

## TRANSLATION METHODS OF PROPER NAMES AND FEATURES OF THE TRANSLATION OF SOME GROUPS OF PROPER NAMES

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### ABSTRACT

This article discusses the translation between Russian and English. Consider the similarities and differences between the two languages. Some problems with translation have been raised. The article addresses some of the difficulties in translation, such as names, place names, and historical events.

**Keywords:** Russian, English, translation, names, place names, historical events, translation methods.

### INTRODUCTION

The historical development of languages shows numerous examples of interlanguage correlation, most often by functional attribute, for example, russian suffixes -ель, -чик/щик/'ник, -ец correlate with English suffixes — er/or, -ist; russian suffixes не-, без- directly associated with English consoles un-, in/im-, non-. Due to the intense interlanguage interaction, many European languages include common combat morphemes, for example: -ист, -изм, -ор, -дис, -ион.

### METHODOLOGY

Many root morphemes also have a direct correspondence in the Russian and English languages, for example:

Скамья – bench

Война – war

Money - деньги

A large number of phrases in the political, scientific and cultural fields are practically tracing papers:

Глава правительства - head of government

Верховный Суд - Supreme Court

Mixed laws - смешанные законы

### RESULTS

Unlike transcription, tracing is not always a simple mechanical operation of transferring the original form into a translating language; often have to resort to some transformations. First of all, this concerns the change of case forms, the number of words in a phrase, affixes, word order, morphological or syntactic status of words, etc. For example, the English word skinheads is traded with a change both in the semantic meaning of the word skin and with a general transformation - skinheads; the English expression of the two-thirds majority requires both morphological and syntactic transformation, while remaining, however, tracing paper in the Russian language - a two-thirds majority (votes).

Some affixes in English correspond to an independent attribute expressed by an adjective in Russian, which also includes the necessary transformations in the process of tracing, for example:

Maldistribution of costs Неправильное распределение затрат

Non-taxable income Не облагаемый налогом доход

The terms, commonly used words and phrases are usually traced:

Зимний дворец - Winter Palace

White House - Белый дом;

titles of works of art:

«Белая гвардия» - The White Guard

Over the Cuckoo's Nest - «Над кукушкиным гнездом»;

names of political parties and movements:

the Democratic Party - Демократическая партия

historical events:

нашествие Бату-Хана-the invasion of Batu-Khan;

or expressions

плоды просвещения - the Fruits of the Enlightenment.

## DISCUSSION

In some cases, especially in relation to historical events and periods or places of worship, several parallel correspondences apply, for example: two different tracing-paper or tracing-paper and transcription:

смутные времена - the period of unrest или the Time of Trouble Успенский собор - Uspensky Sobor или the Cathedral of the Assumption раскольники-староверы – raskolniki или Old Believers.

The title of Grand Duke of Kievan Rus is generally conveyed in various sources, at least by three different options: великий князь Киевский - the Kievan Grand Duke the Great Prince of Kiev Kiev Grand Prince.

The geographical names of mountains, lakes, seas, etc., are translated by tracing, if they include “translatable” components: Ivory Coast - Берег Слоновой кости

the Salt Lake - Соленое озеро

the Black Sea - Черное море

If the name includes words whose meaning is forgotten or cannot be translated for some reason, a mixed method is used when part of the name is translated by transcription, but on the whole the principle of tracing is preserved:

Ладожское озеро - Lake Ladoga

River Dart - река Дарт.

## CONCLUSIONS

The choice of tracing, transliteration or a mixed method is often given by the dictionary, however, many cases, especially related to historical and cultural names, rare geographical names, new terms, require an independent decision by the translator. Here are a few considerations that can help formulate a translation position: firstly, the choice in favor of the accuracy (literality) of a translation is not always the most successful, because the result is a word that is too inconvenient for perception - this often happens with verbatim tracing (for example, the London translation The Tower is preferable to the Tower of London, although the latter is closer in structure to the original unit).

Secondly, tracing often becomes a more preferable method of translation than transcription, since transcriptions create unreadable and, much worse, words that do not make sense in the translating language. If transcription cannot be avoided at all, then it is usually combined with a tracing form, which is often found when translating nicknames.

A specific complication when using this method is the need to expand or collapse the original structure, that is, add additional elements to it or reduce the initial elements: Юрий Долгорукий-Yury the Long Hands.

In general, it can be stated that the choice of this or that possibility of transferring proper names that have retained a certain semantics, i.e., the choice of transliteration or translation, is determined by a tradition that translators cannot ignore even when they come up with fictitious names or nicknames, although fluctuations are much more frequent here. As for proper names that do not have their own semantics in the modern language, the question of translation naturally does not arise in relation to them, and the analogy with the forms of transmission of realities stops here.

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