LEXICAL PECULIARITIES OF TRANSLATION OF SOCIAL AND POLITICAL TEXTS
(ON THE MATERIAL OF ENGLISH AND TATAR LANGUAGES)

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Abstract

The urgency of the problem under investigation is stipulated by the fact that questions of comparative and typological study of social and political мәсфигдфкн of the English and Tatar languages remain a little-studied. Intensity of changes in public life is directly proportional to intensity of lexical transformation at each stage of its development. Therefore it is so important to research lexical peculiarities of translation of social and political texts in close connection with the historical period and the political tendencies reigning at that time in society.

The purpose of the paper is to determine definition of lexical peculiarities of translation of social and political texts, and also detection of universal and national characteristics in translation of the analyzed text from English into Tatar.

Methods and techniques used in the study: descriptive method with its main components - observation, interpretation and generalization; the method of contextual analysis; the method of a solid sample of the actual material from the original texts.

The main results of the paper. It is important to consider linguoculturological and local knowledge of this or that state in process of conversion of social and political vocabulary, besides some translation peculiarities of those languages from which a translation is made. Also it is important to adhere to high lexical level as semantic changes which are result of language contact are considered as the level of a lexical meaning of the word, and its semantic structure within cross-cultural communication of English.

The materials of this article can be useful for students, master program undergraduates, post-graduate students while learning Tatar and English.

Keywords: linguistics, language, lexical peculiarities, translation, social and political texts, English, Tatar.

INTRODUCTION

In modern Tatar linguistics there are a lot of works, a variety of subjects and research areas of social and political lexicon of Russian in comparison to Tatar.

However in the world community the main language of communication is English. Questions of comparative typological study of social and political vocabulary of the English and Tatar languages remain a little studied. Permission of the matters are become especially important also because the language system is in continuous process of transformation being the public work of the person connected with all spheres and especially it can be observed in lexical space. Moreover, the intensity of changes in public life is directly proportional to the intensity of transformation of vocabulary at each stage of its development. Social and political processes "give rise" just every day to new terms, definitions and names. Therefore it is so important to study features of the translation of social and political vocabulary in close connection with the historical period and the political tendencies reigning at that time in society.

In lexical peculiarities of the English and Tatar languages, as well as in other elements, take place, both common peculiarities and the specific phenomena peculiar only to this or that language. Lexical meanings of words compliances of different languages cause ways of their translation and communication with other lexical units. Only the profound knowledge of the general and specific lexical phenomena of the correlated languages and sufficient ability of the translator to distinguish them allows to provide equivalent reproduction of the original and to avoid an ill-fated formalism in translation.

The word as the main unit of the language has complex, multidimensional structure. The word has many-sided characteristic: phonetic completeness, separateness and impermeability, idiomatic and grammatical denotation, connotative and associative color. Characterizing semantic properties of the word, V.V. Subbotina writes that it possesses different ways of nominating of objects, concepts, the phenomena: direct and figurative (in terms of their correlation with reality); non-productive and derivative (proceeding from motivation degree); free and unfree (in terms of opportunities of lexical compatibility); nominative, expressional and synonymic (by the nature of the carried-out functions). Such division has great importance for comparative studying of vocabulary of various languages and the correct solution of translation questions as similar lexical semantic properties of words are shown, first of all, in proper, unmotivated, free word meanings. But distinctive characteristics we can observe mainly in opposite (figurative, derivative and expressional and synonymic) meanings. The translator deals with comparison of various words of the English and Tatar languages, such as need of keeping in mind a context and also knowing a wide range of extralinguistic data. In our case, so far as concerns the translation of social and political texts, the importance of the accounting for realities of social and political life of the country of the translated language increases repeatedly as the incorrect translation can lead to very negative consequences of the international scale.

1. METHODOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK

1.1 Research Objectives

The following tasks have been performed in the process of study:

- to determine definition of lexical peculiarities of translation of social and political texts, and also detection of universal and national characteristics in translation of the analyzed text from English into Tatar.

- to review the existing works devoted to the research topic and analyze the main approaches to studying lexical peculiarities of social and political texts in English and Tatar languages;

- using continuous sampling method, to collect the body of vocabulary from Tatar lexicographic sources and determine their counterparts in the English language;

- to work out the typology of semantic differences between social and political vocabulary in Tatar and English in lexicological framework.

