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PRACTICAL PRINCIPLES OF PARTICIPLE USAGE AND RENDERING INTO UKRAINIAN IN THE PROCESS OF LITERARY TEXTS TRANSLATION

Граматичний аспект перекладу, який передбачає відтворення формальної сторони оригіналу, на сьогодні є актуальною проблемою в перекладознавстві, оскільки перекладознавчий аналіз тексту неможливий без урахування суто лінгвістичної складової.

Метою статті є аналіз використання дієприкметника та способів його перекладу українською мовою в романі Вальтера Скотта «Айвенго» і застосування граматичних трансформацій у процесі перекладу.

Дієприкметник (the participle) – це неособова форма дієслова, яка має властивості дієслова, прикметника і прислівника. Ці властивості обумовлюють функції, які він може виконувати у реченні: обставини та означення. Чіткого відповідника англійському дієприкметнику в українській мові не існує.

Вже багато років визначні українські наукові діячі систематизують правильність перекладу англійського дієприкметника українською мовою. Залежно від форми дієприкметник може перекладатися українською мовою прикметником, іменником, дієприкметником, прислівником, дієприслівником або присудком підрядного речення.

Переклад англійського дієприкметника українською мовою викликає часом відомі труднощі. Одним із прийомів, які допомагають перекладачеві, є трансформації. Оскільки дієприкметник є граматичною категорією, при його перекладі українською мовою застосовують такі граматичні трансформації: компенсація, заміна порядку слів, інтеграція (зовнішня та внутрішня), поділ (зовнішній та внутрішній).

Переклад, виконаний І.Л. Базилянською, є колоритним та насиченим усіма можливими граматичними трансформаціями. Авторка перекладу скористалась усіма можливими перетвореннями і, таким чином, надала точності перекладу і тим самим зробила його більш зрозумілим для українського читача.

Ключові слова: дієприкметник, спосіб перекладу, функція в реченні, невідповідність, трансформація.

Грамматический аспект перевода, который предусматривает воссоздание формальной стороны оригинала, на сегодняшний день является актуальной проблемой в переводоведении, поскольку переводоведческий анализ текста невозможен без учета сугубо лингвистической составляющей.

Целью статьи является анализ употребления причастия и способов его перевода на украинский язык в романе Вальтера Скотта «Айвенго» и применение грамматических трансформаций в процессе перевода.

Причастие (the participle) – это неличная форма глагола, которая сочетает свойства глагола, прилагательного и наречия. Эти свойства обуславливают функции, которые оно может выполнять в предложении: обстоятельства и определения. Четкого соответствия английскому причастию в украинском языке не существует.

Уже много лет выдающиеся украинские научные деятели систематизируют правильность перевода англійського причастия на український язык. В зависимости от формы причастие может пере-

водится на украинский язык прилагательным, существительным, причастием, наречием, деепричастием или сказуемым придаточного предложения.

Перевод английского причастия на украинский язык вызывает порой определенные трудности. Одним из приемов, которые помогают переводчику, являются трансформации. Поскольку причастие является грамматической категорией, при его переводе на украинский язык применяют следующие грамматические трансформации: компенсация, замена порядка слов, интеграция (внешняя и внутренняя), разделение (внешнее и внутреннее).

Перевод, выполненный И.Л. Базилянскою, является колоритным и насыщенным всеми возможными грамматическими трансформациями. Автор перевода воспользовалась всеми возможными преобразованиями и, таким образом, предоставила точный перевод и тем самым сделала его более понятным для украинского читателя.

Ключевые слова: причастие, способ перевода, функция в предложении, несоответствие, трансформация.

Introduction. In the process of fiction works translation, where the main difficulties for the translator are related to the task of transferring the artistic and aesthetic merits of the original in translation, in particular the creation of individual authorial use of language, linguistic problems come to the fore.

