🔓 **Research Article**

THE CONCEPT OF ``NON- EQUIVALENT`` VOCABULARY

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ABSTRACT

In the process of translation from one language to another, certain systematic differences are revealed in the field of the lexical structure of the language and its grammatical structure. A serious difficulty in translation is the phenomenon of equivalence.

KEYWORDS

Equivalence, source text, target text, realia, pragmatics

INTRODUCTION

Non-equivalent vocabulary is understood as foreign words and expressions denoting objects, processes and other realities of life, which at this stage do not have equivalents in the language. A word corresponding to a word in the source language is relatively rare in the translated language, mainly because the word in the source language refers to a local phenomenon that does not exist in the understanding of the people who speak the translated language.

A source that does not have a corresponding lexical equivalent in the language being studied is called a non-equivalent vocabulary. The non-equivalence of the lexical unit of the original language means that it does not have an equivalent in the lexical system of the studied language, that is, there is no "ready-made

word" substituted for it in the translation or a stable phrase that can be accepted.

Non-equivalent vocabulary is the lexical units of one language "which have neither full nor partial equivalents among the lexical units of another language".

There are three large categories of lexical units in the non-equivalent dictionary:

1.   Proper names, geographical names, names of institutions, organizations, newspapers, etc. Not only little-known names and surnames are non-equivalent, but also names that have an internal form, that is, motivated, first of all, the so-called "speaking names": Xolida , Anora, Yo`lchi, Odina;

2.   Realia - words denoting objects, concepts and situations that do not exist in the practical experience of people who speak a different language, for example, the names of national cuisine dishes, types of folk clothes, that is, objects of material and spiritual culture;

3.   "Random gaps" - lexical units of one of the languages, which for some reason do not have matches in the lexical composition of another language

Reasons for the existence of non-equivalence vocabulary:

a)   The absence of an object or phenomenon in the life of the people

b)   The absence of a concept in the target language - the subject is there, but the word is not (in Russian for a day(сутки) - in English for ``day and night``, ``24 hours``)

c)   Differences in lexical and stylistic characteristics in languages (in Russian, a system of suffixes is developed: дочь – дочка – доченька (daughter), but there is no such things in English, one concept of `` daughter`` can mean that 3 concepts of Russian)

Groups of Non-equivalent lexics:

1.   Referential non-equivalent vocabulary: realities; terms; phraseological units; individual author's neologisms; semantic (conceptual) gaps; words of broad semantics used in the text in their broadest sense; compound words of various types, the meanings of which can be conveyed in the target language only through descriptive translation or various transformations.

2.   Pragmatically non-equivalent vocabulary, including:

a) various kinds of deviations from the general language norm of the language, including both territorial and social dialects, jargons, slang, taboo vocabulary, archaisms and other collective deviations from the general norm of the language, both downward (dialectisms, substandard vocabulary, liberties of oral speech) , and upward (archaisms, poeticisms);

b) foreign inclusions, the referential meaning of which is usually not difficult to convey, while their pragmatic meaning is not always conveyed;

c) abbreviations, the pragmatics of which do not always fit into the structure of the meaning of the correspondence in the target language;

d) words with subjective evaluation suffixes;

e) interjections;

f) onomatopoeia;

g) associative gaps, that is, words that have certain additional associations in the minds of native speakers of a given language that are absent in the minds of native speakers of another language, such as Russian "crow" in the meaning of "разиня", or "гусь" - "unreliable, roguish person", etc.

Pragmatic non-equivalence is caused by a discrepancy in the pragmatic meaning between the corresponding lexical units of the source language and target language, that is, a mismatch in the stylistic characteristics, register or emotional coloring of these lexical units when their referential meaning coincides.

Alternative-non-equivalent vocabulary, consisting of the following groups: proper names (anthroponyms, toponyms, company names, titles of books, films, etc.), realities and phraseological units, the specificity of which lies in the fact that, depending on the chosen method of transmission in the target language , their non-equivalence will be either referential or pragmatic.

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