DEPENDENCE OF ADEQUATE TRANSLATION ON GENRE-STYLISTIC NORMS

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Abstract: In given clause the attempt is done to study a problem of translation of synonyms depending on their kinds and classification. The various synonyms require the various approaches while translating is proved. And also depending on kinds of synonyms the interpreter chooses various translational, more precisely lexical transformations. Relations of languages define quantity of use of translational transformations. In given clause the term "synonym" is understood in wide meaning. As synonyms can be both word and word collocation, it is possible assume at a grammatical level can be and synonymous phrases, of time there are phrases and it is possible about the synonymous offers. The synonymous offers this same, that the offers with one by those by meanings, but used in various functional styles. Synonymous words and word collocations used in various functional styles in this case are considered. Synonymous words and word collocations used only in art style in this case are considered. The essence of use and translation of synonyms is opened.

Keywords: adequate translation, translation of synonyms, genre-stylistic norm, customary usage, text, text formative function, English, Uzbek, unit of translation, linguistic factor, extra linguistic factor, conventional norm.

Present article deals with the learning of direct dependency of adequate translation on genre-stylistic norms and customary rules of the translating language based on synonym words and word combinations, which, a priori can be asserted, have text formative function. This phenomenon will be considered within the framework of correlation of text and translation with an emphasis on usage of synonymy in literary text and its translation from English language into Uzbek.

In the article, we will try to keep track of consistent methods and ways of achieving adequacy based on the translation of synonym words and word combinations.

Before starting analyzing the translation of synonym words and word combinations, we look into terms which will be used during scientific explanation of one or another translating term.

First term, widespread in the literature on translating, is adequate translation. Adequate translation, following V. N. Komissarov, is understood as “… a translation that meets the pragmatic tasks of translating act the most possible to achieve the goal of equivalence level, while preventing the rule breaking and usage of translating language, following the genre-stylistic requirements to texts of given type and conformity to conventional norms of translation. In loose definition, adequate translation is a “right” translation” (Komissarov, 1990, p. 246).

There are other important terms for the theory of translation such as “pragmatic task”, “translating act”, “equivalence level”, “norm”, “customary usage”, “translating language”, “genre-stylistic requirements to texts”, “texts of given type” and “conformity with conventional norms of translation”.

In toto, abovementioned terms determine the adequate level of translation. We continue with the term “texts of given type”. In our case, they are literary texts. “No matter from which point of view we look at translation today, on the fair observation by I. S. Alekseeva, we cannot manage without the term “text”” (Alekseeva, 2008, p. 6).

It is well known that the text type implies the information forms in the text. Based on the information form, functional styles and equivalency of transferring this information in the translation are distinguished. According to I. S. Alekseeva, there following forms of information: cognitive, operative, emotional and

Peculiarities of literary text require the information of emotional and aesthetic nature where all linguistic units that are used as stylistic method gain special meaning. Translator’s task is, in this case, total clear that is adequately pass the information without breaking the language norms and usage of translating language, more clearly, in conformity with conventional norms of the translation. The adequacy level defines the skillfulness of the translator. As mentioned above, the translation was right. Judging from kept linguistic units, one can track the equivalency level as well. In this case, it is necessary to speak about linguistic conformity in translation; translated word corresponds with word, word combinations correspond with word combinations and so forth.

Translating act or translating process ends with the representation of translation product called translated text or work of certain author. As mentioned before, we are speaking about literary text. According to the views of specialist on Germanic studies and stylistics, I. R. Galperin, literary style is divided into three subdivisions: prose, poetry and drama. We are examining and discussing literary prose text as other forms of literary text, for instance poetry has its specific peculiarity connected with strophe, rhythm, rhythmic, euphony and so on.

As to translating units, any language unit can be so according to the levels/aspects theory of equivalency (A. D. Shveyser, L. S. Barkhudarov, V. N. Komissarov). Synonyms as lexical unit or of more exactly lexical-semantic level can be considered as a translation unit in this level and all operations and transformations related to translation accordingly have direct relationship to the translation of synonyms. In order to translate properly or adequately, translator should know their types or genre-stylistic differences and specific peculiarities. Systematic approach provides more serious, in terms of science, study semantics of lexical units and facilitates more exact understanding of their content. Moreover, study of lexical units in their systematic conditionality is carried out not only inside various lexical groups but also semantic relationships between words that belong to different groups are studied; also types of these relationships and relationships between synonyms are studied. The phenomenon of synonymy includes all semantic groups of words, all levels of the language. In overwhelming majority works, synonymy is considered separately as not connected to each other. However, several authors highlight the necessity of considering these phenomena as interrelated. The study of synonyms helps deeper understanding of language’s nature, facilitates deeper penetration into the essence of language phenomenon. This and other features of synonyms should be considered by translator during the translation process. Synonymy is a universal language phenomenon, but they differ from language to language. Synonyms, possessing common semantic component – invariant meaning, are set off against, at least one more component which is available in one synonym but absent in another. Different synonyms, depending on their type in language, carry out different roles. For instance, this is about stylistic synonyms.

