

# THE ISSUE OF INTERPRETATION OF THE CHILDREN LITERATURE: LEVELS OF THE ADAPTATIVE TRANSLATION (BASED ON THE «JUNGLE BOOK» BY J.R. KIPLING)

**Anastasiia V. Gereeva**

*Institute of Foreign Languages  
Peoples' Friendship University of Russia, Moscow, Russia  
malenkirai1995@mail.ru*

**Abstract:** The given article is dedicated to the issue of an adaptation of the children literature. The main aim of the work is to determine the concept of «adaptation» and to describe this phenomenon at the lexical, grammar and stylistic levels. The actuality of the given issue is explained by the fact that an adaptation is not clearly defined in the literature on the practice and theory of translation. Nowadays, such researchers as A.P. Stanislavsky (2015), V.V. Demeckaya (2007), Y.I.Retsker (2007), L.S.Barhudarov (1975), A.D.Shveicer (1988), studied some aspects of the adaptation translation. The relevance of the topic is determined by the necessity to improve the practice of adaptation of the literature for the children. Considering an adaptation as a type of translation on the base of the «Jungle Book» by J.R. Kipling, the following conclusions were made. The table of the types of adaptation presents the lexical, grammar and stylistic levels of adaptation. The notion of «complete adaptation,» which means a combination of several types of adaptation, is also introduced. The Figure 1 and 2 demonstrates this phenomenon the «complete adaptation».

**Keywords:** adaptative translation, practice of interpretation, translation of literature for children, levels of adaptation, complete adaptation, stylistic adaptation, lexical and grammar adaptation

## **1. Introduction**

The given article is dedicated to the issue of an adaption of the children literature. The primary purpose of the work is to define all the levels of the translation adaptation on the base of the «Jungle Book» by J.R. Kipling.

The role of adaptation translation is rarely discussed in the translation studies. Meanwhile, the issue of adaptative translation was an essential object in the Soviet and post Soviet studies.

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Therefore, the actuality of the given article is explained by the necessity to improve the practice of the adaptation translation of the children literature for the young readers more effectively.

## **2.Objectives/Purpose of the study**

The work is aimed at:

- To give a notion of «an adaptation» and «an adaptative translation»;
- *To consider all the types of adaptation;*
- *To describe the peculiarities of the adaptative translation practice on the base of the «Jungle's Book» by J.R. Kipling;*
- *To describe the process of adaptation at the lexical, grammar and stylistic levels.*

## **3. Methodology and sub headings**

The issue of an adaptation is the subject of lively discussions in the translation practice and theory literature.

L.L. Nelyubin defines the concept of «adaptation» as «the translation approach of giving the adequate matches to the language units in the foreign language, describing them to make the impact on the reader» (Nelyubin, L.L., 2003:106).

V.V. Demeckaya understands by the term «adaptation» a simplification of the units of the foreign language to adapt the text for the little readers (Demetskaya, V.V., 2007: 109).

Some of the researchers consider an adaptation as an unuseful type of interpretation. A.V. Fedorov in his work «Fundamentals of the General theory of translation» (Fedorov, A.V., 2002:90) entirely excludes the significant role of adaptation in the process of translation. R.K. Minyar-Beloruchev develops the Fedorov's statement saying that it's essential to transmit the same appropriate forms and stylistic effects in the process of conversion (Minyar-Beloruchev, R.K., 1996:110).

On the other side, Y.I. Retsker in his work «Theory of translation and translation practice» (Retsker, Y.I., 2007:98) avoids using the term «adaptation» denoting this type of translation as «retelling.»

L.S. Barkhudarov considers the translation as «interlanguage transformation,» identifying it as a kit of transformations – permutations, replacements, additions, omissions (Barkhudarov, 1975:16). He doesn't determine an adaptation as an independent type of translation.

The term «an adaptation» is accepted by A.D. Schweitzer, who defines all the types translation as «a linguistic mediation» (Schweitzer, A.D., 1988:67), but he notes that such modifications are permissible only within certain limits.

V. N. Komissarov gave the concept of adaptation in her study on the theory and practice translation (Komissarov, B.N., 1990:50), denoting it as «a kind of linguistic mediation, which is entirely focused on the foreign-language original» (Komissarov, B.N., 1990:43). However, we can conclude that a translator can give several versions of interpretation which can be more or less adaptative ones.

