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КУРСОВА РОБОТА

SPECIFICITY OF TRANSLATION OF (QUASI) PHRASEOLOGISMS IN THE PLANE OF DYSTOPIAN NOVELS

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INTRODUCTION

The translation of (quasi) phraseologisms within dystopian novels represents a significant area of study in contemporary translation theory and practice. This topic is particularly relevant due to the increasing popularity of dystopian literature, which often employs unique linguistic constructions to build complex, imagined worlds that challenge and reflect societal norms. Phraseologisms, including quasi-phraseologisms—which are idiomatic expressions with flexible components—play a crucial role in conveying the nuanced and culturally embedded aspects of these narratives.

Effective translation of these elements is essential for preserving the author's original intent and the depth of the narrative when introduced to new linguistic and cultural contexts. Exploring the specificity of such translations helps in understanding how language shapes thought and cultural reception in different societies. Additionally, as global interactions expand, the need for precise and culturally sensitive translation practices becomes more pronounced, making this field of study both timely and essential for fostering cross-cultural communication and understanding.

The main objective of this research is to analyze and delineate the strategies used in translating (quasi) phraseologisms in dystopian novels, with a focus on how these strategies affect the reception and interpretation of the text in target cultures.

Tasks:

- To identify and categorize the (quasi) phraseologisms found in a selection of dystopian novels.
- To examine the translation techniques employed to handle these phraseologisms in various translated versions.
- To evaluate the effectiveness of these techniques in maintaining the stylistic and thematic integrity of the original texts.
- To investigate the impact of cultural differences on the translation of phraseologisms in dystopian literature.

The object of this study is the body of dystopian novels that have been translated from one language into another, focusing on those that utilize a significant number of (quasi) phraseologisms.

The subject of this research involves the translation methods applied to (quasi) phraseologisms within the dystopian novels and the resultant effects on the translated work's literary quality and cultural adaptation.

Practically, this study aims to provide translators and linguists with deeper insights into the challenges and strategies associated with translating complex idiomatic language in literature. It will also offer guidelines that can help improve the quality of translations for dystopian novels, ensuring that the translated works remain true to their original narratives and stylistic features.

Theoretically, the research will contribute to the fields of translation studies and comparative literature by expanding the understanding of how linguistic nuances, particularly (quasi) phraseologisms, are handled across languages and cultures. This study will also enrich the academic discussion about how dystopian elements are interpreted and transformed in translation, adding to the broader discourse on cross-cultural communication and literary adaptation.

CHAPTER 1. THEORETICAL ASPECTS OF TRANSLATION OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS

1.1. Linguistic characteristics of phraseological units.

Phraseological units (PUs) are a fundamental component of linguistic studies, exhibiting unique characteristics that distinguish them from other elements of the language system. Defined broadly as stable combinations of words with a fixed and idiomatic meaning, these units include idioms, proverbs, collocations, and clichés. The linguistic characteristics of phraseological units are multifaceted and crucial for understanding their function and complexity within languages.

Firstly, fixity is a prominent feature of phraseological units. This refers to the stability of their lexical components and the rigidity of their structure. While some PUs allow minimal variations, such as changes in tense or number, they generally resist modification. Any alterations can lead to a loss of idiomatic meaning, which highlights the importance of their fixed nature in maintaining their semantic integrity.

Idiomaticity is another key characteristic, which means that the meaning of the PU cannot be deduced merely by looking at the meanings of its individual components. For instance, the phrase "kick the bucket" does not literally relate to kicking or a bucket but idiomatically means to die. This non-compositionality makes PUs challenging for language learners and translators, as the idiomatic meanings often have to be learned as whole units.

Moreover, expressiveness is central to PUs, as they often convey meanings more vividly or emphatically than literal language. They enrich the language by adding emotional depth, humor, or cultural color, which can be pivotal in literary and everyday contexts [1].

Another aspect is the cultural dependency of PUs. Many are deeply rooted in the cultural, historical, and social fabric of a community, making them culturally specific. For instance, a PU like "to carry coals to Newcastle" is steeped in the historical context of coal mining in England, and may not translate directly into languages of regions where such historical references are irrelevant.

Finally, the frequency of use of PUs varies, with some being widely recognized and used across all levels of language proficiency, while others might be restricted to more specific sociolects or registers. This variability affects how PUs are taught, learned, and translated across languages.

Understanding these characteristics is essential for translators, particularly when working with texts that contain rich idiomatic language, such as literature, where the effective conveyance of PUs can significantly impact the reader's experience and the text's interpretation in another culture. This exploration forms a theoretical basis that supports the broader academic discussions on the translation of phraseological units, especially in terms of maintaining the stylistic and cultural essence of the original text.

Building on the understanding of phraseological units (PUs) in translation, it's important to delve deeper into the challenges and methodologies that translators face when dealing with these linguistically and culturally loaded expressions [2].

Contextual Sensitivity is crucial when translating PUs. The context in which a phraseological unit is used can drastically alter its meaning or appropriateness. Translators must not only recognize the PU but also understand the nuances of its usage in different contexts. For example, a PU that is acceptable in casual conversation might be inappropriate or misunderstood in a formal setting. This sensitivity to context influences the choice of translation strategy, whether it be a direct translation, a substitution with a similar PU in the target language, or a more descriptive approach.

