Author’s Transformations And Their Translation In “The Prussian Officer” By D.H. Lawrence

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Abstract
The article is devoted to the analysis of phraseological units (hereinafter referred to as PU) found in “The Prussian Officer” by D.H. Lawrence, the peculiarities of their translation into Russian are also considered. Special attention is paid to such field of study as PU with author’s transformation. The latter are analyzed in accordance with the classification of PU with authors transformations developed by leading linguists from the Kazan Linguistic School. The translation of PU into the Russian language aroused interest of many scientists as well, in the given article there is a brief description of one of the popular classification of translation methods. This classification served as a basis for studying the cases of translation of PU with and without author’s transformation in the given piece of literature. Each case of translation was classified; English-Russian versions of PU were compared thoroughly. The result of such an analysis enabled us to estimate the quality of Russian translation of “The Prussian Officer” by D.H.Lawrence, done by an official translator Maria Koreneva.

Keywords: phraseology, phraseological unit, author’s transformations, classification, translation

introduction
David Herbert Lawrence is one of the leading English writers of the XX century. It is a well-known fact that Lawrence was influenced by the study of Sigmund Freud and developed his own theory about a human being – a beautiful creature, being confined by the frameworks of bourgeois society and its morals. The road to happiness according to Lawrence is the unity with nature, being faithful to one’s own instincts, including the darkest and base ones. Lawrence thoroughly choose the methods of lexical description to depict the feelings of his characters, his images are extremely metaphorical. The construct of hate is expressed notably vividly; for the sake of its expression the author uses the image of fire [3:277]. There are a lot of comparisons, descriptions, metaphors in the novel. As there is first-person narration the main characters talk little, much more attention is paid to the description of nature and character in different period, there is very small amount of direct speech. The lack of dialogs, as well as inner monologues has influenced the frequency and specifics of the usage of phraseological units, which is the subject of the present study.

methods
To identify and classify PU we used the method of phraseological analysis of A.V. Kunin, i.e. the method of phraseological identification and phraseological description. The semantic analysis was used, as the research required scrutinizing the meaning of each phraseological unit dealt with. With the aim to compare phraseological units belonging to different groups of Indo-European family of language it was necessary to use comparative method. Methodological framework was set on the basis of ideas, outlined in the works of Russian and foreign linguists.

results and discussion
For the sake of our research we have chosen 40 phraseological units from the novel. In the course of the word we used the phraseological dictionaries written by Kunin [4], McGraw-Hill Dictionary of American
Idioms and Phrasal Verbs [5], Cambridge Dictionary of American Idioms [6], The American Heritage Dictionary of Idioms [7] and website Freer Dictionary’s Idioms Dictionary, containing dictionary entries from international dictionaries [8]. The majority of phraseological units in the novel are neutral literary expressions, which is stipulated by the character and plot of the narration. There is a very small amount of dialogs in the novel, that is why no vivid PU are used. 

With the aim to carry out the analysis of phraseological units we used the classification of such linguists as Kaumova [9], Byiyk [10], Gataullina [11], Davletbaeva [12], Bashirova [13] and found out that 5 PU can be classified as PU with the author’s transformation. They are as following:

1. Phraseological contamination in the clause “What were they after all but bruises”. In one and the same clause Lawrence blends 2 PU: “after all” and “all but”.
2. Intrusion, in clauses: “…(he) tried to take up as much of his time as possible” – the author puts in words “as much of his” into the PU “take up time”;
3. In the clause “He was much too done even to want to cry” there are two types of author’s PU transformations: the reduction of PU “be done in” – the author omits the preposition “in”, besides between the components of PU “be” and “done” the author adds in the word collocation “much too”.
4. Phraseological repetition in the clause “…he felt as if he must shut his eyes — as if he must shut his eyes on everything” – in the beginning the words “he”, “must”, “shut”, “his”, “eyes” act as ordinary parts of sentence, later on the same words appear again as parts of the PU “to shut one’s eyes to something”.
5. Ellipsis – the reduction of the number of PU. In the clause “…He did not relax one hair’s breadth, but, all the force of all his blood exulting in his thrust…” the author omits the particle from the PU “by a hair’s breadth/to a hair’s breadth”, and leaves only the core root “a hair’s breadth”.

