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THEORETICAL ASPECTS OF LITERAL TRANSLATION

Currently, there is a wide variety of translation studies. Problems related to certain aspects of translation theory are considered not only from the standpoint of linguistics, but also in psycholinguistics, literary translation theory, communication theory, etc. Many works use the concepts of "literal translation", "word-by-word translation", "literalism", which, as a rule, are opposed to "free translation". The dispute about which of these types of translation is more consistent with the original has been going on for the last two millennia and has not lost its relevance to the present day.

The difference between these two types of translation seems so obvious to researchers that this dichotomy is not considered as the problem, but serves as a starting point for further discussion. However, widespread assessments of translation as literal or free need to be explained and clarified.

It can be stated that until now the literalism of the translation was equated by many scientists with literalism and was condemned. In our understanding, literalism is a complex category covering the entire spectrum of phenomena that in modern translation studies are described in terms of literalism and literal translation.

Literality is expressed both in the translation text, where this phenomenon is expressed in specific facts of translation, and in the process of translation, where it is a translation procedure. Consideration of literalism, both from the point of view of the process and the result of translation, is consistent with the currently established expanded understanding of the subject of translation theory.

In carrying out this study, literalism was considered as a complex and multifaceted phenomenon, the constant presence of which in translated texts is due to objective reasons. This approach to the consideration of this phenomenon made it possible to comprehensively study both its nature and the features of its manifestation in texts of various genres. This is the purpose of the study.

The scientific novelty lies in the fact that: the dichotomy of "literal" and "free" translation is formulated in the light of new linguistic knowledge about the language, including with the involvement of the scientific apparatus of related disciplines, in particular, psycholinguistics; own understanding of the translation process is offered and its structure is defined as two-phase; the correlation of translation methods (by semantic and structural parallels and transformations) with two phases of the translation process is revealed; classification signs are developed, on the basis of which the classification of types of literal translation and literalisms is built.

The linguistic background for the presence of elements of literal translation in translated texts is the semantic and structural affinity of languages. Interlanguage equivalent correspondences arise due to the isomorphism of languages and represent real facts of translation, which is reflected in the analyzed models of translation activity. The presence of elements of literalism is also explained by the requirements that the language community makes to the translation text, that is, regulatory reasons. It was demonstrated that at present, semantic and structural parallelism between the source text and the translated text is considered as the basis for translation equivalence, since one of the main regulatory requirements for the translated text is to achieve the maximum substituting ability of the translated text, which at the theoretical level is justified by the need to observe the correct ratio of philosophical categories of "whole" and "part", but in practice means the requirement to keep in translation not only the content of the original, but also the ways of its transmission. In addition, the semantic and structural similarity of the original and the translation serves as a criterion for understanding the very term

"translation text", that is, for determining which text can be considered a full-fledged representative of the original, and which one is not.

In the course of the study, a correlation was established between the well-known literal and free translation methods, on the one hand, and the main translation strategies - elementary translation and transformation - on the other. Thus, the opposition of these methods as absolute and mutually exclusive, loses its logical basis, since they correspond to two neutral linguistic procedures, in relation to which evaluation criteria cannot be used.

The study showed that literal translation is present in many texts, but to varying degrees. The degree of literalism depends both on subjective factors (aesthetic views of the translator, the level of professionalism, communicative tasks facing the translation, etc.), and on the objective background, which include the nature of the translated text. Translations of texts of different genre characteristics differ significantly from each other, therefore the problem of the level of literalism is directly related to the selection and description of the types and genres of translation.

References

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