

Types and Use of Translation Transformations in Translation

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ABSTRACT: The task of the translator is not only to convey thoughts and ideas, but also to immerse the reader in the atmosphere, attitude, convey the intonation and feelings of the author at the time of writing the text. To do this, the translator must use all the knowledge, skills and abilities of translation activities. Thanks to translation techniques (transformations), it is possible to make the transition from the original text to the translated one without losing the semantic load of the first one. Translation techniques are the means by which the source text is transformed. They are used by translators in order to eliminate or minimize contextual inconsistencies when translating a unit of the original text.

KEYWORD: transformations, grammatical, lexical, syntactical, pragmatic, equivalence.

Y.I. Retsker defines an equivalent as an equivalent correspondence, which, as a rule, does not depend on the context. These translation units, which have such a correspondence in their native language, appear in the translator's mind at the first moment, and moreover, they help to understand the meaning of the context and the entire utterance as a whole [Рецкер 1974].

During translation, equivalence allows for both a full equivalent and an approximate correspondence of a unit [Влахов, Флорин 1980]. Therefore, the translation text uses stable units with varying degrees of proximity between the unit of the source language and the unit of translation.

The term translation transformation is actively used in the works of such scientists as L.S. Barkhudarov [Бархударов 1975], V.N. Komissarov [Комиссаров 1990], N. Chomsky [Хомский 1972] and others. Each scientist offers his own definition of this concept. In this regard, there are many interpretations of the term translation transformation. In addition, different scholars offer their own classification of translation transformations. Let's turn to some of these points of view.

V.N. Komissarov defines translation transformations as transformations by which it is possible to make the transition from the units of the original to the units of translation in the specified sense. And, since translation transformations are carried out with linguistic units that have both a plan of content and a plan of expression, they are of a formal semantic nature, transforming the form and meaning of the original units [Комиссаров 1990].

V.N. Komissarov identifies three types of translation transformation: lexical, grammatical and complex transformations [Комиссаров 1990]. Let's review each type of transformation.

1) Lexical transformations. To this group the author refers transliteration, translation transcription, calcification, as well as such lexico-semantic substitutions as modulation, concretization and generalization. For example: *A las 7 en punto se sirvió una excelente comida en el comedor – В 7 часов в столовой был*

подан отличный обед. In this example, a concretization technique is used, due to which the meaning of the word “comida” is narrowed.

2) Grammatical transformations. Grammatical transformations include: literal translation (syntactic assimilation), grammatical substitutions (substitutions of sentence members, word forms and parts of speech) and sentence division. For example: *Es un nadador pobre* – *Он плохо плавает*. In this example, the method of replacing a part of speech was used, due to which the noun “nadador” (translated into Russian – «пловец») was replaced by a verb «плавает».

3) Complex, or lexico-grammatical, transformations. The scientist refers to this type of explication (descriptive translation), antonymic translation and compensation. For example: *Ella no es indigna de su atención* – *Она вполне заслуживает вашего внимания*. In this example, the antonymic translation technique was used, due to which the negative form (“no es indigna”) replaced with an affirmative.

A.D. Schweitzer understands transformation as the replacement of one unit – the initial one – with another – the final one [Швейцер 1988]. The scientist suggests dividing translation transformations into four groups:

1) Transformations at the component level of semantic valence. These transformations imply the use of various kinds of substitutions. These include the replacement of morphological means with lexical, other morphological, syntactic or phraseological, etc.

2) Transformations at the pragmatic level. These include: translation compensations, the replacement of certain stylistic means, the replacement of allusions (realities) with similar ones, as well as interpretive, explanatory translation and translation compensations.

3) Transformations carried out at the referential level. These include: concretization (hyponymic transformation), generalization (hyperonymic transformation), replacement of realities (intergyponymic transformation), translation by means of remetaphorization (synecdochic transformation), metonymic transformation, remetaphorization (replacing one metaphor with another), demetaphorization (replacing a metaphor with its antipode – non-metaphor).

