# Translation of Fiction (Based on Can, May, Must, Will/Shall)

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**ABSTRACT** The present study shows the characteristics of transferring modality indicated by the English verbs can, may, must, will/shall in the process of translating Anglo-American fiction into the Tatar language. The main tendencies of the translation of modal verbs within the framework of existing translations are considered, and the alternative methods of transforming modality are suggested. In the process of transition from the original language to Tatar, the translators are required to handle the cultural, moral, ethnic, and regional constituents of the language. Consequently, the application of the methodologies comparative linguistics, typology, theory, and practice of translation and cultural studies are considered in the paper. A comprehensive view on the concept of modality, and analyzing different parts of fiction leads to extending the scope of artistic text research. The research also exhibits the fundamental problems of translating from English into Tatar and determines the methods of further research development.

## INTRODUCTION

Linguistics nowadays is frequently based on a comparative study of languages that presupposes not only linguistic but also the cultural and moral values of the speakers of the considered languages. Several linguistic aspects are considered to be integral, functional-semantic categories, regarding an extensive range of linguistic phenomena: morphology, grammar, semantics, speech modalities, etc. Therefore, it can be stated that modern linguistics considers a structural and comprehensive method for many studied problems. This requirement is firstly caused by the world scientific standards, where the works are performed at the junction of many disciplines: linguistics, philosophy, psychology, theory, and practice of translation, and also are of increasing interest because they have theoretical and practical significance. For instance, a comparative study of unrelated languages, considering the principles and methods of translation theory and practice, leads to achieving unpredictable and more precise translations of artistic works (Aminova and Khafizova 2014; Aristova 2016).

The relevance of this study is affected by novel processes of international integration and intercultural interaction, which suggests the unification of various nationalities and the fusion of spiritual and moral values, and national ideas that are naturally distant from each other. The political arena of modern society also exhibits the necessity to enhance the ideological views, developing skills for dialogue, which leads to the competent political discourse of countries uniquely. To conduct a dialogue, it is required to understand the interlocutor first of all. It is essential to develop the relationships on such principles that are not alien to politicians of all the countries involved in the negotiation (Rehn 2016).

The authors of the present paper will analyze the modal verbs in Middle English. There are many verbs in English throughout the period known as Middle English. Two particular sorts of these verbs, termed modal verbs, are exhumed to distinguish from non-model or other verbs. Non-modal verbs are termed as main or laxative verbs and are infected at the end. On the other hand, although the modal verbs are laxative, they are considered as modal verbs to begin in the end. It is "will," which means "shall" and is applied in the non-laxative form to present the topographical distinctions. After that, there is "shall", which means "will" but was not utilized to manifest the topography, instead of future reference. And then, there is the model verb "may" that "could" is the past tense form of which (Uel's 1955). This is called an irregular verb and is not laxative, unlike the

others. Another unregular verb was laxative BE, which meant "shall." This verb is remarkably unregular that was invented by a scholar named Verner in the 5th century BC, and also called as the jugular verb. Unfortunately, it is impossible to observe it in Middle English, since there were no jugulars by which time and the laxative verbs commence as laxatives and also possess laxative meanings, which were also extremely tense at this period. Although later, they got less tense. In the beginning, they possessed the ranges of proper meaning, which for instance, the SHALL behaved just like BE, and BE behaved the same as WILL because all of them meant "had to", which expressed the abrogation, although there are no abrogative modal verbs as such. The verb applied to mean abrogation was the verb "go", which also went into the future. Go was also a jugular verb, even though it was also non-laxative, which is a basal split to be made between strong verbs and weak verbs. Strong verbs are tense, but weak verbs are less tense (Bakhtina et al. 2019).

They are tense, but not similar to tense laxatives. There are a couple of prominent examples of strong and weak verbs. One of them is the verb might, which comes from could and is a strong laxative. Another is the verb seem, which is only a weak laxative and is not considered as a tense, and also is the presence of the jugular verb BE. Other verbs are the verbs dare and aught. This is called a dummy laxative at this time and is difficult to describe in words. The strong laxatives got emptied. This is called semantic bleeding and included tense verbs missing their real meanings and getting functional instead. The laxative verbs also got very strictly ordered at this period, in such a way that the most impotent verb came at the first. When this happened, it was impossible for such verbs to be employed as a brace, and hence they could never come at the end, not even when other non-laxative verbs have been subordinated. The word "do" was a troublesome verb, which could be laxative or non-laxative, either tense or not tense. If it was tense, it had the form "must" and otherwise was similar to "shall". It could be inserted at will into a dummy, which was also called a derogative Claus, but only if it was applied earlier in that Claus when it was called "lympathic do." When do was not lymphatic, it could be utilized in

