

# Methods of Translation of Fixed Collocations in Russian and German Languages (On the Baseline of Wedding Rituals)

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## **Abstract:**

In modern conditions, the issue of transition to an innovative model for the development of the national economy becomes increasingly important, since the development of innovations becomes the determining factor in increasing the country's competitiveness and in solving social and economic problems. In accordance with the Global Innovation Index, the weak points of the Russian Federation in the field of innovative development are, first of all, the institutional environment and the investment climate. The statistical indicators of investment activity considered in this article are of considerable interest to investors, as they allow to see the current structure and dynamics of investments. Steady growth demonstrates the stability of the country's economy, while sharp fluctuations reflect the presence of problems and worsen the investment climate. Analyzed indicators demonstrate the presence of certain problems that limit the development of investment potential for the development of the innovation economy, which necessitates the search and classification of these problems.

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## **I. INTRODUCTION**

Domestic linguists have been studying the problems devoted to fixed collocations (FC) during several decades. In this study in the composition of FC we consider as to phraseological units (PU) (phraseologisms), and vocabulary forms of phrases that have similar features with phraseological units. It is the problem of the translation of phraseological units

that becomes relevant against the background of the ever increasing close interaction and mutual influence of nations, their achievements and culture, their way of life, the development of history, and, consequently, their languages. Currently, in domestic and foreign linguistics there is a sufficient amount of research on the problems of phraseology [1, 2, 3], however, the features of the translation of German

phraseological units into Russian are not fully described in the works of researchers, so it made this article especially relevant.

## II. METHODS

Describing the role of phraseological units in the lexical system of a language, I. Belikova notes that “a phraseological unit is a superword reproduced ready-to-use to construct speech statements, a unit of a language that has a constant and not context-dependent meaning” [1]. Idioms are of great interest for the study, as they embodied the psychology, thinking and spirit of the people.

So, it is commonly known that a separate form, non-modeling, stability and rethinking are considered to be the main criteria of a phraseological unit in the linguistic theory. From the point of view of the translator, the latter criterion is the main one, since all intermediate formations, partially or completely rethought, are subjected to the general principles of the translation of phraseological lexical units.

In modern linguistics the problem of “studying the linguistic aspects of interlingual speech activity, which is called “translation”, acquires special significance [3, p. 6]. Language translation assumes, in our case, from Russian to German, the search for interlanguage correspondences taking into account the transfer of meaning and reflection of his expressiveness, and the analogue in German, without losing sight of the stylistic function of this phraseologism. In the absence of a translating (German) language of the identical image, the interpreter is forced to resort to the search for “approximate cooperation” [4, p. 51].

The tasks of the theory of linguistic equivalents include the establishment of natural correspondences between the units of the original and the translation at the level of language and speech. Language equivalents can be defined as

known data and, for example, on the word level recording may be found in bilingual dictionaries. When translating, it is necessary to preserve a high level of highlighting of the information placed in the original phraseological unit to the foreground. One of the sources of translation difficulties is the structural and functional differences in the means of allocating in the source and translating languages.

The translation strategy is chosen depending on the properties of phraseological units: the degree of semantic fusion, the presence or absence of internal form, figurativeness. The purpose of this article is to study the peculiarities of the translation of phraseological units from German into Russian. To achieve the goal, it was necessary to solve the following tasks: to study the theoretical positions on the formulated problem, to propose “advantageous” methods of translating German phraseological units into Russian.

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It is important to emphasize that the study of phraseological units in the translation aspect focuses on identifying criteria for establishing equivalents in different languages. Particular attention in the selection of equivalents is paid not only to the content side of PUs, but also to the form of their expression, which also serves as a reflection of the national cultural specificity of phraseological units. The reasons preventing the identification of

equivalent phraseological units are considered [5].

The works on a comparative study of individual fragments of the linguistic picture of the world, of which the work of A. D. Reichstein is recognized as the most significant, made it possible to identify not only cultural-specific features of German, but also to reveal phraseological universals. The existence of PUs in all languages is already recognized on its own language universal. Idioms are known to be of interest for research, because they embody the spirit, psychology and way of thinking of the people, which left their mark on the semantic, meaningful side of these units. The study of the phraseological composition of the language is important, since characterological features of the worldview are reflectively correlated by native speakers with this language [6].

Gataullina R.V. notes that “during the translation of texts containing idiomatic expressions the interpreter faces particular difficulties, which are due to the complicated semantics of units of the phraseological level” [7, p. 156]. Let us emphasize that the problem of studying equivalence was studied by R.P. Zorivchak, D.I. Kvelesevich, V. Dressler, J.Al`brekht, V. Vilss.

The classification of interlanguage equivalents and analogues allows to identify and compare language units at the semantic level, as well as to make an analysis from the point of view of structural grammatical organization and composition in the studied linguistic cultures.

### III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In our study, we use the classification of the phraseological units of Professor Arsenteva E.F., structurally consisting of three groups: phraseological equivalents, phraseological analogs and non-equivalent phraseological equivalents. It is also worth noting that

equivalents, as well as analogs, are divided into complete and partial [8, p. 126].

