

PROBLEMS OF “CULTURAL LACUNAS” IN TRANSLATION OF SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NEWS

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Abstract: *this article studies the methods and difficulties of translation of social and political news in linguocultural aspect from English language into Russian language, by means of “lacunas”- specific words which reflect cultural features of particular language and cannot be translated into another language. Types of lacunas were characterized and described. Methods of translation were considered to be used in the linguocultural aspect of translation of social and political news based on the material of news portals.*

Keywords: *lacunae, linguoculturology, translation, social and political news.*

ПРОБЛЕМЫ ПЕРЕВОДА «КУЛЬТУРОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ЛАКУН» В ОБЩЕСТВЕННО-ПОЛИТИЧЕСКИХ НОВОСТЯХ Айтуганова Б.К. (Республика Казахстан)

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Аннотация: *данная статья изучает сложности и методы перевода общественно-политических новостей в лингвокультурологическом аспекте с английского языка на русский язык с помощью использования «лакун»- специфичных слов, которые отражают культурные особенности определенного языка и не могут быть переведены на другой язык. Были охарактеризованы и описаны виды лакун. Рассмотрены методы перевода, с точки зрения лингвокультурологического аспекта перевода общественно-политических новостей на материале новостных порталов.*

Ключевые слова: *лакуна, лингвокультурология, перевод, общественно-политические новости.*

Language of particular nation first of all reflects its' culture, history, traditions, lifestyle. According to Newmark, culture is "the way of life and its manifestations that are peculiar to a community that uses a particular language as its means of expression" [1]. Since language and culture are closely connected to each other and since language is so important in communication then translation is an essential element in communication, exchanging cultures, and knowledge [2]. From this point of view we can claim that translation is a process of cultural, informational exchange. Online news platforms: CNN, BBC, Euro news served as a material of research. Social-political types of news were analyzed in linguocultural aspect of translation.

It is highly essential for translators to study the linguistic and cultural peculiarities of socio-political news translation. A great importance is caused by numerous quantity of socio-political publications, which consist of various social and political events taking place around the globe: news and articles about the international, public and governmental organizations, political parties, wars, world globalization process, migration crises, nuclear arms, national issues, economic crises, etc. Today, translators have all tools to make an excellent translation on a high professional level. Numbers of online machine translators, dictionaries, textbooks help translators to overcome challenges in some aspects of translation. Even though it is difficult to find appropriate equivalent to translation of abbreviations, attributive phrases, stylistic expressive means and devices, social and political terminology, slangs, neologisms and euphemisms. In the age of informatization and globalization new words appear very fast. Many of dictionaries do not include them; translators have to find a solution in translation of these words. Innovations, new technologies in various industries, require new words to be explained and understood.

Every year new words are invented; some become a permanent part of the language, at the same time others disappear from the language if they are no longer needed. These words sometimes appear for a short time to describe a cultural phenomenon, and then pass out.

Aim of this study is to analyze the problems of lacunas translation in social and political news, to find methods of their translation in order to achieve equivalence in this process.

Tasks are to describe and characterize lacunas in translation of socio-political news, to highlight principle approaches of translation of lacunas.

Modern linguistics needs to study the status of texts, speeches in terms of translation/interpretation. Intercultural gaps are defined as the process of revealing of a concept or a word meaning belonging to the unknown recipient culture; and compensation is an introduction the meaning into the target text. The specific elements of culture can be viewed as barriers and obstacles in contacts between two cultures.

The term “lacuna” corresponds to the term “gap” in the modern international linguistics [3].

Two types of lacunas were taken into account, as the most common in translation of socio-political news:

- Intercultural lacunae- are fragments of the languages which are "strange", incomprehensible to the communicant, considering another culture at the initial stage of cultural shock through its prism and from the standpoint of ethnocentrism. Such gaps include the mismatch of customs, rituals, which are translated and observed in every culture in different ways, for example, the traditions of celebrating the New Year or Christmas (boxing day custom Santa Claus or Father Christmas), New Year of Persian and Turkish nationalities (Navruz, Наурыз мейрамі), pilmigrage (hadj) and so on.

- Interlingual lacunae- fragments of the language which does not exist in another language, but it is possible to find an appropriate translation or explanation in another language. For example: parliament member- депутат парламента, secretary- министр, public relations- связь с общественностью.

By taking into account types of lacunas following translation approaches were considered:

1. *Transcription and transliteration.* These techniques consist in creating words that reproduce in language translation of the form of a foreign word [3], for example: brexit- брексит, embargo- эмбарго, migrant- мигрант, online-онлайн, football- футбол, halloween-хэллоуин.

2. *Calque is 'word- for - word of some foreign word or expression.* On such cases the meaning is borrowed from a foreign language but it is expressed by native lexical units [3]. For example: backbencher – заднекамеечник, black Friday- черная пятница, majority party- партия большинства.

3. *Descriptive translation* involves the use of a description that discloses the meaning of a nonequivalent unit using an unfolded phrase [3], for example: landslide – победа на выборах подавляющим большинством голосов, brinkmanship – искусство проведения политики на грани войны [4], jungle population-беженцы живущие в джунглях, moribund negotiations- переговоры на грани срыва, boondoggle-расточительная трата средств, honeymoon period- начальный период пребывания президента по должности после победы на выборах .

4. *Generalization and concretization*

Generalization is the use of an equivalent with a more general meaning [3].

Six people have been sentenced to death for the murder of a man from India's Dalit community in an "honor killing" in Tamil Nadu last year- В прошлом году шестеро лиц получили приговор к смертной казни за «убийство чести» одного человека из индийской общины далитов в Тамилнаде [4], dissolution- роспуск парламента, policymaking- определение политики, Syrian shoe-shine refugee photo wins Turkish hearts- фотография беженца-чистильщика обуви из Сирии тронула турецкий народ [4], diplomatic get-togethers, rounds- дипломатические приёмы.

Concretization- Concretization is the choice of a more specific word in translation which gives a more detailed description of the idea than does the word in the source text [3]. At the by-election victory went to the Labour candidate- на дополнительных выборах победа досталась лейбористам (победу одержал кандидат от лейбористской партии) [5]; blue-collar worker – рабочий; by-election - дополнительные выборы (в парламент); pro-life is a right to live [6]- право на жизнь.

Conclusion

In order to achieve a qualitative translation of socio-political news, translator must be able to define a lacuna and a translation method that provides equivalence in case if a particular word does not exist in another language.

The most important role in translation is played by the “background information” and the more extensive the information, the more appropriate the translation is. Social and political translation involves taking into account and analysis of country-specific features and of course the high lexical level, as vocabulary of the socio-political sphere is the most subjected to semantic changes.

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