1.2 Theoretical and Empirical Methods

Our research is based on the following key methods:

- theoretical methods of analysis and synthesis, including the analysis of the theoretical literature devoted to the research problem and generating the reviewed linguistic knowledge into the relevant research approach;

- empirical methods including linguistic observation and selection of research data, which was examined in the light of comparative analysis;

- descriptive method with its main components – observation, interpretation and generalization;

- the method of contextual analysis;

-the method of a solid sample of the actual material from the original texts.

- the methods of component, contextual and statistical analysis also used in the process of study.

1.3 Body of Data

The card catalogue data compiled by the authors using the method of continuous sampling from Tatar and English dictionaries (Longman Exams Dictionary (2006), Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English (2009), Tatar telenen anlatmaly suzlege, (1977), Tatar telenen anlatmaly suzlege (1979), Tatar telenen anlatmaly suzlege (1981), Tatar telenen anlatmaly suzlege (2005)) served the empirical basis of the research.

The body of data comprises 45 social and political which were collected from editorials and feature articles. The Analyzed texts were taken from newspapers and magazines ("The New York Times", "International Herald Tribune", "The Times", "The Guardian", "The Independent", "Financial Times", "The Chronicle Review", "Time", "The Economist")

2. RESULTS

2.1 English and Tatar Word Meaning

Thus, types of semantic compliances can be reduced between both languages to the following:

1. The English word meaning completely corresponds to the Tatar word meaning and irrespective of a context it is transferred constantly by the same equivalent. According to A.V. Fedorov, so-called equivalent compliances do not depend on a context any more for a certain place and time

> agenda – көн тәртибе – kon tartibe
>
> quorum – кворум – quorum
>
> nominee – кандидат – kandidat
>
> government – хакимият – hakimiyat
>
> electricity – электр, электричество – elektr, elektrichestvo

Equivalents in translation practice are an unusual occurrence. According to the estimates of scientists, such vocabulary occupy only a third of the general dictionary structure of the language. (Fedorov,1968, p. 74). They occur among terms, professionalism, designations of calendar concepts, some names of cognation, names of animal, personal pronouns and numerals.

The fact that in the sphere of social and political vocabulary the equivalent compliances are met seldom and it is caused by the following factors:

— political systems often strongly are differed in the different countries, some phenomena of public life which are observed in one country are absent in another;

— in the countries with more developed and difficult political system the dictionary structure of the corresponding words are differed by the volume and the number of loans.

— the majority of words in languages are multivalent, the words are corresponded each other in general meaning have different amount of minor meanings. There is also the national originality of the lexical and semantic system, according to N.P. Soboleva, which is shown that the words have the identical meaning hold an unequal position in different languages. And they perform unequal functions and therefore, they are not absolutely unambiguous (Soboleva, 2016, p. 350).

2.2 Group of Unambiguous English Words

The Group of unambiguous English words which correspond several words in target language, so, for example, the English adjective "definite" has several alternative compliances in Tatar:

definite opinion – билгеле бер караш – bilgele ber karash

definite statement – аңлаешлы игълан – anlaeshly iglan

definite dimensions – төгәл үлчәмнәр – togal ulchamnar

to answer definite needs – кайбер (конкрет) кирәк-якларга җавап бирергә - kaiber (konkret)kirak-yaraklarga gavap birerga

The English word «office», besides value "офис – ofis" also can be translated as *идарә иту, хакимият –*

idara itu, hakimiyat. It is similar in a form and sounding and it can be carried to international lexicon, but for translators "ease" of the translation of such lexicon which can play a dirty trick with them is well-known. It should be noted that in the last decades the volume of such lexicon increased that demands vigilance and the increased attentiveness from experts in the sphere of the translation.

He has traveled to Russia repeatedly since being elected to Congress in 1980 and has been a vocal critic of the Kremlin during his time in office.

Ул, 1980 нче елда Конгресска сайланып алынганнан бирле, Рәсәйгә берничә мәртәбә барган һәм үзенең идарә иту дәверендә Кремльнең җор телле тәнкыйтьчесе булган.

Ul, 1980 nche elda Kongresska sailanyp alyngannan birle, Rasaiga bernicha martaba bargan ham uzenen idara itu daverenda Kremlnen gor telle tankyitchese bulgan.

Existence of words of various languages which are not corresponding among themselves in their major nominative importance can be explained with the fact that people of different nationalities display reality differently and apply various ways and forms of this display in languages (Gimadeeva, 2015, p. 214).

Not all words with approximately identical semantic structure have compliances in the English and Tatar languages in major importance. So the English words *brother* and *sister* have the major known importance, at the same time they do not point to a seniority of brothers and sisters on age. In Tatar there are separate words абый- эне (*abyi ene)* and апа-сеңел (*apa senel)* which express not only the value of relationship, but also a seniority (Aleeva, 2009. p. 23).