Texts of the literary style in the aspect of translation are a separate problem, which researchers offer to solve in different ways and by different means. This is explained from O. Lesinska's point of view by the fact that "the literary style is the most complex conglomerate, which embodies all the possibilities, all the richness of the national language" [16, p. 136]. For it, what is unacceptable in other styles is absolutely consistent and logical. The grammatical aspect of translation, which involves the reproduction of the formal side of the original, is currently a pressing problem in translation studies, as the translation analysis of the text is impossible without taking into account the purely linguistic component.

Participles and participial constructions are also of interest for studying the specifics of their translation, given the fact that these constructions are not completely equivalent in both languages.

The specifics of the participle translation generates the interest due to the fact that it is one of the most unambiguous parts of speech (grammatical forms) within the meaning of linguists. In the texts of the literary style, which fulfils the function of communication, all linguistic levels are engaged. That is why the great part of researches is devoted to the peculiarities of particular language units translation on the grammatical level.

The given problem is reflected in the works of the theorists, practitioners in the translation and linguists such as S. Holovashchuk [6], I. Kachurovskiy [11], S. Kovhaniuk [12], V. Koptilov [14], and others. They are unanimous in the fact that the art of translation from a close language is different from the art of translation from a distant language. As O. Petryk points, the "common origin of the Slavic languages and the national identity of each of them become the factor that causes translation difficulties. Inattentive attitude to language features in the process of translation can lead to inevitable losses" [19, p. 359].

The objective of the article is to analyze the usage and ways of participle rendering into Ukrainian and to analyze the application of grammatical transformations in participle translating process based on the novel "Ivanhoe" by Walter Scott.

Discussion and results. Many scientists, such as M. Bloch [2], K. Guzeva & T. Troshko [7], K. Kachalova & E. Izrailevich [10], H. Verba & L. Verba [4] and others, gave the definition of the participle as a part of speech, stated voices, forms, features and functions in which both forms of the participle can be used.

English participle, as well as Ukrainian, has the properties of an adjective and performs the function of attribute to the noun in the sentence [4, p. 106]. In the case when the English participle has the properties of an adverb, it performs the function of an adverbial modifier in a sentence, which determines the action expressed by the predicate [4, p. 107].

Verbal properties of the participle are expressed in the following [4, p. 104]:

- 1) participle can have a direct object;
- 2) participle can be assisted by an adverb;

3) participle has the form of tense and voice. Similar to other non-finite forms of the verb, the tense expressed by the participle is relative, i.e. the tense forms of the participle usually express the action as simultaneous or previous to the action expressed by the finite form of the verb;

4) as mentioned earlier, participle can perform the functions of an attribute and an adverbial modifier in the sentence. This is due to the fact that participle has the properties not only of a verb, but also of an adjective and an adverb.

Walter Scott in his novel "Ivanhoe" did not miss any possible form of participle in Passive or Active voices, which performed various functions in the sentence.

The participle was most often used in the function of an attribute.

*Meantime, the sun shone fierce and bright upon the **polished** arms of the knights of either side, who crowded the opposite extremities of the lists, and held eager conference together concerning the best mode of arranging their line of battle, and supporting the conflict* [23, p. 138] – *Блискуча зброя й обладунки лицарів сліпучо блищали на сонці; бійці скупчилися обабіч арени і палко обговорювали розташування своїх сил* [5, с. 256].

Much less often, the English Present Participle Active performs the function of adverbial modifier.

*Secondly, any knight proposing to combat, might, if he pleased, select a special antagonist from among the challengers, **by touching** his shield* [23, p. 97] – *Кожен лицар, що бере участь у турнірі, має право вибрати собі суперника з – поміж п'ятьох призвідників для цього йому треба тільки **доторкнутися** списом до щита призвідника* [5, с. 239].

In this sentence, the participle *touching* performs the function of the adverbial modifier of manner.

The participle in the form Perfect Active is also widely used, which denotes the action that precedes the action expressed by the predicate verb, and is translated by the verb of the perfect form.

*Any knight breaking the rules of the tournament, or otherwise transgressing the rules of honourable chivalry, was liable to be stript of his arms, and, **having** his shield **reversed** to be placed in that posture astride upon the bars of the palisade, and exposed to public derision, in punishment of his unknighly conduct* [23, p. 139] – *Кожен лицар, який порушив правила турніру або якимось інакше згрішив проти законів лицарства, підлягав позбавленню обладунку; після цього йому на руку **надягли** щит, перевернутий нижнім кінцем угору, і садовили його верхи на огорожу на загальне осміяння* [5, с. 256].