statements, the example of such a statement is discovered in Dainti's masterpiece of the period 'Paradise Lost,' although it was in Spanish. The Spanish language possessed different rules since all modal verbs were functional, and all of them came after everything else. It was a low-stress and considerably influential language in the revelation of Middle English, since the Middle English got less tense, as evidenced by the emanation of laxative and non-laxative verbs. (Akchurin 2006).

The translations of fiction that are as much detailed as possible in terms of grammar and semantics, which perfectly convey the national idea, cultural and moral values, the nations' outlooks and ways of life embedded in the original work, can simply contribute to the construction of a precisely developed attitude and understanding the foreign nation and culture (Aminova and Khafizova 2014; Stepkin 2017).

It is understood that the preconceptions regarding nationality are fundamentally created after reading the foreign piece of fiction and newspaper papers, watching films and performances, listening to the speeches of politicians, etc.

The obtained information is often shaped based on the revised paper or news link, the so-called "rendering" or the translation or interpretation of a book adapted for a particular nationality. This fact confirms that the translators have the responsibility to hold all the responsibility for the subjects associated with political relations between countries for the worldview regarding a specific country. The abilities of these translators to laconic, accurate, and truthful reflection of the original idea develop the modern world perception.

## Objectives

The current study indicates the characteristics of transferring modality indicated by the English verbs can, may, must, will/shall in the process of translating Anglo-American fiction into the Tatar language.

## METHODOLOGY

In outer space where the Russian Federation acts as an essential figure and regulates numerous political conflicts, participates in the institution

of the world order, conducts international negotiations, and acts as the guarantor of the implementation of agreements.

Thus, the requirement for precise and accurate information raises, which is the prerequisite to any analysis of global-scale events. The process of globalization pose as the scene for different actors, which can range considerably in terms of culture and morality.

The modern world forms a unique and complicated state where a wide variety of nations coexists. For instance, Tatarstan Republic is integrated into the international policy of Russia in several areas: as a center for preserving the Tatar-Islamic culture, oil-producing and touristic region, car and helicopter manufacturing, etc. (Akchurin 2006; Isakova 2018).

Accordingly, it can be stated that the population of the Republic requires to be extremely educated and to comprehend and understand the values and tendencies of modern tourism. Furthermore, since the Tatar language is native for the majority of the population, it is required to develop educational resources and provide people with translated fiction, which can be a crucial component of the younger generation's upbringing. In this case, translating Anglo-American works of art into the Tatar language will play a particular role in fostering sensitivity and responsibility towards representatives of various cultures. Accordingly, the importance of studying the existing translations of Anglo-American artworks into the Tatar language is noted by the authors (Salakhova and Sibgaeva 2015).

Different methodological ideas and principles were used in the process of preparing the paper. Moreover, there may be particular challenges related to the need for pre-translating analysis of the original fiction since it is not only an informative text but a complex structure consisting of factual material, the author's outlook, and also the experiences of heroes. Fundamentally, the modality that includes all layers of the language and reveals itself as a functional semantic category leads to the complexity and originality of any artistic text. The transformation of modal relations within unrelated languages (that is, English and Tatar) is often exacerbated by the variety of means and forms of transmission of the real, surreal, and imperative modality.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Modality can be expressed with a set of individual words, phrases, sentences, contexts, grammatical and stylistic elements of the language, punctuations, intonations, etc., which form the additional problems and make the fiction to be out of the translation template. Consequently, it is concluded that analyzing the category of modality within the framework of the translated Anglo-American material into the Tatar language allows creating a system for transferring modal relations in the process of text transformation, which, although it can be not universal. The modality is a multifaceted structure, as mentioned earlier, and it is impossible to consider all possible forms of expression of an artistic text within one paper. Simultaneously, it is noteworthy that the principal lexical elements which transfer the modality in English are auxiliary verbs.