Not less interesting is the analysis of methods of translation of PU. We based our analysis on the classification done by Kaumova in her PhD thesis [9: 11-52], and here are the major principles of this classification. According to the degree of the PU implementation in the translation process the methods of translation are classified as phraseological and non-phraseological. Among phraseological methods one can distinguish phraseological equivalents and phraseological analogues. Within non-phraseological methods the following types of translation are distinguished: calquing, descriptive translation, lexical translation, combined translation, qualifying translation.

As for the source of translation one can distinguish lexical (usual) and contextual (occasional/harmonic) translation method. In its turn among the contextual translation methods are identified such lexical and semantic transformations and generalization, specification, modulation, compensation).

Also antonymic and non-antonymic translation methods are defined. The forth classification is based on the characteristic of whether the author’s transformation of the PU was preserved or not. Shall we take a closer look at the translation of PU from the novel “The Prussian officer” by D.H.Lawrence.

As for the use of PU in Russian translation there were found only 2 cases of phraseological translation: 1. PU “go mad” was translated by Russian PU «сходить с ума» in clause “But he was going mad with fever and thirst” – «Но он сходил с ума от жары и жажды».
2. PU “here and there” was translated in Russian by means of PU «там и сям» in the clause “Chips of wood littered the trampled floor, like splashed light, and the bases of the felled trees stood here and there, with their raw, level tops” – «Измятая трава была усеяна щепками, словно обрызгана светом, там и сям торчали пни поваленных деревьев со свежими, ровными срезами».

Among non-phraseological methods of translation it is worth noting the lexical method by means of which the PU “go dead” was translated as «помертвить»: “His face went dead, with two black, staring eyes.” – «Лицо его с черными, вперившимися в пространство глазами помертвело».

The proportion between lexical and contextual translation method is equal: 20 PU were translated in accordance with the dictionary and 20 PU were translated contextually.
Shall we proceed and study methods of contextual translation in detail. According to Shveitser there are 4 types of contextual translation: substantiation, generalization, modulation and compensation [14:131-135]. In Russian translation of the novel we have not found any examples of PU translation by means of substantiation and generalization.

Let’s take a closer look at the compensation method. According to the definition of Komissarov: “compensation is the translation method under which the elements of meaning, which get lost during the process of translation from the source language, convey its meaning in the target language by means of other methods, not necessarily in the same position of the text as in the original text. Thus the lost meaning is fulfilled (compensated) and the meaning of the original piece is reproduced more accurately. At the same time the grammatical means can often be substituted by the lexical means and alternatively [15:185].

In the way the PU “on and on” was translated with the repetition of the predicate “двигался” (marched) and “шагал” (walked) in Russian clauses in the following way: “And towards the mountains, on and on, the regiment marched between the rye fields and the meadows…” – «К этим горам двигался и шагал отряд ими поляй и лугов, ими корявых фруктовых деревьев…», and also “He walked on and on in silence” – «Он безмолвно шагал и шагал вперед». The translator used the compensation method; the repetition of the predicate was intended to convey the meaning of the monotonicity of the action. The interpreter intended to use this same method in the following sentence, where he omitted the translation of the PU “on the whole”: “With the men, however, he was merely impersonal, though a devil when roused; so that, on the whole, they feared him, but had no great aversion from him” – «С солдатами, однако, он держался бесстрастно, хотя, войдя в раж, превращался в сущего дьявола, так что они, хотя и боялись его, не испытывали к нему особого отвращения, принимая его как неизбежность». The translator did not use the Russian equivalent, but added linking word «хотя» (though), and after that explained the feelings of soldiers: «принимая его как неизбежность» (accepted him as something given).

“At last the Captain’s reserve gave way.” – «Наконец сдержанность капитана была сломлена». PU “gave way” was translated by means of contextual method, the translator did not use the lexical translation variant «уступить дорогу, пропустить» and chose an emotive verb «быть сломленным» (to be crushed down).

Komissarov defined the modulation as follows: “modulation or meaning extension is the substitution of the words or collocations from the source language by unit of the target language, the meaning of which is conveyed from the meaning of original unit of language. The meaning of associated words in the source language and target language is often bound by cause-effect relationship [15:177]. The Kazan scientists imply that at the heart of such contextual lexico-semantic technique is associative-figurative rethinking: comparison, metaphor, metonymy, epithet [16:175].

