Уманець А. В.,
Кам'янець-Подільський національний університет імені Івана Огієнка, м. Кам'янець-Подільський

ADEQUATE USE OF TRANSLATION MEANS IN THE PROCESS OF TRANSLATION

Перекладацькі трансформації трактуються нами як лексико-семантичні, структурні і функціональні засоби адекватної передачі асоціативно-інформаційних зв'язків у текстах оригіналу та перекладу, що відтворюють особливості процесу вербалізації певних концептуальних ознак на лінгвальному та паралінгвальному рівнях.
Ключові слова: *перекладацькі трансформації, генералізація, конкретизація, компенсація, антонімічний переклад.*

Переводческие трансформации рассматриваются нами как лексико-семантические, структурные и функциональные средства адекватной передачи ассоциативно-информационных связей в текстах оригинала и перевода, отражающие особенности процесса вербализации определенных концептуальных признаков на лингвальном и паралингвальном уровнях.
Ключевые слова: *переводческие трансформации, генерализация, конкретизация, компенсация, антонимический перевод.*

We treat translation transformations as lexico-semantic, structural and functional adequate means of covering different associate, correlative and informative relationships in the source and target texts, resulting in some peculiarities of verbalizing different conceptual matters as consequence of a cognitive modeling mechanism which favor correlation at the lingual and paralingual levels.
Key words: *translation transformations, generalization, specification, compensation, antonymous translation.*

There exist a number of reasons which would help to estimate the correlation: semantic meaning and content of a message expressed by text fragments. One and the same content can be expressed by different translation means within one target text or within its translation correlates. The meaning of text structures can be reduced without deficiency of meaning which is caused by different language reasons (language redundancy) or extralinguistic reasons (communicative irrelevance of any text element or elements for the conceptual author's objective and the addressee). And, at the same time, one and the same content can be expressed by both linguistic and paralinguistic means (gestures, schemes, models, drawings and formulae) [4, c 52-53].

Considering peculiarities of translating text fragments and their messages, scientists point out topical problems of the theory of translation and translation correlation means with hypo-hyperonymic, socio-pragmatic and cross-cultural equivalents, elliptic means, substitution [1-3, 4, 7]. In the process of translation scientists emphasize different subclasses of correlation means: equivalents which are invariable as a result of identical denotational information or are set up in the traditions of language contacts; variable and contextual correlations; all types of translation transformations, etc. [5, p.11-12].

Typological analysis of translation transformations in the source and target text fragments testifies to a specific choice of language units at different levels (lexical, morphological, syntactical). They reflect complex logical and grammatical sequences resulting in the appearing of different units of open and closed language layers, their adapting to a language, and the use of morphological, syntactic and stylistic means which are actualized in the process of translation (lexical specification, various types of transformations at different language levels, functional transposition, etc.).

Differentiation of meaning is used while translating some information which differs in its amount. Sometimes, we can use it within a phrase, in some cases we envisage a sentence, a text fragment or overall material of a source text:

I had a feeling old Ackley'd probably heard [8, c. 47]; Я здогадувався, що каналія Еклі не спав і, певно, чув увесь наш гармидер [6, c. 47].

To make a word differentiation more precise we should consider not only linguistic contextual background, but pragmatic, cross-cultural, psycholinguistic, social factors of different plurilingual conceptual basis. We encountered a large amount of twofold use of both differentiation and specification of meaning in the process of translation. As English is characterized by a great number of substance names, process names, primary and secondary property names, different kinds of replacive morphemes, words with a wide semantic basis, their translation depends to a great extent on the specifying of their meaning. In many cases a translator involves expressive specification which in the translation is used together with expressive concord (the process based on the considering of a narrow and, conversely, broad context). The phenomenon can be traced in some samples where translation, depending on the context, freely widens the volumes of many dictionaries for the sake of contextual meanings. For example:

She was able to get every ounce of humour out of the semicolon [W.S. Maugham. The Creative Impulse];

Из точки с запятой она умела выжать весь юмор до последней капли [У.С. Моэм. Источник вдохновения. Пер. М. Лорие].

Выжать specifies the meaning of the verb get, and is expressively supported by the phrase до последней капли. But though the English phrase does not lack the ironic expressiveness, it is not the neutral get out of that makes the shift of meaning, but the word ounce and the context which characterizes the heroine of the story [5, c. 135].

Transformation of specifying the word meaning is typical while translating verbs of motion and intercourse when the choice of a proper lexico-semantic verb equivalent depends on the structure and lexical meaning of surrounding words.

In the English language the frequency of verbs with full nominative value is far wider than in Ukrainian (Russian). It is due to the fact that verbs of full nominative value in English possess a fixed meaning which does not depend on some noun phrases, adverb phrases or complement phrases which follow such types of verb.