Translation Strategies for PUs can vary widely. One common approach is the use of an equivalent PU in the target language. This method maintains the idiomatic nature of the expression but requires an in-depth knowledge of both source and target cultures. Another approach is paraphrasing, where the translator opts to explain the meaning of the PU rather than attempting a direct idiomatic translation. This can be particularly useful when an equivalent expression does not exist in the target

language or when the PU carries specific cultural references that are not easily transferable.

Cultural Equivalence also plays a significant role in the translation of PUs. Finding culturally equivalent expressions can be one of the most challenging aspects of translation, as it requires not just linguistic knowledge but also a deep understanding of cultural nuances. When direct equivalents are unavailable, the translator's creativity and cultural insight become paramount. This might involve creating a new PU that attempts to evoke similar feelings or reactions in the target audience as the original does in its native context.

Standardization versus Creativity is another dimension that translators must navigate. While standard translations of well-known PUs can ensure understandability and acceptance, sometimes creative deviations are necessary to capture the original's stylistic flair or humor. The balance between staying true to the original and adapting to the target audience's expectations is a delicate one, requiring both fidelity and flexibility [3].

In scholarly terms, the study of PUs and their translation enriches our understanding of semiotics, pragmatics, and cultural studies. The translation of PUs is not just a linguistic exercise but also a cultural negotiation, where meanings are adapted and reshaped to fit new linguistic landscapes. It challenges the translator's ability to navigate between languages and cultures with precision and creativity, making their role pivotal in the cross-cultural transmission of ideas.

Ultimately, the theoretical exploration of translating phraseological units provides invaluable insights into the complexities of language as a carrier of culture. It underscores the intricate interplay between language, culture, and meaning, which is central to the field of translation studies and critical for effective communication in our increasingly globalized world.

1.2. Problems of translation of phraseological units.

Translating phraseological units (PUs) presents distinct challenges that significantly complicate the task of rendering texts between languages, reflecting the complex interplay between linguistic form, idiomatic meaning, and cultural context. These challenges arise primarily due to the inherent properties of PUs, including their idiomatic nature, cultural specificity, and structural uniqueness, each contributing to what can be described as a multifaceted dilemma in translation studies.

One of the most formidable challenges in translating PUs is preserving the original idiomatic meaning. PUs are inherently idiomatic, meaning their semantic totality cannot be deduced simply by analyzing their constituent parts. This non-compositionality makes direct translation ineffective, often leading to a significant loss of meaning. Translators must navigate this by either finding an idiomatic equivalent in the target language that carries the same or similar meaning and connotation, or by opting for a more descriptive approach that elucidates the meaning, albeit at the expense of brevity and stylistic flair [4].

Many PUs are steeped in specific cultural or historical contexts that may not be directly translatable due to the absence of equivalent cultural references in the target language. This issue of cultural untranslatability necessitates a deep understanding of both the source and target cultures to either find an analogous expression or to adapt the original in a way that retains its functional intent while being comprehensible and relevant to the target audience. This often involves creative adaptation where the translator embeds the PU within a culturally adjusted frame that respects the target culture's sensibilities and knowledge base.

The structural and syntactic properties of PUs can pose additional challenges. The grammatical construction of a PU in the source language may not align with standard usage in the target language, potentially leading to awkward or ungrammatical renditions if translated verbatim. Effective translation, therefore, requires not only a semantic adaptation but also a syntactic restructuring to ensure that the translated PU fits naturally into the grammatical and stylistic context of the target language.

PU often carry specific stylistic or connotative effects that are crucial for the tone and impact of the original text, such as irony, humor, or emphasis. Translating these elements is particularly challenging as it requires the translator to replicate the same stylistic impact in the target language, a task that demands not only linguistic competence but also a high degree of creativity and sensitivity to the subtleties of both languages.

The effectiveness of translating PUs can also be hindered by the availability and quality of linguistic resources. Dictionaries and databases of idioms and PUs vary widely in their coverage and accuracy. Inadequate or outdated resources can impede translators' understanding and handling of less common or more complex PUs, leading to translations that are either incorrect or fail to capture the nuanced meaning of the original [5].

In addressing the complexities involved in the translation of phraseological units (PUs), it is crucial for translation theorists and practitioners to engage in a multidisciplinary approach. This approach integrates insights from linguistics, semiotics, cultural anthropology, and cognitive psychology, enriching the strategies employed in the translation process.

Delving into semiotics, the study of signs and symbols, can provide translators with tools to decode the significance of PUs beyond their literal meanings, understanding them as cultural symbols that convey specific social or historical contexts. Similarly, insights from cultural anthropology can assist translators in navigating the cultural nuances and underlying values embedded within PUs, thereby facilitating a translation that is culturally sensitive and contextually appropriate.

From a cognitive perspective, understanding the mental processes involved in how PUs are comprehended by native speakers can aid translators in selecting the most effective strategy for translation. Cognitive psychology offers methods to gauge how idiomatic expressions are processed and understood, which can inform decisions on whether to opt for direct translation, substitution, or paraphrase. This

understanding is particularly crucial in ensuring that the translated text elicits the intended psychological impact or response from the target audience.

To systematically address the challenges posed by PUs, there is a need for developing robust translation models that can guide practitioners in their work. These models could incorporate decision-making frameworks that help in assessing the feasibility of direct translation versus the need for creative adaptation based on the idiomaticity, cultural content, and contextual usage of the PUs. Such models would also benefit from algorithms that can analyze large corpora of text to identify and suggest potential translations based on established patterns and precedents in both the source and target languages [6].

