The Adequacy Of The Reflection Of The Comic By Means Of Another Language: Translation Equivalence And Adequacy

Diana F. Kajumova1

Aida G. Sadykova2

Gulnara H. Aleeva3

Luiza R. Zakirova4

Galina V. Kolpakova5

Liliya I. Galeeva6

Gulnara A. Arslanova7

1 Department of Germanic Philology, Kazan (Volga region) Federal University, Kazan, Russia.

2 Department of Germanic Philology, Kazan (Volga region) Federal University, Kazan, Russia.

3 Department of Germanic Philology, Kazan (Volga region) Federal University, Kazan, Russia.

4 Department Germanic Philology, Kazan (Volga region) Federal University, Kazan, Russia.

5 Department of Germanic Philology, Kazan (Volga region) Federal University, Kazan, Russia.

6 Department of Management, Institute of Social and Humanitarian Knowledge, Kazan, Russia.

7 Department of International Relations, Kazan (Volga region) Federal University, Kazan, Russia.

ARTICLE INFORMATION

ABSTRACT

The urgency of the problem is caused by the fact that the issues of adequate reflection in the translation of linguistic means, preservation of the style in translation have always been the most difficult and controversial. It is obvious there is the need to understand as deeply and fully as possible what is common to different people, that is universal human cultural values, to preserve carefully and correctly transmit them while translating from one language to another. The purpose of the article is to compare the translation of the linguistic means of expressing the comic into Russian in short stories (based on the stories of M. Twain, O. Henry, S. Likok). The leading approach to the study of this problem is communicative and practical on the provisions of the theory of translation, which makes it possible to reveal that translation is not a simple modification of some linguistic structures into others, but an important mean of intercultural communication. The main results of the article are that, when considering equivalence, translators often resort to translation at the component and reference levels. The equivalence and adequacy relation is reflected in the paper, five types of equivalence proposed by V.V. Komissarov are examined. Equivalence levels are considered. and three levels of equivalence proposed by Breus E.V. Regularities in language systems that dictate the only contextual possibility of adequate transmission of the content of the text are considered. Materials can be useful in the training of professional specialists in theory and practice of translation, they also consider the problems of translation theory in terms of a comparative analysis of the communicative and pragmatic potential of various languages.

1. Introduction

In the artistic translation, the main task of an interpreter is to convey the artistic and aesthetic merits of the original, creating a full-fledged artistic text in the language of translation. In modern translation studies, the opinion has been established that the translation of the type of interlingual and intercultural communication is based on the production of a text that adequately replaces the original text in another culture, in another language and in another communicative situation (Schweizer, 1988).

It is on this path that there is a way to achieve equivalence, which implies the incomplete identity of the two texts, and "sufficient commonness of their content for the purposes of communication in specific conditions" (Komissarov, 1990: 7). In the science of translation, "sufficient generality of content" is given the status of a multifaceted statistical concept - an equivalence complex ("equivalence global") that presupposes the existence of all its main components: denotative, connotative, genre, pragmatic, formal - aesthetic.

The communicative equating of multilingual texts in the translation process is accompanied by more or less significant changes. In this regard, one of the central concepts of translation theory is the "equivalence" of translation, which denotes the relative generality of translation and the original in the absence of their identity and is considered as the main sign "the condition for the existence of translation. American researcher J. Naida argues that the translation consists in creating in the translation language "the nearest natural equivalent to the original (Naida, 1978). An adequate translation can only be that translation, which accurately conveys not only the meaning, but also the expressive - stylistic features of the primal. Translation must perform certain functions: informative, informative, aesthetic, etc. (Toper, 2000). The ratio of equivalence and adequacy in each act of translation is determined by the choice of strategy that the translator makes based on a number of factors that make up the translation situation. The most important is the purpose of translation, the type of translation text and the nature of the intended receptor for translation.

The terms adequacy and equivalence have long been used in translation studies. V.N. Komissarov considers "equivalent translation" and "adequate translation" as concepts that are not identical, although they are closely related to each other. The term "adequate translation", in his opinion, has a broader meaning. The term "equivalence - as a semantic community of equals to one another language and speech units" (V.N. Komissarov, 1990).

