

Hordiienko N.M.

teacher, Department of English for Engineering № 1
National Technical University of Ukraine "Igor Sikorsky Kyiv Polytechnic
Institute"
Kyiv, Ukraine

COMPENSATION AS ONE OF THE TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES IN ACHIEVING TRANSLATION EQUIVALENCE

There is no doubt that the significance of translation in the history of human culture is enormous. It is undeniable that the process of translation or interlingual transformation is an extremely complex phenomenon, since the translation process involves not only comparison of different linguistic systems, but also confrontation of various cultures as well as civilizations. Taking into account extremely important role that literary translation plays not only in the development of language, but also in enrichment of nation's culture, it is certainly surprising that such a common phenomenon as translation is still not sufficiently examined. In this connection, it is quite reasonable to consider such a lexical and grammatical translation technique as compensation, thanks to which equivalent translation of the source text can be achieved.

The characteristic features of fiction, unlimited variety of lexical, grammatical and syntactic means of any language, individual artistic manner of writers, diversity of combinations of written and oral speech make the process of literary translation very complicated. There seems to be no compelling reason to argue that belles-lettres translation is always a challenge. Despite severe difficulties that translators are certain to face while recreating the individual originality of the source text, the goals of belles-lettres translation are quite achievable due to the translation technique called compensation. Thanks to this technique a translator gets the opportunity not only to fully recreate the idea of the source text, its stylistic peculiarities, preserve its beauty, but also reproduce the way of life of the era and the country to which the source text belongs. Thus, to make up for the losses that inevitably take place in the translation process, compensation is the best technique to be used for these purposes.

Compensation is a technique of translation in which elements of the source text that have been lost while translating are recreated in the target text in some other, though similar way to make up for semantic losses. In other words, we can say that it is the replacement of untranslatable elements of the source text with similar elements, that are to compensate for the loss of information and are able to produce the similar effect on the reader of the target text.

Taking into consideration the fact that the process of translation of the source text into the target text literally always involves some losses, the mastery of a translator implies the ability to find appropriate ways to make up for the losses in order to achieve eventually the highest level of translation equivalence. Despite the importance of the translation technique mentioned above, the analysis of native and foreign scientific literature has shown that there is a lack of scientific works devoted to the investigation of strategies and methods of compensation applications that can be successfully applied in the process of belles-lettres translation.

Taking into account that the technique of compensation does not have sufficient coverage in linguistic literature, despite its importance in translation in general, and belles-lettres translation in particular, an attempt has been made to classify with the help of comparative analysis of the source texts and the translated texts, which linguistic elements are to be compensated in the target language. It should be noted that the choice of works of art was not accidental. The fact is that it is precisely "non-standard" language elements that require the application of such a translation technique as compensation.

Based on the results of comparative analysis of the source text and the translated text we can come to the conclusion that the application of compensation is warranted while dealing in the process of translation with such linguistic elements as colloquial speech, dialectal expressions, jargon, slang, parlance, child's babblement, puns, pregnant words, metaphors as well as those elements of language that do not have equivalents in the target language.

When translating a literary text, the method of adequate substitutions is widely used, which consists in the fact that to be able to recreate writer's thoughts as accurately as possible, the translator must withdraw from dictionary correspondences or dictionary

based translation. In these cases a translator's task primarily involves seeking a solution to the problem from the perspective of the whole: the content, the idea and the style of the source text.

There is no doubt that there are some elements in the source text that are too difficult to be completely recreated in the target language. Thus, we can speak about unavoidable losses in the process of translation, though the mastery of a translator is to either minimize such unavoidable losses by making adequate replacements using translation techniques or to replenish losses at least partially.

The results of the comparative analysis showed that while translating a literary text, the task of translation is not only the preservation of the content of the source text, but also its stylistic and expressive features. Thanks to compensation as one of the translation techniques, all "non-standard" elements of the language can be recreated in the target language, and thus, the communicative equivalence of multilingual texts is achieved. On the basis of the comparative analysis, we can say that there are no universal rules to make up for the losses in the process of translation. A translator in each individual case finds the most successful solution of the problem, according to the tasks, situation, strategies, linguistic intuition, etc. The success of working with any language elements that are to be compensated in the process of translation to a certain extent depends on translator's taste, skills and experience.

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