

SOME LEXICAL TRANSLATION PROBLEMS

НЕКОТОРЫЕ ЛЕКСИЧЕСКИЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ ПЕРЕВОДА

КОТОРМОДОГУ ЛЕКСИКАЛЫК ПРОБЛЕМАЛАР

Abstract: The article considers some vocabulary problems of translation, to understand the meaning of vocabulary correctly. To master foreign language, to speak and to comprehend oral and written speech in foreign language, it is necessary to compile stock of words, using in all style of speech widely. It is necessary to understand the main peculiarity of English vocabulary from Russian vocabulary.

Key words: translation, text, verb, vocabulary, language, science, sentence, literature, form, number, foreign.

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматриваются некоторые лексические проблемы перевода, значение лексики для правильного понимания текста. Для того чтобы овладеть иностранным языком, говорить и понимать устную и письменную речь на иностранном языке необходимо систематически накапливать запас слов, широко употребляющихся во всех стилях речи, необходимо понимать основные особенности английской лексики, отличающей от лексики русского языка.

Ключевые слова: перевод, текст, глагол, лексика, язык, наука, литература, форма, число, иностранный.

Аннотация: Бул макалада кээ бир лексикалык котормо маселелерин, тексти туура түшүнүү үчүн сөздөрдүн маанилүүлүгү талкууланат. Чет тилинде түшүнүү, сүйлөшүү жана жазуу үчүн, тынымсыз сөз байлыгын жогорулатуу зарыл. Англис тилинин лексикасынын негизги өзгөчөлүктөрүн, орус тилинин лексикалык айырмаларын анализге алдык.

Түйүндүү сөздөр: котормо, текст, этиш, сөз, тил, илим, сүйлөм, адабият, форма, тур.

Some lexical translation problems

In order to master practically a foreign language, namely, to speak it and understand oral and written speech in a foreign language, there is little knowledge of the rules of grammar and even the ability to apply this knowledge.

When analyzing and translating text. For practical mastering of the language, it is necessary systematically to accumulate a stock of words that are vitally important and widely used in all styles of speech (colloquial, socio-political, scientific, literary and artistic). These words primarily include so-called line words, namely, pronouns, a large number of adverbs, all modal and auxiliary verbs, verbs, bundles, conjunctions, prepositions, particles. In the vocabulary minimum, all the most common words and expressions of colloquial speech, the formula of greeting, expressions of politeness, the most necessary expressions in the audience, which must be learned by heart, are necessarily included.

The English language allows the formation of verbal nouns with the meaning of the producer of the action in much

wider limits than Russian language and knowing the meaning of the word rise, for example, one can guess what the word **riser** means.

My brother is an early **riser**.

Мой брат **любит** рано **вставать**.

Мой брат **обычно** рано **встает**.

In order to learn, to understand English spoken and written speech, it is necessary to understand the main features of the English vocabulary, which distinguishes it from the Russian language.

I like this book. Мне **нравится** эта книга. (не обязательно Я люблю эту книгу).

We enjoy a peaceful life. Мы **живем мирно** (не обязательно Мы наслаждаемся мирной жизнью).

We enjoyed that film. Нам **очень понравилась** эта кинокартина (не обязательно Мы наслаждались этим фильмом).

The specific features of the vocabulary of each language are manifested not only in the sound form of words, but

mainly in the difference in the range of concepts that is contained in each individual word.

According to the meaning, that borrowed international words, acquired in a living language, they can be divided into three categories:

1) Words, denoting socio-political and scientific concepts that are organically included in the vocabulary of the borrower language.

2) The words that are included in the vocabulary of this language to refer to concepts that have a more special character.

3) A small group of words, known as "false friends of the translator."

Words denoting socio-political and scientific concepts

Among the words organically included in the borrowing languages are international words, denoting socio-political and scientific concepts and phenomena, without which people's communication is unthinkable. Such words are understandable to everyone who speaks this language and do not need stylistic pairs of synonyms. The meaning of such words in the two languages being compared coincides: **республика-republic; конституция-constitution; партия-party; культура-culture демократический-democratic; территория-territory; математика-mathematics; технология-technology; металл-metal.**

Word, denoting both general and special notions

The second category of international words includes borrowed words that are included in the vocabulary of this language to denote concepts that have a more special character.

