

PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATION

This paper focuses on kinds of artistic translation. Some problems of translation have been considered in our work.

Key words: *translator, kinds of translation, problems.*

Стаття присвячена видам художньому перекладу. Розглянуто деякі проблеми перекладу англійською мовою.

Ключові слова: *перекладач, види перекладу, проблеми.*

In our time of rapid development of international relations studying foreign languages is especially relevant. Today every country tries to establish connections with other countries. These relations develop in many spheres of life: politics, economics, international trade. Cultural development is not far behind these spheres of human life. Unfortunately multilingualism and even bilingualism is more exclusive than spread phenomenon now. Therefore, there is a need for people who could learn languages and work in a future in the field of translation, ie translators. Everyone knows that translation studies as a science emerged recently, though people-translators are there since ancient times. Let's refer to the translation tradition in Ukraine. The monks of the monasteries of Kievan Rus were scribes of Old Slavonic translation of the Scriptures known in the country since 10th century, they unconsciously made some texts with phonetic and morphological features of the Ukrainian language. Ukrainian elements penetrated in the translations of secular literature - historical (chronicles), geographic ("Christian topography"), art (the story of Barlaam and Josaphat "Alexandria" and others.). The collection of aphorisms and parables "Bee" was composed in the Byzantine and translated into 12th century, it was copied in Ukraine for centuries, gradually enriched with Ukrainian folk vocabulary and phraseology. The most significant Ukrainian translation of the Scriptures is "Peresopnytsia Gospel" (1556 - 1561), where the typical features of contemporary "simple" language were reflected. In 17 - 18 centuries in Ukraine the translations of knightly novels were spread in Latin, Italian, Polish (about Beauvois King's, about Peter Golden Keys et al.), moralistic works ("The Story of the seven wise men"), Aesop's Fables, the individual stories of the "Decameron" by Boccaccio, which were undergoing significant alterations on Ukrainian soil. G. Skovoroda's translations and rehashes of Ovid and Horace were interesting page of Ukrainian translated literature in the 18th century.

The opportunity to develop different approaches to display the ancient original by means of Ukrainian language had been found by translations of "The word about Igor's regiment" created by M.Shashkevych, I. Vahylevych, M. Maksymovych, T. Shevchenko (excerpts), S. Rudanskyi, Yu.Fedkovych etc. Translations of ancient authors contributed to the enrichment of figurative means of Ukrainian language ("Iliad" by Homer and "Aeneid" of Virgil in translation of S. Rudanskyi, Homeric epic and "Antigone" by Sophocles translated by Nischinsky P.A.), W. Shakespeare (13 dramas, works in translation of P.Kulish, "Hamlet" translated by M. Staritsky), folklore (Serbian folk poetry in translation of Ya.Holovatsky and J. M. Staritsky). Translation professionalism was first discovered in Ukrainian literature by Ivan Franko, who approached the case with scientific analysis, artistic intuition, having all stylistic registers of Ukrainian language.

Recognized masters of translation are also considered to be P.Grabowski, Lesia Ukrainka, M. Voroniy, M. Zerov, M. Rilskiy, M.Bazhan and others.

While translation as a literary phenomenon has a long history, but modern translation studies as an independent scientific discipline emerged mainly in the second half of the twentieth century. Post-war expansion of international contacts in all spheres of human communication led

to increased needs in translations and translators, it was a significant stimulus for growth and theoretical research on the subject. Current status of Translation is characterized by a large variety of theoretical concepts and methods.

At first there was only interpreting later it began to write. In addition to interpretation and translation species we can also highlight a special and artistic translations; simultaneous and consecutive; machine translation, exercised by man, mediated translation stands alone (not made from the original language which translator does not speak, but on the mediator translation of this text in a third language).