Beyond the linguistic and cultural challenges, translators must also navigate ethical considerations. This involves the responsibility of preserving the author's original intent while making the text accessible and meaningful to a new audience. Ethical translation practices demand a balance between fidelity to the source text and the creative liberties necessary for cultural adaptation, ensuring that both the spirit and the letter of the original text are respected.

There is significant scope for future research in this area, particularly in the application of new technologies such as artificial intelligence and machine learning to assist in the translation of PUs. These technologies could potentially analyze and learn from vast databases of idiomatic expressions and their translations, offering suggestions that are contextually appropriate and culturally resonant. Moreover, comparative studies across different linguistic and cultural contexts can further illuminate the universal and particular aspects of how PUs function and evolve, contributing to a deeper understanding of language as a dynamic and culturally embedded system.

In conclusion, the translation of phraseological units is a complex task that intersects linguistic precision, cultural insight, and creative adaptation. Scholars and practitioners in the field must continually develop and refine methodologies that address these multifaceted challenges, ensuring that translations not only convey

meanings accurately but also resonate with the target audience in culturally meaningful ways. This ongoing effort highlights the dynamic nature of translation studies as a discipline at the crossroads of linguistics, cultural studies, and comparative literature.

The translation of phraseological units presents several notable challenges that are critical to understanding the intricacies involved in this task. Firstly, the deeply cultural-specific nature of phraseological units poses a significant challenge. These units are often steeped in the cultural, historical, and social contexts of their origin, making it difficult to find equivalent expressions in the target language that carry the same resonance and implications.

Furthermore, there is often a substantial loss of meaning when these units are translated literally. Literal translations typically fail to capture the nuanced meanings, emotional tones, and cultural connotations embedded within the original phrases. This loss can dilute the impact of the translation and distance the target audience from the intended essence of the text.

The structural and idiomatic differences between languages add another layer of complexity. Languages structure their idioms and phraseological units differently, and a direct structural equivalent might not exist in the target language. This lack of direct equivalents necessitates creative and nuanced translation strategies to bridge the linguistic gap.

Additionally, the variability in cultural interpretations of certain phrases can complicate the translator's task. A phrase that is humorous or light-hearted in one culture might be offensive or confusing in another. This variability requires translators to be particularly sensitive to cultural nuances and contexts, influencing their choice of words and phrases in the translation process.

Given these challenges, translators often find that adaptation is necessary rather than direct translation. This approach involves finding or creating new expressions in the target language that function similarly to the originals, ensuring that the

translation remains true to the spirit and impact of the source text while being understandable and relatable to the target audience.

These points collectively highlight the complexity of translating phraseological units, underscoring the need for translators to employ a blend of linguistic proficiency, cultural insight, and creative adaptation to effectively convey the original text's meaning and emotional depth.

1.3. Discourse analysis of dystopian novels

Discourse analysis of dystopian novels offers a rich field for exploring how language is used to construct alternate realities that reflect, critique, and often exaggerate the concerns and anxieties of the society from which they originate. Such analysis not only delves into the narrative structures and themes of these novels but also examines the linguistic and stylistic choices that underpin the creation of dystopian worlds. This multifaceted approach illuminates how dystopian texts communicate complex social and political messages, influencing reader perceptions and interpretations.

One key area of discourse analysis in dystopian novels involves examining their narrative structures. These structures often reflect the underlying socio-political critique inherent in the genre. Common themes such as totalitarian governance, environmental catastrophe, surveillance, and loss of individuality are presented through narratives that frequently employ a central protagonist who gradually becomes aware of the oppressive nature of the world they inhabit. Analyzing how these themes are developed through the plot can reveal insights into the societal fears and ethical dilemmas that the text seeks to address [7].

The specific linguistic choices in dystopian novels are pivotal in crafting the atmosphere and setting of the story. Discourse analysis may focus on the use of language to create a sense of otherness and alienation. This can include the manipulation of jargon, the invention of new words or languages, and the use of propaganda-style rhetoric. For example, George Orwell's 1984 employs "Newspeak,"

a language designed to limit freedom of thought and control the populace's perception of reality. Analyzing such linguistic features helps reveal how language functions as a tool of power and resistance within dystopian societies.

Character interactions and dialogue in dystopian novels often serve as a direct reflection of the novel's ideological concerns. Discourse analysis in this context involves examining how characters' speech represents, reinforces, or challenges the dominant ideologies of the dystopian world. This includes looking at speech patterns, the use of persuasive language by authoritarian figures, and how subversive ideas are communicated through dialogue. The analysis of dialogue can uncover the subtle ways in which dystopian fiction critiques real-world political and social systems.

Another significant aspect of discourse analysis in dystopian literature is the exploration of symbolism and metaphor. Dystopian novels are rich in symbolic content, often using metaphors to deepen the impact of their social and political commentary. Symbols such as decaying urban landscapes, omnipresent surveillance technologies, or segregated communities enhance the textual analysis by providing deeper insights into the text's critique of contemporary issues.

Dystopian novels often explore and critique social structures and power dynamics. The representation of class, race, gender, and other social categories can provide profound insights into the inequalities and dysfunctions perceived in the author's contemporary society. By analyzing these representations, scholars can identify how dystopian texts propose or critique certain power relations. For example, the rigid social stratification in Aldous Huxley's *Brave New World* offers a satirical yet ominous examination of the potential consequences of unchecked technological and scientific advancement on human society and individual freedom [8].

