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Кафедра перекладу і теоретичної та прикладної лінгвістики

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**Лекція 1. Переклад як процес і результат. Критерії якості перекладу.
Поняття еквівалентності, якості та адекватності**
**Lecture 1. Translation As Process And Result. The Translation Quality Criteria.
The Notions Of Equivalence, Quality and Adequacy (Faithfulness)**

Translation studies is a branch of linguistics which deals with the laws, principles and criteria of adequate content rendering of the message in the source language by means of another language (target language) signs.

Translation is a process of rendering information expressed in one language by means of another language without any changes to its content.

Translation as a term and notion is interpreted by I.V. Korunets as the action or process of rendering/expressing the meaning/content of a source language word, word-group, sentence or passage in the target language.

Translation is a process and the result of turning a text from one language into another, which means expressing the same by the signs of a different language. Bearing in mind that every sign has two planes (plane of expression and plane of content) the essence of translation could be described as changing the elements of the plane of expression while the plane of content remains constant.

The language of the original text is called 'source language', the language into which the text is translated is called 'target language'.

One of the main difficulties of translating lies in the fact that the meaning of the whole text is not exhausted by the sum of meanings of its elements. The meaning of a text is made up by words (characterized by their denotative and connotative meanings and stylistic reference), syntactic meaning of sentences and utterances larger than sentences, suprasegmental elements⁶ and lexico-semantic connections between words and phrases.

The term **interpretation** is mainly used to denote the way or manner of presenting the idea of the work in translation orally.

The term **faithful translation** is used by the same scholar to denote the highest

level/degree of rendering the denotative or connotative meanings of words, the sense of word-groups and sentences, the content, the expressiveness, picturesqueness and the pragmatic intention of works of the source language with the help of the available means of the target language.

The term **equivalent translation** differs in its meaning from the faithful translation as it also includes the necessity of quantitative and qualitative representation of all constitutive parts of the source language in the target language. There can be no equivalence but only faithfulness in translating nationally and culturally biased words, slang words, jargonisms, professionalisms, phraseological fusions and such grammatical phenomena as the gerund and the diepryslivnyk.

One of the relevant features of the translation process is the category of the translator's qualification and the translation quality. Therefore, the issue of the translation evaluation parameters is also of great importance. This task becomes even more complicated as the translation process is treated both in pragmatic and didactic aspects. We speak of pragmatic aspect in translation evaluation as any translation is performed in compliance with the customer's expectations and desired communicative purpose. At the same time translation should be treated academically as an educational activity aimed at improving the translator's general linguistic and particular interpreting competence.

The problems and criteria of translation assessment are studied by scientific translation criticism. A vast majority of works in this field are critical reviews of written artistic translations (e.g. works by K.I. Tschukovsky, L.K. Latyshev, A.V. Fedorov, V.N. Komissarov etc.). Yet, there are many studies of oral translation as well (e.g. P.A. Jensen, B. Moser-Mercer, D. Gile, E. Kahane, H. Bülter). The key issue in these researches is the role of the communicative situation and the recipient's expectation in the choice of translation strategies. H. Bülter distinguished 16 linguistic and extra-linguistic translation criteria for the evaluation of conference interpretation and interpreters and proved the importance of the semantic exactness as the main translation quality criterion.

The first detailed translation quality standards model was developed in early

2000s by F. Pöschaker in his work "Quality assessment in conference and community interpreting". The main criteria of translation assessment were divided into five categories – from the lexical-semantic nucleus up to the social and pragmatic spheres of the communicants' interaction. This model reflected the translation dual nature treated simultaneously as inter-lingual and cross-cultural mediator and communication product.

Different approaches to the translation quality assessment issue served the basis for the formation of the translator's professional competence concept. The translation competence is defined as the combination of knowledge, skills and techniques which enable the translator to successfully fulfill professional tasks. The extension of translator's functions resulted in interpreting the translation competence as the specialist's integral feature which allows to perform inter-lingual, cross-cultural and interpersonal professional communication.

Supporting E.P. Porshneva's and D. Gile's approaches to the translation competence understanding, we distinguish the basic linguistic and the translation proper competence, the latter being further subdivided into the semantic and interpreting competences. The semantic translation competence is understood as the ability to make use of background knowledge, skills and techniques for the adequate source text perception, comprehension and sense rendering. The interpreting competence is defined as the ability to make use of background knowledge, skills and techniques to spot language units context bound meaning and properly employ translation transformations.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the best way to improve the translation competence is to equally develop its methodological, cognitive and linguistic counterparts, i.e. to provide detailed information about the fundamentals of translation theory and practice, to teach future translators to control their psychological state and to encourage them to constantly enrich their active vocabulary and background knowledge.

Лекція 2. Класифікація текстів як об'єкту перекладу. Види і типи перекладу

Lecture 2. The Classification Of Texts As Objects Of Translation. Ways Of Translating

According to K. Ryan's classification there exist scientific, technical, business papers, socially informative, publicist and belle-letters texts which are distinguished according to their linguistic peculiarities and differences in translation strategies and devices applied in compliance with the genre-stylistic standards.

Depending on the form of translation registration there are **oral and written ways of translating and combined oral-written and written-oral**; in regards to their contiguity and sequence there are distinguished such types of translation as **simultaneous and consecutive translation**. In the former the process of translation coincides in time with the process of text production while in the latter the translated text is presented in the aftermath.

The level of faithfulness of translation is mostly predetermined by such factors as the purpose of the translation to be performed, the skill of the translator, the pragmatics and the purpose. Depending on these the following ways of translating are recognized:

literal translating, which is to be employed when dealing with separate words in which both the plane of expression (form and structure) and the plane of content (lexical or lexico-grammatical meaning) in the source language fully coincide with those in the target language. The bulk of these is made up by international words proper built up from the morphemes,⁹ words and rarely word-groups of the same origin which results in their literary identical or very similar presentation and identical lexical meaning. E.g. administrator (адміністратор), director (директор), region (регіон), hotel (готель), motel(мотель), hydrometer(гідрометр);

verbal translating, which is employed at word level but never conveys the

orthographic or phonetic form of the source language units, but their denotative meaning only. E.g. fearful (страшний), fearless (безстрашний), supernatural (надприродний);

word-for-word translating, which is a verbal translation on the level of word-groups and sentences mostly employed in drills in foreign language teaching or in translating compound occasional words, neologisms, newly coined terms or naturally and culturally biased non-motivated phraseological units. Another variety of word-for-word translation mainly employed in translated verses is termed **the interlinear way of translating** and is performed on the level of a passage, a stanza and even an excerpt of a work or the whole work itself. Like in the excerpt from P.B.Shelley's poem 'The Masque of Anarchy':

*Men of England, Heirs of Glory, Люди Англії, спадкоємці слави,
Heroes of unwritten story, Герої (ще) не написаної історії,
Nurslings of one mighty mother, Сини однієї могутньої матері-вітчизни,
Hopes of her and one another! Її надії і надії кожного з вас!*

The highest level of a translator's activity is represented by **literary translating** which represents the artistic interpretation of some literary work in one language in another language performed by a real master of the pen which stands alone due to its picturesqueness, expressive and stylistic power and is made in full accordance with the requirements of the corresponding literary style.

Adaptive Transcoding. Types of Translation

Adaptive Transcoding is a kind of linguistic mediation in which information is simultaneously transmitted from one language into another (translated), adapted and transformed into another form which is determined not by the arrangement of the information in the source text but by the specific task of cross-cultural communication. The peculiarities of adaptive transcoding are conditioned by the orientation of the lingual mediation upon the specific group of the Recipients of translation or by the given form of information presentation in the source text.

Thus, adaptive transcoding like translation represents a special kind of the source text content presentation by means of the target language but unlike translation the

created text is not prepared for the fully equivalent replacement of the source text.

On the basis of the translator's practice and notional sphere system analysis there has been established the common typology of translations which has summarized various approaches to the preparation, performance, presentation and functioning of translation in compliance with other aspects of translator's activity.

The translations typology is performed in the following parameters:

- 1) according to the correspondence of the typological peculiarities of the source and target language;
- 2) according to the type of the translator's activity and his attitude to the author of the source text;
- 3) according to the type of the translator's segmentation and the way of translating;
- 4) according to the form of the source and target text presentation;
- 5) according to the type of the source and target text correspondence;
- 6) according to the genre-stylistic peculiarities;
- 7) according to the fullness and type of the source text content;
- 8) according to the main functions;
- 9) according to the primacy of the source text;
- 10) according to the adequacy type.

1) Translations determined according to the typological peculiarities of the source and target language:

intra-language translation – the interpretation of the verbal signs by means of the same language;

- ***diachronic (historical) translation*** (rendering a historical text of the preceding epoch by means of a modern language);
- ***transposition*** (rendering a text of one genre or functional style in another genre or functional style);

- ***cross-language translation***– the transformation of a message expressed by means of one sign system into a message expressed by means of another sign system:
- ***binary translation*** (translation from one natural language into another);
- ***inter-semiotic translation*** (translation from a native language into artificial and vice versa);
- ***transmutation*** (translation from an artificial language into an artificial language).

2) Translations defined according to the general characteristics of the subject of the translator's activity and attitude to the author of the translated text:

traditional (human, manual) translation– translation, performed by a man:

- translation performed by a translator who is not the author of the translated text;
- the author's translation (the translation performed by the author of the source text);
- authorized translation (the translation of the source text, approbated by the author);
- autonomous translation – translation performed by a computer;
- mixed translation – translation performed with substantial computer text processing.

3) Translations distinguished according to the type of the translator's segmentation and units of translation:

- morphemic translation – translation performed on the level of separate morphemes irrespective of structural ties;

- verbal (word-for-word) translation – translation performed on the level of words irrespective of semantic, syntactic and stylistic ties between words;
- phrasal translation – translation performed on the level of separate sentences or phrases, translated one by one;
- passage-phrasal translation – translation performed on the level of separate sentences or passages, translated one by one;
- whole textual translation– translation performed on the level of the whole text without the limitation into more primitive units of translation.

4) Translations distinguished according to the form of the source and target text presentation:

- **written translation** – translation performed in the written form:

written translation of a written text;

written translation of an oral text;

- **oral translation** – translation performed in the oral form:

- **oral translation of an oral text:**
- **simultaneous translation** (oral translation produced almost simultaneously with the source text pronunciation);
- **consecutive translation** (oral translation performed after the perception of a particular unit of a text, in between these units);
- **unilateral translation** (consecutive oral translation performed in one direction only, i.e. from the given language into any other language);
- **bilateral translation**(consecutive oral conversation translation performed from one language into another and vice versa);

oral translation of a written text (an orally performed translation of a written text).

5) Translations distinguished according to the peculiarities and the type of the target text correspondence to the source text:

free translation (type of translation which reproduces the main information in the source text with some possible deviations in the target text, i.e. additions, omissions, transpositions; it's performed on the text level irrespective of the language units equivalence categories:

interpretation (type of translation, based on the extra-linguistic reality orientation unlike the translation proper performed according to the regular correspondences between the source and the target language system expressive means;

adequate translation (type of translation performed in correspondence with the source text peculiarities and fully communicatively relevant);

exact (faithful) translation (type of translation characterized by the property of semantic exactness, i.e. semantically fully and faithfully rendering the source text content);

authentic translation (official papers translation judicially recognized; according to the international law a text of an agreement may be developed and established in one language, but it's authenticity is to be recognized in two and more languages);

apostilled translation (the translation judicially recognized as complied with the original).

6) Translations distinguished¹ according to the genre-stylistic peculiarities of the source text and its functional type by K. Reiss's classification:

scientific-technical translation (translation of scientific and technical texts and documents);

socially-political translation (translation of social and political texts);

artistic translation (translation of belle-letters texts);

military translation (translation of texts on military topics);

judicial translation (translation of judicial texts);

everyday life translation (translation of conversational and everyday life texts).

7) Translations distinguished according to the fullness and the way of the source text content rendering:

full (complete) translation – translation which conveys the source text content without any omissions or abbreviations;

partial translation – translation which conveys the source text content with omissions and abbreviations;

abbreviated translation – translation which conveys the source text content in an abbreviated way;

fragmentary translation – translation not of the whole text but of an extract or extracts;

aspect translation – translation of the part of a text in the given aspect:

abstract translation– translation which reflects only the topic, the subject and the purpose of the source text;

referential translation– translation which contains relatively detailed information from the source text– its purpose, topic, research techniques and outcome.

8) Translations performed on the basis of the main pragmatic function:

practical translation – translation aimed at supplying information for practical use;

informative translation– non-edited translation which may be practically used but is not for publishing;

consultative translation – subtype of informative translation usually orally

performed in the customer's presence in accordance with the recommendations given;

editor's printed translation– written translation spread out by mass media and designed for worldwide distribution;

published translation – practical translation or translation for educational purposes spread out by mass media;

translation for educational purposes – translation used in translators' training education or as one of second language teaching techniques;

experimental translation – translation performed with its further publication;

etalon translation– the translation sample used for the estimation of other translations performed.

9) Translations distinguished according to the primacy\ non-primacy of the source text:

direct (primary) translation – translation performed on the basis of the original source text;

indirect (secondary) translation – translation performed not from the original source text but from its translation into another language;

reverse translation– experimental translation or translation for educational purposes of the already translated text back into the source text.

10) Translations distinguished according to the type of adequacy:

semantic-stylistically adequate translation– semantically full, exact and stylistically equivalent translation performed in compliance with the functional and stylistic language standards;

pragmatically (functionally) ¹adequate translation– translation which correctly conveys the main (dominant) communicative function of the source text;

desired adequate translation – translation which fully and correctly meets the customer's demands but doesn't necessarily convey the full semantic content and the main communicative function of the source text.

Лекція 3. Перекладацькі трансформації

Lecture 3. The Translator's Transformations

It is well known that languages differ in their grammatical structure. Apart from having different grammatical categories they differ in the use of those categories that seem to be similar. This naturally results in the necessity to introduce some grammatical changes in the translated version of any text. These changes depend on the character of correlation between the grammatical norms of the source and target languages.

The cross-lingual transformations applied in translation in order to render the invariant semantic content of the source text by means of the translation language units.

According to Ya. I. Retzker there are distinguished the four main types of the translator's transformations: transpositions, replacements, additions and omissions.

1. Transpositions. There may appear a necessity to rearrange elements of different levels: words, phrases, clauses or even sentences. Transposition of words and phrases may be caused by various reasons: differences in the accepted word order in SL and TL, presence or absence of emphasis, differences in the means of communicative syntax.

Speaking of word order, it would be more accurate to say that to change word order really means to rearrange not so much words but parts of the sentence. When translating from English into Russian one has to change word-order because normally it is fixed in English while in Russian it is relatively free: "George has bought some new things for this trip ..." (Jerome K. Jerome) - "Для цієї подорожі Джордж купив собі новий одяг..." or "Джордж купив собі для цієї подорожі новий одяг...", which depends (in this particular case) on the rhythm of the whole utterance. But such

freedom of choice is rather rare, since the word order of the Russian sentence is not as arbitrary as it seems to be. The position of a word in the sentence is often predetermined by its communicative function. In the English sentence "... I realized that a man was behind each one of the books" (R.BrADBury) the rhematic function of the noun "man" is indicated by the indefinite article. In order to make it the rheme of the Ukrainian sentence it is necessary to put it in the final position: "... я зрозумів, що за кожною з цих книг стоїть людина".

Transposition of clauses is also used to preserve the semantic and communicative balance of the whole sentence: "The sun had got more powerful by the time we had finished breakfast..." (Jerome K. Jerome) "Коли ми поснідали, сонце вже нещадно палило..."

Transposition of sentences does not become necessary very often. However, it helps sometimes to render the meaning which is expressed by the Past Perfect form in the English text, so as to indicate the succession of actions or events: "The village of St.Petersburg still mourned. The lost children had not been found" (Mark Twain) – "Дітей, що загубились, ще й досі не знайшли. Містечко Сант-Пітерсберг сумувало за ними".

2. Replacements. Replacements are also made at different levels.

A. To conform to the demands of the grammatical system of TL it may become necessary to change the grammatical form of a word: "fifteen thousand dollars" - "п'ятнадцять тисяч доларів" ("thousand" - singular, "тисяч" - plural).

B. They often have to replace one part of speech by another. Most frequent replacements of this type are the following:

a) English nouns with the suffix -er denoting the doer of an action are usually replaced by verbs in Ukrainian: "I'm a moderate smoker" (J.D.Salinger) - "Я мало палю". However, if such a noun denotes a person's profession the replacement is not recommended: when Holden Caulfield describes a girl, saying "She looked like a very good dancer" (J.D.Salinger), it should be translated "Здається, вона добре танцює", but the sentence from S.Maugham's "Gigolo and Gigolette" "Stella was a good ballroom dancer", characterizing Stella's professional skill, should be translated

"Стелла була гарною виконавицею бальних танців".

English deverbal nouns (usually converted from verbs) may be translated by verbs (especially if they are used in the construction "to give (to have, to make, to take) + N: "to give somebody a lift" - "підвезти когось". "He gave us all a look" (S.Maugham) - "Він подивився на нас", etc.

b) They often replace nouns by pronouns and vice versa. That is why it is necessary to replace some pronouns by nouns to make the situation clear and the sentence more readable. Occasionally some other replacements may become necessary. However, it must be remembered that the choice of parts of speech influences the general stylistic coloring of the text, cf. "кинути погляд" and "подивитись", "зберігати тишу" and "мовчати", etc. Russian abstract nouns are usually more appropriate in newspapers and official texts, short-form adjectives and passive participles are somewhat bookish and should be avoided if possible when rendering colloquial speech, which means that part of speech replacements may be caused sometimes by purely stylistic considerations.

