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TRANSLATION OF REALITIES: SEMANTIC ASPECT
ПЕРЕКЛАД РЕАЛІЙ: СЕМАНТИЧНИЙ АСПЕКТ

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The article considers the semantic aspect of the translation of realities. People enter into the act of communication to obtain certain information, which means the original inequality of communicators, which arises due to the fact that part of the knowledge of any person received by him as a result of a completely individual experience. The meanings of words and grammatical forms are determined by the concepts underlying them, the identification of which forms the complex meaning of a particular word. In our work were considered different ways of non-equivalent vocabulary translations into Ukrainian.

Key words*: reality, semantic coincidence, background knowledge, lexical background, nomination*

For most nations, one of the main features of their commonality is that they have their own language. Language is the embodiment of the culture of the people who communicate, think about it, and therefore it is impossible to understand the process of formation and thinking of the individual in isolation from the culture of social community, or rather the nation to which the individual belongs. Representatives of different nations and languages in the process of communication have two types of problems: first, the actual linguistic, and secondly, the problem of different non-linguistic experience, ie inherent in each nation's mental, cultural, ideological, psychological characteristics. It is often observed that people who are equally fluent in the same language cannot understand each other accurately and clearly because of cultural differences. Adequate mutual understanding between two participants in a communicative act belonging to different national cultures is often called intercultural communication.

In the work of AE Suprun, realities are divided according to the subject principle into "several semantic groups" [6, 52-53].

"The entire set of non-conceptual semantic parts (extra-linguistic information relating to the lexical concept [1, 71] relating to the word, we will call the lexical background" [1, 74]. The semantic parts of the background determine the recognition of the object and its nomination (naming), i.e. belongs to the concept. The concept covers only a small circle of background details, entering it as part of the whole. The concept calls an extra-linguistic phenomenon, and the background determines the place of the word in the lexical system and its use in speech. The background, like the lexical concept, is free and is transferred from one language to another. When the concepts of a foreign language and a native word coincide, the speaker, without

hesitation, transfers the word to a foreign language background. The lexical backgrounds of the main words are closely related to the totality of all cultural values of society. Non-equivalent and background words are closely related to the realities of our life.

The meanings of words and grammatical forms are determined by the concepts underlying them, the identification of which forms the complex meaning of a particular word. Semantic research of Yu. Osipovoy is engaged in this [4, 82].

The main method of comparative lexicology is the method of "seed (component) analysis", mentioned in the work of V.N. Yartsevoy "Methods of comparative study of languages" [8, 36]. Its advantages include descriptive parsimony, clarity of the presentation of the material, the adequacy of the results obtained, the possibility of simultaneously reflecting both the internal structure of a particular meaning, and the relationship between different meanings determined by the peculiarity of their internal structure [4, 85].

Under various terms such as "semantic component", "semantic feature", "differential feature", "plerheme", "sememe", "semantic marker", etc. all researchers (Yartsev, Gak, Naida, Potier) mean the same thing, they are elementary semantic units, the so-called. "nuclear seme" [4, 86].

Sema (from the Greek. Sema - sign) is the minimum, limiting unit of the content plan. Semes are elementary reflections in the language of various aspects and properties of designated objects and phenomena of reality. Sema is an operational unit of component analysis in the study of the semantic field of words and lexical-semantic variants of words and the establishment of their similarities and differences. I. Pavlova, L. Vasiliev, L. Nelyubin also define this as an elementary, indivisible unit of the semantic structure of the language.

Linguistic comparison of original literary texts with their translations into various languages has great potential for typological research, as well as for studying the semantic and structural aspects of systemic stylistic and grammatical categories (Yu.A. Osipova). So, V. Gak [2, 12-14] notes that the translations themselves are reasonably used for linguistic research, and comparative analysis provides an objective scientific justification, a tool for assessing the correctness of many aspects of the translation itself. And the very comparison of several published translation options makes it possible to compare the phenomena of different tiers of the language (both lexical, and morphological, and semantic), which according to A. Fedorov, first of all, attract attention from one point of view..." namely, from the point of view of the stylistic coloring inherent in them, and the stylistic function they perform" [7, 97]. Similar points of view can be found at works by R. Yakobson, Y. Retsker and A. Schweitser.

