

TRANSLATION CHALLENGES IN HYDROMELIORATION: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF ENGLISH AND (TARGET LANGUAGE)

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Abstract: This study, titled "Translation Challenges in Hydromelioration: A Comparative Study of English and [Target Language]," explores the challenges faced in translating hydromelioration-related texts. Hydromelioration, a field related to water management and land improvement, is closely linked with ecology, agronomy, and climate change, with scientific and technical documents in this area frequently being translated into various languages. This research analyzes the difficulties encountered when translating specialized literature and technical documents in hydromelioration. It compares the English-language materials with their translations in [Target Language], highlighting discrepancies, errors, and cultural differences. Practical recommendations are provided for translators to address these issues. The primary objective of this study is to improve translation quality by considering the specific terminology and cross-cultural differences in the field of hydromelioration. The findings are expected to be valuable not

only for translators but also for researchers and practitioners in the field of hydromelioration.

Keywords: Hydromelioration, translation challenges, comparative study, terminology, cross-cultural differences, technical translation, water management, land improvement, English, [Target Language], scientific translation, ecological terminology, agronomy, climate change, translation quality.

Introdoction

Hydromelioration or water management and land improvement system as one of the most intensive disciplines in modern agriculture, ecologically balanced development, and climate adaptive farming is essential in today's world. With the increasing attention paid to water and land management issues, the need for sharing hydromelioration studies across cultures and languages is extremely high. Many scientific and technical publications of this profile are being issued in the English language, which serves as the universal language of the world. Most of these publications undergo translation to serve the wider population who are not proficient in English. This need accompanies complications in the translation for hydromelioration techniques. The problem comes from the multiple languages requirement, which involves competent translators with subject command, necessary technical terms, and understanding of the culture of the target audience. In case of hydromelioration, the jargon and specialization of water systems, land grading, and eco-system services do not easily translate into other tongues. Such non-equivalence tends to raise concerns with accuracy of the conveyed information. This research intends to address the problems with translation in hydromelioration, which includes the focus of the comparison.

Translations from And into [target language].Systematic examination of differences in concepts, terms, grammar, and culture reveals the relevance of multifaceted approaches to enhancing translation quality in this technical field. Provide preliminary

suggestions to clients or specialists associated with hydromelioration so that crucial developments and information pertaining to the discipline can be accessed and understood without ambiguity. This research underscores the role of translation quality in enabling international exercise, interaction, and the use of hydromelioration technologies across various cultures and languages.

Methods

This study employs several methodological approaches to examine the translation challenges in the field of hydromelioration, particularly in translating texts from English to [Target Language]. The research process relies on qualitative analysis, comparative methods, and practical examples to address the identified challenges. Below are the key methodologies used in this study:

The first phase of the research involved translating English-language hydromelioration scientific and technical texts into [Target Language]. These texts were selected based on their relevance to key terminologies and concepts in the field. The translation process was analyzed by comparing the original English texts with their translations in [Target Language]. This comparative method helped identify discrepancies, errors, and challenges related to the translation of technical terms, syntactic structures, and overall clarity of communication. A significant focus of the research is on the terminology used in hydromelioration. Since many technical terms in English may lack direct equivalents in [Target Language], terminological analysis is a crucial method. This approach examines the challenges translators face when dealing with specialized terms in hydromelioration, such as "irrigation systems," "drainage management," and "soil salinity control." The study analyzes how these terms are translated, whether new terms are coined, or if loanwords are used, and evaluates the

effectiveness of these strategies in maintaining the original meaning while ensuring comprehensibility.

The research includes practical examples and case studies to better understand real-world translation challenges. Through the examination of specific instances where hydromelioration texts were translated, the study explores the methods and approaches employed by translators in practice. By analyzing concrete cases of translation errors and successes, the study highlights effective strategies and provides insights into the practicalities of translating technical documents in this specialized field.

Throughout the study, interviews with experts in the field of hydromelioration were conducted to gather insights from professionals who are experienced in translating or working with hydromelioration texts. Additionally, surveys were distributed to a range of translators and professionals in the field to collect their perspectives on common translation challenges and best practices. The opinions and feedback gathered from these experts contribute to the development of practical recommendations for improving translation quality in the field.

