

ПЛАТФОРМА 3:

Актуальні питання іноземної філології та перекладознавства

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FUNCTIONS OF TRANSFORMATION IN TRANSLATION

A professional translator will always achieve practical informational equivalence of the translation to the original, but theoretically, this equivalence is very different. It can be argued in advance that any translation will never be absolutely identical to the canonical text of the original. The equivalence of the translation to the original is always a relative concept. And the level of relativity can be very different. The degree of convergence with the original depends on many factors: the skill of the translator, the characteristics of the languages and cultures being compared, the era of the creation of the original and translation, the method of translation, the nature of the texts being translated, etc.

The main goal of the translation is to achieve adequacy. An adequate, or as it is also called, equivalent translation is a translation that is carried out at a level necessary and sufficient to transmit an unchanged content plan, subject to the translation language standards. By A.V. Fedorov's definition, adequacy is "an exhaustive transfer of the semantic content of the original and full functional and stylistic correspondence to it".

Thus, the problem of adequacy boils down to two questions:

Does the translation convey the same meaning as the original?

Does he transmit it as clearly and idiomatically as the original?

If the answer to both questions is yes, then we can rightfully call the translation adequate.

Translation transformations are necessary for a more accurate transfer of all information contained in the original text, subject to the relevant rules of the translating language.

Translation transformations are technical methods of translation, consisting in replacing regular correspondences with irregular (contextual) ones, as well as the language expressions themselves resulting from the application of such methods.

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As A.F. Arkhipov points out, the motives for using transformations can be:

- the desire to avoid literalism;
- the desire to idiomatize the translation, to bring it closer to the norms of the translation language;
- the need to overcome cross-language differences in the design of homogeneous members of a sentence;
- the desire to avoid alien word-building models;
- the desire to avoid unnaturalness, unaesthetic, cumbersome, obscurity and illogical translation;
- the desire (where appropriate) for a more compact version of the translation; such compression of the translation text compensates for its inevitable increase in other segments;
- the desire to convey to the reader of the translation important background information or remove excess;
- the desire to recreate a pun, imagery and other stylistic figures. [2]

Among the available classifications, the classification of L. S. Barkhudarov, which reduced transformations to 4 main types of changes, should be noted first of all:

1) permutations (in the simplest form - changing the order of words in a sentence) Example: Consumers have used 39 funds transfer systems, 31 are systems created by residents and 8 – by non-residents. – Споживачі користувались 39 системами переказу коштів, із них – 31 система, створена резидентами, 8 - нерезидентами;

2) substitutions (parts of speech, words with a more general meaning, words with a more particular meaning, antonymic replacements) Example: The intention to form an independent dispute settlement mechanism is important. – Намір сформувати незалежний механізм вирішення спорів є важливим;

3) additions (the usual case is lexical additions as compensation for the loss of grammatical means of expressing certain meanings) Example: Features of the new Strategy are to focus on meeting the interests of all participants. – Особливостями нового стратегічного плану є орієнтація на задоволення інтересів всіх учасників;

4) omission (action opposite to the addition) Example: She garaged her car. – Вона поставила свою машину в гараж.

In the process of translation activity, as a rule, various kinds of transformations are carried out simultaneously, that is, they are combined with each other - rearrangement is accompanied by replacement, grammatical transformation is accompanied by lexical. [1, с.54] V.N. Komissarov distinguishes this phenomenon into the third type of translation transformations - this is a mixed type, or as he calls it “complex lexical and grammatical transformations”. It is such a complex nature of translation transformations that makes translation so difficult.

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