Besides abovementioned type of stylistic synonyms, there are style and conceptual (ideographic).

Stylistic synonyms frequently appear in the language of belles-lettres. In the language of poetry and prose, “common” synonyms can be met. But along with these “common” synonyms, sometimes there are special, “poetical” synonyms in belles-lettres. Double correlated stylistic synonyms – with language features and with literary intention of an author – define the difference between stylistic synonyms from commonly used ones.

Stylistic synonyms are acknowledged as helping to “artist to convey common ideal intention of the work; they happen to be an important link in the chain of other creative methods of an author”. According to L. I. Barannikova, they can be called “emotional-expressive synonyms”. Emotional-expressive hue of synonyms is very peculiar in different languages and often creates difficulties for translation (Barannikova, 1973, p. 126).

Abovementioned ideographic and stylistic synonyms include two the biggest groups of synonyms in English language. Ideographic synonyms such as power-force-energy are correlated with one conception and belong to one – neutral-stylistic sphere; stylistic synonyms belong to different stylistic sphere: expire-die-kick the bucket.

For every pair of synonyms, convergence and divergence of meanings in components that is semantic for ideographic synonyms and stylistic for non-ideographic are important.

So, synonyms can be distinguished by non-stylistic component of meaning: look-glance-watch; stylistic component of meaning: expire-die; and, finally, by both components at the same time, forming “double dimension” – semantic and stylistic: visage-puss-mug.
Considering the fact that not every semantic word differentiation is stylistic: excellent-splendid, but every stylistic differentiation is certainly semantic: face-puss, face-mug. It is possible, according to V. A. Zveginsev, to affirm that semantic basis of stylistic synonyms fundamentally does not differ from similar basis of ideographic synonyms because both stylistic and semantic component have the same function—sense distinctive (Zveginsev, 1968, p. 141).

Now, we will revise the interpretation of two terms—“ideographic” and “stylistic synonyms”.

According to one standpoint, ideographic synonyms are neutral in stylistics (excellent-splendid) compared to stylistics (stunning-topping); according to another point of view, ideographic synonyms are always homogeneous stylistically whereas stylistic ones—heterogeneous; it means, according to this standpoint, ideographic synonyms (excellent-splendid) and (stunning-topping) will be a pair as they are tinged stylistically; these words will be synonyms if they are put in one synonymic row—excellent-splendid-stunning-topping.

According to V. A. Zveginsev, there are non-stylistic synonyms but there are stylistically homogeneous (ideographic) synonyms and stylistically heterogeneous (stylistic), and here stylistic synonyms possess common “ideographic potential” (Zveginsev, 1968, p. 139).

There are two big classes of synonyms—common language and stylistic synonyms. In turn, there are conceptual and style synonyms under common language synonyms. Between these types of synonyms, there is not only difference, but also constant and comprehensive interrelationship (Uyemov, 1961, p. 26).

Abovementioned is related to vocabulary or lexical-semantic level in toto. Theoretically, the problem in translation equivalency precedes the adequate translation. Literary text wherein synonym words or word combinations are used will be considered and translated within the framework of such style, genre and all that follows the “translation consequences”. Adequacy here is understood to the widest extent of this word including adequacy of the style, genre, text, sentences, word combinations, words, morphemes and so on. They are compulsory components of an adequate translation, original text from one language to another regardless of their closeness or affinity. During translation, adequacy is also achieved through proper selection of stylistic methods and words, including synonymic, stylistic methods of different level used in the original text. In order to keep the features of an original text it is necessary to keep communicative relevance of author’s intention in text or artistic work. Main and important question of functional styles is their pragmatic orientation or aspect communication.

Translation of synonyms and synonymic combinations is directed to keep the stylistic peculiarity of an original text. Here, different translating transformations are used (replacement, omission, addition and others) in order to provide equivalency in lexical and lexical-semantic levels and in the final analysis to reach higher level of adequacy. This can be shown in the example of English synonymic words—disease, illness, sickness, malady which correspond to “оказался”, “бежалась”, “бедорлива”, “дард”. To select appropriate translation for these synonymic words either context or word combination of these words are necessary. Compatibility or valence or synonymic words of English and Uzbek languages is not the same. While translating between these two languages, one should consider precisely these features of synonyms. Compatibility plays big role in selecting variants for translating synonyms. This gives an opportunity to find equivalent synonyms and choose corresponding lexical stratum (neutral, verbal and literary) which, in turn, provides the adequacy of a whole statement which is a goal of every translation of any level and style.

References