C. Replacement of parts of the sentence. The most frequent among such replacements is that of substituting an object for the subject and vice versa. It is very helpful in translating English passive constructions. Statistics shows that in English they use passive constructions much more often than in Ukrainian. Moreover, in English these constructions in themselves are not marked stylistically while in Ukrainian they are mainly bookish and official. The essence of this replacement is in making the subject of the English sentence the object of the Ukrainian version: "She was brought here last night" (Ch.Dickens) - "Її принесли сюди вчора увечері". If the English sentence has an object denoting the doer or the cause of the action, it automatically becomes the subject of the Ukrainian sentence: "The psychiatrist was shocked by the smile" (R.Bradbury¹) - "Ця посмішка вразила психіатра". If the subject of the English sentence denotes some place or time it may be replaced by an adverbial modifier in translation: "Anyway, the corridor was all linoleum and all..." (J.D.Salinger) - "А у коридорі в нас - суцільний лінолеум". This transformation is regularly used when the subject of the English sentence is expressed by a noun

denoting some message: "the text (the telegram, the letter, etc.) says..." - "у тексті (у телеграмі, у листі тощо) йдеться". Occasionally this transformation is applied to other nouns in the function of the subject.

3. Additions. It is very difficult to say whether this transformation is lexical or grammatical: it is both. Its lexical aspects have already been discussed: it is necessary to make some explanations of transcribed words, describe those notions which have no names in TL, add the words which are implied but not expressed in the structure of attributive phrases, etc. However, in all these cases the structure of the sentence is involved, that is why the transformation is considered to be grammatical. Sometimes there appear grammatical reasons for adding new words: it happens when some meaning is expressed grammatically in the original text while there is no way of expressing it grammatically in TL. E.g. in English they use articles to differentiate between an author and his creation: "... the jewel of his collection - an Israels..." or "... Madame Lamotte, who was still in front of the Meissonier". (J.Galsworthy). In Ukrainian it is necessary to add the word "картина": "... перлина його колекції - картина Ізраелса..." and "... мадам Лямот, яка все еще стояла перед картиною Месоньє". When using the transformation of addition one should be very careful to add only that which should really be added. It requires good knowledge of deep structure and surface structure grammars of both source and target language and ability to analyze semantic and pragmatic aspects of a text.

4. Omissions. This transformation is seldom structurally obligatory, it is usually caused by stylistic considerations and deals with redundancy traditionally normative in source language and not accepted in target language. A typical example of such redundancy is the use of synonymic pairs in English: "...their only stay and support..." (Mark Twain) - both the words mean "підтримка", "опора". There is no need to translate them both, one is quite enough: "їх єдина підтримка" or, according to the demands of the context, "єдине, що рятувало їх від голоду" (translated in the same way as any one of these words would be translated).

Sometimes it is recommended to omit semantically empty "tags" of declarative and interrogative sentences: "British to the backbone, that's what I am." (S.Maugham)

- "Англієць до мозику кісток!" "I can't leave the room and send myself to you at the same time, can I?" (G.B.Shaw) "Не можу ж я вийти з кімнати та водночас надіслати самого себе до вас!"

Лекція 4. Еквіваленти, часткові відповідники, безеквівалентна лексика

Lecture 4. Equivalents, Partial Correspondences And Equivalent-lacking Words

There are different types of correspondences between the elements of the source and target language lexical systems.

I. A word of source language and a word of target language may be identical in their meaning. Such words are called equivalents (the corresponding Russian term is эквиваленты). To this group usually belong proper names such as 'London - Лондон', 'Galsworthy - Голсуорсі', etc.; terms such as 'a morpheme - морфема', 'logarithm - логарифм', etc.; names of the months, days of the week; numerals. Equivalents are usually monosemantic words and they are easily translated.

II. The meanings of a source language word and a target language word may coincide partially. There are three variants within this type.

1. A word in one of the languages may have more meanings than the corresponding word of the other language, so that the meaning of the latter is as it were included in the meaning of the former, e.g. the English noun "finish" and the Ukrainian noun "фініш" both denote "the conclusion, end", which completely exhausts the meaning of the Russian word. The English word "finish", however, also denotes "that which finishes, completes or perfects", which corresponds to the Ukrainian words "закінчення", "обробка", "апаратура". Thus the meaning of the word "finish" includes the meaning² of the word "фініш", but is not exhausted by it. This is the first variant of semantic relations characterized by partial coincidence of meanings.

2. The second variant of semantic relations between partially corresponding words may be described as intersection. It means that both the words have some meaning (or

even meanings) in common, but at the same time each word has some other meanings which do not coincide. E.g.: the English word "cup" and the Ukrainian "чашка" both mean "a drinking-vessel", besides which the word "cup" means "an ornamental vessel offered as a prize for an athletic contest" (in Ukrainian - "кубок"), while the Ukrainian "чашка" denotes also "круглая и плоская тарелка, подвешенная к коромыслу весов", which corresponds to the English word "pan". Thus the meanings of these two words ("cup" and "чашка") intersect in one point only - i.e. they both denote a drinking-vessel.

3. The third variant of relations within this type is somewhat more complicated. The fact is that different peoples reflect reality in different ways, and these differences find their manifestation in the languages which the peoples speak. It is well known that for the English it seems quite necessary to differentiate between a hand and an arm, while in Ukrainian we usually do not feel it so very important and use the word "рука" to denote both the notions indiscriminately (cf. also "watch" and "clock" - "годинник", "mirror" and "looking glass" - "дзеркало", etc.). On the other hand we usually differentiate between "вишня" and "черешня", while for the English there exists one notion ("cherry"), as well as both "полуниця" and "суниця" are indiscriminately called "strawberry"; we think that "почка" and "бутон" are quite different things and Englishmen always call it "a bud", no matter whether it is going to form a leaf or a blossom.

It does not mean, of course, that we cannot express the difference between a hand and an arm in Ukrainian or that Englishmen do not see any difference between a leaf bud and a blossom bud. They do, but traditionally some aspects of reality are reflected as differentiated notions in the mind of one people and as undifferentiated notion in the mind of another people. Theoretically speaking every language can express everything, but it differs from other languages² in what it *should* express.

This group of words demands special attention because it often causes trouble in the process of translation (for instance, try to translate the following sentence into Russian: "They both married their cousins").

In all the cases when the meanings of words coincide partially there arises a

problem of choosing the right variant of translation. This choice should be based on two factors: on the knowledge of possible semantic relations between the words of SL and TL and on the information derived from the context.

III. Finally in one of the languages there may exist words which have no correspondences in the other language at all. They are usually proper names which are not used or even known in other countries (personal names such as Aubrey, Hope, Ігор, Юхим, etc.; place-names such as Hindley, Catmose, Щастя, Бурлача Балка, etc.), and names of specifically national notions and phenomena (such as lobby, muffin, drugstore, самовар, борщ, вареники, агітбригада, трембіти, гринджоли).

There are several ways of translating such words. The simplest way is to transcribe them (lobby - лоббі, lump - ламп, спутник - sputnik, комсомол - Komsomol, etc.). This method is widely used for rendering personal names, place names, titles of periodicals, names of firms and companies.

Sometimes transliteration is used for the same purpose, but transcription is preferable because it renders the original sound-form of the word, while transliteration is based upon its graphical presentation (cf. two ways of rendering the name of Shakespeare in Russian: its transcription is Шекспір while its transliteration is Схакеспеаре). It is evident that for the purposes of oral communication it is necessary to know the sound-form of the names, so with the growth of contacts between the countries transliteration is being gradually ousted by transcription. Those names which have already been rendered by means of transliteration are now traditionally used in this form (King George - король Георг, not король Джордж) and there is no need to change them. Such names should not be translated anew, they have their translated equivalents. However, in translating those names which have no equivalents, it is preferable to use transcription. Being a very good way of rendering proper names, transcription is not very convenient for translating notional words. Substitution of the Ukrainian sounds for the English ones does not make the English word understandable for the Ukrainian readers. The words "драгстор" or "ламп" are hardly more informative for them than the original "drugstore" or "lump". That is why transcription is often combined with footnotes or explanations introduced into the text

by the translator. As soon as the new word is thus explained it can be freely used in the text in its transcribed form.

The same method is used when translating the names of companies or titles of periodicals. E.g. "'Daily Express' reports ..." should be translated as "Англійська консервативна газета "Дейлі Експрес" повідомляє ..." because the title 'Daily Express' is well known to the Englishmen and "Дейлі Експрес" is not known (and not informative in itself) for the Ukrainian readers.

It is necessary to remember that explanations and footnotes contain additional information which is not expressed directly in the original text and is introduced by the translator. So it demands great knowledge on the part of the translator. In case of composite words loan-translations (кальки) can be coined in the target language, e.g. the English noun "moonquake" is quite adequately translated as "лунотрус", "as well as the Ukrainian "лунохід" is rendered in English as "moon crawler".

The next method of translating words having no correspondence in target language is based on approximate rendering of the notion. It can be described as 'translation on the analogy'. If a word in source language expresses some notion that has no name in target language it is necessary to look for some analogous, similar (though not identical) notion in target language. E.g.: if we are not translating a cookery book but a story or a novel it is quite possible to translate the Ukrainian "кисель" as "jelly", though actually they are different things (they use starch for "кисель" and gelatin for jelly).

The last way out of the difficulty caused by lack of correspondence between words of source language and target language is the so-called descriptive translation. In this case the meaning of one word in source language is rendered by a group of words in target language ("spacewalk" - "вихід у відкритий космос", "spacesick" - "той, що не виносить умов космічного польоту"; "самодіяльність" - "amateur talent activities", "районування" - "division into districts", etc.).

So there are five principal ways of translating words that have no direct lexical correspondences in target language. They are 1) transcription, 2) footnotes and explanations, 3) loan translation, 4) analogical translation, and 5) descriptive

translation. They all have certain drawbacks and their use is limited both by linguistic and extralinguistic factors (explanations make the text too long and sometimes clumsy, loan translation is applicable only to composite words, analogues are not always accurate enough, etc.).

Лекція 5. Пошук еквівалента багатозначного слова

Lecture 5. Search For A Polysemantic Word Equivalent

The meaning of equivalents practically does not depend on the context, so to translate them one should merely look them up in a dictionary. The demand to consult dictionaries is essential. No guesswork is allowed in translation: a word should be either known or looked up; otherwise there is always a risk of translation the word "data" as "дата" or "billet" as "билет" or writing some other nonsense of the kind.

It is much more difficult to translate those words of source language which are characterized by partial correspondence to the words of target language. Such words are mostly polysemantic. That is why in order to translate them correctly it is necessary first of all to state which particular meaning of such a word is realized in the utterance. The most reliable indicator in this case is the context in which the word is used.

They usually differentiate between linguistic context and extralinguistic context (or context of situation). Linguistic context in its turn is subdivided into narrow (context of a phrase or a sentence) and wide (utterance-length context or sometimes context of the whole text). Very often the meaning of a word is revealed in the minimum context, i.e. in a phrase ("green" - зеленый, юный, незрелый, etc., but there is no problem in translating the phrase "green trees" - "зелені дерева" or "green years" - "юні роки"). However, there are such cases when we need at least a sentence to see what the word means, e.g. "I'll be sitting in the 3rd carriage from the front of the train" - "Я буду у третьому вагоні з початку потягу". The whole sentence is necessary here to understand the meaning of the word "carriage" and to choose the variant "вагон" but not "екіпаж, повозка".

Sometimes linguistic context is closely connected with extralinguistic factors. It

may be illustrated by the following sentence: " ... he came to be convicted of perjury ... in Wakawak, Cochin China..., the intent of which perjury being to rob a poor native widow and her helpless family of a meager plantain-patch, their only stay and support in their bereavement and desolation."

The word "plantain" denotes either "банан" or "подорожник". In the sentence there is no direct indication of the type of plant. However, we know that the events took place in

Cochin China, where the climate is quite suitable for bananas, not for "подорожник". Moreover, it is said in the sentence that the plantain-patch was the "stay and support" which gave the family either food or profit. All this settles the problem of choice: in this case "plantain" means "банан".

The context of the situation becomes especially important if the linguistic context is not sufficient for revealing the meaning of the word. When one of G.B.Shaw's characters warns his interlocutor not to drive him too far, it is necessary to know that they are both sitting in the parlor and not in any vehicle, so the verb "to drive". is used in the meaning "довести до ..." It may so happen that linguistic context does not give any clue to the meaning of the word. Especially often it is the case with neologisms that do not correspond to any words in TL. To understand the word "Reagangate", which appeared in American newspapers in 1983, one must remember the notorious political scandal called "Watergate" in 1972-1974 and know some facts characterizing political methods of President Reagan. Only in this extralinguistic context can we understand the meaning of the word "Reagangate" - 'a new political scandal revealing dishonest methods used by Reagan during the election campaign and resembling the methods once used by Nixon'.

So translation of any word begins with contextual analysis of its meaning after which it becomes possible to choose² correctly the corresponding word of target language. All types of context can help to identify the meaning of words in source language characterized by partial correspondence to the words of target language, as well as the meaning of words that do not correspond to any words of target language. Translation of the latter group causes many difficulties and requires special means.

Лекція 6. Проблема пошуку граматичного еквівалента при перекладі з типологічно неспоріднених мов

Lecture 6. The Problem Of Grammatical Equivalent Search While Translating From Typologically Distant Languages

One of the main difficulties of translating lies in the fact that the meaning of the whole text is not exhausted by the sum of meanings of its elements. The meaning of a text is made up by words (characterized by their denotative and connotative meanings and stylistic reference), syntactic meaning of sentences and utterances larger than sentences, suprasegmental elements and lexico-semantic connections between words and phrases.

Every language is characterized by a specific structure of its lexico-grammatical fields and has its own lexical, morphological and syntactic systems. It may result in lack of coincidence between the means of expressing the same content in SL (source language) and TL (target language).

That is why good practical knowledge of the two languages is quite necessary but not sufficient for translating. Besides this knowledge one must possess a number of skills and be guided by a number of principles worked out by the theory of translation. These principles are connected both with linguistic and extralinguistic aspects. While translating one must keep in view typological characteristics of both the languages and remember that the same idea may be expressed lexically in one of them and grammatically in the other.

It is well known that languages differ in their grammatical structure. Apart from having different grammatical categories they differ in the use of those categories that seem to be similar. This naturally² results in the necessity to introduce some grammatical changes in the translated version of any text. These changes depend on the character of correlation between the grammatical norms of source language and target language.

Some important issues of handling differences in grammar while translating from English into Ukrainian and vice versa are as follows:

a) the correspondence of moods, e.g. the Imperative Mood in English user's manuals is often transformed into the Infinitive in Russian \ Ukrainian translations, like: switch the set on - увімкнути прилад; the construction with 'Let' ____ be is normally rendered as "Припустимо, що....", "Хай це буде..."; Let me + Infinitive is translated as "Дозвольте мені...";

b) the correspondence of Passive Voice and the non-personal verb forms ending with -ся and the Infinitive: e.g. If this approach is adopted – "Якщо застосувати цей підхід..." This is not backed up by any evidence – "Це не підтверджено жодними експериментальними свідченнями"

modal verbs + The Infinitive Passive is translated as modal verbs + The Infinitive

These points must be added – Слід додати ці зауваження

The meaning of the structure 'must + The Infinitive' is rendered in Ukrainian by modal adverb – "напевно"

You must be exaggerating – Ви, напевно, перебільшуєте

You must be mistaken – Ви, напевно, помиляєтесь

The meaning of the structure 'can + The Infinitive' is rendered in Ukrainian by modal adverb – "можливо"

This project can be put into life – Цей проект можливо втілити в життя

The meaning of the structure 'can't + The Infinitive' is rendered in Ukrainian by modal adverb – "неможна"

The research can't be interrupted right now – Дослідження неможна зараз переривати

The meaning of the structure 'should + The Infinitive' is rendered in Ukrainian by modal adverb – "слід"

2

This hypothesis should be taken into account – Цю гіпотезу слід взяти до уваги

The meaning of the structure 'shouldn't + The Infinitive' is rendered in Ukrainian by modal adverb – "не слід"

These two notions shouldn't be confused – Ці два поняття не слід плутати

The meaning of the structure 'may + The Infinitive' is rendered in Ukrainian by modal adverb – "може"

This device may be applied – Цей прилад може бути застосований

c) the absence of double negation in English in comparison with Ukrainian (antonymic translation)

Цей прилад ніколи не можна залишати без нагляду –

This device must never be left unattended

To translate English grammatical forms and constructions one should not necessarily look for the same forms and constructions in Ukrainian - there may be none. Nevertheless, it is always possible to translate them adequately since it is not the form itself but its meaning and function in the sentence that should be rendered in translation. That is why translation of any such unit should begin with its semantic and functional analysis. It can be illustrated with the problem of rendering the definite and indefinite articles. Unless articles have some special role in the sentence or some additional meaning, they are not translated at all - they are merely omitted. However, there are cases when articles are used to mark the rheme of the sentence. Here again there is no need to translate the article itself: it is necessary to find the proper word order placing the noun which is the rheme of the English sentence in a rhematic position in Ukrainian (most often it is the final position). Sometimes, besides their usual meaning of definiteness or indefiniteness articles have some additional meaning, e.g., the indefinite article used with personal names has the meaning "some, a certain", showing that someone is unknown to the speaker. Such meaning should be rendered by corresponding means of the Ukrainian language: "a Mrs. Smith" "якась там місіс Сміт". The indefinite article may also coincide in its meaning either with the pronoun "one" ("I remember a friend of mine buying a couple of cheeses..." - "Я пам'ятаю, як один мій приятель...") or with the numeral "one" ("a stitch in time saves nine" - "один стежок, зроблений вчасно..."). There are many more meanings which the article may combine with its main grammatical function (11 meanings of the indefinite article and 9 meanings of the article "the"). In this respect translation of

articles does not differ from translation of other words - first its meaning should be analyzed and then a proper word of target language can be chosen.

