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АКТУАЛЬНІ ПРОБЛЕМИ ПЕРЕКЛАДУ: ТЕОРІЯ

Навчально-методичний посібник
для практичних занять та самостійної роботи студентів

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В.О.Лапочка. “Актуальні проблеми перекладу: теорія”: навчально-методичний посібник для практичних занять та самостійної роботи студентів. Полтава,2011, 62стор.

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Навчально-методичний посібник містить теоретичний матеріал, вправи та тексти для використання на практичних заняттях і у процесі самостійної роботи з дисципліни “Актуальні проблеми перекладу”. Посібник розрахований на студентів спеціальності “Філологія. Мова і література англійська, німецька”. Посібник є практичним керівництвом, в якому пропонуються теорія, вправи і тексти, спрямовані на засвоєння та використання основних способів перекладу лексичних і граматичних явищ, що створюють, як правило, певні труднощі у процесі перекладу художніх і публіцистичних матеріалів. Передбачається, що студенти опрацюють і засвоять лекційний матеріал цього спецкурсу, ознайомляться з працями з теорії перекладу, які дадуть їм уявлення про процес перекладу взагалі і про проблеми, які розглядаються у спецкурсі. Багато уваги приділяється аналізу перекладів і порівнянню перекладів студентів із перекладами фахівців, які наводяться у посібнику.

Посібник складається з 6 розділів відповідно до навчальної програми з дисципліни. Теоретичний матеріал супроводжується вправами, спрямованими на первинне закріплення теорії і текстами для перекладу та аналізу. Вправи мають пізнавальний, навчальний і тренувальний характер, вони розширюють і закріплюють теоретичні знання студентів з цих питань. Тексти і вправи взяті з автентичних джерел британської і американської літератури і пропонуються за принципом зростання складності.

Його мета – допомогти студентам у самостійній роботі над цим предметом, а також у підготовці до практичних занять, сприяти засвоєнню навичок та вмінь використовувати різноманітні способи і методи перекладу.

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CHAPTER 1.

TRANSLATION THEORY: OBJECT AND OBJECTIVES.

Translation is a means of interlingual and intercultural communication. The translator makes possible an exchange of information between the users of different languages by producing in the target language (TL or the translating language) a text which has an identical communicative value with the source (or original) text (ST). This target text (TT that is the translation) is not fully identical with ST as to its form or content due to the limitations imposed by the formal and semantic differences between the source language (SL) and TL. Nevertheless the users of TT identify it, to all intents and purposes, with ST — **functionally, structurally** and **semantically**. The **functional identification** is revealed in the fact that the users (or the translation receptors — TR) handle TT in such a way as if it were ST, a creation of the source text author. The translation is published, quoted, criticized, etc. as if it really belonged to the foreign Source. A Ukrainian may find in a paper the phrase “*The American President made the following statement yesterday*” and then read the statement in quotation marks. He is sure that he has read what the American President really said which is certainly not true to fact since the President spoke English and what is cited in the paper is not the original text but something different: a Ukrainian text produced by some translator who passes his statement for the American statesman's.

A book in Ukrainian may bear the title: “Д.Френсіс. Фаворит.” and the readers are convinced that they are reading a novel by Д.Френсіс no matter how close it actually is to the original text. They may make judgments on its merits, say, “*I like D.Francis detective stories*” or “*D.Francis' style is somewhat simple*” or “*D.Francis' vocabulary is rich*”, etc. as if they have really had access to the author's work.

The functional status of a translation is supported by its structural and semantic similarity with the original. The translator is expected to refrain from any remarks or intrusions in his text. He is expected to avoid interference with the process of communication between SL and TR.

The **structure** of the translation should follow that of the original text: there should be no change in the sequence of narration or in the arrangement of the segments of the text. The aim is maximum parallelism of structure which would make it possible to relate each segment of the translation to the respective part of the original. It is presumed that any breach of parallelism is not arbitrary but dictated by the need for precision in conveying the meaning of the original. The translator is allowed to resort to a description or interpretation, only in case “direct translation” is impossible.

Structural parallelism makes it possible to compare respective units in the original text and in the translation so as to discover elements which have equivalents and those which have not, elements which have been added or omitted in translation, etc. In other words, similarity in structure is preserved in respect to the smallest segments of the text.

Of major importance is the **semantic identification** of the translation with ST. It is presumed that the translation has the same meaning as the original

text. No exchange of information is possible if there is discrepancy between the transmitted and the received message. The presumption of semantic identity between ST and TT is based on the various degrees of equivalence of their meanings. The translator usually tries to produce in TL the closest possible equivalent to ST.

As a kind of practical activities translation (or the practice of translation) is a set of actions performed by the translator while rendering ST into another language. These actions are largely intuitive and the best results are naturally achieved by translators who are best suited for the job, who are well-trained or have a special aptitude, a talent for it. Masterpieces in translation are created by the past masters of the art, true artists in their profession. At its best translation is an art, a creation of a talented, high-skilled professional.

As any observable phenomenon, translation can be the object of scientific study aimed at understanding its nature, its components and their interaction as well as various factors influencing it or linked with it in a meaningful way. The **science of translation** or **translatology** is concerned both with theoretical and applied aspects of translation studies. A theoretical description of the translation phenomenon is the task of the **theory of translation**. Theoretical research is to discover what translation is, to find out what objective factors underlie the translator's intuition, to describe the ways and methods by which the identity of the communicative value of ST and TT is achieved.

The theory of translation provides the translator with the appropriate tools of analysis and synthesis, makes him aware of what he is to look for in the original text, what type of information he must convey in TT and how he should act to achieve his goal. In the final analysis, however, his trade remains an art. For science gives the translator the tools, but it takes brains, intuition and talent to handle the tools with great proficiency. Translation is a complicated phenomenon including linguistic, psychological, cultural, literary, ergonomical and other factors. Different aspects of translation can be studied with the methods of the respective sciences. Up to date most of theoretical research of translation has been done within the framework of linguistics. The basis of this theory is linguistics in the broadest sense of the word, that is, macrolinguistics with all its new branches, such as psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, text linguistics, communicative linguistics, etc., studying the language structure and its functioning in speech in their relationship to mind, culture and society. Language, which makes possible communication between people, is part of all human activities, of life itself.

The core of the translation theory is the **general theory of translation** which is concerned with the fundamental aspects of translation inherent in the nature of bilingual communication and therefore common to all translation events, irrespective of what languages are involved or what kind of text and under what circumstances was translated. Basically, replacement of ST by TT of the same communicative value is possible because both texts are produced in human speech governed by the same rules and implying the same relationships between language, reality and the human mind. In any language communication is made possible through a complicated logical interpretation by the users of the speech units, involving an assessment of the meaning of the language signs against the

information derived from the contextual situation, general knowledge, previous experience, various associations and other factors. *The general theory of translation deals, so to speak, with translation universals and is the basis for all other theoretical study in this area, since it describes what translation is and what makes it possible.*

An important part of the general theory of translation is the theory of equivalence aimed at studying semantic relationships between ST and TT. It has been noted that there is a presumption of semantic identity between the translation and its source text. At the same time it is obvious that there is, in fact, no such identity for even a cursory examination of any translation reveals inevitable losses, increments or changes of the information transmitted. Let us take an elementary example. Suppose we have an English sentence “*The student is reading a book*”. Its Russian translation will be “*Студент читает книгу*”. This translation is a good equivalent of the English sentence, but it is not identical in meaning. It can be pointed out, for example, that the Russian sentence leaves out the meaning of the articles as well as the specific meaning of the Continuous Tense. In Russian we do not get explicit information that it is some definite student but not some particular book or that the reading is in progress at the moment of speech. On the other hand, the Russian sentence conveys some additional information which is absent in the source text. We learn from it that the student is a male, while in ST it may just as well be a female. Then the translation implies that the student in the case is a college undergraduate, while in ST he may be a high school student or even a scholar, to say nothing of the additional grammatical meaning conveyed by the grammatical aspect of “*читает*”, the gender of “*книга*” and so on. Part of this information, lost or added in the translating process, may be irrelevant for communication, another part is supplemented or neutralized by the contextual situation, but it is obvious that translation equivalence does not imply an absolute semantic identity of the two texts. The theory of equivalence is concerned with factors which prevent such an identity, it strives to discover how close ST and TT can be and how close they are in each particular case.

The general theory of translation describes the basic principles which hold good for each and every translation event. In each particular case, however, the translating process is influenced both by the *common basic factors* and by a *number of specific variables* which stem from the actual conditions and modes of the translator's work: the type of original texts he has to cope with, the form in which ST is presented to him and the form in which he is supposed to submit his translation (oral or written), the period of time within which the translation is to be done (in simultaneous or consecutive interpretation), the specific requirements he may be called upon to meet in his work.

Each type of translation has its own combination of factors influencing the translating process. The general theory of translation should be supplemented by a number of **special theories of translation** identifying major types of translation activities and describing the predominant features of each type: of translation equivalence, theory of translation which is concerned with the translating process itself, that is, with the operations required for passing over from ST to TT,

particular methods of translation, the theory of translation which deals with the pragmatic aspects of the translating process, etc.

Models of translation.

Description of the translating process is one of the major tasks of the translation theory. Here we deal with the dynamic aspects of translation trying to understand how the translator performs the transfer operation from ST to TT.

Psychologically viewed, the translating process must include two mental processes – understanding and verbalization. First, the translator understands the content of ST, that is, reduces the information it contains to his own mental program, and then he develops this program into TT. The problem is that these mental processes are not directly observable and we do not know much of what that program is and how the reduction and development operations are performed. That is why the translating process has to be described in some indirect way. The translation theory achieves this aim by postulating a number of translation models.

A model is a conventional representation of the translating process describing mental operations by which the source text or some part of it may be translated, irrespective of whether these operations are actually performed by the translator. It may describe the translating process either in a general form or by listing a number of specific operations (or transformations) through which the process can, in part, be realized. Translation models can be oriented either toward the situation reflected in the ST contents or toward the meaningful components of the ST contents.

The existing models of the translating process are, in fact, based on the same assumptions which we considered in discussing the problem of equivalence, namely, the **situational (or referential) model** (V. Gak) is based on the identity of the situations described in the original text and in the translation (*wet paint—свіжа фарба, instant coffee—розчинна кавка*). In the situational model this intermediate level is extralinguistic. It is the described reality, the facts of life that are represented by the verbal description. The process of translating presumably consists in the translator getting beyond the original text to the actual situation described in it. This is the first step of the process, i.e. the break-through to the situation. The second step is for the translator to describe this situation in the target language. Thus the process goes from the text in one language through the extralinguistic situation to the text in another language. The translator first understands what the original is about and then says "the same things" in TL.

The **transformational** and **semantic models** postulate the similarity of basic notions and nuclear structures in different languages.

