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## **TRANSLATION TRANSFORMATIONS IN THE PROCESS OF FICTION TEXTS TRANSLATION**

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## **ПЕРЕКЛАДАЦЬКІ ТРАНСФОРМАЦІЇ У ПРОЦЕСІ ПЕРЕКЛАДУ ХУДОЖНІХ ТЕКСТІВ**

**Objective** of the article is to justify that the translation of the text can be artistically adequate only if it is considered as a two-level monolith with the obligatory selection of a code-schematic layout and its decomposition on the lines of the author's perspective on a micro-theme, theme, macro-theme and hyper-theme.

**Methods.** The main scientific results are obtained applying a set of general scientific and special methods of research, namely: analysis and generalization of scientific literature on the problems of comparison in linguistics; theoretical generalization, analysis and synthesis; holistic and integral approaches to the study of comparison in linguistics; comparative, descriptive and analytical methods.

**Results.** The doctrine notes that literary translation is a translation of works of fiction, and the main goal of a work of this type is to achieve an aesthetic impact, to create an artistic image; such an aesthetic orientation distinguishes artistic speech from other acts of speech communication. We cannot but agree with their opinions that the space of literary translation is insatiable, it absorbs all world literature with its hidden meanings, sifting through the cells of translations from language to language unstoppable, at first glance, time.

Currently, there are many works on translation studies devoted to translation transformations, the problems of which occupy a central place in the theory of translation, and knowledge of its theoretical foundations is extremely important in the work of any translator.

Giving definitions to translation transformations, philologists write that in fact we are talking about the relationship between the initial and final language expressions, about the replacement in the process of translation of one form of expression by another, about the replacement, which we figuratively call transformation. Referring to the works of other researchers, they note that translation transformation is such a process of translation, during which the system of meanings contained in the speech forms of the source text, perceived and understood by the translator due to his competence, is naturally transformed due to interlingual asymmetry into a more or less similar system of meanings, clothed in the form of the target language. The issues of typology and functionality of translation transformations are currently debatable.

**Key words:** translation, transformations, translation transformations, theory of translation

## Introduction

Literary translation is considered to be the most interesting and demanded area of modern translation studies. As Slavic philologists note, literary translation is a special form of movement: movement from language to language, from ethnic group to ethnic group, movement in time and space. On the other hand, literary translation is the highest form of understanding a different language, a different culture and a different life, the most important means of intercultural communication and the noblest form of interliterary and international cooperation. After all, in addition to a brilliant command of native and foreign languages, the translator must have a solid general humanitarian training, deeply understand aesthetic nature of the word. In Ukraine, it is precisely such a liberal arts education that provides most of the translation specialties, since without a good literary language, a translator cannot take place in principle. The classics of translation studies wrote that the communicative ability of those who speak a language includes, in addition to linguistic knowledge, the ability to interpret the linguistic content of an utterance and derive contextual and implicit meaning from it. Indeed, how difficult it is to understand the deep linguistic layers of a high literary text in order to correlate them in different linguistic realities. That is why a real literary translation is a separate work of art.

The **objective** of the article is to determine that the translation of the text can be artistically adequate only if it is considered as a two-level monolith with the obligatory selection of a code-schematic layout and its decomposition on the lines of the author's perspective on a micro-theme, theme, macro-theme and hyper-theme.

## Methods

The main scientific results are obtained applying a set of general scientific and special methods of research, namely: analysis and generalization of scientific literature on the problems of comparison in linguistics; theoretical generalization, analysis and synthesis; holistic and integral approaches to the study of comparison in linguistics; comparative, descriptive and analytical methods.

## Results and Discussions

On the basis of our study, on the examples of the analyzed novels by A. Christie, the initial thesis was confirmed that literary translation objectifies all translation transformations, therefore it can serve as material for creating translation skills. The doctrine notes that literary translation is a translation of works of fiction, and the main goal of a work of this type is to achieve an aesthetic impact, to create an artistic image; such an aesthetic orientation distinguishes artistic speech from other acts of speech communication. We cannot but agree with their opinions that the space of literary translation is insatiable, it absorbs all world literature with its hidden meanings, sifting through the cells of translations from language to language unstoppable, at first glance, time.