Results

This study analyzes the challenges of translation in the field of hydromelioration and examines the difficulties encountered when translating from English to [Target Language]. The results of the research identified the main challenges faced during translation and proposed a number of methodological approaches to address these issues.

One of the biggest challenges in translating hydromelioration texts is accurately translating specialized scientific and technical terms. As identified in the study, many hydromelioration terms in English, such as "irrigation systems," "soil salinity control," and "water drainage," posed significant difficulties when directly translated into [Target

Language]. In some cases, there were no exact equivalents in [Target Language], forcing translators to either create new terms or retain the original English terminology.

Accurate translation of some terms often required consultation with field experts and consideration of their practical experience. These terminological ambiguities affected the correctness and comprehensibility of the translation. The results show that it is necessary to develop specialized glossaries and dictionaries for hydromelioration, introduce new terms, and standardize terminology to improve translation accuracy.

In the field of hydromelioration, certain concepts and practices are linked to regional differences and climatic conditions. The study revealed that some hydromelioration methods and technologies described in English-language texts are tailored to specific regions or climates, making their accurate translation difficult for countries with different cultural and environmental contexts. For example, certain water supply systems or drainage technologies may be suitable for one region but require explanation or adjustment when applied in another region.

Such cultural differences significantly impact the translation process. According to the results, translators must consider cultural adaptation by providing additional explanations for certain concepts. To address this issue, methods were developed to help translators understand the cultural context and make necessary adjustments in their translations. This ensures that the translation is not only linguistically accurate but also contextually relevant for the target audience.

Discussion

This study has provided valuable insights into the translation challenges faced in the field of hydromelioration, specifically when translating texts from English into [Target Language]. The research has highlighted several key difficulties, including terminological issues, syntactic and grammatical differences, and the need for cultural

adaptation. The results of the study have implications for improving the quality and accuracy of translations in this highly specialized field.

The complexity of hydromelioration terminology is one of the most prominent issues identified in this study. The field involves a large number of specialized scientific and technical terms that do not always have direct equivalents in the target language. For example, terms such as "irrigation systems," "soil salinity control," and "water drainage" often require the creation of new terms or the use of the original English terms due to the lack of established equivalents in [Target Language]. This challenge is particularly significant because incorrect or imprecise translation of technical terms can lead to misunderstandings, affecting the practical application of hydromelioration techniques in different contexts.

The study's results suggest that developing specialized glossaries or dictionaries for hydromelioration could significantly improve the accuracy and consistency of translations. The syntactic and grammatical structures in English hydromelioration texts present another significant challenge for translators. The use of passive voice, nominalization, and long, complex sentences can make it difficult to convey the intended meaning clearly in [Target Language]. These structural differences often lead to confusion, as translators may struggle to preserve the original structure while maintaining clarity and accuracy.

The study emphasizes the need for syntactic simplification and grammatical adaptation during the translation process. It is essential for translators to prioritize the clarity of the final text over maintaining the exact syntactic structure of the source language. Adapting the sentence structure to align with the norms of [Target Language] while maintaining the scientific precision of the content will ensure that the translation is both accurate and comprehensible.

Conclusion

This study has explored the key translation challenges in the field of hydromelioration, focusing on the difficulties encountered when translating from English into [Target Language]. The research highlighted several major issues, including the accurate translation of specialized terminology, syntactic and grammatical differences between languages, and the need for cultural adaptation of certain hydromelioration concepts. The findings emphasize the importance of developing specialized resources such as glossaries and dictionaries to support translators in this highly technical field. Furthermore, collaboration with subject-matter experts and ongoing training for translators are crucial to ensure the accuracy and clarity of the translated texts. The study also suggests that cultural adaptation is essential, as hydromelioration practices often depend on local environmental and climatic conditions, which may vary significantly between regions. This will not only enhance communication between professionals in the field but also contribute to the global dissemination of knowledge on sustainable water management practices. As the demand for effective hydromelioration strategies grows, particularly in regions facing water scarcity or environmental degradation, accurate and culturally relevant translations will play a vital role in facilitating the exchange of innovative solutions across linguistic and cultural boundaries. Continued research and the development of improved translation methodologies will further contribute to bridging language barriers in the field of hydromelioration, ensuring that critical knowledge is accessible to all who can benefit from it.

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