V.S. Vinogradov understands by equivalence in the theory of translation: "the preservation of the relative equality of meaningful semantic, stylistic and functional-communicative information, contained in the original and in translation (Vinogradov, 2001). The main task of comparatively equivalent research is the establishment and analysis of equivalence relations between the two languages. The most acceptable interpretation of the adequacy of translation in relation to the artistic text is the idea of the effect put forward by J. Naida.

The relevance of the topic is due to the need to develop effective translation techniques that provide deep penetration into the nationally determined meanings of original literary works and thus contribute to the comprehension of the axiological priorities of the people through the prism of its artistic culture. The text spaces of short stories by M. Twain, O. Henry and S. Lykok are considered in the article, united by a common pragmatic attitude towards creating a comic effect, and their translation into Russian.

2. Methodological Framework

The translation task of adequate semantic reproduction presupposes a careful analysis of the communicative and pragmatic organization of the original text in the subsequent formation of a system of examples and means of creation, the need for a pragmatic effect in the text of translation that is provided by a functional adequate original of the organized complex of native language means. An important ability of an interpreter to find

interlanguage linguopragmatic correspondences in native language systems.

In the process of research the communicative - pragmatic approach and the method of lexico - grammatical transformations were used. A comparatively-equivalent approach presupposes the concept of "dynamic equivalence" put forward by Yu. Naida. It draws attention to the cultural aspects of translation. The problem of translational equivalence is not exhausted by its description at the grammatical and semantic levels, it is required to identify the patterns of the use of linguistic means in specific situations, that is, it is necessary to taken into account the pragmatic aspect of language communication. At this level, the most complex transformations are encountered, such methods as adding and feeling, full paraphrased or compensated.

Translation as one of the most important types of communicative activity is guided, first of all, by a complete and adequate transfer of the language of the original containing the entirety of the implications of the linguistic, social and cultural plans. The difficulties of translation are connected not with the knowledge of the language, but with the ability of an interpreter to find lingual-geological regularities in linguistic systems. Translation is carried out by the universal principle of the unified organization of all specific languages, based on the essence of language as a form of representation of real activity (Zhuk, 2002). Some features of the translation of stylistically marked vocabulary: (based on the work of O. Henry). In this paper, translation is seen as a channel for interaction and mutual understanding of cultures and languages.

A communicative, pragmatic approach to translating literary texts is faced with the problem of translational equivalence. One approach to solving the problem of translational equivalence is to try to find in the content of the original some invariant part, the preservation of which is necessary and sufficient to achieve the equivalence of the translation. Another approach to the definition of translational equivalence is empirical. Its essence lies in the fact that it is not a priori to decide what the commonality of the translation and the original was, but to compare a large number of completed translations with their originals and see what their equivalence is based on.

3. Results

The most developed method of studying the translation process is the creation of theoretical models of translation. The translation model is a conditional picture of the procedure for the implementation of the translation process, based on an attempt to extend some general postulates of linguistics and psychology to translation. (Komissarov, 2002). The most important task of translation theory is to identify linguistic and extra linguistic factors. Translational equivalence is the real semantic closeness of the texts of the original and translation, reached by the translator in the translation process. There were considered 5 types of equivalence proposed by V.N. Komissarov.

The equivalence of the first type of translation consists in preserving only that part of the content of the original that constitutes the communication goal: "I do not ever eat" em. (The Pimienta Pancakes by O. Henry) - I do not take them into my mouth (translation by M.Urasov).

In this case, the meaning of the statement remains, but the logical content is completely lost.

For relations between originals and translations of this type are stored:

1. The incompatibility of the lexical composition and syntactic organization;

2. Impossibility to connect the vocabulary and the structure of the original and the translation by the relations of semantic rephrasing or syntactic transformation;

3. Absence of real or direct logical connections between the messages in the original and the translation, which would make it possible to assert that in both cases the same thing;

4. The smallest commonality of the contents of the original and the translation as compared with all other

translations are deemed equivalent.

In the second type of equivalence, the general part of the content of the original and the translation not only conveys the same purpose of communication, but also reflects the same extralinguistic situation.

