

TRANSFORMATIONS IN THE TRANSLATION OF NON-FICTION

Master student – Seitova Zh.B.

Scientific supervisor – Kyzyrova A.M.

*L. N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University, Astana,
Kazakhstan*

Abstract: *Today the translation of non-fiction is very topical and important due to the importance of its content. Non-fiction texts have their own peculiarities therefore various transformations are used in translation process. In the article the different types of transformations are analyzed based on translation of the work from English to Kazakh and most common transformations are described which are used to convey the features of non-fiction.*

Key words: *non-fiction, translation transformations, translation analysis.*

Non-fiction is considered as one sub-style of scientific writing which has its own features and the peculiarities of translation. The main characteristic of non-fiction is using the wide range of different terms and scientific concepts in the particular sphere of science and it is noticed that they have an informative function. We know that in general scientific texts are for audience who are familiar with science or for people who work in special narrow field of science. But the discrepancy of non-fiction is that they can be understandable and easier for a lot of readers because the information is expressed in a simpler form also the emotional coloring can be added, therefore the text is pronounced in a more interesting way. Such kind of texts always perform two functions: it announce the information and try to interest the reader. Therefore, despite of a big amount of cognitive information and a lot of new terms, this type of text combine different devices and linguistic tools which produce various types of information created to attract the attention of the recipient.

Non-fiction text is directly related to a scientific one, their similarity is that both texts reflect a scientific problem, new knowledge, but they present it to readers in different ways. The scientific text is more formalized, full of terms. Semantic accuracy, the use of fixed expressions are typical features of a scientific text. Non-fiction is much more diverse and wider, any educated and inquisitive person will be able to understand and find something new for himself in such literature [1, 14].

The topicality of the work is related to growing development and importance of non-fiction, also the demand to its qualitative translation. A high quality translation using the appropriate transformations is impossible without the correct perception of original text and understanding its structure.

The material for analysis is the book which is called “The fourth industrial revolution” by Klaus Schwab. In his work the author predicts the big future revolutions in human’s history and scrutinizes the ways of adapting revolutionary technology to society. In the book we will witness technological breakthrough in all areas with the development of artificial intelligence, robot cars, 3D printing, nanotechnology, biotechnology and the emergence of more and more miracles.

In general, transformations in translation refer to diverse linguistic instruments which are used in the process of translation to express the message in another language, such kind of inter-lingual changes help the reader to catch the idea in a right way.

Translation transformations are divided into lexical and grammatical ones. In addition, there are also complex lexical and grammatical transformations, where transformations either affect simultaneously the lexical and grammatical units of the original, or carry out the transition from lexical units to grammatical and vice versa [2, 89]:

Common types of lexical transformations used in the translation process include the following translation techniques: translation transcription and transliteration, tracing and lexical-semantic substitutions (concretization, generalization, modulation). The most common grammatical transformations include: syntactic assimilation (literal translation), division of a sentence, combination of sentences, grammatical replacements (forms of a word, part of speech or a member of a sentence). Complex lexical-grammatical transformations include antonymic translation, explication (descriptive translation) and compensation.

The peculiarities of translating non-fiction include some difficulties as it is considered as substyle of scientific writing, consequently there is a lot of terminology which can be complicated to comprehend and mostly there is not any equivalent of the term in another language. But as I mentioned before it is allowed to use different expressive, emotional words. So it is noticeable that in the process of non-fiction translation a translator use especially lexical transformations such as transliteration, transcription, calque, concretization, generalization, modulation. There is a wide range of them because during the translation of concepts, terms and typical words to one language we just spell a foreign word by using TL alphabet, pronounce the foreign word, represented by TL letters or create a new word unit, formed referring to the structure of SL.

As regards the work I studied and analyzed, to translate it from English into Kazakh language and to transfer the information to the recipient it can be said that there was a complex usage of various translations in the process of translation.

There are some examples, translation techniques and transformation types from the book “The fourth industrial revolution” which demonstrate the features of translation from English to Kazakh [3, 127]:

Lexical transformations

Transcription: *professor* - профессор, *robot* - робот, *sector* – сектор.

Transliteration: *Columbia* - Колумбия, *Germany* – Германия.

Concretization: *it could also profoundly affect countries that are heavily reliant on a particular commodity* - ол әлдеқайда бір нақты тауарға тәуелді елдер экономикасын да түбірімен өзгерте алады.

It is hard to know where developments in new materials will lead - даму және қолданылу өрісін болжап отырудың өзі мүмкін бола бермейді.

Grammatical transformations

Division of a sentence: *in Germany, there are discussions about “Industry 4.0”, a term coined at the Hannover Fair in 2011 to describe how this will revolutionize the organization of global value chains* - Германияда «Индустрия 4.0»-ті талқылау жүріп жатыр. Бұл термин 2011 жылы Ганновер жәрмеңкесінде пайда болған және ол бағаны қалыптастырудың жаһандық тізбесінің түбегейлі қайта құрылу үрдісін белгілеу мақсатынан туған.

Grammatical replacements: *innovations in the biological realm – and genetics in particular – are nothing less than breath-taking* - биологиялық саладағы инновация, әсіресе генетикада жаныңды баурайды.

Complex lexical-grammatical transformations

Antonymic translation: *the requisite institutional framework to govern the diffusion of innovation and mitigate the disruption is inadequate at best and, at worst, absent altogether* - инновацияны реттеп тарату мен дизрупцияны тізгіндеуге қажетті ұлттық және ғаламдық ұйымдастыру құрылымдары, жұмсартып айтқанда, талапқа сай емес, ал шындығына келсек, жоққа тән деуге болады.

The given transformations are used widely in the translation of non-fiction as an equivalent or an exact translation of some terms does not exist in TL. Moreover techniques like generalization, concretization help to transfer the message in a very effective way. The transformations above are considered as common and extended methods typical to non-fiction texts. Thus, we can conclude that the translation of non-fiction contains transformations due to general language factors and characteristic of any data translation languages.

Non-fiction differ in content, therefore this affects the use of transformations in translation [4, 211].

The text with higher content and aesthetic information contains more lexical-grammatical substitutions. Translating non-fiction aimed at recipients who are not

familiar with scientific writing, the translator should explain some concepts that are not disclosed or insufficiently disclosed in the original text, for this purpose additions and descriptive translation are applied. Furthermore to make the perception easy the syntactical replacements are used such as division of a sentence or replace the complex sentence with simple one.

Nowadays the translation of non-fiction, especially the correct and effective delivering them are considered as one of the essential theme. It is very important to transfer the information in a correct way by using various transformations and make the recipient interested in the message. Also the subjective factor affects the use of transformations, that is the personality of the translator. Everything together makes the translation complex search process. There are some difficulties in the translation process as it is noticeable that the translation of non-fiction has its own peculiarities. In summarizing, the main purpose of such texts is to demonstrate scientific knowledge and achievements. Scientific literature is a very important way of connecting people with science.

References:

1. Сидорова М.Э. «Грамматические и лексические особенности перевода научно-популярного текста религиозной направленности». Краснодар, 2014. С. 14
2. Комиссаров В.Н. «Лингвистика перевода». Москва, 1980. С. 89
3. К. Schwab. The fourth industrial revolution. World Economic Forum, Cologny. 2016. P. 127
4. Трофимова В. Д. Использование переводческих трансформаций при переводе научно-популярного текста // Актуальные вопросы филологической науки XXI века : сборник статей VII Международной научной конференции молодых ученых. - Екатеринбург, 2018. С. 211