SUBSTITUTIONS AT THE LEVEL OF CASE CATEGORIES DURING THE TRANSLATION OF TATAR PROSE INTO TURKISH

Elmira Kamilevna Khabibullina
Kazan Federal University, 420008, Kazan, Kremlevskaya str., 18, E-mail: minabova@mail.com (Senior Lecturer of the Department of Turkology and Tatar language IMOIiV)

Enge Rashatovna Sadikova
Kazan Federal University, 420008, Kazan, Kremlevskaya str., 18, E-mail: engeibr@mail.ru (Turkology and Tatar language department assistant IMOIiV)

ABSTRACT
The relevance of the studied topic is conditioned by the interest to the issue of grammatical substitutions as the kind of linguistic transformations during translation and its versatile study, which generally is a traditional one in the course of translation theory and practice. However, more works are devoted to the study of translation in languages belonging to different linguistic groups. The issues of translation between related languages, from Tatar into Turkish in particular, are not studied nowadays.In this regard, this article aims to identify and study the peculiarities of replacements as a kind of grammatical transformations at the level of case categories using the example of Tatar literature translations.The leading approach to the study of this problem is a systematic approach, involving the study of theoretical aspects concerning language translation transformations reflected in the works of domestic and foreign researchers, and the performance of substitution analysis as the form of grammatical transformations at the level of case categories identified in the studied translations, based on the abovementioned theoretical frameworks .During the process of translated text analysis represented by the samples of Tatar modern prose translated into Turkish the article revealed that grammatical transformations occur in some cases despite the similarity of case systems between Turkish and Tatar languages. In most cases, this is expressed by the substitution of one case form to another. The reason of this, as a rule, is that the verb control in Tatar language does not always coincide with Turkish language.The materials of the article are valuable at further studies, including comparative ones, in the field of translation theory and the use of grammatical transformations in translation practice. Also, materials may be presented as the theoretical material for translation disciplines.

Keywords: *grammatical transformations, literary translation, the change of case forms, Tatar language, translation theory, Turkish language.*

1.INTRODUCTION

1.1. The urgency of the problem

Translation theory, being primarily the linguistic science always strives to subdue the literary approach. The study of translation in a literary plane always faced with the inevitability of linguistic phenomena study, the performance of analysis and the evaluation of linguistic tools used by translators in the work. The lexical and grammatical structure of related language structure overlap closely enough and share many things in common. However, in some aspects we observe some kind of asymmetry. The study of these changes which have in translation theory the definition of language transformations has both theoretical and practical relevance in linguistic studies.

The urgency of artistic works translation is quite important. This in its turn imposes a huge responsibility translating writers, requiring their maximum attention and concentration. Translators take the mission of ideas translation from the representatives of different countries and different cultures to those who have no opportunity to get acquainted with the literary pearls in an original language (Kazakova, 2001).

It is always necessary to remember that the translation of literary works is quite different from other varieties of translation. Performing the translation of an artwork a translator has to transform the atmosphere of verbal creativity, the specifics of a source text exactly.

When a translator performs literary translation he can not and should not use stable categories. He will transform the atmosphere of verbal creativity, the specificity of an original text exactly. Such translation is definitely an art, because we must remember that the master of literary translation reaches an aesthetic effect through the use of respective linguistic resources by him, which include rhyme, rhythm and alliteration [Komissarov, 2002].

The translation of a work of art must conform to a particular trend, initially given by the author of an work. This in its turn requires the total immersion in an author's work, a thorough study of his style and the features of his narrative. A translator should strive to reflect an author's idea accurately and in colors, but never forget that his duty is to recreate a work, rather than simply translate an original text. In this way the study of lexical, grammatical and stylistic component transformation methods becomes more relevant one.

The urgency of our study is conditioned by the fact that nowadays the study of language transformations during the translation between related languages is at an early stage. However, in order to avoid the assumption of linguistic errors during the translation the performance of such research seems to be an urgent one.

The study of approaches to the determination of transformation types as in the theory of translation, so as using the examples of work translations, as well as the analysis of classifications and the functional features of grammatical transformation types using the example of case category is the aim of our work.

1.2. Problem status

Language systems have the differences not only of a lexical nature, but the grammatical structure of related languages has differences sometimes. For this reason a translator is faced with the need to use different grammatical transformations. Language transformations can be triggered by various causes. Sometimes they are closely intertwined and have a combined character.

The revealing of grammatical linguistic transformations using the example of case category, as well as the causes of their appearance during the original analysis and the translation of Tatar literature into Turkish seems a new and a promising trend in the theory and practice of translation. During the process of such study implementation we preferred mainly the method of comparative analysis, which includes observation, comparison, interpretation and description.