The participle *having reversed* denotes an action that preceded the action expressed by the predicate verb *was liable to be stript*.

For many years, prominent scholars, such as I. Korunets [15], V. Karaban [8], V. Koptilov [14], T. Kazakova [9] and others, have been systematizing the correctness of the translation of the English participle into Ukrainian. Depending on the form, a participle can be translated into Ukrainian by an adjective, noun, participle, adverb, adverbial participle or predicate of a subordinate sentence [15, p. 298].

Analyzing the translation made by I. Bazylanska [5], it can be noted that the author of the translation applied the following methods of participle translating:

1) by Ukrainian adjective:

*A crowd of **conflicting** emotions seemed to have occupied Cedric, and kept him silent during this discussion* [23, p. 66] – *У душі Седрика зчинилася така буря **суперечливих** почуттів, що він не в змозі був промовити ні слова під час цієї суперечки* [5, с. 221].

This example illustrates the translation of the Present Participle Active *conflicting* by the Ukrainian adjective *суперечливих*. This is due to the fact that in the Ukrainian language there is no exact equivalent to the English participle, and since the participle has the features of an adjective, the author of translation rendered it as an adjective to preserve the function of an attribute.

2) by a verb. By this part of the speech can be translated Present Participle Active and Passive.

*The Lady Rowena had watched the progress of the day with equal attention, though without openly **betraying** the same intense interest [23, p. 112] – Леді Ровена не менше за нього була захоплена подіями дня, хоча нічим не **виказувала** свого хвилювання [5, с. 248].*

3) The following forms of the participle can be translated by Ukrainian participle: Past Participle Passive and Active.

*“Nay, nay,” said De Bracy, “let the fair sovereign’s throne remain **unoccupied**, until the conqueror shall be named, and then let him choose the lady by whom it shall be filled [22, p. 96–97] – Ні, ні, – сказав де Брасі, – залиште трон **незайнятим**, і нехай той, хто стане переможцем, сам обере прекрасну королеву [5, с. 238].*

In this example, the Past Participle Passive *unoccupied* is translated by the participle *незайнятим*, which is its full equivalent.

4) by noun:

***So saying**, the Prince marshalled Rowena to the seat of honour opposite his own, while the fairest and most distinguished ladies present crowded after her to obtain places as near as possible to their temporary sovereign [23, p. 138] – **З цими словами** принц повів леді Ровену до тронної ложі, найвродливіші й найзнатніші з присутніх дам поспішили слідом за нею, намагаючись сісти якнайближче до своєї тимчасової королеви [5, с. 255].*

This example shows that English participle *saying* in the form Present Participle Active was translated by a noun. Perhaps in this way the author wanted to show us not the duration of the action, but only that it took place and replaced the verb with a synonymous noun phrase.

5) by adverbial participle. This part of speech can be used while Perfect Participle Active and Passive, Present Participle Active and Passive translating.

*Bois – Guilbert’s new shield bore a raven in full flight, **holding** in its claws a skull, and bearing the motto, “Gare le Corbeau” [23, p. 104] – На новому щиті де Буагільбера зображений був ворон, що летить, **тримаючи** у пазурах череп, а під ним напис: «Стережись ворона» [5, с. 242].*

This example vividly illustrates the translation of the participle *holding* in the form Present Participle Active by the adverbial participle *тримаючи*, which completely coincides in voice and form in both languages.

We found out that translation difficulties are represented by some combinations of nouns and participles in English, which do not meet the norms of compatibility in the Ukrainian language and are therefore expressed by other lexical and grammatical means.