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#### **4. Result/Findings**

The analysis of the adaptative translation of the «Jungle's Book» by R. Kipling has shown the following.

1. The process of linguistic adaptation at the lexical level supposes lexical transformations and omissions. These two vec-

tors of adaption can lead to the adapted for the little children text. The failures were founded (see Table 1).

**Table 1**

<p><u>It was seven o'clock</u> of a very warm evening in the Seonee hills when Father Wolf woke up ... (Kipling, The Jungle's Book).</p>	<p><u>...</u> В Сионийских горах наступил очень жаркий вечер. Отец Волк проснулся ...</p>	<p>Omission: impersonal grammar form it was seven o'clock</p>
<p>Mother Wolf lay with her big gray nose dropped across her four tumbling, squealing <u>cubs</u>, and the moon shone into the mouth of the cave where they all lived (Kipling, The Jungle's Book).</p>	<p>Волчица Мать лежала, прикрыв своей большой серой мордой четверых барахтавшихся, повизгивавших <u>волчат</u>, а в отверстие их пещеры светила луна.</p>	<p>Concretization: cubs ≥ wolfs in Russian variant</p>

Therefore, the primary trend in the process of lexical adaption is a simplification and concretization.

2. At the grammatical level the general vector of adaptation is a substitution of the more complicated grammar structures for more simple ones (see Table 2).

**Table 2**

<p><u>It was</u> the jackal—Tabaqui, the Dish-licker—...</p>	<p><u>Говорил</u> шакал Табаки, лизоблюд.</p>	<p>Simplification of grammar forms: impersonal past indefinite ≥ the simple past</p>
<p>... and the wolves of India despise Tabaqui because he <u>runs about making</u> mischief, and telling tales, and eating rags and pieces of leather from the village rubbish-heaps (Kipling, The Jungle's Book).</p>	<p>Волки Индии презирали Табаки за то, что он всем <u>причинял неприятности</u>, сплетничал и поедал тряпьё и лоскутья кожи на сельских свалках мусора.</p>	<p>Simplification of grammar forms: verb + participle I ≥ other verb in the past</p>

As we see, an adaptation is acquitted for the children comprehension. The phenomenon of the grammar adaptation was created as substitution of the poetic and complicated constructions for the simple concrete ones.

3. An adaptation was lead as the transformation of narration from the stylistic impact into easy comprehension of the text. Some stylistic devices are omitted in the process of adaptation (see Table 3).

**Table 3**

<p>"I have heard now and again of such a thing, but never in our Pack or <u>in my time</u>," said Father Wolf (Kipling, The Jungle's Book).</p>	<p>– Я слышал, что такие вещи случались, только не в нашей стае и <u>не в наши дни</u>, – ответил Отец Волк.</p>	<p>Concretization: in my time ≥ nowadays</p>
<p>A Wolf accustomed to moving his own cubs can, if necessary, mouth an egg without breaking it, and though Father Wolf's jaws <u>closed right on the child's back</u> not a tooth even scratched the skin as he laid it down among the cubs (Kipling, The Jungle's Book).</p>	<p>Волк, привыкший переносить своих волчат, в случае нужды может взять в рот свежее яйцо, не разбив его, а потому, хотя челюсти зверя <u>схватили ребёнка за спинку</u>, ни один его зуб не оцарапал кожи маленького мальчика.</p>	<p>Emphatization: neutral form "closed" was substituted for the more expressive one which can create more significant impact at the children</p>

4. The analysis let us distinguish in the given piece of literature such phenomenon as the complete adaptation (see Table 4).

**Table 4**

<p>Directly in front of him, holding on by a low branch, stood a naked brown baby who could just walk—as soft and <u>as dimpled a little atom as ever came to a wolf's cave at night</u>.</p>	<p>Как раз против волка, держась за одну из низких веток, стоял маленький, совершенно обнажённый, коричневый мальчик, только что научившийся ходить, <u>весь мягонький, весь в ямочках</u>.</p>	<p>Omission + lexical transformation: a metaphor "as dimpled a little atom" was changed by simple adjective + omitted "ever came to a wolf's cave at night"</p>
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<p>The reason the beasts <u>give among themselves</u> is that Man is the weakest and most defenseless of all living things, and it is unsportsmanlike to touch him.</p>	<p>Однако между собой звери <u>говорят</u>, что <u>Закон запрещает</u> убивать человека, потому что он самое слабое и незащищенное из всех живых созданий, и, следовательно, трогать его недостойно охотника.</p>	<p>Substitution + addition of the lexical unit: lexical substitution of the more poetic unit for the simple one + introducing the lexical unit</p>
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The general narration is translated as more explicit and concretized text adopted for the little readers.