Many dystopian narratives incorporate a critical view of technology and science, portraying these fields as double-edged swords with the power to both advance and potentially destroy society. Analyzing the discourse surrounding technology in these novels—how it is described, used, and controlled—can illuminate the anxieties and hopes of the time regarding technological progress. For

instance, Ray Bradbury's *Fahrenheit 451* critiques the destructive impact of media saturation and censorship, serving as a cautionary tale about the erosion of critical thinking and personal autonomy.

In recent years, the genre of eco-dystopia has emerged, where the discourse focuses on environmental degradation and its consequences for humanity. Analyzing the ecological discourse in these novels can reveal prevailing environmental concerns and the perceived inadequacies of responses to ecological crises. Novels like Paolo Bacigalupi's *The Water Knife* highlight the potential future conflicts over water rights and resources, reflecting contemporary concerns about sustainability and environmental justice.

Dystopian novels employ a variety of rhetorical strategies to persuade readers of the plausibility and relevance of their depicted worlds. Discourse analysis can dissect these strategies to understand how authors construct persuasive dystopias that resonate with readers' fears and uncertainties. This includes examining how narrative reliability, tone, and the use of emotional appeals contribute to the overall effectiveness of the novel's message.

Finally, examining dystopian novels from different cultures and languages through a comparative lens can provide insights into the universal and particular aspects of how societies envision dystopian scenarios. Such analysis not only highlights the diversity of concerns across cultures but also shows how global issues like oppression, surveillance, and environmental crisis are localized in various socio-political contexts [9].

Through these avenues, discourse analysis of dystopian novels enhances our understanding of how these works serve as mirrors to societal conditions, reflecting deep-seated fears, critiquing existing social orders, and sometimes offering a glimmer of hope or a blueprint for change. This broadens the scope of literary studies to intersect meaningfully with cultural studies, political theory, and sociology, providing a multidimensional understanding of texts that challenge, provoke, and envision the limits and possibilities of human society.

This involves understanding how readers interpret and respond to the dystopian narratives, as well as how these narratives dialogue with other texts within and outside the genre. Analyzing reader responses can reveal how effectively the novel communicates its themes and engages with its audience, while intertextual analysis shows how dystopian novels reference and are influenced by other literary works, historical texts, and cultural artifacts.

In the analysis of discourse within dystopian novels, several critical conclusions can be drawn. Firstly, the complexity of dystopian discourse reflects the intricacies of the societies portrayed in these narratives. Language serves not merely as a medium for description but also as a powerful tool for manipulation and control, illustrating the deep interconnection between language and power structures within the texts.

The role of power and ideology is further highlighted through the discourse analysis, revealing how language functions as a mechanism of power. The way characters communicate, and the linguistic styles deployed by the authors often echo the oppressive and authoritarian nature of dystopian worlds. This analysis underscores the intentional use of language to reinforce the hierarchical or controlling elements of these societies.

Moreover, dystopian novels employ a variety of narrative techniques that enhance reader engagement and effectively convey the thematic concerns of the text. Techniques such as the use of propaganda-like messaging, the establishment of altered linguistic norms, and the strategic deployment of rhetorical strategies are common. These methods not only enrich the narrative but also solidify the dystopian atmosphere, making the reader acutely aware of the underlying themes of control and suppression.

Furthermore, the discourse within these novels often reflects pressing contemporary social, political, and ethical issues, positioning dystopian fiction as a critical commentary on real-world situations. This mirroring effect challenges readers

to reflect on similar issues within their own societal contexts, bridging the gap between the fictional dystopian world and the real world.

Lastly, the evolution of language and meaning within the narrative arc demonstrates how characters' awareness and attitudes shift, often in response to their experiences and changing circumstances within the novel. This dynamic use of language not only illustrates character development but also highlights the transformative potential of experiences within dystopian settings.

Overall, the discourse analysis of dystopian novels reveals a multifaceted use of language that is central to constructing the narrative's thematic depth and engaging the reader in a critical examination of both the fictional and their real-world environments.

CHAPTER 2. ANALYSIS OF QUASI-PHRASEOLOGISMS IN DYSTOPIAN NOVELS

2.1. Functions and meaning of quasi-phraseologisms in the context of dystopias.

The analysis of quasi-phraseologisms in dystopian novels offers a rich area of study, particularly in understanding how language shapes and reflects the distorted realities of dystopian worlds. Quasi-phraseologisms are expressions that resemble familiar idioms or phrases but are modified to suit the context and themes of a dystopia. These linguistic alterations are not just stylistic; they serve deeper functions and carry significant meanings.

In dystopian literature, quasi-phraseologisms primarily function to underscore the altered realities and the oppressive conditions under which characters live. By twisting familiar phrases, authors can create a sense of unease and alienation, highlighting how far society has strayed from the 'norm'. These expressions also serve to critique contemporary social, political, and technological trends by showing their potential for negative escalation [10].

For example, a quasi-phraseologism might invert a commonly accepted idiom to reflect the perverse nature of the dystopian society, such as turning "Justice is blind" into "Justice only watches." This alteration not only emphasizes the surveillance state but also critiques the erosion of genuine justice.

