LEXICAL-LEVEL DIFFICULTIES IN THE TRANSLATION PROCESS

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ABSTRACT

The challenges of translating foreign writings and vocabulary in any area of life are expanding quickly, much like users' and developers' increasing interest in various concepts. Selecting a suitable counterpart for a freshly emerging concept is the main and most urgent issue while working with a foreign text in this field. Terms are the most important and instructive words that bear most of the semantic weight in the text on this subject.

Keywords: *handling various terms, skilled translation, translators, the oddity of term translation, literal translation, and semantic issues.*

АННОТАЦИЯ

Проблемы перевода иностранных текстов и лексики в любой сфере жизни быстро расширяются, как и растущий интерес пользователей и разработчиков к различным концепциям. Выбор подходящего аналога для недавно возникшей концепции является основной и самой неотложной проблемой при работе с иностранным текстом в этой области. Термины являются наиболее важными и поучительными словами, которые несут большую часть семантического веса в тексте по этой теме.

Ключевые слова: *работа с различными терминами, квалифицированный перевод, переводчики, странность перевода терминов, буквальный перевод и семантические проблемы.*

INTRODUCTION

Semantics is the study of the meaning or interpretation of linguistic signs, such as words, symbols, expressions, or formal representations; translation is the action of interpreting the meaning of a text in a language. Effective translators should be able to modify a text's meaning to fit a target language that has been infused with elements of a completely other culture. The recipient shouldn't be aware that they are looking at a translation because of this process. Thus, The primary issue in this subject is that learners have lexical and semantic problems that cause them to struggle when translating texts. When translating in English, there could be a number of problems. Semantic issues that vary depending on the language are generally faced by students

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learning a foreign language; these issues include synonymy and antonymy, polysemy of certain terms, terminological variations, and a lack of vocabulary for writing.

Furthemore, in addition to the other challenges listed above, a problem has been identified that results from students' poor performance in the realization of translations due to these lexicon and semantical barriers, which are caused by a lack of vocabulary knowledge and differences in the distribution of the texts' meanings and semantics. To overcome the challenges caused by misunderstandings and a lack of language proficiency, it is essential to develop strategies to help students perform better. These strategies should be the foundation for students to overcome the challenges presented.

Lack of practice, reading, and previous research, as well as ignorance of subjects and terms related to the text to be translated, a different distribution of meaning components, compound words with multiple meanings, words that don't count with an equivalent, different wording based on lexical choice, and other factors that make the translation process more difficult for the students, can all be identified as major causes of this issue. In order to convey the rhythm, modulations, style cadence, and tone, the translator must make an effort to convey the voice that the text speaks to him. Irony, melancholy, and tons of other subtleties and repercussions are all hidden underneath the words.

The silences and pauses between words must also be conveyed by the translator. Semantic value is present in everything. There are two components to the language: one mental, or ideal, and one physical, or sensual. We have to try to hold onto both. In addition to helping the reader and the translator, an understanding of these lexical-semantic issues - such as terminological alternatives, neologisms, semantic gaps, contextual synonymy and antonymy, semantic contiguity, and lexical networks - also gives the author peace of mind because he can be sure that his information will be conveyed in the best possible way. Phonetic and graphic adjustments must also be made to the vast number of anglicizations, neologisms, loans, and transfers that we encounter through new media and technology (including social networks).

Although the "study of word meaning" is one definition of lexical semantics, in actuality it is frequently more focused on the study of lexical (or content) word meaning rather than the meanings of grammatical (or function) words. Accordingly, the open classes of nouns, verbs, and adjectives as well as more "contentious" members of the adverb and preposition classes (such as over but not of) are of particular interest to lexical semanticists.

Thus, lexical semantics is mostly immune from taking into account problems like definiteness and modality that result from the usage of grammatical words.

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Studying the philosophy of meaning is crucial because the primary goal of translation is "meaning." One area of linguistics that investigates it is called semantics. Therefore, it is clear that semantics is crucial to translation. Moreover, nouns, verbs, adjectives, and other lexemes are the primary speech components that convey meaning. Like cement solidifying stones in a wall, function words keep lexemes together. Lexemes convey ideas, while function words provide grammatical functions like past, present, future, tense, number and plurality, etc. Prefixes and suffixes are frequently used to establish grammatical functions. A translator's paradise is a lexeme having a single, straightforward meaning. In addition to creating confusion, polysemous words - lexemes with several meanings - can result in incorrect translation, inaccurate information, and cultural blunders. The most prevalent of these terms are referred to as polysemy, homophones, and homographs. However, it is common knowledge that semantic correspondences are not the only aspect of language translation. The selection of translation equivalents by humans is also influenced by social and cultural factors. Words without an equivalent are among the issues and inconsistencies related to lexical semantic structures that contribute to the difficulty of the translator's work while translating certain texts. This is a common English technique. Along with an adverb, adjective, preposition, etc., the verbal lexeme is always one of the components that contribute to this composition.

