

### **Lecture 3. THE BASIC PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATION**

#### **PROBLEMS FOR DISCUSSION:**

1. The basic problems of translation.
2. The types of lexical meanings and their realization within a context.
3. The choice of a word among synonyms.
4. The problem of translation of international words.
5. The problem of translation of neologisms.
6. Antonymic translation.

The difference between educational and professional translation is as follows: The aim of professional translation is to acquaint the reader with the original work of fiction; educational translation as a linguistic subject at the special institute and at school is one of the methods of more conscious and profound study of the foreign language by the way of showing up in the English text lexical, grammar and stylistic peculiarities of the English language.

Before speaking of the basic principles of translating process the concept of the term “faithfulness of translation” should be determined.

The translation is considered to be faithful when the content of the book, its stylistic peculiarities are rendered by the linguistic means of the native language. It means that very often we have to use such linguistic categories of the native language, which formally don't coincide with those of the English language but have the same emotional and psychological effect on the Russian reader.

The process of educational translation presents 4 stages:

1. First of all the text should be thoroughly understood. It means that the student should be acquainted with the whole book, should have some knowledge of the history of literature and mode of life of the people from whose language the translation is being done.
2. The student should realize the stylistic functions of lexical and grammar and phonetic phenomena which are used to express the content of the text.
3. Then the work on the choice of corresponding means of expression in the native language should be done.
4. The last stage is a work on the Russian or Kazakh text.

2.the choice of the word.  
the types of lexical meaning

The choice of the word is one of the most difficult problems of translation, which is closely connected with the following problems.

1.

#### ^ THE LOGICAL MEANING OF THE WORD.

any grammatical phenomena or stylistic peculiarities do not always coincide with those of the foreign language as well as the meaning of the separate words, which are lexical equivalents. The main meaning of the English word “table” coincides with that of the Russian language. But the Russian “стол ” has one additional meaning: “питание” “пансион” means while in English we have the special words to express the idea:

“board”, “room and board”. At same time English “table” has the additional meaning to “таблица”. table стол board  
таблица питание room and board  
пансион

#### . INDEPENDENT AND CONNECTED MEANING OF WORD.

The logical meaning of the word may be both independent and connected with other words. The latter can be understood in the given combination of words.

A color bar – цветной /ярко окрашенный/ барьер was seen in the distance.

There exist a color bar (расовая дискриминация) in the South Africa.

#### . EMOTIVE MEANING OF THE WORD

A lot of words may acquire emotive meaning and the same word in different sentences may be rendered by different words.

- China is a large country( страна )

- We are ready to die for our country(родина)

While translating one should take into consideration on that in different languages the words which are lexical equivalents may arouse quite different associations.

For Russians “зима” means snow and frost, for Englishmen - fog and cold wind.

“Она ходит павой перед ним”- Дело Артамоновых.

For Russians “пава” arouses the idea of something beautiful, stately, majestic, proud /а sama – to величава, выступает будто пава -Пушкин /.

For Englishmen “peahen” has nothing in common with these associations. That’s why it’s quite correct to translate the sentence as follows:

- “She poses proudly before him / to pose – позировать/

#### **Lecture 4 THE MEANING OF THE WORD AND ITS USE IN TRANSLATION**

The meaning of the word shouldn’t be mixed with its use. Sometimes even a monosemantic word can be combined with a lot of words and is rendered in Russian by different words:

A young man Молодой человек

A young child Маленький ребёнок

Young in a crime Неопытный преступник

The night is young Началась ночь

Department of justice Министерство юстиции

Ministry of defense Министерство Обороны

Board of trade Министерство торговли

Admiralty Морское министерство

The First Lord of Admiralty Военно- Морской министр

Chancellor Министр финансов

War office Военное Министерство

A bad headache Сильная головная боль

A bad mistake Грубая ошибка

A bad weather Плохая погода

A bad debt Невозвращённый долг

A bad accident Тяжёлый / несчастный/ случай

A bad wound Тяжёлая ран

#### **CONTEXT**

The word in the sentence may acquire so-called contextual meaning. It may be not constant, as a rule we can’t find the contextual meaning of the word in the dictionary. But it always has something in common with the main meaning of the word.