Among the difficulties of English participle translating into Ukrainian V. Shpak singles out the following ones [18]:

1) the form of Participle II of regular verbs coincides with the form of Past Indefinite (Simple), i.e. *opened* – *відкрив* and *відкритий*;

2) participle in the function of an attribute in English sentence may be after the word it specifies, which may create difficulties in its recognition: *The magazine opened on the third page seemed to be interesting* – *Журнал, відкритий на третій сторінці, здався цікавим*;

3) in cases when the combination of English noun and participle does not correspond to the norms of compatibility in the Ukrainian language, it must be translated with the help of other lexical and grammatical constructions: *Stone thrown into the pond first jump then go to the bottom* – *Камінець, який кидають до ставка, спочатку плигає, а потім йде до дна*;

4) Participle II at the beginning of the sentence in the function of adverbial modifier is translated by an impersonal subordinate sentence: *Packed in strong boxes, the goods arrived in good condition* – *Запаковані у міцні коробки, товари прибули у гарному стані*;

5) participles formed from English verbs, which do not coincide with the Ukrainian ones on the basis of the presence or absence of prepositions after them, need special attention during the translation process: *The meeting followed by discussion was successful* – *Збори, слідом за якими відбулося обговорення, були успішними*;

6) participles that stand in the first place in the sentence and are part of the predicate. This is a sentence with an inversion, and it must be translated beginning with an adverbial modifier or object that follows the participle, after which the predicate is translated, and at the very end is

the subject: *Attached to the diploma drafts and list of abbreviations – До диплому додані креслення та список скорочень;*

7) participles, which are the introductory member of the sentence, can be translated in different ways.

Despite the fact that in the Ukrainian language the forms of the participle are more diverse than in English, Ukrainian participle is used less often than in English, because it has a more bookish character. In addition, Ukrainian participle can express only a simultaneous or previous action in relation to the action expressed by the verb-predicate. Therefore, even the simple form of Present participle does not always have formal equivalents in the form of a participle in the Ukrainian language.

One of the techniques that helps a translator to make an accurate and concise translation is transformations.

Translation transformations (substitutions) occur due to incomplete commonality or difference between English and Ukrainian languages. Linguists' interest to the problem of translation transformations and their comprehensive study are already traditional in the course of translation theory and practice. A. Schweizer [22], Ya. Retsker [20], L. Barkhudarov [1], V. Komissarov [13], A. Fedorov [21], E. Breus [3] and many others have devoted their numerous articles and monographs to the study of translation transformations. Depending on the nature of the units of the source language, which are considered as the source in the transformation operation, translation transformations can be divided into lexical, grammatical and lexico-grammatical ones. We will consider the most complex, in our opinion, type of transformations – grammatical transformations. They especially prove themselves when translating the participle. This is due to the fact that in the Ukrainian language there is no exact equivalent to the English participle. The grammatical transformations according to L. Naumenko and A. Hordieieva [17] include partitioning (inner and outer), integration (inner and outer), compensation and replacement. The translation made by I. Bazylianska is colourful and full of all possible grammatical transformations.

Among them, the leading place belongs to the *outer partitioning*, the essence of which is in translating a complex sentence by several simple ones.

All stood astonished at his presumption, but none more than the redoubted Knight whom he had thus defied to mortal combat, and who, little expecting so rude a challenge, was standing carelessly at the door of the pavilion [23, p. 103] – *Усі були вкрай здивовані такою сміливістю, але більш за всіх здивувався сам грізний лицар, діставши виклик на смертний бій. Анітрохи не очікуючи такого рішучого виклику, він у невимушеній позі стояв тієї миті біля входу до свого намету* [5, с. 242].

This example illustrates the application of such a transformation as outer partitioning when a complex sentence was divided into two simpler sentences. It was used to in order to facilitate the perception of the text.

The differences in the grammar of English and Ukrainian are clearly illustrated by such a grammatical transformation as *the inner partitioning*, the essence of which is in translating two simple sentences by a composite one. It is impossible not to use it, because in the Ukrainian language there is no complete analogue of the English participle. It is for this reason that the translator I. Bazylianska often applies this type of grammatical transformation. Most often the sentences were translated by a complex sentence.