Borrowings enter the language in order to designate a new phenomenon in the field of science, art, and everyday life with the help of one word avoiding the descriptive transfer of the concept (in several words).

The presence of an international word in the English text often helps to understand and correctly, translate the English sentence into Russian. However, direct understanding of the international word i.e. its translation by the closest international language of the native language can lead to stylistic mistakes and in some cases even cause a gross mistakes.

An inexperienced translator is often inclined to translate in any context the word **industry** as **индустрия, industrial-индустриальный**, where as in Russian there are more common words — **промышленность, промышленный**.

The English word **comfortable** corresponds to Russian **комфортабельный; person-персона; position-позиция; production- продукция; local-local**. The international word, as mentioned above, is used in speech most often in its narrow meaning. Therefore, it is better to translate the word **comfortable-удобный, person-лицо, человек, position-положение, production-производство, local-местный**.

In order to make your thoughts understandable for most people, it is necessary to express them as simple and accessible language as possible. Translating English text should avoid clogging the native language with unnecessary foreign words.

The international situation is not allowed to be translated as **интернациональная ситуация**. The international situation is the only acceptable translation op-

tions — **международное положение, международная обстановка**.

Polysemy of words

A word can have different meanings, therefore, when translating a sentence, it is necessary to choose one of these many meanings of the word. When selecting this value, it is necessary to proceed from the general content of the thought contained in this sentence, as well as from the general content of the translated text.

So, the English words **face, hand** mean not only the face, the hand, but also the dial, the hand (in the case of watches).

To establish the meaning of a word, it is also important to determine which part of speech it is in a sentence, for example:

You must **hand** him the letter. Вы должны **вручить** ему письмо.

In the application of this method we may face some troubles. (face-verb). When applying this method, we may **encounter** some difficulties. The eyes, nose and mouth are parts of the face. (face- noun) Eyes, nose and mouth-parts of the face.

English words **figure, number** can also be translated in different ways. For example, **figure** n. фигура, облик; тело, геометрическая фигура; рисунок, чертеж; цифра; v. изображать (graphically); представлять себе; фигурировать.

The word **number** is used in the meanings: n. число, количество, большое количество, много, ряд (of people, arguments); a number of people, много людей; n. множество людей; (mat.) сумма, цифра, номер; выпуск, number (journal); номер (журнала);v. Number-номеровать; to count-нечисловать.

The meaning of word often depends not only on the general content of the thought, contained in a given sentence, but even on the preceding sentences.

Features of the translation of the titles of scientific articles, books and headlines of the newspaper - information text

The titles of scientific articles and books in the Russian language are most often expressed by a combination of names (nouns, adjectives).

English newspaper language also has its own characteristics. English newspapers rarely contain sentence headings in which the predicate is expressed in a past tense verb. Because of this, when translating the titles of scientific articles and headlines of British newspapers to the names of scientific articles and headlines of British newspapers into Russian, it is especially necessary to resort to replacing parts of speech. For example, The meaning of the passive voice of the English language is translated with the help of Russian noun:

Talks **ended**, Agreement **signed**. **Окончание** переговоров, **подписание** соглашения (or Negotiations are **completed** and an agreement is **signed**).

The verb is translated with the help of the noun:

Science looks ahead. **Перспективы развития науки** (the future of science).

Youth delegation **visits** India. **Посещение** Индии делегацией молодежи.

Homonyms

From the use of the same word in different meanings, it is necessary to distinguish the words-homonyms. Hom-

onyms are words that sound the same but different in meaning. In Russian, the example of homonyms can be the words: **my** in the meaning of the possessive pronoun is **my home**, as well as in the meaning of the imperative form of the verb **wash-my hands**.

In English, examples of homonyms can serve the words: **some**-какой-нибудь, **sum**-сумма; **great**-большой, великий; **grate**-решетка; **break**-ломать; **brake**-тормоз; **left**-левый, **left**-уехал, покинул.

Only few people write with the **left** hand. Немногие пишут **левой** рукой.

They **left** Moscow for Kiev. Они **уехали** из Москвы в Киев.

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