The same is true of prepositions and conjunctions. It is most important to remember that even such a "simple" conjunction as "and" has at least 10 different meanings; in different contexts it may correspond to the Ukrainian "і/та" ("John and Mary"), "а" ("they stayed at home, and we left" - "вони залишились удома, а ми пішли"), "невже" ("And you did it?" - "Невже Ви це зробили ?"), etc.

Speaking of conjunctions, it should also be mentioned that besides their main function (connecting and introducing different clauses and parts of the sentence) they enter idiomatic constructions the meaning of which cannot be guessed: it should be known or looked up in the dictionary ("She is sixty if (she is) a day" - "Їй усі шістдесят років" или "Їй не менше, ніж шістдесяти років").

One and the same preposition is also translated differently in different constructions and contexts (see 17 meanings of the preposition "on", the same number of meanings of the preposition "of", etc.).

As for the so-called notional parts of speech, they may differ in source and target language in the set of syntactic functions that they fulfill in the sentence. That is why translation should always be based on a thorough syntactic analysis since it is not the grammatical form itself but rather its function in the sentence that predetermines the way of translation. For example, before translating an infinitive it is necessary to state its role in the sentence - to see if it functions as a subject, object, attribute, or adverbial modifier, etc. If it is an adverbial modifier, it is essential to see its type - an adverbial modifier of purpose, of result, of attendant circumstances, etc. After this functional and semantic analysis it is possible to render the infinitive into Ukrainian using any part of speech in the corresponding function (or changing the structure of the sentence in order to express the ³ same idea according to the norms of target language).

It is impossible to warn a beginner against all possible difficulties. However, it seems reasonable to point out some English constructions that are most likely to cause trouble.

Most frequent among them are the so-called absolute constructions. There are two main difficulties in dealing with them: first of all they are not always easy to recognize and besides they do not correspond to any particular construction of the Ukrainian language. Based on secondary predication, these constructions usually express some additional thought, something that happens in connection with the main action, but still "outside" it. Unlike subordinate clauses, absolute constructions are characterized by rather a vague semantic connection with the main body of the sentence. It is often hard to say if the construction indicates time or cause of the main action - it may indicate them indiscriminately. As a rule, constructions coming before the main body of the sentence have temporal, or causal, or conditional meaning; constructions coming after the main body express some attendant circumstances or serve as an adverbial modifier of manner.

They usually single out four structural types of absolute constructions: 1) nominative participial constructions - "... I got them to be quiet, when - enter Admiral Ass, in full regalia, epaulettes quivering with indignation." (Bel Kaufman); 2) nominative constructions without a participle - "And, chin on hand., he stared through his monocle into an empty cup" (J.Galsworthy); 3) participial constructions without the subject - "Being liable himself to similar unlooked-for checks from Mrs. Chick., their little contests usually possessed a character of uncertainty that was very animating" (Ch.Dickens); 4) absolute constructions with the preposition "with" - "With renewed handshaking and messages to be delivered to Miss Lawson., we at last made our exit." (A.Christie). Knowing these structural types, it is easier to identify such a construction and differentiate it from expanded secondary parts of the sentence.

There are four possibilities in translating absolute constructions, though they do not directly correspond to the four types³ of constructions themselves.

1. If the type of semantic connection between the absolute construction and the main body of the sentence is more or less definite, a subordinate clause may be used in translation: "... those things having been invariably found on Mr. Twain's person ... they felt compelled to give him a friendly admonition." (Mark Twain) - "... и так как

вещи эти впоследствии неизменно обнаруживались у мистера Твена, ... они сочли своим долгом сделать ему дружеское внушение."

2. However, it is not always possible to choose the proper type of the subordinate clause: "Bessie and Abbot having retreated, Mrs Reed ... thrust me back and locked me in, without further parley" (Ch.Bronte). Really, did she do it after Bessie and Abbot retreated or because they retreated? Evidently, both after and because she got rid of those women who were less cruel than she was. In Russian such an indiscriminate way of expressing time and cause in one subordinate clause is impossible, so other ways should be sought. The best way to combine these meanings is to use an adverbial-participial construction (деепричастный оборот): "Отослав Бесси и Эббот, миссис Рид снова затолкнула меня в комнату, не вступая больше ни в какие объяснения".

3. Being very close functionally to English absolute constructions, Russian adverbial-participial constructions are more limited in usage, since the action indicated by them should always be performed by the subject of the sentence, which is not necessarily the case with English absolute constructions. If neither a subordinate clause nor an adverbial-participial construction can be chosen for translation, an absolute construction can be rendered by a separate sentence or an independent clause joint by co-ordination: "Miss Arundell walked home, Bob trotting sedately at her heels..." (A.Christie) - "Мисс Арэндэлл пошла домой, и Боб спокойно побежал за ней."

4. Finally, an absolute construction can be translated with the help of a Russian prepositional phrase with the preposition "с": "Coffee-cup in hand, Mr Scogan was standing in front of the ... bookshelf" (A.Huxley) - "Мистер Скоуген с чашкой в руках стоял перед ... книжной полкой." It should be noted, however, that such phrases are practically never employed³ to translate English absolute constructions with the preposition "with". There are some other English constructions that are rather difficult: not so much for translation but for understanding (as soon as they are understood correctly they are translated according to the principles already discussed). First of all they are the so-called causative constructions having the general meaning

of making somebody do something or causing some action, effect, etc. It is necessary to remember that besides the typical causative constructions with the verbs "to make", "to force", "to cause" and constructions with the verbs "to have" and "to get" ("to have somebody do something", "to get somebody to do something", "to have, get something done"), there exists another way of expressing this meaning:

Verb + smb + $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{to} \\ \text{into} \\ \text{out of} \end{array} \right\} + \text{smth (or doing smth)},$

as in "to talk somebody into (out of) something" - "уговорить (отговорить) кого-то делать что-то", "to laugh somebody out of a habit" - "отучить кого-то от привычки, посмеявшись над ней", e.g. "Managed herself to death, damn her." (J. Collier) - "Своим умением все организовывать довела себя до смерти, черт побери." The first verb in such constructions usually denotes the way, the manner in which some effect or action was caused.

Another type of constructions causing misunderstanding, comes close to comparative constructions: "as ... as ever", "as ... as any (or anything)", "as much as doing something", etc. These constructions do not contain any real comparison. The phrases "as ... as ever (any, anything)" denote the superlative degree of some quality or high intensity of some feeling or state: "it's as simple as anything" - "это же совсем просто". "He will be as peeved as anything" - "Он будет страшно раздражен", etc. The phrases "not (or never) as much as doing something", "no more than", "much less" are used as emphatic means of expressing the idea that somebody cannot or does not want to do something, or never happened to do it.

Close to those pseudo-comparative constructions come phrases with the word "too", "cannot + be + too + Adj." or "cannot + Verb + too + Adv.". They are synonymous to the phrases "to be very³ + Adj." and "to do (smth) very + Adv": "One cannot be too careful" - "Нужно быть очень осторожным".

Generally speaking, translation of specifically English grammatical constructions consists of two stages: first it is necessary to understand their meaning and then find a corresponding way of expressing it in Russian. For the purpose of

translation, grammar does not exist separately. It is not the grammatical form but the grammatical meaning that is of primary concern for a translator or an interpreter. A mistake in grammar (whether it is a misunderstood construction of SL or a wrong variant in TL) always tells on the sense and logic of the text. As soon as the sense and logic of a sentence stop to be transparent it is necessary to stop and look for a mistake in the translation.

Лекція 7. Проблема відтворення у перекладі безеквівалентної лексики

Lecture 7. The Problem Of Translating Equivalent-lacking Words

In one of the languages there may exist words which have no correspondences in the other language at all. They are usually proper names which are not used or even known in other countries (personal names such as Aubrey, Hope, Ігор, Юхим, etc.; place-names such as Hindley, Catmose, Щастя, Бурлача Балка, etc.), and names of specifically national notions and phenomena (such as lobby, muffin, drugstore, самовар, борщ, вареники, агітбригада, трембіти, гринджоли).

There are several ways of translating such words. The simplest way is to transcribe them (lobby - лоббі, lump - ламп, спутник - sputnik, комсомол - Komsomol, etc.). This method is widely used for rendering personal names, place names, titles of periodicals, names of firms and companies.

Sometimes transliteration is used for the same purpose, but transcription is preferable because it renders the original sound-form of the word, while transliteration is based upon its graphical presentation (cf. two ways of rendering the name of Shakespeare in Russian: its transcription is Шекспір while its transliteration is Схакеспеаре). It is evident that for the purposes of oral communication it is necessary to know the sound-form of the names, so with the growth of contacts between the countries transliteration is being gradually ousted by transcription. Those names which have already been rendered by means of transliteration are now traditionally used in this form (King George - король Георг, not король Джордж) and there is no

need to change them. Such names should not be translated anew, they have their translated equivalents. However, in translating those names which have no equivalents, it is preferable to use transcription. Being a very good way of rendering proper names, transcription is not very convenient for translating notional words. Substitution of the Ukrainian sounds for the English ones does not make the English word understandable for the Ukrainian readers. The words "драгстор" or "ламп" are hardly more informative for them than the original "drugstore" or "lump". That is why transcription is often combined with footnotes or explanations introduced into the text by the translator. As soon as the new word is thus explained it can be freely used in the text in its transcribed form.

The same method is used when translating the names of companies or titles of periodicals. E.g. "'Daily Express' reports ..." should be translated as "АНГЛІЙСЬКА КОНСЕРВАТИВНА ГАЗЕТА "Дейлі Експрес" повідомляє ..." because the title 'Daily Express' is well known to the Englishmen and "Дейлі Експрес" is not known (and not informative in itself) for the Ukrainian readers.

It is necessary to remember that explanations and footnotes contain additional information which is not expressed directly in the original text and is introduced by the translator. So it demands great knowledge on the part of the translator. In case of composite words loan-translations (кальки) can be coined in the target language, e.g. the English noun "moonquake" is quite adequately translated as "луноотрус", "as well as the Ukrainian "лунохід" is rendered in English as "moon crawler".

The next method of translating words having no correspondence in target language is based on approximate rendering of the notion. It can be described as 'translation on the analogy'. If a word in source language expresses some notion that has no name in target language it is necessary to look for some analogous, similar (though not identical) notion in target language. E.g.: if we are not translating a cookery book but a story or a novel it is quite possible to translate the Ukrainian "кисель" as "jelly", though actually they are different things (they use starch for "кисель" and gelatin for jelly).

The last way out of the difficulty caused by lack of correspondence between

words of source language and target language is the so-called descriptive translation. In this case the meaning of one word in source language is rendered by a group of words in target language ("spacewalk" - "вихід у відкритий космос", "spacesick" - "той, що не виносить умов космічного польоту"; "самодіяльність" - "amateur talent activities", "районування" - "division into districts", etc.).

So there are five principal ways of translating words that have no direct lexical correspondences in target language. They are 1) transcription, 2) footnotes and explanations, 3) loan translation, 4) analogical translation, and 5) descriptive translation. They all have certain drawbacks and their use is limited both by linguistic and extralinguistic factors (explanations make the text too long and sometimes clumsy, loan translation is applicable only to composite words, analogues are not always accurate enough, etc.).

Лекція 8. Специфіка відтворення інтернаціоналізмів та псевдоінтернаціоналізмів у перекладі з англійської мови на українську та навпаки

Lecture 8. The Peculiarities Of Rendering International and Pseudointernational Units In Translating From English Into Ukrainian And Vice Versa

By **internationalisms** are meant such language units which are borrowed from one and the same source language by at least three genealogically different languages in the same or similar lingual form and identical meaning (cf. доллар, атом, інтерес, директор, база, стадіон, театр, фізика, etc.). International, however, may be not only words and phrases/word-groups, but also morphemes - prefixes, suffixes and even inflexions, nothing to say about root morphemes as the English or Ukrainian words fund фонд, gas газ, lord лорд³, ohm ом, park парк, pound фунт, smog смог and many others.

These morphemes are conveyed with the help of the translator's transcription (i.e. either transliterated or transcribed) sometimes, through, the combination of both these methods may be and is employed.

Among the most often occurring international affixes in English and Ukrainian are the following: **prefixes:** anti-/анти-, ex-/екс-, inter-/інтер, trans-/транс-, ultra-/ультра-; as in antibody антитіло, export (v.) експортувати. international інтернаціональний, transmission трансмісія, ultraviolet ультрафіолетовий.

Suffixes: -ar/-ар, -er/-ер, -ist /-іст, -sion/-сія, -ion/-ція, etc. as in quasar/квazar, actor/актор, volunteer/волонтер, humanist/гуманіст. constitution/конституція. aggression/агресія. hu-morist/гуморист. etc.

Inflexions: -um/-ум, (memorandum меморандум). -us/-ус, (radius радіус), -a/-а (formula формула), etc.

The lexicon of each developed language comprises a very large layer of foreign by origin words, word-groups/phrases and even a small number of sentences. These lexical and syntactic level units have been acquired by the borrowing languages to designate notions hitherto unknown in them. The bulk of these borrowed morphemes, lexemes and syntaxemes are found in many languages of a culturally, historically, and often geographically common area as Europe, the Middle East or the Far East. They are used to designate notions belonging to different domains of human knowledge or activity.

Hence, there is distinguished: a) the social and political terminology comprising the most commonly used political, economic, philosophical, historical, sociological units of lexicon (audit, bank, constitution, parliament, party, president, barter, sophism, etc.). Here also belong terms designating international law, diplomacy, numerous literary terms (cf. drama, poet, metaphor, epithet, hyperbole, etc.); b) natural history/sciences terminology (physics, mathematics, genetics, chemistry) used not only in special but also in scientific and popular works and in mass media (chemical/physical reaction, genes, ³pneumonia, etc.); c) numerous technical terms (names of machines and their parts: motor, carter, starter, accelerator, battery), as well as names of different means of transport (bus, metro, taxi) and communication (fax, telegraph, telex, radio, e-mail), etc.

These and other words and phrases of the kind are referred to as

internationalisms, or more precisely genuine internationalisms. The latter never considerably change their lingual (orthographic or sounding) form nor their internationally established meaning. (Cf.: motor мотор, audit аудит, therapeutic терапевтичний).

The main characteristic feature of genuine internationalisms, whether single words or words-combinations, is their semantic singularity. It means that their lexical identity and orthographic similarity in the source language and in all target languages remains unchanged both at language level (when taken separate) and at speech level, i.e., when used in texts/speech.

Apart from many thousands of genuine international words and word-combinations, which retain in several languages an identical or similar lingual form and identical meaning, there exists one more group of international lexis called **translation loan units of lexicon**. These have also a generally common structural form (of word, word-combination) but rarely a similarity in their orthographic form or sounding. Loan internationalisms are mostly different terms designating scientific and technological notions, in the main: brake гальмо, citric acid лимонна кислота; lead oxide окис свинцю; specific gravity питома вага; surplus value додана вартість; non-conducting непровідність; agreement узгодження; government керування, juxtaposition прилягання (gram.), etc.

Along with these two groups of word internationalisms there also exist many stable international phraseological/idiomatic expressions in each language's lexicon. Their fund is constituted by the so-called absolute and near equivalents having a common language of origin - Greek, Latin or modern. Absolute and near international equivalents of this subgroup retain in different languages of a geographical area the same (or nearly the same) denotative and connotative meaning, the same expressive force and picturesqueness: Heel of Achilles ахіллесова п'ята; sword of Damocles дамоклів меч; to cross/pass the Rubicon перейти Рубікон; the die is cast жереб кинуто; after us the deluge після нас хоч потоп; the fair sex прекрасна стать; tilt at windmills «воювати з вітряками» («донкіхотствувати»); the tree of knowledge

дерево пізнання, etc.

The use of international idioms is restricted in all languages to belles-lettres, partly to social and political texts and to conversational speech style. These idioms are also occasionally used in didactic style and are practically not used in scientific and technical matter texts.

A separate subgroup of genuine internationalisms constitute proverbs, sayings and set expressions which are used in their foreign/ original lingual form (they are predominantly of Latin, French, English, German origin). Due to centuries long usage they have become regular mots often referred to as barbarisms: sine qua non невідмінна умова; status in statu держава у державі; repetitio est mater studiorum (Lat.) повторення - мати навчання; sotto voce тихо (впівголоса); finita la commedia (Ital.) настав кінець, крах (справі кінець); da ist der Hund begraben! (Germ.) ось де собака закопаний! О.К., all right (Engl.) усе гаразд; c'est la vie (Fr.) таке життя.

