

Classification of Ethnographic Lacunary Vocabulary

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Abstract: The study analyzes ethnographic lacunary vocabulary in translations at different time. Numerous examples are presented within literary texts and their translations into the Russian language. The aims of research are to reveal and compare translations of English literature of different times which are sources of description and penetration of lacunary vocabulary into the Russian language; determine and realize types of Lacunas in the Russian language; determine the reasons of its appearance in the 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, the origin of Lacunas are analyzed in this research.

Key words: Ethnographic Lacunas, extra-linguistic 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 the semantic units demand constant acquaintance with two life's kinds and its changes in culture. Identification of ethnographic Lacunas in the Russian language, except sources 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 extra-linguistic reality. Ethnographisms symbolize different cultures. Words: esquire, speaker, cricket, golf, shilling, pence, cottage, brandy, lady, gentleman are closely associated with England. In the 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 the english Language-by semantically non-assimilated word-exotism.

The feature of ethnographic Lacunas is 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 the Russian language at different periods from 19-20th century, revealing Lacuna in translations from english into Russian. 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 the Russian language (Charles, 1956).

Research materials: We have analyzed over 500 books by English authors: Dickens, Galsworthy, Swift translated into Russian. Over 300 ethnographic Lacunas have been revealed in our research. Our goal is to reveal ethnographic Lacunas in translations at different periods of time from.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Classification of Lacunas: To ethnographical Lacunas we can refer: the 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 19th century, pounds were translated as pound. Let's take the translation (Charles, 1956; Vinogradov, 1977). "It is a lawyer who dealt with bills and offered for it only two pounds in cash". Pounds-a monetary unit of Great Britain, firstly appeared in Western grammar book in 1388: "the house will cost a million pounds sterling". In other translations of "David Copperfield" lexical unit pound presents in its English prototype. In this sense the word retained in the 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 $\Pi = 1/100$ (pounds sterling). This monetary unit is not changed in translations. "Though as far as he knew, the income was small-only a penny from a big six pence ball and a penny from three small two pence balls"(John, 1962). Penny the smallest coin in England in the early translations this word was translated into Russian equivalent penny. Lexical unit shilling (shilling) is fixed in "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 paid me a salary, it seems, six shillings a week" (Charles, 1956). As for guinea-aaeiay is an English golden coin since 1717. It was = 21 shillings. Guinea and its derivatives are frequently met in translations of English fiction texts: "a letter she put half guineas"/"She put into the letter half-guinea" (Charles, 1956).

Pence (pl-penny). It was firstly mentioned in the Russian Language according to dictionary Dictionary of contemporary Russian literary language in 1806. "Done. 6%" said a lanky guy. Changes should be noticed at grammar levels: in the Russian lexical unit in comparison with English prototype inflection (s) is an indication of plural form in the Russian sounds like **н, ы** is attached to the changed form of the word. The same process can be traced in other borrowings: rails, pence, pampers.

English coin (farthing)-the smallest change coin of Great Britain and is equal to a penny. "I've taken every farthing can (John, 1962). The word wasn't noticed in dictionary. Names of length and weight measurements (yards, feet, miles, acre). Yards-yoau. The word yard was firstly mentioned in Fasmer's dictionary: yard-unit of length in the system of English measurement 1 yards = 3 = 0.9144 m.

"There was no wind and not a whisper in the old oak-tree twenty yards away!" (John, 1962). Translator of 20th century inconsistently used correlation in some cases lexical unit step is used. In translations of 20th century prototype coincides with correlative borrowing.

Foot-unit of length in the system of English measurement 1 acre = 4840 3 m². Yards = 4046.86 m² "on the shore of the pond to he built himself a wigwam about four feet square" (John, 1962). Mile (mile)-unit of length in Great Britain, most of all in maritime affairs is = 1.853 g. For he had ridden some twenty five good miles (John, 1962). Acre (English acre) is a unit of square in the system of English measurement. 1 acre = 4840 m². Yards = 4046.86 m². From translation "Fifteen acres were if not "landed ownership", then in any case, the abundance of all sorts of products" (John, 1962).