Applied when translating grammatical variants uneven with a few exceptions. It is necessary to emphasize that in the process of translation is important to consider all the grammatical categories of language units. All these aspects are still characteristic features and for the translation of literature from Tatar into Turkish, in particular grammatical features of translation transformations.

1.3. Grammatical transformations in translation using the example of case category

Getting to the study of linguistic transformations during the translation, referred to in this article, it is obligatory to define the meaning which is embedded in this concept. Barkhudarov L.S. proceeded from the fact that translation transformations are the numerous and qualitatively varied cross-language conversions, which are carried out in order to achieve the translation equivalence ("translation adequacy") despite the discrepancies in formal and semantic systems of two languages [Barkhudarov, 1975].

The term "transformation" in the theory of translation has the function of relationship provision between source and target language expressions, the translation replacement process function of one form of expression to another, a sort of a replacement, which is the transformation or conversion in its essence [Kazakov, 2001]. Thus, translation transformations described below are nothing but a kind of cross-language lexical and stylistic means of stylistic features preservation and transfer concerning an original during its translation into another language.

Grammatical transformations occur because the grammatical systems of two any languages always have some mismatches, the reason of which, in its turn, is the features of certain grammatical structures.

It is also necessary to note the aspect that the peculiarities of translation transformations in different languages (English, Russian, Turkish-English, etc.) were studied thoroughly by the modern theory of translation [Yücel, 2007: Rıfat, 2003; Komissarov, 2002]. However, the issue of translation transformations during the translation from one related language to another, which are Turkish and Tatar, was not covered virtually to date. This fact emphasizes the relevance and the novelty of this study.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1. Study objectives

The following problems were identified during the study: to highlight the issue of translation peculiarities concerning the samples of Tatar prose into Turkish, to trace and identify the features of grammatical transformations at the level of noun case forms. It is also our task to study the case forms and the values in terms of their identity and differences in Turkish and Tatar languages, and also to study what methods and strategies are used in translation.

2.2. Theoretical and empirical methods

In order to test this hypothesis they used the following methods, complementary to each other during the study:

- Theoretical - the analysis of theoretical literature concerning the research problem; analysis, synthesis;

- Empirical - linguistic observation method, comparative method, component analysis method.

2.3. Study basis

We determined that the basis of the study were the works on translation theory and practice written by domestic authors Barkhudarov L.S. [1975], Komissarov V.N. [1990, 2002], Kazakova L.S. [2001] and R.A. Yusupov [2005]. The practical basis for the study is was the short story by Amirkhan Eniki "Матурлык" ("Beauty") [Eniki, 1978], the stories by Ayaz Gilyazov "Җомга көн кич белән" ("Friday night") [Гыйләҗев, 1978], «Сират күпере» ("The bridge over hell") [Muhammadiev, 1994] and their translations into Turkish: [Gıylecev, 2013], [Vasiyet, 2005], [Sultan Galiyev, 1993].

3.RESULTS

3.1. Grammatical transformation features at the level of case categories.

Heading into the history of the case category in Turkic languages, their long history should be noted. The first grammars of Turkic languages, including the Tatar language were written by Arab scholars and Western missionaries who proceeded from the scheme of Arabic or European language during the study of the case system. In many cases, the things that were fit for Turkic languages under this scheme, were indicated, and the things that were not appropriate, discarded [Ghaneev, 1980].

Besides synthetic cases they specify analytical ones in both languages, that is, the value of case stands out not only by affixal way, but also with the help of auxiliary words. The works about grammar, along with the case affixed variants also specify the combinations of nouns with a zero affix and some postpositions as case forms.

Based on the case system data obtained as the result of the Tatar and Turkish language grammar analysis, we can say that the case system of Turkish language is very close to the Tatar one. And looks like during the translation of Tatar literature into Turkish one should not perform large-scale linguistic transformations. However, the analysis of translated texts showed that during the implementation of translation the change of one case form into another one takes place in some cases during the implementation of translation. Most often this is related to the fact that the verb control in Tatar language does not always coincide with the Turkish one. Let's consider some examples.

- Дөрес, без мәдрәсәгә бер вакытта җыелабыз, бер вакытта таралабыз... / Doğru medresede aynı vakitte toplanıyor aynı vakitte dağılıyoruz... [Eniki, 214]. (It is true that we go to the madrassas and leave it at the same time)

In the above example you can see that the guide case affix –га/-гә used the word мәдрәсәгә (madrasah) within the Turkish version was replaced by the affix place-time case -da/-de: medresede. This discrepancy is caused by the fact that the verb җыелырга/toplanmak (to gather) used in this sentence can have two control versions (to gather where and when?). So the author of the source text used the first option, the second option is used during the translation. At that both variants do not interfere with the transfer of the text semantics.

