields that have a relationship. Cognitive linguistics is considered a theoretical framework that helps

"INTEGRATION, EVOLUTION, MODERNIZATION: WAYS OF DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENCE AND EDUCATION"

to comprehend language and its use. Cognitive linguistics deals with the process of studying and learning how to construct sentences in our brains. On the other hand, the study of translation focuses on the procedure of translating from one language to another. It may sound like a fundamental period, but it consists of many complex steps that may result in a proper translation. However, making some connections between cognitive linguistics and translation studies does not happen without difficulties. This article is dedicated to revealing some issues that arise while implementing cognitive linguistics in the study of translation. Here below, there are stated different problems that can be encountered in daily life.

One of the major issues covering and making translation difficult is the universality problem. Every person is unique with their own personality and the comprehension level differs from person to person. According to cognitive linguistics, all humans share certain universal cognitive processes that are responsible for influencing language. Baker (1996) suggested putting forward the theory that translated text is often standardized, or influenced by society, even to the point where some target language-specific features may be influenced. Thus, all languages use the same cognitive mechanisms, and all languages share the same cognitive categories. The notion that language is culturally and contextually specific has, however, been disputed by academics. This indicates that different cognitive structures and categories may exist in different languages, which can make translation more challenging.

The issue of metaphor is yet another difficulty for translators to perform their duties accordingly. The study of metaphor's impact on how we understand language and the outside world is emphasized by cognitive linguistics. As metaphors frequently rely on contextual and cultural knowledge that may not be shared across languages, translating metaphors from one language to another can be difficult. As we know that direct translation may not be the correct one. For instance, other languages without a metaphorical expression corresponding to "the ball is in your court" may not understand the English metaphor.

The difficulty with idioms is a related problem. Idioms are expressions with a figurative connotation that is not obvious from their literal meaning. Idioms require a lot of cultural and contextual knowledge, which makes it challenging to translate them. For instance, the English expression "to kick the bucket" is idiomatic for "to die," but in other languages without a comparable expression, this phrase would be meaningless and the same in our Uzbek language some idiomatic expressions can not be translated directly to the listener.

The problem of linguistic relativity presents another difficulty. According to the theory of cognitive linguistics, language affects how we perceive the outside world, and various languages may have various ways of conceptualizing the same thing. In other words, how we conceptualize a concept in one language might not be the same as how we conceptualize it in another. Another factor that is connected to

this area is anxiety level. If the anxiety percentage is high, the person in concern cannot translate all sentences properly. This can make translation more challenging because it calls for translators to comprehend the linguistic and cultural context of both languages. So, we can assume that not only linguistic patterns influence translation but also social factors. To be a professional translator, one should consider all the factors that he/she is surrounded by.

The issue of translation equivalence is the last issue to be addressed. According to cognitive linguistic theory, words and concepts do not always have a perfect equivalent in different languages. The simple act of switching out words from one language for those from another does not constitute translation, according to this. To find a suitable translation equivalent, translators must instead take into account the cultural and linguistic context of both languages.

Taking everything into consideration, using cognitive linguistics in translation studies has its difficulties. For translators, the problems of universality, metaphor, idioms, linguistic relativity, and translation equivalence all present significant difficulties. Besides all of the anticipated problems above there are other factors that can impact the translation process. However, translators can raise the quality and efficiency of their translations by being aware of these issues and creating plans to deal with them.

REFERENCES:

1. Ana. R., & Iraide, I. (2013). *Cognitive Linguistics and Translation Studies: Past, present, future*: Walter de Gruyter. Germany.
2. Baker, C. (1996). *Foundations of Bilingual Education and Bilingualism* (2nd ed.). Clevedon, UK: Multilingual Matters.
3. Sager, Juan C. (1994) *Language Engineering and Translation. Consequences of Automation*, Amsterdam & Philadelphia: John Benjamins.