VARIATION AND INVARIANCE OF MEANS OF EXPRESSION

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*Annotation***:** *This paper is devoted to the study of lexico-grammatical transformations when translating a fiction text from German into Russian in the context of invariance. Despite the large number of works devoted to this issue, the problem of translation of fiction texts is not closed, especially it concerns the research of translation from German into Russian. It becomes necessary to systematize and study in practice the types of lexical and grammatical transformations used in the translation of fiction texts. This study presents a detailed method of considering different types of lexical and grammatical transformations (on the example of Franz Kafka's works). The subject of the study is the peculiarities of application and functioning of lexical and grammatical transformations in a fiction text.*

*Keywords***:** *invariant, text, translation, German language, lexical, grammatical.*

INTRODUCTION

The problem of translating fiction texts from German into Russian is poorly covered. The comparative study of translation modifications in a particular fiction text is intended to help translators in the selection and correct application of transformations. The functioning of lexical and grammatical modifications in a text is always examined at the sentence level.

Each case is subject to the researcher's commentary. With all the differences in language systems, the primary (semantic) and secondary (stylistic means) message must always remain unchanged during translation. The semantics of the message must be preserved and realized according to the standards of translation. Artistic translation is invariably difficult because the translator is tasked with conveying the author's style that embodies the main meaning.

When the text is applied in the form of grammatical categories and grammatical meanings, grammatical forms, there is, as we know, a "transparency" of meaning and usually belongs to the category of empty content elements. In this paper, we also focus on the laws and special cases of grammatical and lexical transformations, which largely depend on the contextual environment of the sentences in question.

The purpose of our study is to consider the linguistic and translation analysis of the selected units, the works of scholars considering the prospects of translation theory Rekker, P.K. Minyar Beloruchev, L.L. Nelyubin, A.V. Fedorov and others, to explain the specific uses of translation transformation on the basis of background information,

To begin with, let us consider the term "invariant" borrowed from mathematics, where it is the following definition: an expression that remains unchanged under certain changes in the variables associated with this expression. The difference between translation and other speech acts should be found as translation and remain in the translation domain, and no other optimization results will be available [1, p. 11].

In the works of R.O. The general outline of the variant/invariant principle in language and speech clearly emerges in R.O. Jakobson's works. This contour has two sides, two aspects. The first side has an intrasystemic character. B

In this case, the author means variation/invariance within the language system, speaking about the invariance of the significances of linguistic signs and the oppositional relations between them in the system of significances as a whole, about the importance of the place of a linguistic sign in the "network" of oppositions of the language system.

The second side is related to the functioning of signs [2]. When translating, say, the verb "came", we express not the past tense at all, but the meaning of the past plan, past tense, which is realized in a given context: for example, translating the word "tree", we do not transfer the middle gender of this noun, but express its logical specificity as a subject or object. But there are rare cases when a grammatical meaning, by its concrete realization, presupposes invariability of the content of the text, and then it must be rendered correctly. Since the publication of Noam Chomsky's The Field Grounding Syntactic Structures in 1957, generative grammarians have been formulating and studying the grammars of particular languages in order to extract from them what is common to all languages. The idea is that the properties possessed by all languages will give us some insight into the nature of mind. The widely recognized problem that this work has led to is how to reconcile the goal of generalization with language-specific phenomena and the interlingual variations they cause. Science requires that interlinguistically valid generalizations be based on accurate and detailed descriptions of specific languages.

But such work on any given language increasingly leads us to descriptions of language-specific phenomena: irregular verbs, exceptions to paradigms, lexically determined rules, etc. The concepts of invariant and variant, characteristic of any essential characteristic of objects, phenomena, events of real reality and their concrete realization in one or another terminology, are present in many sciences of the

world. The theory of linguistics also cannot ignore these most important concepts, which, according to V.M. Solntsev, "are of great, if not decisive importance for characterizing the ontological nature of language as a whole" [3]. The term "invariant" means "an element of an abstract language system in abstraction from its concrete realizations". In O.S. Akhmanova's definition, an invariant is referred to the level of abstract entities and is used to distinguish emic units that do not really exist, as they are derived by researchers on the basis of identifying common features of variant manifestations in the process of synthesis [4].

