

PROBLEMS OF CONVEYING EMOTIONAL EXPRESSIONS IN TRANSLATION

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Abstract. This article examines the challenges of conveying emotional expressions in the process of translation. The study analyzes linguistic and cultural differences in emotional communication, the role of emotional tone in literary translation, and the difficulties translators face when transferring emotions from one language into another. Particular attention is paid to intercultural communication and the impact of modern technologies and artificial intelligence on emotional translation. The article argues that successful translation requires not only linguistic competence but also cultural and psychological knowledge.

Keywords: translation, emotional expression, literary translation, intercultural communication, emotion, culture, artificial intelligence.

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматриваются проблемы передачи эмоциональных выражений в процессе перевода. В исследовании анализируются лингвистические и культурные различия в выражении эмоций, роль эмоциональной окраски в художественном переводе, а также трудности, с которыми сталкиваются переводчики при передаче эмоций с одного языка на другой. Особое внимание уделяется межкультурной коммуникации и влиянию современных технологий и искусственного интеллекта на перевод эмоциональных выражений. В статье утверждается, что успешный перевод требует не только языковой компетенции, но и культурных и психологических знаний.

Ключевые слова: перевод, эмоциональное выражение, художественный перевод, межкультурная коммуникация, эмоция, культура, искусственный интеллект.

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada tarjima jarayonida hissiy ifodalarni yetkazish bilan bog'liq muammolar ko'rib chiqiladi. Tadqiqotda hissiy muloqotdagi lingvistik va madaniy farqlar, badiiy tarjimada hissiy ohangning o'rni, shuningdek, tarjimonlar hissiyotlarni bir tildan boshqa tilga o'tkazishda

duch keladigan qiyinchiliklar tahlil qilinadi. Madaniyatlararo muloqot hamda zamonaviy texnologiyalar va sun'iy intellektning hissiy tarjimaga ta'siriga alohida e'tibor qaratiladi. Maqolada muvaffaqiyatli tarjima nafaqat lingvistik kompetensiyani, balki madaniy va psixologik bilimlarni ham talab qilishi ta'kidlanadi.

Kalit so'zlar: tarjima, hissiy ifoda, badiiy tarjima, madaniyatlararo muloqot, hissiyot, madaniyat, sun'iy intellekt.

Introduction

In the modern era of globalization, communication between different cultures and nations has become increasingly common. Translation plays an essential role in this process because it allows the exchange of information, literature, traditions, and values among people speaking different languages. However, translation is not limited to transferring lexical meaning from one language into another. A translator must also preserve the emotional tone, stylistic features, and cultural nuances of the original text.

The problem of conveying emotional expressions is especially important in literary translation, where emotions form a crucial part of the artistic message. Emotional expressions may include irony, humor, affection, anger, politeness, or sadness. Since every language reflects the mentality and culture of its speakers, emotional meanings are often difficult to translate directly.

According to *Introducing Translation Studies*, translation is not only a linguistic process but also a cultural and communicative act (Munday, 2016, p. 8). Therefore, the translator must understand both the source and target cultures in order to preserve the emotional message of the text.

Emotional Expression as a Linguistic and Cultural Phenomenon

Emotional expression is one of the most crucial aspects of human communication. Feelings are expressed through vocabulary, intonation, metaphors, idioms, and stylistic devices. Different cultures have different ways of conveying emotions, which creates challenges in translation.

In Other Words states that equivalence in translation cannot always be achieved on the lexical level because meanings are strongly connected with context and culture [Baker, 2018, p. 15]. For this reason, literal translation often fails to preserve the emotional effect of the original text.

For example, some Uzbek expressions of affection such as “jonim” or “aylanay” contain strong emotional and cultural connotations. Their English equivalents such as “my love” or “dear” may not fully reproduce the same

emotional message. Similarly, French emotional expressions may sound more romantic or poetic than their translations into other languages.

Emotional meaning is also influenced by social norms. In Eastern cultures, politeness and respect are often expressed indirectly, while Western cultures may prefer more direct emotional communication. These differences make emotional translation a complex intercultural act.

