



## **Types of Substitution in Translation**

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**Abstract:** *This article talks about the types of replacement method, with a separate explanation for each type. The methods of exchange that serve to perfect the translation process are analyzed linguistically. The translator's task is to convey to the recipient the meaning of the translated text, preserving its stylistic and expressive features, but abstracting from the inevitable lexical, grammatical, semantic and other losses in translation. In text translation, such methods help to solve the problem of equivalence in the translated language.*

**Keywords:** *equivalence, substitutions, information, method, stylistic meanings, connotative meanings, pragmatic meanings, function, geographical names, proper names.*

The topic of equivalence and methods of equivalent translation is relevant, since it is important for the translation receptor to receive, if possible, all the information transmitted by the sender, and most importantly, to achieve the communication goal intended by the sender. In this case, the translator's task is to convey to the recipient the meaning of the translated text, preserving its stylistic and expressive features, but abstracting from the inevitable lexical, grammatical, semantic and other losses in translation. Consider several types of substitution:

1. Direct simple substitution. This process is the simplest translation technique, according to the authors of the classification. It implies the replacement of a FL unit with its direct system-linguistic ("dictionary") correspondence in the TL. The main characteristics of direct substitution are called:
  - a) Mutual equivalence of the replaced and replacing units, independent of the context, and having a regular character of equivalent correspondences;
  - b) The ratio of the complete semantic identity of the units:
    - 1) coincidence of denotative, significative, stylistic, connotative, pragmatic meanings;
    - 2) the adequacy of the same composition of the FL and TL units in specific contexts;
    - 3) the identity of the functions of the text;
  - c) Rigid determinism of the translation operation: automated skill of switching language codes;
  - d) The presence of both monoequivalent and polyequivalent bonds.

In the classification of Ya.I. Retzker, such substitutions are called equivalents and are constant, equivalent, context-independent correspondences of IL units to TL units. The equivalents are, first of all, geographical names, proper names and unambiguous terms. For example: the United Nations (English) is translated into Russian as the United Nations. The group of equivalents is not numerous,

but constant. Equivalentents can be complete and partial, for example: dog-collar (English) - collar - full equivalent.

V. S. Vinogradov has several classifications of correspondences. Direct substitution in his classification according to the nature of functioning corresponds to primary constant correspondences. These are words with equal information volume, i.e. interlingual synonyms.

In the classification according to the method of translation, the author calls such correspondences direct, defining them as traditionally established dictionary equivalentents. [Vinogradov, 2006: 101]

T.D. Geroux refers to this type of substitutions full, partial and variant translation correspondences. The difference between them is the coincidence or difference between the structural and content elements of the two languages. So, for full translation correspondences, these elements coincide.

This type of substitution exists in many classifications of different researchers. It is defined as the simplest translation method, however, not as commonly used. In the process of translation, it is relatively rarely possible to translate a lexical item verbatim without relying on the context. It is the environment of a word that often allows it to show all its variant meanings, so the direct / simple substitution method, although appropriate, should be used with caution.

2. Usual substitution. This process is the equivalence of standardized clichés, clichés, proverbs, FL and TL vocabularies, which do not partially coincide in lexical composition, but are identical in meaning and typical for certain situations in speech. Usually these integral structural-semantic formations are not divisible into structural components, otherwise their meaning is lost.

According to the nature of the connection between the general meaning and the meaning of the constituent components, researchers distinguish 2 types of usual clichés:

- a) informative (meaningful) clichés. The meaning of these formations comes from the meanings of their constituents;
- b) functional clichés. The meaning of such stamps does not depend at all on the values of the constituent components.

This method of translation stands out only in the classification of N. I. Dzens, V. A. Koshkarov, I. R. Perevyshina, however, it is possible. I agree with the authors that phraseological units, clichés, clichés, etc. should be translated using a special method, namely, the whole statement, and not the sum of its components.

3. A simple alternative substitution. This method of translation is used when two or more linguistic units of the TL correspond to the TL translem, each of which denotes only individual signs of the denotation and can only in total designate the entire volume of the signs of the denotation of the translem.

Such translems and equivalentents are in peculiar generic-specific relations, with the only difference that in one language only a generic concept is represented, in other words, a hypernym, while in another language there is no hypernym, but there are two or more specific concepts, so called hyponyms.