On the other hand, many other knights, both English and Norman, natives and strangers, took part against the challengers, the more readily that the opposite band was to be led by so distinguished a champion as the Disinherited Knight had approved himself [23, p. 137–138] – *З іншого боку, багато славних лицарів саксонського і норманського походження – уродженців Англії та з чужих країн – записалися до супротивної партії, бажаючи виступити під проводом такого чудового бійця, яким показав себе лицар Позбавлений Спадку* [5, с. 255].

Integration is the reverse process to partitioning, but it does not make it less important. *Outer integration* involves combining several simple sentences into one complex or compound sentence.

The Saxons started from the table, and hastened to the window. But their curiosity was disappointed; for these outlets only looked upon the court of the castle, and the sound came from beyond its precincts [23, p. 223] – *Сакси стрепенулися, скочили з місць і поспішили до вікна, але нічого не побачили, бо вікна виходили у двір замку* [5, с. 303].

In the translation of the above sentence, the translator I. Bazylianska combined two sentences into a composite one.

The process of *inner integration*, which consists in translating a complex sentence by a simple one, can also be vividly illustrated with examples from the novel.

He was unable for some time to recall exactly to memory the circumstances which had preceded his fall in the lists, or to make out any connected chain of the events in which he had been engaged upon the yesterday [23, p. 296] – *Якийсь час він ніяк не міг зв'язно чи послідовно уявити собі події вчорашнього дня* [5, с. 355].

The grammatical transformation in the process of which the order of words in a sentence changes (the transformation of *replacement*) vividly reflects the differences between English and Ukrainian.

Even Lucas Beaumanoir himself was affected by the mien and appearance of Rebecca [23, p. 415] – *Краса і вираз обличчя Ревеки справили глибоке враження навіть на самого Луку Бомануара* [5, с. 451].

The given example shows the change of word order in the translated sentence, in comparison with the sentence of the original. This can be explained by the fact that due to the grammatical rules of the Ukrainian language the passive construction is impossible with the verb *affect*. So, the translator rendered the sentence into Ukrainian using active voice and consequently applying replacement.

Compensation, which is rarely used in the translation of participles and consists in the fact that the loss of meaning in one part of the sentence is compensated in another part of it, the author of the translation still did not escape. And we can see its application in the following example from the novel "Ivanhoe".

The spirits, therefore, of those opposed to them, seemed to be considerably damped by their continued success [23, p. 101] – *Однак перемога лишалася на боці призвідників* [5, с. 241].

In this example, due to differences in the grammar of the contrasted languages, *therefore* from the middle of the English sentence, corresponding to the *usus* of the Ukrainian language, during translation was moved to the very beginning.

Conclusions and prospects for further research. Having analyzed the translation of W. Scott's novel "Ivanhoe" made by I. Bazylianska, it can be noted that the author translated the English participle into Ukrainian with the adjective (Past Participle Passive, Present Participle Active and Past Participle Active), noun, participle (Past Participle Active and Passive), adverb, adverbial participle (Perfect Participle Active and Passive, Present Participle Active and Passive) or the predicate of a subordinate clause (Present Participle Active and Passive).

Thus, literary translation is freer than the translation of texts of other genres. Often the translator departs from the direct transmission of the original in order to enhance the artistic and aesthetic effect.

Of course, when choosing a method of translation not only the idea of the author of the text does play a big role, but the views of the translator as well. Translator chooses one or another method, relying on his translation instinct, based on knowledge and experience, so the last word in most cases is after a translator-practitioner. Based on the analysis by systematizing the material studied by many scholars, we have identified the most common translation options of participle translation, as well as its features and difficulties.

The translation process is not a simple replacement of units of one language with units of another language. On the contrary, it is a complex process that involves a number of difficulties that the translator must overcome. One of the tools that helps a translator is transformations. Translation transformations are due to incomplete commonality or difference between English and Ukrainian languages.

Since the participle is a grammatical category, we analyzed the application of grammatical transformations in the process of translating a novel, such as division (internal and external),

word order replacement, compensation, and integration (internal and external). The author of the translation took advantage of all possible transformations and thus gave the translation accuracy and thus made it more comprehensible to the Ukrainian reader.

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