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**LINGUA-CULTURAL ASPECT OF THE FUTURE AND
PROFESSIONAL TRANSLATORS' WORK ON RENDERING
UKRAINIAN IDEONYMS AND PRAGMATONYMS IN ENGLISH**

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Abstract. *The article is devoted to the study of translation peculiarities of the Ukrainian proper names that represent objects of spiritual and material culture into English. The research demonstrates the results of linguistic and translation analysis of Ukrainian ideonyms and pragmatonyms as well as the main aspects of the future and professional translators' work on rendering these proper names.*

Adequate perception and translation of proper names from Ukrainian is a significant factor of a translator's work. The study examines the most frequently used and traditional, universal and specific ways and means of translating ideonyms and pragmatonyms from Ukrainian into English. The work describes difficulties in translation of these types of onomastic units of modern Ukrainian in the context of English lingua-cultural communication. The analysis of different ways of translation (generalization, regular correspondences, loan translation, combined renomination, concretization, redivision, paraphrastic translation and transliteration/transcription) when rendering Ukrainian artionyms, biblionyms, documentonyms, hemeronyms, heortonyms, chrononyms, poreonyms, phaleronyms and chrematonyms in English is presented.

The article also identifies main steps of the translator's work when rendering Ukrainian ideonyms and pragmatonyms by means of English language: finding a cultural markedness of the proper name in the language of the donor, searching for correspondences in the traditional language of the recipient, solving the problem of

"untranslatableness", checking the result of translation by the syntagmatic and paradigmatic principles and analysis of ideonyms for adequacy or equivalence in translation.

Keywords: *adequate translation, ideonym, pragmatonym, lingua-cultural aspect of translation.*

The development of the special theory of translation of proper names was made possible by the theoretical and practical research of native linguists and translators. These include, in particular, the study of classifications, semantics and specific linguistic and extralinguistic features of proper names (Yu. O. Karpenko, A. V. Superanskaya) [4, p. 83; 8, p. 96]; linguistic and translation tools, features of rendering cultural markedness of proprial vocabulary in translation (S. Vlachov, A. H. Hudmanian, D. I. Yermolovich, T. R. Kyiak, A. M. Naumenko, O. D. Ohui, S. Florin and others) [1, p. 22; 2, p. 214; 3, p. 47; 5, p. 452]. Modern studies of translation fully reveal features of proper names' translation in general, but analysis of translation techniques and methods of foreign language rendering national ideonyms and pragmatonyms is not perfect and requires deepening.

The relevance of the study appears due to the growing interest in translation science to render Ukrainian proper names by means of foreign languages in general and the lack of clearly reasoned and comprehensive approaches to classification of modern features of rendering Ukrainian ideonyms and pragmatonyms in English, as well as the lack of systematization of the most functionally justified and semantically appropriate ways of certain proper names' translation.

The purpose of the study is to determine the linguistic and cultural features of rendering Ukrainian proper names denoting objects of material and spiritual culture in English.

Research materials total 1500 proprial units from Ukrainian travel guides, atlases, dictionaries of proper names and media texts with their equivalents in English, obtained by continuous sampling.

Achieving the purpose and doing the concrete tasks of the research are based on the general provisions of systematic analysis using general linguistic and proper methods of translation: the method of continuous sampling to generate the body of the research; linguistic observation method, which allowed to define the function of composite components, specificity and characteristics of the components of the translation; textual analysis in order to clarify the role of proper names in texts of different types; transformational analysis to cover all possible transformations in

translation Ukrainian ideonyms and pragmatonyms; differential and genetic analysis for consolidation of related and separation of heterogeneous material; comparative analysis of translation, which is to analyze the form and content of the translated text in relation to the form and content of the original; elements of quantitative calculation to verify the objectivity of the results.

Achieving adequacy of the translation of any texts, messages or separate lexical units in any language of the world is probably the most important objective work of a translator. Each of the tasks that confronts a specialist in rendering of information by means of foreign languages has certainly to create a qualitative "puzzle" of translator's goals and – most important – to bring effective results. Therefore, to realize all possible replacements and transformations to four linguistic levels – is a translator's task, which sometimes seems to be impossible. Meeting the need to implement any phonetically-simulation, morpho-categorical, lexical-semantic, syntactic and sentence transformations, etc., the translator must strictly adhere to set the ultimate goal of translation, prioritize and be able to compensate any gaps that may suddenly arise and prevent the translation process.

The analysis of a current scientific literature in the field of translation studies allowed to reach the following conclusions: units with irregular dependence require special translation technology, while their structure and function may differ in the two languages and in different socio-cultural traditions and personal experience of the author of the source text, the translator and the receptor of the translated text. When translating these units require special conversion methods, it is important to take a combination of factors such as linguistic, cultural and psychological into account.

