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DEIXIS IN TRANSLATION

Стаття присвячена порівняльному аналізу дейктичних конструкцій у дискурсі мови оригіналу та мови перекладу. Просторовий дейксис може виражати як об'єктивний або фізичний простір, так і суб'єктивний. Нерегулярні кореляції дейктичних конструкцій представляють концептуальний простір. Прихований дейксис у мові перекладу знаходить відображення на контекстуальному рівні.

Ключові слова: дейктичні конструкції, дискурс мови оригіналу, дискурс мови перекладу, наближений переклад, трансформація.

В статье проведен сравнительный анализ дейктических конструкций в дискурсе языка оригинала и языка перевода. Пространственный дейксис может представлять как объективное или физическое пространство, так и субъективное. Нерегулярные корреляции дейктических конструкций отражают концептуальное пространство. Скрытый дейксис в языке перевода представлен на контекстуальном уровне.

Ключевые слова: дейктические конструкции, дискурс языка оригинала, дискурс языка перевода, перевод, приближенный, трансформация.

The paper is focused at the cotrative analysis of deictics in the Source Discourse and the Target Discourse. The spatial deixis can represent the objective or physical space and the subjective one. The irregular correlations of deictics reveal the conceptual space. The implicit deictics in the Target Discourse are contextually revealed.

Key words: deictics, source discourse, target discourse, translation, transformation, proximal.

Objective. The present study aims at investigating the use of deixis in the novel "Time to Kill" by John Grisham and its Russian translation "Пора убивать" by Yu. G. Kiriak. Considering deixis as an interactive feature of discourses, it endeavours to find whether there are significant differences between the use of deixis in the Source Discourse and the Target Discourse, and to see how systematic transformations as well as single occurrences can contribute to generating a Target discourse [3, p. 259-308].

Topicality. It also explores the ways of the writer's position and the translator's position correlation. The research requires multilevel and multispectual exploration of the deictics in the Source Discourse and the Target Discourse to avoid a unifacted interpretation.

The translation process can be presented by the following model:

1. The Author of the Source Discourse →
2. The Source Discourse →
3. The Translator of The Source Discourse ← (The Reader of the Source Discourse → The Transformator of the Source Discourse) →
4. The Target Discourse →
5. The Reader of the Target Discourse.

This model must include :

- (1) the Author's comprehension of the world view and its verbalizing;
- (2) the Translator's reading;
- (3) the Translator's contensive comprehension of the Author's discourse and
- (4) further reverbalizing (language units of different levels) into the Target Discourse.

Evidently, the traditional model of translation consisting of **The Author** → **The Source Discourse** → **The Translator** → **The Target Discourse** → **The Reader** does not reveal the processing of reflection, generation, comprehension, verbalizing, transformation, interpretation that makes this model too generalized and formal.

Object. We would like to explore the proximity of subjects and objects expressed by deictics in description and narration in Grisham's discourse.

Subject. In pragmatics and linguistics deixis is collectively the referential feature of human languages to have reference to points in time, space, and the speaking event between interlocutors. Deictic words are bound to a context – either a linguistic or extralingual context – for their interpretation [1, p. 124-128]. Some English deictic words include, for example, the following oppositions: *now* vs. *then*; *here* vs. *there*; *this* vs. *that*; *me* vs. *you* vs. *him/her*; *go* vs. *come* [8, p. 636-724].

Scientific significance. The issue of space is in the focus of various modern sciences and it is under study in two directions: (1) as an objective or physical condition of the substance existence and (2) as a conceptual space.

"The term deixis applies to the use of expressions in which the meaning can be traced directly to features of the act of utterance – when and where it takes place, and who is involved as speaker and as addressee. In their primary meaning, for example, *now* and *here* are used deictically to refer respectively to the time and place of the utterance. Several of the pronouns are predominantly used deictically, with *I* and *we* referring to the speaker and a group including the speaker, *you* to the addressee(s) or a set including the addressee(s)" [7]. Four common adverbs in conversation refer to time and place.

The central component in the meaning of *here* is "at or in this place", the lexeme has the frequency of usage in B.N.C. 287, e.g.: 1. "I'm sorry, sir, but we don't allow niggers in here," Cobb blurted out. "Мне очень жаль, сэр, но черномазых сюда не пускают", – сорвалась у Кобба с языка неосторожная фраза (p. 23). The component "to this place" is present in the deixis *here*, which the translator stressed.

2. "There's a good chance you could get off with just a few years here in this jail", Rady said. "У тебя и в самом деле есть шанс получить всего несколько лет и отсидеть их в этой самой тюрьме", – пришёл на помощь Рэди (p. 48).

