

Classification of Ethnographic Lacunary Vocabulary

¹F. Farida Shigapova, ¹Svetlana S. Takhtarova and ²Y. Yulia Lipatova
¹Institute of International Relations, History and Oriental Studies Kazan,
Volga Region, Federal University, Kazan, Russia
²Kazan State Medical University, Kazan, Russia

Abstract: The study analyzes ethnographic lacunary vocabulary in translations at different time. Numerous examples are presented within literary texts and their translations into Russian language. Aims of research to reveal and compare translations of English literature of different times which are sources of description and penetration of lacunary vocabulary into Russian language determine and realize types of lacunas in Russian language, determine the reasons of its appearance in Russian language make a classification of this vocabulary; determine typical characteristic of translation. There are numerous examples in the frame of belles-lettres and its translation into Russian. The structure, the source, origin of lacunas are analyzed in this research.

Key words: Ethnographic lacunas, extralinguistic reality, assimilation, exotism, lacunary vocabulary, translations of different times, linguistic analysis, national colour, translation equivalent degree to the original

INTRODUCTION

Such kind of lacunas is connected first of all with extra linguistic national reality and revealing of these units demand constant acquaintance with two life's kinds and its changes in culture. In identification of ethnographic lacunas in Russian language, excepts our ces of studying, the notes, literature manuscripts and memories can help where you can find description of customs, habits, national traditions so-called ethnographic proves. Differences between languages are appeared in lexicology because nominative means of language are connected with extralinguistic reality. Ethnographisms symbolize different cultures. Words :esquire, speaker, cricket, golf, shilling, pences, cottage, brandy, lady, gentleman are closely associated with England. In Russian language there are no direct equivalents, they are called lacunas, because such things and subjects don't exist in Russian life. These notions are transmitted into Russian by borrowings from English Language by semantically non-assimilated word-exotism. The feature of ethnographic lacunas-absence of one-word equivalent or phrase in receiving language to express notion. The compulsory feature of lacunas is considered to be absence of a thing in culture and presence of the thing in other culture.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Research objectives and methods: The analysis of lacunas was carried out on two levels. Comparative

analysis of translations into Russian language at different periods from 14-20 cc., revealing lacuna in translations from English into Russian languages. The aim of translation is in perception, preservation of context, stylistic and communicative values of the text. During translation correlations of language units don't coincide with foreign correlations.

In our research we investigated the cases of equivalent absence in translations of books by English authors in into Russian. We made a research how these lacunas are translated into Russian language.

Research materials: We analyzed over 500 books by English authors: Dickens, Galsworthy, Swift translated into Russian. Over 300 ethnographic lacunas were revealed in our research. Our goal is to reveal ethnographic lacuna in translations at different periods of time from 18-20 cc.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Classification of lacunas: To ethnographical lacunas, we can refer names of monetary units (farthing, guinea, shilling and others). They differ because of their nomination value is different from English culture.

In the middle of 14 century pounds were translated as pounds. Let and stake translation as pounds: "that lawyer who was involved in the affairs of the promissory note and offered it for only two pounds cash".

Pounds a monetary unit of Great Britain, firstly appeared in Western grammar book in 1388: "the house will rise in millions of pounds". In other translations of "David Copperfield" lexical unit pound presents in its English prototype. In this sense the word retained in Russian language but still is lacuna because there is no such monetary unit. The word refers to English culture.

Next lexical unit is penny, an old silver coin, small change of Great Britain. The 1P = 100 GBP. This monetary unit is not changed in translations "However, as he found out, profit is small just a penny from the big ball six penny and penny with three small balls two penny" (John, 1962). Penny the smallest coin in England in the early translations this word was translated into Russian equivalent to penny.

Lexical unit shilling is fixed in *ssrly*. "Explanatory dictionary of foreign words" by Mihelson A.D. in 1872. Shilling an English coin and count-monetary unit of Great Britain before transfer to decimal monetary system in 1917 was equal to 12% or 1/20 pounds.

In translations correlative borrowing is used on the place of prototype. "After his departure, Mr Quinion solemnly took me to the service of the Company "Murdstone and Grinbi" to perform any of the duties and put me a salary, it seems, six shillings a week" (Charles, 1956).

As for guinea an English golden coin from 1717 was equal to 21 shillings. Guinea and its derivatives is frequently met in translations of English fictional texts: "Vpismoonavlozhilapolginey" (Charles, 1956).

Pence's (pl. h. from penny) was firstly mentioned in Russian Language according to dictionary (*ssrly* in 1806 "Deal. Six pence! Said the lanky fellow". Changes should be noticed at grammar levels: in Russian lexical unit in comparison with English prototypic inflection (s) is an indication of plural form in Russian sounds like s is attached to the changed form of the word. The same process can be traced in other borrowings: rails, pences, pampers. English coin (farthing)-the smallest change coin of Great Britain and is equal to penny. "I've taken ever if farthing I can" (John, 2000) "I cut all that he could, to the last farthing". The word wasn't noticed in dictionary.