These examples prove that the lexical unit was familiar to Russian language from the beginning of 19th C. And strongly goes into vocabulary. Some English loan words are not fixed in dictionary, its function is of short duration. Form of address (Mr, Mrs, Miss). Next group of ethnographic Lacunas is addressed. To address certain social classes of people special forms exist. Mr.-ienoaoa title that comes before a man's family name or before his first and family name (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" (Charles, 1956). In the middle of 19th c. some translators mix and don't differ English words miss, Mrs because of form of abbreviation, for example in translation of Dickens 1851 a. Lexical unit Mrs is translated as iennen, though in English culture miss and Mrs are clearly divided. May be, 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 (Veresc and Kostomarov, 1990).

Sir: Sir-1 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 (Charles, 1956). The word came into Russian in 1582. Fixed in dictionaries in the beginning of 19th century in the dictionary by Yanovsky in 1804, Toll 1864 have 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" (Charles, 1956).

The word in 19th century 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 lord palmerst one's biography" (John, 1962). However, lexical unit *cao/nyo* exist (Vinogradov, 2001).

Gentleman: Gentleman-1 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 "politeman" who strictly follows social rules of conduct (initially refers to privileged social class). Correct, well-behaved nobleman. "And they both salary earners and adults used to call me "a young gentleman" or "a kid from Suffolk" (Vinogradov, 1977).

Original texts in particular fictional texts of english literature which translators must impart by Russian language, contains naming of units which are lacunary for Russian lexical system. In Russian language in 19th century new names of drinks, food, sport games, titles, name of positions go into language. The main content of English loan words of 19-20th century. Differs in stability of form and their 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 18th century. All these notions are commented (Vinogradov, 1934).

Lacunae of cultural inheritance (horse racing, rules of writing letters, national traditions). Lacunae of cultural in her it ance present national traditions, features of house work, specific way of life. Names of food and drinks (roast beef, ale, pudding, ginger beer, punch, gin, brandy). Roast beef (English Roastbeaf)-roasted slice of beef. Lexical unit is *metin* "David Copperfield" by Dickens. "When I dined well as it should be, then bought strongly peppered dry salami and bread and a piece of bloody roast beef for a penny". In translation of middle 20th century-roast beef.

Christmas pudding-a hot pudding (as weedish) like a dark fruitcake, traditionall yeaten in britain in Christmas. Christmas pudding, Yorkshire pudding-a type of British food made from batter that is baked until it rises, traditionally eaten with roast beef (Pie from the batter, baked under a piece of meat). "Having eaten cold beef, pickled walnut, gooseberry tart and drunk stone-bottle ginger beer".

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 (brandy) a

strong alcoholic drink made from wine. "He must put his legs on the sofa and he must have a glass of prune brandy too". 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, whitebait, outlets and a tart" (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 feudal land lord, then general title of english grades in peerage, were entitled to peer of kingdom, forming Lords of Parliament, 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 was the boatman and marching in the procession of the lord- mayor he was wearing a black velvet hat" (Charles, 1956).

Next lexical unit is *Waterman* (Eng. waterman) a special servant at passenger and post vehicles top. His duties were to give a drink to horses and watch how passengers get on vehicles. Literally, wate. "The father of mealy potatoes. Potatoes was waterman and her husband is a fireman" (Charles, 1956). In dictionaries this word is not fixed. Only in fiction texts with comments. This word is a lacuna for Russian language. Book-maker (bookmaker)-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".

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 (5)-Bobbies, English policeman. The synonym of bobby is policemen which doesn't have an expressive connotation and is used in translations: "Sometimes substitution is used: prototype with colloquial connotation bobby is replaced with neutral word policemen officer: "why were they allowed to hang about; why didn't the bobby move them on" (Hornby, 2000). 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, dictionary of contemporary Russian literary language 1872. 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" (Hornby, 2000).

Names of establishments, districts (Soho, East End, West End, Parliament). In the novel by Galsworthy the word *city* is mentioned-Britain's financial and business centre. It was first mentioned in dictionary by Toll in 1864

also fixed with English attribution in the dictionary of foreign words 1933, 1937, 1939. "He brought them home with him on his way back from the city" (Hornby, 2000). 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.

CONCLUSION

Analysis of translations, occurring at different times and original texts of english literature of 19-20th century 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 steik, 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.

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