

Peculiarities of translation of the geographical names in Turkmen and English

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When we study geographical terms and lexical-semantic features of the Turkmen and English languages, at first, we must clarify the meanings of two words which are “a word” and “a term”.

A term is a word or word combination that performs the task of naming the concepts of any branch of science, which organizes, together with other terms, a special system of informative text sublanguage. Accordingly, a geographical term is a word denoting a certain geographical reality i.e. the name of objects of physical geography (steppe, mountain); objects associated with human activity (rancho, scythe); names of endemics (wheat).

It should be noted that the formation of terms is wider than word formation, since the term includes not only the general means of word formation in connection with the morphological order, but also the inclusion of its own methods - word-combination means of formation.

Another important problem is the classification of term formation methods. Many researchers have tried to classify them, but we must agree with the classification of L.V. Ivina, who successfully summarized the experience of their predecessors.

L.V. Ivina identifies the following ways of forming terms:

1. semantic (that is the translation of a frequently used word into a terminological field with a new meaning);
2. morphological (creation of a new term by affixing);
3. syntactic (creation of terminological phrases);
4. borrowing words and phrases;
5. creation of abbreviations;
6. creation of neologisms, which some authors identify in a separate category. [Ивина: 16]

For example: *The Earth* (the planet of the Solar system)- *zemin* (gün ulgamanyň planetasy); soil, *ground, land* -*toprak, &ycacute;er, zemin*;

Nowadays the globe is beginning to turn into a single working organism, and representatives of different fields of science communicate in the global language - modern English [Смирницкий: 25]. Regardless of this, translation plays a huge role in professional communication, and special attention is paid to the translation of terms of various specialties. Geographic terms are no exception. When we are translating them, one should follow the rules of translation from source language into target language.

The analysis of Turkmen and English geographical texts reveals similarities and differences that determine the peculiarities of their translation. Currently, there are several ways to translate geographic names:

- transcription
- transliteration
- translation in a mixed way

1. Transcription. The essence of transcription is to reproduce the sound of a foreign word. In order to successfully give transcription options that deviate from the formal norm, it is useful and even necessary to master these norms in full. In this case, the thesis “course, there are no authors who do not deviate from the norm at all. . . When a sense of the norm is brought up in a person, then he begins to feel all the charm of justified deviations from it” [Щерба: 23].

For example, Ýaşyldepe - Yashildepe, not “Green Hill” - villages located near Yashildepe in Kazanjyk and Charjev districts; Şorgala - Shorgala not “Salt Fortress”, a village in Akhal district; Täge zaman - Taze zaman not “New age”, a village in Akhal district.

2. Transliteration is a method of transferring names from one writing system to another (and not from one language to another). Transliteration requires strict adherence to certain standards and in this case causes a number of problems that, sometimes, put translators in a difficult position.

For example: Uspenskiy köçe - Uspenskaya street, a street in Ashgabat, Köpetdag etrap - Kopetdag district (etrap), a district in Ashgabat.

Transliteration is used rarely, as a rule for hard-to-pronounce names. This form has both advantages and disadvantages. The advantages are obvious - the written version of the name is not distorted, its carrier has a universal, language-independent identification.

3. Translation in a mixed way. When translating from English foreign language names (German, French, etc.), the established traditional form is preserved: Mexico city - Meksika şäheri, a country in North America, Nice - Nis, a city in France.

Geographical objects containing directions of the world: south, north, east, west are translated in a combinational way, for example: “Günorta-Gündogar Garagum” should be translated as “South-East Garagum”.

Thus, when translating geographical features, one should refer to gazetteers. If particular geographical features are not found in the reference literature, they should be transcribed in accordance with the accepted rules of practical transcription for a given language. In some cases, a literal translation of a geographical name or part of it is possible. Sometimes a combination of the two methods is acceptable. In my opinion, translation plays a fundamental role in the translation of a special text. Mistakes in the translation of terms can lead to serious semantic distortions.

References

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