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The lexical and syntactic correlation of English – Russian translations of fiction works (in case of ‘The doctors of Hoyland’ and «Женщина-врач» stories by A. Conan Doyle)

В статье рассматриваются два основных типа переводческих трансформаций – лексический и синтаксический. Материал исследования – произведение ‘The doctors of Hoyland’ Артура Конан Дойля и его вариант перевода на русский язык «Женщина-врач». Авторами выявлены подтипы лексических трансформаций, а именно конкретизация, обобщение, добавление, опущение, изменение грамматической формы, синонимический и антонимический перевод и лексическая компенсация. Выявленные синтаксические трансформации включают в себя интеграцию и разделение предложений и транспозицию. Подчеркивается превалирование лексического типа трансформаций.

Ключевые слова: перевод, переводческие трансформации, лексические трансформации, синтаксические трансформации, Артур Конан Дойль

The article focuses on two main types of translation transformations – lexical and syntactic. The research analyses the short story 'The doctors of Hoyland' by A. Conan Doyle and its translation into Russian. The authors revealed the following subtypes of lexical transformations, namely concretization, generalization, addition, omission, change of grammatical form, synonymic and antonymic translation, and lexical compensation. The syntactic transformations in the story under study include sentence integration and fragmentation and transposition. The authors highlight the prevalence of the lexical transformations.

Keywords: syntactic and lexical means of translation, ‘The doctors of Hoyland’, A. Conan Doyle, transformations

Introduction. The issue of transformations performed in the process of translation is, obviously, a relevant one for linguistic studies. The transformations in translation arise due to the differences occurring in the linguistic systems of English (an analytical type of language) and Russian (a synthetical type of language). For this reason we believe it to be important to study the transformations and reveal how the information is changed for an English or Russian reader.

The research aims at revealing transformations occurring at both syntactic and lexical levels in English short story ‘The doctors of Hoyland’ by A. Conan Doyle and its Russian translation.

The aim stated above determines the research **tasks:** (1) to compare original English short story ‘The doctors of Hoyland’ by A. Conan Doyle and its Russian translation «Женщина-врач»; (2) to determine lexical and syntactic specifics of Eng-

lish-Russian versions of the texts; (3) to analyze and classify the lexical transformations; (4) to analyze and classify the syntactic transformations.

The research rested on the following **methods**: continuous sampling, description, comparison, elements of statistical analysis, distributional analysis.

The research is relevant as that the algorithm described may be applied to the study of other stories and their translations and highlight cultural specifics of English and Russian languages.

The novelty of the research is based on complex study, in particular, the analysis of lexical and syntactic means in English and Russian texts and subsequent comparison.

In the research we study the short story 'The doctors of Hoyland' from medical storybook 'Collection of medical stories' by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle (1894). The chosen translation was performed by V. Mikhalyuk, 2009.

In both texts we focused on the most common types of transformations. The examples revealed are specified below.

In the texts we revealed 141 transformations – 124 belong to the lexical type and 17 are syntactic. The lexical transformations involve the following:

- addition (34). E.g., '*He started in pain and anger*' is translated as '*Он вздрогнул, оскорбленный и опечаленный ее вопросом*'. The word 'вопрос' (question) is added in the Russian text.

- concretization (32). E.g., '*He felt that he had come very badly out of it*' is translated as '*Он чувствовал, что вел себя в разговоре с ней, как школьник*';

- generalization (21). E.g. '*It was his ambition to keep his knowledge as fresh and bright as at the moment when he had stepped out of the examination hall*' and the translation '*Для него было вопросом самолюбия поддерживать свои познания на том же высоком уровне, на каком они были в тот момент, когда он выходил из экзаменационного зала*'. As we see knowledge specified as 'fresh and right' is generalized into 'на том же высоком уровне'.

- change of grammatical forms (19): E.g. '*Of course, if a woman's assurance is of more value than the opinion of the assistant surgeon of a London hospital, there is nothing more to be said," he remarked*' is translated as '*Если слово женщины для тебя значит больше, чем мнение младшего хирурга лондонского госпиталя, то, разумеется, мне остаётся только умолкнуть, - сказал он*'. The change involves Passive and Active voices.

- omission (1). E.g., '*Her short presence during the long, weary day was like a flower in a sand waste*' and its Russian translation '*Её короткие визиты были для него единственной отрадой в длинные, скучные дни, которые ему приходилось проводить в постели*'. Obviously for the comparison made by A. Conan Doyle 'like a flower in a sand waste' may be described as a cultural phrase, which is omitted in the Russian text.

- antonymic translations (2). E.g., ‘*The novelty of her presence had brought a few curious invalids into her consulting rooms, and, once there, they had been so impressed by the firmness of her manner and by the singular, new-fashioned instruments with which she tapped, and peered, and sounded, that it formed the core of their conversation for weeks afterwards*’ is presented in Russian as ‘Известие о ее прибытии в Хойланд привлекло в ее кабинет нескольких любопытных пациентов, на которых уверенность ее манер и ее необыкновенные новомодные инструменты произвели такое сильное впечатление, **что в течение нескольких недель они не могли говорить ни о чем другом**’. The translation uses negation instead of affirmative English statement.

- synonymic translation (1). E.g., ‘*Turning his eyes, he saw the calm face of Dr. Verrinder Smith looking down at him*’ is translated as ‘Повернув голову, он увидел склонившееся над ним спокойное лицо **женщины-врача**’. The same transformation is used in the title of the story. The Russian text highlights the issue of femininity described in the story by the choice of this synonym.

- lexical compensation (1). E.g. ‘*He did not even wait to light his lamps, but sprang into his gig and flew off as fast as hoof could rattle*’ is translated as ‘Он не дал даже зажечь фонарей у экипажа и помчался, **как бешенный**’.

Moreover the following syntactic transformations were revealed.

- sentence fragmentation (6). E.g. ‘*The house was neat and well appointed, and Dr. Ripley was shown by a smart maid into a dapper little consulting room*’ is translated as ‘Дом оказался чистеньким и благоустроенным. Красивая горничная ввела доктора Риплея в небольшой, светлый кабинет’.

- sentence integration (4).

- syntactic omission (4);

- transposition (3). E.g. ‘*It was not a very gracious speech, but it was a look of pity and not of anger which shone in her eyes as she turned away from his bedside*’ is translated as ‘Это была не особенно дружелюбная речь, **но когда она отошла от его кровати, её глаза светились не гневом, а состраданием**’.

Conclusion. The performed research of transformations made in the fiction texts, namely in short stories by A. Conan Doyle, shows that (1) the lexical transformations prevail over syntactic ones, (2) the most common types of lexical transformation are addition and concretization, (3) sentence fragmentation found in 6 examples is, supposedly used to simplify the perception of the text by the readers.

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