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ПЕРЕВОД И АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ, СТОЯЩИЕ ПЕРЕД ПЕРЕВОДЧИКАМИ

В статье рассматриваются условия, необходимые для обеспечения высокой точности перевода. Авторы анализируют универсальные задачи, стоящие перед переводчиком, и рассматривают четыре основополагающие проблемы перевода, к которым относятся лексические, грамматические, культурные и текстовые проблемы. Настоящее исследование фокусируется на анализе и интерпретации первых двух «уровней», а именно уровней лексических и грамматических проблем. Теоретические основы исследования в дальнейшем подкрепляются примерами, обосновывающими релевантность выдвинутых предположений.

Авторы утверждают, что уровень лексических проблем, возникающих в процессе перевода, может быть представлен проблемами трех видов, к которым относятся омонимия, полисемия и идиомы, в то время как уровень грамматических проблем охватывает вопросы, связанные с такими понятиями как род, число, словообразовательная

система, временные формы, местоимения, прилагательные и сложные наречия.

В соответствии с результатами данного исследования, каждый «уровень» лингвистических проблем, возникающих при переводе, основывается и нацелен на поиск наиболее точных соответствий на языке перевода. Поскольку языковая неясность может возникнуть на любом из указанных уровней, авторы приходят к выводу о том, что эффективность перевода зависит от уровня подготовки переводчика в разрезе каждого из описанных аспектов, причем особую значимость обнаруживает владение соответствующими компетенциями как в отношении языка оригинала, так и в сфере языка перевода.

Ключевые слова: перевод, переводчик, проблемы перевода, задачи перевода, омонимия, полисемия, идиома.

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TRANSLATION AND TOPICAL ISSUES FACED BY TRANSLATORS

The present article considers the conditions that need to be complied with in order to ensure accurate translation. The authors dwell on the most common tasks faced by translators and list four crucial issues encountered in translation, which are lexical, grammatical, cultural and textual issues. The present study focuses on analysis and interpretation of the first two "levels", which are lexical and grammatical issues. The theoretical framework of the study is further supported by examples substantiating the relevance of inferences put forward.

The authors argue that the level of lexical issues encountered in translation may be said to be represented by issues of three types,

which are homonymy, polysemy and idioms, while the level of grammatical issues comprises challenges associated with gender, number, derivational system, tense, pronouns, adjectives and complex adverbs.

As follows from the results of the present research paper, any “level” of linguistic issues faced by translators relies upon and is oriented towards the search for most accurate correspondences in the target language. Since language ambiguity may occur at any level, the authors conclude that the efficiency of translation efforts depends of translator’s level of proficiency in terms of every aspect described, whereby it is especially important to display the corresponding competences in both the original and target languages.

Key words: translation, translator, translation issues, translation tasks, homonymy, polysemy, idiom.

Introduction

Communication and interaction between people and nations become a real necessity, or we can say “a fact” that our world has witnessed recently. Globalisation tightened its laws by bearing the concept of “universality” as its slogan. So inside our world, which by the means of communication turns to be like “a small village”, none of us will miss any piece of news, events, or discovery. In other words, exchanging information and knowledge between people becomes an inevitable fact, despite different races, religions, cultures, and languages. In this context, language, as an energetic actor, helps to overcome the obstacles and ensures continuous communication. Talking about language will lead us to talk about professional communication and specialised translation. In the light of knowledge revolution specialised language has become an indispensable tool and an inevitable means of work. It is obvious that the use of specialised language necessitates the emergence of specialised translation.

Thus we observe transformations during the translation process. To fulfill them the translator faces a number of problems not only

due to the absence of syntactic similarity (Бархударов, 1975), but also due to cultural implication (Nida, 1964). The main translation problems can be divided into four levels: **1 - Lexical problems. 2 - Grammatical and structural problems. 3 - Cultural problems. 4 - Textual problems.** In this article I will provide the reader with a simplified explanation of the first and second levels providing examples. The third and the fourth levels might be discussed in another work.

