LEXICAL TRANSFORMATIONS IN THE TRANSLATION OF MODERN FANTASY LITERATURE

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Annotation. *This article analyzes the types lexical transformations while translating literary texts written by English authors and the challenges which may occur in translation between English and Russian languages. To understand lexical transformations and use these techniques wisely is crucial for translators because it ensures a natural flow and preserve originality of the text for target audience.*

Аннотация*. В данной статье анализируется типы лексических преобразований при переводе литературных текстов английских авторов и проблемы, возникающие между английским и русскими языками. Понимание лексических преобразований и грамотное использование этих приемов крайне важны для переводчиков, поскольку это помогает им обеспечить естественность изложения и сохранить оригинальность для целевой аудитории.*

Annotatsiya. *Ushbu maqolada ingliz mualliflari tomonidan yozilgan badiiy matnlarni tarjima qilishda leksik transformatsiya turlari va ingliz va rus tillari ortasidagi tarjimada yuzaga kelishi mumkin bo`lgan qiyinchiliklar tahlil qilinadi. Leksik transformatsiyalarni tushunish va ushbu usullardan oqilona*

foydalanish tarjimonlar uchun juda muhimdir, chunki bu ularga tabiiylikni taqdim etishga va auditoriya uchun o`ziga xoslikni saqlashga yordam beradi.

Key words: *lexical transformations, literary translation, fiction, differentiation, concretization, modulation, target audience.*

Ключевые слова *лексические трансформации, художественный перевод, художественная литература, дифференциация, конкретизация, генерализация, модуляция, целевая аудитория.*

Kalit so`zlar: *leksik transformatsiyalar, badiiy tarjima, badiiy adabiyot, differentsiatsiya, konkretizatsiya, generilizatsya, modulatsiya, maqsadli auditoriya.*

INTRODUCTION

Translation of fiction is considered the most complex form of translation as it deals with not only words but also emotions, fantasy, artistic image and style. Fiction is a typically narrative work which is done by imagination rather than a factual account. Different languages have their own specific words, combinations of words and, in order to achieve adequacy, the translator often has to deviate considerably from the original. To retain the final product with all possible means, translators use lexical transformations. Lexical transformations are ways to change words or expressions in the translation to keep the meaning.

ANALYSIS

Lexical transformations can be classified into several types but the most important ones are modulation, concretization, generalization and differentiation.

1. Modulation. As a technique modulation make the translated text more natural for target audience as it helps to illustrate the difference between word-for-word and coherent meaning translation. The meaning or grammatical structure can be right, but the phrases which translator used with this technique are different from source language. It mostly used when two languages are as culturally and linguistically distinct [1].

For example, in the fiction book « The Wicked King» by Holly Black while translating this technique is used:

But now I must figure out how to keep him in my power-and out of trouble –for longer than that. Long enough to give Oak a chance to have what I didn`t: a childhood.

Но теперь нужно придумать как удержать его под моей властью –и уберечься от неприятностей –на больший срок. Срок достаточный, чтобы дать Оуку шанс на то, чего лишили меня: детство. [4]

In this example, translator uses logically appropriate translation to keep emotional depth for fictional text. Because translating word by word may omit some emotional effect for readers instead of translating *чтобы иметь что у меня не было* translator uses contextually oriented version with emotion *лишили.*

2. Concretization. Is the shift from a more general concept to a more specific one. It is substituting words with a wider meaning with words of a narrower meaning. This transformation is used when direct equivalent of a word sounds odd or does not convey the right connotation for target audience. The main notion: it helps to convey meaning more precisely [2]. For instance, in the novel «Glass Sword» by Victoria Aveyard translator used this transformation:

For once, I do as I`m told. The others follow, pulling red fabric up over their mouths and noses.

В кои-то веки я делаю, что велят. Остальные следуют моему примеру и закрывают красными повязками рты и носы. [5]

In this example, from general meaning *tell-told* the translator uses more concrete version *велят* as it conveys the meaning.

3. Generalization. This method is rightly opposite to the concretization. Where a specific term or word in the original language is replaced by a more general or abstract term in the target language to simplify meaning. This shift is used to make the text more accessible to the target audience, when the specific term is not known to them [3]. As an example, in translation of « Glass Sword» this technique is used:

She doesn`t say anything, and that is enough for Cal. They will have Snapdragons, he says grimly, Kilorn laughs aloud.

Фарли молчит, и Кэлу этого достаточно. У них есть драконы – он сказал. Килорн засмеялся. [5]

In Russian, the name *львиный зев* as a specific translation, *(snapdragon)* for a combat vehicle may sound awkward. The translator sacrificed uniqueness for name with recognizable image.

4. Differentiation. Is a rather rare technique of substitution. It takes place when we substitute a word by another one with parallel meaning. This method is done only with the help of context and communication situation. At the beginning of the fantasy novel «The Wicked King» while translating the descriptive moment of the novel translator used differentiation [1]:

I stand to one side of him, in the honored position of seneschal. I am supposed to be High King Cardan`s most trusted advisor, and so I play the

part, rather than my real role the hand behind the throne, with the power to compel him to obey should he try to cross me.

Я стою сбоку от него, на почетном месте сенешаля. Мое официальное положение- доверенный советник Верховного Короля Кардана, и мне приходится играть эту роль, а не свою истинную-серого кардинала, способного привести короля к повиновению, если ему вдруг вздумается мне перечить. [4]

In Russian the direct translation of рука за троном will sound weak and didn`t convey the full extent of the character`s power. The translator selects an English equivalent with a parallel meaning.

CONCLUSION

In this research, lexical transformations in the translations of the novels by V.Aveyard «The Glass Sword» and H.Black «The Wicked King» were analyzed. Based on the analysis, the following conclusions can be done: in modern fantasy literature translators actively use transformations to create the right atmosphere. The use of generalization and modulation avoids heavy constructions and makes the text understandable to the reader, without losing dynamics or the original work. Lexical transformations in a literary text are always dictated by the context and the translator`s desire to convey not just words, but emotional overtones.

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