E. Nida suggested that the translating process may be described as a series of transformations. **The structural transformational model** (J.-P. Vinay, E. Nida, J. Darbelnet, A. Schweitzer) postulates that in any two languages there is a number of nuclear structures which are fully equivalent to each other. Each language has an area of equivalence in respect to the other language. It is presumed that the translator does the translating in three transformational strokes. First — the stage of analysis — he transforms the original structures into the nuclear structures, i.e.

he performs transformation within SL. Second —the stage of translation proper — he replaces the SL nuclear structures with the equivalent nuclear structures in TL. And third — the stage of synthesis — he develops the latter into the terminal structures in the text of translation (*we had a long walk – we walked long*).

A similar approach can be used to describe the translation of semantic units. The **semantic transformational model** (L.Barhudarov, Ya.Retsker) postulates the existence of the "deep" semantic categories common to SL and TL. It is presumed that the translator first reduces the semantic units of the original to these basic semantic categories and then expresses the appropriate notions by the semantic units of TL.

Thus if he comes across the sentence “*John is the proud owner of a new car*”, he is first to realize that it actually means that “*John has a new car*” and that “*he is proud because of that*”. After transferring these basic ideas to Russian and converting them to the semantically acceptable phrases he will get the translation “У Джона (есть) новая машина, которой он очень гордится”.

In describing the process of translating we can explain the obtained variants as the result of the translator applying one or all of these models of action. This does not mean that a translation is actually made through the stages suggested by these models. They are not, however, just abstract schemes. Training translators we may teach them to use these models as practical tools. Coming across a specific problem in ST the translator should classify it as *situational, structural or semantic* and try to solve it by resorting to the appropriate procedure. If, for instance, in the sentence “He is a poor sleeper” the translator sees that the attributive group cannot be directly transferred into Russian, he can find that the transformational model will do the trick for him here and transform the attributive group into a verb-adverb phrase: “Он плохо спит”.

Among other approaches to the description of the process of translating we can also mention the **communicational approach** (O.Kade) which postulates that translation is possible if the translator knows the user`s language and the subject matter well enough. The **interpretational theory of translation or translatology of the text** (I.Alekseeva, V.Falaleev) sees translation as interpretation of genre and stylistic, communicative, pragmatic and informational aspects of ST with adequate means to create TT, often ignoring general linguistic aspects of translation.

V.Komissarov created his **Theory of Equivalence** trying to combine different approaches to translation. Translation equivalence is defined as a measure of semantic similarity between ST and TT. If we compare a number of TTs with their STs we shall discover that the degree of semantic similarity between the two texts involved in the translating process may vary. In other words the equivalence between ST and TT may be based on the reproduction of different parts of the ST contents. Accordingly, several types of translation equivalence can be distinguished. He distinguished five levels.

The first level is the translation in which the degree of semantic similarity with ST seems to be the lowest:

Maybe there is some chemistry between us that doesn't mix.

Бывает, что люди не сходятся характерами.

Here we cannot discover any common semes or invariant structures in the original and its translation. It comprises the information which must be preserved by all means even though the greater part of the contents of the original is lost in the translation. This part of the contents which contains information about the general intent of the message, its orientation towards a certain communicative effect can be called '*the purport of communication*'. Thus we can deduce that in the first type of equivalence it is only the purport of communication that is retained in translation.

The second group of translations can be illustrated by the following example:

He answered the telephone.

Он снял трубку.

This group is similar to the first one, as the equivalence of translations here does not involve any parallelism of lexical or structural units. Most of the words or syntactical structures of the original have no direct correspondences in the translation but in this group of translations the equivalence implies retention of two types of information contained in the original – the purport of communication and the indication of the situation.

In the next group of translations the part of the contents which is to be retained is still larger.

Scrubbing makes me bad-tempered.

От мытья полов у меня настроение портится.

In this case the translation retains the two preceding informative complexes as well as the method of describing the situation. The translation is a semantic paraphrase of the original, preserving its basic semes and allowing their free reshuffle in the sentence. Thus we are faced with a situation that can be explained in terms of the semantic theory. We can now say that the third type of equivalence implies retention in the translation of the three parts of the original contents which we have conventionally designated as the purport of communication, the identification of the situation and *the method of its description*.

The fourth group of translations can be illustrated by the following example:

He was standing with his arms crossed and his bare head bent.

Он стоял, сложив руки на груди и опустив непокрытую голову.

In this group the semantic similarity of the previous types of equivalence is reinforced by the invariant meaning of the syntactic structures in the original and the translation. In such translations the syntactic structures can be regarded as derived from those in the original through direct or backward transformations. This includes cases when the translation makes use of similar or parallel structures.

The fourth type of equivalence presupposes retention in the translation of the four meaningful components of the original: the purport of communication, the identification of the situation, the method of its description, and *the invariant syntactic structures*.

The fifth group of translations has the maximum possible semantic similarity between texts in different languages. These translations retain the meaning of all the words used in the original text. The examples to illustrate this semantic proximity are:

I saw him at the theatre.

Я видел его в театре.

The house was sold for 10 thousand dollars.

Дом был продан за десять тысяч долларов.

Here we can observe the equivalence of semes which make up the meaning of correlated words in the original text and the translation; parallelism of syntactic structures implying the maximum invariance of their meanings; the similarity of the notional categories which determine the method of describing the situation; the identity of the situations; the identical functional aim of the utterance or the purport of communication. The relative identity of the contents of the two texts depends in this case on the extent to which various components of the word meaning can be rendered in translation without detriment to the retention of the rest of the information contained in the original.

Thus, a translation event is accomplished at a definite level of equivalence. It should be emphasized that the level hierarchy does not imply the idea of approbation or disapprobation. A translation can be good at any level of equivalence.

What is Translation?

Summing up the above-mentioned, we can see that the answer to this question is not a simple one. The human activities taking place in the process of translation, and in their pure form making up the notion of translation, are complicated and diverse. *So the first characteristic peculiarity of the notion of translation is its multisided and complicated nature.*

Translation cannot be understood and scientifically defined without taking into consideration its social nature and essence, social functions. Translation cannot appear, exist and function beyond a society. It appears only when at a certain stage of social development there are problems impossible to solve in any other way and when there are necessary conditions for that. The first primary aspect of the notion of translation is its **social nature and function**.

Secondly, translation cannot be understood unless it is looked at as a *cultural phenomenon, a part and parcel of development of the national culture and a factor influencing the cultural process*. There doesn't exist a national culture in the contemporary world which is not influenced by translation and does not take part in it. At the same time translation is a result of interaction and cooperation of two cultures: source country and target country. It is obvious that the next principal aspect of the notion of translation is that it is a **cultural phenomenon, a fact and part of the process and motive force of the national and world culture**.

Thirdly, translation cannot be understood and more than that scientifically defined unless its deepest linguistic basis, its linguistic nature is shown. Translation, in the first place, is a linguistic activity, a specific linguistic event in the process of which a transformation of an oral or written text from one into another takes place. And finally, this is a transfer of certain information or recreation of a certain system of images of one language in a respective system of

another language. So still another principal aspect of the notion of translation is its **linguistic aspect, its linguistic nature of translation.**

Translation, in particular, literary translation, cannot be understood unless *studied from the aesthetic or literary point of view*. Literary translation is a great, very complicated and attractive field of translation and it is, in general, impossible practically and theoretically without taking into consideration the laws governing art. That is where its artistic nature is especially prominent. Translation is an intricately organized and functioning process the result of which is **a translated work of art.**

And finally, translation cannot be scientifically understood unless it is viewed within a historical context, unless it is shown as **a historical event and historical process**. Translation is not a frozen and unchanged abstraction. Translation appears historically at a certain stage of human development, exists historically, develops historically together with the development of social, cultural and other processes.

In the dictionary by P. Palazhenko (Несистематический словарь. – М. 2002) we find 43 definitions of “translation” which is still another proof of the complexity of this process. We worked with some of these definitions and now let’s look at what different people said about translation at different times.

In the history of translation we can find very interesting approaches to translation. Denis Diderot, the French philosopher and writer, in fact ignored the source text at all. He used to read the book several times, tried to feel and grasp its spirit, put the book aside and began writing his translation. Miguel de Cervantes didn’t believe in translation and the hero of his book Don Quixote skeptically compared translation with the back-side of a carpet. One of French translators even compared translation with a woman and said that it was impossible to expect translation to be beautiful and faithful at the same time. Very often mistakes in translations led to serious problems in the relations of countries. There exists an Italian saying: *tradutori – traditori* which means *translators – traitors*.

As we see there exist many rather controversial definitions of translation and interpretation suggested by the representatives of different schools of linguistics and translation. These definitions range from formal, structural approaches to translation, e.g. “translation is substitution of elements or structures of one language by the elements or structures of another language (A.Oettinger, N.Chomsky, O.Kade, V.Rozentsveig), to semantic and functional treatment of translation, e.g. “translation is rendering in the target language (TL) of the closest equivalent of the initial message from the point of view of its meaning and style” (E.Nida, H.Claber).

All these approaches contributed to a contemporary understanding of translation as interlingual and intercultural communication recognized by many Ukrainian (I.Korunets, S.Maksymov, G.Miram, A.Panasyev, O.Semenets), Russian (A.Fedorov, L.Barkhudarov, G.Chernov, A. Chuzhakin, V.Komissarov, R. Minyar-Beloruhev, A.Shveitser) and western (M.Baker, M.A.K.Halliday, M.Hoey) writers on the subject.

According to this understanding *translation is a process of transforming speech messages in the source language (SL) into the speech messages in the*

target language (TL) under condition that their sense and communicative intention remain unchanged. It is quite natural that in the process of translation the form of the messages can be transformed due to the structural (lexical, morphological and syntactical) differences between languages. Such transformations which are inevitable in the process of translation are also called "code shifting" (i.e. substitution of the SL structures by the TL structures).

Exercise1. Translate the following sentences using the semantic transformations suggested in the parenthesis.

1. Already the reactionary offensive of Yankee imperialism was beginning to get the inevitable answer from the Latin America peoples (specification). 2. At seven o'clock, a dull meal was served in the oak paneled dining room (specification). 3. I apologize for stepping on your toe (generalization). 4. Now, more than two hours later, the big jet was still stuck, its fuselage and tail blocking runway three zero (generalization). 5. He would cheer up somehow, begin to laugh again, and draw skeletons all over his slate, and before his eyes were dry (modulation). 6. Unfortunately, the ground to the right that was normally grass covered, had a drainage problem, due to be worked on when winter ended (modulation). 7. He had an old mother whom he never disobeyed (antonymous translation). 8. No person may be reinstated to a position in the post service without passing an appropriate examination (antonymous translation). 9. When she reached the house, she gave another proof of her identity (explication). 10. In one of his whistle-stop speeches, the Presidential nominee briefly outlined his attitude towards civil rights program (explication).

Exercise2. The sentences below are arranged in separate groups on the basis of a common polysemantic noun, verb or adjective. When translating them point out which meanings of the words in bold type are conveyed in Ukrainian at the level of word-combination and which—at the level of sentence only.