The meanings embedded within these quasi-phraseologisms are often deeply tied to the central themes of the novels. They provide insight into the underlying ideologies and mechanics of the dystopian world, often pointing to the manipulation, control, and misinformation that define these societies. For instance, a quasi-phraseologism like "Freedom is within the walls" could be used in a dystopian narrative to suggest that the society promotes a paradoxical and constrained notion of freedom, encapsulated by physical and ideological boundaries.

Quasi-phraseologisms in dystopian novels enrich the narrative by adding layers of meaning that prompt readers to question the status quo and consider the ramifications of societal developments. This linguistic technique not only enhances the world-building in these novels but also connects deeper with the reader's understanding of language and meaning in their own world.

Beyond reflecting the oppressive regimes or warped societal norms, quasi-phraseologisms often act as a mirror to our own world, presenting exaggerated outcomes of familiar problems or trends. By distorting well-known sayings, authors can comment on issues like consumerism, privacy invasions, environmental neglect, or authoritarian governance, making the critique more impactful through the familiarity and perversion of the phrase. This technique makes the dystopian world relatable and chillingly plausible, thus intensifying the novel's warning or message.

In the realm of character development, quasi-phraseologisms contribute to shaping distinct voices and perspectives within the story. Characters may use or react to these altered phrases in ways that reveal their personal alignments, resistance, or indoctrination to the dystopian regime. For instance, a protagonist might reject the common quasi-phraseologisms used by the society, symbolizing their resistance or awakening to the truth behind the regime's propaganda [11].

The use of quasi-phraseologisms also engages readers on a linguistic level, challenging them to decode the meanings and implications of these altered expressions. This active engagement deepens the readers' immersion in the dystopian world, encouraging them to think critically about the language and its manipulative power. By exploring how language can be twisted, readers might also reflect on the potential for manipulation in their own communication environments.

In exploring quasi-phraseologisms in well-known dystopian novels, we can see how authors use these linguistic devices to enhance the thematic richness of their worlds and critique societal trends. Here are a few examples from notable dystopian literature:

"1984" by George Orwell

Quasi-Phraseologism: "War is peace. Freedom is slavery. Ignorance is strength."

Analysis: These paradoxical statements are prime examples of quasi-phraseologisms that invert common understandings of these concepts to reflect the perverse logic of the totalitarian regime in the novel. Orwell uses these contradictions to illustrate the extreme degree of manipulation and control the government exerts over its citizens, warping their understanding of reality itself.

"Brave New World" by Aldous Huxley

Quasi-Phraseologism: "Everybody belongs to everyone else."

Analysis: This phrase alters the traditional notion of individual autonomy and personal connections, reflecting the total communal ownership of individuals in Huxley's dystopia. It highlights the eradication of personal identity and the communal control over individual desires, which is central to the novel's critique of consumerism and loss of individuality.

"The Handmaid's Tale" by Margaret Atwood

Quasi-Phraseologism: "Under His Eye."

Analysis: This greeting among the characters distorts the comforting religious sentiment of divine oversight into a chilling reminder of the theocratic surveillance state's omnipresence. It underscores the themes of oppression and the perversion of religion to justify authoritarian control.

"Fahrenheit 451" by Ray Bradbury

Quasi-Phraseologism: "It was a pleasure to burn."

Analysis: This opening line subverts the usual negative connotations associated with destruction through fire. Instead, it reflects the protagonist's initial indoctrination to find joy in the destruction of knowledge, encapsulating the novel's exploration of censorship and the devaluation of literature [12].

Each of these examples demonstrates how quasi-phraseologisms in dystopian novels serve not just as stylistic choices but as crucial components in building the narrative's thematic depth and engaging readers with the text's critical perspectives on society.

In dystopian novels, quasi-phraseologisms serve as a powerful tool for world-building, thematic exploration, and critical commentary. They enrich the narrative by altering language to reflect and critique the dysfunctional aspects of the depicted society. Through these linguistic innovations, dystopian authors not only craft compelling and cautionary tales but also highlight the profound impact of language on perception and reality. This analysis underscores the significance of quasi-phraseologisms in understanding both the dystopian genre and our relationship with language in shaping societal norms and behaviors.

2.2. The influence of quasi-phraseologisms on the general tone and atmosphere of the novel.

Quasi-phraseologisms significantly influence the general tone and atmosphere of dystopian novels, contributing to the creation of a unique linguistic landscape that shapes the reader's perception and emotional engagement with the text. These altered

expressions, by their nature, infuse the narrative with a layer of subtlety and depth that resonates through the entire fabric of the novel, setting the stage for a deeply immersive and thought-provoking experience.

In dystopian fiction, the atmosphere is often one of oppression, anxiety, or disorientation, mirroring the characters' struggles within totalitarian or degraded societal structures. Quasi-phraseologisms enhance this atmosphere by subtly altering familiar phrases, which creates a dissonant echo that resonates with the reader's sense of wrongness or peculiarity. For instance, in George Orwell's "1984," the phrase "War is peace" immediately sets a tone of irony and doublespeak that pervades the novel. This not only disorients but also deepens the reader's suspicion and unease, mirroring the constant state of cognitive dissonance experienced by the novel's protagonist, Winston.

The tone set by these quasi-phraseologisms often carries a heavy emotional weight, echoing the themes of the novel and the internal conflicts of the characters. In "The Handmaid's Tale," the phrase "Under His Eye" conveys a tone of ominous surveillance and religious fanaticism, which underpins the oppressive mood of the narrative. This repetition of quasi-phraseologisms becomes a drumbeat of the novel's oppressive environment, reminding the reader of the ever-present control exerted by the theocratic regime. The emotional resonance is one of fear and resignation, which is palpable in the day-to-day lives of the characters and deeply felt by the reader [13].

