

INTERLANGUAGE HOMONYMS AS A TRANSLATION PROBLEM

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Abstract

This article examines the issues of translation of interlanguage homonyms in a pair of languages "Russian-English", their classification is considered, an analysis of translation transformations is presented and the most effective ways of translation are given. Based on the conducted research, the authors come to the conclusion that partially false interlanguage homonyms represent the greatest difficulty in translation and that the selection of variant correspondence is the most productive way of translating interlanguage homonyms.

Keywords: interlanguage homonyms, translation methods, translation transformations, selection of variant correspondence, selection of equivalent correspondence, modulation, calculus, transliteration, transcription.

Introduction. Currently, high demands are placed on the quality of translation, this is due to the fact that in the modern world, intercultural communication is gaining quite a wide scope. The problem of correct translation today concerns not only professional translators, but also those for whom social and everyday communication between speakers of different linguistic cultures is becoming the norm.

Interlanguage homonyms cannot fail to attract the interest of linguists and language users, since the translator's inaccurate choice of a match in the translation language can lead to an effect far from what the original author tried to achieve.

The main part. Currently, there are many definitions of the term "homonyms" in translation studies. For example, according to D. E. Rosenthal and M. A. Telenkova, homonymy is a sound coincidence of two or more units that differ in meaning. Interlanguage homonymy is also considered an anomaly, an obstacle to communication [1, p. 380], since it is often difficult to choose the correct form when translating. Ignorance of the "false friends of the translator" can lead to misunderstanding and quite rudely distort the meaning. Shmelev defines homonyms as equally sounding words that were inherently different in form and in the process of historical development coincided with each other phonetically due to some random reasons [12, pp. 77-78]. In general, the previously presented concepts are similar and they boil down to a succinct definition that homonyms are words that have the same sound, but different meanings.

There are also other points of view and views on the concept of "interlanguage homonyms". The term "false friends of the translator" (from the French *faux amis du traducteur*), or "interlanguage homonyms" was introduced by two French linguists M. Kessler and J. Derocquigny in 1928 in the book "Les faux amis ou Les pièges du vocabulaire anglais". They consider "false friends of the translator" words that are identical in appearance in two (or more) languages, but having different meanings [10, p. 13]. V. N. Manakin defines interlanguage homonyms as equally sounding words that have no common semantic features [10, p. 17].

According to K. G. M. Gottlieb, "false friends of the translator" are words of two languages that cause false associations due to similarity or letter composition and lead to erroneous perception of information in a foreign language, when translated - distortions of content and inaccuracies [10, p. 439]. All of these

definitions are similar and they all boil down to the fact that interlanguage homonyms are a pair of words with similar pronunciation, but completely different in meaning.

Historically, the "false friends of the translator" are the result of the mutual influence of languages. They can occur as a result of random coincidences. Thus, the following reasons for the appearance of interlanguage homonyms are distinguished:

- 1) coincidences (accidental coincidence of two linguistic units in different languages: English mist – tuma, German mist – manure;
- 2) independent development of languages - sometimes it happens that a borrowed word in a new language seems to begin to live its own life, for example: English candy - cotton candy, amer. – candy.
- 3) parallel borrowing - cases when two different languages borrow from a third language with different meanings, here are examples: the Russian word "angina" comes from Latin angina tonsillitis - "suffocation from inflammation of the tonsils", but the English angina (angina pectoris) - from Latin. apdipa pectoris – "chest suffocation".

Thus, the emergence of interlanguage homonyms is caused by the coincidence of related words in the language. There are many classifications of interlanguage homonyms proposed by such linguists as M. Kessler, J. Derocquigny, A. I. Smirnitsky and I. V. Arnold.. In our study, we will follow the classification proposed by M. Kessler, J. Derocquigny, who divide them into partially false interlanguage homonyms (having similar spelling and, as a rule, common semantics - expressed in words similar in spelling and meaning, but can be used in context in a different, little-known meaning) and completely false interlanguage homonyms (having similar spelling and divergent semantics - words that can be confused because of consonance), since it seems to us the most appropriate. During the study, we found that: 1) in modern translation theory there is no single approach to the criteria for identifying terminological parameters of interlanguage homonyms; 2) most linguists tend to believe that interlanguage homonyms are a pair of words with similar pronunciation in different languages, but completely different in meaning; 3) in modern translation theory there is no single classification of interlanguage homonyms; 4) in our work, we share the position of M. Kessler and J. Derocquigny is that interlanguage homonyms are divided into completely false and partially false. In the modern theory of translation, there are no clearly formulated ways of translating interlanguage homonyms.

