O.A. Kirichenko, O.M. Stepanenko

THE PROBLEMS OF USING THE SEMANTIC DEVELOPMENT IN THE TRANSLATION OF TEXTS OF DIFFERENT FUNCTIONAL STYLES

As it is widely known, translation is a reproduction of the original from one language into another, with the preserving the content. The exact translation, according to the definition of Kazakova T. A., is impossible because the languages differ, both in grammatical structure and in the number of words, not mentioning the difference of cultures [9, p. 37]. Thus, an objectively determined translation problem arises, aptly formulated by Breus E. V.: «Translation is an act of interlingual communication. There is not only the contact of two languages in the process of translation, but also the collision of two cultures» [3, p. 38]. Incompatibilities in the structure of different languages cause in the ranslation difficulty of preservation and transfer of words' meanings.

The word, as a component of the lexical system of a particular language, often differs from the probable equivalent of the target language, since the semantic structure of words is unique to each language. Therefore, we cannot do without lexical transformations in the translation, which are «deviation from vocabulary correspondences», according to the definition of Komissarov V. N. [10, p. 572].

Therefore, the aim of the following work is determining the ways of preserving the completeness of the content in the translation of texts from English into Ukrainian, in particular the semantic development on the material of the texts of various functional styles to achieve an adequate translation.

The goal determines the objectives of our research: to provide means of preserving the completeness of the content in the translation, to justify the lexical problems of translation, focusing on semantic development.

The material of the research consists of journalistic, scientific texts and fiction, in particular Fitzgerald F. S., Brown D. and the corresponding translations in the Ukrainian language, made by Pinchevsky M., Gorbatko V. [18; 5].

The most significant advantage of lexical transformations is the storage of information in the process of changing formal or semantic components, that is, it is an important means to achieve the adequacy of translation. The main goal of

translation is the achievement of the adequacy. Adequate (complete) translation is a translation that corresponds to the original in the function (complete value of the transfer) and in the choice of means by the translator (complete value of the language and style).

Functional accuracy is typical for an adequate translation, it does not only allow, but often requires the rejection of formal, lexical correspondences [14, p. 8]. Adequate or equivalent translation is characterised by a sufficient level of content transmission in compliance with the norms of the target language, and this is the purpose of translation transformations.

Today, the list of the works devoted to translation transformations is numerous. Many translators turned to the issue of translation transformations, in particular: Arnold I. V., Arkhipov A. F., Barkhudarov L. S., Vinogradov V. S., Vorobyova O. P., Gak V. G., Garbovsky M. K., Katford J., Kiyak T. R., Komissarov V. N., Koptilov V. V., Korunets I. V., Latyshev L. K., Maksimov S. E., Minyar-Beloruchev R. K., Nyumark P., Retsker Y. I., Semenov O. L., Ter-Minasova S. G., Tomahin G. D., Fedorov A. V., Schweitzer O. D., Cherednichenko O. I. and others. However, it should be noted that experts in the theory of translation have not come to a common view on the very essence of the concept of transformation, there is no clear definition of the concepts of «translation transformation», «methods of translation», «translation techniques».

Scientists take different approaches to translation transformation. Arkhipov A. F. interprets translation transformations as «technical methods of translation, the essence of which is replacing regular matches by irregular ones», as «the linguistic expressions obtained as a result of application of such techniques» [2, p. 29]. Garbovsky M. K. defines transformation as «the process of translation, in which the system of meanings, enclosed in linguistic forms of the source text, perceived and understood by the translator due to his competence, is transformed into a more or less similar system of meanings of the language of translation naturally as a result of language asymmetry» [7, p. 366]. Y. I. Retsker defines transformation as «methods of logical thinking, by means of which we reveal the meaning of a foreign word in a context and select its Ukrainian equivalent [14, p. 48], Schweitzer A. D. as «...interlanguage operation of overexposure sense» [17, p. 95]. Selivanova O. O. believes that the translation transformation is «a transformation, modification of the form or content and form, in particular, in order to maintain the correspondence of the communicative impact on the addressees of the original and translated text» [15, p. 456]. This explains the variety of classifications of

translation transformations by different scientists, and even the parameters of individual methods of translation transformations.