Furthermore, quasi-phraseologisms contribute to the consistency and cohesion of the world-building in dystopian novels. By repeatedly using these altered expressions, authors can maintain a consistent narrative voice and a cohesive atmospheric build-up. This linguistic consistency helps in reinforcing the alternate reality of the novel, making it more believable and engaging. In "Fahrenheit 451," the altered perception towards fire and burning presented through the protagonist's initial joy in burning books establishes not only the novel's chilling atmosphere but also its critical stance on censorship and intellectual oppression.

Finally, the use of quasi-phraseologisms often serves as a tool for cultural and ideological critique, which in turn affects the novel's tone by infusing it with a critical, often satirical edge. For example, Aldous Huxley's use of quasi-phraseologisms in "Brave New World" critiques the commodification of human relationships and the mechanization of human experiences, creating a tone that is both eerily detached and poignantly tragic.

The strategic use of quasi-phraseologisms extends beyond simply setting the tone and atmosphere; it actively engages the reader in a dialogue with the text, encouraging deeper reflection and critical analysis. This engagement is crucial in dystopian novels, where the themes often involve cautionary tales about potential futures [14].

Quasi-phraseologisms deepen the narrative by adding layers of meaning that require the reader to unpack and interpret. This complexity enhances the reader's engagement, as each phrase holds a mirror to the distorted values and corrupted logic of the dystopian world. For instance, phrases like "Ignorance is strength" in "1984" compel readers to confront the perverse rationalizations of oppressive regimes, highlighting Orwell's critique of propaganda and controlled thought. The cognitive dissonance these phrases induce helps to establish a hauntingly memorable atmosphere that lingers with the reader, prompting them to question the stability and integrity of their own societal norms.

These altered expressions often carry symbolic weight, serving as allegories for broader societal critiques. In dystopian settings, where direct dissent may be suppressed, quasi-phraseologisms allow authors to weave in subversive messages that can be as subtle as they are powerful. For example, in "Brave New World," the repeated use of consumerist jargon as quasi-phraseologisms reflects the commodification of human life, echoing through the novel's atmosphere of superficial happiness and deep-seated dehumanization. This not only sets a somber tone but also builds a chilling atmosphere that questions the end results of unchecked consumerism and technological advancement.

Quasi-phraseologisms also make the dystopian worlds more relatable to contemporary readers by drawing parallels with current societal issues. This relevance is often unsettling but effective in making the dystopian narrative resonate with present-day anxieties. It positions the dystopian narrative not just as a distant fantasy but as a possible future trajectory, making the tone of the novel more urgent and the atmosphere more pressing. For instance, the subtle twists in language in "The Handmaid's Tale" reflect real-world issues of gender politics and personal autonomy, making the oppressive atmosphere of Gilead palpably relevant to the reader's own societal context.

"1984" by George Orwell

Quasi-Phraseologism: "Freedom is the freedom to say that two plus two make four."

Context and Impact: This statement, a twisted version of a straightforward fact, is used to underscore the regime's control over truth itself. In a world where the government dictates reality, the atmosphere is deeply unsettling, reflecting a society that has lost all grounding in objective truth. The tone is oppressive and paranoid, echoing the book's exploration of totalitarianism [15].

"Fahrenheit 451" by Ray Bradbury

Quasi-Phraseologism: "Remember, the firemen are rarely necessary. The public itself stopped reading of its own accord."

Context and Impact: This alteration of the typical understanding of firemen and public literacy sets a tone of irony and tragedy. It creates an atmosphere where ignorance is willfully embraced by society, highlighting themes of censorship and the self-imposed restriction on knowledge. The eerie calmness and acceptance of such a reality make the atmosphere chillingly complacent and dystopian.

"The Handmaid's Tale" by Margaret Atwood

Quasi-Phraseologism: "Nolite te bastardes carborundorum."

Context and Impact: Although a mock-Latin phrase meaning "Don't let the bastards grind you down," its use in the context of Gilead's oppressive society serves as a covert means of resistance among the handmaids. This phrase, set against the backdrop of extreme control over women, contributes to a tone of silent rebellion and resilience, infusing the atmosphere with a sense of clandestine hope amidst widespread despair.

"Brave New World" by Aldous Huxley

Quasi-Phraseologism: "A gramme is better than a damn."

Context and Impact: This phrase promotes the use of the drug 'soma' as a solution to any emotional distress, twisting the idea of facing reality or any negative emotions. It establishes a tone of escapism and artificial happiness, crafting an atmosphere where true feelings are suppressed, and social stability is maintained through chemical means. The societal critique is clear: the dangers of consumerism and pharmacological control.

These examples illustrate how quasi-phraseologisms not only enrich the language and texture of dystopian narratives but also enhance the thematic resonance, setting a tone that deeply engages the reader with the dystopian world's core criticisms and cultural reflections.

In conclusion, the influence of quasi-phraseologisms on the general tone and atmosphere of dystopian novels is profound and multifaceted. Through these linguistic devices, authors are able to build complex worlds that are not only internally consistent but also deeply reflective of human nature and societal vulnerabilities. The atmosphere created by these phraseologisms is one that not only engages but also challenges the reader, making dystopian novels a powerful medium for exploring and critiquing the trajectories of contemporary societal developments. In this way, quasi-phraseologisms not only enrich the narrative but also transform it into a dynamic tool for social reflection and critique.