According to work of Vine J.-P. and Darbelne J. "Technical methods of translation" we can identify seven ways of translation that a translator uses during translation, arranging them in order of increasing complexity:

- 1) borrowing, which is the easiest way to translate and allow to fill the gap, usually of metalinguistic nature, that it may be unknown concept or the name of the new technology;
- 2) tracing, which is a special type of borrowing, that we borrowed individual elements from foreign languages and translate them literally;
- 3) literal translation, which marks the transition from the source language to the target language, leading to the creation of correct and idiomatic text, and the translator only monitors the compliance of the mandatory rules of language. J.-P. Vine and J. Darbelne consider this the only way to reverse and complete solution;
- 4) transposition: according to this method, one of the languages in the translation is replaced by another part of the language and the entire message content is remaining unchanged;
- 5) modulation is the variation of the message, which can be achieved by changing the view. This method is used when we have grammatically correct expression, as the result of the translation, but which do not meet the "spirit of translation language";
- 6) equivalence is a way to translate, as emphasized by French scholars, when two texts describe the same situation, using completely different stylistic and structural funds. They note that most examples of equivalent method of translation are steel expressions that are part of the idiomatic phraseology;
- 7) adaptation: this method is used in cases where a situation which is said in the original language does not exist in the target language, so you pass it with another situation that is considered to be equivalent [1: 157 - 167].

Artistic (art) translation is a reproduction of a literary text by means of another language with as more complete preservation of its artistic qualities, as possible it is "reflection of the thoughts and feelings of the author of prose or poetry of the original with a different language, the reincarnation of his images in the material of another language" [6: 3].

The theory of artistic translation is "the oldest" theory of translation. Even today many authors develop their theoretical position of translation in literature, ie in terms and concepts of literary study. This fact is quite natural and the result of it is the widespread use of comparative stylistic analysis of the original work and its translation. Proceedings in the theory of translation of literature not only made a contribution to the general theory of translation, but also initiated the development of general problems of translation.

One of the problems of translation is the value context of the author and interpreter. In the literary translation the context of the latter is very close to context of the first. Translator must have if not solid, then at least sufficient knowledge for translation in philosophy, aesthetics, ethnography (as in some works details of everyday life characters are described), geography, botany, navigation, astronomy and others. "Ideologically-shaped structure of the original can be translated as a dead scheme if the translator can not imagine that social environment where the work had been created, the reasons that called it to life and the circumstances through which it continues to live in other environments and other times" [6: 198]. The concept of "language world picture", the "national attitude", "creative personality of the writer", an "artistic masterpiece" are directly related to translation: differences in the structure of language systems and the specificity of national and cultural environments in which peratur and translation

operate, the differing life experiences and spiritual and ideological orientations of the author and translator and finally, the creative uniqueness of the original determine that you cannot transfer all settings to the new cultural and linguistic system.

Another problem of literary translation is the problem of accuracy and correctness. Poetry is the unity of ideas, images, words, prosody, rhythm, tone and composition. You cannot change one component, so it did not affect the overall structure of the work. A change in one component necessarily causes a change in the entire system. A work of art should be translated "not from sound to sound, not from word to word, not from phrase to phrase, but from the level of ideologically-shaped structure of the original translation to the appropriate level" [5: 260]. Even V. Zhukovsky pointed out that "the perfect is rarely passes from one language to another, without losing its perfection: what should the translator do? Finding in his mind such beauties that could serve as a replacement, so to make your own, as well as better "[12: 87].

Translators are faced with two problems: on one hand translated poems should make the reader an immediate emotional impression, on the other hand they must contribute to the literature something new and enrich readers with unknown until then poetic images, rhythms and stanzas. In this situation it is important "to have an internal relationship between the original author and translator who should not be a craftsman to translate everything ordered, that there was a dire moment of creative choice "[11: 295]. The poet-translator needs to offer his readers with each new translation, new images, new forms, new styles, but at the same time, his personal style must be guessed in each translation. Even Maxim Rylsky regarding poetic translation, wrote: "I consider it impossible, as someone demands that the author of poetic translation, and therefore the poet himself, completely forgot about himself, and entirely complied to the individuality of another poet. It even seems to me undesirable, this way you can erase the pollen from the wings of a butterfly that is called poetry "[11: 240].

Thus, the translation is one of the most important forms of literary relationships. Since knowledge of foreign languages in ancient times, and now can not be called a mass, translators act as intermediaries between the people who communicate in a variety of fields. Besides mediating function translated works perform creative and productive mission, because they have always been an important stimulus for the development of national languages, literatures and cultures. Therefore, the appeal to the problems of translation does not lose its relevance today.

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