The translator omits the author's persistent try to stress the location which is further decoded. We believe, a pragmatic feature of the Source Discourse pragmatics is lost [6, p. 31-59].

3. "Look, Ozzie, whatever we say here is said in confidence". "Оззи, давай договоримся. Всё, что я сейчас тебе скажу, конфиденциальная информация". (p. 75) Again the underlined place of the conversation is lost by the translator in the Target discourse. One and the same lexeme *here* is used to realize the component of "space" (*here* – бар, *here* – тюрьма, *here* – маленький кабинет шерифа) in the centre of which there is the Speaker.

"There" (frequency – 416) is defined as "at or in that place", e.g.: 4. "There were two murders in one week". "...а в одну из недель случилось два убийства". (p. 21) In Russian translation English empty *there* is omitted because its existence is taken for granted.

5. "The antique oak furniture had been there for almost a century". "Сработанной из дуба уникальной мебели было уже не меньше ста лет". (p. 36) Likewise the adverbial *there* is omitted in the translation as redundant – there is a description of the office.

6. "There had to be a crowd in the courtroom because there were no empty parking". "Парковка была забита, в зале тоже, наверное, полным-полно, пронеслось у него в голове". In case of the empty *there* the adverbial modifier of place takes the first position in the Russian translation. *There* – deixis also underlines the component of space, additionally it reveals the component of "aloof estranged": *there* – округ, *there* – контора, *there* – зал суда, *there* – парковка.

"Then" with its frequency – 318 realizes the dominant component "at that time" e.g.: 7. "We arrested Cobb and Willard, then we searched a pickup titled in the name of Billy Ray Cobb". "Мы арестовали Кобба и Уилларда, а затем разыскали пикап, зарегистрированный на имя Билли Рэя Кобба". (p. 54)

8. "Gwen called her husband at the paper mill, then loaded Carl Lee, Jr., into the car and began driving the gravel roads around the store". "Гвен позвонила мужу, работавшему на бумажной фабрике, затем посадила в машину Карла Ли-младшего и начала колесить во всех направлениях по дорогам в районе магазина мистера Бэйтса". (p. 11)

9. "Then he would sleep until seven or eight and ruin his entire day". "В таких случаях Джейк спал до семи или восьми часов и весь день летел к черту". (p. 25) *Then* in the Source Discourse expresses a succession of activities: in sentences *then*– deixis is interpreted by the units with the component of n-cases. Though in these sentences *then* has a cohesive function in the given discourse enumerating the events in the character's life [2, p. 269-275].

"Now" with its 219 frequency mainly realizes the component "at the present time", e.g.: 10. "Now, at seventy-eight, he walked by himself, slowly and with a cane". "Сейчас, превратившись в семидесятивосьмилетнего старика, он с трудом, но сам передвигался с помощью палки". (p. 238)

11. "You pay a thousand now and sign a note for the rest". "Ты заплатишь тысячу мне прямо сейчас и подпишешь расписку на остальное". (p. 96)

12. "Now where was he when this took place?" "А где он в это время находился". (p. 115)

In illustration 10 *now* has a sentence stress to show the result at the present moment. Besides, *now* has a cohesive function in the discourse. *Now* in sentence 11 realizes a pragmatic meaning of imperativity, see the Russian "прямо", an imperative particle. It is necessary to underline that the sentence (10, 12) initial position has a discourse forming function.

The deixis "*now*" is interpreted in the Russian discourse as "the moment of speaking or doing": *now* – теперь, *now* – сейчас, *now* – в это время. These adverbs are deictics, i.e., they make reference to the time and place of speaking, e.g., *now* refers to the actual time of speaking, likewise to the definite place of the Speaker's location [4].

When someone says to you, *here* or *now*, you probably know what s/he means. "*Here*" might be the court room for the judge, the attorney, the defendant, the prosecuted, the jury and other members of the trial. *Now*, for example, would be the span of time they spent together in the trial. But if either word were uttered under different circumstances, it could mean something very different. The same word can mean both the courtroom, the hospital, the trial, the interview, cafe and the square because of deixis.

We believe that in case of typology of deictic units in the Source Discourse and the Target Discourse the deictic units have similar functional semantics, while the deictics in the irregular functions do not find their regular interpretations in the Target Discourse. The contrastive analysis has revealed the common features in the Source Text and the Target Text. The units *here* – *there*, *now* – *then* are translated as regular deictics into Russian: здесь, сюда (1) – там (7, 8), сейчас (10, 11, 12) – затем (7, 8, 9).

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