The number of these idiomatic/stable word-combinations unlike the fund of genuine internationalisms and translation loans remains practically unchanged. That is mainly because idioms/phraseological expressions penetrate into different languages through scholastic, literary and cultural channels, as a rule. This may be conditioned by some extralingual factors, which may facilitate in some important political situations their spontaneous appearance and penetration into several languages during a short period of time. For the last half a century there have appeared few stable expressions of this kind, e.g.: «the fifth column» (1936, Spain), «Iron Curtain» (1947), «peaceful coexistence» (1950's), «cold war» (1946, USA), «permissive society» (1967, Gr. Br.) and a few others.

The structural form of international³ idioms in most languages is identical or similar. The occasional absence of identity in their structural form is explained by the divergences in the grammatical systems and forms of expression in the source language and in the target language (cf. the heel of Achilles/Achilles' heel ахіллесова п'ята, the Pillars of Hercules/Hercules' Pillars (Herculean Pillars)

геркулесові стовпи or стовпи Геркулеса).

Identification of International Lexicon Units

As has been noted, the units of genuine international lexicon are identified on the basis of their common in different languages lexical meaning and identical or only similar lingual form. Loan internationalisms, on the other hand, are identified mainly on the basis of their common sphere of use, their lexical meaning, functional significance and partly - structural form.

The identification of genuine or loan internationalisms presents no difficulty so far as the monosemantic language units are concerned. That is explained by the terminological nature of the signs, which are used to signify social, political, scientific, technological, cultural and other notions (cf. parliament, theatre, theory, poet, arithmetic, artillery, botany, phoneme, suffix, theorem, proton, volt, decimal fractions, space probe, management, motor, computer, internet, electricity, etc.). These and many other internationalisms are monosemantic words or word-combinations which constitute a peculiar layer of lexicon in quite different languages. They are characterized by a similarity of their lexical meaning, by an identity or similarity in their orthographic and sounding form, by their denotative meaning and sometimes by their motivation. The meaning of these and a lot of other international words and phrases/ word-groups of the kind does not change in any other contextual environment. Consequently, their nature is constantly monolithic.

As can be seen, only one out of six lexemes above has a common lingual form and meaning in English and Ukrainian («кондуктор»). The same vectorial disposition of denotative meanings can be observed in several other polysemantic English words of the kind. Hence, in order to avoid mistakes in translation, one must⁴ carefully study the contextual environment of such and the like language signs. Though sometimes the corresponding vectorial meanings of polysemantic words can be identified already at word-combination level. Cf.: a fit of **depression**; **depression** fit приступ/припадок депресії; **depression** of trade занепад/застій у торгівлі; the

structure of the sentence структура речення; a multi-storied structure багатопверхова споруда (будова/будівля).

Apart from the polysemantic words with several meanings, one of which is genuine international and the rest pseudo-international, e., non-international as in the examples above, there are also quite a few words in present-day English and Ukrainian which have an identical orthographic form but quite different lexical meaning: **accurate** точний правильний, влучний but not акуратний; **billet** ордер на постій, приміщення для постою but not квиток; **compositor** складач (друк.) but not композитор; **data** дані but not дата; **decade** десятиріччя but not декада; **decoration** нагорода, прикраса but not декорація; **Dutch** голландський but not данський; **fabulist** байкар, вигадник but not фабуліст; **intelligence** розум, кмітливість but not інтелігенція; **momentous** важливий but not моментальний; **matrass** колба but not матрац (mattress); **obligation** зобов'язання but not облигація; **potassium** калій but not поташ; **prospect** перспектива but not проспект; **production** виробництво, випуск but not only продукція; **replica** точна копія but not репліка; **spectre** привид but not спектр, etc.

As can be ascertained, these English words quite accidentally coincide in their lingual form with some other borrowed words in Ukrainian. Thus, «replica», for example, has quite a different denotative meaning in Ukrainian than our репліка (cue, remark). So is the denotative meaning of many other words, whose number by far exceeds that on the above-given list. These and the like pseudo-international words are often referred to as «false friends of the translator» (удавані друзі перекладача).

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Unlike common lexical units, whose orthographic and sounding forms never coincide in the target language and in the source language, the lingual form of genuine international lexemes in all languages is always either identical or similar. It does not mean that the structural form of genuine internationalisms is necessarily always transplanted to the target language as it is observed in simple lexemes like

drama, poet, opera, suffix, lord, kimono, sari, kiwi, motor, proton (драма, поет, опера, суфікс, лорд, кімоно, сарі, etc.).

More often the same genuine international lexemes in English and Ukrainian may have a different morphological structure. In Ukrainian they usually take derivational and often also inflexional affixes which is rarely observed in present-day English. As a result, most of genuine international words in Ukrainian are structurally more complicated than in English (cf. apathy - апатія, dietic - дієтичний, form - форма, exploit - експлуатувати, economic - **економічний**), etc.

Some genuine international words, however, may be structurally more complicated in English than in Ukrainian: Cf.: Greek: analysis аналіз, diagnosis діагноз, sclerosis склероз, academician академік, geographer географ, mathematician математик, philosopher філософ, geologist геолог; Latin: appendicitis апендицит, tuberculosis туберкульоз, rheumatismus ревматизм, etc.

Hence, the structural models according to which different logico-grammatical classes of internationalisms are adopted in English and in Ukrainian mostly differ. On this ground relevant for the identification, as well as for the translation of any international word, remains its root morpheme, i.e., its sense bearing seme. Taking this into account, lexemes like **anti-trade**, **arch-enemy**, **inventor** consisting of international affixes and having common root morphemes are to be treated as **non-internationalisms**, i.e., as **pseudointernationalisms**. The international nature/status of a source language lexeme is considered to be fully retained, when the root morpheme or at least the sense and lingual form (part of it) can be rendered in the target language. Consequently, the compounds consisting of a genuine international and a common root morpheme as **school-ma**\e. coal-gas. **washing-machine**. etc. are to be defined in English as partly international, i.e., mixed-type lexical units. Similarly in Ukrainian: Газосховище, радіохвилі, водно-спртовий.

From what has been pointed out concerning the nature and componential structure of genuine internationalisms becomes clear, that a faithful rendering of their lexical meaning often requires considerable attention on the part of translators. At any

rate, in the process of their translation several factors have to be taken into consideration both at language level and at speech level. These factors imply the lingual form, the lexical meaning, the structure, the source of origin and the orthographic presentation of internationalisms in both the languages. As a result, expressing of meaning of some internationalisms may not always be termed «translation» proper, since it is a regular and complete transplanted of the source language units to the target language (cf. atom **атом**, plan **план**, professor **професор**, **algebra** алгебра, poet **поет**, etc). Besides, translating of international lexemes may sometimes depend on the established model stereotype according to which they are generally adopted in the target language. Taking into account various peculiarities of meaning and form of international lexemes, several ways of conveying their meaning can be suggested.

Literal Translating of Genuine Internationalisms. It should be pointed out that the lingual form of all componential parts in genuine international words and phrases is more often completely transplanted, when they originate from languages, whose orthographic systems have been arranged on phonetical principles. Hence, the authenticity of literal translating from languages as Latin, Greek, Italian, Ukrainian, partly Russian and Spanish will be always higher than that from the English or French languages, whose orthographic systems are based on the historical and etymological principles. It does not mean, however, that a less exact literal transplanted should be regarded as less faithful or inferior. Any of them is faithful enough when it conveys the form and meaning of internationalisms. In this view literal translating of genuine internationalisms should not be regarded as a mechanical substitution of each letter of the source language lexeme for a corresponding letter of the target language. In many a case a letter may be dropped or added (substituted for another) in the target language when it is not in full conformity with its sound or spelling systems. Nevertheless, there are many letter-to-letter transliterated genuine internationalisms in English and Ukrainian. **Latin:** angina ангіна, dentist дантист, symposium симпозиум, gladiator гладіатор, microscope мікроскоп, rector ректор; **Greek:** poet поет, micron мікрон, electron електрон, stadium стадіон, drama

драма, theatre театр; **Italian:** macaroni макарони, pizza піцца, concerto концерт, duet дует, solo соло; **Spanish:** armada армада, tango танго, El Dorado ельдорадо, embargo ембарго, etc.

It would be wrong to assume that genuine internationalisms from other than the above-mentioned languages can not be fully or almost fully transliterated. Literal translating can faithfully convey the lexical meaning of many English, French, German and also other than European by origin lexemes: **English:** bulldog бульдог¹, club клуб, mister містер, shelf шельф, shilling шилінг, shrapnel шрапнель; **French:** chef шеф, festival фестиваль, chiffon шифон, franc франк; **Germ.:** Diktat диктат, Deutsche Mark дойч марк; **Portugese:** cobra кобра, flamingo фламінго; **Czech:** robot робот; **Hindi:** brahmin брамін, khaki хакі, sari сарі; **Japanese:** kimono кімоно, tsunami цунамі; **Arabic:** algebra алгебра, atlas атлас, harem гарем; **African:** banana банан, baobab баобаб, zebra зебра; **Australian aboriginal:** dingo дінго, kiwi ківі, etc.

Literal translation of some of these and other genuine internationalisms may not be fully trusted, perhaps, as it has been performed not directly from the original languages but through English, which is an intermediary language here. The existence of literal forms of genuine internationalisms from these languages, however, is beyond any doubt like those from Ukrainian (cf. steppe, Cossack/ Kozak, hryvnia); or Russian (balalaika, samovar, vodka, etc.). Nevertheless, in many genuine internationalisms there is no absolute literal/orthographic coincidence in the source language and in the target language: basin басейн, monsoon мусон, waltz вальс, wine вино, salt сіль, степ steppe, devil диявол, muscle мускул, etc.

These divergences in the literal rendering are to be explained either by the influence of the intermediary languages or by the peculiarity of the target language admitting or not admitting the source language orthographic representation (cf. brahmin брамін, class клас, diet дієта, molecule молекула, etc.) or foreign signs by the target language.

2. Translating via Transcribing/Conveying the Sounding Structure

Many genuine internationalisms are also faithfully rendered into the target language in their sounding form. This kind of translating provides the rendition of the lexical meaning of a lot of internationalisms originating from English, French and some other languages, which have their orthographic systems based on other than phonetical principles.

Cf.: **English:** boom бум, box бокс, jeans джинси, knock-out нокаут, leader лідер, raid рейд, round раунд, track трек] **French:** boulevard бульвар, bouquet букет, bourgeoisie буржуазія, bureau бюро, drape драп, prize приз, pince-nez пенсне, etc.

The English and French international lexemes above belong to the lexico-grammatical class of nouns. But the number of genuine internationalisms, whose lexical meaning is faithfully conveyed in their unchanged original lingual form is small. More units of the layer of lexicon in English and Ukrainian do not fully coincide in their orthographic, sounding and morphological (structural) form. This is to be explained by the differences in the phonetic and morphological systems of the two languages and also by the possible influence of a third language as an intermediary between the source/target language and the language from which the international lexeme originates. To render faithfully the denotative meaning and the lingual form of these genuine internationalisms other ways of translating are to be employed.

1. Translating by Practical Transcribing

International morphemes and lexemes are adopted in all languages according to the historically established traditions of their own. These find their expression in stereotype models for each lexico-grammatical class of words. As a result, any international word, whatever the language of its origin and irrespective of the source language, from which it is translated, will have one and the same lingual and structural form in the target language. Thus, whether it is bankruptcy in English, bankerott in German, banqueroute in French or bancarot-fain Italian, it will always remain «банкрутство» in Ukrainian. Hence, only some degree of likeness is retained

between the lingual form of bankruptcy and its Ukrainian equivalent «банкрутство». The adopted word has obtained in the target language an orthographic, sounding and morphological/structural form, which is only similar to that of English, French, German, or Italian. This kind of adopting internationalisms is traditionally called «**practical transcribing**» or **translator's transcription**.

Hence, some internationalisms may retain still less similarity/ likeness in their lingual form when they are translated from English into Ukrainian: bachelor бакалавр, cocoa какао, crown корона/крона, dance танець, giant гігант, grade градус, hocus-rocus фокус, mother- of-pearl перламутр, mosque мечеть, oil олія, outpost аванпост, papal папський, pound фунт (from German Pfund), etc.

The number of internationalisms making up this group is comparatively small in the two contrasted languages. The bulk of international lexemes, when conveyed by way of practical transcribing, still retain a considerable degree of lingual and structural similarity in the two languages. These are first of all nouns of Greek and Latin origin and also some adjectives, adverbs and verbs. They may often differ considerably in their morphological structure, mostly taking additional affixal morphemes in Ukrainian: ambition амбіція, apathy апатія, condenser конденсатор, devil диявол, diplomacy дипломатія, hierarchy ієрархія, lecturer лектор, vegetarian вегетаріанський, condense конденсувати, criticize критикувати, stabilize стабілізувати, seriously серйозно, economic економічний, etc.

Translating of genuine and mixed-type international compounds is performed on the basis of and in accordance with the lingual form and structure of their componentai parts. As a result, English international compounds can be rendered in the following ways:

a) with the help of corresponding⁴ compounds having the same international root morphemes as in the source language: electro-biol- одуелектробиологія, film-actorкіноактор, gas-meterгазозометр, motor-cyclist мотоцикліст, radio-active радіоактивний, six-footer шестифутовий, etc.

b) by word-combinations consisting of the same componentai parts as in the

international English compound words but of different than in the source language morphological structure and nature of a component part of speech: dance-music (N+N) танцювальна (adj.) музика, gas-collector газовий (a.) колектор, nerve-centre нервовий (a.) центр, olive-coloured оливкового (a.) кольору, police-station поліційне (a.) відділення, radio-active element радіоактивний (a.) елемент, telegraph-line телеграфна (a.) лінія, etc. Thus, only radioactive and радіоактивний are adjectives in both languages. •

Mixed-type compounds consisting of international and common Ukrainian root morphemes are translated in accordance with their complex nature. Their equivalents in Ukrainian, however, may be both compound words and word-combinations consisting of international and non-international (as in the original) component parts (or even simple words): gas-mask протигаз, taxi-cab таксі, river-basin басейн річки, toilet-table туалетний столик, го/рес/о-Боагторпедний катер, turning-point поворотний пункт, etc.

1. Descriptive Translating of International Lexemes

Many genuine international lexemes are semantically condensed and can be translated into the target language only in a descriptive way. Depending on the nature of the lexemes, their translation may have two somewhat different realizations:

a) the lingual form of the source language lexeme/s can be retained as the main lexeme/s of the target language word-combination/ sentence: civilizable той (та,те), що піддається цивілізуванню/ цивілізації; classifiable той (та,те), що піддається класифікації; barony 1. володіння барона; 2. титул барона; energize викликати (збуджувати) енергію; examinee той, що екзаменується/складає іспит; golf-club 1. клуб гравців з гольфу; 2. ключка для гри в гольф;

b) the lingual form of the internationalism is not or can not be retained in the target language. It happens when the internationalism has not been adopted yet by the target language. Thus, the noun epilogue is a genuine internationalism in many European languages but the adjective epilogic derived from it, though semantically quite pellucid, is unknown in Ukrainian. Besides, some internationalisms can be substituted in the process of translation with the aim of achieving expressiveness (for

the reasons of style) or for the sake of explaining their denotative meaning: deputize (v) виступати (бути представником) від когось; epilogic заключний, кінцевий; park (parking) ставити машину настоянку; percenter лихвар («процентник»); twopenny нікчемний/ копійчаний (вартий двох пенні).

5. Translating by Way of Synonymous Substitution

An international lexeme of the target language can be often substituted in the process of translation for another international lexeme of synonymous or close to it (or of the same) meaning. The substitutions are mostly performed in larger context, though sometimes they may also be carried out at language level. This kind of substitution becomes possible due to the existence in the target language of internationalisms borrowed by it at different previous historical periods. Such internationalisms are of the same logico-grammatical/lexico-grammatical class. The faithfulness of translation achieved through this kind of synonymous substitutions may be usually established in a text, at word level or at word-group level. The existence of some equivalent internationalisms for a notion is explained by its contacts in different periods with different languages. Cf. base (Greek) база, фундамент (LaL); elixir (Arab.+Greek) еліксир, панацея (Greek)] Fata Morgana (Ital.) фата моргана, міраж (Ft.)] diagram (Greek) діаграма, графік (Ibid.), схема (Ibid.); fashion (Fr.) фасон, мода (Fr.+Latin); athletics (Greek) атлетика, гімнастика (Ibid.), ect. Such kind of translation presents, of course, an equivalent conveying of meaning and structural forms.

Forming a common fund of lexicon in different languages of a geographical area, the loan units usually retain an identical/similar surface structure, i.e., form of a word, word-combination or sentence. Like genuine internationalisms, they are constantly appearing in different languages as a result of unceasing progress in various domains of science, technology and culture. A great many of international loans have long become an integral part of each language's lexicon. Despite all that, they preserve in each national language the unity of their componential parts, i.e., their structural peculiarly, an absolutely identical notional meaning and a common sphere of functioning: loudspeaker: Germ. Lautsprecher, Ital. altoparlante, Ukr.

гучномовець, Russ, громкоговоритель; steam-engine: Germ. Dampfmaschine, Ital. macchina a vapore, Ukr. парова машина, Russ, паровая машина; long/short waves (radio), Germ, lange/kurze Wellen, Ital. onde lunghe/ corte, Ukr. довгі/короткі хвилі, Russ, длинные/короткие волны, etc.

