

LEXICAL PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATION

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Theory and practice of translation

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Abstract: The issue of translating from one language into another is still relevant. Translation of lexical units plays a significant role in the theory of translation. The article highlights the right techniques of translation of words, analyses the specifics of translation of lexical units. Theoretical aspects are illustrated by examples of words and word combinations.

Key words: lexical units, a word, translation, synonyms, contextual meaning

TARJIMANING LEKSIK MUAMMOLARI

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada bir tildan tarjima qilish muammosi bilan bog'liq muammo yoritilgan boshqa tomondan, bu juda dolzarb va tarjima nazariyasida muhim rol o'ynaydi. Maqolada so'z va iboralar misolida leksik birliklarni tarjima qilishning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari va nazariy jihatlarini hisobga olgan holda so'zlarning to'g'ri talqin qilinishi ko'rib chiqiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: leksik birlik, so'z, tarjima, sinonimlar, kontekstual ma'nolar.

ЛЕКСИЧЕСКИЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ ПЕРЕВОДА

Аннотация. В данной статье освещается вопрос, связанный с проблемой перевода с одного языка на другой, которая весьма актуальна и играет значительную роль в теории перевода. Статья рассматривает правильность интерпретация слов,

учет особенностей перевода лексических единиц и теоретические аспекты на примере слов и словосочетаний.

Ключевые слова: лексическая единица, слово, перевод, синонимы, контекстуальные значения.

It cannot be denied that translation studies is still an emerging scientific field. A discipline that still does not have a single generally accepted name. Some call her “translation studies” or “translation theory”, and others “translatology”. There are also and other terminological difficulties. For example, in Western European countries it is common distinguish between written translation (translating) and oral translation (interpreting). In russian language There is no such distinction: translation refers to both the oral and written type of this activity. Translation is usually understood as this type of human language activity, during which, thanks to special processing of the source text, existing in one language, a text is created that represents it in the target language.

It is important to note that any independent scientific discipline has a specific object and subject of research. The object of research in translation studies is the process of interlingual verbal communication between people, the subject is the direct process translation activity, and the result, accordingly, is the translation text.

Every translator has at some point had to deal with the problem of choosing the right word to accurately convey its meaning in the translated text. This problem is the main and most difficult in translation studies. The whole difficulty lies is that words are characterized by the versatility of language and semantic diversity.

As you can often notice, a word as a lexical unit in Russian and English may not always coincide. Often one word in Russian and English can match a compound compound word or whole phrase (for example, a driveway - driveway, a mother-in-law - mother-in-law).

What is a word? A word expresses a concept about an object or phenomenon reality as a set of meanings. In turn, meaning means the material meaning of the word, nominative

and emotional. The real meaning of the word corresponds to a separate concept behind which stands an object, a phenomenon in reality. A noun is a single object, namely a person or a geographical concept. The emotional meaning of the word shows the emotions and sensations that are caused by objects, facts or phenomena of reality.

To make the correct choice of word when translating, you should correctly analyze the lexical meanings of the word, that is, select the word in Russian that would best correspond in meaning to English. Sometimes a translator is faced with a situation in which he has to enter an additional Russian word in order to holistically convey the entire meaning of an English word. For example, the word to take contains There are more meanings than just the Russian word “to take”.

In order for the translation to be adequate, the translator usually turns to compiling a synonymous series. Synonyms are used to strengthen and clarify concepts, statements in order to avoid repetition, etc. Synonyms may not always be interchangeable, since they are ideally suited to one context, but not to another. For example, consider the word brave, which translates as bold, courageous. In the context: She was brave about it – you can notice that these meanings are not suitable, so it’s worth continue the synonymous series and identify that the meanings may be suitable brave and courageous. The last synonym fits the context better than the others do, and in general, the phrase will be translated as: “She bore it bravely.”

It often happens that an English word has many meanings and is highly compatible, but its use may not coincide with the use Russian word. As a result, it will be translated into Russian in different words: a young man - a young man, a young child - a small child, young in crime - an inexperienced criminal, etc.

There are also words that have almost the same meaning in both languages. match up. For example, to sleep, to talk, a book, a mountain almost completely correspond Russian equivalents – sleep, talk, book, mountain.

Sometimes a translator can be misled by words such as “false friends of the translator.” These words are called so because their formal similarity makes it possible assume that they are interchangeable, and as a result many translations arise errors. This is due to the fact that when learning and using a foreign language, we often transfer our language habits into a foreign language. The native language, ingrained in the mind, leads us to establish false analogies between formally similar words during translation. In general, “false friends of the translator” are similar words that arose in different languages as a result of their mutual influence. Usually there are two groups of such words:

1. Words similar in form, but entirely different in meaning. For example, having encountered in the text the words decade and complexion, you might think that they mean decade and complexion, but in fact it turns out that their translation is completely different: It lasted the whole decade - It lasted a whole decade; She has a very fine complexion - She has a wonderful complexion.

2. Words may coincide in form and partially in semantics, but are not interchangeable: special - special, special; intelligence - mind; conductor - conductor; to construct – build, etc.

When translating text, words may also acquire contextual meanings that are not constant, but only emerging in a given context - but at the same time they are not random. When working with the contextual meaning of words, a translator may encounter with great difficulty, since the dictionary can only suggest the right direction, in which the correct word should be selected. Contextual meanings, although not reflected in dictionaries, are initially implied in the word, being “potential” meanings, and are ultimately revealed depending on the situation. Therefore we can say that there is some connection between the contextual and basic meaning of a word, thanks to what the translator can realize this meaning in the text. Sometimes you have to face and with such a problem when the meaning of a word in context can only be understood in connection with the previous or subsequent sentences, and sometimes a whole paragraph or the text as a whole. To demonstrate a similar case, where you need to select the appropriate lexical

equivalent when translating a polysemantic word, consider the word attitude, meaning which depends on the context: He has a friendly attitude towards all - He treats everyone like a friend. He stood there in a threatening attitude - He stood in a threatening pose. She is known for us her anti-Soviet attitudes - She is known for her anti-Soviet views.

You can also consider a similar case using the example with the word challenge: The revolutionary movements of Eastern Asia fill the imperialists with alarm because they regard them as a challenge to Western security. Mostly in dictionaries the translation “challenge” is given, but since this word is ambiguous, the context is better suited to the concept “threat”, which as if implied in its basic meaning.

When translating, it is also worth paying attention to the transfer of a certain national coloring of words. These include: geographical names, proper names, names streets, theaters, museums, peculiarities of morals, beliefs, political system, etc. Every of us wonders how this can be conveyed? The answer is quite simple - for this the transliteration method is used, that is, the pronunciation of a foreign language is transmitted as accurately as possible in the letters of your native language.

Transliteration in its pure form is quite rare, it is mainly related with established forms of naming, for example: Michigan - Michigan (and not Mishigan), Illinois - Illinois (not Illinoi). There may also be mixed forms of translation, which partially coincide with the original name (Moscow - Moscow), or do not coincide at all (England – England).

This topic seemed to us quite interesting and worthy of attention, since you can find a lot of educational and practical material that will be useful to every translator. Quite a lot of work has been done to study the theoretical base, as a result of which the main problematic lexical aspects of translation were identified. In conclusion, I would like to add that every translator should strive to preserve originality of the original, without violating the norms of the native language. It is also important to take into account point that what may be familiar to one language may be absolutely unusual and bring some whimsy to another language.

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