1. I'm going *to put up* the notice on Saturday. (S. Maugham). Praed comes in from the inner room *putting up* his handkerchief which he has been using. (B. Shaw). I mustn't be upset... It will *put up* my temperature. (D. Defoe). What did it cost *to put up* those columns? (J. Galsworthy). 2. Lawrence Hadley *ran* the photographic department. (A. Cronin). In her mind *were running* scenes of the play. (T. Dreiser). After a few minutes he settled himself at his desk *to run through* the rest of his mail. (A. Cronin). Although she kept her head down she felt the blood *run into* her face. (Ibid.) I happened *to run into* their Mr. Smith the other day. (Ibid.) I thought I'd *run down* for an hour. Am I a nuisance? (Ibid.) 3. Listen, children. I'm going out. If you finish your work, *carry on* with exercises I gave you. (P. Abrahams). Only fancy is he has a dear little boy *to carry the family on*. (J. Galsworthy). Well, all through the circus they did the most astonishing things, and all the time that clown *carried on* so... (M. Twain). 4. She realized that hers (life) was not to be a *round* pleasure. (T. Dreiser). The fact that work of any kind was offered after so rude a *round* of experience was gratifying. Her imagination trod a very narrow *round*. It would be an exceedingly gloomy *round*, living with these people. (Ibid.) 5. "Is that all you're worrying about? About what's on my *mind*?"

(M. Wilson). Here he was with only a casual acquaintance to keep his *mind* from himself. “No, I've changed my *mind*, I'm the paragon of husbandry again ... She clearly had no idea how outstanding a *mind* she really had. (M. Wilson). The thoughtful serious state of *mind* in which Mary found herself had been unclouded in her by a conversation she had with her father the evening before. (Sh. Anderson). 6. He forgot the presence of the farmer and his *mind* racked back over his life as a married man. (Ibid.) 7. "Who's speaking?" he asked mildly conscious of error on his *part* ... (T. Dreiser). Some noise ... was heard, but no one entered the library for the best *part* of an hour. (W. Scott). But to produce a commodity a man must not only produce an article satisfying some social want, but his labour itself must form *part and parcel* of the total sum of labour expended by society (K. Marx). This to him (Drouet) represented *in part* high life — a fair sample of what the whole life must be. (T. Dreiser). 8. Too much of a thing is good for nothing. (Proverb.) “You know there's one *thing* I thoroughly believe in” she said. I have a cup of coffee in the morning and then dinner but I never eat more than one *thing* for luncheon”. Then a terrible *thing* happened. (S. Maugham). “Well, John, how are *things*?” (A. Bennet). He was satisfied with most *things*, and above all other *things*, with himself. (Ch. Dickens). “Don't cry. Miss Dombey”, said Sir Walter, “what a wonderful *thing* that I am here”. (Ibid.) It is one *thing* to show a man that he is in an error and another to put him in possession of truth. (J. Locke). All *things* come round to him who will but wait. (H. Longfellow). 9. Keeping his *back* turned, he left the doorway and straddled a chair in a corner of the kitchen. If Uncle Dave will live here we could build another room on the *back*. They shook hands, with Jim Nelson's *back* turned to the room. (J. Galsworthy). 10. *Keep* these two books as long as you wish. (S. Leacock). I shall always *keep* this dollar. “Well”, said the doctor, “I want you *to keep* very quiet.” (Ibid.) In the winter it should *be kept* in a warm place, where it can hatch out its young. (Mark Twain). This didn't *keep* the neighbours from talking plainly among them. (K. Porter). “You needn't *keep* on saying it round”, said Mr. Whipple. (Ibid.) June *keeps* after me all the time to tell her about what Uncle Dave is like. He *kept* his eyes fixed on his father's face, putting a question now and then. There was no medal for the Nelsons *to keep*, only a reddish-brown photograph taken in London. (J. Galsworthy). 11. Alice, having fully *considered* the matter, thought it most prudent to write to Lady M. You ought not *to consider* poverty a crime (Ch. Bronte). *Consider* our hands! They are strong hands. (P. Jones). You *consider* your own affairs, and don't know so much about other people's. (K. Lawrence). 12. Fox introduced Erik to French and Larkin, two other assistants who *had withdrawn* to a corner to talk shop. The March night made him withdraw his over-coat. She wanted *to withdraw* from the people around her. Erik took advantage of this opportunity *to withdraw* from the project for a while. At last one third of those who had once been willing to sign the petition to the Board of Trustees now asked that their names *be withdrawn*. (M. Wilson). 13. Davon had said that he was recaptured by two soldiers and as he lay on the ground Adair hit him with a *club*. (M. Star). The game is played with a ball the size of a tennis ball and a *club* that's a little shorter than for ice-hockey and a slightly bent at the end. (M. News). The chess *club* also meets once a week after school and is run by a teacher who is very keen on chess. (Ibid.) They *clubbed* at Kain's, who

resided at the Statler Hilton Hotel, to talk on politics, to settle their affairs. (M. Star). 14. Erik couldn't remove his eyes from Haveland's fair head. Erik turned: a *fair* slight girl in black suit stood next to him. He realized that he was greatly *unfair*. "It wasn't *fair* of you", said Havilland, his voice became strained. "But no one could say he hadn't been *fair*", he insisted angrily. (M. Wilson). 15. *So long* as Mary lived beside that monstrous man, and in that monstrous house he realized that he would never be at rest. She could endure anything *so long* as he took her to him in the end. A *long* silence ensued, then the sound returned swelling in from the distant hills more loudly, retaining *longer* than before. No matter what happened she must live for Denis *in the long run*. *Long ago* she had realized with a crushing finality that she was chained to a man of domineering injustice. (A. Cronin).

CHAPTER 2.

FREE ATTRIBUTIVE WORD-COMBINATIONS.

Problems of translation of word-combinations occupy an important place in the practical activities of translators/interpreters. Word-combinations, both free and phraseological, have a certain semantic independence and quite often translating problems are solved within a word-combination.

In the process of translation of word-combinations of great importance is translation of its components, i.e. the words they consist of. Translation is of analytic character: the whole is created of translation of elements on the basis of their relationship. In free word-combinations the words preserve their independent meaning and the translator has to deal with the problems of translation of separate words. But even in the case of free word-combinations the process of translation is not limited only by translation of separate words. On the one hand, translation of these words depends on their relationship within the word-combination in question, and on the other, the type of the word-combination itself can have specific peculiarities influencing the translation of its components. The characteristic peculiarity of bound/stable (phraseological) word-combinations is that the meaning of the whole dominates the meaning of the components and translation in this case is not of analytic but of synthetic character. This must be borne in mind translating free word-combinations.

The most widely used free word-combinations can be grouped like this:

1). Adj./Participle + Noun, e.g. *a nice day, supersonic spending, Arab anger, silent majority, attempted coup*, etc.

2). Noun + Noun, e.g. *labour movement, labour conditions, labour contract, Labour Party, labour raids, labour spy*, etc.

3). Multicomponental word-combinations, e.g. *DouglasPlane Plant Strike Committee*.

There exists a certain similarity between free and stable word-combinations and it can be of two types:

a) *partial*:

blind man but *blind alley* (тупік, безвихідне становище); *liberal government* but *liberal education* (широка гуманітарна освіта); *common error* but *common sense* (здоровий глузд); *to make wine* but *to make a point* (приділити увагу, надати значення); *to take a book* but *to take rains* (докладати зусиль);

b) complete:

to go to the country – поїхати за місто або зрозпустити парламент і призначити вибори; *to sit on the fence* – сидіти на заборі або зайняти вичикувальну позицію. (*to make an impression, red herring, red tape, to drop a brick, to drag one`s feet*)

Attributive groups are common both in English and in Russian: "a green tree" – "зелене дерево". But the semantic relationships between the components of the group are broader in English, which often makes impossible a calque translation of the group into Ukrainian/Russian. As often as not the English attributive group is used to convey *various adverbial ideas of location, purpose, cause, etc.* Consider such groups as *Madrid trial* (location), *profits drive* (purpose), *war suffering* (cause). Such groups may also express various action-object relationships: cf. *labour movement* (movement by the workers), *labour raids* (raids against the workers), and *labour spies* (spies among the workers).

A word within an attributive group may sometimes change its meaning. So, *war rehabilitation* is *rehabilitation of economy after the war*, that is, *post-war rehabilitation* and *Communist trials in the USA* are *trials of Communists* or *anti-Communist trials*. As a result, many attributive groups are polysemantic and are translated in a different way in different contexts. *War prosperity* may mean *prosperity during the war* or *prosperity in the post-war period caused by the war*. *The Berlin proposals* may imply *proposals made in Berlin* (say, at an international conference), *proposals made by Berlin* (i.e. by Germany), *proposal on Berlin* (of political, economic or other nature).

TRANSLATION OF ATTRIBUTIVE GROUPS.

There is a considerable dissimilarity in the semantic structure of attributive groups in English and in Russian. This dissimilarity gives rise to a number of translation problems.

1). *The first group of problems stems from the broader semantic relationships between the attribute and the noun.* As has been pointed out the attribute may refer not only to some property of the object but also to its location, purpose, cause, etc. As a result, the translator has to make a thorough analysis of the context to find out what the meaning of the group is in each particular case. He must be also aware of the relative freedom of bringing together such semantic elements within the attributive group in English that are distanced from each other by a number of intermediate ideas. Thus a resolution submitted by an executive body of an organization may be described as *the Executive resolution* and the majority of votes received by such a resolution will be *the Executive majority*. If a word-for-word translation of the name of the executive body (e.g. the Executive Committee — виконавчий комітет) may satisfy the translator, the other two attributive groups will have to be explained in the Russian translation as

резолуція, запропонована виконкомом, and більшість голосів, що були подані за резолюцію, запропоновану виконкомом, respectively.

2). ***The second group of problems results from the difficulties in handling multi-member attributive structures.*** The English-speaking people make wide use of “multi-storied” structures with complicated internal semantic relationships. The tax paid for the right to take part in the election is described as *the poll tax*. The states where this tax is collected are *the poll tax states* and the governors of these states are *the poll tax states governors*. Now these governors may hold a conference which will be referred to as *the poll tax states governors conference* and so on.

3). ***The semantic relationships within a multi-member group need not be linear.*** Consider the following sentence:

It was the period of the broad western hemisphere and world pre-war united people's front struggle against fascism.

Here we have a whole network of semantic ties between the attributes and the noun: “broad” is directly referred to “struggle”, “western hemisphere” is joined with “world” and together they express the idea of location, i.e. “the struggle in the western hemisphere”; “pre-war” may be referred either to “struggle” or to the “united people's front”: “united” and “people's” belong to “front” and together they qualify the “struggle” implying either the “struggle by the united people's front” or the “struggle for the united people's front”.

In translation this complexity of semantic ties will be replaced by a number of different structures in which the hidden relations within it will be made explicit:

Це був час широкої довоєнної боротьби проти фашизму за єдиний народний фронт у Західній півкулі і всьому світі.