The given work can be used for the further research of an adaptation as a type of translation. In the article we provide a typology of adaptation. All the results are summarized in table 1 and Figure 1, where all the levels of adaptation are presented.

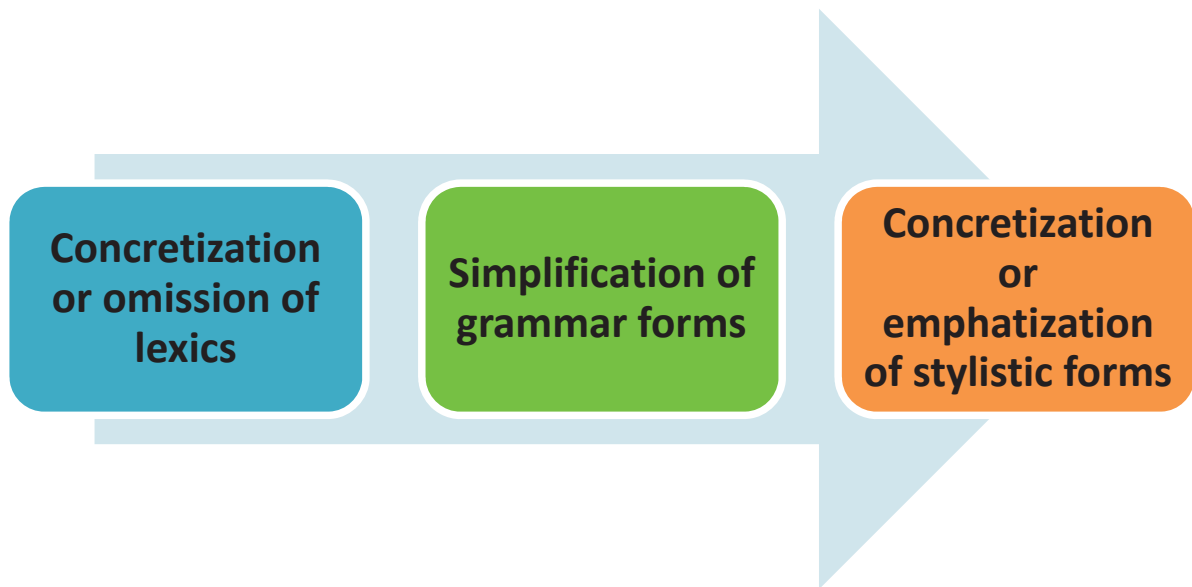
**Table 5. The levels of adaptation of the literature for the children**

Levels of adaptation				
Lexical adaptation		Grammar and syntactic adaptation	Stylistic adaptation	
lexical transformation	Lexical omission	Omission or substitution of grammar forms	Substitution of stylistic forms or devices	Addition of stylistic devices

