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LITERARY TEXT ORIGINAL MESSAGE IN RAY BRADBURY'S SHORT STORIES TRANSLATIONS

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The given research is aimed to consider the key aspects of the theory of translation as well as the peculiarities of their practical application on the basis of Ray Bradbury's short stories [2] in German and Ukrainian translations.

Translation is a complex phenomenon influenced by a variety of factors, including linguistic features and cultural aspects. Its main task is to implement interlingual and intercultural communication providing the exact transmission of the content, form and style of the outgoing message.

The process of translation normally implies certain correspondences between the language units of the source and target language. Such correspondences describe the notion of translation equivalence, which is understood as the reproduction of informative, semantic and stylistic filling of the message by substituting units of the original text with their equivalents in the language of translation. However, equivalent translation is not enough for accurate reproduction of the information, since it is not always adequate. Adequacy of translation means the maximum correspondence of reality, depicted in the original, with the preservation of the content, form and

compliance with genre-stylistic requirements, while taking into account the communicative situation. That is, an adequate translation should be at the maximum level of equivalence.

Though, providing equivalent linguistic units may seem almost impossible due to the difference in the structure of the source and target languages. It is typical of translation in artistic texts, as it implies frequent deviations from the maximum content accuracy in order to ensure the artistic and aesthetic impact on the reader. An artistic translation may be regarded as a special type of translation, reflecting the thoughts and feelings of the author, as well as transforming the images of the original work by means of another language. Therefore, the translators resort to various transformations. Translation transformations are all significant or minor changes in the structural form of language units applied in order to achieve the authenticity of translation. Among them we may define lexical, grammatical and complex transformations. Lexical transformations include generalization, concretization, differentiation of meaning, semantic development, antonymic translation, descriptive translation, tracing, transcoding and some others. Grammatical transformations consist of omission and addition of words, substitution and permutation. Complex transformation is understood as simultaneous application of several grammatical and lexical transformations.

Practical application of theory lies in the examination of translation transformations functioning, as well as in learning their features depending on Ray Bradbury's style and general atmosphere of his works, characterized by accurate depiction of the characters' psychological state and frequent use of expressive language.

We investigate Ukrainian translation of the short story «The Smile» by Yaroslav Veprinyak, and German translation by Margaret Bormann [1]. During the comparative analysis of the mentioned translations with the original, a large number of translation transformations were discovered.

The translation by Y. Veprinyak is extremely expressive, which usually corresponded to the author's conception and contributed to the better understanding of his ideas by the Ukrainian reader. For this purpose, in most cases, the translator used lexical transformations [3, p. 52]. The most frequent were differentiation of meaning, semantic development and descriptive translation. Among other transformations we should mention antonymic translation and complete restructuring. These lexical transformations give emotional coloring to the short story, make its language natural and apprehensible and successfully convey the general atmosphere of the text.

Grammatical transformations are less frequent if compared to lexical. This phenomenon is observed due to the extremely wide range of lexical

transformations, since the difference in the grammatical structure of Ukrainian and English does not allow avoiding grammatical transformations when performing an adequate translation. An important role was given to the different variations of substitution (replacing word by phrase and vice versa, changing parts of the language and types of sentences, replacing one grammatical category with another, etc.). Y. Veprinyak often resorted to complete restructuring, especially while translating the dialogues.

The opposite situation is observed in the German translation of «The Smile». It is more equivalent and, as a result, closer to the original form of expression. This mainly regards lexical units, since Margaret Bormann used few lexical transformations, among which the differentiation of meaning was the most widely used. Due to this fact, the text underwent certain stylistic losses. To compensate for them, as well as to comply with the norms of the German language, numerous grammatical transformations were applied. Substitution was the most common, the transformations of permutation and omission were observed as well.

When comparing the translations of the short story «The Dragon», performed by Olena Kifenko in Ukrainian and Margaret Bormann in German, many common features were discovered. The translators gave preference to the grammatical transformations. O. Kifenko most often resorted to the transformation of the substitution, which was necessary for transmission of the grammatical forms and set expressions. Permutation and addition and lexical transformation of differentiation of meaning were also revealed, due to which contextual correspondences were successfully selected.

In the German translation, the attention was drawn by the constant use of the transformation of permutation, which is due to the peculiarities of the German sentence building. In some cases its aim was to convey the mood of the utterance. As in the Ukrainian translation, the substitution and differentiation of meaning were rather common. In both translations semantic development, generalization or concretization of meaning and extraction were rarely used. Sometimes translators resorted to complete restructuring and compensation for losses. It is important to note that due to the transformations applied, O. Kifenko and M. Bormann managed to convey the tense atmosphere of the work and the outlook of the characters.

One more short story of our investigation is called «All Summer in a Day» (Yaroslav Vepryniak and Margaret Bormann as translators). While comparing the translations, a remarkable contrast was observed. The Ukrainian translation is more expressive, with the frequent use of expressive vocabulary and a large number of translation transformations, among which differentiation of meaning and semantic development were the most common. That is, the

transformations mostly concerned the lexical filling of the work. The grammatical transformations were represented by substitution, permutation, omission and addition. The cases of complete restructuring were also found. However, most lexical and grammatical transformations were complex.

The German translation was more restrained. M. Bormann accurately conveyed the contents and the form of the original work, resorting to a smaller amount of translation transformations. However, the translation did not lack expressiveness. Grammatical transformations were more common than lexical ones. They included permutation, substitution and omission. As for lexical transformations, the differentiation of meaning was more preferable. Compared to the Ukrainian translation, complex lexical and grammatical transformations were less frequent.

All the distinctive features mentioned above may be explained by different structure of the original language and the languages of translation. Furthermore, the aspect of national peculiarities is important, along with the linguistic characteristics. The translators took into consideration Ukrainian emotionalism and German self-restraint, which resulted in a different approach to the translation with the purpose of «immersing» the readers in their familiar language environment.

We may conclude that the most effective means of achieving an equivalent and adequate translation is the successful use of translation transformations with a prior understanding of the linguistic and extralinguistic factors that affect the process of translation. Obviously, German and Ukrainian translations of the investigated works have similar and distinct features. Each translator used numerous techniques properly to achieve equivalence at the highest level. Therefore, both German and Ukrainian translations should be considered adequate. Certain losses were inevitable, but the translators made every effort to compensate for them and to a greater extent reproduced the contents, form and style of the short stories by Ray Bradbury. The general mood and main ideas of the English writer were successfully conveyed. The authors of the translations have created an atmosphere that is clear and comprehensible for the Ukrainian and German readers.

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