The linguistic factor arises from the fact that the translator uses some form of transformation of certain elements of the original text: transliteration, loan translation, generalization, concretization, replacement, translation commentary, etc.

The cultural factors are expressed in defining the extent of ordering information of translated elements within and outside the source code on the basis of knowledge about the social and cultural traditions associated with the use of this element in general and in this particular text, in particular.

The psychological factor is expressed in translation assessing the degree of information ordering this unit based on personal experience and

assumptions about the experience of the author of the source text and / or the receptor of the translated text [3, p. 92].

"Non-translatedness" and "distortion" are the two main problems of translation Ukrainian ideonyms and pragmatonyms into English. To avoid them, translators create new work strategies and new models of translation. One of the approaches in translation studies (V. N. Komissarov) is to examine the translation demanding not the "equivalence" or the "adequacy", but the opportunity to consider the situation in a coherent and original text and accurately reproduce it in translation. This approach takes into account the totality of objects, things and events both real and imaginary, and their semantic relationships in the original text. All components of the "situation" should be expressed through appropriate structures of the target language [6, p. 56].

Any onomastics study is characterized by its interdisciplinarity. For example, in research studies on proper names such techniques as monuments attribution, paleographic analysis and other widely used by historians are now useful. However, they are directed to objects allocated by linguists, and serve to establish the chronological sequence and authenticity of the texts studied. A linguist and an ethnographer use geography or history differently, as well as science and techniques borrowed from geographers and historians. From all borrowed tools really important for the linguist is only when, why and which word could become the name for one of the objects in this area or in this culture [8, p. 192].

The need to analyze the cultural and historical background, which created names and against which they appear, makes the linguists to appeal to geographical, historical and other extralinguistic materials.

The lexical units from the space of Ukrainian ideonyms and pragmatonyms have much in common. Denoting the cultural values of the people they represent integrity of Ukrainian life, mentality and traditions, so in the English translation they have to maintain their cognitive nature, regardless of transformations applied to them by a translator [1, p. 61].

The Table 1.1 presents a quantitative analysis of using translation transformations to render Ukrainian ideonyms and pragmatonyms in English.

Table 1.1

Quantitative analysis of using translation transformations to render Ukrainian ideonyms and pragmatonyms in English (%)

Type of translation transformation	Quantity of transformations used	Quantity of transformations used in pragmatonyms'
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	in ideonyms’ translation	translation
<i>Generalization</i>	1.0	0.5
<i>Regular correspondences</i>	32.0	13.0
<i>Loan translation</i>	24.0	42.0
<i>Concretization</i>	1.0	0.5
<i>Paraphrastic translation</i>	23.0	13.0
<i>Redivision</i>	7.0	4.0
<i>Transliteration/transcription</i>	12.0	27.0

First, it is clear that the selection of a type of translation transformations to achieve adequacy in translation of Ukrainian ideonyms into English is markedly different from the sample, designed to achieve the same goal when rendering pragmatonyms in that same language pair. This is due to the need to recognize the differences in the perception of the recipient of information regarding totally different and yet interdependent cultures – spiritual and material. After all, the purpose of a translator may be rendering of pragmatic value of a culture object or its inner spiritual content (e.g. *мозаїка “Оранта” – “Oranta” (the Virgin Orans) Mosaics*). Hence there is a translator’s decision – to render the literality or the inner content of a proper name. The realities of a culture can greatly vary. And then the pursuit of literal translation may become absurd [7, p. 143].

Despite the fact that ideonyms largely relate to proper names of profound ideological content and pragmatonyms – to the names of specific artifacts – in both concepts one can find a "touch" of a human’s practical activity. Therefore, the translator still operates within clearly defined tools of translation transformations.

Secondly, these well-defined transformations vary both in quantitative and in qualitative terms, when the translator has found what’s standing in front of him. Dominant in translation Ukrainian ideonyms into English is the use of *regular correspondences* – 32.0% (e. g. *artionym “Наочний приклад моєї участі” – “Object Lesson of my participation”*), *loan translation* – 24.0% (e. g. *heortonym “День знань” – “The Day of Knowledge”*) and *paraphrastic translation* – 23.0% (e. g. *documentonym “Руська Правда” – “Ruska Pravda (Document of the laws of Kyivska Rus 11 century)”*). This can be explained by the fact that these transformations, combined with appropriate use of background and cultural knowledge, fully convey national markedness of ideonyms without creating barriers to English recipient and promoting effective

intercultural communication.

