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TRANSLATION PECULIARITIES OF COMPARATIVE CONSTRUCTIONS IN LITERARY WORKS

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ABSTRACT

The article deals with the translation peculiarities of comparative constructions in literary works. It offers various methods of full-fledged translation of such constructions, based on their semantics and functional features. The main way to represent comparisons in simple and complex sentences in Tatar language is to use postpositions. The meanings of these postpositions in Russian translation can be transferred by conjunctions, the instrumental case of nouns, etc. The analysis of translation of comparative constructions helps to identify the integral and the differential in the semantics and functioning of the conjunctions, which not only connect the components of the comparative constructions, but also create imagery. We used the following methods of linguistic analysis in the work: generalization and systematization, analytical, descriptive, comparative methods, etc. The singularity of comparative constructions in the Tatar and Russian languages is influenced by such factors as different mindset, intellectual heritage, worldview, historical development of the ethnos, their national culture and habitat. The presence of similar comparative constructions in the languages compared is due to the universality of human thinking, the common history and territory of residence. Analyzing translation of literary texts, functional and semantic correspondences can be revealed: comparative postpositions such as *kebek*, *syman*, *kyk*, etc. and comparative conjunctions such as *slovno*, *tochno*, *kak budto*, etc. (eng. like, as if, kind of); relative pair words in the Tatar language and correlative pairs in Russian; affixes of adverbs *-cha/-chə*, *-daj/-dəj* in Tatar and the instrumental case of nouns in Russian. It is impossible to establish strictly defined correspondences among certain connecting words in comparative constructions, since these postpositions and conjunctions do not differ significantly in terms of nuances in meaning. The conducted research has practical relevance, since the results contribute to the study of the worldview of two ethnic groups.

INTRODUCTION

The role of translation is of extreme importance in the modern dynamically developing world. In the light of the large-scale events – migrations, clashes and mixing of cultures – the desire to find a common language between different countries, as well as to understand the issues of non-conflict intercultural communication, is becoming especially relevant.

Thus, the existing interest in other cultures makes it necessary to conduct a more complete and comprehensive study of the language and develop such an area as intercultural communication and translation issues.

“Different cultures, different personalities, different mindsets, different literature, different epochs, different levels of development, different traditions and attitudes meet in translation”, wrote V.N. Komissarov, a linguist and translation theorist [1].

Modern translation activities are associated with original texts different in style. Numerous studies on the problem of translation, which appeared in recent decades, note that the translation of a literary text is the most difficult.

Literary translation has a number of features. It is quite difficult to convey the feelings and emotions of the author in the translated text. It is not enough to have a large vocabulary to achieve it, but it is also important to be able to translate the expressive means in the target text.

Expressive means help to create different characters in a literary work. Expressive means, their internal qualities and properties, influence the intensity and specificity of the phenomenon or object described in the text.

Nowadays the problem of transferring the stylistic devices of the language continues to attract the attention of researchers and translators [1-4].

The transferring of expressive means in translation of literary works represents a particular challenge. The translator faces the task to convey the writer's creative idea to the reader as accurate as possible, preserving original manner of narrative.

In this regard, it is quite relevant to study the issues of translating comparisons that play a huge role in the cognition and perception of reality. Contrastive analysis of comparative constructions in languages of different structures allows us to reveal not only the universal and unique features of the studied structures, but also the cultural and national peculiarities of comparisons [5]. “On the one hand, linguistic worldview is formed by linguistic means reflecting linguistic universals. On the other hand, it can be formed by linguistic means that represent the features of national worldview. There is no single universal worldview, but there are many national ones, the uniqueness and singularity of which can be seen only

KEY WORDS

comparative constructions, translation, semantics, postpositions, conjunctions, meta-words of comparison.

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when comparing worldviews of different peoples speaking different languages" [6, 13]. Therefore, when translating comparative constructions the translator does not replace one worldview with another, but combines them. Moreover, to perform full-fledged translation of comparisons it is important to take into account both the semantics and the functional features of these constructions [7, 8]. Therefore, contrastive analysis of comparative units contributes to the identification of universal and unique components in the culture of Russians and Tatars, the study of the phenomenon of ethnic mentality, the disclosure of factors influencing the singularity of comparisons in the studied languages [9-14].

The purpose of our research is to identify the peculiarities of translation of comparative constructions in literary works, taking into account the specifics of the language.

METHODS

The following methods of linguistic analysis were used in the work: generalization and systematization, analytical, descriptive, comparative methods, etc. The methods of generalization and systematization were used to study the views of different researchers and linguistic materials as well. The analytical method was used in the analysis of the academic literature on the topic of the research, scientific concepts in modern Russian and foreign researches. Descriptive method is a system of research techniques used to characterize the linguistic phenomena at a certain stage of its development.