2.3 Translation tactics and strategies in conveying phraseological units in dystopian texts

Translating phraseological units in dystopian texts is a complex task that requires a nuanced approach to ensure that the thematic depth and cultural context of the original work are preserved in the target language. This process involves several strategic decisions and techniques to effectively convey the meaning and impact of the original text [16].

The primary challenge in translating dystopian literature lies in handling phraseological units that are often loaded with cultural significance and layered meanings. These units can include idioms, fixed expressions, and quasi-phraseologisms that are unique to the dystopian world created by the author. To tackle this, translators typically have to decide between literal and figurative translations. Literal translation involves a word-for-word transfer, which can sometimes preserve the original structure but lose the cultural or thematic resonance. On the other hand, figurative translation adapts the text to resonate with the cultural and linguistic context of the target audience, thereby maintaining the original's impact and intention.

Given the critical role of language in dystopian narratives, where it often serves to critique societal norms or highlight oppressive regimes, maintaining the subtlety and power of original phraseological units is crucial. To achieve this, translators might employ cultural adaptation, where specific phrases are altered to include culturally analogous expressions in the target language that evoke similar feelings and reactions. This approach helps in preserving the author's original intent and the atmospheric depth of the narrative.

In instances where phraseological units carry significant subtext or allusions that are essential for understanding the dystopian setting, translators can utilize annotations or footnotes. This strategy allows readers to grasp the layered meanings without altering the core text, providing a richer reading experience by elucidating

complex concepts or cultural references that might not directly translate across languages.

Collaboration is another key strategy in the translation of dystopian texts. Engaging with the original author, when possible, can provide invaluable insights into the nuances of the language used. Additionally, working within collaborative translation teams, especially those that include native speakers from both the source and target languages, can enhance the understanding of subtle linguistic and cultural nuances. This collaborative approach ensures a more faithful and resonant translation, allowing the dystopian world and its thematic complexities to be effectively conveyed to a new audience.

This intricate translation process not only involves a deep understanding of both the source and target languages but also a keen sensitivity to the nuanced atmosphere that dystopian texts typically convey. This sensitivity is crucial as the tone and mood set by the original narrative are often tightly interwoven with the cultural and philosophical underpinnings of the dystopian world. Therefore, maintaining this delicate balance through translation becomes a critical focus.

One effective tactic in achieving this is through dynamic equivalence, where the translator seeks to elicit the same emotional response in the target language audience as would have been elicited in the original language audience. This approach goes beyond mere lexical accuracy; it involves recreating the narrative's emotional rhythm and thematic echoes in another linguistic and cultural framework. Dynamic equivalence is particularly useful in translating the dark, often satirical tone that characterizes many dystopian works, ensuring that the translated text fully captures the original's poignant critique of societal issues [17].

Moreover, translators must navigate the preservation of stylistic elements inherent in the original text. Dystopian literature often employs a specific stylistic approach to reinforce the oppressive, foreboding atmosphere of its settings. Translators, therefore, strive to replicate these stylistic choices as closely as possible.

This might involve the creative use of syntax, the rhythm of sentences, and even the choice of vocabulary that resonates similarly in the target language.

Translators may also face the challenge of conveying invented terms and neologisms that are frequently found in dystopian texts. These terms often serve critical roles, encapsulating complex ideas or dystopian realities in a single word or phrase. Successfully translating these terms requires not just a literal translation but a recreation of the term's connotative layers in the target language. This often demands a high level of creativity and linguistic sensitivity from the translator, who must invent a new term that carries the same weight and cultural significance in the target language.

To illustrate the complexities and strategies involved in translating dystopian texts, here are some concrete examples that demonstrate how translators address the challenges of conveying phraseological units and maintaining the tone of the original narratives:

"1984" by George Orwell

Original Phrase: "Newspeak"

Translation Challenge: This term refers to the deliberately impoverished language designed to limit the freedom of thought. Translators must find or create a term in the target language that captures both the notion of "new" and "speak" while also conveying the sinister purpose of the language.

Effective Translation: In French, "Newspeak" is translated as "novlangue," which combines "nouveau" (new) and "langue" (language), effectively capturing the original's blend of novelty and linguistic control.

"The Handmaid's Tale" by Margaret Atwood

Original Phrase: "The Ceremony"

Translation Challenge: This term describes the ritualistic sexual intercourse in the novel. The challenge is to translate this phrase in such a way that it retains its official, euphemistic tone while also hinting at its oppressive and violent reality [18].

Effective Translation: In Spanish, "The Ceremony" is translated as "La Ceremonia," maintaining the neutral, formal quality of the original, while cultural annotations help convey the underlying horror to readers unfamiliar with the context.

"Fahrenheit 451" by Ray Bradbury

Original Phrase: "Firemen"

Translation Challenge: In Bradbury's novel, "firemen" paradoxically burn books. The challenge is to translate this term without losing the irony that the traditional role of firemen is to extinguish fires.

Effective Translation: In German, the term remains "Feuerwehrmänner," directly translating to "firemen," but translators often include footnotes explaining the novel's inversion of their traditional role, ensuring the irony is not lost.