In particular, Y. I. Retsker distinguishes seven varieties of lexical transformations: differentiation of meanings, specification of meanings, generalization of meanings, semantic development, antonymic translation, integral transformation, compensation of losses in the translation process. Semantic development as a kind of contextual substitution, along with antonymic translation, specification of the word meaning, generalization of the word meaning, addition, word removing, replacing the word of one part of speech to another part of speech, rearrangement of the word, belong to lexical transformations by Karaban V. I. [8, p. 49]. Latyshev L. K. considers linguistic transformations to be lexical-semantic substitutions: specification, generalization, semantic development or modulation, antonymic translation and integral transformation.

In our opinion, in terms of research prospects, the most interesting of the varieties mentioned above is the semantic development. If you compare the source text and the translation text, everyone may notice that certain parts of the source text are translated literally, and some with serious deviations from the literal correspondences. This is so-called paradoxical translation, when external difference between the original and the translated expression is so essential, that sometimes it is difficult to understand the translation immediately, and only on thinking thoroughly, it becomes clear: the translation variant is optimal, it was just impossible to translate closer to the original text [11, p. 186]. Often this is a case of semantic development.

Semantic (or logical) development of the notion is one of the methods being the most difficult for translation. It means rejection from the direct vocabulary meaning of the translated word or a phrase, that is, such a correspondence, which directly follows from the meanings indicated in it. Thus, the semantic development is the replacement of the word or a phrase of the source language unit by the unit of the language of translation, the meaning of which directly follows from the meanings of the original unit. It includes various metaphorical and metonymic replacements based on the crossing category [6, p. 384].

For example:

There are nine million pounds of ironwork in that dome. – Купол цієї споруди має залізну арматуру вагою дев"ять мільйонів фунтів.

A childhood accident had left him stranded at the bottom of a deep well overnight. – Колись у дитинстві з ним трапився нещасний випадок: йому довелося мало не добу просидіти на дні глибокого колодязя [3; 4].

Actually, alongside with other methods of lexical transformation, the semantic development is produced not on a separate word, but on a phrase or even a semantic group. Therefore, all methods of lexical transformation are separate cases of the disclosure of the contextual meanings of words. Semantic development is the method of a contextual substitution, when the meaning of the translated word is the logical development of the meaning of the original word.

If we consider all significant parts of speech to be divided into three categories: objects, processes, and signs, then, in the process of translation, there is a striking diversity of substitutions both within each category, and between different categories. To transfer the same content from one language to another often it does not matter which form of the word will express this content. The subject can be replaced by its sign, the process by object and the attribute by object or process, etc. The action or condition is meant under the process. There are six such options: the replacement of process by its cause; replacement of the process by its result; replacement of the causes by a process; replacement of the cause by its effect; the replacement of the consequence by the cause; replacement of the consequence by the process.

As Rebriy O. V. noted, often the meaning of correlated words in the original and translation are at the same time related through causal relations: *I do not blame them. – Я їх розумію.*

There is replacement of the cause by the consequence: «*I don't blame them because I understand them*» [13, p. 34].

Under the method of semantic development, causal relationships often have a wider character, but the logical connection between two names always persists. The logical replacement is held both within each of these categories, and by substituting one category for another. For example, *litmus paper – лакмусовий папірець*. Instead, in English, a description of the process: *acid-test* – the test for acidity is used. Such replacement in the process of translation is called metonymic transfer. The process of metonymy is very common in cases where the name of a part is used instead of the whole: *hand – робітник, foot – піхота, desk – портьє.*

The use of semantic development for translation of lexical units can generate a whole chain of lexical correspondences. «For example, strong arm men, often found in newspapers, are translated into Ukrainian as *головорізи*» by a complex

word logically linked to a sign «той, що застосовує силу» (strong men), as this phrase is translated in Muller's dictionary. An example of semantic development is semantic relation of consequence, such as *fall down – впасти на землю*.