However, in the article "Features of the use of "False friends of the translator" S. Y. Nimchuk and D. R. Mukhtarova give the following recommendations for translation: 1) it is not allowed to use the method of literal translation; 2) when translating, check the dictionary more often; 3) when translating, you should always be careful and double-check the dubious meaning of the word; 4) it must be remembered that the word can have different meanings, when choosing this meaning it is necessary to proceed from the general content of the sentence, as well as from the genre, style and ideas of the translated text; 5) it is necessary to have knowledge of the regularities of the presentation of English scientific or any other material and the method of its transmission into a certain language. Since there are no criteria for the transfer of interlanguage homonyms in translation in translation theory, we consider it possible to refer to the above recommendations, as well as to involve translation transformations and translation methods proposed by V. N. Komissarov and L. L. Nelyubin. Thus, we can give the following classification of ways to translate interlanguage homonyms: 1) the selection of an equivalent correspondence is a constant and equivalent correspondence between words in different languages, independent of the context [9, p. 254], for example: a Russian person who finds himself outside his social environment, an outcast - English marginal (not "marginal"); 2) the selection of a variant correspondence is one of the possible variants of correspondence the unit of the source text in translation [9, p. 28], for example: Russian. supporter of some idea, political party - English. advocate (not "lawyer"); 3) transcription (phonetic method) is the borrowing of a dictionary unit, in which its sound form is preserved (sometimes slightly modified in accordance with the phonetic features of the language into

which the word is borrowed) [9, p. 250], for example: Rus. system - English system; 4) transliteration is a method of borrowing, in which the spelling of a foreign word is borrowed: the letters of the borrowed word are replaced by the letters of the native language [9, p. 250]. During transliteration, the word is read according to the rules of reading the native language. For example: Russian product – English product; 5) calcification is a way of translating a lexical unit of the original by replacing its component parts - morphemes or words (in the case of stable word combinations) with their lexical correspondences in the target language [9, p. 247], for example: biographer — biographer; 6) modulation - lexico-semantic replacement of a word or phrase of the source language by a unit of the target language, the value of which is a logical consequence of the value of the original unit of the unit [9, p. 248]. For example: Russian theoretical – English academic (not “academic”).

Thus, we come to the conclusion that completely false interlanguage homonyms have similar orthography and divergent semantics, so they are difficult to translate, since they can be confused due to consonance. As for the translation of interlanguage homonyms, the analysis was based on the classification presented earlier on the basis of translation transformations and recommendations of S. Y. Nimchuk and D. R. Mukhtarov.

Thus, in case of variant correspondence, the translator chooses from several variants of meanings one that functions adequately in a particular context. Modulation has also proved to be an effective way of translating interlanguage homonyms. This can be explained by the fact that modulation, being a method of semantic development, explains the contextual meaning of a particular unit for the explication of the context, respectively, translators resort to using this technique in order to make the semantic fullness of this interlanguage homonym in the context complete.

The least productive method of translation proved to be such as calculus. This can be explained by the fact that when calculating the translation of lexical units of the original is carried out by replacing its component parts – morphemes or words (in the case of stable word combinations) – with their lexical correspondences in the translation language.

The essence of calculus is to create a new word or a stable combination in the translation language that copies the structure of the original unit, which is impossible in terms of interlanguage homonyms. At the last stage of the study, we conducted an experiment aimed at identifying groups of interlanguage homonyms that present the greatest difficulties for adequate translation from English into Russian. The direction of translation was chosen based on the fact that the translation of interlanguage synonyms from a foreign language into a native language reflects the essence of the phenomenon itself, since it is a foreign word similar in spelling to a word of the native language that provokes a semantic error.

Thus, partially false interlanguage homonyms are particularly difficult to translate due to the fact that they can be used in context in a different, little-known meaning. The phenomenon of "interlanguage homonyms" cannot be considered well studied at the present time. There is no single approach to the allocation of classification criteria for the translation of interlanguage homonyms in modern linguistics. We have made an attempt to study the ways of translating interlanguage homonyms, and we believe that the translation transformations proposed by V. N. can be used as the basis for the classification of the translation of interlanguage homonyms. Komissarov, recommendations of S. Y. Nimchuk and D. R. Mukhtarova, as well as the selection of equivalent and variant correspondences by L.L. Nelyubin.

Conclusion. The phenomenon of "interlanguage homonyms" is an insufficiently studied topic. In the modern theory of translation, there is no classification of the translation of interlanguage homonyms.

According to the results of our research, variant correspondence is the most productive way of translating interlanguage homonyms. 3. In order to correctly apply translation transformations when translating interlanguage homonyms, the translator should always be careful and double-check the dubious meanings of the word in the dictionary.

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