Modal relations can also be expressed through the main verbs, nouns, adjectives, and participles. They can collectively show the possibility and impossibility, reality and unreality, objectivity or subjectivity, and also imperative or suggestive forms (Mullagaliev 2015). Modality is also supposed to explain the assumption, desire, habits, preferences, possibility-impossibility, resolution, necessity, deduction, obligations, advice, etc. The lexical means of expressing modality are discussed in terms of the present paper. Precisely, the purpose of the research is to scrutinize the so-called "truly modal" verbs, because it is impossible to cover the entire spectrum of lexical elements that express modal relations within the framework of the paper.

The English language is expressed by an extensive range of verbs supporting modal tinge, where the leading group of auxiliary verbs can be singled out, which are most frequently used to represent the modal relations of the language. Such verbs can be characterized as "truly modal," including can, may, must, will/shall, and also their forms could, might, would/should. Among the modal verbs, there are verbs such as have to, be to, be able to, ought to, need/need to. The modality in the English language can be exhibited by phrasal verbs, including a word with a modal meaning as follows: be obliged

to, be supposed to, be expected to, be allowed to, etc. The task of structuring the modal verbs was complicated with such a great approach to the problem of modality, but the research was thereby brought closer to the works of foreign linguists who often consider the phenomenon of modality in a more comprehensive sense.

The modal verb can express a physical possibility (or overall possibility) of performing an action. "For you are a man that can understand" (Uel's 1955). "Cez mine anlarlyk keshe" (Uells 1979). «Vy chelovek, sposobnyi ponyat' menya» (Uells 2002). They can form in the case of translated into the Tatar language is transmitted with a flection -ar, that shows the future-gazing and foreseeing, and a flection -lyk, that represents the possibility of performing the action (anlarlyk). Another possible translation to the Tatar language might be as the following: "Cez mine anliy ala torgan keshe" or "Cez mine anlyi alasyz" (the authors' translation). Both synthetic and analytical forms of modality expression are disclosed in the alternative translation. The verb can is also employed to represent a mental activity or sense perception. "I can quite understand that," said the visitor." (Uel's 1955) "Gadзәptygel," – dide kunak." (Uells 1979). «Eto neudivitel' no, – skazal priezzhii» (Uells 2002). The proposed translation is an obvious example of picking analogous constructions in the destination language, that cannot be recognized in the text and supposed by the translator. Oppositely it is suggested that the translation of the verb can, cannot be found. It is evident that the translator to the Tatar language, do not have any chance to comprehend the original language (English was not broadly spread among the Tatar people in that time), which was operated with the Russian version of the book. Consequently, the translation to the Tatar language was in the "translation of the translation" form and there would be possible options such as "Min mony anliy alam," – dide kunak (kilgәn keshe); "Mony anlap bula," – dide kunak ", etc. in a case which the mediator language was omitted by the authors (the authors' translation).

In interrogative sentences, the verb can is applied to express a request, approve an action, or get permission. "Can I take your hat and coat, sir," she said, "and give them a good dry in the kitchen?" (Uel's 1955) "Pal' to belәn eshlpәgezne biregez, әfәndem," – dip dәshte ul, – kukhnyaga iltep kibәrgә elim" (Uells 1979). «Pozvol'te, mister, vashe pal' to i shlyapu, - obratilas' ona k nemu, – ya otnesu ikh na kukhnyu i poveshu sushit'» (Uells 2002). The request in translation to the Tatar language is expressed through a particular form of an imperative verb "biregez", which indicate the politeness (-gyz, -gez). As an alternative version of the translation into the Tatar language, the form "Pal'to belәn eshlәgezne kibәrgә kujyim, әfәnde," – dip dәshte ul." may be presented here (the authors' translation). In this context, the request is expressed by the first person future tense that is regularly marked with flections -yim, -im (kuyjyim). The past form of the verb can, "could," is traditionally applied to express an opportunity in the past or to make a more formal request. "Instead of lying still in the recumbent attitude to which he had consigned himself, he could be seen shifting from side to side, as if some feverish thought was keeping him awake" (Mayne 1888). The following sentence can be translated to the Tatar language merely by transmitting the principal idea of the sentence when the English form is reproduced, not employing lexical units, but through a combination of verbs. The verb әilәngәlәp presented as the first word in this sentence and its suffix -gә, with forthcoming verb yata to show the duration at the time of the speech, points to the fact that the narrator comes as the observer of an action. These sophisticated forms of word and suffixes are entirely utilized to implement the same modality that is supposed in the original sentence. "Tik shulai da berazdan kart auchynyn ioklamaganlygy belende. Nindider tyngysyz ber ui jokysyn kachyrgan kebek, ul borsalanyp yak-yagyna әilәngәlәp yata ide" (Rid 2004). The Russian translation reads: «Pri etikh slovakh okhotnik eshche raz zavernulsya v odeyalo i snova leg. Odnako usnut' emu ne udalos': on erzal, vorochalsya s boku na bok; nakonets opyat' sel i zagovoril sam s soboi» (Rid 2004).