However, there are some rare cases of *transcription / transliteration* – 12.0% (e. g. *chrononym* “Емський указ” – “*the Ems Ukaz*”), *redivision* – 7.0% (e. g. *biblionym* “Хіба ревуть воли, як ясла повні?” – “*Do the Oxen Low When the Manger Is Full?*”), *generalization* – 1.0% (e. g. *biblionym* “Народні оповідання” – “*Tales of the Peoples*”) and *concretization* – 1.0% (e. g. *biblionym* “Панські жарти” – “*Nobleman’s Jests*”), which not fully convey the ideological content of a proper name as the previous transformations, but retain the original markedness of the names. Perhaps in such cases, the recipient does not experience the desired effect of getting a particular message, but these processes provide a springboard for the emergence of a non-equivalent vocabulary (*realia*) that is recognized by foreign language speakers without any intervention of a translator [7, p. 145].

As for translation Ukrainian pragmatonyms into English the picture of transformations is radically different: the most popular transformation are *loan translation* – 42.0% (e. g. *phaleronym* Медаль “За бездоганну службу” – *Medal for Impeccable / Irreproachable Service*) and *transcription / transliteration* – 27.0% (e. g. *poreuonym* “Запоріжжя” – *U01 Zaporizhzhia*). The third place for the frequency of use belongs equally to *regular correspondences* – 13.0% (e. g. *chrematonym* Одеський художній музей – *Odessa Fine Arts Museum*) and *paraphrastic translation* – 13.0% (e. g. *chrematonym* Михайлівський Золотоверхий монастир – *Mukhaylivskyy Zolotoverkhyu (Gold-dome) Monastery*); there are a few examples of *redivision* – 4.0% (e. g. *phaleronym* Орден “Золота Зірка” – *Order of the Gold Star*), *generalization* – 0.5% (e. g. *phaleronym* Медаль “Захиснику Вітчизни” – *Medal for Defender of Country*) and *concretization* – 0.5% (e. g. *chrematonym* Святогірський монастир – *Sviatohirskyy Convent*) also found [7, p. 147].

These results are rationally explained by the translator’s purpose to convey the pragmatics of a name of an artifact that only contains a statement of the existence of an artificial product of material production, valuable to the mankind.

Thirdly, we have to remember the fact that traditions of native and foreign translators in rendering some specific classes of proper names may differ. For example, when translating names of Ukrainian media into English our native specialists use strongly regular correspondences and loan translation at a time as an experience of foreign experts dictates to

refer to transcription or transliteration (e. g. *hemeronym* “*Високий Замок*” – *Ukr. translator* “*High Castle*” – *Eng. translator* “*Vysoky Zamok*”). After all, everyone knows the name of the English-language newspaper “*The Times*” in Ukrainian language is transcribed as “*Таймс*” and this is a tradition.

One of the most important factors in creating adequate translation of Ukrainian onomastic units into English is the selection of appropriate methods of translation. In the works of modern native translators it is believed that at present there is a clear-cut set of methods and transformations enough to be referred to by a modern translator in the rendering of certain classes of lexical units from the source language to the target one. However, with this variability of translation tools there arise such problems as an ill-founded choice of a certain instrument, an impossibility of simultaneous adequate combination of selected lexical, grammatical and stylistic techniques of translation, an impact of bilingualism and historical traditions on the formation of onomastic units in the language of the donor and their correspondences in the language of the recipient.

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DYNAMIC FEATURES OF THE LEARNING ACTIVITY OF THE FUTURE TEACHER AS A TEACHER INTERACTION SUBJECT

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Abstract. *This article deals with theoretical analysis and empirical investigation of educational activity dynamics of future teachers.*

Activity, awareness, mutual commitment are peculiar to educational interactions by both sides – the students (student) – a teacher – who act as subjects where coordinated action is the result and amplifies by mental state of contact are grounded.

Methodological meaning of the notion activity in relation to psychological research, primarily in principle activity of the subject is highlighted Thus activity serves special quality of interaction between subject and objective reality, in such way of self-expression and self-realization of the individual for which either achieved or there is no quality as a complete, independent and self-intelligent subject.

Author understanding of the formation of future teachers as the subject interaction involves the interaction of a dynamic system, and its structural basis is formed in the context of educational activities and its contents – is followed by the formation of certain properties.

779 college students from the first to the fifth year of study take part in the investigation.

A set of such learning activities characteristics as potential activity, its regulation, the dynamics of implementation activity and self-esteem of learning activity results are the display of students' learning activities have studied.

The differences in students learning activity, namely the first-year and fifth-year students are disposed to training motivation, the second-year students – performing dynamic of implementation activity, the third and the fourth year – ability to learn have been distinguished In general, students focused on learning, are motivated to learn and are active in it.

The variable rates of students learning activity are interdependent and vary according to the year of study, and the activity is an important factor of the educational interaction as a process and the formation of future teachers as a result have been proved.

Keywords: *future teacher, subject, learning activity, educational process.*