

## DEVELOPMENT OF TRANSLATION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

**I. I. Komarnytska**

*National Academy of State Border Guard Service of Ukraine,  
46, Shevchenko St., Khmelnytskyi, Ukraine*

*The process and characteristic features of translation in Western Europe have been investigated. Scientists' contribution to the development of translation from/into English has been revealed. Basic problems and prospects of contemporary translation in Ukraine and Europe have been revealed.*

**Key words:** *problems of modern translation, translation in Western Europe, translator, principles, translation studies in Ukraine, style, text.*

**Relevance of the research** is predefined by the necessity of comprehensive exploration of the European translation studies, with the purpose of its holistic understanding, revealing the translation studies characteristics in different historical periods. The current concepts of translation (linguistic, ethnographic, historical etc.) clarified individual aspects and features of the translation work, but they elucidated almost nothing about the historical background of European translation, and consequently, about the objective situations and ways to evaluate the quality of translations.

Translation issues were studied by such famous British scientists as James Ketford, T. Sevorì, A. Taitler, J. Fers, M. Halliday; Italian professor and translator L. Venuti; German scientists I.Hete, V. Humboldt, O. Kode and A. Noibert, F. Schleiermacher, A. Schopenhauer, Russian scientists V. Komissarov, Y. Retsker, A. Fedorov, A. Schweitser; Ukrainian researchers R. Zorivchak, P. Kulish, H. Skovoroda, L. Ukrainka, O. Finkel, I. Franko and others; French writers P. Valerie, W. Larbi.

**The aim** of the research is to analyze the process, the characteristics, problems and perspectives of the translation studies development in Western Europe as a holistic process and an integral part of the national history, science and culture. The results of the analysis may be used as a theoretical basis for the further research of practical skills in the field of translation and studying the models and patterns of the translation process and translation correspondences and ways of translation of texts of different genres and styles.

**Problem definition.** The history of translation studies is a separate division of translation studies, closely related to historical science. In Western Europe, it has long been insufficiently investigated because of the political realia of the Soviet era.

Recently the facts from the history of European translation started coming back to the Ukrainian science. Problems of the historical development of translation are of particular importance in Ukraine nowadays. A lively interest to these problems, on the one hand, is explained by the processes of globalization and harmonization of national development with global institutions (European and Euro-Atlantic integration), which promotes the growth of foreign information, and requires its reflection in the context of national culture. On the other hand, the significance of translation problems for Ukraine is caused by the increase of Ukrainian authors' own translation in other languages that dates back to the time of gaining independence by Ukraine. These factors resulted in urgent need in extensive research of the history of translation to adopt the European experience in this field.

Most English-speaking interpreters still hold to the three laws of translation formulated by A. Taitler in 1791 in the "Essay on the Principles of Translation" [1, p. 15]: the translation must completely convey the idea of source text; preserve style and manner of the source text; translation should be read as easily as the source text.

Basic scientific theories of translation started to develop only in the mid-twentieth century, when the translation problems attracted linguists' attention. Yet the translation has

not been considered as a linguistic issue. Most interpreters believed that linguistic aspects of translation played in "the art of translation" only technical role. Of course, the translator had to master the source and the target language, but language skills were a precondition of translation and did not affect its essence. The role of such knowledge is often compared with the role of knowledge of musical notation for the composer.

Scientific papers on the theory of translation appeared in England at the second half of XX century. The first book which should be mentioned is "The Art of Translation" written by T. Sevorì and published in London in 1952. The author tried to examine a wide range of translation problems. The author managed to formulate a number of provisions that have been further developed in the works of the linguistic theory of translation [3, p. 489].

First of all, T. Sevorì proposes to distinguish four types of translation. The proposed classification reflects both differences as for the accuracy and nature of the materials for translation. The terms used in the classification are not always successful, but the author reveals their contents in details. He identifies the following types of translation:

1. Perfect translation – translation of informational ads.

2. Adequate translation – translation of the narrative works, where the most important is to convey the content, and means of expression are negligible. In this translation the translator can miss words or whole sentences, which due to him are not important or meaningless. (T. Sevorì believes that this type of translation should be used while translating detectives, books written by O. Diuma, J. Bokkachcho, M. Servantes and L. Tolstoi).

3. The third type of translation which is unnamed - is a translation of classical works, where form is as important as the content. This type of translation cannot be as "perfect" as the first one. The translation is best performed, when its form and content correspond to original text, although requires meticulous work and a lot of time, which may not be commercially viable.

4. The fourth type of translation is defined as similar to the "adequate" (2nd type). This is the translation of scientific and technical materials. It requires solid knowledge of the subject of translated material [5, p. 121].

T. Sevorì argues that the essence of the translation always comes down to a choice and when choosing the translator must consistently answer 3 questions: 1) What did the author say? 2) What did he want to say by this? 3) In what way it may be conveyed? Thus, T. Sevorì identifies a content, a form of the source text as the object of translation and communicative intention of the author.