- Ике шәкертнең берсе шигырь яза. / İki şekirtten biri şiir yazıyordu. (Eniki, 214). (Every second student writes poetry).

Usinfg the abovementioned example we can see that the genitive case affix is used in Tatar language to express the part of a whole: ике шәкертнең берсе (one of two students). The initial case affix iki şekirtten biri is used in Turkish language within this function. This affix, in its turn, leads to a similar morphological transformation.

In Tatar language in order to transfer the values of movement using any vehicle the place-time case is applied. In Turkish language in order to transfer this value the mediocre (instrumental) case is used. The morphological transformation related with this case is observed in the following example: тарантаста/at arabasıyla (on a (horse) carriage).

- ...без бит әле өчәүләшеп читән тарантаста хозур гына авылыбызга кайтып барабыз. / Üçümüz at arabasıyla neşe içinde köyümüze gidiyorduk [Eniki, 214]. (Three of us ride to the village on a wagon).

- Шул галәм, шул табигать кочагында яшәүче кешелек җәмгыяте һәм кешеләр үзләре дә шул дәрәҗәдә үк камил түгел икән?! / Şu kainatın, şu tabiatın kucağında yaşayan insanlık cemiyeti ve bizzat insanlar niçin bu kadar mükemmel değil ki? [Muhammadiev, 1994]. (But why people living in this world, in this universe are not perfect!?)

Using the example of this sentence, we keep track that genitive case affix is added in the phrase "табигать кочагында" - «tabiatın kucağında» (in the arms of nature) during its translation of the word "табигать", thus an indefinite izafat in the original text is converted to a certain type of izafat.

- Ә шулай да җанында тынгылык юк Мирсәетнең... / Yine de gönlü rahat değil Sultangaliyev'in... [Muhammadiev, 1994] (And Mirsaitov continues to worry).

In the sentence above we meet with the replacement the place-time case form into nominative case: Мирсәетнең җанында - Sultangaliyev'in gönlü. This transformation is conditioned by the fact that the replacement of the sentence subject took place.

Thus grammatical replacements at the level of case forms are a widespread phenomenon during the translation from Tatar language into Turkish. Most often, such a replacement is conditioned by the mismatch of a verbal control form in languages. Let's consider the following grammatical transformations during the translation at the level of analytical case forms.

One of the most common forms of analytical cases in Tatar language, which we observed during the analysis of translations, was the form of combined tool (sociative) case. This form is drawn up by the noun with zero affix + postposition белән (c). It expresses the consistency or instrumental value. In Turkish language this form is presented synthetically as historically the postposition белән in Turkish joined the rank of affixes and took the form of -yla/-yle, while retaining the same meanings as in Tatar language.

- Тизрәк, тизрәк Шәмсегаян белән сөйләшергә кирәк!.. / Hemen acele Şemsigayan'la konuşması lazımdı. [Өч аршин, 155/35] (It is necessary to talk with Shamsegayan immediately).

According to the mentioned example we see that the postposition белән has the value of consistency int he sentence: Шәмсегаян белән (with Shamsegayan), and it has a synthetic design during the translation: Şemsigayan'la.

It is worth noting that the analytic form of tool-sharing case is applied in Turkish language through the use of postposition ile (s). However, during the analysis of translations such use was not found by us.

During the analysis they found that all other analytical case forms used in Tatar language, were translated into Turkish by the same analytical forms. Let's consider a few examples.

Cause-target or destinative case. This form appeared to be quite common in the process of translation analysis.

- ...чөнки аның үз кулы белән ясаган каеш түпсалы, әрҗә сыман сандыгында мәдрәсә өчен кирәк бөтен нәрсәсе <...> саклана торган иде. / Çünkü Bedrettin'in kendi eliyle yaptığı kayış mafsalı, küfe gibi sandığında medrese yaşamı için lazım her şeyi <...> bulunuyordu [Eniki, 1978]. (In his chest with leather handles crafted by his hands and which looked like a box he kept everything that could be needed for a student life...)

According to the example above we see that the combination мәдрәсә өчен (for madrasah) has the grammatical meaning of destinative case and it retains its analytic form during the translation, only the noun мәдрәсә (madrassas) was transformed into a noun phrase medrese yaşamı + postposition için (life of madrassas), which is presented in translation as "for madrassas life."