A bulk of international loan words and expressions are used to designate various grammatical, lexicological, stylistic and other notions. Depending on their nature, as well as on their denotative meaning and their sphere of functioning, international loan units can be rendered into Ukrainian in one of the following three ways:

a) by direct translation of the componential parts without changing considerably their structural form cf.: coefficient of efficiency коефіцієнт корисної дії, conjugation/declension дієвідмінювання/ відмінювання (слів); genitive/dative case родовий/давальний відмінок; personal/possessive pronouns особові/присвійні займенники; prepositional government прийменникове керування; compound nominal predicate складений іменний присудок; literal/ verbal translation буквальний/дослівний переклад, etc.

Note. It is worth mentioning that some Ukrainian or Russian loan internationalisms may be genuine internationalisms in other languages and vice versa. Thus, підмет, присудок and other parts of the sentence are genuine internationalisms in English, German, Italian and in some other West European languages. Cf.: the subject, the predicate, the object; German: der Subjekt, das Pradicat, das Objekt; Italian: il soggetto, il predicato, etc. Consequently, these and other loan internationalisms are practically rendered only with the help of the phonological level units, i.e., they are transcribed or transliterated in these three languages.

b) with the help of componential translation and some replacements, omissions or substitutions arising from the national peculiarities of the target language, i.e, depending on its stylistic mode of usage. Thus, the equivalent of the English set expression foreign trade is not іноземна торгівля but зовнішня торгівля, and living standard is not життєвий стандарт but життєвий рівень. Similarly in other cases with single loan internationalisms. Cf.: homogeneous parts of the sentence однорідні

члени речення but not частини речення; structure of matter is будова матерії but not структура матерії, national anthem is державний гімн but not національний гімн. Similarly with national serviceman військовослужбовець, а не національний службовець and parts of speech are частини мови, but not члени мови.

c) with the help of descriptive translation as in the examples like: digital computer цифрова обчислювальна машина; compound/ complex sentence складносурядне/складнопідрядне речення; involution (math.) піднесення до ступеня; pluralia tantum іменники, що вживаються тільки в множині; singularia tantum іменники, що вживаються тільки в однині; evolution (mathem.) винесення з-під радикала (витягнення кореня), common fraction (mathem.) простий дріб.

Лекція 9. Застосування лексичних і лексико-семантичних трансформацій у перекладі з англійської мови на українську та навпаки

Lecture 9. The Use Of Lexical And Lexical Semantic Transformations In Translating From English Into Ukrainian And Vice Versa

The first type of lexical transformations is used in translating words with wide and non-differentiated meaning. The essence of this transformation lies in translating such words of SL by words with specified concrete meaning in TL. When translating from English into Russian they use it especially often in the sphere of verbs. If English verbs mostly denote actions in rather a vague general way, Russian verbs are very concrete in denoting not only the action itself but also the manner of performing this action as well: "to go (on foot, by train, by plane, etc.)" - "идти пешком", "ехать. поездом", "лететь. самолетом", etc.; "to get out" - "выбираться", "выходить", "вылезать", "высаживаться", etc. The choice of a particular Russian verb depends on the context. It does not mean, of course, that the verb "to go" changes its meaning under the influence of the context. The meaning of "to go" is the same, it always approximately corresponds to the Russian "перемещаться", but the norms of the Russian language demand a more specified nomination of the action. The same can be illustrated with the verb "to be": "The clock is on the wall", "The apple is on the plate and the plate is on the table" - "Часы висят. на стене", "яблоко лежит на тарелке, а тарелка стоит на столе", though in all those cases "to be" preserves its general

meaning "находиться". The sentence "He's in Hollywood" in J.D. Salinger's "The Catcher in the Rye" should be translated as "Он работает в Голливуде", but if "Oxford" were substituted for "Hollywood" the translation would rather be "учится". This transformation is applicable not only to verbs but to all words of wide semantic volume, no matter to what part of speech they belong: adverbs, adjectives, nouns, etc. E.g. due to their most vague meaning such nouns as "a thing", "stuff", "a camp" are used to denote practically anything, often remaining neutral stylistically. In Russian, however, nouns with so general a meaning are less universal, besides, they sometimes belong to the colloquial register which often makes it impossible to use them in translation (cf. "a thing" - "вещь", "штука", "штуковина"). That is why in every case there should be found a word with a more concrete meaning denoting that particular "thing" or "stuff" which is meant by the author: "... this madman stuff that happened to me" - "идиотская история ,которая со мной случилась"; "... all the dispensary stuff" - "все медицинские препараты" or "лекарства"; "toilet things" - "туалетные принадлежности", "you have never done a single thing in all your life to be ashamed of" - "за всю свою жизнь ты не совершил ни одного постыдного поступка".

It is necessary to take into consideration not only denotative but connotative meanings as well. The verb "to employ" is usually translated as "нанимать, принимать на работу". But if Mark Twain's character is "accused of employing toothless and incompetent old relatives to prepare food for the foundling hospital", of which he is warden, the verb acquires a shade of negative meaning (he is said to have used his position in order to pay money to his relatives for the work which they could not do properly); so it should be translated by a less "general" verb - e.g. "пристроить".

The English pronoun "you" deserves special attention. It can be translated only with the help of differentiation, i.e. ⁵ either "ты" or "вы". The choice depends on the character, age, the social position of the characters, their relations, and the situation in which they speak. One should remember that the wrong choice can ruin the whole atmosphere of the text.

2. The second type of transformation is quite opposite in its character and is

usually called "generalization". In many cases the norms of TL make it unnecessary or even undesirable to translate all the particulars expressed in SL. Englishmen usually name the exact height of a person: "He is six foot three tall". In Russian it would hardly seem natural to introduce a character saying "Он шести футов и трех дюймов росту"; substituting centimetres for feet and inches wouldn't make it much better: "Он 190,5 сантиметров росту". The best variant is to say: "Он очень большого роста".

Generalization is also used in those cases when a SL a word with differentiated meaning corresponds to a word with non-differentiated meaning in TL ("a hand" - "рука", "an arm" "рука", etc.).

3. The third type of transformation is based upon logical connection between two phenomena (usually it is a cause-and-effect type of connection), one of which is named in the original text and the other used as its translated version. This transformation presupposes semantic and logical analysis of the situation described in the text and consists in semantic development of this situation. If the situation is developed correctly, that is if the original and translated utterances are semantically connected as cause and effect, the transformation helps to render the sense and to observe the norms of TL: "Mr Kelada's brushes ... would have been all the better for a scrub" (S.Maugham) - "Щетки мистера Келады ... не отличались чистотой". It may seem that the translation "не отличались чистотой" somewhat deviates from the original "would have been all the better for a scrub". However, the literal translation "были бы много лучше от чистки" is clumsy while "не отличались чистотой" is quite acceptable stylistically and renders the idea quite correctly: why would they have been all the better for a scrub? - because they не отличались чистотой. Another example: "When I went on board I found Mr Kelada's luggage already below" (S.Maugham) ... я нашел багаж мистера Келады уже внизу" is not Russian. The verbs "нашел" or "обнаружил" do not render the situation adequately. It is much better to translate it as "... багаж мистера Келады был уже внизу", which describes the situation quite correctly: why did I find his luggage below? - because он был уже внизу.

The fourth type of transformation is based on antonymy. It means that a certain word is translated not by the corresponding word of TL but by its antonym and at the same time negation is added (or, if there is negation in the original sentence, it is omitted in translation): "It wasn't too far." - "Это оказалось довольно близко" ("far" is translated as "близко" and negation in the predicate is omitted). Not far = близко.

The necessity for this transformation arises due to several reasons: 1) peculiarities of the systems of SL and TL, 2) contextual requirements, 3) traditional norms of TL.

1). The necessity to resort to antonymic translation may be caused by various peculiarities of SL and TL lexical systems: a) in Russian the negative prefix не coincides in its form with the negative particle не, while in English they differ (un-, in-, im-, etc. and the negative suffix -less on the one hand and the particle "not" on the other hand); so it is quite normal to say "not impossible" in English, while in Russian "не невозможно" is bad; b) groups of antonyms in SL and TL do not necessarily coincide: in English the word "advantage" has an antonym – "disadvantage," while in Russian the word "преимущество" has no antonym, in English there are antonyms "to arrange - to disarrange", while in Russian there is only "систематизировать", etc.

2). Sometimes antonyms become the most adequate way of rendering the contextual meaning: "a murderer is only safe when he is in prison" - "убийца не опасен, только когда он в тюрьме". The word "safe" taken separately is easily translated as "безопасный", but in this context the variant "не опасен" is preferable since it is not "безопасность" of the murderer that is meant here but the fact that he is "не опасен" for the others. This shade of meaning is better rendered by the antonym.

In a particular context this transformation may help to render emotional and stylistic coloring of the text: "He's probably thirsty. Why don't you give him some milk?" - "Наверное, он хочет пить. ⁵ Может, дать ему молока?". "Direct" translation "Почему бы не дать ему молока?" is not colloquial, while the characters of P.G.Wodehouse speak in a highly informal way.

3). Finally the transformation is often necessary for the purpose of observing the traditional norms of TL: "I only wish I could. I wish I had the time" (S.Leacock) -

"Мне очень жаль, что я не могу. К сожалению, у меня нет времени". Generally speaking the English construction "I wish smb + Past Tense form of verb" should always be translated "жаль, что ... не". The variant "Я бы хотел, чтобы я мог (в прошлом)" is not Russian. "Not... (un)till" corresponds to the Russian "лишь, только ...тогда-то". "He won't be back till tomorrow night, will he?" "Он ведь вернется только завтра к вечеру, правда?".

5. The fifth transformation is usually called "compensation" (компенсация). To be exact, it is not so much a transformation but rather a general principle of rendering stylistic peculiarities of a text when there is no direct correspondence between stylistic means of SL and TL. This transformation is widely used to render speech peculiarities of characters, to translate puns, rhyming words, etc. The essence of it is as follows: it is not always possible to find stylistic equivalents to every stylistically marked word of the original text or to every phonetic and grammatical irregularity purposefully used by the author. That is why there should be kept a general stylistic balance based on compensating some inevitable stylistic losses by introducing stylistically similar elements in some other utterances or by employing different linguistic means playing a similar role in TL. Suppose a character uses the word "fool-proof" which is certainly a sign of the colloquial register. In Russian there is no colloquial synonym of the word "надежный" or "безопасный". So the colloquial "fool-proof" is translated by the neutral "абсолютно надежный" and the speech of the character loses its stylistic coloring. This loss is inevitable, but it is necessary to find a way of compensation. It is quite possible to find a neutral utterance in the speech of the same character that can be translated colloquially, e.g. "I got nothing". Taken separately it should be translated "Я ничего не получил" or "Мне ничего не дали", but it allows to make up for the lost colloquial marker: "Я остался с носом (на бобах)". It results in ⁵ getting one neutral and one colloquial utterance both in the original and in the translated texts.

There is another variety of compensation which consists in creating the same general effect in TL with the help of means different from those used in SL. A combination of phonetic and grammatical mistakes is used by G.B.Shaw to show that

his character is an uneducated person: "Old uns like me is up in the world now". It is impossible to make the same mistakes in the corresponding Russian sentence: "Такие старики, как я, сейчас высоко ценятся". Nevertheless, speech characteristics are very important for creating the image of Beamish, so it is necessary to make him speak in an uneducated manner. In Russian mistakes in the category of number would hardly produce this effect, they would rather be taken for a foreign accent. One also can't omit sounds in any of the words in the sentence. That is why it is better to achieve the same result by lexical means, using words and their forms typical of popular speech (просторечие): "Старички-то навроде меня нынче в цене!". Another example: "You can't have no rolls" (G.B.Shaw) Since double negation is the literary norm in the Russian language it doesn't help to render the effect of illiterate speech; it is necessary to make a typical Russian grammatical mistake. The most widespread mistakes are connected with case formation in Russian, so something like "А булочков-то не будет" may serve the purpose. A wonderful example of compensation is described in the textbook "Translation Theory and Translator's Practice" by Ya. I. Retzker.

With the help of these five types of transformations one can overcome practically all lexical difficulties.

Лекція 10. Проблема відтворення специфічних граматичних форм і явищ при перекладі з англійської мови на українську та навпаки

Lecture 10. The Problem Of Rendering Specific Grammar Forms And Phenomena In Translating From English Into Ukrainian And Vice Versa

To translate English grammatical forms and constructions one should not necessarily look for the same forms and constructions in Russian - there may be none. Nevertheless, it is always possible to translate them adequately since it is not the form itself but its meaning and function⁵ in the sentence that should be rendered in translation. That is why translation of any such unit should begin with its semantic and functional analysis. It can be illustrated with the problem of rendering the definite and indefinite articles. Unless articles have some special role in the sentence or some additional meaning, they are not translated at all - they are merely omitted. However,

there are cases when articles are used to mark the rheme of the sentence. Here again there is no need to translate the article itself: it is necessary to find the proper word order placing the noun which is the rheme of the English sentence in a rhematic position in Russian (most often it is the final position). Sometimes, besides their usual meaning of definiteness or indefiniteness articles have some additional meaning, e.g., the indefinite article used with personal names has the meaning "some, a certain", showing that someone is unknown to the speaker. Such meaning should be rendered by corresponding means of the Russian language: "a Mrs. Smith" "некая миссис Смит, какая-то миссис Смит". The indefinite article may also coincide in its meaning either with the pronoun "one" ("I remember a friend of mine buying a couple of cheeses..." - "Я помню, как один мой приятель...") or with the numeral "one" ("a stitch in time saves nine" - "один стежок, сделанный вовремя..."). There are many more meanings which the article may combine with its main grammatical function ("New English-Russian Dictionary" edited by I.R.Galperin lists 11 meanings of the indefinite article and 9 meanings of the article "the"). In this respect translation of articles does not differ from translation of other words - first its meaning should be analyzed and then a proper word of TL can be chosen.

The same is true of prepositions and conjunctions. It is most important to remember that even such a "simple" conjunction as "and" has at least 10 different meanings; in different contexts it may correspond to the Russian "и" ("John and Mary"), "а" ("they stayed at home, and we left" - "они остались дома, а мы ушли"), "неужели" ("And you did it?" - "Неужели Вы это сделали?"), etc.

Speaking of conjunctions, it should also be mentioned that besides their main function (connecting and introducing different clauses and parts of the sentence) they enter idiomatic constructions the meaning of which cannot be guessed: it should be known or looked up in the dictionary⁵ ("She is sixty if (she is) a day" - "Ей добрых шестьдесят лет" или "Ей не меньше шестидесяти лет" "if anything" - "если уж на то пошло, во всяком случае, как бы то ни было").

One and the same preposition is also translated differently in different constructions and contexts (see 17 meanings of the preposition "on", the same number

of meanings of the preposition "of", etc.).

As for the so-called notional parts of speech, they may differ in SL and TL in the set of syntactic functions that they fulfil in the sentence. That is why translation should always be based on a thorough syntactic analysis since it is not the grammatical form itself but rather its function in the sentence that predetermines the way of translation. For example, before translating an infinitive it is necessary to state its role in the sentence - to see if it functions as a subject, object, attribute, or adverbial modifier, etc. If it is an adverbial modifier, it is essential to see its type - an adverbial modifier of purpose, of result, of attendant circumstances, etc. After this functional and semantic analysis it is possible to render the infinitive into Russian using any part of speech in the corresponding function (or changing the structure of the sentence in order to express the same idea according to the norms of TL).

It is impossible to warn a beginner against all possible difficulties. However, it seems reasonable to point out some English constructions that are most likely to cause trouble.

Most frequent among them are the so-called absolute constructions. There are two main difficulties in dealing with them: first of all they are not always easy to recognize and besides they do not correspond to any particular construction of the Russian language. Based on secondary predication, these constructions usually express some additional thought, something that happens in connection with the main action, but still "outside" it. Unlike subordinate clauses, absolute constructions are characterized by rather a vague semantic connection with the main body of the sentence. It is often hard to say if the construction indicates time or cause of the main action - it may indicate them indiscriminately. As a rule, constructions coming before the main body of the sentence have temporal, or causal, or conditional meaning; constructions coming after the main⁵ body express some attendant circumstances or serve as an adverbial modifier of manner.

They usually single out four structural types of absolute constructions: 1) nominative participial constructions - "... I got them to be quiet, when - enter Admiral Ass, in full regalia, epaulettes quivering with indignation." (Bel Kaufman); 2)

nominative constructions without a participle - "And, chin on hand., he stared through his monocle into an empty cup" (J.Galsworthy); 3) participial constructions without the subject - "Being liable himself to similar unlooked-for checks from Mrs. Chick., their little contests usually possessed a character of uncertainty that was very animating" (Ch.Dickens); 4) absolute constructions with the preposition "with" - "With renewed handshaking and messages to be delivered to Miss Lawson., we at last made our exit." (A.Christie). Knowing these structural types, it is easier to identify such a construction and differentiate it from expanded secondary parts of the sentence.

There are four possibilities in translating absolute constructions, though they do not directly correspond to the four types of constructions themselves.

1. If the type of semantic connection between the absolute construction and the main body of the sentence is more or less definite, a subordinate clause may be used in translation: "... those things having been invariably found on Mr. Twain's person ... they felt compelled to give him a friendly admonition." (Mark Twain) - "... и так как вещи эти впоследствии неизменно обнаруживались у мистера Твена, ... они сочли своим долгом сделать ему дружеское внушение."