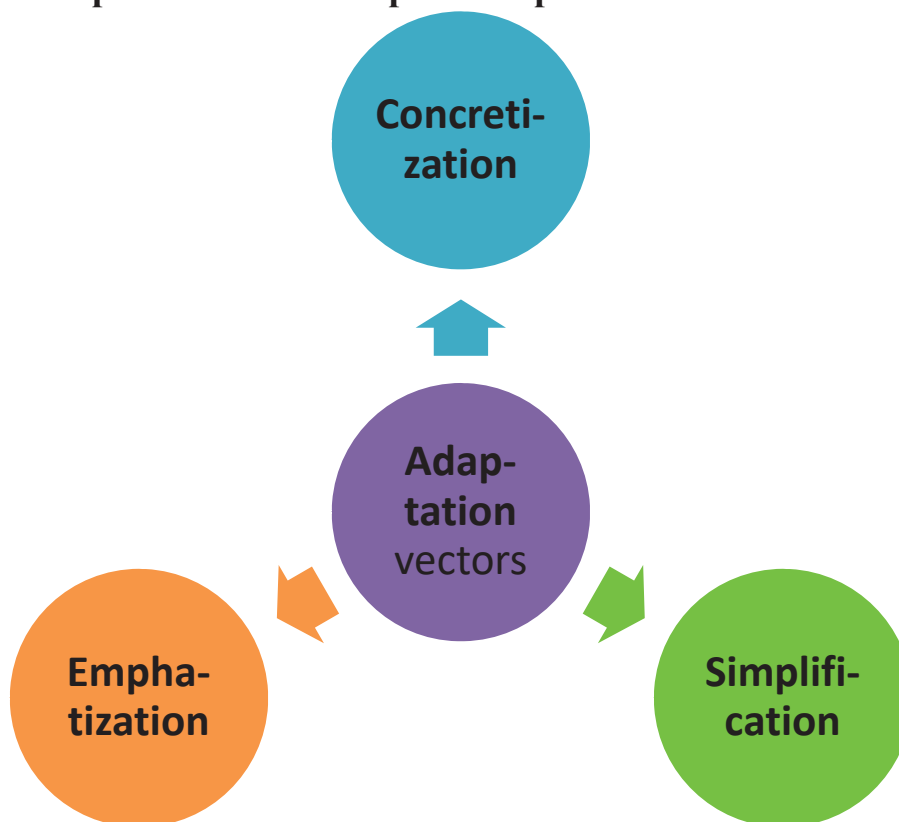
As it was presented in the table, the process of linguistic adaptation is put out at the lexical, stylistic and grammar levels. We can also conclude the following:

- An adaptation at the lexical level supposes lexical transformations and omissions. Therefore, the primary trend in the process of lexical adaptation is simplification and concretization.
- At the grammatical level, the general direction of adaptation is a substitution of the more complicated grammar structures for, the more simple ones.

- An adaptation is lead at the transformation of narration from the stylistic impact to easy comprehension. Some stylistic devices are omitted in the process of adaptation.
- The analysis let us distinguish such phenomenon as the complete adaptation (Figure 1,2).



**Figure 1. The process of the complete adaptation of the children literature**



**Figure 2. The vectors of adaptation**



## 5. Discussion

An adaptive interpretation is a type of language mediation, which is aimed at the transmission of specific information from one language to another such as all the other types of translations. In the whole, the task of the translator is to create the text close to the original in stylistic and linguistic meanings. But the form of adaptation is different. «The specificity of the adaptive translation is determined by the orientation of language mediation on a specific group of the receptors» (Stanislavsky, A.P., 2015).

As we know, the authors define the translation texts for the adults, youth and complex scientific books for non-specialists. There are two types of adaptation translation: stylistic and pragmatic adaptation. A stylistic adaptation, according to Komissarov, is used «when the interpretation demands the same specific stylistic means of presentation in the foreign language»; as well as a pragmatic adaptation is «focused on achieving the same meaning» (Komissarov, B.N., 1990: 127).

We can conclude that an adaptation is an extreme form of the stylistic and linguistic transformations relevant in the process of translation. In other words, an adaptation is some «relief» of the literary texts for the inexperienced readers.

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## COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF ISO 9000:2015 TERMINOLOGY AND ITS RUSSIAN TRANSLATION

**Elena A. Barsukova**

*Department of Area Studies  
Faculty of Foreign Languages and Area Studies  
Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia  
tbarsukova@rambler.ru*

**Abstract:** The article presents the findings of the comparative analysis of ISO 9000:2015 terminology and its Russian translated version. The paper discusses the difficulties of translating the system of terms and studies how well it is rendered from English into Russian in respect of its semantic, conceptual and structural dimensions.

**Keywords:** Terminology, translation, system of terms, semantics, conceptual framework, ISO 9000:2015, GOST R ISO 9000-2015

### 1. Introduction

In recent years, English has asserted itself as a source language for borrowing terms into other languages. Apart from single terms, certain fields of knowledge and subsequently their terminological systems are transplanted from English into other languages. Russification of certain areas of human activity has led to borrowing a number of terminological systems into the