In this article, we will dwell on the comparison of full and partial phraseological equivalents. These are multilingual phraseological units with similar structural and grammatical organization and component composition, characterized by identical semantics. Fully phrasal equivalents are German equivalents, which are culturally related to Russians, both of them have the same significative-denotative meaning, figurativeness, stylistic denotation, emotional expressiveness, emotional expressive connotation, structural grammatical structure and component structure.

In the German language we found PU «Liebe ist blind», the full equivalent of which is «lyubov` slepa» in Russian. So, making an analysis, we can see that in this case the words «Liebe» and «lyubov'» have the same position in the word combination and both of them are translated «love». The word «ist» in German has the same meaning as in English has the auxiliary verb «is», but according to Russian grammatics there is no such a copular verb. The words «blind» and «slepa» have the translation «blind» in English.

Also, as an example, it is necessary to mention the couple of FC «Heirat aus Liebe» in German and «brak po lyubvi» in Russian. The components «Heirat» and «brak» are both translated «marriage», the prepositions «aus» and «po» have the same meaning as «by» in this case and components of FC «Liebe» and «lyubvi» have been just analyzed earlier and are translated in English. In both of cases described, there is complete coincidence in terms of structural and semantic characteristics.

The second group is represented by PU that are similar in terms of their lexical structure, relevance, meaning, and stylistic coloring, but at

the same time they differ in terms of formulas, such as the number and order of words. The predominant signs, according to our observations, are discrepancies in the number, structure and arrangement of components of PU. For instance, the German FC «haben um ihre Hand angehalten» has deposition in the quantity and placement of components with the analogue «prosit' ruki» in Russian. This can be explained by the peculiarities of German word order in sentences and word combinations. This is the strong tendency in language when verb is placed in the last place if it has inseparable prefix. Thus, there is the same component «hand» and «ruki» translated as «hand» in English, but the structure of these FC are completely different.

The following couple of word combinations can also be the bright examples of discussion. Let us analyze the in the Russian language and FC “die Flitterwochen” in German. In this case, the specific fusion of the German components in the form of phrase into one word becomes evident and also it is necessary to clarify the translation of the German FC, in which the word “der Flitter” is translated as “spangle” and “die Wochen” – “weeks”, as a result comes the literal translation of FC “brilliant weeks”. Despite the fact that the language units have different structures and even contain words with nearly common meaning, the result of reinterpretation is the same.

Analyzing phraseological equivalents «zhenit'sya na den'gakh» (po raschetu) – die Geldheirat (Geld – “money”, die Heirat – “marriage”) there is also a merging of components of the phrase into one word and rearrangement of the components in PU of the German language, however, this does not change the meaning of both of them.

#### IV. SUMMARY

A detailed analysis of partial phraseological equivalents translation have showed that PU does not lose its original meaning and figurativeness. In the Russian or German equivalents, some improbable determinations are possible, which are usually found in the analysis of the component or morphological composition of phraseologisms, and the main role in distinguishing is played by components of similar conceptual or related semantics. In this case let us mention the comparing of translation of the following PU “zasidet'sya v starykh devakh” in the Russian language and its equivalent in German “als alte Jungfer sitzenbleiben”. Both of fixed word combinations have the same meaning (“to be as an old maid” or “to be left on a shelf”), being at the same time completely different in their structures.

During the study of partial equivalents, we found features of the translation of phraseological units that characterize wedding ceremonies of the Russian and German linguistic cultures. As a result, the following groups of phraseological units were identified. The first group includes phrases, congruent in meaning, stylistic and close in their images, but these phrases are not common in their lexical structure: in Russian we have found PU “pry`gat` do potolka ot radosti”, whereas in German with a similar semantics was discovered, but having a slightly different composition equivalent “die Wände vor Freude hochspringen”, the meaning of PU is “to be happy, to jump up to the ceiling”.

Of course, in both of the languages a large number of examples were revealed, more partial than full phraseological equivalence. Comparing these languages, we have made a conclusion that there is a significant number of units in which we can observe a complete coincidence of the content plan with a partial divergence of the expression plan, which was discovered by using components



of a different lexical or morphological composition. However, despite this, neither the meaning nor the functional features of the idiom are lost.

## V. CONCLUSIONS

The study we have carried out confirmed the position of the fundamental dependence of the structuring of the phraseological system of the type of language and as a result we have come to the conclusion: the units of Russian and German do not have a greater number of interlanguage correspondences between themselves and this difference can be observed grammatically and structurally in the languages described. This is explained by the fact that the German language belongs to the German group of Indo-European languages, and Russian is part of the group of Slavic languages.

In addition, the results obtained allow us to state the fact that when translating German idioms into Russian, their semantic, grammatical, syntactic, and lexical features should be taken into account. The appropriate method of translation for each phraseological unit should be chosen. Studying the language, it is impossible to do without knowledge of the original part of the vocabulary - phraseology. Phraseological units are created by the history and experience of the people. The correct translation and understanding of the meaning of phraseological units allow us to form an adequate understanding of the culture, life, traditions of the country of the language being studied.

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