Firstly, at the lexical level, problems may fall in three types: Homonymy, Polysemy, and Idioms.

Homonymy: is the state or quality of a given word's having the same spelling and the same sound or pronunciation as another word but with a different meaning. (Homonymy, 2016), as the case with "race" meaning "tribe" and "race" meaning "running contest"; "bank" meaning "financial organisation" and "bank" meaning "edge of a river". In this case context is the only means to clarify the meaning.

E.g. I went to the **"bank"** to borrow some money.

I went to the **"bank"** to enjoy fishing.

Polysemy: is the existence of several meanings in a single word (Polysemy, 2016). **E.g.** The teacher asked the student to draw a **right** (adj.) angle but insisted that the student draw it with his **right** (n.) hand while the student was left-handed. Of course he didn't draw it **right** (adj.) and the teacher gave him low marks. **Right** away (adj.) the student went to the head-master and complained that it was his **right** (n.) to draw with whichever hand he liked. The head-master was an upright man agreed that he was **right** (adj.) and the teacher did not treat him **right** (adj.) and ordered the teacher to **right** (v.) the student's marks.

Idioms: A speech form or an expression of a given language that is peculiar to itself grammatically or cannot be understood from the individual meanings of its elements. (Idiom, 2016) (It can be direct and indirect). Direct idioms: where we can predict the meaning "lend me your ears", "make my blood boil", "on the tip of my tongue", "he serves two masters", "turn a new page", and

etc. Let's take the first example into consideration; from its fragments we understand that the speaker wants the listener to listen to him or pay his attention.

Indirect idioms: where the meaning is totally unpredictable "he can walk on water", it means astonishing, amazing. "I wish you break a leg", it means good luck to you. "you are flogging a dead horse", it means to continue a particular endeavour is a waste of time as the outcome is already decided. "The dice are loaded", it means being at a distinct disadvantage and etc.

Secondly, at the grammatical level beside gender, number, derivational system, tense, etc. (Виноградов, 2001) we may discuss:

The use of the pronoun "it" which does not exist in other languages in the following case:

I. Asking an absolutely unknown person: e.g. - Who is **it** at the door? - It is the postman.

II. As a subject of time, weather, and measurements:
e.g. - **It** is five o'clock. - **It** is hot today.
- **It** is about 700 kilometers from Moscow to ST. Petersburg.

III. As a subject of some verbs such as "happen", "seem", "appear". e.g. - **It** happened so quickly that no one could interfere.

IV. As a subject when the real subject is delayed:
e.g. - **It** is very curious that some people still worship idols. Grammatically this clause {that some people still worship idols} functions as the real subject of the sentence but it is delayed.

V. For conformation: e.g. - **It** was Mark who broke the window.

VI. To substitute a complex sentence: e.g. - The rise in the price of bread made people very angry. **It** made the government angry too.

Furthermore, at the grammatical level the translator has difficulties:

Finding accurate or proper and approximate correspondences in the target language. Effective transfer of

the message poses another challenge to the translator (Бархударов, 1975; Виноградов, 2001). As the case of:

1- Adjectives and complex adverbs e.g. He was brave and **open-handed** (generous). He advanced towards his adversary alone and **open-handed**. (Not holding a weapon).

2- Adjectives and adverbs preceded by an adverb: an adjective or an adverb might be preceded by an adverb aiming at exaggeration, such as adverbs of degree “rather”, “very”, “relatively”. E.g. The job was rather easy. Go very quickly.

It is one of the English language characteristics to add adverbs before adjectives where it is difficult to find a proper meaning for them in other languages.

Conclusion

A variety of different approaches have been examined in relation to lexical, grammatical and structural problems of translation. Each level has been explained and supported with examples. It has been recognised that, translation is not merely checking up words in a dictionary. It is a must for a translator to be acquainted with the rules of both languages and to be familiar with the problems he might face while translating any text.

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