The second type of equivalence is represented by translations, the semantic closeness of which to the original is also not based on the generality of the meanings of the used linguistic means.

"Jeed was a monopolist by nature ..." Jed was born for monologues ("The Pimiera Pancakes" by O. Henry) (translated by M. Urasov).

In this example, the translator successfully uses other lexical means, which gives more expressiveness and evaluation.

For relations between originals and translations of this type there is the characteristic:

1) incompatibility of lexical composition and syntactic organization;

2) the inability to relate the vocabulary and the structure of the original and the translation by the relations of semantic rephrasing or syntactic transformation;

3) Preservation of the communication goal in translation, since preserving the dominant function of the utterance is an obligatory condition for equivalence;

4) Preservation in the translation of an indication to the same situation.

The third type of equivalence is characterized by the possibility of paraphrasing the original message in a translation message that reveals the common seminal community. Here, a communicative goal is achieved and a way of describing the situation is preserved. "I do not know why I said" alone "" - Why I said "face to face", I do not recognize this myself. ("My Financial Career", S. Lykok) (Translated by D. Livshes).

In this example, the semantic load is successfully preserved, phraseology "face to face" better conveys the emotional state of the hero.

Comparison of originality and translations of this type reveals verbal features:

1) the absence of parallelism in lexical composition and syntactic structure;

2) the inability to relate the structure of the original and the translation by the relations of syntactic transformation;

3) the preservation in the translation of communication goals and identification of the same situation as in the original;

4) preservation of common concepts in translation, with the help of which the situation in the original is described, that is, the preservation of that part of the content of the source text, which we called "a way of describing the situation" (Komissarov, 2002). Thus, in these three types of equivalence, it was a question of conveying the elements of meaning whose preservation is possible with a significant discrepancy of linguistic means, through which this meaning is expressed both in the original and in translation. Now it is required to find an equivalent correspondence to the values of linguistic units of a foreign language. In the following two types of equivalence, the semantic community of the original and the translation includes not only the preservation of the communication goals, an indication of the situation and the way it is described, but also the closest possible proximity of the values of the correlated syntactic and lexical units. Here, the information is saved not only "for what", "what", "what" is said in the text of the original, but also partly "as it is said". «I haven't anything against you, but I can't let my daughter marry of love, art, and starvation». In the fourth type of equivalence, a significant part of the syntactic structure of the original is reproduced in the translation. The structural organization of the original represents certain information that is included in the general content of the translated text (Komissarov, 2002). The maximum possible preservation of the syntactic organization of the original in the translation facilitates of a more complete reproduction of the contents of the original. In addition, the syntactic

parallelism of the original and the translation provides the basis for correlating the individual elements of these texts, refuting their structural identification by communicants.

"I have nothing against you, but I can not allow my daughter to marry a combination of love, property and hunger." ("The Capitoline Venus", M. Twain) (translated by N. Daruzes).

The relationship between the original and the translation of the fourth type of equivalence is characterized by verbal features:

1) A significant, though incomplete, parallelism of the lexical composition - for most of the original words one can find the corresponding words in a translation with a close content;

2) Use in translation of syntactic structures analogous to the structures of the original or related syntactical variation relations, which ensures the most harmonious transfer of the meaning of the syntactic structures of the original;

3) the preservation in the translation of all three parts of the content of the original: the communication objectives indicated on the situation and the ways of its description.

In the last, fifth type of equivolence, the maximum degree of proximity of the content of the original and the translation that can exist between texts in different languages is achieved.

"Before him lay a pile of blue papers with printed headings." "Before him lay a pile of blue sheets with printed headlines." ("Romanse in one chapter", S. Likok) (Translated by D.Livins).

Here we see an almost complete translation, where the translator used all the necessary means to achieve the greatest adequacy and equivolence of the translation.

«He would not play hockey, even taken his sober judgment told him it was the most profitable thing he could do». («The story of a good little boy», M.Twain).

For the relationship between originals and translations of this type is characteristic:

1) High degree of paralysis of the structural organization of the text;

2) Maximum correlation of lexical composition: in translation it is possible to indicate compliance with all significant words of the original;

3) preservation in translation of all the main parts of the contents of the original.

The levels of equivolence that are distinguished by Breus E.M.