2. However, it is not always possible to choose the proper type of the subordinate clause: "Bessie and Abbot having retreated, Mrs Reed ... thrust me back and locked me in, without further parley" (Ch.Bronte). Really, did she do it after Bessie and Abbot retreated or because they retreated? Evidently, both after and because she got rid of those women who were less cruel than she was. In Russian such an indiscriminate way of expressing time and cause in one subordinate clause is impossible, so other ways should be sought. The best way to combine these meanings is to use an adverbial-participial construction (деепричастный оборот): "Отослав Бесси и Эббот, миссис Рид снова затолкнула меня в комнату, не вступая больше ни в какие объяснения".

3. Being very close functionally to English absolute constructions, Russian adverbial-participial constructions are more limited in usage, since the action indicated by them should always be performed by the subject of the sentence, which

is not necessarily the case with English absolute constructions. If neither a subordinate clause nor an adverbial-participial construction can be chosen for translation, an absolute construction can be rendered by a separate sentence or an independent clause joint by co-ordination: "Miss Arundell walked home, Bob trotting sedately at her heels..." (A.Christie) - "Мисс Арендэлл пошла домой, и Боб спокойно побежал за ней."

4. Finally, an absolute construction can be translated with the help of a Russian prepositional phrase with the preposition "с": "Coffee-cup in hand, Mr Scogan was standing in front of the ... bookshelf" (A.Huxley) - "Мистер Скоуген с чашкой в руках стоял перед ... книжной полкой." It should be noted, however, that such phrases are practically never employed to translate English absolute constructions with the preposition "with". There are some other English constructions that are rather difficult: not so much for translation but for understanding (as soon as they are understood correctly they are translated according to the principles already discussed). First of all they are the so-called causative constructions having the general meaning of making somebody do something or causing some action, effect, etc. It is necessary to remember that besides the typical causative constructions with the verbs "to make", "to force", "to cause" and constructions with the verbs "to have" and "to get" ("to have somebody do something", "to get somebody to do something", "to have, get something done"), there exists another way of expressing this meaning as in "to talk somebody into (out of) something" - "уговорить (отговорить) кого-то делать что-то", "to laugh somebody out of a habit" - "отучить кого-то от привычки, посмеявшись над ней", e.g. "Managed herself to death, damn her." (J.Collier) - "Своим умением все организовывать довела себя до смерти, черт побери." The first verb in such constructions usually denotes the way, the manner in which some effect or action was caused.

Another type of constructions causing misunderstanding, comes close to comparative constructions: "as ... as ever", "as ... as any (or anything)", "as much as doing something", etc. These constructions do not contain any real comparison. The phrases "as ... as ever (any, anything)" denote the superlative degree of some quality

or high intensity of some feeling or state: "it's as simple as anything" - "это же совсем просто". "He will be as peeved as anything" - "Он будет страшно раздражен", etc. The phrases "not (or never) as much as doing something", "no more than", "much less" are used as emphatic means of expressing the idea that somebody cannot or does not want to do something, or never happened to do it.

Close to those pseudo-comparative constructions come phrases with the word "too", "cannot + be + too + Adj." or "cannot + Verb + too + Adv.". They are synonymous to the phrases "to be very + Adj." and "to do (smth) very + Adv": "One cannot be too careful" - "Нужно быть очень осторожным".

Generally speaking, translation of specifically English grammatical constructions consists of two stages: first it is necessary to understand their meaning and then find a corresponding way of expressing it in Russian. For the purpose of translation, grammar does not exist separately. It is not the grammatical form but the grammatical meaning that is of primary concern for a translator or an interpreter. A mistake in grammar (whether it is a misunderstood construction of SL or a wrong variant in TL) always tells on the sense and logic of the text.

Лекція 11. Застосування граматичних трансформацій у перекладі з англійської мови на українську та навпаки

Lecture 11. The Use Of Grammatical Transformations In Translating From English Into Ukrainian And Vice Versa

There are distinguished the four main types of grammatical transformations: transpositions, replacements, omissions and additions. It should be born in mind, however, that in practice it is hardly possible to find these elementary transformations in their "pure form": in most cases it ⁶is necessary to combine them.

1. Transpositions. There may appear a necessity to rearrange elements of different levels: words, phrases, clauses or even sentences. Transposition of words and phrases may be caused by various reasons: differences in the accepted word order in SL and TL, presence or absence of emphasis, differences in the means of communicative

syntax.

Speaking of word order, it would be more accurate to say that to change word order really means to rearrange not so much words but parts of the sentence. When translating from English into Russian one has to change word-order because normally it is fixed in English while in Russian it is relatively free: "George has bought some new things for this trip ..." (Jerome K. Jerome) - "К этой поездке Джордж купил кое-какие новые вещи..." or "Джордж купил к этой поездке кое-какие новые вещи ..." or "Джордж купил кое-какие новые вещи к этой поездке", which depends (in this particular case) on the rhythm of the whole utterance. But such freedom of choice is rather rare, since the word order of the Russian sentence is not as arbitrary as it seems to be. The position of a word in the sentence is often predetermined by its communicative function. In the English sentence "... I realized that a man was behind each one of the books" (R. Bradbury) the rhematic function of the noun "man" is indicated by the indefinite article. In order to make it the rheme of the Russian sentence it is necessary to put it in the final position: "... я понял, что за каждой из этих книг стоит человек". Another example: "A certain man. was seen to reel into Mr. Twain's hotel last night..." - "Вчера вечером видели, как в отель, где проживает мистер Марк Твен, ввалился некий человек..."

Transposition of clauses is also used to preserve the semantic and communicative balance of the whole sentence: "The sun had got more powerful by the time we had finished breakfast..." (Jerome K. Jerome) - "К тому времени, как мы позавтракали, солнце припекало уже вовсю ..." If the Russian sentence began with the principal clause ("Солнце припекало ...") the logical meaning would be different - the sentence would state the time by which the sun got more powerful, while the real meaning of the sentence is to show what was the state of things by the time they finished their breakfast and had to decide upon further course of action.

Transposition of sentences does not become necessary very often. However, it helps sometimes to render the meaning which is expressed by the Past Perfect form in the English text, so as to indicate the succession of actions or events: "The village of St. Petersburg still mourned. The lost children had not been found" (Mark Twain) -

"Пропавших детей так и не нашли. Городок Сант-Питерсберг оплакивал их".

2. Replacements. Replacements are also made at different levels.

A. To conform to the demands of the grammatical system of TL it may become necessary to change the grammatical form of a word: "fifteen thousand dollars" - "пятнадцать тысяч долларов" ("thousand" - singular, "тысяч" - plural), "And your hair's so lovely" - "У тебя такие красивые волосы", etc.

B. They often have to replace one part of speech by another. Most frequent replacements of this type are the following: a) English nouns with the suffix -er denoting the doer of an action are usually replaced by verbs in Russian: "I'm a moderate smoker" (J.D.Salinger) - "Я мало курю", "When George is hanged Harris will be the worst packer in this world" (Jerome K.Jerome) - "Когда Джорджа повесят, хуже всех на свете укладывать вещи будет Гаррис". However, if such a noun denotes a person's profession the replacement is not recommended: when Holden Caulfield describes a girl, saying "She looked like a very good dancer" (J.D.Salinger), it should be translated "Похоже, она здорово танцует", but the sentence from S.Maugham's "Gigolo and Gigolette" "Stella was a good ballroom dancer", characterizing Stella's professional skill, should be translated "Стелла была хорошей исполнительницей бальных танцев". English deverbal nouns (usually converted from verbs) may be translated by verbs (especially if they are used in the construction "to give (to have, to make, to take) + N: "to give somebody a lift" - "подвезти кого-то". "He gave us all a look" (S.Maugham) - "Он взглянул на нас", etc. b) They often replace nouns by pronouns and vice versa. In the story "The Broken Boot" by J.Galsworthy Bryce-Green says to Caister: "Haven't seen you since you left the old camp". "The old camp" is a phrase with an extremely wide and vague meaning, it means "some place we ⁶ used to be at together and some people we were somehow connected with", so it is quite adequately translated "Не видел Вас с тех пор, как Вы ушли от нас". The pronoun "нас" here is substituted for the noun "camp" (or, to be more exact, for the nominal phrase "the old camp"). A noun is substituted for a pronoun in the following example: "... and Harris sat on it, and it

stuck to him., and they went looking for it all over the room" (Jerome K. Jerome). At first sight it seems possible to translate the sentence as it is: "... Гаррис сел на него, и оно к нему прилипло, и они принялись искать его. по всей комнате". However, the sentence is "overloaded" with pronouns, the more so because the Russian "его" can denote both Harris and the butter. That is why it is necessary to replace some pronouns by nouns to make the situation clear and the sentence more readable: "... а Гаррис сел на этот стул, и масло. прилипло к его брюкам., и они оба принялись искать его по всей комнате".

Occasionally some other replacements may become necessary. However, it must be remembered that the choice of parts of speech influences the general stylistic coloring of the text, cf. "бросить взгляд" and "взглянуть", "хранить молчание" and "молчать", etc. Russian abstract nouns are usually more appropriate in newspapers and official texts, short-form adjectives and passive participles are somewhat bookish and should be avoided if possible when rendering colloquial speech, which means that part of speech replacements may be caused sometimes by purely stylistic considerations.

C. Replacement of parts of the sentence. The most frequent among such replacements is that of substituting an object for the subject and vice versa. It is very helpful in translating English passive constructions. Statistics shows that in English they use passive constructions much more often than in Russian. Moreover, in English these constructions in themselves are not marked stylistically while in Russian they are mainly bookish and official, cf.: "мне дали интересную книгу" and "мне была дана интересная книга". The essence of this replacement is in making the subject of the English sentence the object of the Russian version: "She was brought here last night" (Ch. Dickens) - "Ее. принесли сюда вчера вечером". If the English sentence has an object denoting the doer or the cause of the action, it automatically becomes the subject of the Russian sentence:⁶ "The psychiatrist was shocked by the smile" (R. Bradbury) - "Эта улыбка. поразила психиатра". If the subject of the English sentence denotes some place or time it may be replaced by an adverbial modifier in translation: "Anyway, the corridor was all linoleum and all..." (J.D. Salinger) - "А в коридоре у нас - сплошной линолеум" (translated by Р. Райт-Ковалева). This

transformation is regularly used when the subject of the English sentence is expressed by a noun denoting some message: "the text (the telegram, the letter, etc.) says..." - "в тексте (в телеграмме, в письме и т.д.) говорится (сказано)". Occasionally this transformation is applied to other nouns in the function of the subject.

D. One of the most important syntactic peculiarities of the English language is the existence of secondary predication created by various participial and infinitive constructions. These constructions are included in the structure of simple sentences in English while Russian simple sentences have only one predicative center. This may lead to the necessity of substituting Russian composite sentences for simple sentences of the original text: "I remember a friend of mine buying a couple of cheeses at Liverpool" (Jerome K.Jerome) - "Я помню, как один мой приятель купил в Ливерпуле пару сыров" (a simple sentence in English and a complex sentence in Russian); "I let the day slip away without doing anything at all" (Mark Twain) - "Прошел целый день, а я так ничего и не предпринял" (translated by Н.Тренева) (a simple sentence in English and a compound sentence in Russian).

Sometimes two or more simple sentences may be joined together to form one sentence (simple or composite) in translation; usually they do it for logical, stylistic and rhythmical reasons: "I made my way into the smoking-room. I called for a pack of cards and began to play patience." (S.Maugham) - "Я отправился в курительную комнату, спросил себе колоду карт и принялся раскладывать пасьянс"; "Quite the reverse is the truth in the case of great men. The nearer you go to them, the smaller they seem" (G.Mikes) - "С великими людьми все наоборот: чем вы к ним ближе, тем они кажутся мельче".

On the other hand, English composite sentences with formal, purely grammatical subjects (introductory 'it', 'this', etc.) often correspond to Russian simple sentences: "This was hardly what I⁶ intented" (G.B.Shaw) - "У меня были совсем другие намерения"; "It's the natural, original sin that is born in him that makes him do things like that" (Jerome K.Jerome) - "Его толкает на все эти проделки врожденный инстинкт, так сказать, первородный грех." (translated by М.Салье).

A long and syntactically complicated sentence containing secondary

predication may be translated by several simple sentences: "A few months ago I was nominated for the Governor of the great State of New York, to run against Mr. Stewart L. Woodford and Mr. John T. Hoffman on an independent ticket" (Mark Twain) - "Несколько месяцев назад моя кандидатура была выдвинута на пост губернатора великого штата Нью Йорк. В качестве кандидата от независимых мне предстояло выступить против мистера Стюарта Л. Вудфорда и мистера Джона Т. Хоффмана."

E. In some cases it is possible to replace the principal clause by a subordinate clause (and vice versa) if it helps to conform to the logical and stylistic norms of TL: "They put him under laughing-gas one year, poor lad, and drew all his teeth, and gave him a false set, because he suffered so terribly with toothache..." (Jerome K. Jerome) - "Он так жестоко страдал от зубной боли, что однажды его, беднягу, усыпили, под наркозом вырвали все зубы и вставили искусственные челюсти." His suffering with toothache is here the main thing the author stresses; to show how terrible his sufferings were he says that they had to draw all his teeth; that is why it is but logical to state the main idea in the principal clause, while the clause which is principal in the English sentence becomes subordinate in Russian.

F. A different type of syntactic bond may be used in translation instead of that used in the original text, i.e. subordination may be replaced by coordination and vice versa. Generally speaking, subordination is more frequently used in English than in Russian, since subordinating words in English are rather vague semantically while in Russian they state rather definitely the character of semantic connection between the clauses. The conjunction "while" does not really indicate any temporal connection between the actions in the sentence "Once she faltered for a minute and stood still while a tear or two splashed on the worn carpet" (O'Henry), so it is hardly possible to translate it "... в то время как..."⁶ Such translation would create a humorous effect which was not intended here by the author. It is much better to introduce coordination instead of subordination: "Один раз руки ее дрогнули и она замерла на мгновение, а на потертый ковер скатились две слезинки."

G. Syndetic connection used in English sentences is not always appropriate in

Russian, so it would often create a wrong stylistic effect if preserved in translation. That is why asyndetic connection of parts of the sentence is rather regularly used in Russian instead of the English polysyndeton: "It made them nervous and, excited, and, they stepped on things, and, put things behind them; and, then couldn't find them when they wanted them; and they packed the pies at the bottom, and put heavy things on top, and, smashed the pies in" (Jerome K. Jerome) - "Они волновались, нервничали; они роняли то одно, то другое, без конца искали вещи, которые сами же перед тем ухитрялись спрятать. Они запихивали пироги на дно и клали тяжелые предметы сверху, так что пироги превращались в месиво" (translated by М.Салье).

So, the following types of replacement may be used in order to overcome difficulties created by differences in the grammatical systems of SL and TL: A. Replacement of word-forms (замена форм слова). B. Replacement of parts of speech (замена частей речи). C. Replacement of parts of the sentence (замена членов предложения). D. Replacement of a simple sentence by a composite one and vice versa (замена простого предложения сложным и наоборот). E. Replacement of the principal clause by a subordinate one and vice versa (замена главного предложения придаточным и наоборот). F. Replacement of subordination by coordination and vice versa (замена подчинения сочинением и наоборот). G. Replacement of syndetic connection by asyndetic and vice versa (замена союзной связи связью бессоюзной и наоборот). Within the fourth type (replacement of a simple sentence by a composite one and vice versa) they also single out two additional varieties: joining several sentences together (объединение) and dividing a long sentence into several shorter sentences (членение).

3. Additions. It is very difficult to say whether this transformation is lexical or grammatical: it is both. Its lexical aspects have already been discussed: it is necessary to make some explanations of transcribed words, describe those notions which have no names in TL, add the words which are implied but not expressed in the structure of attributive phrases, etc. However, in all these cases the structure of the sentence is involved, that is why the transformation is considered to be grammatical. Sometimes

there appear grammatical reasons for adding new words: it happens when some meaning is expressed grammatically in the original text while there is no way of expressing it grammatically in TL. E.g. in English they use articles to differentiate between an author and his creation: "... the jewel of his collection - an Israels..." or "... Madame Lamotte, who was still in front of the Meissonier". (J.Galsworthy). In Russian it is necessary to add the word "картина": "... жемчужина его коллекции - картина Исраэlsa..." and "... мадам Лямот, которая все еще стояла перед картиной Месонье". Another example: the existence of the special possessive form (George's, Harris's) in English allows to use names in the absolute possessive construction: "Of course, I found George's and Harris's eighteen times over..." (Jerome K. Jerome). In Russian the corresponding grammatical form is that of the genitive case, the use of which would create an undesirable ambiguity: "... находил Джоржа и Гарриса". So it is necessary to add the word "щетка" implied in the English sentence: "Конечно же, щетки Джоржа и Гарриса попадались мне раз восемнадцать, если не больше...". In this way the translated version restores as it were the complete structure of the original sentence some elements of which might be only implied and not expressed materially. When using the transformation of addition one should be very careful to add only that which should really be added. It requires good knowledge of deep structure and surface structure grammars of both SL and TL and ability to analyze semantic and pragmatic aspects of a text.

