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PECULIARITIES OF COLLOCATION TRANSLATION IN OFFICIAL TEXT

Abstract. This article is devoted to investigate the problems in translating collocations in official documents. Official documentation has certain rules and features, such as concreteness, brevity, clarity, high information productivity, strict logic, clear rhythm of sentences etc. In connection with these established rules, translation problems arise, because each language has its own structure. In this study, a functional analysis of the language units in speech, structural-semantic and stylistic methods of linguistic analysis are used.

The aim of the study is a comprehensive analysis of official documents translation to determine the features of official style, as well as the derivation of which translation transformations are used mostly to transmit complete semantic correspondences. The study of official letters in the work is carried out under the influence of the traditions of communicative research the text, which have been comprehended and substantiated in many domestic and foreign works.

Key words: collocations, official style features, translation difficulties, Russian and English discrepancies, official documents translation, translation of collocations.

Аңдатпа. Бұл мақала ресми құжаттардағы сөз тіркестерін (коллокация) аудару мәселелерін зерттеуге арналған. Ресми құжаттарда нақты, қысқа, айқын, жоғары ақпарат өнімділігі, қатаң логика, сөйлемдердің анық ритмі және т.б. сияқты белгілі бір ережелер мен ерекшеліктер бар. Бұл ережелерге байланысты аударма мәселелері туындайды, өйткені әрбір тілдің өзіндік тіл құрылымы бар. Зерттеу барысында тілдегі тіл бірліктерін функционалды талдау, лингвистикалық талдаудың құрылымдық-семантикалық және стилистикалық әдістері пайдаланылады.

Зерттеудің мақсаты – ресми құжаттар аудармасының ерекшеліктерін анықтау үшін ресми құжаттардың аудармасына кешенді талдау жасау, сондай-ақ аударма түріндегі трансформациялар толық семантикалық сәйкестікті беру үшін көп қолданылады. Қарыстырып отырған зерттеу ізденісін ресми хаттарды зерделеу көптеген отандық және шетелдік

шығармаларда түсіндірілген және негізделген мәтінді коммуникативтік зерттеу дәстүрлерінің әсерінен жүзеге асырылады.

Түйін сөздер: коллокация, ресми стильдік ерекшеліктері, аудармадағы қиындықтар, орыс және ағылшын тілдеріндегі сәйкессіздіктер, ресми құжаттарды аудару, сөз тіркестерін аударма.

Аннотация. Эта статья посвящена исследованию проблем, возникающих при переводе словосочетаний в официальных документах. Официальная документация имеет определенные правила и особенности, такие как конкретность, краткость, ясность, высокая производительность информации, строгая логика, эндемический ритм или предложения и т.д. В связи с этими установленными правилами возникают проблемы с переводом, потому что каждый язык имеет свои собственные структуры. В этом исследовании используется функциональный анализ языковых единиц в речи, структурно-семантических и стилистических или лингвистических методах анализа.

Целью исследования является всесторонний анализ перевода официальных документов для определения особенностей официального стиля, а также сделан вывод о том, какие преобразования перевода используются, в основном, для передачи полных семантических соответствий. Изучение официальных писем в работе осуществляется под влиянием традиций коммуникативных исследований текста, которые были поняты и обоснованы во многих отечественных и зарубежных произведениях.

Ключевые слова: коллокации, особенности официального стиля, трудности с переводом, несоответствия в русском и английском языках, перевод официальных документов, перевод коллокации.

The topicality of the studying is due to the growing role of official communication at the present stage of the society development as a whole. Official-business communication and correspondence, as one of its forms, provide diverse areas of human activity and constitute the basis for the existence such spheres as diplomacy, commerce, international economic, scientific and cultural cooperation.

The translation of the official documentation is relevant at the present time, because of the rapid pace of development of international relations. Globalization, Anglicism, internalization and the development of international relations contributed to the creation of international communities and institutions such as the UN, UNESCO, the International Monetary Fund and others, in this connection there was a demand for the translation of official documents. However, each language is unique in its structure, the difference in grammar, vocabulary and the style of languages will always be present.

A.B. Shevnin allocates as two main features official style following:

- The contents expressed by official style, considering his huge importance, have to exclude any ambiguity, any discrepancies;
- The official style is characterized defined more or less limited circle of subjects.

Also, the official style, according to the scientist, is characterized:

- high regimentation of the speech (certain stock of means of expression and ways of their construction);
- officiality (severity of statement: words are used usually in the direct senses, the figurativeness, as a rule, is absent, tracks are very rare);
- impersonality (the official speech avoids concrete and personal) [3].