In the case of expressing a request, the form could is regularly employed in the present tense and can be replaced by a can form without any loss of information. In this case, it could is only a politer form of addressing by the side of the interlocutor and can further be translated

through modal words of the Tatar language as follows: momkinme, jaryimy, etc. "That's splendid," I said. "Could you give me the name?" (Hemingway 2012) "Bik yakhshy, – didem min. – Anyn adresyn alyrga momkinme son?" (The authors' translation). «Ochen' priyatno, – skazal ya. – Nel'zya li poluchit' u vas adres? » (Kheminguei 1980).

The modal verb may appear milder than the verb can and represents typically the possibility of performing an action according to the obtained allowance. "They may come here," she said again and again" (Wells 2001). The modal verb "may" can be translated to the Tatar language employing the modal words momkin, mogaen, and ppapers ich, bit, etc. that aim to strengthen the asserted idea: "Alarnyn monda kiluləre də momkin ich, - dip kabatlady ul." (Uel's 1987) «Oni mogut priiti syuda, – povtoryala ona» (London 1953). Sometimes may is found in the formal speech to explain rules and laws. "You may come and see her after seven o'clock if you wish." In this case, it is more advantageous to apply the present tense of the Tatar language that is formed based on the flections -a -ə added to the verb ala. One of the definitions of the verb ala naturally shows the possibility of performing an action: "Any kurəsegez kilsə, səgat' dɜidedən son kerə alasyz "(the authors' translation). However, the Russian version sounds like the following: «Esli khotite povidat' ee, mozhete zaiti posle semi chasov» (Kheminguei 1980).

The form might is usually employed in the past tense to take permission for performing an action at present tense and, being even milder version, is not usually applied to describe the rules. "One night, he went to the theater, on the blind chance that he could see her, and from the second, he did see her". "Ruf'ny kurep bulmasmy digən tyngysyz telək belən berwakyt Martin teatrga kitte, həm ikenche katnyn balconynnan ul chynnan da any kurde" (Hemingway 2012). «Kak-to vecherom on naudachu poshel v teatr – vdrug ona tozhe tam – i deistvitel'no uglyadel ee s galerki» (Twain 2019).

The modal verb must in English is one of the most powerful verbs and explains the obligation, which is usually applied to describe rules and laws. Obligations imposed by the verb must require rigorous implementation and

are accompanied by punishments in case of non-fulfillment. "Thou must make no threats against thy mates, lad; and thou must guard thy tongue against saying evil of them elsewhere" (Twain 2019). A combination of the imperative verb tugel, which denotes a negation, and a combination of the word tiesh, are created in the case of translating into the Tatar language. The objective is to preserve the rigor of speech and to transfer the obligation. "Eget, sin alarny berni dip tə kurkytyrga tiesh tugel; həm kaida gyna bulsan da, alar turynda nachar soiləudən tyiylyp tor (the authors' translation). Since many works have been shortened in the process of Russian-English translation, there is no ready translation of this sentence available in Russian. The additional application of the verb must is relevant to some inner motivation that relates to the self of the speaker. "I must stop him!" exclaimed Maurice, "or the mares will run on till the end of daylight." In this case, the translator discovers the phrase consisting of an infinitive and a modal verb kirək as an equivalent for must in English. "Tuktatyrga kirək any, yugyysə, mustanglarny ton dɜitkənche kuachak ul! – dip kychkyrdy Moris". «– Nado ostanovit' ego, – voskliknul Moris, – inache on budet gnat'sya za mustangami do samoi nochi! ». In this sentence, the verb is applied for exhilarating and obtaining internal hardness for beginning any activity. The past form of the verb must is normally given with the past form had to. "I hurriedly explained that I had to leave my home, and so secured the dog cart" (Wells 2001). Must within the sentence is transmitted into the Tatar language through an infinitive form and modal verb kirək. "Ashygych tostə oidən chygyp kitərgə kirəklegen anlattym, shulai itep ike kopchəkle arbany kulga tosherdem" (15:36). «Ya toroplivo ob"yasnil, chto vynuzhden uekhat' iz domu, i nanyal, takim obrazom, dvukolku» (London 1953). Although the form "have to" is regularly utilized to substitute the verb must, it must be recognized that the form had to will only be an alternative since the very verb must is very often preserved in the speech of native speakers in the past tense. "He could hardly follow her outlining the work he must do, so amazed was he by her delightful propinquity". The example gives the authors the fact that modal verbs are not always translated into the Tatar language as