Words within two languages can diverge in meanings, more precisely, they cannot coincide in the entire volume of referential meanings. The discrepancy between the range of meanings is associated with polysemy.

Semantic matches are divided into three types: 1) full match; 2) partial match; 3) no match.

Full correspondence between words of two different languages is observed among unambiguous words. These include proper names and geographical names;

scientific and technical terms; other unambiguous words, for example, names of days of the week, months, etc. Sometimes in these groups there are also polysemous words, in this case it is impossible to speak about complete correspondence. The names of rare and little-known endemics are, as a rule, unambiguous, the names of well-known plants and animals are not only terms, but also common words.

Partial correspondence is the most common type of semantic correspondence, when one word in the original language corresponds not to one, but several semantic equivalents of the language of translation. This is due to the fact that the system of meanings of a word in one language does not completely coincide with the system of meanings of a word in another language. The range of meanings of the word original language can be wider than in the language of translation. Two words have both overlapping and diverging meanings. Barkhudarov calls this case the intersection of meanings.

Cases of partial equivalence are sometimes associated with the non-differentiation of the meaning of a word in one language compared to another. This is due to the fact that a word in one language names a wider class of denotations in comparison with another. For example, the Ukrainian word for "*рука*" corresponds to the English *hand* (hand) and *arm* (part of the arm from the shoulder to the hand). These cases should not be confused with the phenomenon of polysemy, when the Russian word "*рука*" means "*handwriting*".

In the absence of special lexical units, the language resorts to various kinds of attributive combinations to differentiate the concept.

In the above example, we were talking about referential meanings, but there are pragmatic meanings in the language. So the words of original language and language of translation can coincide in their referential meaning while pragmatically they can differ. Russian "*палець*" fully corresponds to the English *digit*, but since it is bookish, it is not always possible to translate the Russian word with it.

Cases of complete discrepancy refer to non-equivalent vocabulary, which can be divided into three groups:

a) Proper names, geographical names, names of institutions, newspapers, ships, etc. They do not have constant lexical correspondence in the language of translation. We are talking about little-known proper names, for which, unlike common names, there are no equivalents. For the proper names not fixed in the language of translation, occasional equivalents arise in the process of translation, while for well-known proper names there are already conventional equivalents.

b) Realities for which common correspondences can also exist in the language, as well as new ones arise if the word or phrase is not included in the language of translation.

c) Random hole. These are vocabulary units for which there is no lexical correspondence in the language of translation, for example, Ukrainian words *доба, крін*.

We examined the cases of transferring the referential meaning of a word, while in translation we are dealing with speech, with the pragmatic use of the word, therefore, the correspondence is established at the level of referents (considered as a single concept), and not at the level of denotations (considered as a single concept).

In the process of translation, an occasional equivalent arises, which may differ in referential meaning, but may coincide with the word of original language in denotations. Very often, when transferring, an approximate translation is used, reflecting the meaning of what was said with the help of the denotative identity of specific lexical units of language of translation and original language, since in this context they denote the same subject.

A word has four types of pragmatic meanings in language:

1) the stylistic characteristics of the word (genres and types of speech);

2) the case of a word (a situation that determines the choice of certain linguistic means);

3) the emotional coloring of the word (expresses the speaker's emotional attitude to the named object or concept);

4) communicative load (different degrees of awareness of the speaker and listener in relation to the information being reported).

Very often, for a more complete transfer of the meaning of the concept to the original language the translator introduces a comment.

When translating non-equivalent vocabulary into Ukrainian, one should avoid unnecessary "Ukrainisation" of a foreign language text, replacing foreign concepts with familiar ones, familiar to the reader. This leads to distortion of the original.