Such structures should be analyzed in terms of factors influencing the choice of Ukrainian/Russian variants rather than with the aim of listing regular correspondences.

4). ***The same goes true for attributive groups with latent predication where a whole sentence is used to qualify a noun as its attribute:***

He was being the boss again, using the its-my-money-now-do-as-you-are-told voice.

Here correspondences can also be described in an indirect way only by stating that *the attribute is usually translated into Russian as a separate sentence and that this sentence should be joined to the noun by a short introductory element.*

The Judge's face wore his own I-knew-they-were-guilty-all-along expression.

На обличчі судді з'явився звичайний вираз, який говорив: “Я весь час знав, що вони винні”.

There was a man with a don't-say-anything-to-me-or-I'll-contradict-you face. (Ch. Dickens)

Там була людина, на обличчі якої було написано: що б ви мені не казали, я все одно буду вам перечити.

5). There is one more peculiar feature of ***the English attributive group*** which may be the cause of trouble for the translator. It ***may be transformed into a similar group with the help of a suffix which is formally attached to the noun but is semantically related to the whole group.*** Thus a *sound sleeper* may be derived

from *sound sleep* or the man belonging to *the Fifth column* may be described as *the Fifth columnist*. The translator should be aware of the derivation process and should not rack his brains trying to figure out how a sleeper can be sound or in what kind of enumeration this particular columnist is the fifth. Rather, he should consider the meaning of the original groups *sound sleep* and *the Fifth column* and then realize that the added suffix makes the group refer to a person who enjoys this kind of sleep or is one of the subversive elements. As a rule, in the Ukrainian/Russian translation the meanings of the original group and of the suffix would be rendered separately, e.g.: *человек, обладающий здоровым (крепким) сном (крепко спящий человек)*, and *человек, принадлежащий к пятой колонне (член пятой колонны)*.

6). ***As often as not, translating the meaning of an English attributive group into Russian may involve a complete restructuring of the sentence:***

To watch it happen, all within two and a half hours, was a thrilling sight.

Неможливо було не захоплюватися, спостерігаючи, як все це відбувалося протягом якихось двох з половиною годин.

7). ***Less radical changes in the structure of attributive groups in the process of translation may include translation transformations:***

a) explication or decompression:

Loyalty procedures and vile government informer system are under sharp attack.

Перевірка лояльності і огидна система шпигунства, створена урядом, викликають гостре обурення.

b) transfer of the attribute:

Wall Street's ambitious world economic empire – світова економічна імперія, яку намагаються створити честолюбні імперіалісти Уолл-стріт.

8). ***Still another way of rendering these word-combinations is with the help of prepositions:***

Terrorist trial – суд над терористами, profits drive – гонитва за прибутком, suffocation death – смерть від задухи.

9). ***Multicomponential word-combinations demand a special approach in the process of translation:***

stage 1 – find the key word which is usually the last word on the right-hand side;

stage2 – analyze the left-hand side of the word-combination, determine the relationship between its components;

stage3 – combine the left-hand side with the right-hand side.

e.g. *The Mail Train Robbery Case.* – *Справа про пограбування поштового потягу. Cabin pressure regulator.* – *Регулятор тиску в кабіні.*

Exercise1. *Point out the possible meanings of the following attributive groups:*

1. Berlin proposal; 2.Gran Chaco war; 3.Dollar export drive; 4.heavy government expenditure; 5.pre-war slump talk; 6.Liberal Party strength; 7.Middle East Conference; 8.aggressive supporter; 9.bold adventurer; 10.labour quiescence; 11.festering grievances; 12. the nation's highest homicide rate; 13.wildlife management authorities; 14.four-part program; 15.environmentalist protest;

16.provincial government decision; 17.environmental consequences; 18.safety violations; 19.fish-breeding pools. 20. hearty eater; 21.practical joker; 22.conscientious objector; 23.sleeping partner; 24.stumbling block; 25.smoking concert; 26.perfect likeness; 27.vested interest; 28.tough customer; 29.foregone conclusion; 30.top trade-union leaders; 31.collective bargaining rights; 32.consumers' goods industries; 33.post-war anti-labor drive; 34.point four program; 35.Liberal Party whip; 36.public school boy; 37.Good Neighbour policy; 38.strong party man; 39.CIO auto union president.

Exercise2. *Find the key component for translating into Ukrainian the following phrases.*

a) 1.the maximum end results; 2.Western business circles; 3.the two-way trade exchanges; 4. Ukrainian-British business partnership; 5.nuclear power stations; 6.the second World War; 7.Concise Oxford Dictionary; 8.local sports clubs; 9.Kyiv railway station; 10.first-ever press conference; 11.British trade unions; 12.Royal Court Theatre; 13.the main passenger section; 14.brilliant Zagreb cartoons; 15.major ocean routes; 16.two-seater “city cars”; 17. three-party Coalition Government; 18.the South African trade mission; 19.larger-than-local sports projects; 20.the imperialist war machine; 21.Morning Star foreign editor; 22.Good Ryder Cup start.

b) 1.the next Cabinet meeting; 2.international Motor Show; 3.a former CIA official; 4.local education authorities; 5.off-shore oil deposits; 6.common profit aims; 7.British woman doctor; 8.meagre salary increase; 9.current wages negotiations; 10.the 10 percent import surcharge; 11.intensive-type crop varieties; 12.the great Ormond Street hospital; 13.the British Ryder Cup team.

c) 1.the Labour Party resolution; 2.primary school teachers; 3.Republican Party conference; 4.two-colour ribbon adjustment; 5.working class strength; 6.political committee secretary; 7.economic growth rate; 8.civil defence organization; 9.social insurance expenditure; 10.folk music fans; 11.local government jobs; 12.Engineering Unions officials; 13.national protest day.

d) 1.light weight metal frame; 2.UNO General Secretary; 3.former Labour foreign secretary; 4.tourist class double rooms; 5.the five-party Cabinet Consultative Committee; 6.a State circuit court; 7.Tory anti-union plans.

e) 1.USA postal service processes; 2.London-based Bangladesh Medical Association; 3.Decimal Currency Board (*Gr. Brit.*); 4.former Commonwealth Secretary; 5.anti-working class policies; 6.a solid fuel system; 7.anti-Common Market groups; 8.the super-heavyweight gold medal; 9.Scottish Electrical Workers Union; 10.increasing working class militancy; 11.the London Evening Standard.

Exercise3. *Translate the sentences with special attention to attributive word-combinations.*

1. Fleet Street misses no effective opportunity, it is true, to attack Russia; but it knows also that the British reader has no natural animosity to Russia and has no natural appetite for these attacks.

2. Maria, in her excitement, jammed the bedroom and bedroom closet doors together...

3. Right-wing trade union policy is expressing itself in a bankrupt helpless dithering before this capitalist offensive.
4. Thompson and Stein were fugitives from punitive measures inflicted by a fascist-minded judge on the basis of a verdict rendered by an intimidated and hand-picked jury and sustained by a reactionary Supreme Court majority.
5. The great demonstrations and actions against the Tory cuts in the Budget by the miners and other workers prepared the way for this electoral victory of the Labour Movement,
6. "Workers of Britain! In the Municipal elections elect Labour candidates and inflict an even more crushing defeat on the Tories than they suffered in the county council elections".
7. Paris underground and bus transport services were stopped today by a 24-hour warning strike called by the C. G. T. (French T.U.C.) with the support of other unions.
8. The preoccupation with selling papers against fierce competition leads to the American practice of an edition every thirty seconds. This mania for speed, plus the man-bites-dog news formula, works to corrupt and discourage the men who handle news.
9. Finch keeps a hats-cleaned-by-electricity-while-you-wait establishment, nine feet by twelve, in Third Avenue.

CHAPTER 3. **PHRASEOLOGICAL (IDIOMATIC) AND STABLE WORD-** **COMBINATIONS.**

According to A.Kunin *phraseological/idiomatic expressions are structurally, lexically and semantically stable language units having the meaning which is not made up by the sum of meanings of their component parts.* An indispensable feature of phraseological (idiomatic) expressions is their figurative i.e. metaphorical nature and usage. It is this nature that makes them distinguishable from structurally identical free combinations of words like: *hot air – гаряче повітря* (free comb.) and *hot air – пустопорожні теревені* (idiom.), *to kick the bucket – коннути ногою цаберку* (free comb.) and *to kick the bucket – врзати дуба* (idiom.). On rare occasions the lexical meaning of phraseologically bound expressions can coincide with their direct i.e. non-figurative meaning, which facilitates their understanding as in the examples like: *to make way дати дорогу, to die a dog's death здохнути як собака, to receive a hero's welcome зустрічати як героя.*

Some single words (especially proper names) can also have figurative meanings and possess the necessary expressiveness which are the distinguishing features of idioms: *Croesus, Tommy (Tommy Atkins), Yankee, Mrs. Grundy, Jack Ketch,* etc. These proper names can not be confused with usual (common) proper names of people. As a result their figurative meaning is conveyed in a descriptive way. So *Mrs. Grundy* means *світ, люди, існуюча мораль,* *Jack Ketch* *кат,*

Croesus Крез, надзвичайно багата людина, Томту Atkins англійський солдат, Yankee (in Europe) янки, американець, etc.

Phraseological (idiomatic) expressions should not be mixed up with other stable prepositional, adjectival, verbal and adverbial phrases the meaning of which is not an actual sum of meanings made up by their constituent parts either: *by George, by and by, for all of, for the sake of, cut short, make believe*; or compounds like: *topsy-turvy, higgledy-piggledy, high and dry, cut and run, touch and go; Tom, Dick and Harry, etc.* These and a lot of other stable expressions can very often be treated as **phraseological combinations/collocations** or **standardized collocations**, i.e. *phrases having components with limited combinative power and retaining their semantic independence*. Their meaning can be conveyed in a descriptive way too, like that of genuine phraseological expressions: *fifty-fifty так собі: ні добре, ні погано, О.К. все гаразд, на належному рівні, cut short обірвати, прусікти*.

But we must bear in mind that these units quite often acquire a certain additional modal meaning and only the context will help to translate them adequately: *for that matter стосовно цього, у цьому відношенні, власне кажучи, можна сказати, по суті, фактично, etc.*

V. Komissarov includes into this group phrases like *to take a fancy, to have a rest, to have a shave, to break silence, to take heed, to take into account, etc.* But the translator still should remember the difference in the combinability of words in different languages: *to jump at conclusions робити поспішні висновки, to bear resemblance бути схожим*.

The stable expressions like phraseological combinations or standardized collocations, according to V. Vinogradov's classification, have mostly a transparent meaning and are easier to translate than regular idioms. It is simply impossible to guess, for example, the meaning of the English idiom *Hobson's choice* from the seemingly transparent meanings of its component parts. A philological inquiry and context only help establish the meaning of the name and the real meaning of the idiom – *no choice whatsoever, acceptance of what is offered*. Ya. Retsker emphasized the possibility of mistaking a free word-combination for a phraseological one and vice versa.