In the process of sampling and studying comparative constructions, the elements of structural and component analysis were used. General and specific features of Russian and Tatar languages were identified with the comparative method.

RESULTS

Analyzing translations of literary texts, functional and semantic correspondences can be revealed: comparative postpositions such as *kebek*, *syman*, *kyk*, etc. and comparative conjunctions such as *slovno*, *tochno*, *kak budto*, etc. (eng. like, as if, kind of); relative pair words in the Tatar language and correlative pairs in Russian; affixes of adverbs *-cha/-chə*, *-daj/-dəj* in Tatar and the instrumental case of nouns in Russian. It is impossible to establish strictly defined correspondences among certain connecting words in comparative constructions, since these postpositions and conjunctions do not differ significantly in terms of nuances in meaning.

DISCUSSION

We suggest considering the system of comparative constructions in the Tatar language and ways of translating them into Russian, basing on the example of literary texts. Such postpositions such as *kebek*, *shikelle*, *syman*, *hətle*, *kadər*, etc. constitute the main part of representing comparisons in the Tatar language. The functions of these postpositions are differentiated to some extent and there are many similarities in the meanings of these postpositions. The use of these lexical and syntactic means draws a parallel between objects compared, so their similarity and common features are revealed. When translating the text into Russian, the meanings of these postpositions can be conveyed by such conjunctions as *kak*, *slovno*, *tochno*, etc., meta-words of comparison and the instrumental case of the noun and other connecting. For example:

Аның җөзе ut *kebek yana*, *kızlære әрнү һәм ачу белән тuly ide* / Lico eyo *gorelo kak oҗon'*, *glaza byli polny gorya i nenavisti* / Her face flushed like fire, her eyes were full of sorrow and hatred;
 Бер тәрәзәле, *syerchyk oyasy hətle kechkenə genə bup-bush bylmə*. *Həтта karavat ta yuk* / *Malen'kaya*, *slovno skvorechnik*, *komnatushka s odnim okoshkom*, *sovershenno pustaya*, *dazhe krovati net* / A small room, like a birdhouse, with one window, is completely empty, there is no even a bed.

The next group of comparisons in the Tatar language consists of the meta-words of comparison such as *ohshagan*, *həterlətkən*, *bulyp*, etc. These words have their own lexical, semantic and stylistic properties, which should be taken into account during the translation. For example, the verb *ohshagan* used with nouns and pronouns in the instrumental case expresses the idea of likeness. The relevant word in Russian is an adjective *pohozh*. Also the meaning of this word can be conveyed by verbs with a similar meaning. For example:

Kızlary da suep kaplagandaj әnilәrenә ohshagannar, *әnilәre kebek barysy da ehre seyakle*, *җирән chәchle*, *zur sory kyzlelәр...* / *Docheri tozhe ochen' pohozhi na mat'*, *takie zhe shirokokostnyye*, *ryzhevolyse i s bol'shimi serymi glazami...* / Daughters also look like their mother, they are also broad-boned, red-haired and with large gray eyes.

Different grammatical forms of the Tatar verb *həterlətkən* express a lower degree of similarity. These forms are used in combination with nouns and pronouns in the accusative case. When translated into Russian it corresponds to the meta-word *napominaet*. For example:

Kinolarda kyrsetele torgan nindider iske eyaz kalasyn heterlote / Napominaet staryj uezdnyj gorod iz fil'ma / It resembles an old county town from the film.

Comparisons in the system of the parataxis / hypotaxis of the studied languages are represented in complex sentences, complex sentences coordinated by case endings and compound sentences in the Tatar language, in the complex sentences of the combined and separate structures and conjunctionless complex sentences in Russian.

Complex sentences expressing comparison differ from each other in the analyzed languages. Complex sentences the parts of which establish comparative relationship express the similarity of two events/situations. Two types of comparative sentences are distinguished in Russian linguistics: sentences with a deterministic relationship and sentences with a correlation relationship. However, in Tatar grammar they are considered within complex sentences with the subordinate part expressing the mode of action.

In Tatar comparative complex sentences, the subordinate part of the mode of action, which expresses comparative relationship, joins the main sentence with the help of the conjunctions *gyya*, *gyya ki* and connecting words such as *ejterseh*, *diyarseh*. Complex sentences with conjunctions *gyya*, *gyya ki* are mostly found in written literary language and translated as *kak*, *budto*, *kak budto*, etc. For example: *Alarnyñ jözläre tynych, gyya ehshten soñ bik nyk aryp dön'yalaryn onytyp joklyjlar* / *Lica u nih spokojnye, budto oni spokojno spyat posle trudovogo dnya* / Their faces are calm, as if they are quietly asleep after a busy day.