For a deep study of this problem, it is not enough to limit ourselves to the definition of the term, it is necessary to consider the nature of linguistic units, their semantics and use, hidden or explicit in this context. Realities can be explicit and implicit. This point is developed in more detail by A. Raikhshtein. in the theory of national-cultural nominations [5, 12-13].

The first type is conventional-conceptual nomination. Referent-reality is used in its basic meaning and typical usage: sergeant, village council.

The second type is an occasional-conceptual nomination. Nationally-specific facts, phenomena, concepts have contextual designations: the word "instrument", which replaces the names of folk instruments in the speech of persons professionally playing them.

The third type is the usual background nomination. These are linguistic units, the national and cultural content of which is localized in their constant, typical semantic background: *сніданок* is a morning meal in Ukraine, more abundant than a light European.

The fourth type is the occasional background nomination. The national-specific background has a contextual character: the stew supplied to our country during the Great Patriotic War is a symbol of mutual assistance of the countries of the anti-Hitler coalition. "These types of nomination are interconnected with each other. In the text, the usual-background and occasional-background nominations can be layered into the usual-conceptual ones. The first and third nominations are explicit, the second and fourth are implicit" [3,17-22].

Conclusions. The article considers the semantic aspect of the translation of realities. People enter into the act of communication to obtain certain information, which means the original inequality of communicators, which arises due to the fact that part of the knowledge of any person received by him as a result of a completely

individual experience. Only in the presence of general background knowledge, or the ability to clearly explain the difference to each other, communicators will be able to understand each other. In our work were considered different ways of non-equivalent vocabulary translations into Ukrainian. Words within two languages can diverge in meanings, they cannot coincide in the entire volume of referential meanings. Semantic matches are divided into three types: full match; partial match; no match. For a deep study of this problem, it is not enough to limit ourselves to the definition of the term, it is necessary to consider the nature of linguistic units, their semantics and use, hidden or explicit in this context. These types of nomination are divided into four types: conventional-conceptual nomination, occasional-conceptual nomination, usual background nomination, occasional background nomination.

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Анотація. *У статті розглянуто семантичний аспект перекладу реалій. Люди вступають в акт спілкування для отримання певної інформації, що означає споконвічну нерівність комунікантів, яка виникає за рахунок того, що частина знань будь-якої людини отримана нею в результаті абсолютно індивідуального досвіду. Тільки при наявності загальних фонових знань, або можливості чітко пояснити різницю один одному, комуніканти зможуть зрозуміти один одного. Семантичні частини фону визначають впізнавання об'єкта та його номінацію (іменування), тобто належить до поняття. Концепт охоплює лише невелике коло фонових деталей, вводячи їх як частину цілого. Концепт називає позалінгвістичне явище, а фон визначає місце слова в лексичній системі та його вживання в мовленні. Фон, як і лексичне поняття, вільний і передається з однієї мови на іншу. Коли поняття, що визначає слово іноземною мовою та рідною збігаються, оратор, не вагаючись, переносить це слово на іноземну мову. Лексичний фон основних слів тісно пов'язаний із сукупністю всіх культурних цінностей суспільства. Безеквівалентні та фонові слова тісно пов'язані з реаліями нашого життя.*

Значення слів та граматичні форми визначаються поняттями, що лежать в їх основі, ідентифікація яких утворює складне значення певного слова. У нашій роботі були розглянуті різні способи нерівноцінного перекладу лексики українською мовою. Слова в межах двох мов можуть розходитися у значеннях, вони не можуть збігатися у всьому обсязі значень. Семантичні збіги поділяються на три типи: повний збіг; частковий збіг; немає збігу. Для глибокого вивчення цієї проблеми недостатньо обмежитися перекладом слова, необхідно врахувати природу мовних одиниць, їх семантику та використання, приховане чи явне у цьому контексті. Ці типи номінацій поділяються на чотири типи: умовно-концептуальна номінація, епізодично-концептуальна номінація, звичайна фонова номінація, епізодична фонова номінація.

Ключові слова: *реалія, семантичний збіг, фонові знання, лексичний фон, номінація*