A similar definition of invariant was later given by V.M. Solntsev, who believed that an invariant denotes some idealized object corresponding to "a class of homogeneous real objects" [3]. In one way or another, the concept of invariant displays the general properties of classes of investigated objects. Invariants are actually considered as a meta-linguistic designation of the content of a categorical seme.

In the "Linguistic Encyclopedic Dictionary", invariant is characterized by V.M. Solntsev as "an abstract designation of one and the same entity (for example, one and the same unit) in abstraction from its specific modifications - variants" [3]. In this interpretation, in our opinion, the invariant appears to be an abstraction, directly unrelated to the concrete realization of this or that linguistic unit. We think that such a sharp contrast between language and speech and the concepts of invariant and variants correlated with these two plans is inappropriate.

In our opinion, we should distinguish between invariants of different degrees of generality: invariants of categories, paradigms, classes, i.e. categorical linguistic archetypes, and invariants within the framework of meta-linguistic description: including those abstracted modeled entities that can be represented in the form of formulas, schemes, transcriptions, theoretical descriptions or definitions. Within translation studies, the concept of invariant is mostly associated with translation invariant, but this is not just one viewpoint among interrelated linguistic scholars in defining the word. We can consider most of the traditional methods that interpret the invariant as including the content of the original and its translation variants. For example, in the work of A. Farahzad we study the concept of "invariant core of meaning", under which the author understands a set of stable, constant semantic elements that create a field for variations that do not change the content of the "invariant core" of the source text itself. According to the author, the translation invariant is determined by the ratio between different versions of the original [5, p. 3-4].

Invariance is invariance of meaning, what distinguishes translation from other adaptations (abstract, paraphrase, annotation, etc.). According to L.L. Nelyubin, the difference between translation and other types of speech activity should be sought in something unchangeable that remains in translation and does not remain as a result of other kinds of adaptations [1, p. 11]. A source aims to convey different types of information - not only the main semantic information, but also secondary information, which is expressed in its form (stylistic components). However, all types of information intended for transmission constitute an integral message. According to L.L. Nelubin, the translation invariant is what should be

verbally conveyed to the addressee with taking into account and preserving all linguistic peculiarities of the confronted languages (IL and LL), depending on the situation, purpose and sphere of communication [1]. There is a difference in the interpretation of the concept "translation invariant". This is due to the fact that translation types can be generalized to two types - fiction and special translation and their subtypes. With all the differences in language systems, the primary (semantic) and secondary (stylistic means) message should always remain unchanged in translation. The semantics of the message must be preserved and physically realized in accordance with the norms of the translate. The invariant of artistic translation is more complex, as the translator is faced with the task of conveying the author's style of embodiment of the main meaning.

One phrase in a speech work can contain several lexico-grammatical transformations, which, for example, proves the following sentence from the translation of Franz Kafka's short story "The Transformation": *Dort blieb er die ganze Nacht, die er zum Teil im Halbschlaf, aus dem ihn der Hunger immer wieder aufschreckte, verbrachte, zum Teil aber in Sorgen und und undeutlichen Hoffnungen, die aber alle zu dem Schlusse führten, da? er sich vorläufig ruhig verhalten und durch Geduld und gößte Rücksichtnahme der Familie die Unannehmlichkeiten erträglich machen müsse, die er ihr in seinem gegenwärtigen Zustand nun einmal zu verursachen gezwungen war.* - He stayed there all night, spending it partly in slumber, which was now and then disturbed by hunger, and partly in worries and vague hopes, which invariably led him to the conclusion that for the time being he should behave calmly and owe it to his patience and tact to relieve the family of the trouble he had caused them by his present condition.

The following lexico-grammatical transfomations are observed in this sentence:

1) Syntactic substitution: The adjectival determinative sentence in the language text is transformed into a compound sentence with a deuteronomistic turn;

2) Lexical substitution: The phrase "erträglich machen" (lit. "to make tolerable") is replaced in the Russian text by the synonymous verb "to facilitate";

3) Syntactic substitution: the conjunctive I denoting an unreal action (in this case, Gregor's intention) is rendered into Russian by the indicative mood ("he is obliged").