The method of semantic development is expedient to use only in those cases where it is necessary, because the significant application of such translation transformation, as semantic development, leads to distortion of the original content. It is necessary to pay particular attention to the context translating polysemantic words, i.e. words that have a broad, vague meaning, as they are used in different lexical combinations (*thing, point, matter, case,* etc).

In the analysis of semantic development the crossing of semantic structures is observed. Two semantic structures interacting in translation, out of context, are the elements of different categorical groups, that is, generic structures that are not common for their interaction, for example,

Sometimes a legend that endures for centuries . . . Endures for a reason [Brown D.]. – *Інколи трапляється, що легенда, яка живе сторіччями, живе не просто так* [trans. Gorbatko V.].

Outside the context, the semantic structure of the original unit does not correlate with the semantic structure of the target language; in the context of the sentence, the meaning of the word *endure* is not appropriate for Ukrainian-language equivalent *to live*. The interaction of these two structures in the work of Brown D. is due to context crossing, and the lexemes of English and Ukrainian language become interchangeable within the situation of the original.

The method of semantic development demonstrates that adequate translation is achieved by abandoning copying the language means of the original. Consequently, sometimes in translated texts, there are some deviations from the original due to the use of translation transformations, in particular semantic development, to achieve the adequacy of the text, since different languages have distinct language traditions.

The object of the research was not thoroughly covered in the professional literature on translation theory. It determined the need for the study of semantic development in the Ukrainian translation of English-language texts of various functional styles, substantiation of the complexity and multidimensionality of this method in terms of reproduction of logical and semantic connections and linguistic and cultural features of the original and translation.

Lexical and semantic transformations are inevitable in the process of translation of English and Ukrainian texts, since they are in connection to other factors in the development of languages, particularly from different perspectives of social processes and concepts in different nations. The ideas of translation, taking into account lexical-semantic transformations, are important both for practical translation studies and for the theory of translation. The ability to use them easily and freely is the key to adequate translation. It is important to explore more on lexical-semantic level of translation techniques of the multilayered vocabulary in future. This will enable us to reach a more advanced level of scientific translation, enriching it with more specific ideas.

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Кириченко О.А., Степаненко О.М. Проблеми використання прийому смислового розвитку при перекладі текстів різних функціональних стилів.

У статті визначається зміст поняття смислового розвитку, як перекладацької трансформації, особливого виду міжмовного перефразування та невід'ємної частини процесу перекладу, розглядаються різні підходи науковців до

визначення типів трансформацій, зокрема смислового розвитку. Зроблений аналіз використання прийому смислового розвитку при перекладі текстів різних функціональних стилів мови.

Ключові слова: *трансформація, адекватність перекладу, смисловий розвиток, логічні заміни, парадоксальний переклад, метонімічний перенос.*

Kirichenko O.A., Stepanenko O.M. The problems of using the semantic development in the translation of texts of different functional styles.

The article defines the notion of semantic development as a translation

transformation, a special type of interlingual paraphrasing and an integral part of the translation process; different approaches of scientists to the definition of types of transformations, in particular semantic development, are considered.

The notion of paradoxical translation is revealed and analysed, when the external difference between the original and translated expressions is so considerable that it is sometimes difficult to immediately understand the translation, but after deep pondering, it becomes clear: the adopted translation solution is optimal, it was simply impossible to translate closer to the original text. It is pointed out that semantic development should be used only in the case of obvious necessity, because the significant application of such translation transformation, as semantic development, leads to distortion of the content of the original. Particular attention should be paid to the context in the translation of polysemantic words, that is, words that have a broad, vague meaning, due to the fact that they are used in different lexical combinations. It is noticed that in the case of using the method of semantic development, the causal relationships often have a wider character, but the logical connection between the two notions always persists. Logical substitutions are carried out both in the middle of each of these categories, and by substituting one category for another. The article examines the operation of translation transformations in the translation of texts. It focuses on the application of semantic development in the translation of texts of various functional styles. The authors prove through numerous examples that usage of semantic development clearly demonstrates that the adequacy of the translation is successfully achieved through the refusal from the literal translation of the linguistic means of the original.

Key words: *transformation, translation adequacy, semantic develop-*

ment, logical substitutions, paradoxical translation, metonymic translation.

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