

Unraveling the Challenges of Translating Psychological Terminology

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Abstract: Translating psychological terms poses significant challenges due to the nuanced nature of language and the complexity of human cognition. This paper explores the general problems encountered in the translation of psychological terminology, highlighting issues related to cultural differences, semantic nuances, and evolving theoretical frameworks. Cultural variations in understanding and expressing psychological concepts contribute to discrepancies in translation accuracy and efficacy. Moreover, the subtleties of meaning embedded within psychological terms often defy direct translation, leading to potential loss or distortion of crucial information. Additionally, the dynamic nature of psychological theories necessitates constant adaptation and reevaluation of translation strategies to maintain relevance and accuracy across languages and cultures. Through an examination of these challenges, this paper aims to elucidate the complexities inherent in translating psychological terminology and to offer insights into potential strategies for addressing these issues effectively.

Keywords: Translation, psychological terms, challenges, cultural differences, semantic nuances, theoretical frameworks, adaptation, accuracy, strategies.

Introduction: Thus, the term suggestion was created by transliterating the word Lat. *suggestio* / eng. suggestion with its subsequent adaptation to the morphological system of the Russian language. This term means the same concept as the word suggestion, but has slightly different connotations. The functioning of the term suggestion in a scientific context has led to some changes in its meaning. Currently, the word suggestion, in contrast to the commonly used word suggestion is perceived as an element of the terminological system of the language. This shows that borrowing the word suggestion is justified by the need to create a terminological unit that differs in meaning from a synonymous commonly used word.

Preserving the Latin root in the word suggestion allows us to emphasize its connection with the scientific field of activity. Another example of successful borrowing through transcription and transliteration is the word cognition, which also retains a connection with the Latin “*cognoscere*” (to recognize, to know). What considerations justify the inclusion of the word cognition in the Russian language system, given that it already has a synonymous word cognition? Probably the point is that cognition presupposes conscious activity aimed at obtaining and processing knowledge, while the term cognition denotes both conscious and unconscious processes of obtaining, processing, storing and using knowledge. In addition to perception, cognition includes memory and learning. The use of the term cognition means that these processes will be discussed from the point of view of cognitive science, which postulates the existence of mental representations of knowledge structures, considers cognitive processes in abstraction from emotional factors, etc.

Main Part

The word cognition can also be perceived in a certain context as an element of a terminological system, but its role in this system is not as clearly defined as that of the word cognition. Choosing one or another translation option for a word cognition depends on the source context. In cases where narrowing the meaning of the term cognition does not lead to a significant change in the meaning of

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the original, in Expressions such as cognitive activity and cognitive processes can be used as contextual equivalents. If preserving the full scope of the meaning of the term cognition is of fundamental importance, preference should be given to the term cognition in translation. Although we think about affect as being different from cognition, they are united in intellectual functioning. Although, we consider emotions as something different from cognition, they appear as a whole in the process of thinking We have little evidence about how the brain functions in cognition.

We do not have enough information about the functioning of the human brain during its cognitive activity. We should expect that human language will be interestingly related to human cognition. It may be interesting to trace the connection between human language and cognition. There are several ways in which cognitive neuroscientists explore human cognition. In neuroscience, there are several ways to study cognitive processes. Thus, the disadvantage of transcription and transliteration as a way of conveying terms is the “opacity” of the external form, not allowing the translator to get an idea about the designated concept based on its name. In addition, it should be taken into account that borrowing terms, with the help of transcription and transliteration, overloads the language with a large number of neologisms that exist in parallel with synonymous words, no different from them in their function in the language system. The advantages of transcription and transliteration as a way of conveying terms include the creation of a word with a terminological meaning that is easy to distinguish from a synonymous common word due to the foreign language “shell” inherent in the terms. According to A.V. Lemov, criticizing the tendency to borrow terms using transcription and transliteration, we must take into account “... the already established state of the terminology of various sciences,” as well as “... the fact that many borrowed terms, which are accused of lack of motivation, may in fact turn out to be quite motivated, focusing on the concept assigned to the term”. The internal form of a term that retains a foreign language shell is often incomprehensible only to people who do not know special vocabulary. And “... for a scientist, a borrowed term turns out, and very often, to be motivated by individual knowledge of foreign term elements”.

A translator of a scientific text quite often faces the problem of distinguishing between the terminological and common meanings of a word. This happens in cases where a close connection remains between these two meanings and the terminological meaning has not yet fully formed as a separate level in the structure of the meaning of the word. Let us consider, using a specific example, the problem of translating words whose terminological and common meanings are closely related. In the English-language psychological literature, when it comes to the reliability of witness testimony, two phrases with different meanings are used: the reliability of a witness and the credibility of a witness. English-Russian dictionaries offer the same translation option for both phrases – reliability witness. However, the study of psychological discourse shows that their terminological meanings vary. First of all, let us turn to the analysis of the commonly used meanings of these phrases. In the English-Russian dictionary, the word reliability is defined as reliability, the ability to perform its function confirmed in practice. The meaning of the word credibility also includes the sign of reliability, but here the subjective perception of reliability comes to the fore, due not only to the ability object to perform its function, but also the overall impression of this object. The word credibility, denoting reliability in the perception of people, coincides in this respect with the word trust. For example, the police have lost their credibility. — The police have lost the trust of the public. In scientific discourse, the commonly used meaning of these words narrows and acquires clearer outlines. Thus, the phrase reliability of a witness describes the objective characteristics of a witness based on any confirmed facts (for example, his age, mental health, ability to adequately perceive what is happening in court, distinguish between lies and truth), while the phrase the credibility of a witness is used in cases where we are talking about the subjective assessment of the witness by other participants in the trial. For example, his/her unkempt appearance, insecure manner hold on, the tendency to change testimony can lead to a decrease in the credibility of a witness. In addition, studies are available on how the credibility of a witness is affected by his physical appearance. In addition, there are scientific works that study the influence of a witness’s appearance on the level of confidence in his testimony. Cross examination plays upon the suggestibility of witnesses. A primary aim of cross-examination is to lure witnesses into inconsistency, thus undermining their credibility [24]. During cross-examination, the