Has a hierarchical principle, from the lowest to the highest. Each level has its own translational transformations (Breus, 2001).

The lowest level of equivalence is called syntactic. Translation on it is reduced to the replacement of some lexical signs by others while preserving the syntactic structure of the utterance.

"He would not play hockey, he was even the most profitable thing." "He did not miss the lessons and did not beat the buckets, even when the sober voice of reason prompted him that this would be the most useful time for him to pass." ("The story of a good little boy", Mark Twain) (translated by M. Apkok). «The manager looked relieved but still serious» («My Financial Career»)

At the reference level, the character of the translation changes also, if at the sublevel of component equivalence the translation is carried out mainly through grammatical transformations, then on the referential sublevel it is a question of more complex lexico-grammatical transformations affecting not only to the grammatical structure of the utterance, but also its lexical content.

"The manager looked relieved but still serious" ("My Financial Career", S. Likok) - "The manager, apparently, relaxed from the heart, but he was still on his guard" (Translation by D. Livshits).

The highest place in the hierarchy of equivalence levels is pragmatic. At the two previous levels of compliance established within the same function - denotative. Now the basis for comparison in translation is the

two main links of the communicative process - communicative setting and communicative effect, and the relation to the text from the sender and receiver. The relationship between the sign and the user is called pragmatics. Hence the name of this level is pragmatic equivalence. At a pragmatic level, the transformations of a different kind of sensations, additions, and full paraphrases are conjugated. "Willie," says "," Chizhik, "I say." (The Pimienta Pancakes by O. Henry) (translated by M.Urnov).

At the pragmatic level - depending on the recipient's background knowledge the new information is added, or, conversely, some of the data in the original is omitted. In other words, at the semantic and pragmatic levels it is a matter of partial equivalence. To express the differences in the degree of equivalence of the translation, both categories are of an evaluation nature. But if equivalence is oriented towards the purpose of translation and in this sense is an ideal constructor, then adequacy is associated with specific conditions of the translation process and reflects its optimal result.

4. Discussions

The study of comic theories offers various interpretations and terminology regarding concepts related to the comic sphere. This indicates the continuing relevance of the object of research, located in the intersection of various sciences, capable of offering new approaches and important adjustments to the traditional understanding of the comic.

Translation is a complex and multifaceted activity. It is no longer a simple modification of some linguistic structures into others, but a complex process of conveying the meaning of an utterance, defined as the result of the interaction of linguistic meanings and cognitive fillings corresponding to this utterance. A study of the translation of the comic texts of the authors M.Twain, O. Henry, S.Lekok in Russian from the position of a communicative and pragmatic translation is carried out for the first time.

The multi-faceted research interest in the format of modern translation research, the "dialogue of cultures", has become more productive and significant than ever in recent years, and is the subject of attention and study of a number of sciences: Philosophy (Osadgiy), Cultural Studies (Bakhtin, Bibler), cultural theory of translation (Galeeva , Donskov, Timko, Trukhtanova, Phogel), semiotics (Lotman).

There are many theories of translation reflecting certain of its features as acts of interlingual communication. Among them is one of the most developed it is offered in the works of German scientists O. Kade and A. Niebert. By its development in domestic linguistics, communicative theory is largely due to the research of scientists V.N. Komissarova and A.D. Schweitzer.

5. Conclusion

Thus, we considered the equivalence relation and the adequacy of the translation of a foreign text into the native language. Translation, as one of the most important types of communicative activity, focuses primarily on the full and adequate transfer of the original language. We investigated 5 types of equivalence. As the study showed, most often translators resorted to the use of the second and third types of equivalence in translating the stories of O. Henry, M. Twain, S. Likok into Russian.

In our work equivalence levels were considered: equivalence at the lowest level, at the communicative level, at the reference level and at the highest level - pragmatic. Most often translators resort to translation at the component and reference levels.

The main pragmatic task of translation is to create a text in the target language that has the ability to have a similar artistic and aesthetic impact on the receptors of translation. If the translator managed to achieve this, we can talk about an adequate reproduction of the communicative effect of the original.

Research materials can be useful in practical terms for translation activities, in the development of effective translation techniques.

