

CURRENT TRANSLATION ISSUES: WHAT ERRORS OCCUR WHEN TRANSLATING TEXT

Errors in text translation are a serious problem in the field of linguistics and communication between different countries. Such errors affect both the accuracy of the information that is transmitted and the distortion of cultural features, which makes the study of this topic relevant and necessary. Correct and accurate transmission of the essence of any judgment in different languages is one of the tasks of translators. Due to circumstances beyond their control, a set of difficulties arise during translation that cause ambiguity and inaccurate understanding of the idea. The translation process is a labor-intensive but creative activity. This activity affects various areas of human knowledge, which is often an additional difficulty on the way to achieving the intended goals of communication when using several languages [1].

In the modern world, there are about 7,150 different languages, including the most popular languages. This gives linguistic diversity uniqueness, because each language has a set of sounds, rules for constructing sentences and ways of expressing ideas. So, the factors that complicate the translation of a language can be called the following:

- small vocabulary and existence of specialized terms. Texts containing technical terms or related to highly specialized fields, such as legal documents, medical reports or research papers, require a translator to have a deep understanding of the topic and knowledge of the relevant terminology. Translators are required to carry out additional research and sometimes consult with experts to ensure the accuracy of their translation and the preservation of the main idea of the source text;

- cultural features and idioms. Language is an expression of national identity, which makes the translation of idioms, proverbs and cultural references especially difficult. These elements often do not have direct equivalents in other languages, which requires creative ways to convey their meaning and emotional coloring. A high-quality translation of such elements is determined by the translator's ability to capture the meaning of the original text, while making it resonate with the cultural context of the target language;

- grammatical and syntactic differences. Differences in the structure of languages, such as word order, gender of nouns, conjugations and cases, can significantly affect the translation process. These differences require the translator to have a deep understanding of the grammatical features of both languages and the ability to find equivalent constructions to accurately convey the meaning of the text [2].

It is important not to forget about the style in which the text is presented; the translator should also take into account the characteristic features of his field of activity [1]. As an example, the following can be given. Translation of games is associated with a number of technical nuances, for example, special characters that are constantly used in programming, some variables responsible for the names of characters, names of game items, can be accidentally translated, which will break the game code and it will not start [3].

General philological knowledge will also be useful to the translator, since most problems in translating a text can only be corrected on a broad philological basis. With a full understanding of the national characteristics of the language and relying on them, the translator will not use foreign constructions and phrases that are unacceptable in the language into which he translates the text. Thus, the translator must know both languages: the one from which he translates, and the one into which he translates [1].

Translation errors are any deviations of the text from its original during the translation process. The following groups can be distinguished among these deviations:

- semantic errors, which are associated with incorrect transmission of the original text for one reason or another. This may include: shortcomings, distortions or inaccuracies in the transmission of the original meaning;
- lexical errors – incorrect choice of words or expressions;
- grammatical errors, for example, errors in the construction of grammatical structures and punctuation;
- cultural errors, incorrect interpretation of cultural realities, references or general context due to insufficient understanding of the culture of the source text;
- stylistic errors are those associated with a violation of the style of the text. This may include the following: incorrect use of terms, inconsistency with the tone or atmosphere of the work.

All of the previously listed deviations, together with other difficulties encountered during translation, will lead to difficulties. One of such problems is the loss of expressiveness of the author's intent. And this is one of the main aspects in a literary text, and if it is lost, the entire meaning of the text will change. Another problem that arises from translation errors can be the distortion of cultural and historical aspects that fill the original text, which are simply lost with an incorrect approach to translation. It is worth noting the possible loss of the metaphorical meaning of the text, as a result of which its essence will also be distorted [4].

Let's consider some specific examples of text translation errors.

The first problem that we will consider in this article is caused by structural differences between languages. Languages differ significantly in their sentence structure, word order, and ways of expressing grammatical categories. For example, English uses the word order "subject-predicate-object," while Turkish has the following word order: "subject-object-predicate."

The order of adjectives and nouns also varies. The adjective comes before the noun in English, and after the noun in French. These differences necessitate significant restructuring of the text during the translation process. So the greater the grammatical and structural differences between languages, the more difficult and labor-intensive it is to translate the text.

The second mistake is the polysemy of words. Words that have several meanings in one language can create difficulties in choosing the correct equivalent in another language. This complicates our communication, adding some nuances. For example, in English, this word is the following: "break" (разбить) and "break" (пауза).

The third mistake is the translation of the name. Translating names can be quite a difficult task. Each language that uses a certain word, such as Japanese, Chinese, Korean, Arabic, and others, presents pronunciation difficulties when translated into Latin [5].

The next problem is the recreation of national color. Literary works are filled with elements unique to each culture, so it is worth paying attention to the fact that each country has its own unique set of realities of both material and spiritual culture, as well as symbols and associations that are associated with the picture of the world. In the theory of intercultural communication, it is widely recognized that our perception of other cultures is inevitably distorted through the prism of our own, which can lead to a misunderstanding of the characteristic behavioral traits of people from other countries [6].

Phraseologisms are especially difficult – stable expressions with a figurative meaning, the meaning of which is not always obvious from the constituent words. Their translation requires special attention, since literal reproduction can lead to the loss of meaning and national identity.

Neologism is a figure of speech intended to denote a new object or express a new concept. The term "neologism" is understood as "completely new lexical units", as well as when the words used acquire a new meaning. The peculiarity of neologisms, and therefore the difficulty of their translation, is that they are recorded quite late or not recorded at all by dictionaries. There is no single and universal way of translating neologisms. Most neologisms are associated with the development of science, technology, culture and economics [7].

One of the most common errors is a literal translation. A literal translation is a translation that accurately reproduces communicatively irrelevant elements of the original. This can lead to both a violation of the norms of the target language and a distortion of the actual content of the original, as well as a loss of stylistic features and nuances of the author's thought [7].

Thus, translation errors are a significant problem in linguistics. Such errors affect both the accuracy of information transfer and the perception of texts in communication between countries. Their occurrence is due to many factors. Each of these factors can lead to a distortion of the meaning of the text, a loss of shades of meaning, or even serious communication

failures. The typology of translation errors is diverse: from grammatical inaccuracies to stylistic deviations.

Studying translation errors and the factors that cause them plays a key role in improving translation techniques and training specialists in this field. A deep understanding of linguistic and cultural features, as well as the attentiveness and analytical approach of the translator will definitely ensure a high-quality translation of the text. Also, studying the errors that can be made during translation will help prevent common mistakes, which will increase the efficiency of work and will contribute to a more accurate and adequate transfer of the meaning of the text.

To minimize errors in translation, you can use the following:

- studying terminology. If the translation concerns technical, legal or medical texts, it is important to know the terminology in this area; specialized glossaries can be used for this.
- understanding the context. Translation should not be done verbatim; for better quality translation of the text, it is necessary to understand the meaning of the entire phrase or text.
- it is always worth rereading and checking the translated text, so you can find errors and correct them in time.
- studying and understanding the culture of the country and language. So when translating a text, it is worth learning the peculiarities of the country and its language, knowing phraseological units or idioms, this will allow you to more fully reflect the meaning of the text.

Despite the development of automated technologies, the human factor remains decisive in the accuracy of conveying the meaning of the text. The competence of the translator, his attention to detail and deep understanding of linguistic nuances are key elements of a successful translation.

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