

## MODERN ASPECTS OF TRANSLATION ISSUES FROM FOREIGN LANGUAGES INTO NATIVE LANGUAGE

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### ABSTRACT

The present article discusses some contemporary features of problems, which occur when translating from foreign languages into the native one and appear due to the dissimilarity in culture, language and context. Although translation tools got more advanced then, there are still serious discrepancies in high-quality translations that reflect cultural flavor of the material compared to those provided by humans, especially when it is domain-specific (law, medicine & technology). The current study relies on a combination of qualitative (analysis of translation practices) and survey data from professional translators. The results show that translation technologies provide assistance; however, utilizing human knowledge is essential for the impact and context of sentences. These results highlight the importance of applying human oversight along with advanced AI tools to enhance translation quality. The conclusion further goes on to state that translation culture must be championed over the competition of translator training programs, and that in order to translate original works into Turkish with high fidelity, translators should be trained towards a cultural competence rather than mere technical proficiency.

**Keywords:** These results provide insight into the translation challenges that arise when transitioning from a foreign language to a native language, specifically with regard to language transfer, and stress on the importance of effective translation methods over acquisition of more vocabulary knowledge.

### INTRODUCTION

Translation assists in closing the gaps, both cultural and linguistic, making it possible to pass knowledge onto communities that are different from yours. Despite technological advances, the problems with translating a foreign language into one's native language are complex with respect to meaning, cultural context and maintaining stylistic integrity. Instead, we lack understanding of how contemporary tools and approaches operate in this space — a gap that deserves attention. The present research is qualitative as it reviews available methods and tools for translation, the results of surveys of professional translators. Results show; technology aids speed and precision, but often fails to account for nuance in context and culture. These findings highlight the need for human intervention with translation processes and indicate that hybrid methods which combine technology with expert input produce optimal results. These results have far-reaching implications relevant for translation studies and also for creating advanced automated translation systems.

The evolution and translation of foreign languages into local ones often create text that is almost impossible to communicate in a version identical to the original due to its inherent complexity, cultural differences, and globalization. Since languages are very complex,

interwoven with culture, at some point one might not be able to completely depend on a machine for translation; Meaning tone and intent will not carry over effectively. Discovering meaning in a modern problem with translation is figuring out idioms and culturally specific language that has neither closely resonant equivalent nor an even close approximate rendition into another, quite different target language. What this leads to, is the need for translators to reach deep into their creativity or adapt the text, which could at times be at a cost of destroying some amount of authenticity or intended meaning.

Furthermore, even though the development of digital translation tools in modern times- machine translation and artificial intelligence- has allowed for processing an enormous amount of text, context/narrative has yet to be fully grasped. Such tools tend to generate translations that are too mechanical and do not have the power of human interaction behind them to understand the taste of culture bound terms or idioms. This means that when it comes to needed high precision for example legal documents, literature or educational materials—they are still irreplaceable.

Plus, contemporary translators also need to adapt text for readers of different cultural knowledge about the source language. That role requires expertise in the languages of course, but also more considerable knowledge of the cultures involved. We translate messages in human perception; translation has and will always have an important role to play, especially now that global communication is broader than ever.

### LITERATURE REVIEW

Research literature on translation from foreign languages to native languages indicates important problems and new challenges for improving the accuracy assessment of translation and cultural differences acknowledgment. In the earlier, emphases were on the structural features of translation concentrating on grammatical equivalence and Lexical equivalence (Nida, 1964) whereas later studies brought in focuses on context and cultural adaptation into discussion (Venuti, 1995). Translation problems occur when idiomatic expressions are preserved in translation, as pointed out among others [Baker 1992]. In this body of work shines the tension between literal translation that is more about linguistics, and dynamic equivalence that is instead seeking to translate the essence of an original message in a way that works in cultural terms.

More recently, Garcia & Pena (2017) have also emphasized how current machine translation technologies are increasingly serving to assist rather than replace native-language translators. While machine translation can translate a great deal of text quite quickly, research has shown that it fails to adequately express nuanced meanings and cultural ideas (Somers, 2003). Current translation theory studies indicate that a hybrid approach that employs both human judgment (to determine the right text) as well as technological tools (that will provide sentences and fragments of translations) would be most effective not only in terms of accuracy, but also efficiency (Pym, 2012).

This implies that more than a linguistic nature, translators should achieve some cultural expertise which requires them to constantly hone their craft as the demands of globalization continues to change. The Review serves as a springboard to investigate specific problems that

translators encounter today and to achieve a better understanding of the challenges and practices of modern translation.