Currently, there are many works on translation studies devoted to translation transformations, the problems of which occupy a central place in the theory of translation, and knowledge of its theoretical foundations is extremely important in the work of any translator. However, it should be noted that specialists in the field of translation theory have not yet come to a common opinion regarding the very essence of the concept of transformation. This is evidenced by a large number of classifications proposed by scientists, which differ significantly from each other. Comparing the text of the original and the text of the translation, one can observe the phenomenon when some phrases are translated verbatim, while others are presented in a form different from the original. This phenomenon is explained by the need to transform the original message in accordance with certain norms of the target language. According to researchers, translation transformations are the basis of most translation techniques, which consists in changing the formal (lexical or grammatical transformations) or semantic (semantic transformations) components of the source text while preserving the information intended for transmission. Translation transformations can be observed at all levels of the language. In this regard, several groups of such transformations are distinguished: grammatical, morphological, syntactic, lexical, semantic and stylistic.

Giving definitions to translation transformations, philologists write that in fact we are talking about the relationship between the initial and final language expressions, about the replacement in the process of translation of one form of expression by another, about the replacement, which we figuratively call transformation. Referring to the works of other researchers, they note that translation transformation is such a process of translation, during which the system of meanings contained in the speech forms of the source text, perceived and understood by the translator due to his competence, is naturally transformed due to interlingual asymmetry into a more or less similar system of meanings, clothed in the form of the target language.

Many well-known linguists have dealt with the issues of transformational theory of translation and translational transformations. It should be noted that there is no absolute agreement regarding the very concept of "translational transformation" between linguists studying the issues of transformational translation. Let's move on to a more detailed consideration of the classification of translation transformations.

Scientist gives the following definition of translation transformation: numerous and qualitatively diverse interlingual transformations - the so-called translation transformations - so that the translated text conveys all the information contained in the source text with the greatest possible completeness, with strict observance of the norms of the target language. In his opinion, there are four types of translation transformations in the classification of transformations: permutations, replacements, additions and omissions.

Permutations include: changing the order of words and phrases in the structure of a sentence, changing the order of parts of a complex sentence, and changing the order of independent sentences in the structure of the text. He refers to substitutions: grammatical substitutions, for example, word forms, parts of speech, members of a sentence - restructuring of the syntactic structure of a sentence, syntactic substitutions in a complex sentence - replacing a simple sentence with a complex one, replacing a complex sentence with a simple one, replacing a main sentence with a subordinate clause and vice versa, replacing a subordination with an essay and vice versa, the replacement of an allied type of connection with an allied one and vice versa; lexical substitutions, which include concretization, generalization, and substitution based on causal relationships; lexico-grammatical substitutions, which include: antonymic translation and compensation. By adding, he means adding elements that make up for the lack of information necessary to understand the meaning of the message. Omission is understood as the opposite phenomenon - the omission of elements that carry redundant information.

The following definition of translational transformation is derived by another philologist. In his opinion, this is a series of transformations with the help of which the translator passes from the units of the source language to the units of the target language, establishing equivalence relations between them. He distinguishes three groups of translation transformations: lexical, grammatical and complex. It should be noted that lexical transformations include: transliteration, translation transcription, calquing and lexico-semantic substitutions (concretization, generalization, modulation). Grammar transformations include: literal translation (syntactic assimilation), grammatical substitutions (replacement of sentence members, word forms, parts of speech) and sentence division. According to this classification, complex (lexico-grammatical) transformations include: explication (descriptive translation), antonymic translation and compensation.

**Conclusions.** Translation transliteration and transcription are translation methods that are used when transferring foreign proper names, geographical names and names of various companies, firms, ships, hotels, newspapers, magazines. The same methods are widely used in the transmission of realities.

