

TRANSFORMATION IN THE PROCESS OF TRANSLATION

By **translator's transformations** are meant such major and minor alterations in the structural form of language units performed with the aim of achieving faithfulness in translation. Not all sense units need to be structurally transformed in the process of translation, a considerable number of them are transplanted to the target language in the form, meaning and structure of the original, i.e., unchanged or little changed, and namely:

1) most of genuine internationalisms, some idiomatic expressions, culturally biased notions: *computerization* – комп'ютеризація, *democratic system* – демократична система, *finite la commedia* – фініта ля комедія (ділу кінець), *veni, vidi, vici* – прийшов, побачив, переміг, etc.

2) many loan internationalisms which maintain in the target language the same meaning and often the same structural form but have a different phonetic structure (sounding): *agreement/concord* (gram.) – узгодження, *adjoiment/juxtaposition* – прилягання, *standard of living* – життєвий рівень, etc.

3) almost all proper nouns of various subclasses (names of people, family names and geographical names, etc.): *Cronin* – Кронін, *Newton* – Ньютон, *Ohio* – Огайо, *General Motors Corp.* – корпорація “Дженерал Моторз”, etc.

Some proper names and family names, as well as geographical names, names of companies/corporations, firms, titles of newspapers, magazines/journals do not always completely retain their source language form in the target language, e.g.: *Lorraine* – Лотарингія, *Munich* – Мюнхен, *Charles V* – король Карл П'ятий, *Boston Globe and Mail* – Бостонська газета “Глоуб енд мейл”, etc. Such proper nouns acquire in the target language a somewhat different sounding and additional explication, which often extend their structure as compared with that in the source language (cf. *Reuters* – інформаційне агентство Великої Британії “Рейтер”).

A considerable number of various different proper nouns do not maintain their form or structure due to the historic tradition or because of the lack of the corresponding sounds in the target language. Cf.: *Varшава* – Warsaw, *Москва* – Moscow, *Харків* – Kharkiv, etc.

Different alterations and changes constantly take place in the process of translation both at word level and at syntactic level. Translation of sense

units at the language level, hence, represents a process of constant transformations. The most regular of these are the following two:

1) **'inner'** or implicit transformations taking place at the lexical/semantic level of the target language as compared with the corresponding source language units;

2) **'outer'** or explicit transformations causing some alterations in the target language as compared with the structure of the corresponding sense units of the source language units.

A vivid illustration of **inner** transformation is realized in genuine internationalisms through their synonymous or polysemantic meanings. For example, the noun icon apart from its direct Ukrainian meaning ікона may have some in some context also the meanings зображення, портрет, статуя.

Sometimes the meaning ('inner form') of an internationalisms or any other language unit may be absolutely unexpected. Cf.: *national* – 1. національний; 2. народний або державний, збройний; *realize* – 1. реалізовувати, здійснювати; 2. уявляти собі, розуміти чітко або давати прибуток, нагромаджувати кошти, багатство. Therefore, inner or implicit transformations disclose the semantic potential of the source language units in the target language.

The **outer/explicit** transformation is performed in the process of translation practically of any type of the source language unit; already the change of the Roman type for the Ukrainian or Arabic one presents an explicit or outer transformation (cf. *Львів* – *Lviv*, *Чон* – *Chop*).

A kind of **combined explicit and implicit transformation** may sometimes take place too. Thus, the proper name *John* may have three outer/contextual explicit realizations of its implicit meanings in Ukrainian: 1. *Джон* as in *Джон Буль*, *Джон Кітс*; 2. *Іван* as in *Pope John Paul II* – *папа Іван Павло Другий*; 3. *Іоанн* as in *John the Baptist* – *Іоанн Хреститель*.

Outer/explicit transformations may sometimes change the structural form of the sense unit under translation. Thus, the noun the Hebrides becomes Гебридські острови, and vice versa: some Ukrainian and English word-groups, proper names are transformed in the target language into single words: *Уральські гори* – *the Urals*, *the Antarctic Continent* – *Антарктика*, *the Arctic Region* – *Арктика*, etc.

A peculiar type of outer transformation is observed at the phonetic/phonological level. The outer transformation in this case finds its expression in adopting the spelling and sounding forms of the lexical units of the source language to the corresponding target language phonetic/phonological system, which usually differs from that of the source language. For example: *assembly* [*É' eÉāÁáá*] – *асамблея*, *ceremony* [*' eÉāāÉāá*] – *церемонія*, *discussion* [*Çäè' ^pá*] – *дискусія*, etc.

A lot of language units have either completely or partly changed their outer form according to the requirements of the target language. Cf.: *bachelor* – *бакалавр*, *charter* – *хартія*, *therapeutic* – *терапевтичний*, etc.

Outer (structural) and inner (lexico-semantic) transformations are often resorted to when rendering the meaning of specific notions of national lexicon, namely:

1) when a single-word notion of the source language is translated by means of a single word (when the notions are internationalism): *mister*, *miss*, *barter*, etc. – *містер*, *міс*, *бартер*, тощо.

2) when a word-group notion is conveyed through a common word: *Lord Harry* – *чорт/чортяка*, *for ever and ever* – *назавжди/навіки*, *to turn one's way* – *зникнути (втекти)*.

3) when a word-group structure of a specific source language notion is rendered through a sentence structure: *Nosy Porker* – *людина/той що втручається в чужі справи*; *doctor Fell* – *людина, що викликає до себе антинатію*.

Complete transformations are often performed when rendering the meaning of idiomatic expressions, especially of those based on specific notions of the national lexicon. Cf.: *the Dutch have captured Holland* – *це всі знають, це всім відомо* (пор. “*відкрив Америку*”); *Queen Ann is dead* – *це вже старе/це вже чули*; or in Ukrainian: *курям на сміх* – *for cats and dogs to laugh at*, etc.