"Brave New World" by Aldous Huxley

Original Phrase: "Soma"

Translation Challenge: "Soma" is a fictional drug used by the society to induce happiness and suppress dissent. The translator needs to convey the connotations of both tranquility and control embedded in the original term.

Effective Translation: Most translations keep the term "soma" because its fictional and exotic sound carries the necessary implications across languages. However, translators sometimes add a descriptive footnote to explain its role and significance in the society depicted.

These examples demonstrate how translators navigate the nuanced terrain of dystopian texts, employing a range of strategies from literal translation to creative adaptation, and from cultural alignment to explanatory footnotes. Each strategy aims to bridge linguistic and cultural gaps, ensuring that the translated work resonates with the target audience while faithfully maintaining the essence and impact of the original narrative.

Overall, the translation of dystopian texts, particularly the phraseological units within them, is an intricate process that balances fidelity to the original text with the need to make the story accessible and impactful for the target audience. Through a combination of figurative translation, cultural adaptation, and the use of supplementary materials, translators can successfully navigate the challenges posed by the original work's depth and cultural specificity.

In the exploration of translation tactics and strategies for conveying phraseological units in dystopian texts, several key conclusions emerge. Firstly, the translation of these units requires a flexible approach, with tactics ranging from literal translation to more creative methods like substitution and adaptation. This variability ensures that both the original meaning and the cultural nuances are effectively communicated to the target audience.

Cultural sensitivity plays a crucial role in this process. Translators must navigate the delicate balance between preserving the source text's cultural identity and making it accessible and relatable for the target audience. This often involves creative adaptations that respect the original while introducing nuances that resonate within the new cultural context [19].

Another significant aspect is the preservation of the author's style and the text's tone. The translation of phraseological units can significantly influence the atmosphere of the dystopian world, affecting the reader's immersion and experience. Maintaining stylistic and tonal consistency is therefore essential for an authentic and engaging translation.

The challenge of untranslatability also surfaces prominently in translating dystopian texts. Some phraseological units are deeply rooted in their original cultural or contextual background, making them difficult to translate. In such cases, translators might need to employ descriptive methods or create new, culturally equivalent units in the target language, ensuring that the translation remains faithful and effective.

Finally, the effectiveness of any translation strategy is closely tied to the specific context of the dystopian narrative. Each strategy must align with the linguistic, thematic, and stylistic elements of the source text, ensuring a coherent and impactful translation. This contextual alignment underscores the complex interplay between language and narrative in the translation of dystopian literature, highlighting the importance of a thoughtful, contextually informed approach.

CONCLUSIONS

The study of translating (quasi)phraseologisms in dystopian novels has yielded important conclusions that emphasize the intricate role of translation in extending the reach and understanding of dystopian narratives across different linguistic and cultural landscapes. This research underscores the complexity of language as a key element in dystopian literature and the critical importance of effective translation practices to maintain the narrative's thematic and stylistic integrity across different audiences.

One of the primary conclusions drawn is the paramount importance of preserving the author's original intent, particularly in dystopian texts where language frequently serves as a medium for social critique or ideological expression. Effective translation of phraseological units is essential for retaining the narrative's impact, ensuring that the dystopian message engages the target audience as originally intended by the author.

Additionally, the research highlights the necessity for cultural adaptation and sensitivity in the translation process. Translators must adeptly balance fidelity to the source text with necessary adaptations to fit the cultural context of the target audience. This often requires creative solutions to convey culturally specific idioms and phrases without losing their intended effect, emphasizing the role of the translator as a cultural mediator.

The use of supplementary materials such as annotations, footnotes, and glossaries is also emphasized as crucial for aiding readers' understanding of complex or culturally specific phraseological units. These tools are invaluable for providing additional context or explanations without altering the core text, thereby enhancing the reader's engagement and comprehension of the dystopian world.

The study further recommends collaboration and multi-disciplinary approaches as beneficial to the quality of translation. Engaging with the original author when possible, and collaboration among translators, linguists, and cultural experts can enhance translation quality. This underscores the benefit of a holistic approach that

incorporates insights from linguistics, cultural studies, and cognitive psychology to tackle the multifaceted challenges of translating dystopian literature.

Innovation in translation techniques is another significant conclusion. The field of translation must continue to evolve, incorporating new techniques and technologies that assist in managing the complexities of translating dystopian texts. Advanced computational tools and collaborative platforms can aid in developing nuanced translations and managing large corpora of text to identify effective translation strategies.

Moreover, the research discusses the contribution of skilled translations to the global literary discourse, enriching the understanding and appreciation of dystopian narratives worldwide. This not only broadens the reach of these narratives but also fosters greater cross-cultural understanding and appreciation of diverse literary traditions and the societal issues they explore.

Lastly, the educational and practical implications of this study provide valuable guidelines and insights for both translation practitioners and academic institutions. It serves as a resource for translators working on dystopian or similarly complex texts and can inform curriculum development in translation studies programs, emphasizing the importance of cultural competence and creativity in translation practice.

In conclusion, the translation of (quasi)phraseologisms in dystopian novels is a complex but immensely rewarding endeavor that plays a crucial role in the cross-cultural exchange of literature. This research contributes significantly to translation theory and practice, offering a deeper understanding of the linguistic intricacies involved and the broader cultural and societal implications of effective translation. It highlights the translator's pivotal role not only in interpreting language but also in bridging worlds and expanding cultural horizons.

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