CONTEXTUAL ISSUES OF TRANSLATION. TRANSLATION LOSS

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Abstract. *Although there are some contextual issues of translation, translators frequently encounter with the loss of translation as well. They face with such problem while converting literal text from source language into target one not only in written, but also in simultaneous translation. Literary translation involves translating dramatic and creative poetry and prose into other languages, and it is a hugely important task. It helps to shape a reader's understanding of the world, their history, philosophy, politics, and more.*

Key words: *Translation loss, contextual issues, languages, equivalent, target-language, literary translation, idiom*

Relevance

Plainly, the word "translation derives from the Latin "translation" (which itself comes from "trans-" and "fero", the supine form of which is "latum", together meaning 'to carry across' or 'to bring across')"[1]. It "began only after the appearance of written literature" (Cohen)[2]. It is the "communication of the meaning of a source-language text by means of an equivalent target-language text" (Bhatia). In brief, to translate is to pour meaning from one vessel to another one that is equivalent to the first, since prose reveals ordinary speech or writing, without metrical structure. It

[1] Kasparek, C. (1983). The Translator's Endless Toil. The Polish Review, 28(2).
[2] Cohen, J. M. (1986). Translation. Encyclopedia Americana, 27.

indicates “words in their best order”[3]. In other words, “Everything that is not verse is prose” (“Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme”). So, regarding the mentioned definition, we can say that “thinking is translating ‘prosaic-ideas’ without accessories” since ideas (in brain) do not follow any metrical composition.

Purpose of the study

To study one of the main problems of translation which is loosing the contextual meaning of sentences that is converting from one language to another.

As it is understood that, literary translation undoubtedly differs from any type of translations. It is not easy task for translators to translate a piece of work or recreate poetry in another language without losing the magnificence of those. so, there several difficulties where interpreters may face in that process and one of the huge challenge is to keep balance of meaning in order to remain he original work while creating an entirely unique piece that evokes the same responses as the original piece. Since, even a single word can cause big changes in meaning of the text. The author has chosen a particular word for a particular reason, so it’s up to the translator to be sure whether it’s rightfully delivered with that meaning in the target language.

The most particular problems that the translators face include- illegible text, missing references, several constructions of grammar, dialect terms and neologisms, irrationally vague terminology, inexplicable acronyms and abbreviations, untranslatability, intentional misnaming, particular cultural references and so on. However, there theorist believe that ‘literal translation’ is not possible. They present three main reasons in order to support that notion:

1. Because a particular word in one language often contains meanings that involve several words in another language.
2. Because grammatical particles (verb tenses, singular/dual/plural, case markers etc.) are not available in every language, and
3. Because idioms of one language and culture may be utterly perplexing to speakers from another language and culture.

[3] Webster, N. (1913). Webster’s Unabridged Dictionary. University of Chicago reconstruction. Retrieved 2010-01-31

As far as I am concerned, there are always some boundaries in the process of any translations. So, the translators, beside dealing with the essential challenges related to the translation of prose, they must think about the artistic features of the text, its exquisiteness and approach, as well as its marks (lexical, grammatical, or phonological). They should not forget that the stylistic marks of one language can be entirely different from another. "As far as the whole text is concerned, it is simply impossible to transfer all the message of the original text into the target text" (Yinhua). Thus, it's important to capture the feeling and emotion, when it comes to literary translation, the same with the meaning of the piece of work. Translate a book accurately can be tough trying without losing the real content of it. Here are given seven most common mistakes which are done by translators regularly.