they are, though translators can readily reach the modality of the text via different linguistic devices: "Kyznyn berkaychan da ana bolai uze iresherlek yakyn bulgany iuk ide" (London 2002). «I tak on byl porazhen volnuyushchei blizost'yu Rufi, chto edva li vosprinimal plan budushchikh zanyatii, kotoryi ona emu risovala» (Twain 2019).

Modal forms will and shall are regularly used to predict or anticipate any situation, phenomenon, or action expected to happen. "I will be the man. I will make myself the man. I will make good". The verbs will and shall can simply be translated into the Tatar language via a future categorical form, introduced with the flections -achak-, -yachak- that show inner impulse and some desire to do an action and some kind of inner motive in the Tatar language: "Min bəkhetkə tienəchəkmen, – dip pyshyldady ul yarsyp. "Min bəkhetle bulachakmyn!" Bula alachakmyn! Min bəkhetkə tienəchəkmen! "«Ya dob'yus', chtob ona vybrala menya. Dob'yus'»" (Hemingway 2012). Simultaneously, they can denote only a guess or a prediction based on the speaker's experience. These verbs, which are used in interrogative forms, usually indicate a suggestion or request. Past forms would/should are employed similarly. They only indicate the milder forms of predictions and requests, which is regularly used when the speaker is not firm enough. They are more hypothetical compared to the constructions with the will and shall. "She would talk, and warm human being, in her quick, bright way, and, most important of all, she would catch glimpses of the real Martin Eden". It is needed to use the future categorical tense with the flections -achak-, -yachak when translating the sentence into the Tatar language, which logically will denote the speaker's hope to the circumstances to happen: "Ul uz fikeren chyn suzlər belən keshechə əitəchək, Barynnan da mohimrəge shunda, ul chyn Martin Idenny anlaiachak" (London 2002). «Ona zhivoi chelovek, ona pogovorit s nim kak vsegda umno, vse skhvatyvaya na letu, i chto vsego vazhnee, – ei priotkroetsya podlinnyi Martin Iden» (19:104). The modal verbs would/should frequently indicate hypothetical action and are utilized in conditional sentences: "What would you like to have now, right now, if you could get it?" (London 2002). In this case, the translator

replaces the English word would with a lexical element in the Tatar language telək. The noun indicates the desire and originally: "Menə khəzer sinen in zur teləgen nərsə" (London 2002). «Chto by tebe khotelos' imet' pryamo seichas, siyu minutu, esli b bylo mozhno? » (Twain 2019).

Results of the investigation suggest the following conclusions:

1. The process of translating Anglo-American fiction into the Tatar language becomes even more important based on the world globalization.
2. Modality is a sophisticated and complex phenomenon that can be applied within a fiction.
3. Modality in the English language can be reflected almost by all the means of linguistic elements (lexical, grammatical, and semantic), but bases typically upon the modal verbs.
4. Various flections, tenses, and lexical elements of the target language can be employed in the process of translating modality to the Tatar language.

## CONCLUSION

The right approach to investigate the modality in the process of translating fiction discloses an extensive range of fields for studies and can assist in achieving the purposes of modern language research. The considered problems unite since their principal objective is to deliver the reader of the target text the same emotions and feelings that the writer of the original text implied. Therefore, the responsibility of the translator should be accomplished by all means. The perfect translations of fiction should be made here so that the Tatar readers comprehend the essential elements thoroughly and understand the writer's purport completely. That is important because the translation will function as the linking element between the countries only in such a case. Consequently, it can be added that it is crucial to preserve the modality of an original text in translating Anglo-American fiction into Tatar. That is achievable only in a case if a translator operates both grammatical and lexical elements of the language and is able to depict modality through all the possible language

constructions, preserving the atmosphere and authenticity of the original work.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

It is suggested that the content of this research paper be studied in other languages in order to provide a general overview and show the similarities of them.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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