Thus, words of various languages which apparently correspond each other in nominative value in each separate case show different shades of value, functioning individually and specific in combination with different words. The choice of alternative compliance for the translation of such English words depends, therefore, on a combination which these words enter with others, or from wider context.

2.3 Polysemantic Words

The third group is polysemantic words which make a considerable share of the English lexicon. Such polysemantic words are, as a rule, translated by several options, at the same time they often strongly differ in the semantic plan.

Work of the translator consists of the choice of the most corresponding to a context of options of values (Krupnov, 1979, p. 97).

Let's consider, for example, the use of a polysemantic word of defer in the following phrases.

Definite opinion – билгеле бер караш – bilgele ber karash

definite statement – аңлаешлы игълан – anlaeshly iglan

definite dimensions – төгәл үлчәмнәр – togal ulchamnar

to answer definite needs – кайбер (конкрет) кирәк-яракларга җавап бирергә - kaiber (konkret)kirak-yaraklarga gavap birerga

It is interesting from the point of view of lexical transformation and the word *ground*. We investigate different cases of the use of this word.

N.: The idea of holding a conference is gaining ground among the members of the Assembly*.

H.: With the extinction of a State its political treaties (e.g. treaties of friendship, of neutrality etc.) as a rule fall to the ground.

In the first example *"ground"* is a part of a combination of *"to gain ground"* which is translated *таралырга, уңышка ирешергә - taralyrga,unyshka iresherga.* Thus, the provided sentence can be translated:

Конференцияне үткәрү турындагы фикер Ассамблея әгъзалары арасында тагын да киңрәк таралыш тапты.

Konferentsiyane utkaru turyndagy fiker Assambleya agzalary arasynda tagyn da kinrak taralysh tapty.

In the second example *"ground"* is a part of a combination of *to fall to the ground* which is translated *көчен югалтырга, нәтиҗәсез калырга.*

Дәүләт югалу белән аның халыкара сәяси килешүләре (мәсәлән, дуслык, нейтралитет турында

килешүләр), кагыйдә буларак, үз көчләрен югалталар.

Daulat yugalu belan anyn halyklara sayasi kilushelare (masalan, duslyk, neitralitet turyndagy kileshular), kagyida bularak, uz kochlaren yugaltalar.

The English language being more widespread contains a large number of lexical units which have no compliances in dictionary structure of the Tatar language. It is so-called "non-equivalent vocabulary". It is given by means of a transliteration and a transcription (Humboldt, 1984, p. 223).

1. The method of transliteration (Latin "trance" – through, and lat. Littera – a letter) means a transfer of the English word in the Tatar language by the help of reproduction of its graphic form, i.e. an alphabetic structure of the word.

The words passing from one language into another by a transliteration are only "letter-by-letter" reading and transfer archaic features of the English spelling. *(Baltimore – Балтимор (Baltimor), Washington Post – Вашингтон Пост (Washington Post).* And a transcription way of reproduction assumes transfer of sound shape of the word *("Gardian" – Гардиан (Guardian), know-how – но хоу (know-how), online – онлайн (online).* The most frequent is the combination of both receptions *("Herald Tribune" – Гералд (Gerald Tribuen).* These ways are irreplaceable when translating proper names, place names, names of the ships, planes, newspapers, magazines, firms and also some neologisms and so forth *(Galsworthy – Галсоурси (Galsworthy), Dorsetshire – Дорсетшир (Dorsetshire), National Broadcasting Corporation – Нейшнл Бродкастинг Корпарейшн (Neshenl brodkasting korpareishn), Downing Street – Даунинг Стрит (Downing Street), impeachment – Импичмент (impeachment).*

It should be noted; recently foreign titles are transferred in the Tatar press without changes in the original language:

ТР Мәгариф һәм фән министрлыгы узган елның август аенда Мамадышта республика укытучылары педсоветында Education First компаниясе белән "Ана теле" онлайн мәктәп проекты буенча килешү төзегән иде.

2. The Calquing. This way of a transfer culture-specific vocabulary means the word translation in parts and the subsequent connection of these parts.

Shuttle diplomacy – каек дипломатия – kaek diplomatiya

Shadow cabinet – караңгы бүлмә - karangy bulma

3. The descriptive translation represents the developed explanation of the word or phrase which is applied when in Tatar there is no reality expressed to them or when the word is constructed especially in English way (Yusupov, 2005, p. 145):

maverich – дәүләт эшлеклесе –daulat eshleklese

better-late-than-never admission – соң булса да уң булсын принципы белән эшләүче (the confession made by the principle "better late than never").