The translator extended the meaning of the PU “put in the ground”, specified its semantic meaning and used «подавить» (suppress) as its translation equivalent: «However, he put it in the background» – «Он, однако, подавил ее» (however he suppressed it). The same approach was used in the sentence «Whatever there might be lay at the door of a stupid, insubordinate servant» – «Что бы там ни было, виноват во всем глупый, непослушный слуга» (Whatever there might be, it was a stupid, insubordinate servant, who was guilty). In this sentence the translator extended the meaning of PU “lay at door”. Finally, the last case with the use of modulation is not a precise one. The sentence «There it was, spread out a long way off” с ФЕ «way off” was translated as «Там, вдалеке. Верно, она бежит вниз, река эта» (There it was. Far away. Right, the river runs down there) - the meaning was conveyed only partially.

In most cases the translator used non-antonymic translation method, except for one case, which is not a good one, as the meaning of the original PU was altered: instead of the actual meaning “take no notice”, it was translated by antonym «следить» (follow): “Tree-trunks, like people standing grey and still, took no
notice as he went” – «Стволы, точно стоявшие неподвижно люди в сером, следили за его продвижением» (Tree-trunks, like people standing grey and still, followed him as he went).

As for the preservation of the author’s transformations in PU, we have analyzed the translation of all the PU with author’s transformations and the results of this analysis are in the table 1:

**Table 1. PUs with the author’s transformations and its translation into the Russian language**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English Translation</th>
<th>Russian Translation</th>
<th>Author’s transformation of PU is retained, first PU was translated by the lexical method, the second PU was translated contextually, by means of compensation method</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>“What were they after all but bruises”</td>
<td>«В конце концов это всего только синяки!»</td>
<td>Author’s transformation of PU is retained, first PU was translated by the lexical method, the second PU was translated contextually, by means of compensation method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“…tried to take up as much of his time as possible”</td>
<td>«…старался как можно дольше занимать его»</td>
<td>Author’s transformation of PU is retained, the words added to the PU are translated into the Russian language, but the PU itself was translated contextually: the literal meaning «отнимать у кого-либо время» (trench upon time ) was substituted for «занимать кого-либо (occupy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“He was much too done even to want to cry”</td>
<td>«Он чувствовал себя настолько разбитым, что ему даже не хотелось плакать»</td>
<td>Author’s transformation of PU is retained, added word “much” influences the antonymic translation of the whole sentence with the PU “be done in”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“And when the Captain was there on horseback, giving orders, while he himself stood, with rifle and knapsack, sick with pain, he felt as if he must shut his eyes — as if he must shut his eyes on everything”</td>
<td>«Когда капитан, восседая на лошади, отдавал приказания, а он с винтовкой и вещмешком стоял, изнемогая от боли, ему показалось, что надо закрыть глаза»</td>
<td>Author’s transformation of PU is not retained: translator omitted the whole PU “shut eyes on something”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“…He did not relax one hair’s breadth, but, all the force of all his blood exulting in his thrust…”</td>
<td>«Он ни на миг не ослабил хватки, но ощущая, как от этого порыва мощно ликует его кровь»</td>
<td>Author’s transformation of PU is not retained: Russian translation of PU has difference in meaning</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 3 cases out of 5 the translator was able to retain the author’s transformation of PU, in 1 case the translator could not retain the author’s transformation, but managed to convey the expressivity and intentions of the author, and in one case the translation of PU was not adequate.

**SUMMARY**

To sum it up, within the frameworks of the research we have found 40 PU. The best part of these PUs are neutral, 15 PU are of interest for the researcher due to the methods of their translation into Russian and author’s transformations. There are 5 PUs with author’s transformations, 3 out of them were translated retaining the author’s transformation and 2 were translated without it. The translator used the
phraseological method while translation 2 PU, namely: “go mad” and “here and there”. Non-phraseological method, specifically lexical method was used to translate PU “go dead”. One PU “take no notice” was translated anonymously. As for the contextual methods the translator used the method of compensation while translating 3 PU: “on and on”, “on the whole”, “gave way”. Modulation was used for translation of 3 PU: “put in the ground”, “lay at the door”, “way off”. Two cases of translation appear to be not adequate, namely an attempt to use an antonym in translation of “take no notice” and the case when PU “shut eyes on everything” was translated without the author’s transformation thus the meaning of the PU in the target language was altered.

conclusions
In the result of the research it was proved that in majority of cases the translator managed to find adequate Russian equivalents for the English PU from “the Prussian Officer” by D.H.Lawrence. Hence we proved the expertise of the official translator Maria Koreneva and good quality of Russian translation of this piece.

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