There exist different classifications of phraseological word-combinations the most widely used groups are **phraseological unities** and **phraseological fusions**.

Phraseological unities are the word-combinations where the meaning of the whole is not the sum of the meanings of its components but it is based on them and the motivation is apparent. They are often metaphoric and their metaphoric nature is easily seen. They may vary in their semantic and grammatical structure, not all of them are figurative. Here we find *professionalisms, trite phrases, alliterations, coupled synonyms, etc.* A. Kunin divides phraseological unities into *figurative and non-figurative* and introduces an intermediate group between *phraseological unities* and *phraseological fusions* though other scientists do not do that. Examples of *phraseological unities* are: *apple of discord, Pyrrhic victory, a drop in the ocean (bucket), birds of feather, bird's eye view, to catch at a straw, to dance on a tight rope, to fish in troubled waters, to hold a trump card, to ride a hobby horse, sharp*

as a needle, cold as charity, to go to bed, in the twinkling of an eye, at hand, far and away, in full swing, through thick and thin, etc.

Phraseological fusions are the word-combinations where the meaning of the whole is not the sum of the meanings of its components and it cannot be derived from them. These phrases are semantically indivisible stable combinations; they are the most synthetic phraseological word-combinations; their meanings look unmotivated though sometimes we may find them by way of historical/etymological analysis. In other situations it is useless to try and recreate the image of the fusion because it may not be clear even to the native speaker. Examples of phraseological fusions are: *devil's advocate, to blow one's own trumpet, white elephant, Dutch courage, Dutch bargain, Dutch treat, Dutch feast, to dance attendance to, to show the white feather, gray mare, to cry wolf, above board, at 6s and 7s, on the nail, spic and span, etc.*

Many English and Ukrainian idioms, proverbs and sayings, preserving national literary images and reflecting the traditions, customs, the mode of life due to absence of similar idioms in the target language, can be conveyed by way of regular explanation sometimes with the help of a single word: *an odd/queer fish* дивак, *Canterbury tale* небувальщина, вигадка, *blue bonnet* (синій берет) шотландець, *ніде курці клюнути* *scrammed*, *зубами третяка вибивати* *to freeze*. Most often, however, the meaning of this kind of phraseologisms is conveyed with the help of free word-combinations: *to dine with Duke Humphrey* залишитись без обіду (нічого не ївши), *to cut off with a shilling* позбавити когось спадщини, *ноги на плечі* *to go quickly (or very quickly) on one's feet*, *зуби з'їсти на чомусь* *to have great experience in something*, *кивати/накивати п'ятами* *to run away quickly, hurriedly*.

It goes without saying that none of the phraseologisms above can be translated word-for-word since their images would lose their connotative i.e. metaphorical meaning in the target language. So, *пообідати з герцогом Гамфрі* or *обрізати шилінгом* could be understood by the Ukrainian language speakers in their literal meaning. The same can be said about our idiom *ноги на плечі* i.e. *with one's legs on the shoulders* which would never be understood by the English language speakers. Therefore the component images when transferred mechanically to the target language can often bring about a complete destruction of the phraseological units.

The choice of the way of translating may be predetermined by the source language text or by the existence/absence of contextual equivalents for a phraseologism/stable expression in the target language. Thus in the examples below units of this kind can be translated into Ukrainian either with the help of a single word or with the help of a standardized phraseological expression: *to give a start* здригнутися, *to give heart to one* підбадьорювати, *морально підтримувати когось*, *the weaker vessel/facet* жінка (прекрасна стать, жіноцтво).

Quite often the meaning of a standardized collocation can have synonymous single word semantic equivalents in the target language. The choice of the equivalent is predetermined then by the meaning of the standardized collocation/phraseologism and by the style of the sentence where it is used: *to make sure*

впевнитися (переконатися), забезпечувати, to take comfort втішатися, to take place відбуватися, траплятися.

The same holds true about the traditional combinations which have in the target language several stylistically neutral equivalents (words or word-combinations) like *to run a risk ризикувати, йти на ризик*.

Faithful translation of a large number of phraseological expressions on the other hand can be achieved only by a thorough selection of the variants having in the target language a similar lexical meaning, the picturesqueness and expressiveness. The similarity can be based on common in the source language and in the target language component images and on the structural form of them. As a result these phraseologisms are easily guessed by the students which facilitates their translation: *a grass widow (widower) солом'яна вдова (вдівець), not to see a step beyond one's nose далі свого носа нічого не бачити, measure thrice and cut once сім раз одміряй, а раз одріж, not for love or money ні за які гроші, ні за що в світі, не знати/тямити/ні бе, ні ме, ні кукуріку not to know A from B, вночі що сіре, те й вовк all cats are grey in the dark, etc.*

It often happens that the target language has more than one semantically similar phraseological expression for that of the source language. The selection of the most fitting variant for the passage under translating should be based not only on the semantic proximity of the phraseologisms but also on the similarity in their picturesqueness, expressiveness and possibly in their basic images. The bulk of this kind of phraseological expressions belong to so-called *phraseological unities*. Here are some Ukrainian variants of English phraseologisms: *either in the saddle or lose the horse або пан, або пропав, або перемогу здобути, або дома не бути, many hands make work light де згода там і вигода, гуртом і чорта побореш, гуртом і батька добре бити, громада – великий чоловік,; a man can die but once від смерті не втечеш, раз мати народила, раз і вмират, раз козі смерть, двом смертям не бути, а одної не минути.*

A number of phraseological units due to their common source of origin are characterized in English and Ukrainian by partial or complete identity of their components, their component images, the picturesqueness and expressiveness (and consequently of their meaning). These phraseologisms often preserve a similar or even identical structure in the source language and in the target language. So they are understood and translated without difficulties: *to cast pearls before swine кидати перла перед свиньми; to be born under a lucky star народитися під щасливою зіркою; to cherish/warm a viper in one's bosom пригріти гадюку в пазусі.*

One of the peculiar features of such phraseological expressions is their international character. Only few of them have phraseological synonyms with national flavour. They are restricted to corresponding speech styles whereas international phraseologisms mainly belong to the domain of higher stylistic level:

Genuine Internationalisms

National Colloquial Variants

an apple of discord

a bone of contention

яблуко розбрату, чвар

strike the iron while it is hot

куй залізо, доки гаряче

neither fish nor flesh

ні риба ні м'ясо

make hay while the sun shines

коси коса, поки роса

ні пава ні гава

Therefore national colloquial variants of international phraseological equivalents always differ considerably in their picturesqueness, expressiveness and in their lexical meaning. They are analogous only semantically to genuine equivalents which may sometimes lack absolute identity in the source language and in the target language too (cf. *to cross the Styx* *канути в Лету*).

As can be seen some international phraseological units slightly differ in English and Ukrainian either in their structural form and lexical meaning or in the images making up the idioms. So the phraseological expression *to fish in troubled waters* has the plural of *waters* whereas in its Ukrainian equivalent the component *to fish* is specified and extended to *ловити рибку/рибу у каламутній воді*. Slight divergences are also observed in some other English and Ukrainian international equivalents: *the game is worth the candle* *гра варта свічок*, *a sound mind in a sound body* *у здоровому тілі здоровий дух*.

There exists in each language a specific national layer of phraseological expressions comprising proverbs and sayings. These phraseological expressions are based on the component images found in the national language only. They are distinguished by the picturesqueness, the expressiveness and the lexical meaning of their own. Due to their specificity the phraseologisms have no traditionally established literary variants in the target language. As a result their structural form and wording in different translations may often lack absolute identity. In the word-for-word variants of translation they mostly lose their aphoristic/idiomatic nature and thus need a literary perfection: *the moon is not seen when the sun shines* *місяця не видно, коли світить сонце*, *it is a great victory that comes without blood* *велика та перемога, яку здобувають без пролиття крові*.

Still we find in different languages a number of phraseological expressions which are mainly of the sentence type and have common component parts. Hence their lexical meaning nothing to say about their component images, their picturesqueness and their expressiveness, is identical as well. This is predetermined by their common source of origin in English and in Ukrainian: *if you run after two hares, you will catch neither* *якщо побіжиш за двома зайцями, не ввіймаєш жодного*; *a drowning man will catch (snatch) at a straw* *потопляючий хапається за соломинку*, *Bacchus has drowned more men than Neptune* *Вакх утопив більше людей, ніж Нептун* (*вино загубило більше людей, ніж море*).

Taking into account all above-mentioned, the following ways of adequate conveying of phraseological (idiomatic) expressions are to be used:

Translation by Absolute Equivalents.

This is a way of translating by which every component part of the source language idiom is retained in the target language as well as the main images, the expressiveness and the figurative (connotative) meaning. Translating with the help

of equivalents is resorted to when dealing with phraseological expressions which originate from the same source in both languages.

The phraseological expressions may originate:

1) from Greek mythology: *Augean stables* авгієві стайні (занедбане, занехаяне місце); *Cassandra warnings* застереження Кассандри (застереження, на які не звертають уваги, але які збуваються); *Hercules' Pillars (the Pillars of Hercules)* геркулесові стовпи (Гібралтарська протока); *a labour of Sisyphus* сізіфова праця (важка і марна праця); *Pandora's box* скриня Пандори, Пандорина скриня (джерело всіляких лих); *the Trojan horse* троянський кінь (прихована небезпека);

2) from ancient history or literature: *an ass in a lion's skin* (назва однієї з байок Езона) осел у левовій шкурі; *to cross (pass) the Rubicon* перейти Рубікон (прийняти важливе рішення); *the die is thrown/cast* жеребок кинуте (рішення прийнято); *the golden age* золотий вік (золоті часи); *I came, I saw, I conquered* прийшов, побачив, переміг;

3) from the Bible or based on biblical plot: *to cast the first stone at one* першим кинути у когось каменем, *to cast pearls before swine* розсипати перла перед свиньми, *the golden calf* золотий телець, ідол, *a lost sheep* заблудла вівця; *the massacre (slaughter) of innocents* винищення немовлят, *the ten commandments* десять заповідей, *the thirty pieces of silver* тридцять срібняків.

A great many of absolute equivalents originate from contemporary literary or historical source relating to different languages (mainly to French, Spanish, Danish, German, Italian, Arabic): French: *after us the deluge* після нас хоч потоп, *the fair sex* прекрасна стать, *the game is worth the candle* гра варта свічок, *more royalist than the king* більший рояліст, ніж сам король, *to pull the chestnuts out of the fire* вигрібати каштани з вогню, *one's place in the sun* місце під сонце; Spanish: *blue blood* блакитна кров, *the fifth column* п'ята колона, *to tilt at the windmills* воювати з вітряками; Italian: *Dante's inferno* Дантове пекло; Arabic: *Alladin's lamp* лампа Алладіна, etc.

