# LINGUISTIC AND CULTURAL PROBLEMS IN TRANSLATION

**Tilavova Madinabonu Chori qizi**

*3nd course student of foreign language and literature University of Tashkent for Applied Sciences*

**Abstract:** *This article explores the cultural and linguistic challenges in the translation process, including differences in language, culture, and pragmatics. While culture and language are distinct, they are interconnected. Aginsky, as cited by Mounin (1963), notes that universal cultural elements like language, technology, and taboos enable communication across languages. Despite this, cultural disparities in identity and lifestyle pose challenges for translation. Translation fundamentally involves transferring meaning between language systems, requiring a contrastive linguistic study. Linguistic complexities arise from differences in vocabulary, dialects, textual genres, and contextual meanings. Translators must also address pragmatic and technical aspects to ensure accuracy. The article highlights key obstacles in translation stemming from linguistic and cultural nuances.*

**Keyword:** *translation, language, concept, culture, source language (SL), target language (TL), source culture (SC), target culture (TC), source text(ST), target text (TT), idioms , syntax , register , pragmatic, approaches, methods, techniques of translation.*

## I. Introduction

All languages have their individual identity and value, and all are equally adequate as modes of expression for the people who use them. We know from comparisons of the rates at which children learn to speak, that no language is intrinsically more difficult than any other language. Living languages and cultures are constantly changing. People influence each other in the way they speak and write. New media, such as the Internet, give languages fresh opportunities to grow. Languages are always in contact with each other, and affect each other in many ways, especially by borrowing words. However, translation is a complex and multifaceted process that involves more than just converting words from one language to another. It requires a deep understanding of both the source and target languages, as well as the cultural nuances that shape communication. In this article, we explore the linguistic and cultural difficulties that translators face and how they navigate these challenges to ensure accurate and culturally appropriate translations.

This study seeks to investigate whether there is any problems between linguistic and culture, and if so, what the challenges between linguistic and culture is. In other words, if there is differences between linguistic and culture, how they can have this association. To achieve the answer of the above question, some of the main relevant points are introduced and discussed as follows.

## II. Linguistic differences

For the linguistic and grammar differences, we can notice that the order or the types of sentences are the main problems. There are two main types of sentences, nominal and verbal: English has verbal sentences only, while Uzbek and Russian has both nominal and verbal ones. The nominal sentence requires no verb, but it consists of two nouns: English has a noun in every sentence, but it is followed by a verb, while in Uzbek there can either be a noun plus a verb or two nouns. In addition, the basic structure of sentences and word order in English is SVO (Subject +Verb +Object), in Uzbek it could be SOV. So, the translator must change the word order of the pronouns/nouns and verb translating from/to English and Uzbek putting the noun before the verb in English and the verb before the noun in Uzbek. Another linguistic difference between some languages is proper names in translation. There are two strategies in translation of proper name: Foreignization and Domestication. According to *Lawrence Michael Venuti*: " Domestication is the opposite strategy, and involves downplaying the foreign characteristics of the language and culture of the ST". " Foreignatization  is very close to a literal translation and attempts to bring out the foreign in the TT itself when ST syntax and lexis are maintained in order to preserve SL items in the TT".  For example: *He was eating a hot-dog*. -  1. Он ел хот-дог.  2. Он ел сосиску в тесте.

## III. Cultural differences

Cultural differences play a crucial role in shaping language use and communication styles. Translators must be attuned to the cultural context of both the source and target languages to produce accurate and culturally sensitive translations. Culture includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, law, customs, and any other capabilities or habits acquired by man as a member of society. In addition, cultural variables affect the degree of understanding between two language communities. As a result, language is an integral part of culture because the vocabulary of a language derives its meaning from its culture. Take an example of idioms and expressions:

Translating the English idiom "To dance to smb's pipe"  into Uzbek/Russian as Бировнинг ноғорасига ўйнамоқ. - Плясать под чью-либо дудк.

Descriptive translation - translating phraseological units by a free combination of words is possible when the phraseological unit has a particular <u>national feature</u> and has <u>no analogue</u> in the language it is to be translated into.

1. to enter the House. (Phraseme) - Парламент аъзоси бўлмоқ. - Стать членом парламента.

2. To cross the floor of the House. (Idiom) -Бир партиядан бошқа партияга ўтиб кетмоқ. - Перейти из одной партии в другою.

Colors and Symbolism:

Example: In Western cultures, white is often associated with purity and weddings, while in some Eastern cultures, white symbolizes mourning and death. When translating a marketing campaign that uses white as a symbol, the translator must consider the cultural connotations to avoid unintended meanings.

Taboos and Sensitivities:

 - Example: Translating content related to dietary restrictions or religious practices requires sensitivity to cultural taboos. For instance, mentioning pork in a translation for a Muslim-majority country may be offensive, so the translator must adapt the content accordingly.

Social Etiquette:

 - Example: Translating a business communication from a culture that values directness and assertiveness into a culture that values politeness and indirect communication. The translator must adjust the tone and style to align with the social norms of the target culture.

Historical and Political Context:

 - Example: Translating historical or political texts requires an understanding of the historical context and political sensitivities of both the source and target cultures. Certain events or figures may be viewed differently in different cultures, impacting the translation's accuracy and interpretation.

Taboos, sensitivities, and humor also present challenges in translation. Certain words or topics may be considered taboo or offensive in one culture but acceptable in another. Translators must navigate these cultural sensitivities with care to avoid misinterpretation or unintended offense. Additionally, translating humor, jokes, or puns requires a deep understanding of cultural references and linguistic nuances to preserve the comedic effect across languages.

**IV. Conclusion**

This research analyzed the linguistic and cultural problems of translation. The findings show that there are many adjustments as well as the phenomenon of equivalence between the two languages. Linguistic and cultural challenges in translation is a complex and nuanced process that requires a deep understanding of language, culture, and context. Professional translators leverage their linguistic expertise, cultural awareness, and subject matter knowledge to bridge communication gaps effectively across languages and cultures. By addressing linguistic differences, cultural nuances, pragmatic considerations, and technical challenges, translators ensure that translated texts are accurate, culturally appropriate, and impactful for diverse audiences. As global communication continues to evolve, the role of translators in facilitating cross-cultural understanding remains essential in bridging linguistic and cultural divides. These findings suggest that the use of good approaches, methods, techniques and procedures will result in an acceptable translation and convey the meaning of the SL without having to sacrifice many things.

**REFERENCES:**

1. P. Newmark  , A Textbook of Translation, London,
2. Prentice-Hall International Ltd. 1988

3. American Journal of Social and Humanitarian Research by "GLOBAL RESEARCH NETWORK" LLC

4. Catford, John C. A Linguistic Theory of Translation.

5. Mounin, Georges. Les Problemes theoriques de la traduction. 222

6.file:///C:/Users/User/Downloads/Linguistic_and_Cultural_Problems_in_Tran.pdf

7. polyglotscorner.wordpress.com/2018/07/19

8./www.ijhssnet.com/journals/Vol_2_No_17_September_2012/24.pdf

9. https://culturesconnection.com/2016/08/24/difficulties-of-translation/