“In the atomic war common and children will be first hostage.” The dictionary gives only one meaning of the given word-“золотник”, but in the given sentence the word acquires a new meaning: “жертва”. It’s a great difficulty to find out the contextual meaning of the word as the dictionary only gives hints how to search for the necessary word in our native town language.

The majority of the words are known to be polysemantic and the context becomes especially important while translating polysemantic words as translating in different languages is quite different.

While translating one should remember he may use the words not included in the dictionary because it's impossible to include in the dictionary all the correct meanings of the word, which it may acquire in the context.

"He was developing grammatical nerves" – У него развивалось грамматическое чутьё.

We can find a lot of meanings of the word "nerves" "нервы, сила, мужество, хладнокровие, дерзость, нахальство" but in our text it is rendered as "чутьё".

The student are to make out that thoughts, reflections should be translated not by separate words. So it's quite possible and natural either to introduce some words and even:

- I lit my candle at the watchman's/ Dickens/-Я зажёл свою свечу от фонаря ночного сторожа.

Sentences or omit them if one can manage without them.

## SYNONYMS

Besides finding the exact meaning of the word the students should be able to choose the necessary word from corresponding number of synonyms in the native language.

- "She was brave about it."

"Brave" means "храбный", "смелый", "благородный", "прекрасный" sentence and other words can be used in translating the given sentence and other words should be given preference too: "отважный", "мужественный".

The English language is very rich in synonyms. Synonymous pairs are very characteristic of the English language. They are more emphatic.

-The weak and humble Jew. ("The Path of Thunder" page 80)

## . THE TRANSLATION OF INTERNATIONAL WORDS.

Those words which have similar form and meaning in different languages are called international words.

Some of them completely coincide in their meaning /such as football, diplomacy, artillery/ some of them partially.

They may be different in their stylistic coloring e.g. "businessman", "cosmopolitan" are neutral in English while in Russian they have negative meaning. Some of them have entirely different meaning:

compositor – наборщик

conductor – дирижёр, кондуктор

These words are called pseudointernational words:

решительный- dramatic

pathetic – 1) трогательный

2) политический

наука и техника – science and technology

## TRANSLATION OF NEOLOGISMS

The English language is very rich in neologisms – the words have been created recently and perhaps will not live in the language for a long time. It is very seldom that we find equivalents for the translation of neologisms and for the most part we use descriptive translation and word-for-word translation /people of good will, top level talks. We usually make out the meaning of the new words with the help of the context, but it is also necessary to take into consideration the way of their formation.

### TRANSLATION WITH THE HELP OF ANTONYMS.

The translation with the help of antonyms can't be escaped in case of different structure peculiarities of the English, Kazakh and Russian languages.

1. The combination of negative prefixes with negative particles – litotes/widely used in English but not typical of the Russian language.
2. He was not unfriendly to a particular type of prisoner.
3. -“Soames, with his set lips and his square chin, was not unlike a bulldog” /Galsworthy. The Man of Property/...

2. Negative conjunctions “until” and “unless” used with negation:

The United States didn't enter the war until April 1917 – Соединённые Штаты вступили в войну только в апреле 1917 г

### QUESTIONS FOR SELF-CONTROL:

1. Is there any difference in the aim of educational and professional translation?
2. What does the term “faithfulness of translation” mean?
3. What meaning is important in translation, dictionary or contextual? Why?
4. Say a few words about the international and pseudointernational words?
5. What is the main problem in translating neologisms?
6. What can you say about the role of antonymous translation?

### INDEPENDENT WORK:

1. The main problems in the theory of translation
2. The adequacy as a criterion in translation

### OBLIGATORY LITERATURE:

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#### ADDITIONAL

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