To consideration of official style and its characteristics it is devoted a significant amount of works of the scientists on the whole claiming that official the official style is characterized by the stability, traditional character, isolation, standardization, officiality.

A special role in the translation, also takes the translation of collocations. Collocation is a stable expression or word combination that cannot be replaced by a synonym, unlike phraseological units or idioms. Collocation is considered as the smallest unit in translation. Collocation in any language, as a rule, considers as idiomatic expressions, the reasons for the formation of which cannot be explained. The idea of Michael Lewis, one of the most influential authors in the field of learning the vocabulary of the English language, is extremely accurate and understandable: «The formation of collocations is not determined by logic or accessibility and at the same time occurs arbitrarily under the influence of a linguistic function» [4].

Collocation is the foundation of the language on which our speech, sentence and expression of thoughts are built.

The main problems of translation of collocations are connected with the grammatical and lexical branches of the language.

The purpose of the study is a comprehensive analysis of collocation translation in official documents to determine the main translation methods and techniques that used in order to transfer or render the meaning correctly.

Methods

Based on purpose and objectives, in this study descriptive, qualitative method were used. These methods helped to systematize and collect materials, as well as to identify the main translational transformations and their causes.

The methodological basis of the research was the work of scientists, as S.I. Vlahov, L.K. Graudina, N.V. Komissarov and others, and also analysis of translation based on materials of UN report.

The practical value of this work is the identification of the most preferred methods of translating official documents, as well as the possibility of using research materials for the translation practice.

Results

Analysis of the translation of collocations showed very interesting results, of course, a calque or loan translation is the most common technique of translating collocations, which is explained by the increased requirements for preserving the meaning of the source text, and also the desirability of preserving the original text design. However, the official style requires an adequate translation, if the text is translated by calque, it is possible to transfer the values of collocations, but it will turn out confused and incomprehensible, since Russian language requires concretization. In such cases, the translator uses various transformations to convey the meaning of the collocations.

The most common transformation is a lexical substitution; it is due to the fact that each nation has its own reflection and picture of the world. Therefore, the translator changes the meaning of one or several words, so that the text is well assimilated to the identified audience.

Lexical substitution, like other translation transformation, is used in such situations when there is no or it is impossible to establish clear bilateral inter-language correspondences. It is relevant at the level of the lexical system of the language, when there is a lacuna in the TL, or translation by lexicographic matching is impossible for other reasons: actualization of the semantic differences of partial equivalents in the context, the discrepancy of the stylistic characteristics of units, due to other pragmatic conditions.

Lexical substitution is identified in the following example:

...my aim is to *offer a candid view* of the world today... (source text - ST)

...я хотел бы *отразить объективную картину* сегодняшнего мира... (text in target language - TT)

According to collocation dictionaries the combination of words as *candid view* is translated as *объективное мнение*, consequently, the correct translation of collocated word *offer* is *высказать объективное мнение*, but based on the context we see the word «world». Russian language doesn't accept *высказать объективное мнение мира*, because the world, in fact, can't think and offer something. Russian grammar put the «opinion» into main position and “world” into additional. In Russian language we can reflect the picture of the world, but not express an opinion of the world. That is why translator «*отражает картину мира*» (*reflect the picture of the world*). Here we can discover that *opinion* substitute into *picture (картина)* wherein preserving the coloring and style of the official language.

The following example of substitution show great works of translators.

The world we live in presents *a mixed picture* of progress, challenges and opportunities (ST) Картина мира, в котором мы живем, — это *мозаичная картина*, складывающаяся из элементов прогресса, проблем и возможностей (TT)

In this case translator substitute whole meaning of collocation, the collocated words *mixed picture* through dictionaries have meanings as *неоднозначная картина* or, *противоречивая картина*. The word *неоднозначная* denote «different meanings» and the word *противоречивый* stand for «contradictory, conflicting». Therefore it is better to use *мозаичный* because picture of the world consist of pieces (*мозаика*) of progress, challenges and opportunities.

Sometimes translator considers emotive meaning of words. Connotation takes also an important role for translation. According to humanitarian encyclopedia, the connotation is a concept of logical-philosophical discourse, expressing the relationship between meaning (connotat) and its linguistic unit (name or collection of names) that carries it. It means the connotation is our association to word, how we perceive and understand, or feeling the word. Following example shows us, how connotations play its role.