Learning the peculiarities of the vocabulary is one of the most challenging aspects of learning a new language. This occurs because it is uncommon for a term in one language to have the exact same meaning as its closest equivalent in another. In other words, each word's "semantic space" in a natural language is random and the product of millennia of accident and evolution. Student must actually learn the inherent imperfections in every word of a natural language. Overcoming lexical difficulties The translation process is rapid and easy when the source material is clear, concise, and unambiguous and the target language is a perfect lexical match. There are three crucial abilities your translator needs to possess when things aren't quite so ideal. In order to provide the translation clarity that the original language lacked, the translator must be able to view the entire document. When a polyseme has multiple denotations, the translator needs to be able to determine which usages are correct and make sure the translation is accurate.

Experts, terminology banks, dictionaries, and glossaries can all be used to solve lexical-semantic issues. Semantic contiguity (a consistency procedure that identifies semantic features shared by two or more terms), neologisms, semantic gaps, contextual synonyms and antonyms (which impact polysemic units; synonyms and antonyms are only intended for acceptance, which depends on the context to

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determine which meaning is correct), and lexical networks are some of these issues. Furthermore, learning lexical semantics is essential for studying translation. It covers hyponymy, polisemy, synonymy, and antonymy. The amount of interpretational variations of a word form, or the lexical items connected to a lexeme, must be more or less explicitly considered in lexical semantic analyses.

When asked to translate certain words, bilinguals can provide second and third translations. In these situations, the choice of translation appears to be influenced by the lexical characteristics of the optional translations in the target language; bilinguals are more likely to select translations that are judged to be more imaginable. Lastly, the overall lexical frequency of the term is linked to the conditional likelihood of choosing a certain translation, or the chance of doing so given the ambiguous word in the source language.

Lexical problems in translation continue to be a major concern in linguistic and intercultural communication, especially in an era defined by globalization and digital communication. While traditional approaches to these challenges focus largely on terminology gaps and semantic mismatches, a deeper understanding emerges when we explore how fields like artificial intelligence, psycholinguistics, and cultural studies are reshaping the landscape of translation.

One critical new dimension involves the impact of *machine translation* on lexical choices. With the rise of neural networks and AI-driven tools such as Google Translate translators now have faster access to lexical alternatives. However, these tools often default to literal translation, lacking the sensitivity to context, tone, or connotation. This has introduced a new kind of lexical problem: the overreliance on "algorithmic equivalence," where a machine-selected word may be grammatically correct but culturally or stylistically inappropriate. Human translators, therefore, must develop a heightened awareness of when to trust technology and when to intervene, which requires both linguistic intuition and cultural fluency.

Moreover, translation is increasingly challenged by the influence of global English, or "Globish," a simplified version of English used in international business and digital media. Many new lexical items in other languages are directly borrowed or loosely translated from English. While this can ease communication, it also raises questions about language purity, semantic precision, and the potential erosion of local lexicons. Translators often face the dilemma of choosing between preserving the original English term, creating a neologism, or using a descriptive phrase—each with its own trade-offs in terms of clarity, style, and reader familiarity.

Another emerging challenge comes from *multilingual and multicultural identities*. In increasingly diverse societies, texts often blend languages, dialects, or

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cultural references. For example, a text written in Spanish by a bilingual author in the United States may include English idioms, Spanglish vocabulary, or Latin American cultural markers. Translating such texts involves not only lexical decisions but also sociolinguistic awareness. How should the translator handle code-switching or hybrid expressions that lack direct equivalents? These questions highlight the need for culturally embedded translation strategies that respect the complexity of language in a globalized world.

Finally, developments in *cognitive science* offer new insights into how bilinguals process lexical ambiguity. Research suggests that experienced bilinguals don't just "switch" between languages—they develop parallel lexical systems that are constantly interacting. Understanding how these systems operate can help translators make more precise lexical choices, especially when dealing with polysemous words or subtle shifts in meaning.

In conclusion, lexical problems in translation today are not just linguistic puzzles—they are intersections of technology, identity, culture, and cognition. Addressing them requires an interdisciplinary approach and a flexible mindset. Translators must not only master vocabulary but also navigate the broader forces shaping how meaning is created, transformed, and received in a multilingual world.

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