Considering the definitions by various authors, T. Sevorì concludes that there are no generally recognized principles of translation at all. To prove this conclusion, he gives a list of similar definitions which are placed next to conflicting principles [6, p. 322] (see. Figure 1).

Another important fact that was mentioned by T. Sevorì is that the choice of translation depends largely on the intended type of reader. In addition, he distinguishes four types of readers: 1) not knowing the original language at all; 2) learning the language of the original, partially with the help of translation; 3) knowing the original language, but almost completely forgotten it; 4) knowing the language of the original well.

In general, the book written by T. Sevorì clearly reflects features of general philological approach to translation issues [3, p. 489].

The 60s of XX century testified the emergence of linguistic research in the theory of translation, which supplemented scientific nature to it. Most linguists who worked on the problems of translation, belonged to the English linguistic school, which is usually associated with the name of John Fers. Translation then received the fundamental theoretical basis, and translation problems were considered in a number of other linguistic problems.

In "Linguistic analysis and translation" J. Fers convinced that the linguistic analysis of phonological, phonaesthetical, grammar and other aspects of meaning can be bind to the analysis of various aspects of translation. In his article: "The existence of translation is a

serious challenge to linguistic theory and philosophy," he urged his followers to develop linguistic theory of translation [5, p. 122].

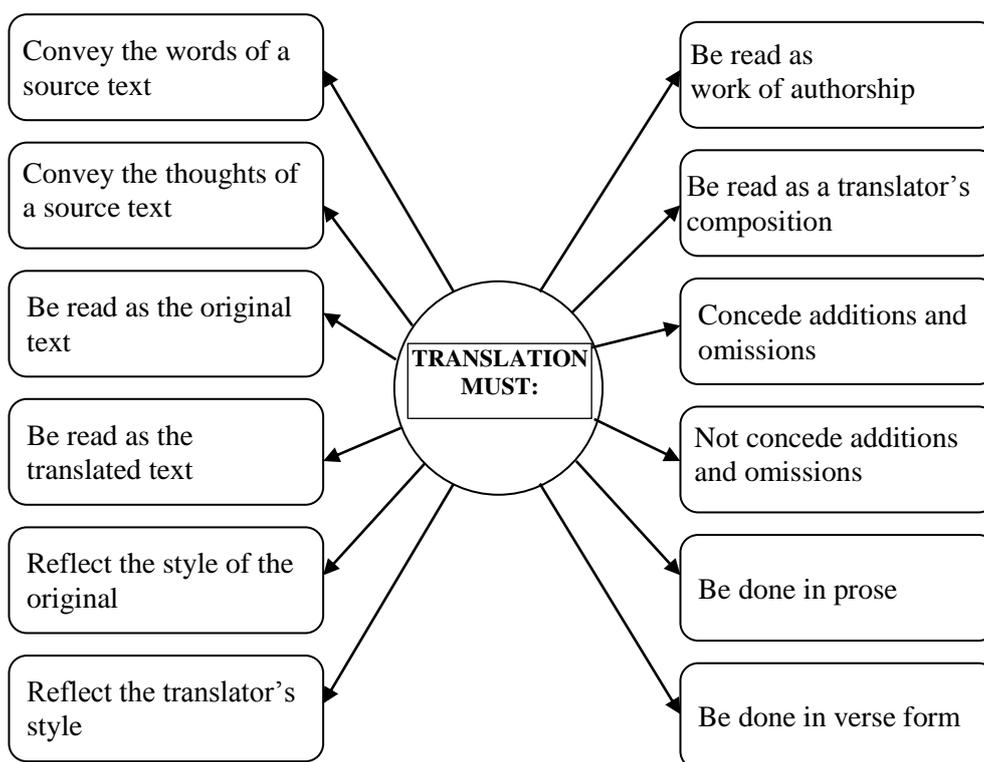


Figure 1 - Principles of translation

One of these followers was a prominent English linguist M. Halliday. M. Halliday did not specifically deal with translation studies and translation issues but involved translation in the actual linguistic work, emphasizing the need to include the translation into an object of linguistics. For M. Halliday theory of translation was a part of comparative linguistics. That was how he considered translation problems in his two studies, called, respectively "Comparison and Translation" and "Comparison of languages" [7, p. 121].

M. Halliday believed that translation was the basis of any comparison of linguistic units and structures. This comparison provides contextual equivalence of compared units, meaning the possibility to use them in translation for one another. Only when due to the content equivalence the comparability of two languages has been proved, it's possible to question their formal equivalence, the similarity of their position in the structure of each language.

