

REALIAS, THEIR CLASSIFICATION AND METHODS OF TRANSLATION INTO ANOTHER LANGUAGE

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Abstract. The article deals with specific words and phrases that do not have an equivalent in the target language. Some techniques that the translator uses to express realias are illustrated that are unfamiliar to the reader in the target language.

Keywords: realias, lexical units, term, translation, target language, source language.

REALİLƏR, ONLARIN TƏSNİFATI VƏ HƏDƏF DİLƏ ÖTÜRÜLMƏ

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Xülasə. Məqalədə hədəf dildə ekvivalenti olmayan konkret söz və ifadələr təhlil edilir. Məqalədə tərcüməçinin oxucuya tanış olmayan realiləri hədəf dildə ifadə etmək üçün istifadə etdiyi bəzi üsullar təsvir edilmişdir.

Açar sözlər: realilər, leksik vahidlər, termin, tərcümə, hədəf dil, mənbə dil.

РЕАЛИИ, ИХ КЛАССИФИКАЦИЯ И СПОСОБЫ ПЕРЕВОДА НА ДРУГОЙ ЯЗЫК

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Резюме. В статье рассматриваются конкретные слова и словосочетания, не имеющие эквивалента в языке перевода. Проиллюстрированы некоторые приемы, которые переводчик использует для выражения реалий, незнакомых читателю на языке перевода.

Ключевые слова: реалии, лексические единицы, термин, перевод, язык перевода, исходный язык.

1. Introduction

Each language has certain words and phrases that are considered untranslatable or have no equivalent in the target language. These words and phrases are lexical units associated with the history, culture, customs, and life of particular people. Since these lexical units do not have an equivalent in the target language, they are considered non-equivalent lexical units. Since these lexical units do not have an equivalent in the target language, they are considered non-equivalent lexical units. Non-equivalent vocabulary can be grouped as 1) realias, 2) onomastic units, 3) exoticisms [6].

A set of lexical units expressing rare things and concepts characteristic of a particular language, included in the daily life of certain people, is defined as a realia. The term realia is of Latin origin and means "real things, facts". Realias are inextricably linked with the culture of particular people. These lexical units mainly reflect the names of objects and concepts of a folk character related to the household. According to E. Allakhverdiyeva, "The words that are used in the language of one nation, and denote the names of things related to the material culture, lifestyle, geographical environment, and socio-historical features of that nation, that are not

used in another language and require explanation, are realias that exist in the source language in relation to the object language.” [1, p. 71].

The degree of research of the problem

Issues related to the study of realias are of great value to researchers. First of all, it is a question of accurate and literate translation. In this regard, there is a lot of literature related to the translation of linguistic realias in cinematographic works, the works of various authors of foreign compositions. The ways of transferring realias from a foreign language to Russian are of great interest. It is based on this approach that the works of O Henry, Susan Collin's "The Hunger Games", the problems of translating texts from German related to finances, etc. have been studied. Realias are also used to assess the quality of a translation and use adequacy and equivalence as criteria for assessing the quality of a translation. In this regard, the works of many foreign authors, connected with the problems of realias during the transformation of a text from one language to another, are undoubtedly of great interest [see: 11; 12 and others].

The aim of the research

The goal is to give a general analysis of the realias, their classification, and possibilities when working with texts in foreign languages.

Research methods translated texts were used, where the realias associated with national identity and linguistic features were determined, as well as theoretical developments of many researchers.

2. To the features of realias in various languages

Each language has a large number of words or phrases associated with the national color. When translating fiction, they move from one language to another and enrich the language they convey. In addition, the realias preserve the history, traditions, and national color of the nation they belong to [2].

Realias and terms have both similarities and differences. First of all, it should be noted that realias like terms are words that have a single meaning and do not have synonyms, denoting quite specific concepts, objects, and events. However, unlike terms, realias belong to a group of lexical units that have no equivalent. The main feature that distinguishes these lexical units from terms is that they are related to national color. The use of terms in one or another language is usually due to the wide distribution of the objects they denote. The term is known by the object to which it refers, that is, the more often the object is used, the more universally the term denoting its name can be used. Realias, on the other hand, belong to the people and are transmitted from one language to another mainly through fiction, regardless of the familiarity of other native speakers with the object represented by realias. While terms are created artificially to give a name to a certain thing, realias are created by natural word formation [9].