parties use suggestibility to lure witnesses into the trap of inconsistent testimony that can undermine the credibility of the witness from other participants in the process.

Recently, brain science joins increasingly more consideration from individuals. The improvement of brain science in my nation is somewhat late, yet the social interest is extremely perfect, which advances the quick advancement of this industry, and the advancement of this industry is turning out to be increasingly normalized. With the turn of events and progress of society, we are increasingly more mindful of the significance of emotional well-being to self-awareness, family security, and social congruity. The general degree of society is additionally giving increasingly more consideration to psychological well-being issues. There are numerous expert mental guides, and more individuals acknowledge advising and will pay for their own emotional wellness and their own bliss list. As per the improvement of brain science in China, its qualities and Interpretation Systems and its interpretation result have a truly extraordinary connotation on Chinese brain science. From the beginning, this postulation breaks down the mental phrasing and its qualities (Nida, 2000). Then, at that point, according to the hypothetical viewpoint of Practical Comparability, the creator dissects its interpretation methodologies.

Functional Equivalence Theory was founded by Eugene Nida. In functional equivalence theory, the purpose of translation is to pursue the closest natural equivalence in terms of semantics and types of source text. Nida believes that it includes the following stage of translation process, analysis, transfer and reconstruction. First, translator analyses the information in the original text and decomposes the structure into simple forms. On this basis, they transferred the original text and reassembled it into a normal translated text.

The analysis stage includes three aspects: grammatical relations between components, denotation meaning of semantic units, grammatical structure and connotation of semantic units. Transferring refers to the transfer of event nouns from one language to another. Usually, we turn it into a verb form. Likewise, we turn abstract nouns into adjectives and adverbs. Nida believes that when the various manifestations of the surface structure are transformed into the core structure, four basic structural units are produced, namely, things, things, abstractions and relations. In addition, Nida also proposed a method of how to limit and establish the meaning of lexical units in a certain context, that is, use syntactic structure to limit meaning and use semantic structure to distinguish meaning. There have three relationships with similar meaning, proximity relation, connotation and overlapping relations.

Nida emphasizes that in primitive analysis, we cannot limit ourselves to the study of extensional meanings of language units and syntactic relations. In the dissemination of information, stylistics is more meaningful. In the translation stage, Nida proposes translation countermeasures for semantic mismatch—vehicle, vehicle difference and semantic default. When translating, special attention should be paid to the connotation and extension of the structure; Nida proposed three methods to transfer the extended content: reorganization, decomposition and composition of polysynthetic. In Nida's opinion, recombination process involves two main categories: function and form. Formal categories need to be reorganized according to stylistic and literary forms, while functional categories need to pay attention to readers' acceptance. Therefore, the core of the translation strategy proposed by Nida is semantic contrast analysis and semantic equivalence.

If literal translation can accomplish equivalence in function and form at the same time, it must be the perfect translation, and this is what Nida has pursued. But language is different, each language has a unique productive, sequence, syntax, discourse markers and various special language forms. Such as poetry and adage, every language has rich vocabulary to express the characteristics of its nation and culture. Thus completely equivalent of form and function are rare. When we can't make the equivalence on form and function at the same time, we should take account of the original content first, but as the connotation of functional equivalence has revealed, we must adjust the form if we want to keep the original content. This is the principle which functional equivalence insisted.

Conclusion: Summarizing the results of the study, it should be noted that when translating psychological term, difficulties can arise both at the stage of analyzing its content and when selecting a



translation equivalent. Often, terms that do not have stable translation correspondences are replaced in translation by lexical units that have a similar internal form, but denote different concepts. In such situations, for a more complete understanding of the content of an English term, it is necessary to compare the concept it denotes with similar concepts included in the terminology system host language. The key to successfully overcoming difficulties arising at the pre-translation stage can be a strategy that combines analysis of the definition of the term and studying the contextual conditions of its functioning in English-language scientific discourse. Understanding the features of the interaction between a commonly used lexical unit and the linguistic environment allows us to identify components in the structure of the meaning of this unit that acquire a terminological character in a certain context.

Even though the equivalent of a terminological unit is recorded in the dictionary, difficulties may arise in translation due to the incomplete coincidence of the combinability of terms in English and Russian. At the stage of selecting translation matches problems may also be associated with the fact that the contextual meaning of a term, formed in the current linguistic situation, often differs from the meaning recorded in the dictionary. In this case, the choice of translation strategy depends on the degree of significance of the term in the translated text.

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