METHODS OF TRANSLATING CULTURAL REALIAS

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Abstract

There are two main difficulties in transferring realia in translation: the lack of a correspondence (equivalent, analogue) in the language of translation due to the lack of an object (referent) denoted by the realia among the speakers of this language and the need, along with the objective meaning (semantics) of the realia, to convey color (connotation) - its national and historical coloring. However, some realities have single matches in the target language ("House of Commons" - "House of Commons"). "A single match means that in most cases a given unit of the source language is translated by the same unit of the target language"[6]. When translating such realities that have single correspondences, there are practically no difficulties. The possibilities of translating realities, which are actually encountered in translations, are reduced to four main cases: transliteration or transcription, the creation of a new (or complex) word based on elements already existing in the language, likening translation, refined in context, and hyponymic translation (replacing a specific concept with a generic one).). The question of choosing between transcription (transliteration) and direct translation concerns mainly words that are still unfamiliar to native speakers of the target language.

Introduction

The possibilities of translating realias are reduced to four main cases: transliteration or transcription, the creation of a new (or complex) word based on elements already existing in the language, likening translation, refined in context, and hyponymic translation (replacing a specific concept with a generic one).

In this regard, L.S. Barkhudarov identifies the following ways of translating (transferring) non-equivalent vocabulary.

1) Translation through transliteration and transcription.

When transliterated, it is transmitted by means of P.Ya. the graphic form (letter composition) of the word I.Ya, and during transcription - its sound form. These methods are used in the transfer of foreign proper names, geographical names, names of various companies, firms; for example, Armco Steel Corporation (Armko Stil Korporatsiyasi), General Motors (Jeneral Motorz). The same method is widely used in the transfer of the realities of socio-political literature, which have no equivalent in Uzbek vocabulary: tribalism - tribalizm, impeachment - impichment, brain drain – breyn dreyn, etc. In English, you can find such transliterations of Russian and Uzbek realities as sovkhoz, technicum, chaykhana, mahalla, samsa etc.

It should be noted that at present the technique of transliteration and transcription in the translation of fiction is used less frequently, due to the fact that the transfer of the sound or

letter appearance of a foreign lexical unit does not reveal its meaning, and such words remain incomprehensible to the reader.

2. Calque. The second way of transferring non-equivalent vocabulary, which is called tracing, is to replace the constituent parts-morphemes or words of this vocabulary with their direct lexical correspondences in P. Ya. Here you can give the following examples of tracing non-equivalent English vocabulary into Russian and Russian into English: grand jury - большое жюри, backbencher - заднескамеечник, дом культуры - House of Culture.

3. Descriptive ("explanatory") translation.

According to L.S. Barkhudarov, this way of transferring non-equivalent vocabulary is to reveal the meaning of the lexical unit of I.Ya. with the help of extended phrases that reveal the essential features of the phenomenon denoted by this lexical unit with the help of its definition (definition) in P.Ya. For example, the use of descriptive translation when transferring non-equivalent English vocabulary into Russian and vice versa; Landslide - победа на выборах с большим перевесом голосов; щи - cabbage soup, дружинники - public order volunteers.

The above examples show that descriptive translation, although it reveals the meaning of the original non-equivalent vocabulary, has a serious drawback, it usually turns out to be very cumbersome and uneconomical.

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In addition to the above methods of transferring linguistic realities into Russian, there is also an approximate translation (translation using "analogy"), which consists in finding the closest match in P.Ya. for the lexical unit I.Ya. An example of such a translation can be found in an excerpt from the story of M. Gorky, where the Russian "shower warmer" is translated approximately as vest, or the use of "analogy" in the word drugstore - pharmacy. Thus, L.S. Barkhudarov concludes that the absence of direct equivalents to certain categories of lexical units in the vocabulary of another language does not mean that they are "untranslatable" into this language. [3; 103]

A. V. Fedorov identifies the following main ways of transferring realities from one language another:

1. Transcription, transliteration,

2. Descriptive (periphrastic) translation, which is expressed in the creation of a new word or phrase to refer to the corresponding object or phenomenon (the elements and morphological connections that actually exist in the language are used);

3. Assimilation, in which the chosen translation option is specified within the framework of the context (the word denoting a foreign language reality, while representing something close, but not identical to it in its function);

4. Hyponymic (generalized approximate) translation, in which the lexical unit of the source language, denoting a specific concept, is transferred to the target language by a word that names the corresponding generic concept

S. Vlakhov and S. Florin, in their classification of methods for translating non-equivalent units, reduce the methods of translating non-equivalent vocabulary to two: transcription and translation itself in its broadest sense. Speaking of translation, scientists describe a variety of techniques. Firstly, the introduction of neologism, which is characterized by a high degree of accuracy in conveying the content and cultural coloring of the translated reality due to the creation of a new word or phrase in the target language. New words can take the following form:

a) Calque papers that allow transferring reality into the target language without significant loss its semantic content, but in most cases with the loss of its national color;

b) Semi-calques, which, unlike cripples, consisting entirely of the material of the tongue of the original, also consist partly of the material of their own language, and partly of material of a foreign word;

c) Translation options obtained by mastering - adapting a foreign language realia to form of the native language (at the same time, with the change of form, reality partially loses and semantic content);

d) Semantic neologisms, which are conditionally new words or phrases introduced by the translator, which allow you to convey the semantic the content of this reality (unlike tracing paper, such neologisms lack etymological connection with the original word) [3, p. 88].

Secondly, an approximate translation, the most commonly used of all cited in the classification of translation techniques, but known practically inevitable loss of color:

a) Generic replacement, in which, with the help of generalization, a replacement is made species concepts are generic, that is, more generalized (for example, saklya and cottage are replaced by the common word house; such concepts as a synagogue and a pagoda can be designated word temple);

b) A functional analogue that allows one reality unknown to the recipient replace with another familiar to him; the only requirement here is a real representation of a functional replacement of the translated reality. Such method, in particular, is convenient when transferring the realities-measures used to create some qualitative effect (a couple of pounds - a little);

c) Description, explanation, interpretation used in cases where there is no context and, therefore, there is no way to transcribe the word-reality. The advantage of approximate translation is the transfer of subject content realities, albeit not very accurate.

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