



LINGUISTIC PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATION

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ABSTRACT: - This article deals with the linguistic problems of translation. Translation is the most active process of learning. Above we will give information about them.

KEYWORDS: Translation, guide, method, turn over, become.

INTRODUCTION

Cultural problems in translation arise due to differences between the two languages in expressing identity and lifestyle. Translators will find it difficult to translate abstract or concrete concepts in the source language/culture (SL/C), completely unknown in the target language/culture (TL/C). This paper addresses two problems namely linguistic problems and cultural problems. Linguistic problems include lexical, morphological, syntactical, and semantic problems. The cultural problems include terms in ecology, terms related to cultural objects, terms related to life like society, work and leisure, and terms related to organization, customs, activities, procedures, and concepts. The data was gathered from J.R.R. Tolkien's novel "The Hobbit or There and Back Again"

and its Indonesian translation "Hobit atau Pergi dan Kembali" which is translated by A. Adiwiyoto. The findings show that there are many adjustments as well as the phenomenon of equivalence between the two languages. The meaning that the author wants to convey, the structure of words and sentences, point of view, rhyme, wordplay, context, socio-cultural, and geographical conditions are things that affect the form of translation presented. These findings suggest that the use of good approaches, methods, and procedures will result in an acceptable translation and convey the meaning of the SL without having to sacrifice many things. Just as in every field, there are several translation problems in the translation industry; some are faced by the translators, and some by the clients; while other ones may be considered structural

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problems because they pose a problem for translation itself.

Structural variations between languages, cultural differences, compound words... In this article we will go through both the main structural problems in translation and the main challenges of translation faced by Translators, Clients and the Industry as a whole.

Although we cannot give a solution that fits every single problem of translation entirety, we might help you mitigate their impact with some tips extracted from experience. The structure of sentences in English and other languages may be different. This is considered to be one of the main structural problems in translation.

The culture practised by the speakers of each language may also be vastly different. In many languages, certain terms may be completely absent... This is one of the most common challenge faced by a translator on its daily basis, also one of the main reasons why translation is difficult.

For example, in English the adjective is placed before the noun, but in French the adjective comes after the noun. In Arabic and some other languages, the subject pronoun is part of the verb, and that determines the subject gender and the voice of the sentence.

Confusing? It can get so! Language is complex, vast, and ever-evolving. The translator has to know the exact structure in each language, and use the appropriate structure, and they have to ensure that the translation is performed without changing the meaning as well. Gain expertise only in a couple of languages that you are already well-versed with. Make use of grammar checkers, translation memory tools and other techniques to ensure that you have maintained the structure in the target

language without changing the meaning or sense of the source document. Cultural Differences

The culture practised by the speakers of each language may also be vastly different; Often, colloquialism is woven into formal language, making the translator's task very difficult indeed.

The larger the region where the language is spoken, the more the dialects there are likely to be, and the more colloquial words you are likely to find – except in technical documents translations, legal document translations, or translations of medical transcripts.

For example, the British are famous for their dry, biting sarcasm, which is their brand of humor. However, this kind of sarcasm may not be appreciated in not just a country speaking a different language, but even another country where they speak English.

Then the problem arises as to how to translate accurately without hurting sentiments or angering the target audience. Culture is also considered to be a structural translation problem.

Scan the internet to learn the most popular colloquialisms used in that language, and familiarise yourself with the most commonly used dialects. This can give you a fair idea when you need to translate.

Soak in the culture as much as you can through movies, TV shows, magazines and books in that language. Movies and TV shows will be especially helpful in recognizing local culture and dialects.

A compound word is a combination of two or three nouns and adjectives. They could be closed of three forms – closed form, like notebook; hyphenated like long-distance, or open form like fighter pilot. Some compound words are pretty straightforward, and mean

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exactly what they say – like afternoon; some mean only half of the term, like say bellboy, and some mean nothing of their original words – for example deadline. In such cases, it can get very tricky for the translator. Any translator needs to choose their niche. You should not try to be jack of all trades; select one or two subjects, and become expert in them.

Familiarize yourself with the compound words most commonly used in your subject area, and learn the translations. Use translation memory and other software to make your job easier.

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