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## THE PROBLEM OF TRANSLATION ONOMASTIC REALIA WORDS INTO ENGLISH AND UKRAINIAN

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Realia (from Latin – “fact”, “event”, “thing”) – are the words and phrases that denote the names of objects, concepts of phenomena characteristics related to the geographical environment, culture, and material everyday life or social-historical peculiarities of the nation, country, tribe, and reflect national, local or historical color. [1, 47] Such words have no analogues in other languages, and therefore cannot be translated in a general way, because they require a special approach. Realia are real hindrances for interpreter, who must save the author's style in the most accurate way.

There are different types of classifications of realia. Many scientists learn this term from the aspect of culture-oriented linguistics and translation. Therefore, linguists define: **onomastic realia** (place names (toponyms), names of historical figures, civil activists, scientists, writers, artists, popular athletes, characters, etc. (anthroponyms), names of works of literature; historical facts and events in the life of the country; the names of state and public institutions); **appellative realia** (some words (including the well-known terms) relate to the fields of government, public and political life, law, military science, art, education, everyday life, traditions and ceremonies, etc.); **realia of aphoristic character** (quotations, winged words and expressions) [2, 82-90]

Onomastic realia, as a recognized term, denotes realia which are proper nouns or, more rarely, include proper nouns. A lot of philologists considered the issue of onomastic realia in their works; among them are S. Vlahov, S. Florin, R. Zorivchak, V. Komisarov, Y. Retsker, A. Schweitzer, A. Fedorov, S. Shvachko, A. Voloshyna.

Proper names have bright connotative meaning, informing about local and national features of the particular object. Some researchers determine own names as onomastic realia on the basis of its ability to denote unique and inimitable person or place. According to researches Vlahov and Florin, methods of transfer in translation are inherent in proper nouns as lexical category:

- Transcription (translation at the level of phonemes);
- Transliteration (translation at the level of graphemes);
- Replacement (substitution).

Most of onomastic realia are translated with the usage of **transcription** (names of people, nicknames, place names, names of organizations, books, etc.) Transcription of realia implies mechanical transfer realities from a foreign language in a language of translation with graphical tools and maximal approximation to the original forms. For example: *Utah – Юта, New York -Нью-Йорк, Brighton – Брайтон, Broadway – Бродвей, Stone Manor – Стоун Менор, Volvo – Вольво*. [3] The **transliteration** of foreign proper names, names of magazines or newspapers, and geographical ones is transferred with letters of the Ukrainian alphabet without considering the peculiarities of pronunciation. For example: *Waterloo – Ватерлоо; Murray – Муррей, Hull – Гуль, Times–Таймс, Strathmore – Стретмор*. These above mentioned ways of translation are often united in one term – **transcoding**. The last way of translation onomastic realia is **substitution**, which can mean the introduction of neologism or tracing. This method is specific for different nicknames. For example: *Tom thumb – Хлончик-мізинчик, Long Bill Longley - Довгий Білл Лонглі, Whispering Ben – Бен Шептун*.

In conclusion, realia help to emphasize the features of certain nation, culture, social life, but on the other hand, they are real hindrances for interpreter, who must save the narrator's style in the most approximate way. Proper names are elements of extra-linguistic reality and must be reflected in the text of the translation. The close relationships of proper names with certain people, culture, national traditions relate them to the onomastic realia.

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