Some belle mots belonging to prominent English and American authors have also turned into idiomatic expressions. Due to their constant use in belles-lettres they have become known in many languages. Especially considerable is the amount of Shakespearian *mots*: *better a witty fool than a foolish wit* (W. Shakespeare) краще дотепний дурень, ніж дурний дотепник, *cowards die many times before their deaths* боягузи вмирають багато разів, *something is rotten in the state of Denmark* (W. Shakespeare) не все гаразд у Данському королівстві, *vanity fair* (J. Bunyan) ярмарок марнославства/суети, *to reign in hell is better than to serve in heaven* (J. Milton) краще панувати в пеклі, ніж слугувати в раю, *the last of the Mohicans* останній з могікан, *to bury a hatchet* (F. Cooper) закопати томагавк (укласти мир), *the almighty dollar* (W. Irving) всемогутній долар, *the iron heel* (J. London) залізна п'ята (ярмо), *gone with the wind* (M. Wilson) пішло за вітром, *the cold war* (W. Lippman) холодна війна.

Only minor alterations may happen but they do not change either the denotative meaning, or the component images, the picturesqueness, the expressiveness or the connotative meaning of phraseologisms: *appetite comes while*

eating anetum приходить під час їди, kings go mad and the people suffer from it королі божеволіють, а народ страждає, the last drop makes the cup run over остання краплина переповнює чашу, let the cock crow or not the day will come співатиме півень чи ні, а день настане, money is the sinews of war гроші – м'язи війни, of two evils choose the least з двох лих вибирай менше, out of the mouths of babies speaks the truth (wisdom) устами немовлят говорить істина/мудрість, the pen is mightier than the sword перо могутніше за меч, etc.

Not only regular idioms but many standardized word-combinations which also often originate in the two languages from a common source can be translated by absolute equivalents: *to give help надавати/надавати допомогу, to win/gain a victory здобути/здобувати перемогу, to make an attempt зробити спробу.*

TRANSLATION BY CHOOSING PHRASEOLOGICAL ANALOGIES.

The meaning of a considerably greater number of phraseological expressions can be faithfully conveyed through *analogies or near equivalents which are phraseologisms originating from a common source too but unlike absolute phraseologisms they are based on partly different components: baker's/printer's dozen чортова дюжина, the devil is not so black as he is painted не такій дідько/чорт страшний, як його малюють, a lot of water had flown/run under the bridge багато води сплигло відтоді, love is the mother of love любов породжує любов, too much knowledge makes the head bald під великих знань голова лисіє, one fool makes many дурість заразлива, one's own flesh and bone рідна кровинка, as pale as paper блідий мов стіна.*

The slight differences in the near equivalents as compared with the source language phraseologisms can be:

*in the *structure* of the target language variant: *to make a long story short коротко кажучи;*

*in the *omission (or adding) of a component part in the target language:* *a lot of water had run under the bridge багато води сплигло відтоді;*

*in the *substitution of a feature (an image) of the source language phraseological expression for some other (more fitting or traditionally accepted) in the target language:* *as pale as paper блідий мов стіна, baker's/printer's dozen чортова дюжина;*

*in the *generalization of the features of the source language phraseological expression/idiom:* *one's own flesh and bone рідна кровинка;*

*in the *concretization of some feature of the original:* *a voice in the wilderness глас волаючого в пустелі, you cannot catch an old bird with chaff старого горобця на полові не зловиш.*

Similar substitutions both semantic and structural can also be observed in *regular standardized collocations* and in *comparative proverbs or sayings* like *to do harm завдати шкоди, to do one's duty виконувати свій обов'язок, to throw light проливати світло, (as) busy as a bee працюючий як бджола, (as) slippery as an eel слизький як в'юн, cool as a cucumber холодний як крига (лід, golden opportunity чудова можливість.*

An overwhelming majority of English phraseological expressions have similar in sense phraseological units in Ukrainian. Often the lexically corresponding phraseological units of the source language may also contain easily understood for the target language speakers combinations of images as well as similar or identical structural forms. Naturally the phraseological expressions are in most cases easily given corresponding analogies in the target language which are usually very close in their connotative (metaphorical) meaning in English and in Ukrainian. These common and similar features of phraseological expressions are a proof of their being genuine analogies: *he that mischief hatches mischief catches* *хто іншим лиха бажає, сам лихо має, to have the ready tongue* *за словом у кишеню не лізти, to keep body and soul together* *ледь зводити кінці з кінцями, like mistress, like maid* *яблучко від яблуньки недалеко падає, there is no use crying over spilt milk* *що з воза впало, те пропало, to lose one's breath* *кидати слова на вітер, to take a cat's paw of something* *чужими руками жар вигрібати, a joint in one's armour* *ахіллесова п'ята (уразливе місце), no bees, no honey/no work no money* *під лежачий камінь вода не тече, the sow loves bran better than roses* *кому що, а курці просо, sounding brass* *пусті слова, пусті балачки.*

Some phraseological expressions may have two and more analogous by sense variants in the target language. The choice of an analogy rests then with the translator and is predetermined by the style of the text: *not for time or money* *ні за що в світі/ні за які гроші, don't teach your grandmother to suck eggs* *не вчи вченого/не вчи рибу плавати/яйця курку не вчать, he that lies down with dogs must rise up with fleas* *з ким поведешся, від того й наберешся/скажи мені, хто твій друг, і я скажу тобі, хто ти, a crooked stick throws a crooked shadow* *який Сава, така и слава/який батько, такий син/яка хата, такий тин; don't cross the bridges before you come to them* *не поспішай поперед батька в пекло, не кажи "гоп", доки це перескочиш; first catch your hare then cook him* *скажеш "гоп", як перескочиш.*

Descriptive Translation of Phraseologisms and Stable Expressions.

The meaning of many phraseological and stable/set expressions can be conveyed through explication only i.e. in a descriptive way. Depending on the complexity (or otherwise) of the meaning contained in the source language unit, it can be conveyed in the target language as follows:

1) by a single word: *out of a clear blue of the sky* *рантом, зненацька, to pull and peel (to peel and pull)* *грабувати, poor fish* *йолоп, бевзь, нікчема, red blood мужність, відвага, хоробрість, to sell smoke* *піддурювати, обманювати, to set a limit to smt.* *обмежувати, стримувати, to set at large* *звільнити (випустити на волю);*

2) undoubtedly the most frequent is conveying the sense of phraseological/set expressions with the help of free combinations of words like *to run amock* *нападати на першу-ліпшу людину, school miss* *соромлива, недосвідчена дівчина, to sell someone short* *недооцінювати когось, to shat Abraham* *удавати з себе хворого, to shoot Niagara* *вдаватися до ризикованих дій, short*

odds майже рівні шанси, to sit above the salt сидіти на почесному місці, the sixty-four dollar question найважливіше, вирішальне питання, a stitch in time своєчасний захід, своєчасна дія, straight from the tin/horse's mouth з перших рук;

3) when the lexical meaning of a phraseological or stable expression is condensed or when it is based on a nationally specific notion/structural form alien to the target languages, the expression may be conveyed by a sentence or a longer explanation: *a wet blanket людина або обставина, що розхолоджує, well day (well-day) день, коли у хворого не погіршувався стан здоров'я (час між приступами гарячки, малярії тощо), wise behind млявий, що погано міркує, white elephant подарунок, якого важко позбутися/те, що приносить більше турбот, ніж користі, yes man (yes-man) людина, що тільки підтакує (підтакувач).*

It must be added in conclusion that some English phraseological/set expressions have a rather transparent lexical meaning and are easy for our students to translate into Ukrainian: *to treat one like a lord щедро частувати когось, цяцькатися з кимсь, with all one's steam/with all speed що-духу, дуже швидко, with a wounded air ображено, з виглядом ображеного, with flags flying тріумфально, переможно, with good reason не без підстав, недаремно.*

Depending on the speech style of the passage/work, in which the phraseological expressions are given, and on the nature of the phraseologisms (literary, colloquial, historical) some changes of the above-given kinds of translating and even new ones may be suggested. Nevertheless the aim of translating will always remain the same: ***to fully convey in the target language the lexical meaning and, where possible, the structural peculiarities, the picturesqueness, the expressiveness, and the connotative meaning (if any) of the source language phraseological/idiomatic or stable expressions.***

Translation of Nationally Coloured Phraseologisms and Stable Expressions.

From the point of view of national colouring which must be taken into consideration in translating phraseological units can be roughly divided into the following groups:

1) international word-combinations: *to pass the Rubicon, to shed crocodile tears, to burn one`s boats;*

2) neutral word-combinations: *to strike the iron, while it`s hot, to wash dirty linen in public;*

3) specific national word-combinations: *to fight like Killkenny cats, to send to Coventry, to put the Thames on fire, etc.*

The phraseological and stable word-combinations of the first two types can be translated with the help of the above-mentioned methods while the units of the third group pose certain additional problems in the process of translation. These problems are connected with preservation of their national colouring. The translator should follow some rules dealing with these units:

a) word-for-word translation can be used only when the English/ Ukrainian/ Russian realia in the phraseological word-combination are well-

known to our readers/listeners and the image in translation will be absolutely clear to them;

b) translate English/ Ukrainian/ Russian nationally coloured word-combinations using neutral phrases: *to fight like Kilkenny cats* – *боротися не на життя, а на смерть*; *He will not put the Thames on fire.* – *Він пороку не винайде.* *He is a real Sir Galahad.* – *Він справжній лицар.*

c) never use in translation of English nationally coloured word-combinations Ukrainian/ Russian one`s or vice versa because the translation will not be understood and will sound at least strange in the context: *to carry coals to Newcastle* – *їздити до Тули із своїм самоваром* – *возити горщики до Опішні*, *What will Mrs. Grundy say* – *що казатиме княгиня Марья Олексіївна.*

The translator should always bear in mind that his aim is to create an adequate translation.

Exercise1. Find the Ukrainian correspondences of the following phraseological word-combinations:

a) to mark time; to play second fiddle; to hide behind smb's back; to be in the same boat; to be cut of the same cloth; to sit on the fence; to draw in one's horns; to spread like wildfire; to win with a small margin; to make no bones about smt; to play into smb's hands; to show one's true colours; to twist the lion's tail; to send smb to Coventry; to have some strings attached; to turn back the clock; to throw cards on the table; to put one's weight behind smt; (to sell smt) lock, stock and barrel; (to swallow smt) hook, line and sinker; to run the gauntlet; to strike a bargain; to take a bee-line; to stroke smb against the hair; to turn King's evidence; to touch wood; to shoot the cat; to die a dog`s death; to dine with Duke Humphrey; to cut off with a shilling; to beat about the bush; to wear sackcloth and ashes; to beat someone fair and square; to be a big fish in a little pond; between the devil and the deep blue sea; to breathe fire and brimstone;

b) Tommy Atkins; tin Lizzie; tough customer; wild-goose chase; within the framework of smt; yellow dog contract; with the tongue in one's cheek; with a vengeance; a smart Alec(k); shadow boxing; half seas over; red tape; the tables were turned; Croesus; Yankee; Jack Ketch; Hobson`s choice; odd/queer fish; Canterbury tale; blue bonnet; a grass widow; Uncle Sam; Uncle Tom; bright-eyed and bushy-tailed;

c) by George; by and by; for the sake of; to cut short; to make believe; topsy-turvy; higgledy-piggledy; high and dry; cut and run; touch and go; Tom, Dick and Harry; fifty-fifty; O.K.; to make sure; to give a start;

d) to lead smb by the nose; to stretch one`s legs; to pull the devil by the tail; Jack of all trades; can the leopard change his spots.