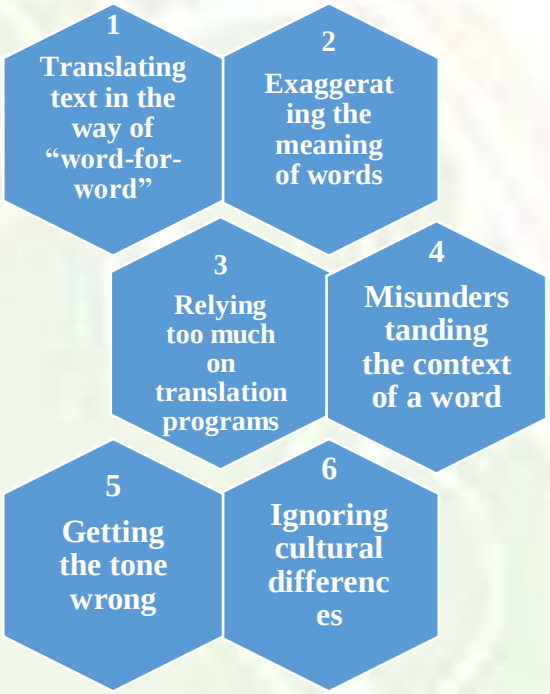

Figure 3. Literary translation's most common mistakes

1. Translating text in the way of "word-for-word" – initially, as it has been aforementioned that keeping the meaning of source text is extremely important, so this way of translation does not allow for context to its original meaning. Secondly, many words have more than one meaning, and it can be very difficult to match one word to another.

2. Exaggerating the meaning of words – in order to reach an effective translation, translator shouldn't over-emphasize any word so that it alters the intended meaning.

3. Relying too much on translation programs - software programs can't always determine context or recognize tones or determine emotional states.

4. Misunderstanding the context of a word – too often translators misunderstood the core meaning of the source text which cause the alteration of the original context

5. Getting the tone wrong - It is most times very difficult to accurately convey the tone used in the source text as it can change constantly.

6. Ignoring cultural differences – culture is another vital thing while translating and, rejecting that and without considering cultural differences can result in uncomfortable or even offensive situations.

So, literary translation demands a lot of skill. We should not forget that the translation of a book or a poem, perhaps, will be read by thousands of readers. This means that the text needs to be accurately translated and moreover - we need to focus on the fact that the translated document should create the same image as the original.

Linguistic specificity of literal translation relates with both suitable transformation of the meaning of a word from one language to another and the equivalent display of the artistic power and expressiveness of one language through another. Translators only through linguistic material can easily create the necessary artistic design in translation. As it has been mentioned that one of the main tools of the translator is language, however, the process itself requires not only in-depth knowledge in the field of linguistic, but also knowledge in other fields such as, culture, life, customs and traditions of different nations, since those are reunited with each other in literary translation. Such knowledge is demanded while translation of English idioms into Uzbek.

So, what is the idiom itself?

Idiom is a group of words in a fixed order that has a particular meaning that is different from the meaning of each word on its own (Cambridge dictionary). It can be seen that idioms are a combination of several words where in most cases words lose their original content and give a unique meaning. Thus, without knowing its original meaning in the source language, it is difficult to convert idioms into target language. For instance, “beat around the bush” – “avoid getting to the point” or “drop in the ocean” – here the main point is not about “a drop of water” or “the ocean”, but it is about “a small amount of something compare to the amount needed”.

Idioms are a special linguistic phenomenon and illustrate the linguistic, semantic, artistic richness of the language, its wide possibilities, varieties and uniqueness. In order to translate adequately and to find the similar or fully corresponding semantic unity of the idiom, interpreters should work hard on that, since each word in this phraseological unit carry a various, sometimes opposite and multifaceted semantic coloring and show different shades of the same meanings. According to the observation done by some specialists that they had founded following translation features:

- complete absence in the translation language of the content adequate to the original or an equivalent ready-made expression or phraseological unit;

- partial presence in the target language of an expression that only in content corresponds to the semantics of the original, and in its structure does not repeat the original;

- partial presence in the target language of an expression that has a specially formed and unique structure of its own and corresponds in content to the original.

CONCLUSIONS

A vital feature of the translation of English idiom into Uzbek is to find an appropriate designation of the semantic approach of the imagery of the original text which is adequate in its content in the translated language. For example, the idiom “rain cats and dogs” refers to “rain storms”. Literally translate it means that “animals falling from the sky”. The impossibility of performing this action proves that words

contain in idioms not always gives a specific meaning. Let's look the origin of that idiom: it is said that, in 17th century in England there was heavy rain storms which would carry the bodies of dead animals through the dirty city streets, and that inspired people to say "it is rain cats and dogs". Here we can summarize that in order to find an analogue or identical meaning to the origin, sometimes it is better for translators to be aware with origin of the idioms. Therefore, that phraseological unit will be successfully translated.

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