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РЕАЛИИ КАК ПЕРЕВОДЧЕСКАЯ ПРОБЛЕМА REALIA AS A TRANSLATION PROBLEM

Аннотация. В статье анализируется проблема культурных реалий, их классификация, способы перевода. А также перечислены сложности, возникающие у переводчиков в самом процессе перевода реалий.

Abstract. The article analyzes the problem of cultural realia, their classification, methods of translation. Also it includes the list of difficulties, faced by translators in the process of translation of realia.

Ключевые слова: Теория перевода, культурные реалии, переводческая деятельность, национальный колорит, исторический колорит, переводческие приемы.

Keywords: Translation theory, cultural realities, translation activities, National character, historical color, production techniques.

The purpose of this article is to analyze realia, as linguistic units, and make the overview of the main ways of translation of them, as well as the difficulties that translators have. The relevance of this topic is that translators face the problem of translation of realia very often. Realia refer to the divergent elements of language, denoting concepts, alien to other cultures, always represent a particular difficulty in the process of translation. The translation of realia is part of the problem of the transmission of national and historical identity and colour. These difficulties, on the other hand, provide an interest in this problem. The material for this work was the research of such famous translators as V. N. Commissarov, S. Vlahov, S. Florin, A. V. Fyodorov and others. In their works, they propose descriptive and comparative methods of research, which this article is based on.

With the development of intercultural communication, we increasingly become aware of the importance of translation and its special place in people's lives. It should be noted that in the theory and practice of translation there are quite a lot of contradictory aspects and opinions. One of the most difficult tasks for the translator is to translate realia. As a linguistic concept, realia are a category of non-equivalent vocabulary. The concept of "realia" serves to denote an object or thing, that exists (or has existed) in the real world. Most often, realia denote objects of material culture that characterize peoples and express national colours. Realia also have a specific colour of time: they respond quickly to changes in the development of society. In this regard, there are several groups of realia, such as neologisms, historicisms, archa-isms. There is no single classification of realia, but however, scholars named several broad groups of realia: 1. Geographical (physical geography objects). 2. Ethnographic (related to life, religion, art, culture). Socio-political (administrative-territorial structure, social structures and groups of the population, organisations and holders of power, etc.)



Criteria for identification realia in the text are: 1. The word has no constant equivalent in the translation language. 2. The word signifies an object or phenomenon specific to the culture of the source language.

Geographical realia are generally translated by transcription or transliteration. The meaning-based translation is less common. For example, Washington – Вашингтон (transliteration), Miami – Майами (transcription). Ethnographic realia are most often translated by using descriptions. How to translate into English words: бурка, шаровары, кафтан? The following variants seem the most successful: бурка – a shaggy coat, шаровары – wide baggy trusts, кафтан – a parade suit. Socio-political realia are translated both by means of transcription and transliteration (царь – a tzar), and by means of descriptions and selection of analogues (губерния – a province).

There are different methods of realia translation. Realia pose the problem of choosing a mode of translation every time. The selection of the mode depends on several prerequisites: 1. The nature of the text. 2. The significance of realia in context. 3. The natures of realia themselves. 4. The languages themselves – their word-building possibilities, literary and linguistic tradition. From this we can conclude that the translation of realia requires a creative approach and deep linguistic knowledge.

It is necessary to translate realia in such a way that the recipient does not experience problems with understanding the text and at the same time feels the local or national colour, for which the author of the original used these realia.

However, often a translator does not explain the meaning of such words, overestimating the background knowledge of public or hoping that readers themselves will find their meaning in the dictionary. Sometimes realia can be replaced by their neutral synonyms, existing in the translation language. But such a translation cannot be considered successful if the author of the original paid special attention to these realia or emphasized their importance. Thus, the problem of the translation of realia is very important for any translator: the introduction of such elements is due both to the role assigned to them by the author of the work and to the means that the translator will use to reveal their meaning if he does not decide that the meaning of the concept is clear from the context. Realia can be completely omitted only after the careful analysis of their significance in the specific text and dependence on the surrounding words.

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