Thus, realias belonging to certain people are the words related to everyday life and the life of a certain nation.

Some realias have similar properties with specific names. Since realias have the characteristics of proper names, it is sometimes difficult to distinguish them from proper names. In many cases, mainly orthographic rules help distinguish realias from proper names. So, proper names are written with a capital letter while realias are written with a small one. However, it is not always reliable to distinguish between realias and proper names based on orthographic rules. The main thing that distinguishes some realias from proper names is that they have meaning in terms of content. In general, the distinguishing feature of realias in comparison with other words is the close connection of the objects, events, and concepts expressed by these lexical units with a certain nation on the one hand, and with a certain historical period on the other [6].

Classification of realias

Realias are divided into different groups according to their characteristics. The classification of realias differs from author to author. Realias are more fully and comprehensively described in the works of S. Vlahov and S. Florin. They divide realias into the following categories [5, p. 51].

A) geographical realias

1. Names of physical and geographical objects: tornado, fjord, tundra, savannah, pampas, mistral.

2. names of geographical objects associated with human activities: polder, canal, chaltyk.

B) Ethnographic realias.

1. Everyday realias are included in the group of ethnographic realias and, in turn, are divided into several types:

a) names of dishes and drinks, as well as household places: spaghetti, sushi, dumplings, barbecue, whiskey, dushbara, pudding, lemon, lemonade, teahouse, bathhouse, sauna;

b) clothing names: kimono, moccasins, sundress, sombrero.

c) household items, names of dishes, places of residence: dacha, amphora, wigwam;

d) vehicles: catamaran, landau, rickshaw, canoe.

2. There are the following types of realias associated with labor:

a) profession, art, professional titles: collective farmer, foreman, timekeeper, cowboy;

b) tools: boomerang, lasso, bolas.

c) labor organizations: collective farm, brigade, ranch

3. Realias of art and culture:

a) music, dance, and musical instruments: lezginka, rock and roll, hopak, blues, tarantella, saz, tar, balalaika, kamancha, gusli;

b) realias associated with folklore: bayati, saga, ditty, ashig;

c) theater, other objects of art and culture: harlequin, ikebana;

e) names of customs, rituals, holidays, and sports: Ramadan, Tamada, Novruz, Easter, Cricket, Lapta, Golf

f) mythology, religious figures, and places of worship: elf, troll, shaman, hoja, dervish, pilgrim, synagogue.

4. The names of tribes, national groups, and nicknames refer to a group of ethnic objects: Eskimos, Uzbeks, Kalmyks.

5. Size and monetary units: arshin, lira, manat, kurush, kopeck.

C) social and political realias:

1. administrative-territorial units and settlements: farm, village, state, canton;

2. state administration agencies and authorized persons: Storting, Majlis, Duma, Senate, Congress, Chancellor, Khan, Shah, Pharaoh, Senator, Lord, Sheriff, Vizier;

3. realias of social and political life:

a) political concepts, patriotism, and social movements, social phenomena: Bolsheviks, Tories, Whigs, partisans, business, lobbyist, hippie, Nepman;

b) words denoting rank, title, degree, and address: bachelor, sir, master, miss, madam, earl, countess, baron, duke;

c) organizations, institutions of education and culture: colleges, lyceums, madrasahs, campus;

4. The group of military realias includes military units, military uniforms, weapons, and military ranks: musket, khanjar, Sardar, general, marshal, and lieutenant [8].

Realias can be divided into national, local, international, and regional realias according to the scope of development.

National realias are the names of objects, events, and concepts belonging to one nation, and are considered foreign to other nations. This is one of the signs of many realias. Unlike national realias, local ones do not refer to the language of the corresponding nation, but to its dialect, or the language of a less important social group.

These lexical units are already considered regional when realias or the things they denote are spread among other nations, that is, when they go beyond the borders of the country, this is how regional realias become an integral part of the vocabulary of some languages.

