

TRANSLATION OF RUSSIAN OCCASIONALISMS INTO ENGLISH

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АННОТАЦИЯ

В статье представлен анализ особенностей такого пласта лексики как окказионализмы и способов их перевода на английский язык. Описаны основные трудности перевода окказионализмов и возможные приемы перевода на английский язык. Приведены примеры русских окказионализмов и переводческие решения на материале произведений В. В. Маяковского.

Ключевые слова: окказионализм, переводческий прием, калькирование, описательный перевод, функциональная замена

SUMMARY

The article is devoted to the analysis of such type of lexis as occasionalisms and the ways of its translation into English. The main difficulties of interpretation of occasionalisms and possible ways of its translation into English are described. The examples of Russian occasionalisms, taken from the works of V. V. Mayakovsky, and interpreter's solutions are represented.

Keywords: occasionalism, ways of translation, loan translation, descriptive translation, functional replacement

INTRODUCTION

Occasionalisms are words created by the author, which are characterized by their uniqueness, novelty and unusualness, therefore the translator has the goal of not only correctly translating occasionalisms, but also preserving its originality.

Considering such a concept as occasional words, we, first of all, explore the creative aspect of the language. These words are not based on the existing rules of the language, but on its potentialities and on the speaker's ability to implement them in speech. In other words, occasionalisms are facts of speech, not language.

Occasionalisms are words created by a poet or writer under the influence of the context, the situation of a communicative act with a specific purpose, mainly to express the meaning necessary in this case; are created on the basis of models existing in the language contrary to the established literary norm.

In other words, occasionalisms are deliberately created and live only in a certain context, to some extent violating the grammatical, word-building and lexico-semantic norms of the language.

Occasionalism is formed on the basis of combining a new semantic meaning with a new grammatical form, i.e. when creating an occasional word, a new idea is put into a new form for the existing language.

The translation of occasional words is a rather creative process that requires certain qualities from the translator, for example, intelligence, ingenuity, resourcefulness, etc. However, since occasionalisms are formed according to generally accepted word-building models of the

language, the process of translating these words is also associated with such a phenomenon, as a stereotype.

It follows from this that the interaction of stereotyping and creativity is present not only at the stage of perception and understanding of an occasional word, but also when it is translated into another language. In other words, in the process of interpreting occasionalism, the translator, based on the already existing model of word formation, divides the word into its constituent components and, using knowledge of the grammatical semantics of each morpheme of the word, combines the meanings of the individual elements of the given word into its full meaning.

However, this option refers more to occasionalisms with a clearly defined, “transparent” structure, while more complex formations can generate a greater variety of translation methods.

It should also be noted that, since an occasional word has the property of expressiveness and entirely depends on the context, when translating it, it is important to preserve the stylistic coloring and artistic uniqueness of the source text.

As already mentioned, occasionalism is a word created by a specific author that has no analogues either in the source language or in the target language, i.e. refers to non-equivalent vocabulary, which in turn makes it difficult to translate them.

So, difficulties in translating occasional words can be related to:

- understanding and interpreting an occasional word in the source language;
- with the choice of means of the target language for its transmission.

It should be taken into account that the translation is of a personal nature, i.e. the translator conveys the text as he understands it. Since an occasional word is based simultaneously on several aspects of the language and always has an expressive coloring, it can be quite difficult to understand its semantics. According to E. V. Pozdeeva, for a better understanding of occasionalism, it is necessary to pay attention not to the interpretation of meanings, but to the interpretation of associations of its individual components [3, p. 107].

It is worth emphasizing that the context is considered to be one of the main parameters for understanding occasionalisms, as it helps to reduce the number of possible translation options for an occasional word, which in turn leads to a more correct interpretation.

Thus, in the theory of translation, there are such methods and strategies for interpreting occasionalism into another language that can be used when translating any non-equivalent vocabulary. Let's consider these methods in more detail:

1) Tracing is a method that is between absolutely translatable and non-translatable methods of interpreting occasional words. The “non-translatability” of this method lies in the fact that the internal form of the word is preserved. For example: pearly, brilliant - jeweled, gemmed; hundred-eye - hundred-eye [2].

Calque is based on the existence of bilateral interlingual connections between lexical units, which serve as material for creating the same lexical and morphemic form of occasionalism in the target language. In other words, with this method, the translation occurs with the help of lexical means of another language, while maintaining the internal form of the word of the original language.

Tracing as a technique for creating an equivalent can be compared with a literal translation - the equivalent of a whole is created by adding the equivalents of its constituent parts.

Tracing undoubtedly has the advantage of brevity and naturalness of the equivalent created by it, when compared with the original, perfect reversibility of correspondences is achieved. This method is often the only way to correctly and accurately translate occasionalism.

However, it should be noted that the use of tracing as a way of interpreting an occasional word is not always appropriate. It is customary to put forward the following factors, in the presence of which the translator cannot use this method:

- translation of phraseological units, the internal form of which does not coincide with the internal form of ordinary lexical units;
- differences between derivational models of the language and the norms of the use of words;
- requirements of the translation context.

2) Descriptive translation is a method in which a more or less detailed explanation of the meaning of a foreign language unit is given and is directly its translation. As a rule, this method is used when interpreting non-equivalent vocabulary, i.e. in cases where the target language does not have the corresponding concepts or phenomena for any reason.

It should be noted that, in turn, descriptive translation can be carried out in various ways:

The first method is an explanatory translation, which is more of an interpretation of the word, but this method still remains a translation and has all the rights to be applied in practice. However, with this type of translation, problems such as verbosity and, in some way, the variability of the equivalent in the target language can arise. For example: tearful eyes - tears from my eyes, winged - creature with wings, etc. [2].

And the second technique is a substitution translation, a way of interpreting occasionalism with the help of a unit that already exists in the target language, which is not an occasionalism, but has a common meaning with the translated word. For example: cursed, begged - swore, pleaded, mumble - mumbling, stick out - bulge out, etc. [2].

3) Functional replacement - a way in which the translator resorts to contextual translation in order to create occasionalism in the target language. This method is often used to interpret author's occasionalisms, especially in cases where none of the other methods of translation can adequately convey the meaning of the translated occasional word. For example: caresses - coddle; bellow out - bellow out, etc. [2].

It is worth noting that when using a functional substitution, one should be careful not to lose the expressiveness of occasionalism in the desire not to lose its denotative meaning.

Also here can be attributed such a method of translation as the creation by the translator of his own occasionalisms. The main goal of such a translation is to make the new word understandable for the recipient of the translated text, while maintaining its uniqueness. For example, they sang - ta-ra-bang, to whip - whip raw [2].

Thus, when translating occasional words, an important role is played by the external form and the extent to which it deviates from the generally accepted word-formation models of the target language. Another of the main aspects of the quality translation of occasionalism is its context, as it helps to understand the meaning of the occasional word and, as a result, reduce the number of translation options.

LIST OF USED SOURCES

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