TRANSLATION PROBLEMS : EQUIVALENCES

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The definition and description of relations between languages encouraged accumulation and fixation of lexical equivalents in various dictionaries, text-books and scientific articles. It should be mentioned that their existence is a natural fact of the language activity. The main reason of the natural character of equivalents between languages is a common essence of the human thinking, which undergoes general laws. It is also connected with the general character of logic conceptual structure of languages, as the word is an obligatory conceptual unit of any modern language.

The processes of global integration dominate during human historic development. Languages unite the laws of human thinking and make the human natural communicative system universal. Natural character of connection between languages is also defined with the corresponding lexical semantic categories. Synchronous comparative method allows setting functional and semantic coincidences and differences in the languages, which are compared. Comparison between languages of the lexical and semantic level show natural lexical semantic corresponding categories. Several categories may be distinguished while comparing different languages. They are synonymy, homonymy and paronymy.

Synonyms in different languages are the words, which completely or partly coincide according to their meaning or use. Homonyms in different languages are the words, which are similar in pronunciation, but have the difference in meaning. Paronyms in different languages are the words, which are not completely similar in

form, but also may cause untruthful associations and may be related to each other, even though their meaning doesn't coincide.

We may still state that the main fact during translation is a linguistic comparison. Words are compared as complex systems of meaning with all their lexical and semantic variants. Translators try to compare various words in the context of original text and translation. The existence of different kinds of periphery and periphrastic conversions can be defined with the peculiarities of logical structures of mentality.

One of the creators of logical semantics is a German logician M. Frege considered the logical analysis as a substitution of some expressions with another due to their equivalence. As a result, he made a conclusion that we deal with a relative equivalence of different expressions, not with the full one while doing the analysis of the text. In his opinion, several "linguistic variations – senses" correspond to one and the same language object. They can be exchanged by each other and related to each other [2, c.9].

The name of the object and its description can't be equal language units both in the context of expression and in the context of content. Though, they are still similar units and can be interchanged in the language. B. Russel has raised a famous theory of description. The description is a verbal characteristic of the object according to some of its peculiarities, which can be in language instead of these objects. Two types of descriptions are distinguished. They are "certain descriptions", which characterize the peculiarities of single objects (such as the creator of periodic system, the capital of Ukraine and so on) and "non-defined descriptions", which characterize the peculiarities of the non-defined object of certain class of objects and phenomena (chemical substance, middle aged person and so on) [1, c. 148].

Descriptive possibilities of every language allow creating instead of any object its descriptive equivalent and changing it in the language. This is a basis for periphrasticity. The change of the certain original name with periphrasis during translation allows preserving the main semantic sense of the lexical unit which is translated in case when there is no full or related equivalent for it.

Corresponding categories between languages should be taken into account during classification of the translator correspondences, which are distinguished according to the character of correlation of the lexical units in the compared languages.

Linguistic comparisons play the main role among all types of lexical comparisons between languages. Linguists compare words as complex systems of meaning. Translation theorists usually compare words of different languages in certain texts of original language and translation. The material for comparison is the words in the same lexical meanings with all the shades. While comparing translation with their original variants those types of verbal information are defined, which should be necessary transmitted during translation. Sometimes they may be omitted and may be changed while analyzing the compensatory means of those informative non-compliances, which exist between the units of the original language and the language of transaltion. Y. Rezker has paid his attention to the natural character of lexical correspondences during translation in his article "On regularities of correspondence while translating into native language" [4, c. 156 - 178]. He also tried to define the measure of lexical and semantic correspondence of the compared units and divided the possible correspondences between the lexical units of translation and original language into three main types: equivalents, countertypes and suitable substitutions. Equivalent is a constant equal correspondence, which does not depend on the context. Countertype is a translation with the help of one of the possible synonyms. Equivalent is always only one, but there may be several countertypes (during the translation of phraseological units and proverbs). Suitable substitution is used when it is necessary to move away from the original language, vocabulary and phrase correspondences and find the task solution taking into account the content and the original style. Suitable substitution may be reached with the help of one of the translation approaches:

1) Specification in the translation of pass-or-fail and abstract concepts of the original language;

2) Logical extension of concepts;

3)   Antonymic translation;

4)   Compensation.

Y. Rezker changes the classification of correspondences in the book "Theory and practice of translation" in order to get more distinct and differentiated translation. Three categories of correspondences may be distinguished in the process of translation. They are: equivalents, which exist due to similarity; optional and context correspondences; all types of translation transformations. The difference between the first two categories lies in the fact that equivalent correspondences refer to the sphere of language, while the last two correspondences refer to the sphere of communication. Full and partial, absolute and relative equivalents may be distinguished among equivalents.

There are seven lexical transformations: the differentiation of meanings, specification of meanings, generalization of meanings, sense development, antonymic translation, holistic transformation and compensation of losses in the process of translation. This classification remains actual nowadays. The process of translation is not only the change of one language units into other language units. Vice versa, it is a complex process, which includes a number of difficulties, which the translator has to overcome [3, c. 29 – 46].

Transformations are the approaches which also help the translator. Translation transformations take place due to the incomplete similarity or difference of the languages. Similarity between grammar properties of different languages is defined because of their membership in the same language family and may be observed in the existence of common grammar meanings, categories and functions, such as the category of number of nouns, the category of degrees of comparison of adjectives, and the category of tense of the verb and so on. At the same time the difference is revealed with the dissimilar grammar categories, for example articles in English, present participle in Russian, fixed word order in English and so on.

In such a way, different translation transformations or changes are necessary in order to achieve semantic equivalence. Mostly transformations, which refer to the grammar structure of expression, are used at the level of component equivalence. The

level of denotative equivalence demands more complex lexical and semantic transformations, which cause changes in the semantic structure of expression.

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