Exercise2. Explain the meaning of the following word-combinations:

Alasham`s Mirror; Alexandrian Library; Ancient Mariner; Aunt Sally; Auto da Fe; Knights of the Bath; Big Gooseberry Season; Black Friday; Blind men`s Dinner; Buridan`s Ass; Caligula's Horse; Celestial Empire; Colin Tampon; Corinthian War; Damon and Pythias; Dance of Death; Fabian Tactics; Fool's Paradise;

Frankenstein's Monster; Gilt-edge Investments; Hoity-toity; Iron Duke; Jack the Giant-killer; Knights of the Round Table; John Bull; Mumbo Jumbo; Pilgrim Fathers; The Poets' Corner; South-Sea Bubble; Wooden Horse of Troy; Augean stables; Cassandra warnings; Pandora box; the sword of Damocles; the Emerald Isle; the Land of White Elephants; the Land of the Shamrock; the Land of the Thousand Lakes; from John O'Groat's to Land's End; the Mother State; the Golden State; the Evergreen State; the City of Brotherly Love; the City of Seven Hills; the vale of misery; John Barleycorn; the Man of Destiny; the Wise Men of the East; a white elephant; a white slave; a white crow, the Union Jack; the Stars and Stripes; the Bars and Stripes; John Doe; Jane Doe; land of milk and honey.

Exercise3. *Suggest Ukrainian near-equivalents/analogies for the English phraseological expressions below. Use part b) of the exercise for the purpose.*

a) 1. To kill two birds with a stone. 2. A good beginning makes a good ending (A good beginning is half the battle). 3. To kiss the post. 4. To know as one knows one's ten fingers. 5. To laugh at the wrong side of one's mouth. 6. To save something for a rainy day. 7. He that diggeth a pit for another should look that he falls not into it himself. 8. To lick one's boots. 9. Lies have short legs. 10. Life is not a bed of roses. 11. To make one's blood run cold. 12. Measure twice and cut once. 13. More royalist than the king. 14. As naked as a worm. 15. Nobody home. 16. No sooner said than done. 17. Not to lift a finger. 18. An old dog will learn no new tricks. 19. Old foxes need no tutors. 20. To buy a pig in a poke. 21. To play one's game. 22. To pour water (into, through) a sieve. 23. To praise smb beyond the skies/the moon. 24. As pretty as a picture. 25. As handsome as a paint. 26. Not to have a penny/a sixpence/a dime to bless oneself. 27. Not to have a shirt (rag) to one's back. 28. Not to know A from B. 29. To put spokes in one's wheel. 30. Pride goes (comes) before a fall/destruction. 31. To promise mountains and marvels. 32. One fool makes many. 33. The voice of one is the voice of none. 34. One step above the sublime makes the ridiculous. 35. On Monday morning do not be looking for Saturday night. 36. As pale as a corpse (as ashes, death). 37. Let George do it.

b) 1. Одним ударом (махом) двох зайців убити. 2. Добре розпочати – півділа зробити. 3. Поцілувати замок. 4. Знати, як свої п'ять пальців. 5. На кутні сміятися. 6. Відкладати щось на чорний день. 7. Хто іншому яму копає, той сам у неї потрапляє. 8. Лизати п'яти (комусь). 9. Брехнею далеко не зайдеш (весь світ пройдеш, та назад не вернешся). 10. Життя прожити – не поле перейти (на віку як на довгій ниві, всього буває). 11. Кров у жилах холодне. 12. Тричі відміряй (одмір), а раз відріж (утни). 13. Більший католик, ніж папа римський. 14. Голий як бубон. 15. Не всі дома (однієї клепки не вистачає). 16. Сказав як зав'язав (сказано – зроблено). 17. Пальцем не поворухне. 18. Старого не перевчиш (вченого вчити — тільки час марнувати). 19. Не вчи вченого. 20. Купити (купувати) kota в мішку. 21. Танцювати під чиюсь дудку. 22. Носити воду в решеті. 23. Підносити когось до небес. 24. Гарна як квітка (як яблучко). 25. Гарний як червінець. 26. Не мати копійки за душею.

27. Сорочки на плечах не мати. 28. Ні бе, ні ме, ні кукуріку. 29. Вставляти палиці комусь в колеса. 30. Гордість (пиха) до добра не доводить. 31. Обіцяти золоті гори. 32. Дурість заразлива. 33. Один у полі не воїн. 34. Від великого до смішного – один крок. 35. Шукати вчорашнього дня. 36. Білий як стіна (як крейда, як полотно). 37. Іван киває на Петра.

Exercise 4. *Translate the sentences into Ukrainian. Define the ways to convey the meaning of phraseologisms.*

1. Thus, we shall have from the Prime Minister even more demagogy and *pie-in-the-sky* promises than usual. (M. Star.) 2. The sole object of their lives is to be always *playing with fire*. (O. Wilde) 4. Joe felt he wanted *putting himself into* George's shoes. (J. Brian) 5. Don't *talk rot*. (D. Cusak) 6. "Don't think I am trying to *pry into your affairs*", – went on the politician, (T. Dreiser). 7. "The other chap, Profond, is a *queer fish*. I think he's *hanging round Soames' wife*, if you ask me." (J. Galsworthy) 8. Little Jolyon was *born with a silver spoon in his mouth*. (Ibid.) 9. *Keep your eye upon him* in the meanwhile, and don't talk about it. He is as *mad as a March hare*. (Ch. Dickens) 10. *The proof of the pudding is in its eating*. (S. Maugham) 11. *A bird in the hand was worth two in the bush*. (Ibid.) 12. Waiter knew *which side his bread was buttered*. (Ibid.) 13. Why not cure Unemployment by a National Slum Clearance effort, and *kill the two birds with one stone*. (J. Galsworthy) 14. However I must *bear my cross* as best as I may: *least said is soonest mended*. (B. Shaw) 15. Oh, well, it's *no good crying over spilt milk*. (S. Maugham) 16. Her absence had been a relief. *Out of sight was out of mind!* (J. Galsworthy) 17. "He'll never set *the Thames on fire*",—said Soames. (Ibid.) 18. "Silly little thing to try to *put a spoke into my wheel*." (S. Maugham) 19. *The apple of discord* had, indeed, been dropped into the house of Millbornes. (T. Hardy) 20. The poor man's alarm was pitiful. His bread and butter *was at stake*. (J. London) 21. "I shall *let sleeping dogs lie* my child". (J. Galsworthy) 22. The boy is very dear and *the apple of her eye*. (Ibid.) 23. You have landed yourself in a helpless mess. And I *wash my hands of you*. (A. Cronin) 24. You know the expression: "*She has made her bed, she must lie on it*." (Ibid.)

CHAPTER 4. **UNITS OF SPECIFIC NATIONAL LEXICON/REALIA.**

Each language in the course of its historical development] acquires a bulk of words and phrases, ways of saying, idiomatic expressions, etc. standing for various *specific national phenomena/realia*. These include designations for different notions of material and spiritual life, administrative and political] forms of government, jurisdiction, public bodies as well as the way of life, conduct, habits, different national customs and traditions. National features also find their graphic manifestation in some articles of clothing, in meals and beverages, even in meal times established as a result of the people's natural environment and geographical

position or due to the traditions of national economy and employment of the population. Nationally specific as a rule are many official terms and titles of address, the monetary systems and the systems of weights and measures, etc., e. g.: English: *county, borough, butterscotch, custard, muffin, toffee, bushel, chain, furlong, inch, mile, pint, penny, shilling, pound, lady, mister, sir, lobby, speaker, teller, Lord Chancellor, Number 10 Downing Street, Whitehall*, etc.; Ukrainian: *кобзар, веснянка, коломийка, козак, запорожець, кентар, січ, свитка, хата, лежанка, весільний батько, троїсті музики, вечорниці, борці, вареники, галушки, кутя, медок, ряжанка, опришок, плахта*; Russian: *тройка, квас, окрошка, щи, самовар, сарафан, колхоз, комсомол, луноход, совет (советский), спутник*.

Nation's specific notions or realia are words or word-combinations that are used to designate things characteristic of the life (mode of life, culture, social and historical development) of one nation and are alien to other nations. They convey national and/or historical colouring and do not have full equivalents in other languages. These units can be geographic, ethnographic, socio-political, etc. They can also be classified according to the place and time of usage.

The penetration of a nation's specific notions into other national languages is realized in different historical periods through various channels and in most different conditions. The latter include first of all trade contacts in the process of which many notions are borrowed as designators for the things which they signify. The designators may be regular labels (or trade marks) like *bacon, champagne, jam, jeans, coca-cola, corn-flakes, macaroni, samovar, vodka, spaghetti, sweater, tweed, whisky*, etc.

Some other specific national notions can penetrate into the target language in the process of traditional bilateral economic and cultural contacts which may be maintained at different levels. The contacts in their turn may as well be multilateral which fact often facilitates an international spreading of some specific national notions of a certain language (or some languages). That was the way in which many a specific national term has become widely known: *balalaika, bandoure/pandore, hopak, polka, waltz, beefsteak, pudding, lunch*, etc.

Still other specific national notions become world-wide known through the literary/historical works, through the press or by way of other mass media like the radio or television: *oasis, boycott, Labourist, pagoda, picket, taboo, Tory, rickshaw, sauna, Soviet*, etc.

These and other specific national terms (and notions) found their way to different languages and in the course of some historical time they have become internationalisms. The more important the specific notion is for a certain nation, the more often it is used in the everyday life of the community, the greater is the possibility of its becoming international.

But the overwhelming majority of other specific national notions in all languages remain within the boundaries of the language of its origin. Moreover they may sometimes be unknown even to a greater part of the national community. These may be archaic notions like the Ukrainian *бунчук, виборний, осаул, тулумбас, сіряк* or localisms like *кулеша, плачипда, бакуш*, etc. Besides, many other rather wide-spread and well-known specific notions in a national community

may often be of minor importance for the target language communities which live under different economic, social, cultural or geographical conditions. An ordinary reader, say, would pay little if any attention to the highly specific and unique for every Englishman notions like *kedgerel* (meals), *proctor*, *whip* (in Parliament), the *Eton and Harrow match*, *Charing Cross*, the *East End* or *Bloomsbury*. These specific names are often mentioned in English prose, especially in the works by the British authors like Galsworthy, Cronin and others. So the names have to be explained to our readers in the footnotes or in commentaries to the novels, e. g.:

They were off immediately, without interference, swinging out of the East End in the direction of Bloomsbury. (A. Cronin)

Автомобіль зразу ж рушив, і вони без перешкод поїхали з Іст-Енду в напрямку до центрального району – Блумсбері.

