

## CHALLENGES IN TRANSLATION STUDIES: A COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS

*\* Prof. Harichand Sugriv Shirsat*

*Assistant Professor, Shripatrao Chougule Art's & Science College, Malwadi –Kotoli*

### Abstract:

*The translation studies play significant role to understand the lifestyle and culture of various communities. Translation is the Latin word Trans' or 'Latio which means carrying transformer meaning from one language to another language. Translation is the process of converting written or spoken content from a source language into equivalent text in a target language. It involves transferring meaning, style, tone and context of the original message while accounting for linguistic and cultural differences. A good translation require deep understanding of both languages and not simply substitute words but rather captures the essence and intent of the original text to be understood fluently by the target audience. Translation is the communication of the meaning of a source language (SL) text by means of an equivalent target language (TL) text. The terminological distinction which does not exist in every language between translations a written text. A translator risks inadvertently introducing source language words grammar or syntax into the target language rendering. It has a need of understanding language barriers with promoting cross cultural issues. But unfortunately most the time, it does not happen, there is loss of specific concept idiomatic expression, and contextual meaning It leads to misunderstand. There are many hurdles and obstacles in the process of translation which will be explained in details in this research paper. Translation may inject their interpretations, cultural perspectives into the translation process which distort original message. There is time consuming and expensive, especially. Literary translation like novels, poems, play and other literary works requires not only linguistic accuracy but also capturing the nuances, style and cultural context of the original text. This paper is an honest attempt to identify challenges in the process of translation.*

**Keywords:** *Demerit of Translation, Lexical and Syntactic Ambiguity etc. SL and TL (source language and Target language) Sarcasm etc.*

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**Nature of Translation:** Translation is as old as human civilization. As human beings has been using language to translate our thoughts and ideas. There are used symbols or codes to communicate or transfer thoughts, ideas and feelings. With the evolution of human society, as a result it becomes more anxious to know about the thoughts and feeling of people in distant places. Hence we used to two sets of symbols and codes to transfer the thought and ideas of people speaking a different language to our own language. This gives rise to translation as we see in today. India is multi lingual country where all the regional languages coexist. Translation is an interpretative process; it depends upon the nature of the document.

As a subject, translation generally refers to all the processes and methods used to render and transfer the meaning of the source language text into the target language as closely, completely and accurately as possible using, words and phrases which already have a direct equivalent in a language, new words or terms for which no ready-made equivalents are available. The problems of translation relate to language. According Sussan Bassnett compress language is the heart and culture is body. Juri Lotman says no language can exist unless, it is steeped in the context of culture can exist which does not have at its centre, the structure of natural languages The following items are the basic problems in translation studies which have discussed in

details.

**Lexis:** According to Catford linguistic problems and translation arise when There is no lexical substitute in the target for a source language for e.g. more than one words refer to different types of words for exam, red skinned one, in this utterance red word has multiple meaning so while translating it into word by word, there is chance to vanish its proper meaning while doing translation. **Lexical Ambiguity:**

It is possible for sentence to be ambiguous. It carry more than one meaning. It may due to single word functioning as different semantic. This type of lexical ambiguity e.g the following sentence has two meaning like

- 1) The spike and the flower
- 2) Even the Spike can flower, here even includes the meaning of both spike and flower indirectly which is repeated.

**Syntax-** The way words are combined into meaningful sentences is known as syntax, every language, whenever there is a marked deviance between the SL an TL structures, the translator has to be alert to make adjustment otherwise the quality will be vanished .The role of translator is very important to deliver meaning properly while translating one language to other language. The personal involvement of the translator must be avoided. Translator should be objective as much as possible. It is not easy translation of strange sequence of spelling If one of the text to be very ancient or old the time, may add to the difficulties to the reader so this type of translation becomes just the matter of readable without thinking matter. In the grammatical aspects while translating changing word level becomes complicated understand in the target language.

**Syntactic Ambiguity** arises due to lexical or syntactic reasons because certain words have more than on meaning e.g **can** , may mean put in can or it may be model verb indicating ability or capacity as below mentioned

- 1) They are able to fish (**can**-model)
- 2) They put fish in **cans**.

There is an also syntactic ambiguity which arises due to syntactic factors as modified which is the antecedent of the pronoun in opposition and so on.

- 1) Old men and women
- 2) The shooting of the hunters
- 3) She found him a pig

Here using pronoun in each sentence makes obstacles while translating one. Cultural difference idioms and slang which creates problem to convey accurately. Lexical ambiguities , grammatical and syntactic difference between language having limitations also machine translating loses original tone, style and falls to capture subtly irony or complex grammar that leads to wrong translations , proper localization ,these are the common hurdle while translating. **A poorly written or unclear sources texts** will result in a poor translation. There is problem in homonyms which has same spelling or pronunciation but different meanings and homophone have same pronunciation but different spelling. These things create hurdles while translating one.

**Idioms and slang and figurative language** do not translate literally where require cultural context to understand proper meaning. There are different grammar and syntax in different language. When we translate word to word, it also creates problem to share accurate meaning.

Translation requires more than swapping words between languages. It demands clear knowledge of grammar, culture and dictionaries or literal meaning. In English sentences follows SVO sentence patterns generally which may not the same in other languages. This pattern of sentences can be changed by language to language. So there is need to deeper understanding of grammar of target language. For exam. She eats pizza But Parsi uses different sentences pattern like SOV and Arabian language S + Pronoun + Verb ,

pattern so these are the problems. Translation problem with compound words two or one meaning can lead to obstacle such as airport or crossword, lockdown, deadline or butterfly which meanings have nothing to do with the original compound eg. English uses guest room but in Greek expression the same idea with Ksnona so word to word translating is not possible every time. Each compound word in English language carries unique meaning that does not have its parts alone. So translation needs to interpret the full phrase rather than translate each word separately.

**Sarcasm** rarely translates clearly. Its meaning depends heavily on tone and context which can easily be lost or misinterpreted. Literal translation often forms sarcasm into confusion or even offensive so sarcasm should be removed before translation. But it's essential to the text translation.

**Thus** –The above mentioned translation problems are generally occurs where we come across at translating. There is need of stop translating in order to check, recheck, reconsider or rewrite it, use a dictionary or a reference. These will definitely help to get positive result and make sense of it. It must be pointed out here in this paper. They have been simplified as much as possible to be convenient with the readers at all' level of study as well as the general reader's demands for clarity and simplicity. Translators at an advanced stage of their translation course, when they will have become mature enough in translation to be able to grasp and handle them more competently. In other words, any SL text can have all types of problems at the same time grammatical, lexical, stylistic and phonological cultural, technical, lexical, syntactic and linguistics. There are basic challenges and hurdles having faced by good translators. There is need to get sufficient

knowledge about the target language to translators to overcome these obstacles and hurdles in the process of translation.

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