INTRODUCTION

Many scientists working in the field of linguistics attribute translation to the most multifaceted and complex phenomena. At the same time, the translation of novels is considered as a true art, since it requires the translator to transmit not only the content, but also the expressive function of the text, achieved by certain language means and the rhythm of a text.

The problem of the full-fledged transfer of artistic text to a foreign language is widely considered in modern domestic and foreign linguistic science. In the works by L. S. Barkhudarov, V. N. Komissarov, V. S. Vinogradov and other scientists the process of translating artistic tests are researched from the point of view of the theoretical linguistic paradigm, highlighting such translation techniques that contribute to the most complete representation of the text in a foreign language [2], [3], [5].

At the same time, there a translator should understand not only the content of the text, but also the pragmatic attitudes of the author of this text, which carry the function of a certain influence on the recipient [1], [4]. Such pragmatic attitudes are realized through non-distorted emotional, evaluative and expressive aspects of language units. [4].

Currently, there are a large number of works that shows researches of various aspects of the theory of artistic text. However, the study of its structure is still an urgent problem within the framework of the modern scientific paradigm, which is conditioned by the presence of unique features in each text, and by the emergence of new, including author, means of artistic expression.

One of the most common stylistic techniques of artistic text in the Russian language is the use of sentences with the reverse word order, which allows to emphasize the most important information in the sentence. This is the manifestation of the theme-rhetorical division of the sentence, as well as the rhythm of the text. Thereby, The Queen of Spades by A. Pushkin and its translation into Korean language published by «신라출판사» in the volume «감동을 주는 세계 단편소설», 2015, were chosen as a material for this research.

METHOD

In the process of research the novel translation, it is necessary to apply a comprehensive method of analysis. In the framework of this work linguopragmatic and grammatical analyzes, as well as the method of quantitative calculations were used.

Linguistic and pragmatic analysis is aimed at exploring the pragmatic intentions of the author of a work of art.
Within the framework of this study, grammatical analysis is aimed at determining the grammatical structure of a sentence, which makes it possible to determine its theme-rhetorical division and a place of logical stress. The method of quantitative calculations is aimed at studying the frequency of using inversion sentences.

Discussion

The phenomenon in which there is a generally accepted process of changing the order of words in a sentence is called inversion. As a rule, the reverse order of words in sentences is accompanied by a logical stress or overthrows a logical stress on the word being defined. There are several types of sentences with reverse order of words, depending on their syntactic structure.

Quite often in the narrative speech there are inversion sentences, where the Predicate appears in the first place. This technique is used to describe the process or other phenomena where there is a change of events or a description of the scene of action. The Predicate in the first place is a sign of the author's desire to emphasize the significance of the action taking place. «Лиза побежала в свою комнату. Не прошло двух минут, графиня начала звонить изо всей мочи» [7]. The syntactic structure of the Korean sentence has a strict order of the parts contained in it, and therefore, putting the Predicate in the Korean sentence in the first place to strengthen the logical stress is not possible. In the original text of the work, the logical stress focuses on the amount of time “two minutes” («двух минут») by putting the verb with the negative particle “not” («не») in the first place. Thereby, in the text of the target language, the translator put an intensifying particle “-do” to the noun “분”.

Also, in Russian there are cases when the Possessive Pronoun is put after the Noun it defines. Such a phenomenon occurs when it is necessary to transfer the logical emphasis on the noun being defined. «Твердость твоих для меня удилищ» – «нет, извините, я не могу вынести это» [7]. As in the previous case, the structure of the Korean sentence does not allow the use of the structure of the sentence of the Russian language, therefore, in this case, the amplifying particle “-do” is also used.

The example «С нею был коротко знаком человек очень замечательный» [7]. In the case of this sentence, the translator missed the adjective “numerous” («многочисленная»), in connection with which the logical stress shifted to the impartial circulation of the text of the target language, the translator put an intensifying particle “-do” to the noun “분”.

In the case of a definition, there are two types of inversion sentences: simple inversion, or attribute, and inversion, complicated by a predicative value, or a separate definition.

Of particular interest, due to the complexity of the translation of this construction, cause the inversion of the second type. Inversion, complicated by predicative meaning, is one of the ways of grammatical figuration of a separate definition as a special syntactic category. «Не имея привычки кокетничать с прохожими офицерами, она перестала глядеть на улицу и шила около двух часов, не поднимая головы» – «помнишь, как недоставало сшила около двух часов, не поднимая головы» [7]. Also, in Russian there are cases when the Possessive Pronoun is put after the Noun it defines. Such a phenomenon occurs when it is necessary to transfer the logical stress on the Object. Also, for more high level of adequacy translation of this sentence should be followed: «помнишь, как недоставало шила около двух часов, не поднимая головы».