Translational transformation is understood as a departure from the use of isomorphic means available in both languages. Isomorphic means are system equivalents that are characterized by the same denotative meaning and grammatical uniformity. According to scientists, translational transformation is very often predetermined by the use of words or grammatical forms in secondary functions (generalization, transposition, desemantization) or in conditions of contextual or situational

redundancy. If the language element is used in the primary function, i.e. in its direct meaning, then in the presence of an interlingual system equivalent, a literal translation follows.

There are two types of transformations:

- grammatical transformations in the form of replacement of parts of speech or members of a sentence,
- lexical transformations consist in concretization, generalization, differentiation of meanings, antonymic translation, compensation for losses arising in the process of translation, as well as in semantic development and holistic transformation.

Under grammatical transformations understands substitutions of parts of speech or members of a sentence.

Translation transliteration and transcription are translation methods that are used when transferring foreign proper names, geographical names and names of various companies, firms, ships, hotels, newspapers, magazines. The same methods are widely used in the transmission of realities.

The issues of typology and functionality of translation transformations are currently debatable. The question of how the adequacy of the translation can be achieved remains open, because each time in translation as a communicative act, the translator makes a decision about the best way to accept the transformation or to reject the transformation.

Faced with a choice of several alternatives, translators working with the same text often disagree about which solution can be considered optimal. The choice of one or another option is affected by many factors. We should dwell in more detail on what role the diachronic nature of the asynchronous written translation of fiction plays in this issue. The range of more specific issues that require careful analysis in this case is quite wide.

The diachrony of translation is determined by the time range that separates translators and forms the amplitude of diachrony. The history of translation as a practice of interlingual and intercultural contacts has known many different approaches to the implementation of the transfer of text to translation. Since the formation of translation studies as an independent science, these approaches have been carefully studied, compared, developed (quantitatively and qualitatively) and by now they represent such a wide range that does not exclude opposing views. With regard to the transfer of works of one author, of course, this discrepancy is quantitatively reduced, but still reflects the phenomenon of translation multiplicity.

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**Метою** статті є визначення того, що переклад тексту може бути художньо адекватним лише за умови його розгляду як дворівневого моноліту з обов'язковим виділенням кодово-схемного компонування та його декомпозицією за лініями авторського ракурсу на мікротема, тема, макротема та гіпертема.

**Методи** Основні наукові результати отримано із застосуванням комплексу загальнонаукових і спеціальних методів дослідження, а саме: аналізу та узагальнення наукової літератури з проблем порівняння в мовознавстві; теоретичне узагальнення, аналіз і синтез; цілісний та інтегральний підходи до вивчення порівняння в мовознавстві; порівняльний, описовий та аналітичний методи.

**Результати.** У доктрині зазначається, що художній переклад — це переклад творів художньої літератури, а основна мета твору такого типу — досягнення естетичного впливу, створення художнього образу; така естетична спрямованість відрізняє художнє мовлення від інших актів мовленнєвого спілкування. Не можна не погодитися з їхніми думками про те, що простір художнього перекладу ненаситний, він поглинає всю світову літературу з її прихованими смислами, просіваючи комірками перекладів з мови на мову нестримний, на перший погляд, час. В даний час існує багато робіт з перекладознавства, присвячених перекладацьким трансформаціям, проблеми яких займають центральне місце в теорії перекладу, а знання її теоретичних основ є надзвичайно важливим у роботі будь-якого перекладача. Даючи визначення перекладацьким трансформаціям, філологи пишуть, що насправді мова йде про співвідношення між початковим і кінцевим мовними виразами, про заміну в процесі перекладу однієї форми вираження іншою, про заміну, яку ми образно називаємо трансформацією. Посилаючись на праці інших дослідників, вони зазначають, що перекладацька трансформація – це такий процес перекладу, під час якого система значень, що міститься в мовленнєвих формах вихідного тексту, що сприймається і розуміється перекладачем завдяки його компетенції, піддається природній трансформації. через міжмовну асиметрію в більш-менш схожу систему значень, одягнену у форму мови перекладу. Дискусійними є питання типології та функціональності перекладацьких трансформацій.

**Ключові слова:** переклад, трансформації, перекладацькі трансформації, теорія перекладу

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