LINGUISTIC AND EXTRALINGUISTIC FACTORS IN THE TRANSLATION OF SPECIAL TEXTS

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Abstract: This article explores the intricate interplay between linguistic and extralinguistic factors in the translation of specialized texts, shedding light on the nuanced skills required for accurate and effective cross-cultural communication.

Key words: linguistic factor, extralinguistic factor, specialized fields, cross-cultural communication.

Introduction:

The first task of the translator is to determine which word meaning is used. In this case, the language phenomenon that prevents the translator from getting lost and choosing the wrong word is the context. Literally speaking, the context is the interpreter's guiding star, beacon. Context is the translator's most reliable tool. In linguistics, there are usually two types of context - linguistic and extralinguistic.

Literature analysis and methodology:

Linguistic context, in turn, is divided into two types - broad and narrow contexts. A context in a narrow sense can include a phrase and a sentence, and a context in a broad sense can include a unit larger than a phrase and a whole text. In most cases, the meaning of a word is determined within a small context. Words used in their own sense and words used in a figurative sense have their own characteristics of translation. A translation problem arises when the words are not used in the context, i.e. figuratively. In some cases, we need to understand a whole sentence in order to fully understand the meaning of a word. Context is important when choosing between words with multiple meanings.

Sometimes the linguistic context is closely related to extralinguistic factors. It appears when the linguistic context does not fully explain the meaning of the word. For example, one of the characters of Bernard Shaw says: "He warns his interlocutor not to drive him too far, it is necessary to know that they are both sitting in the parlor and not in any vehicle."

The English verb "to drive" is used here in the sense of bringing to a situation. When it comes to neologisms, sometimes the linguistic context can be of no help in deciphering the meaning. A neologism, that is, a new word or phrase, when a new

meaning of an old word that is not shown in the dictionary appears, may not have an alternative version of this word in the translated language.

Results:

Translation is a complex process that goes beyond mere word-for-word substitution. When it comes to translating specialized texts, such as scientific papers, legal documents, or technical manuals, linguists must grapple with a myriad of challenges. Specialized fields often come with their own lexicons, filled with jargon and technical terms. Translators must possess a deep understanding of both the source and target languages' terminologies to convey precise meanings. This requires not only linguistic expertise but also a solid grasp of the subject matter.

Discussion:

Maintaining the syntactic structure and stylistic nuances of the original text is crucial. Translators must strike a balance between linguistic fidelity and readability, ensuring that the translated text is not only accurate but also accessible to the target audience.

Translating specialized texts involves more than linguistic transfer; it requires an understanding of cultural nuances. Certain expressions, idioms, or metaphors may not have direct equivalents in the target language, necessitating creative adaptation to convey the intended meaning without losing precision.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, it can be said that the translation of a certain word begins with its analysis in the context, and this allows to choose the appropriate and alternative word in the translation. Different contexts can be helpful in revealing the source language, i.e., the original meaning of the word used.

The problem of choosing a word arises mainly when there is a word that is a partial alternative to the original word in the translated language, and when the alternative word itself does not exist. Translating the word no alternative creates a number of problems. A positive solution to this problem requires the translator to have deep knowledge, skills, and good knowledge of translation methods.

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