4. Omissions. This transformation is seldom structurally obligatory, it is usually caused by stylistic considerations and deals with redundancy traditionally normative in SL and not accepted in TL. A typical example of such redundancy is the use of synonymic pairs in English: "...their only stay and support...." (Mark Twain) - both the words mean "поддержка", "опора". There is no need to translate them both, one is quite enough: "их единственная⁶ поддержка" or, according to the demands of the context, "единственное, что спасало их от голода" (translated in the same way as any one of these words would be translated).

Sometimes it is recommended to omit semantically empty "tags" of declarative and interrogative sentences: "British to the backbone, that's what I am." (S.Maughan)

- "Англичанин до мозга костей!"

Лекція 12. Комплексні лексико-граматичні трансформації у перекладі з англійської мови на українську та навпаки

Lecture 12. The Complex Lexical Grammatical Transformations In Translating From English Into Ukrainian And Vice Versa

The complex lexical and grammatical transformations applied in translation are known as 1) semantic development; 2) antonymic translation or formal negation and 3) compensation.

1. Semantic Development. In the translation process there are lexical replacements, based on cause-effect relations between notions. Thus, word or word combination of SL may be replaced in translation by a word or word combination of TL, which by its logical relations denotes the cause of action or condition denoted by a translated unit of SL. This transformation presupposes semantic and logical analysis of the situation described in the text and consists in semantic development of this situation.

The semantic development is based upon logical connection between two phenomena (usually it is a cause-and-effect type of connection), one of which is named in the original text and the other used as its translated version. This transformation presupposes semantic and logical analysis of the situation described in the text and consists in semantic development of this situation. If the situation is developed correctly, that is if the original and translated utterances are semantically connected as cause and effect, the transformation helps to render the sense and to observe the norms of TL: *"Mr Kelada's brushes ... would have been all the better for a scrub"* (S. Maugham) - *"Щетки мистера Келады ... не отличались чистотой"*
"Щітки містера Келади... не відзначались чистотою..

The example illustrates substitution of effect by cause: the English sentence names the effect while the Ukrainian variant names its cause. The opposite situation may also occur – when the cause is substituted by effect.

In these examples the English sentences name the cause while the Ukrainian

versions contain the effect (I ate three meals a day at the same table with him, so “*Я тричі на день зустрічався з ним за одним столом*”; three long years had passed since I tasted ale, so “*Цілих три роки я не брав у рот пива*”).

2. **The Antonymic Translation** allows the translator to create a more natural grammatical structure in TL in cases, when the grammatical form comes into conflict with the rules of lexical compatibility and deprives the target text its expressiveness and clarity.

This type of transformation means that a certain word is translated not by a corresponding word of TL but by its antonym, with negation being added at the same time (or, if there is negation in the original sentence, it is omitted in translation):

It wasn't too far. – Це виявилось досить близько.

“*Far*” is translated as “*близько*” and negation in the predicate is omitted.

The necessity for this transformation arises due to several reasons:

1. peculiarities of the systems of SL and TL:

a) in Ukrainian the negative prefix “*не*” coincides in its form with the negative particle “*не*”, while in English they differ (*un-, in-, im-, dis-, mis-, ir-, etc.*, and the negative suffix *-less* on the one hand and the particle “*not*” on the other); so it is quite normal to say “*not impossible, not misunderstand, not unnecessary*” in English, while in Ukrainian “*не неможливо, не не розуміти, не необхідно*” is bad;

b) groups of antonyms in SL and TL do not necessarily coincide: in English the word “*advantage*” has an antonym “*disadvantage*”, while in Ukrainian the word “*перевага*” has no antonym, English has antonyms “*to arrange – to disarrange*”, while Ukrainian has only “*систематизувати*”, etc.

2. contextual requirements:

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Sometimes antonyms become the most adequate way of rendering the contextual meaning: “*a murderer is only safe when he is in prison*” – “*вбивця не становить загрози лиш тоді, коли сидить в тюрмі*”.

In a particular context this transformation may help to render emotional and stylistic coloring of the text: “*He's probably thirsty. Why don't you give him*

some milk?” – *“Мабуть, він хоче пити. Може, дати йому молока?”* Direct translation *“Чому б не дати йому молока?”* is not colloquial, while the heroes of P.G.Wodehouse speak in a highly informal way.

3. traditional norms of TL:

“I only wish I could. I wish I had the time” (S.Leacock) – *“Мені дуже шкода, що я не можу. На жаль, у мене немає часу”*.

The variant *“Я би хотів, щоб я міг (в минулому)”* is not Ukrainian.

The antonymic translation is based on antonymy. It means that a certain word is translated not by the corresponding word of TL but by its antonym and at the same time negation is added (or, if there is negation in the original sentence, it is omitted in translation): "It wasn't too far." - "Это оказалось довольно близко" ("far" is translated as "близко" and negation in the predicate is omitted). Not far = близко.

The necessity for this transformation arises due to several reasons: 1) peculiarities of the systems of SL and TL, 2) contextual requirements, 3) traditional norms of TL.

1) The necessity to resort to antonymic translation may be caused by various peculiarities of SL and TL lexical systems: a) in Russian the negative prefix не coincides in its form with the negative particle не, while in English they differ (un-, in-, im-, etc. and the negative suffix -less on the one hand and the particle "not" on the other hand); so it is quite normal to say "not impossible" in English, while in Russian "не невозможно" is bad; b) groups of antonyms in SL and TL do not necessarily coincide: in English the word "advantage" has an antonym – "disadvantage," while in Russian the word "премуцество" has no antonym, in English there are antonyms "to arrange - to disarrange", while in Russian there is only "систематизировать", etc.

2) Sometimes antonyms become the most adequate way of rendering the contextual meaning: "a murderer is only safe when he is in prison" - "убийца не опасен, только когда он в тюрьме". The word "safe" taken separately is easily translated as "безопасный", but in this context the variant "не опасен" is preferable since it is not "безопасность" of the murderer that is meant here but the fact that he is "не опасен" for the others. This shade of meaning is better rendered by the antonym.

In a particular context this transformation may help to render emotional and stylistic coloring of the text: "He's probably thirsty. Why don't you give him some milk?" - "Наверное, он хочет пить. Может, дать ему молока?". "Direct" translation "Почему бы не дать ему молока?" is not colloquial, while the characters of P.G.Wodehouse speak in a highly informal way.

3) Finally the transformation is often necessary for the purpose of observing the traditional norms of TL: "I only wish I could. I wish I had the time" (S.Leacock) - "Мне очень жаль, что я не могу. К сожалению, у меня нет времени". Generally speaking the English construction "I wish smb + Past Tense form of verb" should always be translated "жаль, что ... не". The variant "Я бы хотел, чтобы я мог (в прошлом)" is not Russian. "Not... (un)till" corresponds to the Russian "лишь, только ...тогда-то". "He won't be back till tomorrow night, will he?" "Он ведь вернется только завтра к вечеру, правда?".

3.The Transformation of Compensation is not so much a transformation but rather a general principle of rendering stylistic peculiarities of a text when there is no direct correspondence between stylistic means of SL and TL. This transformation is widely used to render speech peculiarities of characters, to translate puns, rhyming words, etc. The essence of it is as follows: it is not always possible to find stylistic equivalents to every stylistically marked word of the original text or to every phonetic and grammatical irregularity purposefully used by the author. That is why there should be kept a general stylistic balance based on compensating some inevitable stylistic losses by introducing stylistically similar elements in some other utterances or by employing different linguistic means playing a similar role in TL. Suppose a character uses the word "fool-proof" which is certainly a sign of the colloquial register. In Russian there is no colloquial synonym of the word "надежный" or "безопасный". So the colloquial "fool-proof" is translated by the neutral "абсолютно надежный" and the speech of the character loses its stylistic coloring. This loss is inevitable, but it is necessary to find a way of compensation. It is quite possible to find a neutral utterance in the speech of the same character that can be translated colloquially, e.g. "I got nothing". Taken separately it should be translated "Я ничего

не получил" or "Мне ничего не дали", but it allows to make up for the lost colloquial marker: "Я остался с носом (на бобах)". It results in getting one neutral and one colloquial utterance both in the original and in the translated texts.

There is another variety of compensation which consists in creating the same general effect in TL with the help of means different from those used in SL. A combination of phonetic and grammatical mistakes is used by G.B.Shaw to show that his character is an uneducated person: "Old uns like me is up in the world now". It is impossible to make the same mistakes in the corresponding Russian sentence: "Такие старики, как я, сейчас высоко ценятся". Nevertheless, speech characteristics are very important for creating the image of Beamish, so it is necessary to make him speak in an uneducated manner. In Ukrainian and Russian mistakes in the category of number would hardly produce this effect, they would rather be taken for a foreign accent. One also can't omit sounds in any of the words in the sentence. That is why it is better to achieve the same result by lexical means, using words and their forms typical of popular speech (просторечие): "Старички-то навроде меня нынче в цене!". Another example: "You can't have no rolls" (G.B.Shaw) Since double negation is the literary norm in the Russian language it doesn't help to render the effect of illiterate speech; it is necessary to make a typical Russian grammatical mistake. The most widespread mistakes are connected with case formation in Russian, so something like "А булочков-то не будет" may serve the purpose. A wonderful example of compensation is described in the textbook "Translation Theory and Translator's Practice" by Ya. I. Retzker.

With the help of these five types of transformations one can overcome practically all lexical difficulties.

Лекція 13. Відтворення стилістично маркованих лексем різних прошарків

Lecture 13. Rendering Stylistically-marked Vocabulary Of Different Layers

In different communicative situations the language users select words of different stylistic status. There are stylistically neutral words that are suitable for any situation, and there are literary (bookish) words and colloquial words which satisfy the demands of official, poetic messages and unofficial everyday communication respectively. SL and TL words of similar semantics may have either identical (*a steed* — *скакун*, *aforsaid* — *вищезазначений*, *gluttony* — *ненажерливість*, *to funk* — *полохатись*, *лякатися*) or dissimilar (*slumber* — *сон*, *to morn* — *ранок*, *to swop* — *змінювати*) stylistic connotation. The translator tries to preserve the stylistic status of the original text, by using the equivalents of the same style or, failing that, opting for stylistically neutral units.

The principal stylistic effect of the text is created, however, with the help of special stylistic devices as well as by the interaction of the word meanings in a particular context. The speaker may qualify every object he mentions in his own way thus giving his utterance a specific stylistic turn. Such stylistic phrasing gives much trouble to the translator since their meaning is often subjective and elusive. Some phrases become fixed through repeated use and they may have permanent equivalents in TL, e.g. *true love* — *справжнє кохання*, *dead silence* — *мертва тиша*, *good old England* - *стара добра Англія*. In most cases, however, the translator has to look for an occasional substitute, which often requires an in-depth study of the broad context. When, for example, J. Galsworthy in his “*Forsyte Saga*” refers to Irene as “*that tender passive being, who would not stir a step for herself*”, the translator is faced with the problem of rendering the word “*passive*” into Ukrainian so that its substitute would fit the character of that lady⁷ and all the circumstances of her life described in the novel.

A common occurrence in English texts is the transferred qualifier syntactically joined to a word to which it does not belong logically. Thus the English speaker may mention “*a corrupt alliance*”, “*a sleepless bed*” or “*a thoughtful pipe*”. As often as

not, such combinations will be thought of as too bizarre in Ukrainian or alien to the type of the text and the qualifier will have to be used with the name of the object it refers to. “*The sound of the solemn bells*” will become „урочисте звучання дзвонів“ and “*the smiling attention of the stranger*” will be translated as „уважність незнайомця з усмішкою на обличчі“.

Note should also be taken of the inverted qualifier which syntactically is not the defining but the defined element. Such a qualifier precedes the qualified word which is joined to it by the preposition “of”: “*this devil of a woman*”, “*the giant of a man*”, “*an eagle of a lad*”, etc. The phrase can be transformed to obtain an ordinary combination (*a devilish woman, a gigantic man*) and then translated into Ukrainian. The translation may involve an additional element: *the devil of a woman* — *неймовірно хитра (розумна, надзвичайна тощо) жінка*.

Stylistically-marked units may also be certain types of collocations. Another common type includes conventional indirect names of various objects or “*paraphrases*”. A frequent use of paraphrases is a characteristic feature of the English language.

Some of the paraphrases are borrowed from such classical sources as mythology or the Bible and usually have permanent equivalents in Ukrainian (cf. *Attic salt* — *аттична сіль*, *the three sisters* — *богині долі*, *the Prince of Darkness* — *принц темряви*). Others are purely English and are either transcribed or explained in translation: *John Bull* — *Джон Буль*, *the three R's* — *читання, письмо й арифметика*, *the Iron Duke* - *герцог Веллінгтон*.

A special group of paraphrases are the names of countries, states and other geographical or political entities: *the Land of Cakes* (*Scotland*), *the Badger State* (*Wisconsin*), *the Empire City* (*New York*). As a rule, such paraphrases are not known to the Ukrainian reader and they are⁷ replaced by official names in the translation. (A notable exception is “*the eternal city*” — *вічне місто*.)

Complicated translation problems are caused by ST containing substandard language units used to produce a stylistic effect. The ST author may imitate his character’s speech by means of dialectal or contaminated forms. SL territorial dialects

cannot be reproduced in TT, nor can they be replaced by TL dialectal forms. It would be inappropriate if a black American or a London cockney spoke in the Ukrainian translation in the dialect, say, of the Northern regions of the USSR. Fortunately, the English dialectal forms are mostly an indication of the speaker's low social or educational status, and they can be rendered into Ukrainian by a judicious employment of low-colloquial elements, e.g.:

He do look quiet, don't 'e? D'e know 'oo 'e is, Sir? Зовні він наче спокійний, егеж? Бува, не знаєте, добродію, що він таке є?

Here the function of the grammatical and phonetical markers in the English sentence which serve to show that the speaker is uneducated, is fulfilled by the Ukrainian colloquialisms „егеж“, „бува“ and „що він таке є“.

Contaminated forms are used to imitate the speech of a foreigner. Sometimes, both SL and TL have developed accepted forms of representing the contaminated speech by persons of foreign origin. For example, the speech of a Chinese can be represented in English and in Ukrainian in a conventional way, which facilitates the translator's task:

Me blingee beer. Now you pay.

Моя плинесла пиво, твоя тинел платити.

If no such tradition exists, the translator has to select some possible contaminated Ukrainian forms to produce the desired effect, e.g.:

When you see him quid' then you quick see him 'perm whale (the speech of a Kanaka).

Коли твоя бачив спрут, тоді твоя скоро-скоро бачив кашалот.

Лекція 14. Специфіка відтворення різних видів фразеологічних одиниць у стилістичному аспекті перекладу

Lecture 14. The Peculiarities Of Rendering Different Types Of Phraseological Units In The Stylistic Aspect Of Translation

Every language has phrases that cannot be understood literally. Even if the meanings of all the words are known in such a phrase and the grammar is understood completely, the total meaning of the phrase may still be confusing.

One of the keys to speaking like a native is the ability to use and understand casual expressions, or idioms. English is full of idioms, and everyday conversations are satiated with them. They are also met in books, newspapers, magazines, TV shows, etc.

Idioms add colour to the language. Our speech becomes less awkward, sounds less foreign if we use them properly and in sufficient quantities. Mastering idioms helps to understand better what we read and hear. Idioms are mostly not translated word-for-word, or literally. They work as groups of words, and are not considered as individual words. Translating each word on its own will result in missing the meaning and in many cases end up with nonsense.

The word order of idioms and their structure are often not flexible. Hence, the idiom should be committed to memory in the exactly right word order and reproduced without any alternations in wording. It's not correct to say: "*You've got a golden heart*", because the correct expression is: "*You've got a heart of gold*" (*У тебе золоте серце!*).

The best way to learn idioms is to hear and reproduce them. In order to "*develop an ear*" for idioms one should learn to listen to them. If you don't know what an

expression means, ask a native speaker or consult with a special dictionary. At the classes of English learning idioms in every possible way is a must.

Below there is a text in colloquial English which is rather difficult to understand without knowing idioms:

*Sam is a real cool cat. He never **blows his stack** and hardly ever **flies off the handle**. What's more, he knows how to **get away with things**. Well, of course, he is **getting on**, too. His hair is **pepper and salt**, but he knows how to **make up for lost time** by **taking it easy**. He gets up early, **works out**, and **turns in** early. He takes care of the **hot dog stand like a breeze** until he gets **time off**. **Sam's got it made; this is it** for him.*

The following text is given in more formal relatively idiom free variety of English. It is absolutely understandable but deprived of colour and expressiveness:

Sam is really a calm person. He never loses control of himself and hardly ever becomes too angry. Furthermore, he knows how to manage his business financially by using a few tricks. Needless to say, he, too, is getting older. His hair is beginning to turn grey, but he knows how to compensate for wasted time by relaxing. He rises early, exercises, and goes to bed early. He manages his frankfurter stand without visible effort, until it is someone else's turn to work there. Sam is successful; he has reached his life's goal.

The same can be said about translation, which is correct, but loses in figurativeness and brightness:

„Сем дуже спокійна людина. Він ніколи не втрачає контроль над собою й рідко сердиться. Крім того, він знає, як вести свою справу з фінансового погляду, вдаючись до деяких хитроців. Звісно він теж старішає. Його волосся сивіє, проте він уміє відновлювати витрачені сили відпочинком. Він рано встає, робить гімнастику й рано лягає спати. Зі своєю роботою в ковбасному магазині він може впоратись без особливих трудноців, встигаючи все робити

перед тим, як його змінять. Сем цілком щасливий — він досяг мети свого життя“.

