

USING SYNONYMS IN TRANSLATED TEXTS

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Abstract:

Finding the equivalent of a particular word in translation, choosing one of their synonyms is an important issue. When using synonyms, different translation texts are observed, what instructions are used before and after the word, the valence potential of the word in the synonymous line, the frequency in the valence are determined and a clear conclusion is drawn. There is no equivalent of some words in another language, that is, in that language there may not be the same concept, event, and subject. As a result, such units are translated differently and are treated as a lexeme with lingvospetsific features. The most optimal way to identify such units is also to refer to a parallel corpus.

Key words: equivalent of a particular word, synonyms, translation texts, lingvospetsific features, parallel corpus.

Introduction

If it is determined statistically by the corpus that a single word is pronounced differently in different translations, then we can easily conclude that this lexeme is of a lingvospetical nature.

D. Dobrovolsky gives an example based on the analysis of the Russian-German parallel corpus. In the translation, the German words Einode and Kaff are given as the equivalent of the above word. Einode means empty, no one exists; Kaff means boring and ugly little settlement. Захолустье is not a small settlement, where the distance from the center, the sema of cultural ownership is more important.

Main part

In German culture, living close to the capital is not a very important factor of civilization, as cultural hotbeds may be elsewhere. The Russian lexeme захолустье signifies the sema of distance from the center. Hence, the most convenient way to observe how such units are presented in translation in different texts is to observe, aggregate, and analyze them based on a search in a parallel corpus. According to

D.O. Dobrovolsky, it is inappropriate to limit ourselves to the conclusion that parallel corpuscles are useful only for translation theory, bilingual lexicography, other areas of linguistics related to language comparison [1. Dobrovolsky D.O.]. It also plays an important

role in a more in-depth description of the semantic structure of words in the lexicon of the languages being compared.

The example of the Austrian Academy Corpus (AAC), established under the auspices of the Austrian Academy of Sciences (Austrian Academy Corps), discusses how we can increase our understanding of the semantics of the unit (word) studied by referring to such linguistic resources.

As an empirical material we take words from the category of замечательный adjectives, which give несколько, чрезвычайно forms and the meaning of the general assessment.

These words are examined in the diachronic aspect as well as in the pure synchronous aspect. Because the building of the Austrian Academy allows to compare the modern Russian literary language with the language of works of art of the XIX century.

Dostoevsky's novel "Crazy" and several versions of its German translation (three of the existing translations of the novel) have been singled out as a unit of this corpus. The last two translations: the translations of Hartmut Herbot (1986) and Svetlana Gayer (1996), and the translations of E.K.Razin.

Conclusion

Study of translation universals on the basis of comparison of the original and the internal body of the translation by means of a comparative corpus (1); translation training (2) can be done. This process requires that the translated text be authentic.

In conclusion, the parallel corpus is a marked, mutually compatible electronic set of translated and original texts.

References

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