Such a discrepancy is caused by the national and cultural specificity of cognitive processes and the difference in the conceptual "pictures of the world" among speakers of different languages. Generic relations are systemic and are reflected in dictionaries, and the choice of translation equivalentents is limited to two or three (rarely more) lexemes, so the translator only needs to solve a simple alternative and choose one of 2-4 lexemes. Since alternative substitution deals with incomplete equivalentents, the following operations are used in the translation process: generalization and its inverse specification. Here researchers agree with many other classifications. [Dzens, Koshkarov, Perevyshina, 2002: 20].

So Ya.I. Retzker calls simple alternative substitutions partial equivalents, for example: shadow (English) has a partial equivalent in the main meaning shadow, since the English word has secondary meanings: twilight and ghost. [Retzker, 2006: 15].

ME AND. Retzker proposes to use the concretization of meanings, which implies the choice of exactly the right one for the cultural and real life situation of representatives of the TL, and the generalization of meanings, which consists in replacing the specific concept with a generic one. [Retzker, 2006: 48-51].

In the classification of L.S. Barkhudarov, such substitutions are called substitutions. The author, along with the above-mentioned scientists, refers to replacements such types of transformations as concretization and generalization.

In the classification of V.S. Vinogradov, by the nature of their functioning, simple alternative substitutions are called occasional (contextual) correspondences, namely, lexical pairs that arise due to the national specifics of the original.

In the classification according to the method of translation, the author calls these substitutions hypo-hyperonymic correspondences. The replacement of a specific concept by a generic name and vice versa is usually provoked by the translation text.

A. Burak also talks about concretization and generalization when describing the main transformations in the translation process. Specification example: There were pictures on all the walls and there was a vase with flowers on the table (English) - There were pictures on all the walls of the room, and there was a vase of flowers on the table (Russian). Generalization example: There used to be a drugstore around here. I need to buy some soda water (English) - There used to be a shop here. I need to buy soda water (Russian)

I find this method of translation important, since the text of the translation must be understandable to the translation receptor and be focused on it, as well as take into account its nationally specific picture of the world.

4. Complicated alternative substitution. This method of translation serves to convey polysemantic words with a broad conceptual basis, for which there are many correspondences in the TL language. The task of the translator in this case is to find the desired semantic correspondence with an emphasis on the context.

This method of translation is close to such a method as concretization, which was mentioned above. It is worth saying that many researchers identify these concepts or use them as synonyms. Some scientists prefer to distinguish between these two terms, considering differentiation only an auxiliary procedure for concretization. However, the authors of this classification separate these two concepts and define differentiation as a more complex method of translation, when the translator has to go beyond dictionary entries in his search, since dictionaries, due to their limited size, cannot accommodate the whole variety of translation options.

The authors believe that differentiation requires certain skills from the translator, such as the ability to contextually associatively infer and take into account the “slips” of the original meaning of the word.

ME AND. Retzker understands analogs or variant correspondences as the establishment of analogous relations between the unit of the FL and the unit of the TL corresponding to it.

For example: the English word fair in the phrase fair share is translated using the word fair - a fair share. But in the phrase fair deal, when translating, the word honest is used - a fair deal. The author believes that the forced fragmentation of meanings and the choice of one of several meanings impoverishes the meaning of words that combine several concepts, which in another language can be and often are inseparable. [Retzker, 2006: 19].

The author also talks about the differentiation of meanings, which implies the choice of a variant correspondence in the TL that is appropriate in meaning and / or to the context for the word FL with broad semantics. . [Retzker, 2006: 47].

V.S. Vinogradov, in the classification according to the nature of functioning, calls complex alternative substitutions secondary constant correspondences. Such equivalents differ in emotional, stylistic and other shades, but their material and semantic content basically coincides, i.e. they are relative interlingual synonyms. [Vinogradov, 2006: 89].

According to the method of translation V.S. Vinogradov singles out synonymic correspondences that are relative synonyms and partial correspondences. [Vinogradov, 2006: 101-102].

Retzker calls such substitutions translational transformations and also speaks of the phenomenon of differentiation. For example: the same *dar unos golpes* (Spanish) can be translated into Portuguese as *dar uns polos* - to strike with a fist, and as *dar umas tapas* - to slap, and as *dar umas cacetadas* - to strike with a club, stick, brass knuckles.[ Retzker, 2006: 19].

This method of translation is present in many classifications and is the most frequently used and priority. The translator needs to focus on the context, on the genre of the text, on the style of the text, on the degree of expressiveness of the text in the process of translation, in order to successfully select the desired lexical unit from the synonymic series.

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