Complex sentences with such connecting words as *ejterseh*, *diyarseh* establish concretizing relations. Subordinated to the main sentence with the help of these connecting words, a subclause expresses a process or phenomenon to which another process or phenomenon, indicated by some part of the main sentence, is likened. These connecting words are also translated with conjunctions *slovo*, *kak*, *budto*, *kak budto*, etc. For example:

Kyzlegen boryn ochyna gyna ehlgän Karp Vasil'evich kartlarcha ashykmyjcha, äkren genä atlyj, ä Gazinurnyñ kykrägendä, ejterseh, kazan kajnyj, ul kolyñ shikelle yurgalarga gyna tora / *Karp Vasil'evich shagaet po-starikovski, medlenno, ochki u nego sdvinuty na samyj konchik nosa, a v grudi u Gazinura slovo kipit kotel, on vse norovit pustit'sya vskach', kak zherebenok* / *Karp Vasilyevich walks as an old man, slowly, his glasses are shifted to the very tip of his nose, and it is boiling like a cauldron in Gazinur's chest, he wants to start galloping like a colt.*

In complex sentences coordinated by case endings, the form of the predicate of subordinate clause expresses the subordination between its parts. Connecting words in the sentences of this type are the affixes *-myñ/-meni* and the affixes of adverbs *-cha/-chä*, *-daj/-däj*. In Russian they are translated with the conjunctions *slovo*, *budto*, *kak budto*, etc. For example:

Professor da, Mahire hanym da, ihñeren avyr jök baskandaj, sygyla teshep, ujga kalyp utyralar / *I professor, i Magira hanum sidyat prignuvshis', slovo tyazhelya nosha davit im na plechi* / Both the professor and Magira khanum are crouching, as if a heavy burden is pressing on their shoulders. There are also other connecting words in complex sentences coordinated by case endings in the Tatar language: postpositions *kebek*, *syman*, *shikelle*, *tesle* combined with the verb form ending with *-gan*. Such complex sentences express the meaning of comparing the action or phenomenon indicated by the subclause with the action or phenomenon described in the main part. The connecting words in these sentences are translated into Russian with the conjunctions *kak*, *kak budto*, etc., and with such correlative as pairs *kak...tak*, *stol'ko...skol'ko*, etc. For example:

Kenbagysh koyashka gashyjk bulyp, anyñ artyñnan kenneh-ken bue bashyn bora birep karap torgan kebek, Gazinur da härvakyt Gali abzyjga taba borylyp karyj-karyj, ber-ber ehshkä totynsa, bu turyda Gali abzyj ni ejter ikän, dip kyhelennän ujlap ala / *Kak vlyublennyj v solnce podsolnuh celymi dnyami provozhaet ego vzglyadom, tak i Gazinur vse vremya oglyadyvaetsya na Gali abzyya; nachinaya novoe delo, vsegda dumaet o tom, chto by skazal na ehto Gali abzyj* / Like a sunflower felt in love with the sun sees the sun every day, Gazinur always looks back at Gali abzij; starting a new business, he always thinks about what Gali abzij would say concerning this or that thing.

In the Tatar language analytical constructions with relative pair words (*nichek ... shulaj, ni chakly ...shul chakly* etc.) express the comparative relation. Connecting words in these sentences are translated with such correlative pairs as *kak...tak*, *stol'ko...skol'ko*, etc. For example:

Bal korty chachekten chachekke kunyp nichek bal xyjsa, Gazinur da halyktan ishetken syzlerne shulaj heter sandygyna xyjgan / *Kak pchely sobirayut pyl'cu, pereletaya s cvetka na cvetok, tak i Gazinur sobiral i zapominal vse uslyshannoe* / Like bees collect pollen, flying from one flower to another, Gazinur collected and memorized everything he heard.

CONCLUSION

The need for an adequate translation of expressive means of the literary work is the most important aspect of translation studies. A professional translator uses the methods of transmission of some stylistic devices used in the original text to make it more bright and expressive.

The results of the research confirmed that the literary translation of the text is considered to be one of the most complicated types of translation. When translating fiction, the translator aims to convey the pragmatic potential of the text, i.e. to convey the main idea of the work, to be able to reproduce the feelings that the text causes while reading it. Undoubtedly, that first of all, the effectiveness of translation is determined by how close the translation is to the original text. Thus, only in case of successful combination of general and specific components it is possible to preserve the beauty and uniqueness of any language.

All linguists emphasize the need to preserve the image of the original text in the translation, rightly believing that the translator should first try to reproduce the function of stylistic device, but not the device itself. While translating comparisons the translator should decide whether it is advisable to keep the underlying image or replace it with another one in the translation. The reason for the substitution can be the peculiarities of word usage, collocability of words, etc. Comparative constructions of any language are the most valuable source of information about the culture and mentality of the people, as they reflect customs, rituals, traditions, habits of the people, their ideas of morality, behaviour patterns, etc.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

None

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