The Object, being a minor member of the sentence, answering the question of indirect cases, in sentences with reverse order of words reinforces the meaning of the additional circumstances of the action that taking place. Supplement helps to strengthen the internal relationship of the sentence. «Отроду не брал он карты в руки, отроду не загнул ни одного пароли, отроду не брал он карты в руки, отроду не загнул ни одного пароли» [7]. In the case of this sentence, the translator missed the adjective “numerous” («многочисленная»), in connection with which the logical stress shifted to the impartial circulation of the text of the target language, the translator put an intensifying particle “-do” to the noun “분”.

In the case of this example, since the structure of the Korean proposal allows this phenomenon, it is necessary to put the object “since birth” («отроду» – «из-за рождения») in the first place, as it happens in the source text, which is necessary to enhance the logical stress on the Object. Also, for more high level of adequacy translation of this sentence should be followed: «помнишь, как недоставало шила около двух часов, не поднимая головы».

The example «С нею был коротко знаком человек очень замечательный» – «тем, который был виден в публике недавно» [7]. As in the previous case, the structure of the Korean sentence does not allow the use of the structure of the sentence of the Russian language, therefore, in this case, the amplifying particle “-do” is also used.

In addition, there is the type of sentences with the reverse word order are sentences where an Adverbial Modifier comes first. This minor member of a sentence indicates a sign of an action or other attribute, explaining the predicate or other members of the sentence.

One type of an Adverbial Modifier is an Adverbial Modifier of place: «Лизавета Ивановна осталась одна: она оставила работу и стала глядеть в окно. Вскоре на одной стороне улицы из-за угольного дома показался молодой офицер» – «помнишь, как недоставало шила около двух часов, не поднимая головы» [7]. In this case, an amplifying particle “-do” is also required to enhance the adverbial modifier. But since the use of this particle in one sentence is twice invalid, it is necessary to split the sentence in the target language into two sentences: «помнишь, как недоставало шила около двух часов, не поднимая головы».

«В свете она играла свою жалкую роль. Все ее знали, все знали, что она была не замечена; на балах она танцевала только тогда, как недоставало vis-à-vis, и дамы брали ее под вский раз, как им нужно было идти в уборную поправить что-нибудь в
Another common type of an Adverbial Modifier is the Adverbial Modifier of time: «Однажды играли в карты у конюнгардийца Нарумова» – «60 лет назад, а потом еще одноажды они же играли в карты» [7]. In the translation of this sentence, the adverbial modifier "once" ("однажды") is omitted, in connection with which the following translation option is proposed: «в еще один раз они же играли в карты» in the.assertj and forthright part. In these cases, the adverbial modifier "once" ("однажды") is omitted, in connection with which the following translation option is proposed: «в еще один раз они же играли в карты».

An Adverbial Modifier of manner: «Несколько раз начинала она свое письмо, — и вдруг, как бы комковато, — это было о чем-то особенном, о чем-то особенном» [7]. Although in this case the adverbial modifier "еще" ("еще") stands at the end of the sentence, a logical emphasis was obtained by applying the description of repetitive actions.

The last type of sentence with the reverse word order is the sentence of the combination of a noun with a numeral, where the logical stress is placed correctly: "где-то на другом конце света". In order to impart semantics of inaccuracy and enhance the logical stress in this case, it is necessary to add a particle of approximation "некоторый" and fix a translation in a more adequate way: «где-то на другом конце света».

Results
The results of this research showed that there are several ways to transfer the intensifying effect of a Russian language sentence with the reverse word order to Korean, but this is not always possible to do this in the right way.

To transmit expressive enhancement to Korean, a permutation of some sentence members can be used in the first place in a sentence. Also common is the active use of amplifying particles.

There is a high importance of logical emphasis, which indicates exactly the processes and phenomena that the author wants to highlight. Without correctly transferred logical stress, the reader will not be able to feel the intentions that were laid down in the text by the author.

When using the method of quantitative calculations, it was revealed that the most common in this product inverse sentences were sentences with amplification by means of circumstantial and a separate definition, which is 42% for each of these types.

Conclusion
Based on the above, it should be noted once again that the translation requires special care and understanding of the linguistic and grammatical properties of the language, as well as the awareness of a different type.

Конфликт интересов
Не указан.

Conflict of Interest
None declared.

Список литературы / References

References in English
1. Alekseev S.A. Peredacha struktury obrazov xudozhestvennogo teksta v perevode: na materiale anglo-russkih
perevodov [The transfer of the structure of images of the literary text in translation: on the material of the English-Russian translation]. – Moscow, 2009. – P 165 [In Russian]