## METHODS

The approach of this research relies on a qualitative exploitation of translational impediments found in translation from different languages into mother-tongue languages. It is based on a combination of comparative textual analysis and semi-structured interviews with professional translators. We conducted textual analysis on a diverse set of texts categorized as literary works (fiction and poetry), legal documents, and scientific papers that are considered complex, culturally specific, and linguistically nuanced. Comparison of the texts in both the foreign language and their translated native language enabled us to see patterns of translation problems, such as trouble translating idioms, cultural references, technical terms etc. Additionally, professional translators were interviewed at length about their cognitive and decision-making processes in dealing with difficult elements of language. The three translators—working in different language pairs —were asked to pull back the curtain on their strategies, tools and the push-and-pull between accuracy and adapting to fit target language demands. The data from this qualitative research, namely textual analysis and interviews, were thematically coded and analyzed according to the common translation difficulties met, strategies adopted to cope with these problems and their relevance for the area Translation Studies. Having adopted this methodological approach, visualizing the code needs in terms of translation from one language to another or targeting a specific culture highlight the complexities and nuances being faced when translating from foreign languages into home languages.

## RESULTS

Findings from the study highlight some specific issues translators face in translating texts between foreign and native languages. The study revealed that one of the major challenges in translation was the inability to preserve the cultural and contextual meanings of the source language, ultimately resulting either in distortion or loss of meaning altogether. This became especially clear through the use of idioms and other culturally rich terms which directly translated to nonsense or an unnatural flow in English. Grammatical structures, syntax were not easy deals to translate as well, not talk about languages that are totally different and a few adjustments must be done trying to preserve the sense - one more time. One of the other significant results was that translation accuracy varied by text type. This was especially a problem for literary works, where replicating the aesthetic and semantic qualities of the original often involved a difficult balancing act. Conversely, while the technical documents and academic texts tended to be more structured, there was still a difficulty in ensuring that specialized terms were appropriately localized without changing their meaning. From interviews with professional translators, we learned that while experience and culture could help mitigate many of the above issues, for some aspects—most importantly idioms and cultural references—creative solutions were often necessary. It underscores the complex character of translation work and calls for continued evolution of practices to realize translations that are more faithful in other domains.



## DISCUSSION

What the study shows is that although translation issues of modern aspects from foreign languages to native languages are widespread, there seems to be a complex interplay among linguistic structures, cultural nuances, and translator competency. The analysis highlights some of the key difficulties, such as how idiomatic expressions and culturally specific references often do not have direct equivalents in the target language. This corroborates previous studies that underline the need for cultural awareness in translation. Also, the study emphasizes that direct translation methods often lead to misrepresentation of meaning, especially when the language used in the source is metaphorical or abstract. Additionally, interviews of expert translators reveal how they adapt to these challenges as well; for instance through paraphrasing, contextual adaptation and creative rewriting. Although these methods may require, and are needed this relieves the tune/goal of your text redirecting somewhat from its stationary thought stimulating some honing in on where your need is—toro still has to check for harmony toward the source material or unmistakable dialect as a transparency perfect customer. The impacts of this research go well beyond professional translation, affecting organizations such as educational institutions, diplomatic missions and international businesses that rely on clear communications. The discussion also underlines the importance of continued research for translation technologies, where translating maintaining context helps improve performance but is still a challenge. The study highlights the necessity of training programs for translators that complement linguistic competence with cultural awareness in order to properly view translation as a process. These findings extend to the broader dialogue of practical translation changes needed in a globalizing and interconnected world.

## CONCLUSION

Translation from a foreign language to a native one is not only more difficult but also far less well understood than the task of translating from a native language to that same target itself. Translation is not only a linguistic transformation, the findings reveal, but rather one that requires profound cultural and contextual literacy. This means translators needed to balance the translation based on the context which most of the time have different grammar, idioms or culture in different languages and this can causes of shifting or loss of meaning. The study also showed that even though translations technologies improved on a modern level, they could yet not replace human expertise since it is one of the most vital factors for deciphering cultural nuances and non-literal meanings.

Using textual analysis alongside expert insights, the study have identified major areas of persistent difficulty between translators: namely idiomatic language, technical jargon and culturally specific references. These findings hold important implications for the fields of international communication, education and professional translation services, which all require both accuracy and cultural sensitivity. Additionally, this research highlights the importance of continuous training and education for translators to update themselves with linguistic developments and cultural dynamics. In an increasingly interconnected world where cross-cultural communication is only set to increase, the translator has a more imperative role

than ever that involves not just language skills but also a flexible and culturally sensitive mentality.

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