

SOME ASPECTS OF TRANSLATING DERIVATIVES FROM RUSSIAN INTO ENGLISH.

Merganova Shoirazimjon qizi

Second-year Master's degree student, Uzbekistan state world language university,
Tashkent Uzbekistan E-mail: shmerganova@gmail.com

Shevtsova Olga Vladimirovna

Associate Professor at the Department of General Linguistics
Uzbekistan state world language university,
Tashkent, Uzbekistan

Abstract. This article is concerned with the translation issues of derivatives from Russian to English language. Thus, special attention is dedicated to the analysis of morphological and stylistic aspects which influence the translation accuracy. The main derivation methods in both languages and their differences are studied here.

Keywords: derivation, derivatives, comparative method, transformational analysis method, equivalence.

RUSCHA DERIVAT BIRLIKLARINI INGLIZ TILIGA TARJIMA QILISHNING BA'ZI XUSUSIYATLARI

Annotatsiya. Maqola rus tilidagi derivatlarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qilish masalalariga bag'ishlangan. Tarjima aniqligiga ta'sir qiluvchi morfologik va uslubiy jihatlarni tahlil qilishga alohida e'tibor qaratilgan. Shuningdek, maqolada har ikkala tildagi asosiy derivatsiya usullari va ularning farqlari ko'rib chiqilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: derivatsiya, derivatlar, taqqoslash usuli, transformatsion tahlil usuli, ekvivalentlik.

НЕКОТОРЫЕ АСПЕКТЫ ПЕРЕВОДА РУССКИХ ДЕРИВАТОВ НА АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Аннотация. Статья посвящена вопросам перевода дериватов с русского языка на английский. Особое внимание уделяется анализу морфологических и стилистических аспектов, влияющих на точность перевода. В работе также рассматриваются основные способы деривации в обоих языках и их различия.

Ключевые слова: деривация, дериваты, сравнительный метод, метод трансформационного анализа, эквивалентность.

Word formation is one of the most vital topics in language acquisition, as it not only enriches the vocabulary range but also helps to form new word meanings. Subsequently, derivation is considered as an essential part of this phenomenon.

For example, it is widely used in the Russian language in various spheres of life, including advertisements, literary texts, scientific texts, etc.

However, the translation of Russian derivatives into other languages, such as English, has always been an issue due to morphological and syntactical differences that take place in said languages.

Despite the significance of the topic, not much research has been conducted to study it.

Hence, the main goal of this article is to analyze the common obstacles that occur in the translation of derivatives, particularly in Russian and English languages. It will also try to identify the main cause of the difficulties and come up with strategies to solve them.

This literature review reiterates the point that there are not many scientific works concerning the translation of derivatives in Russian and English languages. Nevertheless, there are some authors who have dealt with certain aspects of this topic, during the analysis of word formation and translation transformation.

One of them is Irene Grigorjevna Zhironova who examined Russian idiomatic expressions by translating them into English. By doing this, she managed to come across the adaptive mechanisms of derivatives in interlingual communication [3].

On the other hand, Anna Novikova and Leonid Mylnikov researched the problems of machine translation in business texts and analyzed the mistakes that occurred during the translation of word-formation models [2].

Lastly, Svetlana Nikolayevna Vekovisheva studied lexical-semantic translation transformations in literary texts, which also partially touched upon the topic of derivation [1].

All in all, the gathered data showcased that keeping intact the semantic and stylistic meaning of the word is the biggest issue in translating Russian derivatives. The reason behind this conclusion is that, in English the same word formation processes may happen with the use of different morphemes or through periphrasis. Consequently, this leads to translation inaccuracy.

To carry out his research, comparative and transformational analysis methods were integrated.

Comparative method was used to find isomorphic and allomorphic features of derivation in Russian and English languages, while transformational analysis method aided in tracing the changes in Russian derivatives during their translation.

In order to examine this process, several derivatives, mostly from media texts, were selected. The investigation was heavily focused on morphological transformation, such as conversion, affixation, and periphrasis.

It turned out that morphological dissimilarity is one problem that frequently causes translation inaccuracies. It happens because the Russian language utilizes suffixation and prefixes as the main tools of word formation while the English language relies more on periphrasis and other mechanisms.

For instance, the word “*безопасный*” is created with the addition of the prefix “*без-*”, which is totally different from the English equivalent “*safe*”.

In the same way, the origin of the word “*переписка*” is the combination of the verb “*переписываться*” and the suffix “*-к-а*”. The closest translation of this word

into English is “*correspondence*”, albeit this equivalent is not constructed with the means of suffixation.

Another notable issue that arises during translation is stylistic discrepancy. In the word “*мрысушка*” which is translated as “*coward*”, the suffix “-ишк-” makes the word have a more affectionate and humorous effect. Nevertheless, it does not get transferred into the English language.

Similarly, “*старушка*”, which means “*old lady*” in English, has a very kind, soft, and positive connotation because of the suffix “-ушк-”. On the contrary, the English one has quite a neutral meaning and does not encompass the multidimensionality of the Russian version.

Finally, the difference in lexicon also plays a significant role in translation due to its influence on the language.

For example, in Russian, there are words related to the national world picture which do not have equivalence in English. “*Блатной*” is understood as someone privileged or “*a rogue*”, but there is no exact English translation.

Likewise, “*субботник*” is a very widespread activity of community cleaning in Russian culture, yet “*community workday*” does not transfer its full meaning and cannot be considered as an identical match. Some of the strategies to overcome these hurdles and get adequate translation are the integration of translation loans, periphrasis, and analogy.

To sum up, the translation of Russian derivatives into English language is quite a complex process that requires more attention to morphological and semantic characteristics.

The outcome of this research can be further investigated to get more data or used in the study of derivation or word formation.

References

1. Вековищева С., Гусейнова М., Приорова Е., Савченко Е. Лексико-семантические трансформации при переводе рассказов В.М. Шукшина на английский язык. – Москва: Вестник Российского университета дружбы народов. Серия: Теория языка. Семиотика. Семантика, 2019. – <https://journals.rudn.ru/semiotics-semantics/article/view/22120>
2. Novikova A., Mylnikov L. Problems of machine translation of business texts from Russian into English. – Automatic Documentation and Mathematical Linguistics, 2017. – <https://link.springer.com/article/10.3103/S0005105517030104>
3. Zhirova I. Prescriptive and descriptive translation of idiomatic expressions from Russian into English. – Издательство грамота: Volume 16. Issue 8, 2023. – <https://doi.org/10.30853/phil20230384>