The context, i.e. a group of words, sentences or a group of the sentences united within one speech piece is necessary for the determination of the statement meaning and its translation into Tatar (Safina, 2004, p. 84). However translators often face that, even the wide context is not enough for understanding of contents of the statement; in other words, linguistic value does not provide adequate translation. In such cases it is necessary to know the corresponding reality, a historic fact or the work of art. Some historical events serve as fixing in the language of set expressions which subsequently, having lost a direct meaning, begin to express these or those phenomena of public life (Fakhrutdinova, 2015, p. 343).

If any businesses provide financing to the fifth column or undermine society in any other way, I will consider them as having joined the anti-government political campaign.

Әгәр нинди дә булса фирмалар бишенче колоннаны (безгә каршы килүче эчке дошман) финанслауда катнашсалар, яки җәмгыятьне башка ысул белән таркатсалар, мин аларны хокүмәткә каршы сәяси кампанияга кушылучылар буларак кабул итәчәкмен.

Some culture-specific elements are transcribed (Wall Street – the financial capital), others are calqued (White House – the White House) or transferred by a transliteration (Westminster – Westminster).

Nevertheless, in English newspaper texts there are a large number of the figurative statements demanding when translating an expanded explanation of their sense is found. Let's review the following example:

If any businesses provide financing to the fifth column or undermine society in any other way, I will consider them as having joined the anti-government political campaign.

In this example is about the term "*fifth column*" who appeared during the Civil War in Spain when francists attacked republican Madrid with their four columns and falingists called them "fifth column" who were going to strike in a back to republicans in the city. Then the expression indicating the hidden internal enemy was born. Today this term gains new sense, indicating those who, being in the state, act for the benefit of not the country, but other state (2, 1950, p. 370).

Follows said that at the translation of newspaper texts besides the main skills extensive knowledge of historical, literary, geographical character sometimes are necessary for the translator. The following dictionaries can help in obtaining such information: Brewer's Dictionary of Phrase and Fables, British Encyclopedia, The Oxford Dictionary of Quotations, Random House Diction and other reference media.

Thus, lexical features of the translation of the newspaper text from English on Tatar language are not only in to distorting sense of the original and not to break translation norm, but also in adequate transfer of values and combinations, preservation of general "mood" of the text. From the translator it is required:

- to consider a wide context;

- to avoid literalism;

- to compare specific ways of word formation in both languages;

- to trace all values and to select the most suitable.

3. DISCUSSIONS

So far as concerns lexical peculiarities of translation of the newspaper text from English into Tatar, the translator has to consider a wide context, to avoid literalism, to compare specific ways of word formation in both languages, to trace all values and to select the most suitable. At establishment of verbal compliances in translation it is necessary to consider also strictly specific features both words of source language, and target language. Only at successful performance of this condition it is possible to provide the correct transfer of value of the original and the prevention of various semantic and stylistic mistakes.

4. CONCLUSION

So far as concerns lexical peculiarities of translation of the newspaper text from English into Tatar, the translator is forced to consider a wide context, to avoid literalism, to compare specific ways of word formation in both languages, to trace all values and to select the most suitable. At establishment of verbal compliances in translation it is necessary to consider specific features of words of both languages. Only at successful performance of this condition it is possible to provide the correct transfer of value of the original and the prevention of various semantic and stylistic mistakes.

The research of theoretical and practical questions of translation of social and political texts from English into Tatar is absolutely new field of the theory of translation which, in our opinion, will promote the development not only public style in Tatar, but also the language in general.

The material confirms that Tatar and English languages differ in variability of images expressing the analyzed concept. Thus, upon comparing the obtained concepts of the behavior and actions description, we can come to a conclusion about their similarities and differences.

We believe that such comparative studies must be promoted, because it may lead to a more meticulous and cognitive approach to studying and teaching the semantic nature of languages. Moreover, it may develop a reliable theoretical framework within which an educational bilingual (Tatar-English) Dictionary of Social and Political vocabulary may be compiled.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

The practical importance of the work results consists that they can be used in theoretical and practical courses of general linguistics, on practice and theory of translation, lexicology, comparative linguistics, linguocultural studies, cognitive linguistics, and in special courses on translation. Information on "language pictures of the world" of various linguocultural communities can be applied in the methods and practice of teaching above-mentioned languages. The concrete linguistic material can be used in lexicographic practice.

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