Today that order is laden with *contradictory trends*.... (ST)

Сегодня этот порядок расшатывают *разноправленные тенденции*... (ТТ)

The word «contradictory» means dishonest, undersense. It has negative connotation, translating into Russian «противоречивый». Observing this we can conclude that translator substitute the lexical meaning to impact the readers: the tendency is different, it has a lot of point of view.

Lexical substitution helps not only convey the meaning, corresponding to the perception of the world of readers, but also preserves the style of official documents, without violating any rules in official stylistics.

Another lexical transformation is concretization. Concretization is the replacement of a SL word or phrase with a broader meaning by TL word or a phrase with a narrower meaning. As a rule, the vocabulary of the Russian language is more specific than the corresponding lexical units of the English language. This was repeatedly noted by linguists. *For example,*

Treats to global stability are frequently rooted in *weak infrastructure* and failing institutions in fragile State (ST)

Угрозы глобальной стабильности часто коренятся в неразвитости инфраструктуры и *неспособности учреждений* в нестабильных государствах *справляться со своими задачами* (ТТ)

The word *weak* is abstract English word, i.e. it has many meanings, but translator could translate *weak infrastructure* by calque (*слабые инфраструктуры*). The collocation of words as *слабые инфраструктуры* is even acceptable by Russians and used for publicistic style. But as for collocated words: *неразвитость инфраструктуры*, it has more influence power toward readers. Underdevelopment of infrastructure (*неразвитость инфраструктуры*) is a much more serious problem than the need to spend considerable funds, which are not directly related to production and can be

non-profit, even before the beginning or simultaneously with the production investment in equipment.

The Concretization is used in Russian often, since the Russian language requires certain and precise things, especially in official documents that demands concretization here, without this transformation there will be a common sense of words that does not correspond to the Russian official style.

Concretization is closely connected with addition. Addition is grammatical transformation of a translation that is characterized by the use of units in the TL that are missing or omitted in the text of the SL.

The need to use the addition lies in the differences between syntax, grammar, the lack of clear lexical and semantic equivalents in the target language, and sometimes also for observing the stylistic features of the text.

For example,

I am deeply honored and humbled to be at the helm of the United Nations at this *critical time* (ST)

Для меня большая честь и привилегия возглавлять Организацию Объединенных Наций на нынешнем *критически важном этапе*. (TT)

The collocation “*critical time*” translated as “*критически важный этап*”. First, we can see that translator substituted the word “time” into “этап”, because according to Russian lexicology the adjective *критический* cannot collocate with *время*, this adjective is suitable with such words as *момент, этап*.

Alternative variants of translating these collocations are: *решающий момент, переломный этап, сложное время*, but if we used represented Russian collocations, the content of text would be lost as message and also its style of the language would be broken. The example demands the question: why addition is also used? The word *важный* shows to the reader that it is an important problem, moment, time, we must solve.

Addition is also used for concretization in the following example:

We must collectively invest more to help countries build *inclusive institutions* ... (ST)

Мы должны сообща вкладывать больше средств в оказание нам помощи в создании основанных на *широком участии учреждений* ... (TT)

Inclusive institution according to dictionaries means *всеобъемлющиеся* or *всеохватывающиеся*. However, this is not enough to translate and to complement the meaning of the word and context. Therefore the translator uses such a technique as an addition, by means of which a logical development takes place and ends the entire sense of collocation.

Omission is a phenomenon just the opposite of adding. When translating, most words are subjected to omission, which are semantically redundant, from the point of view of their semantic content.

One of the examples of redundancy is the use of the so-called «pair synonyms» characteristic of all styles of written English speech. The Russian

language is completely uncharacteristic, so when translating in these cases it is necessary to use omission transformation.

For example:

We know catastrophic natural disasters... (ST)

Мы знаем, что природные катастрофы... (TT)

In Russian the words as «catastrophic» and «disaster» are synonymous; it was foolish to translate this collocation as *катастрофичные природные разрушения*. So in this case the translator omitted word to avoid «the tragically humorous part».

Of course, the redundant elements in the text are by no means reduced to «paired synonyms». Consider the following example:

*The United Nations has a proud **record of achievement** in keeping peace... (ST)*

*Организация Объединенных Наций может по праву гордиться своими **достижениями** (TT)*

The word «record» here will be superfluous, and even if translating it will be obscure and incomprehensible, furthermore, it will also require an addition transformation. That is why the easiest way for translating is to omit the word.