Thus, the notion of "equivalence" is a key one not only to the theory of translation, but also for comparative linguistics, and M. Halliday tries to shed light on the essence of this concept. First of all, relation of the source and target texts are characterized by an equivalence. M. Halliday proposes his definition of translation: "Translation is a relationship between two or more texts that play the same role in the same situation." This relation (equivalence) is relative, because "the same role" and "the same situation" are not absolute concepts. M. Halliday admits the existence of a relation of equivalence between different sentences in the text, but not between the constituent elements of a sentence. This statement is substantiated by the fact that the number of sentences in the

translation, as a rule, coincides and each sentence in the original corresponds to a single sentence in the translation.

M. Halliday distinguishes several stages of translation process according to the "rank" (levels) units, which are operated by a translator at each stage. The first level is the level of morphemes - the equivalent for each morpheme is given, regardless of its position. Then the equivalent for the words is given (second level). At the same time equivalents at the level of morphemes are reviewed, taking into account their linguistic position. Then the same procedure is repeated at the level of phrases and sentences.

Based on this model two stages in the translation are evolved: 1) selection of the most probable equivalent for each category or unit; 2) modification of this selection at the level of larger units. In Halliday's works the variant of this model is used [7, p. 122].

Another prominent linguist of this period is J. Ketford. His book "Linguistic theory of translation" is the first attempt in the English translation studies to construct a coherent and complete theory of translation based on certain ideas about language and speech [4, p. 16]. J. Ketford notes that the main task of translation theory is to determine the nature of translation equivalence and the conditions of its achievement. Special attention is dedicated to ways of determining the equivalence. Source text has a meaning endemic to the source language, and translation must have features inherited from the target language. For example, the English text has the English particularities, and Ukrainian text – Ukrainian particularities.

Taking into account that different languages comprise different terms, grammar and vocabulary, their linguistic meaning, consequently, can rarely be the same. So simple conveying language meaning from the source language into the target language is not correct. We can, in particular, give an exact time, date and place of the event, name and age, weight, color of eyes and hair, clothing, occupation, relationships with other people in the room and so on. However, very few signs of the situation will find reflection in the resulted expression as its contextual meaning. Among them are the following, [4, p. 122]:

- 1) one character – "I" opposed to "we", "they", etc .;
- 2) the process "arrive", as opposed to others, for example, "eat", "leave", etc .;
- 3) the process that occurred in the past;
- 4) and at the same time associated with the current situation (have arrived relates to arrive, arrived);
- 5) "current situation" in this case, "present", as opposed to past (have arrived - had arrived).

This sentence is translated into Ukrainian: "I came." In this case, the analysis detects the presence of these situational features [2, p. 122]:

- 1) one character - "I" opposed to "we", "them", and others;
- 2) the female gender (matching "come" - "come");
- 3) the process of "coming", as opposed to "come", "go", etc .;
- 4) the way of moving "on foot" that opposed "to come";
- 5) direction - "come" - "left";
- 6) process in the past ("come" - "came");
- 7) completeness, accomplished action ("came" - "come").

Although the Ukrainian text is an acceptable equivalent of the English phrase, it does not have "the same meaning" as a set of semantic components in them is not the same. Thus, a set of situational characteristics, reflected in two expressions do not match. At the same time we can set equivalent relations between them on intuitional basis. Ketford notes that it's due to the similarity of the situations being described.

**Conclusion.** According to the results of the research there have been defined the peculiarities of translation studies in the UK; the basic problems of modern translation studies have been detected; reasonable prospects of contemporary translation studies in Ukraine and Europe have been grounded. The practical significance of the results can be used as a source of information for teaching the practice of translation and interpretation, the aspect translation; for conducting courses on the history of translation in Europe.

## РОЗВИТОК ПЕРЕКЛАДОЗНАВСТВА У ВЕЛИКОБРИТАНІЇ

### *І. І. Комарницька*

*Національна академія Державної прикордонної служби України ім. Б. Хмельницького,  
вул. Т. Шевченка, 46, м. Хмельницький, 29003, Україна*

*Досліджено процес та особливості перекладознавства в країнах Західної Європи. Розкрито внесок українських вчених у розвиток англомовного перекладу. Виявлено основні проблеми та обґрунтовано перспективи розвитку сучасного перекладознавства в Україні та Європі.*

***Ключові слова:** переклад у Західній Європі, перекладознавство в Україні, проблеми сучасного перекладу, стиль, текст.*

## РАЗВИТИЕ ПЕРЕВОДОВЕДЕНИЯ В ВЕЛИКОБРИТАНИИ

### *И. И. Комарницкая*

*Национальная академия Государственной пограничной службы Украины им. Б. Хмельницкого,  
ул. Т. Шевченко, 46, г. Хмельницкий, 29003, Украина*

*Исследован процесс, особенности переводоведения в странах Западной Европы. Раскрыт вклад ученых в развитие англоязычного перевода. Выявлены основные проблемы и обоснованы перспективы развития современного переводоведения в Европе.*

***Ключевые слова:** перевод в Западной Европе, переводоведение в Украине, проблемы современного перевода, стиль, текст.*

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