The II names of length and weight measurements (yards, feet, miles, acre). Yards the word yard was firstly mentioned in Fasmer's dictionary: yard-unit of length in the system of English measurement. The 1X = 3 feet = 0.9144 m.

There was no wind and not a whisper in the old oak-tree twenty yards away! (John, 2000). "There was no wind, the slightest rustle in the leaves of the old oak at

twenty paces from them" (John, 1962). Translator of Hihvekain consistently used correlation in some cases lexical unit step is used. In translations of XX century prototype coincides with correlative borrowing.

Foot (English letter) unit of length in the system of English measurement. 1 Φ = 12 inches = 0.3048 m. On the shore of the pond, too he built himself a wigwam about four feet square. "And on the banks, he built himself a wigwam in four square feet" (John, 1962).

Mile (English mile) unit of length in Great Britain, most of all in Mari time Affairs is equal to 1,853 km. "For he had ridden some twenty five good miles" (John, 2000). After all, he drove a good twenty-five miles.

Ukrain (English acre) unit of square in the system of English measurement. The 1 acre = 4840 sq. yardem = 4046,86 m. From translation. "Fifteen acres were if not "land ownership", then, in any case, the abundance of all sorts of products".

These examples prove that these lexical unit were familiar to Russian language from the beginning of XIXc. And strongly goes in to vocabulary. Some English loan words are not fixed in dictionary, its function is of short duration.

The II form of address (Mr, Mrs, Miss). Next group of ethnographic lacunas is addresses. To address certain social classes of people special forms exist. Mr. title that comes before a man's family name, or before his first and family name. And Mrs. a married woman Mrs., Miss (for an unmarried girl) *fiksiruetsyavslonnike Hyutl* worth (a title that comes a women's family name or before her first and family names together and that can be used when you don't want to state whether she is married or not. "Mr. and Miss Murdstone were gone away". "Mr. Mrs. Myurdstoun gone".

In the middle of and XI and Xc. Some translators mix and don't differ English words miss, mrs, because of form of abbreviation, for example, in translation of Dickens in 1851. Lexical unit Mrsis translated as Mrs., though in English culture miss and Mrs. are clearly divided. Maybe, the translator did not to consider it necessary to do translate this notion. In English culture name and surname are mentioned after addresses, for example, Mrs. Eron. If we talk about unmarried woman, so maiden name is used, miss Mardjory Ferrar.

Sir used as a polite way of addressing a man whose name you don't know, e.g., in a shop or restaurant or to show respect, a title that is used before the 1st name of a man who has received one of the highest British honors or before the 1st name of a baronet. The word sir came in to Russian in 1582. Fixed in dictionaries in the beginning of XIXc in the dictionary by Yanovsky in 1804-1864. Has two meanings) in Great Britain title, preceded the name of baron (initially knight).

In English-speaking countries address to the man: "No, Sir", he replied; "Probably not very long, Sir" "No, sir, "he replied", May be not so long, sir".

The word in and XI and Xc and is known to Russian lexical system in these two meanings and widely is used in translations. "In one of the quiet rooms of the club Sir Lawrence was reading a biography of Lord Palmerstouna" (John, 1962). However, lexical unit Ser/sir exist.

Gentleman a man who is polite and well educated who has excellent manners and always behaves well, used to address or refer to a man, especially smb. You don't know (old-fashioned) a man from a high social class especially one who doesn't need to work. Functions in Russian language in 2 meanings.

In England "a polite man", who strictly follows social rules of conduct (initially refers to privileged social class). Correct and well behaved and noble man. "And they serve and adults used to call me "young gentleman" or "kid from Suffolk" (Charles, 1956).

Original texts, in particular fiction altext sofEnglish literature which translators must impart by Russian language, contains naming of units which are lacunary for Russian lexical system. In Russian language in XIXc. new names of drinks, food, sport games, titles, positions go into language. The main content of English loan words of XIX-XXc. differs stability off or man dtheir meaning. Numerous lexical units, describing specific English notions: units of measurements, food, monetary units, addresses, civil positions and professions, titles, ranks penetrate into Russian language from the beginning of VIII c. All these notions are commented lacunas of cultural inheritance (horse racing, rules of writing letters, national traditions). Lacun as of cultural inheritance presentnational traditions, features of house work, specific wayof life.

Names of food and drinks (roastbeef, ale, pudding, ginger beer, punch, gin, brandy) (roast beaf) roasted slice of beef. Lexical unit is met in "David Copperfield" by Dickens. "Kogdazheya obedalsytno, kaksleduet, to pokupalsilnona perchemyy suhoykolba syin a pennihle bailiku sokkrovavogo rost bifa". In translation of middle XX c roast beef.

Christmas pudding a hot pudding (a sweet dish) like a dark fruit cake, traditionally eaten in Britainin Christmas Christmas pudding.