6. Acknowledgments

2) Taking into account the obtained results of this research, it is possible to single out a number of scientific problems and promising directions that require further consideration; translation of bi-equivalent vocabulary, literal and free translation, study of the full range of means reflecting the ideology of M. Twain, O. Henry, S. Likok with the purpose of reproducing their individual picture of the world.

References

1. B e l l, R. (1991). Translation and Translating: Theory and Practice. London and New York: Longman, 84.

2. Bakhtin, M.M. (2000). The author and hero of aesthetic activity Saint Petersburg: Azbuka, 336.

3. Bibler, V.S. (1991). Mikhail Mikhailovich Bakhtin. Or poetics of culture. Moscow: Progress, 176.

4. Blokh, M.Ya. (1983). Theoretical grammar of the English language / Theoretical grammar of the English language. Moscow: Higher education. school, 147 – 191.

5. Breus, E.V. (2001). The Theory and Practice of Translation from English into Russian: Tutorials- Moscow: URAO, 1-104.

6. Cropp, V.Ya. (1976). Folklore and reality. Selected articles. Moscow: Pedagogical education and science, 83-115.

7. Cropp, V.Ya. (1999). The problems of comic and laughter, Moscow: Labyrinth, 288.

8. Efremova, N.E., E.I. Bolshakova, A.A. Noskov, V.Yu. Antonov (2010). Terminological analysis of the text on the basis of lexico-syntactic patterns - Computer linguistics and intellectual technologies: based on materials annually. Intern. Conf. Dialog' 2010, 9 (16). Moscow: Publishing House of the Russian State University for the Humanities, 124-129.

9. Kade, O. (1978). Translation Problems in the Light of Communication Theory, in: Problems of Translation Theory in Foreign Linguistics.-International Relations, Moscow: Publishing house of Moscow University, 232 .

10. Khayrullin, V.I. (2005). Lingvocultural and cognitive aspects of translation. - Saint Petersburg: Azbuka, 355.

11. Komissarov V.V. (1990). Translation theory. Moscow: High School, 1990 - 252 p.

12. Mukharzhovsky, I. (1994). Research on aesthetics and theory of art. Moscow: Art, 606.

13. Naida, Yu. (1978). To the science of translation. Questions of the theory of translation in foreign linguistics. Moscow: 114-135.

14. Pinskiy, L.E. (1989). The main plot. Moscow: Contemporary writer, 412.

15. Revskaya, N.N. (1976). Modern English Grammar. Moscow: Publishing House of the Russian State University for the Humanities, 47.

16. Schaffner, C. (2007). Politics and Translation. Companion to Translation Studies. Cleve don: Buffalo, 57.

17. Schweizer, R. (1988). Translation theory: the status of the aspect problem. Moscow: Science, 215.

18. Scott, S. (2006). "Art and the Archaeologist". World Archaeology, 38, 628-643.

19. Serge, J. (1986). What is a speech act. New in foreign linguistics. Moscow: Progress, 17, 151-169.

20. Shakirova, G.R., Kharisova, Ch.M. & Kharisov, F.F. (2016). 'The development of language competence of students in the study of the native language morphology'. *Journal of Language and Literature,* 7: 227-230.

21. Solopov, A.I. & Antonets, À.V. (2016). Textbook and practical exercises. Moscow: Progress, 28.

22. Teliya, V.N. (1996). Role of figurative means of language in the cultural and national color outlook. Moscow: Ais-Press, 12-132.

23. Toper, P.M. (2000). Translation in the system of comparative literature. Moscow: Heritage, 253.

24. Trukhtanova, E.V. (2001). The use of cognitive frame theory in a comparative translation of an artistic text. II Language, culture and intercultural communication. Moscow: Publishing house of Moscow University, 125-132.

25. Tsurikova, L.V. (2006). Discursive strategies as an object of cognitive - pragmatic analysis of communicative activity. Moscow: Progress, 467.

26. Vinogradov, V.S. (2001). Introduction to translation studies. General and lexical questions. Moscow: IOSO RAO, 224.

27. Zhuk, L.M. (2002). Modern linguistics: theory and practice. Krasnodar: Credo, 51-57.