Difficulties in Conveying Emotional Meaning

One of the main challenges in translation is preserving the emotional atmosphere of the text. Translators frequently face problems related to irony, sarcasm, humor, and emotional exaggeration. Such elements are deeply connected with cultural background and may lose their influence when translated literally.

Language, Culture and Translating emphasizes that language and culture are inseparable and that translation should concentrate on reproducing the response of the target audience rather than simply reproducing words [Nida, 1993, p. 104]. This idea is particularly significant in emotional translation because readers should experience emotions similar to those intended in the original text.

In literary works, emotional expression plays a significant role in character development and artistic atmosphere. If the translator fails to preserve emotional nuances, the reader may misunderstand the author's intentions. Translation Studies notes that literary translation involves reproducing not only semantic meaning but also aesthetic and emotional value [Bassnett, 2014, p. 87].

For instance, irony in English literature often depends on subtle wording and cultural context. When translated into another language, irony may disappear or even be interpreted literally. The same problem occurs with jokes and idiomatic expressions. A humorous phrase that sounds natural in one culture may appear meaningless or offensive in another.

Intercultural Communication and Emotional Translation

Emotional translation is closely connected with intercultural communication. Translators must understand traditions, values, and psychological characteristics of different nations. Without such knowledge, emotional expressions may be mistranslated.

Beyond Culture explains that cultures differ in communication styles, especially in the use of implicit and explicit messages [Hall, 1976, p. 91]. High-context cultures often communicate emotions indirectly, while low-context cultures prefer direct expression. These distinctions influence translation strategies.

For example, Uzbek communication frequently emphasizes politeness and emotional warmth. In contrast, English communication may sound more concise and neutral. Translating emotional dialogues from Uzbek into English therefore requires adaptation rather than literal equivalence.

Another important aspect is the translation of emotional vocabulary in films and theatre. Subtitles and dubbing often reduce emotional intensity because of time and space limitations. As a consequence, viewers may not experience the same emotional reaction as the original audience.

The Translator's Invisibility argues that translators constantly make decisions about whether to preserve foreign cultural connotations or adapt them to the target culture [Venuti, 2017, p. 15]. This decision directly affects emotional perception.

Artificial Intelligence and Emotional Translation

Modern translation technologies have largely changed translation practices. Machine translation systems such as Google Translate are capable of translating large amounts of text quickly and efficiently. However, artificial intelligence still experiences difficulties in expressing emotional nuances.

The article “Challenges in Translation of Emotions in Multilingual User-Generated Content: Twitter as a Case Study” demonstrates that automatic translation systems often fail to recognize sarcasm, irony, and emotional tone in social media texts. Informal language, internet slang, and cultural elements create additional obstacles for machine translation.

Similarly, the research project “EmoAra: Emotion-Preserving Cross-Lingual Translation” focuses on developing AI systems capable of preserving emotions across languages. The study suggests that emotional translation remains one of the greatest difficulties in computational linguistics.

Translation and Emotion emphasizes that translation is not only a linguistic activity but also a psychological process involving empathy and emotional interpretation [Hubscher-Davidson, 2017, p. 42]. Human translators are able to understand emotional subtext and cultural associations in ways that machines still cannot fully reproduce.

Therefore, despite technological progress, human translators remain essential in fields where emotional and cultural accuracy are important, especially in literature, cinema, and diplomacy.

Conclusion

In conclusion, conveying emotional expressions in translation is a complex task that requires linguistic, cultural, and psychological knowledge. Emotional

meaning is deeply connected with national mentality, communication styles, and cultural traditions. Literal translation often fails to recreate emotional effect, especially in literary and artistic texts.

Modern technologies and artificial intelligence have improved translation speed and accessibility, but they still struggle with emotional elements and cultural context. Consequently, the role of human translators remains highly important.

The study of emotional translation continues to be an important direction in modern translation studies because successful intercultural communication depends not only on words but also on emotions and human understanding.

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