An ample use of compensation transformation means in translation from English into Ukrainian (Russian) is of great frequency in fiction. Thus, some elliptic words, phrases, sentences correspond to some correlative means of the Ukrainian language which satisfy parameters of adequacy of translation. While translating some terms, slang (jargon) lexis there appears a primary task for a translator: to make a shift in the semantic, expressive, and emotive word meaning very slight, leaving out its stylistic colouring. But if this stylistic colouring is of primary value for the original, then it has a great importance either for the plot or character. Therefore, it should be emphasized in the translation.

We encounter a frequent use of compensation means while rendering into Ukrainian non-standard, grammatically deficient speech, which characterizes a character. For example:

Get'em a second, willya? [8, с. 25]; Дістань на хвильку, га? [6, с. 22].

Where'dja get that hat? [8, с. 31]; Де ти допяв таку шапку? [6, с. 27].

But in the original the use of such means fulfils a very important communicative goal.

One of the types of complex transformations is antonymous translation. Antonymous translation is often the best (or if not the only) way of transmitting semantic, structural, and stylistic peculiarities of text clippings:

Take your time – не поспішай; Take it easy – не хвилюйся;

To have clean hands in the water – не мати ніякого відношення до справи.

If an English word or a phrase is rendered by means of antonymous translation, used in the original in the negative form, the translation will have an affirmative form:

I could hardly move my fingers at all [8, с. 7]; ... а пальцями вже й не поворухну [6, с. 7].

Actualization of potential grammatical meanings typical of different language types as a result of cognitive modeling mechanisms of different languages is based on some models in the theory of translation: denotational, semantic, transformational. Denotational model implies referential peculiarities of language signs, while semantic model treats the plane of content of language signs, and transformational model considers an infinite number of transforms generated from a finite number of nucleus structures.

Competence of a professional translator represents a system of its own which includes all necessary pre-conditions: knowledge (background, topical, contextual), material (language and terminological) and translators' activities. Therefore, there appeared various trends in translation theory, some of them envisage the process of translation as building up structural units of a foreign language from source texts to present peculiarities of target text structures. In this case the frequency of using some inner language transformations is very high, and the translation process involves them as a result of semantic, referential and structural diversity of source and target texts. They include transposition, substitution, compression, decompression, sentence segmenting, addition, deletion, etc. Translation transformations at the lexical, morphological and syntactical levels are divert, and translation has succeeded when transformation analogues and contextual modifications resume an adequate reaction of the recipient, different parameters of adequacy of translation.

Another trend of transformation theory covers transformation as transition from a foreign language and to a target one. It manifests itself in using a great variety of language forms of source and target languages for a finite number of structures.

The prospects for future investigation will cover a detailed analysis of heterogeneous or cognate language structures of source and target languages, adequate interpreting of translation transformations which reflect conventional and non-conventional use of language signs in the texts and their socio-pragmatic value.

Література:

1. Білозерська Л. П. Термінологія та переклад: [навч. посібник для студентів філологічного напряму підготовки] / Білозерська Л. П., Возненко Н. В., Радецька С. В. – Вінниця : Нова КНИГА, 2010. – 232 с.

2. Гарбовский Н. К. Отражение как свойство перевода / Николай Константинович Гарбовский // Вест. Моск. ун-та. Сер.22, Теория перевода. – 2008. – № 4. – С. 26-36.

3. Есакова М. Н. Прагматические аспекты перевода (на материале произведений М. Булгакова) / Мария Николаевна Есакова // Вест. Моск. ун-та. Сер.22, Теория перевода. – 2008. – №4. – С. 3-25.

4. Львовская З.Д. Современные проблемы перевода / Зинаида Давыдовна Львовская ; [пер. с испанского В. А. Иовенко]. – М. : Изд-во URSS, 2007. – 220 с.

5. Рецкер Я. И. Теория перевода и переводческая практика. Очерки лингв. теории перевода / Яков Иосифович Рецкер ; дополнения и комментарии Д.И. Ермоловича. – 3-е изд., стереотип. – М. : Р. Валент, 2007. – 244 с.

6. Селінджер Дж. Д. Над прірвою у житі : повісті, оповідання / Джером Девід Селінджер ; [пер. з англ. О. Логвиненка]. – К. : Молодь, 1984. – 272 с.

7. Соціокультурні та етнолінгвістичні проблеми галузевого перекладу в парадигмі євроінтеграції : матеріали І Всеукраїнської науково-практичної конференції 3 квіт. 2008р. / за заг. ред. А. Г. Гудманяна, С. І. Сидоренка. – К. : НАУ, 2008. – 220 с.

8. Salinger J. The Catcher in the Rye / Jerome Salinger. – СПб. : Антология, 2004. – 256 с.