Idiomatic expressions used in this text can be organized into the following little dictionary:

to be a (real) cool cat – to be a really calm person, „бути дуже спокійною людиною“;

to blow one’s stack – to lose control over oneself, to become mad, „втрачати контроль над собою, розлютитися“;

to fly off the handle – to become excessively angry, „побіліти від люті, скаженіти“

what’s more – furthermore, besides, additionally, „окрім того“;

to get away with something – to perpetrate an illegitimate or tricky act without repercussion or harm, „вдатися до хитрощів і при цьому уникнути покарання“;

to be getting on – to age, to get older, „старішати“;

pepper and salt – black or dark hair mixed with streaks of grey, „чорне або темне волосся, що сивіє“;

to make up for something – to compensate for something, „компенсувати, відновити“;

to take it easy – to relax, to rest, not to worry, „не звертати уваги“;

to work out – to exercise, to do gymnastics, „робити гімнастику“;

to turn in – to go to bed at night, „вкладатися спати“;

like a breeze – without effort, elegantly, easily, „легко, елегантно, без зусиль“;

time off – period in one’s job or place of employment during which one is not performing one’s services, „час відпочинку“;

to have got it made – to be successful, to have arrived, „бути щасливим, радіти, бути успішним“;

this is it – to be in a position or in a place, or to have possession of an object, beyond which more of the same is unnecessary, „от і все, що треба“.

The interesting fact about most of these idioms is that they can easily be identified

with the familiar parts of speech. Thus some idioms are clearly verbal in nature, such as *get away with*, *get up*, *work out*, and *turn in*. It's appropriate here to speak about phrasal verbs. The postposition they acquire makes them idiomatic. An equally large number are nominal in nature. Thus *hot dog* (*бутерброд з гарячою сосискою, здорово!*) and *cool cat* are nouns or noun groups. Many are "adjectives" (parts of speech in the function of adjective), as in pepper and salt meaning "*black hair mixed with grey*". Many are adverbial, as the examples *like the breeze* "*easily, without effort*", *hammer and tongs* "*violently*" (as in *she ran after him hammer and tongs*). These idioms which correlate with the familiar parts of speech can be called **lexemic idioms**.

The other most important group of idioms is of larger size. Often these idioms are an entire clause in length: *fly off the handle*, "*lose control over oneself* – *розгніватись, розлютитись*", and *to blow one's stack*, "*to become very angry* – *розгніватися*".

Here are some other idioms with the same key word:

blow high, blow low — *що б там не трапилось, хоч би що там не було;*

to blow cold and hot — *вагатися, постійно змінювати думку;*

to blow one's own trumpet [one's own horn] — *хвастати, вихвалитися; займатися саморекламою;*

to blow the gaff [the gab] — *проговоритися, видати секрет.*

Some of the most famous ones are: *to kick the bucket* "*to die*", *to be up the creek* "*to be in a predicament or a dangerous position*", *to be caught between the devil and deep blue sea* "*to have to choose between two equally unpleasant alternatives*", *to seize the bull by the horns* "*to face the problem and deal with it squarely*". Idioms of this sort have been called *turnures* (from French), meaning "*turns of phrases*", or simply **phrasal idioms**. What they⁷ have in common is that they do not readily correlate with a given grammatical part of speech and require a paraphrase longer than a word.

Their form is set and only a limited number of them can be said or written in any other way without destroying the meaning of the idiom. Many of them are completely

rigid and cannot show up in any other form whatever. Consider the idiom *kick the bucket*, for example. In the Passive Voice, we get an unacceptable form such as *the bucket has been kicked by the cowboy*, which no longer means that the “cowboy died”. Rather it means that he struck a pail with his foot. Idioms of this type are regarded as ***completely frozen forms***. Notice, however, that even this idiom can be inflected for tense, e.g., it is all right to say *the cowboy kicked the bucket*, *the cowboy will kick the bucket*, *he has kicked the bucket*, etc. Speakers disagree as much as do grammarians whether or not, for example, it is all right to use this idiom in the Gerund form in *His kicking the bucket surprised us all*. It is best to avoid this form.

There are a great number of grammatical restrictions for idioms. A large number of idioms contain a verb and a noun, but although verb may be placed in the past tense, the number of the noun can never be changed. We have *spilled the beans*, but not *spill the bean* and equally there is no *fly off the handles*, *kick the buckets*, *put on good faces*, *blow one's tops*, etc. Similarly, with *red herring* the noun may be plural, but the adjective cannot be comparative (the *-er* form). Thus we find *red herring* but not *redder herring*.

There are also plenty of syntactic restrictions. Some idioms have passives, but others do not. *The law was laid down* and *The beans have been spilled* are all right (though some may question the latter), but *The bucket was kicked* is not. But in no case could we say *It was the – (beans that were spilled, law that was laid down, bucket that was kicked, etc.)*. The restrictions vary from idiom to idiom. Some are more restricted or “frozen” than others.

Лекція 15. Стратегії перекладу та їх роль у відтворенні стилістичної самобутності художніх творів у перекладі з типологічно неспоріднених мов
Lecture 15. The Translation Strategies And Their Role In Rendering Stylistic Uniqueness Of Artistic Works In Translating From Typologically Distant Languages

To enhance the communicative effect of his message the author of the source text may make use of various stylistic devices, such as metaphors, similes, puns and so on. Coming across a stylistic device the translator has to make up his mind whether it should be preserved in his translation or left out and compensated for at some other place.

Metaphors and similes though most commonly used in works of fiction, are not excluded from all other types of texts. A metaphor and a simile both assert the resemblance between two objects or processes but in the latter the similarity is made explicit with the help of prepositions “*as*” and “*like*”.

Many metaphors and similes are conventional figures of speech regularly used by the members of the language community. Such figurative units may be regarded as idioms and translated in a similar way. As in the case of idioms their Ukrainian equivalents may be based on the same image (*a powder magazine — пороховий погриб, white as snow білий як сніг*) or on a different one (*a ray of hope — проблиск надії, thin as a rake — худий як жердина*). Similarly, some of the English standard metaphors and similes are rendered into Ukrainian word for word (*as busy as a bee — роботящий як бджілка*), while the meaning of others can only be explained in a non-figurative way (*as large as life — в натуральну величину*).

More complicated is the problem of translating individual figures of speech created by the imagination of the ST author. They are important elements of the author’s style and are usually translated word for word. Nevertheless the original image may prove unacceptable in the target language and the translator will have to look for a suitable occasional substitute. Consider the following example:

They had reached the mysterious mill where the red tape was spun, and Yates was determined to cut through it here and now. (St. Heym. “Crusaders”)

“Red tape” is usually translated as „бюрократизм, тяганина, зволікання“, but bureaucratism cannot be spun or cut through. The translator had to invent an occasional substitute:

Вони вперлись у стіну штабної бюрократії, проте Йейтс твердо вирішив зразу ж пробити цю стіну.

A similar tactics is resorted to by the translator when he comes across a pun in ST. If the SL word played upon in ST has a Ukrainian substitute which can also be used both literally and figuratively, a word-for-word translation is possible:

Whenever a young gentleman was taken in hand by Doctor BUmber, he might consider himself sure of a pretty tight squeeze.

Коли доктор Блаймбер брав у руки якого-небудь джентльмена, той міг бути впевненим, що його як слід стиснуть.

In other cases the translator tries to find in TL another word that can be played upon in a similar way:

He says he'll teach you to take his boards and make a raft of them; but seeing that you know how to do this pretty well already, the offer... seems a superfluous one on his part.

Here the word „*teach*“ is intended by the owner of the boards to mean “to punish” but the man on the raft prefers to understand it in the direct sense. The Ukrainian equivalent „*вчити*“ does not mean „*to punish*“ and the translator finds another word which has the two required meanings:

Він кричить, що покаже вам, як брати без дозволу дошки та робити з них плота, але, оскільки ви й так прекрасно знаєте, як це робити, ця пропозиція здається вам зайвою.

A very popular stylistic device is to include in the text an overt or covert quotation. Unlike references in scientific papers the stylistic effect is usually achieved not by citing a complete extract from some other source, giving the exact chapter and verse and taking great care to avoid even the slightest change in the original wording. In literary or publicist texts quotations often take the form of allusions with a premium

put on a general impression. It is presumed that the cited words are well known to the reader and can readily suggest the sought-for associations.

Translation of such allusions is no easy matter. The translator has to identify the source and the associations it evokes with the SL receptors and then to decide whether the source is also known to the TL receptors and can produce the similar effect. He may find the allusion untranslatable even if the source is sufficiently popular. For instance L. Carroll's "Alice in Wonderland" was many times translated into Ukrainian and is much enjoyed both by children and adults in this country. However, the translator will hardly preserve the obvious allusion to the book in the following sentence:

The Tories were accused in the House of Commons yesterday of "living in an Alice in Wonderland world" on the question of nuclear arms for Germany.

Учора в палаті обцин консерваторів звинуватили в тому, що вони плекають марні надії щодо ядерного озброєння Німеччини.

As a rule, previous translations of the source of the allusion are widely used to render it into Ukrainian. This can be exemplified by S. Marshak's translation of the popular English nursery rhyme about Humpty Dumpty which is often cited in Britain and USA. In the translation Humpty Dumpty who "sat on the wall and had a great fall" was called „Шалтай-Бовтай“ and "all the king's men" who "cannot put Humpty Dumpty together again" became „вся королівська рать“. And ever since all allusions to the rhyme have been translated on the basis of Marshak's version. So, when C. Bernstein and B. Woodward called their famous Watergate story „All the President's Men“, it was unquestionably rendered into Ukrainian as „вся президентська рать“.

Some stylistic devices may be ignored by the translator when their expressive effect is insignificant and their reproduction in the target text would run counter to the spirit of TL. One of the oldest and most commonly used stylistic devices in English is alliteration. Many headings, strings of epithets and other phrases in English texts consist of words which begin with the same letter. An Englishman seems to be very happy if he can call an artificial satellite "a man-made moon" or invent a headline

like “*Bar Barbarism in Bars*”. As a rule, the formal device cannot be reproduced in the Ukrainian translation where it would look rather bizarre and often distort the meaning of the phrase. There are, however, infrequent exceptions when the repetition of the initial letters assumes a particular communicative value. A much cited example is from Ch. Dickens “Little Dorrit”:

“Papa is a preferable mode of address,” observed Mrs. General. “Father is rather vulgar, my dear. The word Papa, besides, gives a pretty form to the lips. Papa, potatoes, poultry, prunes and prism, are all very good words for the lips, especially prunes and prism.”

Obviously the Ukrainian equivalents to the “good” words should all begin with the letter “n” even if they referred to quite different objects, e.g.: папа, пряник, персик, прохання, призма, etc.

Still more infrequent is the reproduction in translation, of another common English stylistic device, the so-called zeugma, when a word enters in several collocations within one sentence each time in a different sense, e.g.:

(The man) ... took a final photograph of Michael in front of the hut, two cups of tea at the Manor, and his departure.

In Ukrainian such usage is outside the literary norm:

Йшли три студенти: один — у кіно, другий — у сірому костюмі, а третій — у гарному настрої.

A stylistic effect can be achieved by various types of repetitions, i.e. recurrence of the word, word combination, phrase for two times or more. A particular type of repetition is the reiteration of several successive sentences (or clauses) which usually includes some type of lexical repetition too, e.g.:

England is a paradise for the well-to-do, a purgatory for the able, and a hell for the poor.

Англія — рай для багатіїв, чистилище для талановитих і пекло для бідноти.

Repetition is a powerful means of emphasis. It adds rhythm and balance to the

utterance. In most cases the translator takes pains to reproduce it in TT. Repetition, however, is more often used in English than in Ukrainian and the translator may opt for only a partial reproduction of the English long series of identical language units.

ГЛОСАРИЙ

GLOSSARY

Certified translation – A certified translation contains a clause stating that the translation was done by an independent party to the subject matter of the document. The document is then notarized. An individual can never certify a translation done for his or her own materials. Translators will also say that they are certified by certain organizations such as the American Translator’s Association. There is no official industry certification. Learn more about certified translations.

Gist Translation – Machine translation and free translation services offer gist translation to give the user an idea of what the text is about. Gist translation can save money for large documents but should not be depended on for actual meaning. Human translation is still the only way to get an accurate translation for the intended meaning.

Globalization – This is the preparation of a product or material to be used globally. All materials to do with the product can then be adapted for local markets (see localization). Learn more about globalization and localization services.

Human Translator – Translators who are native speakers who translate the text from the source language to the target language. Expect greater accuracy from a human translation (100%) as opposed to a machine translation (70%).

Internationalization – This is another word for globalization. Interpreting – The conversion of the spoken word from one language to another. Learn more about the difference between translation & interpretation.

Interpreting, simultaneous – The conversion of the spoken word from one language to another while the speaker is speaking. Interpreting, consecutive – The conversion of the spoken word from one language to another by an interpreter as the speaker pauses for the interpretation.

Interpreting, conference – The conversion of the spoken word from one language to one or many other languages while the speaker is speaking.

Language Pair – The term used to define the source language and the target

language. For example, for text that is being converted from Spanish to English, the language pair would be Spanish-English or sp-en.

Localization – The process of adapting the language, cultural, and technical content into readily acceptable usage for distinct markets. Learn more about globalization and localization services.

Machine Aided Translation – Tools to help the human translators work accurately and quickly. Most are terminology databases and translation memories. Examples include Trados, DejaVu, Wordfast, Transit, and SDLX.

Machine Translation – The translation of text from one language to another by computer without human intervention. This process depends the computer's capacity to analyze the structure of a statement and translate the elements into the same structure in another language. Market analysts predict that this percentage will not change radically by 2007 and that it will remain only about 1% of an over US \$10 billion translation marketplace. Good for providing “gist translation”.

Native Speaker – (mother tongue) – A native speaker is a person who has spoken the language from about the age of 5 and has a “normal” accent for the region. The person is most familiar with in regards to language, dialects, culture and customs.

Professional Human Translation – The transformation of the written word from one language to another by a person experienced in translating from the source language to a native target language. Usually, the translator has familiarity with the subject matter. Learn more about our professional translators.

Quality Translation – Translation done by a professional human translator. To maintain quality for important documents, you want to have an experienced translator. In-house personnel may not have the experience or specific localization knowledge to deliver the quality you need. Learn more about quality translation services.

Source Language – The original language⁸ of a document, web page or email before it is translated.

Target Language – The language into which the material is to be translated.

Translation – The transformation of the written word from one language to another. Learn more about the translation process.

Translation Glossaries – Databases of terms collected on translation projects used for reference in future projects of a similar nature.

Translation Memory Software – Software that automates the storage of matching source and target language segments for future use.

Web site translation – This is the translation of web pages for use in other languages. 85% of web sites are in English yet 50% of web users are native speakers of another language.

Equivalents – regular full correspondences in the source and target languages on different language levels, often registered in dictionaries or reference books.

Analogues – partial correspondences in the source and target languages mainly on the lexical and phrasal levels, indicated in dictionaries as analogous.

Contextual equivalents – occasional optional correspondences in the source and target languages, identified as such by the translator.

Context-bound words – the words the lexical meaning of which depends on the surrounding words and may be varied.

Translator's false friends – pseudo international units, interlingual paronyms and homonyms and other types of words causing difficulties in translation process.

Translation transformations – changes in the structure and usage of different target language means caused by the absence of full equivalents.

Replacements – substitutions of language means due to the peculiarities of lexical, lexico-grammatical or grammatical proper meaning.

Additions – deliberate introduction in additional language means in the target language in contrast with the source language in order to express the same idea.

Omissions – the smaller number of language units in the target language in comparison with the source language for the expression of the same idea.

Transpositions (permutations) – ⁸changes in the word order and sentence structure due to the syntactic peculiarities of the target language in comparison with the source language.

Translator's strategies – certain patterns or algorithms in a translator's work which serve to arrange the translating process and also predetermine the choice of certain

translation transformations.

Foreignization – the strategy aimed at preserving the uniqueness of the source text both linguistically and culturally.

Domestication– the strategy aimed at adapting the source text to the recipient culture and target language as much as possible.

Compensation – the strategy aimed at preserving the content of the source text through the employment of translation transformations and techniques which allow to fill in all possible lacuns.

Neutralization (demetaphorization) – the strategy aimed at making the target text less expressive than the source text at the cost of not rendering some stylistic and expressive means

Explication – the strategy aimed at making explicit in the target text the implied meaning in the source text

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ПИТАННЯ ДЛІА САМОКОНТРОЛІЮ

SELF-ASSESSMENT TOPICS

1. The communicative aspect of translation. Different approaches to translation theory
2. K. Ryan's classification of texts
3. The new approaches to the equivalence and adequacy in translation
4. Types of equivalence
5. The translator's transformations
6. The translator's strategies and peculiarities of their use in translation
7. The peculiarities of translating culturally and nationally biased and other non-equivalent units and the translator's false friends
8. The lexico-grammatical difficulties of translating from typologically different languages (from English into Ukrainian and vice versa): homonyms, paronyms, the proper names, terms; the gerund, the Participle, the Diepryslivnyk.
9. The peculiarities of translating metaphor, metonymy and irony
10. The genre-stylistic peculiarities of translating texts of different functional types
11. The criteria of qualified translation assessment
12. The peculiarities of translating idioms
13. The role of context in translation
14. The ways of rendering international units in translation
15. The peculiarities of translating stylistically-marked vocabulary