There are cases when the singular form in Russian corresponds to the plural form in German: experience - *"die Erfahrungen" (Erfahrungen sammeln)*; activity - *"Arbeiten" ("getriebene Arbeiten").* Conversely, the Russian plural form often corresponds to the German singular form: *"money" - "das Geld" ("die Gelde"); "gates" - "das Tor" ("die Tore"), "hair" - "das Haar" ("die Haare").* For example: *Die neuesten Kritiken der Filmstarts*-Redaktion [www.filmstarts.de]

In order to reflect the semantic meaning of this title, it is necessary to concretize the abstract word "criticism", the use of which is possible in German in the plural: Recent critical reviews by Filmstart editors.

1. Einen Augenblick blieb alles still- for a few moments everything was quiet. The singular noun *"Augenblick"* is rendered into Russian by the plural noun "moments". The article "einen" is rendered by the indefinite noun "several".

2. das Reisen ist beschwerlich, aber ich könnte ohne das Reisen nicht leben. - Travel is tiring, but I couldn't live without traveling.

Lexical modifications require a creative approach. The macro and micro contexts, i.e. the linguistic environment of the whole speech work and a single sentence, play a decisive role in the choice of this or that word from the linguistic arsenal in translation. The recipient extracts additional information from the linguistic environment.

Er erinnerte sich, schon öfters im Bett irgendeinen vielleicht durch ungeschicktes Liegen erzeugten, leichten Schmerz empfunden zu haben, der sich dann beim Aufstehen als reine Einbildung herausstellte, und er war gespannt, wie sich seine heutigen Vorstellungen allmöhlich auflösen würden. He remembered that more than once, lying in bed, he had felt a slight pain, probably caused by an uncomfortable position, which, when he got up, turned out to be a pure play of the imagination, and he was curious how his present fog would dissipate. The lexeme "fog" replaces the original polysemous word "Vorstellung" ("presentation of sb. to sb."; "presentation of sth."; "performance"; "statement", etc.) The narrowing of the meaning is conditioned by the context.

In addition, the lexeme *"Einbildung"* with a similar meaning ("representation", "imagination", "fantasy") occurs in the sentence. To avoid repetition of the concept, the translator applies concretization. In order to add imagery to the description, the verb *"auflesen"* (which has the dictionary meanings "to untie"; "to dissolve") is replaced by the synonymous verb "to dissipate". In the following example, the narrowing of the meaning is explained by grammatical factors, more precisely by the phenomenon of pronominalization: *Aber weiterhin wurde es schwierig, besonders weil er so ungemein breit war* - But things went on getting worse, mainly because it was so wide.

The first part of the German sentence is indefinite-personal. Since the German sentence always has a predicative nucleus (except for ellipses and being sentences), the formal subject es is replaced by the noun "matter". That is, pronominalization is a type of partitive substitution and concretization conditioned by grammatical factors of the IL. Another example with the use of nominalization is presented below: Es stellte eine Dame dar - The portrait showed a lady. The pronoun "es" is replaced by the noun "portrait".

Translation transformations are the main means of realizing translation. Lexical and grammatical transformations pursue the main goal of translation - to preserve the unchanged meaning of the message of the translated text, without violating the stylistic norms of the language

of the language. When translating, a selection of means is made from the stock of composition of the translated text. If there are irregular matches, the translator is obliged to turn to transformations. This

is especially characteristic of literary texts, because here the translator is faced with the task of conveying the emotional side of the language.

This study was conducted in accordance with the main objectives of the linguistic theory of translation, as defined by A.V. Fedorov - "to trace regularities, correlations between the original and translation, to generalize in the light of scientific data the conclusions from observations of individual cases of translation and indirectly contribute to translation practice, which could draw arguments and evidence in search of means of expression and in favor of a certain solution to specific problems" [6]. Franz Kafka's short story "The Transformation" translated by S. Apt was chosen to analyze the functioning of transformations in translation from German into Russian. The analysis was based on the classifications of L.S. Barkhudarov, A.I. Klishin and Y.I. Retsker. In the course of the analysis we analyzed examples from the short story "Transformation", with lexical and grammatical transformations. The formation of some lexical transformations (for example, semantic translation) is accompanied by a change in the syntactic structure of the sentence. The abundance of syntactic substitutions is connected with the specifics of German sentence construction: frequent, in comparison with Russian, use of passive constructions, nominalization; presence of grammatical categories that are absent in Russian.

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