Translation from one language to another is impossible without grammatical transformations. Grammatical transformations caused by the consequences - both purely grammatical and lexical nature, although the main role is played by grammatical factors, that is, differences in the structure of languages

Grammatical replacements are the most common and diverse type of translation transformation. In the process of translation, the replacement may be subject to both grammatical and lexical units, in connection with which one can speak of grammatical and lexical substitutions. The following types are grammatical:

- 1 replacement of the forms of the word;
- 2 replacement of parts of speech;
- 3 replacement of the members of the proposal (reorganization of the syntactic structure of the sentence);
- 4 syntactic substitutions in a complex sentence.

My work studies collocation translation that is why I will observe mostly replacement part of speech. For example:

*Acting together is the most effective way to **fight climate change**... (ST)*

*Объединение усилий является наиболее эффективным **способом** противодействия изменению климата... (TT)*

The Russian language is characterized by a tendency towards objectification and mostly Russian language substantivizes the object of actions and processes. The consequence of this pattern is a large number of verbal nouns in the positions of the subject, object and circumstance.

To substantivize means transition of parts of speech such as adjectives, verbs, participles, numerals to the category of nouns as a result of their acquisition of the ability to directly point to an object (which means answering the question «who ?» or «what ?»).

In English, the tendency to objectify actions is less pronounced, and verbal constructions are generally used less often than in Russian. In translation, this difference creates the need for a number of transformations

In this case we can discover how verb substantivized into noun, because according to Russian grammar it is possible convert action into object and such replacement is more appropriate.

In the above example, the object *противодействие* express the action. When Russian-speaking people hear or read the word *противодействие*, it automatically comes to mind that «something is struggling with someone or something», so there was a grammatical substitution from predicate or verb into object.

Discussion.

Collocation is a stable word combination, which, as noted earlier, has its own permanent equivalents in another language and to which, as a rule, an translators must resort. We should pay attention to the translation strategies applied in the fragment of the translated text. The decisive factor was often the context, transformations in the environment of stable word combinations were primarily based on the mismatch of ST and TT systems.

Equivalent translations are frequently used due to development of collocation dictionaries. For example:

Table 1

English (ST)	Russian (TT)
annual report	ежегодный доклад
climate change	изменение климата
developed countries; developing countries	развитые страны; развивающиеся страны
fragile States	нестабильные государства
good offices	добрые услуги
global stability	глобальная стабильность
international order	международный порядок
low-income countries; middle income countries;	страны с низким уровнем дохода; страны со средним уровнем дохода
manage risk	управление риском
national and multilateral countries	национальные и многосторонние учреждения
poorest countries	беднейшие страны

population displacement	перемещение населения
population migration	миграция населения
rapid growth	быстрый рост населения
realistic vision	реалистичное видение
rule of law	верховенство права
systemic inequality	системное проявление неравенства
to face the challenges	решение проблем
to meet needs	удовлетворить потребности
to prevent a war	предотвратить войну
to prevent human suffering	предотвратить людские страдания
to provide protection	обеспечить защиту
violent extremism	насильственный экстремизм

Equivalent reproduces the contents of a foreign original at one of the equivalence levels. The content of the original means all the information transmitted, as well as the pragmatic potential of the text. By definition, any adequate translation should be equivalent, but not every equivalent translation is considered adequate, but only one that, in addition to the equivalence rate, meets other regulatory requirements.

Proceeding from the study that the peculiarity of the official translation influences the choice of the translation strategy, this question should be left open.

The translation of collocations is undoubtedly one of the most complex aspects in translation. Since the translator must comply with all the rules of the language. The use of lexical transformations often depends on the context and perception of the world by the reader, as well as the pragmatic aspects, while grammatical transformations appear due to the peculiarities and differences of the source and target languages.

Conclusions

Typical features of the official business style are its informativeness, consistency, accuracy and objectivity and, as a consequence of these features, clarity. Investigating the problems of translating such texts, it is necessary to take into account their specific features.

Official contracts must be formal, complete, clear, concrete, correct and concise. Contracts should not contain detailed information. So, when writing contracts, we must follow the peculiarities of Standard English grammar, the use of a dictionary and stylistic allocation. A formal contract or agreement requires the accuracy of inferences and engaging arrangements. The completeness of any contract implies the possibility of all the relevant facts that are relevant to the problem of the agreement. It is expected that it will be indicated on what issue, how and when you will, deals with its partners.

The translation of official texts is fully oriented towards the transfer of content, i.e. is information. In pragmatic texts, in particular documentary, language is primarily a means of communication.

It is well-known that during the translation certain relations are established between two texts in different languages (the original text and the translation text). Comparing the translated texts, you can open the internal translation mechanism, identify the equivalent units, and also detect changes in form and content that occur when you replace the original unit with the equivalent unit of the translation text.

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