International realias, which are another type of realias, are included in the vocabulary of most languages, retaining their national characteristics. One of the main characteristics of international realias is that their meaning differs to some extent from the original meaning of realias. For example, the word cowboy was first used in the southern United States in relation to those who herd cows on horseback, i.e. shepherds. Later, the image of a cowboy turned into an image of fearless adventurers, the heroes of many American films [10]. Currently, this word is known and used almost all over the world.

As we have already mentioned, the realias refer to non-equivalent vocabulary, and in this regard, the expression of such lexical units in other languages often creates certain

difficulties in the translation process and requires a special approach from the translator. When translating realias, two main difficulties arise 1) the absence of an equivalent of this realia in the target language because the object, event, or concept expressed by it does not exist in the target language; 2) in addition to the meaning of the realia, also the expression of its historical and national characteristics in the target language. [7].

International realias included in many languages are known by most nations, and the reader has a certain idea about these lexical units. In this regard, the translator includes these lexical units in the text without explaining them, making sure that the reader understands them. Regional realias, like international realias, do not require explanation. But in any case, during the translation, the translator should check whether there is realia in the source text in the target language and whether it corresponds to the word in the source text in terms of its meaning. The translator uses many techniques to express realias foreign to the reader's understanding of the target language and to explain these lexical revelations to the reader. The choice of this or that method is related to the author's style, the importance of realia, and the semantic load that it carries.

3. Methods of translating realias into the target language

While translating realias, the translator should take into account the closeness of these lexical units to the original, and at the same time adapt them to culture of the target language. Realias are transferred into the target language through transcription or transliteration. The pronunciation rules of the target language are also taken into account during transcription. However, the phonetic form of realia transferred to the target language should be as close as possible to the original phonetic form. When transcription or transliteration is not possible, other methods are used. For example, the use of neologisms is considered the most appropriate method for preserving the content of realias in the target language. One of the methods for creating new words in the target language is the kalka method. Kalka is the acquisition of words and phrases from the source language with the literal translation in the target language. The Kalka method makes it possible to accurately preserve the semantic content of realias in the target language [9].

The approximate translation method of realias is used more often than other methods. Using this method, to a certain extent, conveys the content of the realia into the target language. One type of approximate translation is the replacement of a realia in the source language with a generally accepted lexical unit in the target language. Thus, the general replacement makes it possible to transfer the content of the realia into the target language with a broader lexical unit. For example, gin is translated as an alcoholic drink, and narzan is translated as mineral water. In some cases, realias in the source language are replaced by the name of a similar thing in the target language.

When transcription, transliteration, or other methods are not possible, description, explanation, or interpretation is used as an approximate translation method to transfer the realia

from the source language to the target language. Realias transferred into the target language through transcription or transliteration are sometimes interpreted [4]. Explanations of realias within the text or elements that interpret them are either written in parentheses, separated by commas or hyphens, or commented on at the end of the page. At the end of the page, there is a description of the realias that require a longer and more detailed explanation. The meaning of reali can also be explained in special dictionaries, or at the end of the book or chapter. But explaining the realias outside the text puts the reader in a difficult position since this kind of presentation leads the reader away from the work being read and forces him to look for the meaning of an unfamiliar word elsewhere. In cases where the realia is more significant for both the author and the reader, the author can provide a more detailed explanation of the realia within the text [6]. The most common way to explain realias is to use synonyms. The realia given within the text is separated from its synonym by a hyphen.

The choice of one or another method depends on some factors, for example, the type of text, the importance and characteristics of the realia in the text, both the source and target languages, the word-creative capabilities of both languages, as well as the reader. Considering all these factors, the translator should try to convey both the diversity and the semantic content of the realia in the target language.

Conclusion. Thus, realia is a word that expresses the culture of any nation. Realia refers to vocabulary that has no equivalent in another language and reflects the unique features of the culture of the people. Realias are words and expressions denoting objects that are characteristic of a nation's life, culture, and socio-historical development and are foreign to other nations. It is very important for the translator to correctly transfer realias into the target language and to be understood by the reader. The peculiarities of the culture of one nation may be unknown to another nation. In this regard, the translator is responsible for the accurate expression of these culturally specific lexical units in the target language. In the process of translation from the source language to the target language, the translator should convey the typical elements of a certain nation's lifestyle, folklore, and culture, as well as descriptions of the country's reality in general, as the author would write them in the target language.

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