ABSTRACT

Subjectmatter: Translation Problems of Various Types of Lexical Compatibility.

Author: Eli Kh. Avduev, 5th year student, Institute of Translatology and Multilanguage Studies.

Supervisor of the project: E.O. Leonovitch, Associate Professor of the Chair of Theory and Practice of Translation and Interpretation.

Information about the sponsor organization: Pyatigorsk State Linguistic University; 9 Kalinin St., Pyatigorsk, Stavropolkrai.

The given paper deals with complex description of morphological, semantic and syntactic relations of words in collocations. Compatibility of the properties of the word «originate» in the act of nomination, reflecting logic-subject connections and relationships referred to objects.

Topical Importance: this paper provides a complex study of translation transformations of different types of collocations. It also includes analysis of different word class compatibility.

Goals: To examine lexical compatibility (collocations), define its place and function in the language, the link between lexical meaning of the word and the sense of the word, and also the mental nature of collocations.

Tasks: to review and analyze the views of national and foreign linguists on compatibility mechanisms of the Russian and English languages;

• analyze lexical word compatibility (collocation);
• establish the regularities of word compatibility;
• analyze mistakes arising at the violation of lexical compatibility, discrepancies with standards of compatibility in various languages, difficulties which translators meet with.

Theoretical value and practical applicability: this research paper contains informative theoretical and practical material about collocation compatibility. It can be used in the learning process of students in classes of phraseology and lexicology.

Results: The literal translation often leads to the distortion of meaning. The crucial role in the choice of an optimum variant of translation is played by the context, compatibility and the knowledge of the subject. Most linguists allocate
two types of compatibility: syntactic and lexical compatibility. Both types of compatibility are closely connected between themselves. The collocation can be considered as a language unit and as a unit of speech and a unit of lingual thinking. Collocations are typical not only for the Russian and English languages, but also for all European languages. Each language can generate an infinite amount of new combinations that are understood by people who speak this language and not violate its rules. Scientists try to understand the collocation role as the phenomena of applied linguistics.