A.D. Schweitzer also refers to this or that combination of these transformations and complex transformations.

4) Transformations at the stylistic level. This is, first of all, compression and expansion. Compression refers to ellipsis, semantic contraction, omission of redundant elements and lexical folding [Швейцер 1988].

L.S. Barkhudarov defines translation transformations as numerous and qualitatively diverse transformations that are carried out to achieve translation equivalence, despite the discrepancies in the formal and semantic systems of the two languages. The author identifies the following types of transformations [Бархударов 1975]:

1) Permutation. When rearranging, the technique of changing the order of the components of a complex sentence is used, as well as changing the place of words and phrases.

2) Replacement. Replacement techniques include compensation, syntactic substitutions in the structure of a complex sentence, replacement of parts of speech, sentence components and word forms, concretization and generalization, partitioning and combining sentences, replacing the cause with the effect (and, in turn, replacing the effect with the cause), as well as antonymic translation.

3) Omissions and additions. Omissions and additions have the corresponding types of transformations – omission and addition [Бархударов 1975].

Ya.I. Retsker, A.B. Shevnin and N.P. Serov believe that transformation reveals the meaning of a word only in context and finds its correspondence, in combination with the norms of the translating language. The scientist identifies only two types of translation transformations [Рецкер 1974]:

- 1) Grammatical transformations. This is the replacement of parts of speech or members of sentences.
- 2) Lexical transformations. They consist in concretization, generalization, differentiation of meanings, antonymic translation, compensation of losses arising in the process of translation, as well as in semantic development and holistic transformation.

Fiterman A.M. and Levitskaya T.R. distinguish three types of translation transformations [Фитерман, Левицкая, 1973]:

- 1) grammatical transformations,
- 2) stylistic transformations,
- 3) lexical transformations.

According to R.K. Minyar-Beloruchev, transformation occurs as a result of preserving the transmission of meaning, but at the same time, formal, grammatical or semantic parts of the text are changed. The scientist identified three types of translation transformations – lexical, grammatical and syntactic [Миньяр-Белоручев 1996]:

- 1) Lexical transformations, to which the scientist attributed the techniques of generalization and concretization.
- 2) Grammatical transformations involving passivation, replacement of parts of speech and sentence members, combining sentences or dividing them;
- 3) Syntactic transformations, including metaphorical and synonymous substitutions, logical development of concepts, antonymic translation and compensation techniques.

So, transformation is understood as numerous transformations of the initial unit to the final one in order to achieve translation equivalence of translation, despite the absence of identity. Despite the variety of classifications of translation transformations, they can be reduced to several types: lexical, grammatical (morphological and syntactic), stylistic, as well as transformations carried out at the pragmatic and referential levels.

When translating, there is also often a combined type of transformations (for example, lexical and grammatical). Each type of transformation involves its own techniques. Thus, the following techniques are used in lexical transformations: *transliteration, translation transcription, calculus, modulation, concretization, generalization, differentiation of meanings, antonymic translation, loss compensation*, etc.

Grammatical transformations include various kinds of substitutions (members of sentences, forms of words and parts of speech, replacement of cause by effect, etc.), partitioning and combining sentences, literal translation (syntactic assimilation), rearrangement (for example, rearranging the order of the components of a complex sentence), logical development of concepts, compensation.

At the stylistic level, compression (ellipsis, semantic contraction, omission of redundant elements, lexical folding) and expansion are used.

At the pragmatic level, the same techniques are used as at the above-mentioned levels: compensation, replacement (of certain stylistic means or replacement of realities with similar ones), interpretive (explanatory) translation, compensation.

At the referential level, concretization and generalization, substitution (of realities, one metaphor for another, replacement of a metaphor by its antipode - non-metaphor) and others are also used. In addition, techniques such as omission and addition are used.

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