Comparative case. In the above example, we meet with the analytical form of this case: әрҗә сыман / küfe gibi (like a box). Analytic form was also preserved during the translation. It should also be noted that the synthetic form of the comparative case, which is expressed by the affixes –дай/-дәй/-тай/-тәй in Turkish language has only analytic form:

- ...аның бөдрәләнеп торган йомшак чәчләрен балавыздай сары битләренә сибеп-сибеп куйды. / ... dalgalı yumuşak saşlarını balmumu gibi sararmış yüzüne yayıverdi [Гыйләҗев, 1978]. (... curly hair streamed along her waxy face)

In the above sentence we see that the synthetic form of comparative case expressed by the affix -дай: балавыздай (like wax) was transformed into the analytical form during the translation expressed by the combination of balmumu (wax) noun + postposition gibi (like)

Explanatory case. During the translation into Turkish this case is drawn up by analytical means in almost all cases using the postposition hakkında. However, in some cases we find other transformations.

- Сүз Гаспралы Исмәгыйль турында түгел бит әле./ Mesele Gaspıralı değil şimdi. [Muhammadiev, 1994] (The thing is not about Ismail Gasprinsky).

In the example above we see that the analytic case form Гаспралы Исмәгыйль турында (about Ismail Gasprinsky), formed by a noun and a postposition during the translation by syntactic transformation took the form Mesele Gaspıralı değil (The subject is not Gasprinsky). At this transformation the addition in a source text was replaced by nominal predicate. This replacement is not a forced one, as it is a more private interpreter's decision.

Analytical case forms, expressing the meaning of a place (local, guiding and source one) most often retain their analytic form during the translation into Turkish, but a noun in Turkish language adds genitive case affix: ağaçların arasında (among trees), as the words expressing the meaning of local, original and guiding case are consistent with nouns, standing in front of them in genitive case:

- ...гүяки, бу агачлар арасында, үләннәр урынына, кәгазьгә төрелгән хәлдә башлы шикәрләр үсеп утыралар... / Güya bu ağaçların arasında, otlar yerine, kağıda sarılmış halde küp şekerler büyüyormuş. [Гыйләҗев, 1978] (… and like among these trees, the pieces of paper wrapped sugar grow instead of grass).

In some cases, the analytical case form is transformed into synthetic one, sometimes even in another case. For example, in in the sentence below the structure representing analytical guiding case ил өстенә (to the country) was transformed into the word ülkede (in the country). This transformation occurred as the result of fragmentation during the process of compound sentence translation into simple ones.

- Ил өстенә ачлык куркынычы төшеп, көннәрнең яме бозылды./ Ülkede açlık tehlikesi başgösterdi.Günlerin tadı tuzu kalmadı [Muhammadiev, 1994] (The danger of starvation held above the country, the joy of days evaporated).

4. DISCUSSIONS

2231

The study of transformations typical for Tatar-Turkish translation remains unstudied nowadays. Relying on the theoretical aspects of abovementioned authors we attempted to analyze the grammatical transformations using the example of synthetic and analytical case forms identified in the process of translation analysis concerning the works of Tatar literature into Turkish.

5. CONCLUSIONS

Thus, the analysis of grammatical substitutions at the level of noun case forms into Turkish names showed that in the overwhelming majority of cases, the case forms of an original text and a translated text are the same in both languages, with the exception of cases when verbal control differs in both languages. It is also interesting that the analytic case forms are transformed by assimilation during translation, except for a few changes: the addition of affixes and lexemes. In some cases, the replacements occurs at the will of an interpreter who chose a different way of a meaning conversion.

This study seems to be an important one for the students of Russian universities, studying Turkish language, as well as for the students of Turkish universities, studying Tatar language, for their teachers and for all those who involved in translation and who studies translation disciplines .

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

REFERENCES
Barkhudarov, L.S. (1975). Language and translation. Moscow: International Relations 190.
Еники ,Ә. (1978) Юлчы. Хикәяләр Казан: Тат.кит.нәшр.:468.
Ghaneev F.A. (1980). The issues of Tatar language morphology, Kazan: 80.
Gıylecev, A. (2013) Cuma Günü, Akşam... Ankara: Bengü Yayınları: 202.
Göktürk, A. (2000) Çeviri: Dillerin Dili, Ankara: 350
Kazakova, T.A. (2001). Practical basics of translation, St. Petersburg: 320 .
Komissarov, V.N. (2002) Modern theory of translation, Moscow: 157.
Komissarov, V.N. (1990) Theory of translation (linguistic aspects) Moscow: 253.
Muhammadiev R.S. (1994). Сират күпере Kazan: 512.
Muhammadiyev R.S. (1993) Sirat Köprüsü İstanbul: 445
Rıfat, M. (2003) Çeviriyi Düşünenler. İstanbul. Dünya Yayıncılık
Vasiyet.Türk Klasikleri Serisi (2005) İzmir: 144.
Yücel, F. (2007) Tarihsel ve Kuramsal Açıdan Çeviri Edimi, Ankara: Dost Yayınevi
Гыйләҗев, А. (1978) Сайланма әсәрләр Казан: "Хәтер": 510.