

OBJECTIVELY REQUIRED AND SUBJECTIVELY INTRODUCED/ CONTEXTUAL TRANSFORMATIONS OF LANGUAGE UNITS

There may be two types of transformations resorted to in the process of translations:

1. objectively required/conditioned by the peculiarities of the target language;

2. subjectively introduced at the translator's own will and therefore not always unavoidable. Either of them requires structural/outer alterations of the source language units in the target language.

The outer form/structure of the language unit may be deliberately changed in the target language, when it requires a concretizations. As a result, the structure of the sense unit is often extended or shortened in the target language without changing its proper meaning:

"Why did you do it?", the sheriff said. – "I didn't do it," Johnny said. – "Ти навіть підпалив будинок?" – запитав шериф. – "Я не підпалював його," – відповів Джонні.

Also semantically and stylistically predetermined are all translator's transformations through addition, which are resorted to with the aim of achieving the necessary expressiveness. Additions become necessary in the target language either in order to express more clearly the content of the source language unit, or for the sake of achieving some stylistic effect:

When a girl leaves her home at eighteen, she does one of two things... – Коли дівчина залишає домівку у вісімнадцять років, з нею трапляється одне з двох...

A semantic or syntactic addition used with the aim of concretization may become necessary in the target language in order to maintain the peculiar way of expression or to complete the structure of the sense unit in the language of translation:

There was just enough room for us two in the crate, and if the straw was not evenly strewn, it made lumps under our backs. – У ящиківі було місце лише для нас двох, і якщо підстилка не була рівномірно розгорнута, вона збивалася в жмутки і муляла нам у боки.

Additions for the sake of concretization become inevitable in the target language when dealing with local place names and specifically national notions of the source language:

Він мешкає у Києві на Подолі, а працює там на Сирцях. – *He lives in the Podil district of Kyiv and works there in the Syrets' residential area of the city.*

Often occurring among various translators' transformations are also omissions, which may be of two types: a) objectively required, i.e., inevitable and b) casual or subjectively introduced.

Objectively required omissions are conditioned by the grammar phenomena which are not available in the target language. Thus, objectively omitted are auxiliary verbs, determining articles or pronouns, individual barbarisms, etc.:

He has his hands in his pockets. – *Він тримає руки в кишенях.*

Casual subjective omissions usually do not change the general content of the sentence/passage, though they may alter to some extent the author's emphasis made in the sentence of the source language:

I was learning fast, but I learned not fast enough to realize then the peril of our position. – *Я навчалася швидко, але не настільки швидко, щоб усвідомити, яка над нами нависла загроза.*

Reduction is often employed for stylistic reasons, especially in translations of belles-letters texts. The most often occurring reductions are the following:

1) changing of an extended word-group into a simpler sense unit (reduction or contraction):

She gave him a little smile and took his hand. – *Вона грайливо усмінулась і взяла його за руку.*

2) transformation of an English complex sentence into a simple one in the target language because of the structural incompatibility of the former in the Ukrainian language:

"That's what I say," she said. "That's the way I feel", she said. – *"Оце така моя думка," – сказала вона. "Отак я ставлюсь до цього", – підсумувала вона.*

3) merger of two separate sentences into one composite sentence in the target language. This type of reductions may be required by the content, as well as by the national Ukrainian way of expression (and be the style of the text):

(1) Every once in a while Dave got on his hands and knees and turned the straw over. (2) it was the banana straw, and it was soggy and foul-smelling. – *(1) Раз по раз Дейв ставав навколішки і розривнював руками (2) бананову підстилку, яка була сира (відсиріла), і від якої неприємно тхнуло.*

These and the like kinds of transformation through reduction, extension or replacement can not always be treated as deliberate or exclusively subjective, because they are objectively required by the peculiarly national ways of expression in the target language.

Always subjective, however, is the approach of the translator to the choice of some semantically and syntactically equivalent versions of the source language units:

They gave me a wrong book, and I didn't notice it, till I got back to my room. The sentence can have two equally faithful versions in Ukrainian, each of which fully expresses its content: 1) *Вони мені дали не ту книжку, і я не помітив цього, аж доки не прийшов додому.* 2) *Мені дали не ту книжку, і я помітив це, аж коли прийшов додому.*