York shire pudding a type of British food made from batter that is baked until it rises, traditionally eaten with roast beef of cake batter, baked under a piece of meat. "Having eaten cold beef, pickled walnut, gooseberry tart and drunk stone-bottle ginger beer" (Verezhagin *et al.*, 1990).

After eating cold roast beef with pickled nuts and drinking lemonade from clay decanter (John, 1962). English drink ginger beer translator replaced with lemonade. Ginger beer is lacuna for Russian language. Ginger beer a fizzy drink (with bubbles) with a very small amount of alcohol in flavoured with ginger. Gingerbeer shipuchy drink with a small amount of alcohol with a taste of ginger.

Brandy a strong alcoholic drink made from wine (Verezhgin *et al.*, 1990). "He must put his legs on the sofa; and he must have a glass of prune brandy too". "Let lays down on the couch with legs and drink a glass of plum brandy". Next lexical unit is tart "sweet pie" (an open pie filled with sweet food such as fruit.

"He ordered himself, too, the very dinner the boy had always chosen-soup, white bait, cutlets and a tart. "And he ordered the same dinner that always chose the boy soup, fried bleak, burgers and sweet cake" (Charles, 1956).

In English cuisine tart consists of berries and jam. There is no one-word equivalent to translate this word into Russian. Names of professions, titles, ranks (lord, quakers, yankies, sheriff).

Lord in medieval England initially feudall and lord, then general title of English grades in peerage, were entitled to peer of kingdom, forming Lords of Parliamnet.

A compound part of some positions in Great Britain. For example, mayor, lord mayor the head of local governmental authorities in London and other towns. He told me that his father and that the boatman, marching in the procession of the lord mayor, he wears a black velvet hat.

Next lexical unitis watermen a special servant at passenger' and post' vehicle stop. His duties were to give a drink to horses and watch how passengers get on vehicles. Literally, water, human. Powdery potatoes father was Waterman and to the same and the fire.

In dictionaries this word is not fixed. Only in fiction texts with comments. This word is alcuna for Russian language.

Book-maker a person whose job is to take bets on the result of horse races and pay out money to people who win. "Val had just changed out of riding clothes and was on his way to the fire-a bookmaker's in Corn market. I Conducted just shot his horse suit and went straight to hell to the bookmaker on cornmarket street word bobby (the name of the British police). Bobby a police officer. Named after Sir Robert Peel, the politician who created London's police force in the 19th century. Bobby is familiar form of Robert. Bobbies, English police.

The synonym of bobby is police men which does n't have an expressive connotation and is used in translations: "But the policeman took notice of them" "But the officer did not pay any attention to onlookers". Sometimes substitution is used: prototype with colloquial connotation bobby is replaced with neutral word police men Bobby "why were they allowed to hang about why didn't the Bobby move them on? "Why are they allowed to wander through the streets, why the policeman did not drive them away?"

Snob a person who admires people in the higher social classes too much and has no respect for people in the lower social classes. The word is fixed in dictionaries by Toll in 1864, Ssrly in 1872 and Sys in 1933, 1937. However, the word is often associated with customs of England.

"Any they sat, awkwardly staring past each other having pitched on their pet points of snobbery" Takonisideli strung, avoiding each other's face, firmly entrenched in the position of each of their own snobbery

Names of establishments, districts (Soho, East End, West End, Parliament). In the novel by Gals worthy the word city is mentioned Britain's financial and business centre. It was first mentioned in dictionary by Tollin also fixed with English attribution in the dictionary of foreign words 1933, 1937, 1939.

From Galsworthy: "He brought them home with him on his way back from the city" he brought pictures home, returning from city usually at dusk. In this translation, lexical unit is used in the meaning of "business centre". In Russian language the meaning of this word is extended: city a center of any town, where banks, offices, are located. Office an administrative department of enterprise, firm, office. In translations misused office used. "It was not

far to the offices of the New Colliery Company". Before the office "new coal company" has been close. Wordoffice office/office a borrowing of late XX c.

CONCLUSION

Analysis of translations, occurring at different times and original texts of English literature of XIX-XX cc. revealed these trends: English loan words are fixed, functioning in all translations: pounds, pences, miss, Mr., shilling, guinea, sir, gentleman, ale, pudding, city, quaker, brandy, waterman, punch, beef steak, foot, mile with ethno-cultural component. As for correlative borrowing, denoting English realia, it should be mentioned that semantic equality with prototype in the considered period are not presented.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The research is performed according to the Russian Government Program of Competitive Growth of Kazan Federal University.

REFERENCES

- Charles, D.D., 1956. The Personal History Adventures of David Copperfield. IOSO-RAO, Moscow, Pages: 386.
- John, G.G., 1962. The Forsythe Saga-Collection of Compositions. Pravda Publishing, Moscow.
- John, G.G., 2000. The Forsythe Saga. IOSO-RAO, Moscow, Pages: 384.
- Vereschagin, E.M. and V.G. Kostomarov, 1990. Language and Culture: Linguistics and area Studies in Teaching Russian as a Foreign Language. 4th Edn., Russian Language, Moscow, Pages: 246.