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Issues and Strategies of Translation the Linguistic Terms in Contemporary Translation Practice

Aziyeva Gulnissyam¹

¹Doctoral student;
Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan

Abstract. This article examines the main challenges involved in translating linguistic terms in contemporary translation practice. It analyses the causes of terminological difficulties arising from a lack of equivalence, the polysemy of terms, differences in national academic traditions, and the ongoing development of linguistic science. Particular attention is paid to the most common translation strategies, including calquing, transliteration, descriptive translation and functional substitution. The article justifies the need for a comprehensive approach to the translation of linguistic terminology, based on consideration of the academic context, terminological consistency and contemporary requirements for the quality of academic translation. It is concluded that the effective rendering of linguistic terms contributes to improving the quality of academic communication and ensures the accurate reception of research findings within the international academic community.

Keywords: *linguistic terminology, translation strategies, terminological equivalence.*

Introduction.

The current stage of development in linguistics is characterised by the active integration of academic research, the expansion of international cooperation and the intensive exchange of academic information. In this context, the importance of high-quality translation of academic texts which ensures the accurate conveyance of specialist knowledge and the terminological framework of various fields of linguistics – is growing significantly. The issue of translating linguistic terms is becoming particularly relevant, as it is terminology that serves as the primary means of representing academic concepts and ensures the coherence of professional communication amongst specialists from different countries [1]. Linguistic terminology constitutes a complex system of specialised units that reflect the developments of various academic schools and branches of

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linguistics. Unlike the terminology of the technical and natural sciences, it is characterised by a high degree of variability, due to differences in national grammatical traditions, the specific features of scientific concepts and the constant updating of the conceptual framework. Consequently, the translation of linguistic terms requires not only linguistic competence but also a deep understanding of the theoretical foundations of modern linguistics [2]. The development of cognitive linguistics, pragmatics, corpus studies, discourse analysis and natural language processing has led to the emergence of a significant number of new terms, many of which have no established equivalents in other languages. This necessitates the search for effective ways of conveying specialised concepts whilst preserving their scientific accuracy and conceptual equivalence [3]. The problem of translating linguistic terminology is regarded in the works of both Russian and foreign researchers as one of the central challenges of academic translation. According to V. N. Komissarov, the adequacy of a translation is determined not only by the rendering of the linguistic form, but also by the preservation of the content of the scientific concept [4]. M. T. Kabre emphasises that a term constitutes an element of a specialised system of knowledge; therefore, its translation is impossible without taking into account the professional context and the terminological system of the relevant scientific field [5]. Translation practice shows that the greatest difficulties arise when rendering non-equivalent terms, polysemous scientific concepts and new units that have emerged in contemporary fields of linguistics. Further complications arise from differences in national linguistic traditions, as a result of which terms that are identical in form may have different meanings, whilst closely related scientific concepts may be denoted by different terms [6].

Among the most common translation problems are the lack of direct equivalents, terminological ambiguity, variation in translations, and the need to standardise scientific terminology. Resolving these issues requires the use of a range of translation strategies, the most effective of which are calquing, transliteration, descriptive translation, functional substitution and terminological annotation [7]. In modern translation practice, the choice of a specific strategy is determined not only by the linguistic characteristics of a term, but also by its place within a scientific concept,

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the specific nature of the target audience, and the requirements of academic style. Consequently, the translation of linguistic terminology is a complex analytical process requiring a comprehensive approach and a high level of professional training on the part of the translator [8].

The aim of this study is to identify the main challenges involved in translating linguistic terms and to analyse the most effective strategies for rendering them in contemporary translation practice. To achieve this aim, the study examines the characteristics of linguistic terminology as an object of translation, analyses the most common translation difficulties, and offers practical recommendations on selecting the optimal methods for translating specialised terms [9]. This study substantiates the need for a comprehensive approach to the translation of linguistic terminology, based on a combination of modern translation strategies, the use of specialised terminological resources, and adherence to the principles of academic accuracy. The findings can be utilised in the translation of academic literature, the development of bilingual terminological dictionaries and the training of specialists in the field of academic translation [10].

Conclusion.

This study has shown that the translation of linguistic terms is a complex and multifaceted process, requiring the translator not only to possess a high level of linguistic proficiency, but also in-depth knowledge of modern linguistics. The main difficulties in translation stem from the lack of direct equivalents, terminological ambiguity, differences in national academic traditions, and the constant evolution of the conceptual framework of linguistics [7; 8]. An analysis of translation practice indicates that an adequate translation can only be achieved through the comprehensive application of various translation strategies. Depending on the characteristics of a terminological unit, the most effective methods are calquing, transliteration, descriptive translation, functional substitution and terminological annotation. The choice of a specific translation method should be determined by the academic context, the communicative purpose of the text and the requirements of terminological consistency [2; 9].

The practical significance of this study lies in the potential to apply its findings to the translation of academic literature on linguistics, the compilation of bilingual

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terminological dictionaries, the development of teaching materials on the theory and practice of translation, and the professional training of translators. Prospects for further research relate to the study of the translation of terminology in new fields of linguistics, the development of digital terminology databases, and the refinement of methods for standardising academic terminology in the context of the development of international academic communication [5; 10; 11].

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