The East End was and remains the poorest part of London, whereas *Bloomsbury* as the central part of it was known during the late 19th – the beginning of the 20th century for its group of poets critical of bourgeois morals and aesthetics. So an additional explanation of the proper names in the target language becomes necessary. Many other specific English and Ukrainian national notions are also to be explained in this way, e. g.: *bingo* бінго (азартна гра типу лото – популярна серед пристаркуватих і самотніх людей, особливо жінок); *gin джин* (ялівцева горілка: використовується для коктейлів), *maskintosh макінтош* (одяг, водонепроникна тканина), *Merseyside Мерсісайд* (Ліверпуль з навколишніми містами й поселеннями обабіч гирла р. Мерсі), *tuesli мюзлі* (страва на сніданок з подрібнених пшеничних зерен з сухими фруктами, горіхами тощо); *пуд* *pood* (measure of weight equal to 16,38 kg), *рушник* *rushnyk* (embroidered towel used in every folk rite in Ukraine), *суботник* *subotnyk* (voluntary unpaid work in the USSR on days off for the public good (on Saturday)).

The meaning of the above-given English and Ukrainian specific national words has not been conveyed by way of translation proper. They have simply been explained in the target language. Sometimes each or some of the components, making up the unit of specific national lexicon, can also be directly translated. And yet it may turn insufficient for the faithful conveying of their sense. Then an explanation of the specific national notion is added: *alphabet soup* азбучний суп з макаронів, що мають форму літер абетки, *піонерська лінійка* *young pioneers parade/line up*, *учнівські правила* *school regulations and rules of pupils' behaviour*; *класний журнал* *register/form register and record book*.

It is difficult for the foreign student to guess the real meaning of the specific national unit even from the seemingly transparent, lexical meaning of its component parts. To avoid misunderstanding and ambiguity further explication becomes inevitable: *Athens of the North* (поет.) Північні Афіни (Единбург); *subbing* полювання на лисиць (у якому беруть участь початкуючі мисливці й молоді собаки-гончаки); *question time* день запитань (у палаті громад від 14.45 до 15.30 з понеділка по четвер; відповіді дають прем'єр-міністр і міністри); *privy purse* приватний гаманець (асигнування державного бюджету на утримання монарха Великобританії).

This is not so with many other notions which only at first sight seem to be different in English and Ukrainian but in reality are quite similar and can usually be substituted for each other: *box* (*Christmas box*) *різдвяний подарунок* (cf. *новорічний подарунок*); *Department of Education and Science* *міністерство освіти і науки*; *Department of Industries* *міністерство промисловості*; *Department of Energy* *міністерство енергетики*; *extramural education* *заочне і вечірнє навчання*.

As may have been noticed the units of specific national lexicon are rarely similar by their nature and meaning in either of the two languages. That is why there exist various approaches to conveying their meanings in the target language which can hardly be called translation proper.

Conveying of Meanings of Specific Units of National Lexicon.

The choice of the way of conveying the denotative meaning of the units of national lexicon is strictly predetermined by definite factors which may be both of a lingual or extra-lingual nature. To these first of all belongs the semantic and structural complexity (or otherwise) of the units of specific national lexicon in the source language. Besides, the way of translating may also be predetermined by the specific notion being new and not yet known or by its long tradition of usage in the target language. The choice of the way of translating may partly be influenced by the sphere of circulation of a specific notion in the source language too. Last but not least the choice can also depend on the translator himself and upon the aim or purpose of translating/ interpreting. One can consequently assume the existence of several ways of conveying the lexical meaning of the units of national lexicon. Each of the ways is to be considered quite reliable if it provides for the faithful expression of the main and specific sense of the source language unit in the target language.

Since the nature, the structure, the sphere of employment and the denotative meanings of different specific units of lexicon are rarely of the same “extension” their ways of translating cannot be uniform either. Depending on the aforementioned factors, the following ways of conveying the meaning of specific national lexicon units can be recognized as quite reliable:

Transcoding.

The national specific lexicon units whose meanings are conveyed this way usually belong to genuine internationalisms and comprise the social and political lexicon mainly:

It's a poor coloured woman's place and you are a grand gentleman from Cape Town. (P. Abrahams)

Це кімната для бідної кольорової жінки, а ти ж великий джентльмен із Кейптауна.

You're a supercilious half-baked snob. (Cronin)

Ти насправді зарозумілий і обмежений сноб.

Andrew put out some bottled beer and asked Christine to prepare sandwiches.(Ibid.)

Ендрю дістав кілька пляшок пива і попросив Крістін приготувати сендвічі.

In many a case the lingual form of a unit of specific national lexicon conveyed in transcription or transliteration cannot provide for a full expression of its lexical meaning. Then an *additional explication of its sense becomes necessary*. It happens when the unit of specific national lexicon is introduced in the target language for the first time or when it is not yet known to the broad public. *The explanation may be given either in the translation/interpretation itself or in a footnote – when a lengthy explication becomes necessary.*

They took her to the Tower of London. (Jerome K. Jerome)

Вони показали їй стародавню лондонську фортецю Тауер.

A thousand dockers marched down Whitehall to Downing Street yesterday to declare their protest against proposed changes in the dock labour scheme. (M. Star)

Учора тисяча докерів пройшла від Уайтхолу до Даунінг-Стріт у знак протесту проти пропонованих урядом змін у розпорядку їхньої праці.

As the dawn was just breaking he found herself close to Covent Garden. (O.Wilde)

Щойно почало розвиднятися, а він уже був неподалік від ринку Ковент-Гарден.

He said that Wall Street and Threadneedle Street between them could stop the universe. (R. Aldington)

Він сказав, що Уолл-Стріт і Треднідл-Стріт удвох спроможні зупинити всесвіт.

*Уайтхол – вулиця в центрі Лондона, де знаходяться урядові установи(переню уряд Великої Британії).

*Даунінг-Стріт №10 і11 відповідно резиденції прем'єр-міністра і лорда-канцлера Великої Британії.

*Треднідл-Стріт – вулиця в Сіті, де розташовано головні банки Великої Британії.

The combined translation is often resorted to when a sentence contains some specific notions:

У Києві чимало ресторанів та кафетеріїв, що спеціалізуються на приготуванні вареників, кулішу та інших страв.

A number of restaurants and cafeterias in Kyiv specialize in varenyky (dumplings), kulish (a thick meat stew) and other dishes. (News from Ukraine).

Anybody in this country can see that вареники are not simply dumplings i.e. small balls of dough which can be cooked in soup or stew but dough wrapped around some salted/sweetish curd with fresh egg or mashed potatoes, fried sauerkraut, etc. boiled and served hot with butter and sour cream or fried bacon and onion respectively. Neither is куліш something like a thick meat stew. Besides, kulish not always and not in all regions of the Ukraine is prepared thick.

Descriptive translation.

For some reason or other the lingual form of a great number of units belonging to the national specific lexicon of the source language can not be conveyed in the target language. That happens mostly when transcoding would not help in expressing the sense of the specific national unit, or when it might bring about an unnecessary ambiguity in the target language narration/text: *matron завгосп у навчальному закладі (суміщає економку і медсестру)*; *Pilgrim Fathers перші колоністи з Англії, що прибули в 1620 р. до Північної Америки на вітрильнику “Мей Флауер”*; *prorogation офіційне розпорядження монарха про відновлення/закінчення сесії парламенту*; *quartermaster старшина стерновий у морській піхоті*.

No need to emphasize that such lengthy explanations of specific notions are really needed in the text of a translation/interpretation Quite often an explanation in the target language text may be sufficient enough as in the following examples:

No coffins were available, so they wrapped George in a blanket and in the Union Jack. (R. Aldington)

У них не було домовин тож вони замотали Джорджа в ковдру та в прапор Великої Британії.

The Tommies were numbered, formed fours, right turned and marched away... . (Ibid.)

Рядових солдатів порахували, вишикували по чотири, повернули праворуч і відвели геть.

I've got some shepherd's pie for lunch today – that you used to like so much. (A. Cronin)

Але ж я приготувала картопляну запіканку з м'ясом і цибулею, яку ти колись так любив.

He's upset because we don't run Jim Crow buses. (B. Gerry)

Він дуже засмутився, що в нас не ходять автобуси для негрів.

Усі бачили, як ми у церкві на рушник стали. (П. Мирний)

Everybody saw me and you being married in the church

As we see the translation of the above sentences is not quite faithful. To convey the complexity of meaning, contained by the national lexicon units, footnotes may be used as well.

Translation Loans or Calques.

When the component parts of specific units of national lexicon themselves constitute their semantic meaning that is obvious a faithful translation can be achieved by calques: *first (second, third) reading перше (друге, третє) читання (офіційне внесення законопроекту в англійський парламент)*; *secondary grammar school середня граматична школа (Великобританія)*; *stingazeta wall newspaper; студентське наукове товариство Students' Scientific/Research Society*; *: Salvation Army (USA, Gr. Britain) Армія порятунку*; *the Order of the Garter/of the Bath орден Підв'язки/Лазні*; *the Order of St. Michael and St.*

George орден св. Михаїла і св. Георгія; *fan club* клуб прихильників-уболівальників (артиста, спортсмена тощо).

And still in some cases these units lose their proper lexical meaning as well as their nationally specific nature. That happens because the real connotative meaning of the semes bearing the national peculiarity cannot be conveyed by these ways of translation. Say, the *House of Lords* when translated as *будинок лордів* completely changes the real meaning of the phrase as *House* here, when capitalized always preserves the connotative meaning of *палата*. So the *House of Commons* can be translated only as *палата громад*.

But the proper meaning of other specific units of national lexicon can be conveyed by way of regular translation of all or some of their component parts and an explanation of the denotative meaning in the source language. *The combined approach in the treatment of this group of national lexicon units is called forth by the complexity of meaning of the source language units.*

Therefore the conveying of meanings of these units practically involves two simultaneous performances. The first is a regular translation of the main, if not all, component parts and the next, which follows it, is a more or less full explanation of the essence of the specific national element in the source language. The extent of the explanation in the target language is determined by the nature of the specific unit of national lexicon, by the purpose of translation, and also by the possibilities of the text in which the unit is used. In separate translation (out of a text) the explanation is practically unrestricted: *Battle of Britain* “*Битва за Англію*” (повітряні бої над територією Великої Британії, особливо в районі Лондона й Південної Англії в 1940—1941р.); *bull's eye* “бичаче око” (круглий різноколірний м'ятний льодяник); *ginger ale* імбірний ель, імбірне ситро (безалкогольний газований напій); *inner Cabinet* “внутрішній кабінет” (кабінет у вузькому складі, на чолі з прем'єр-міністром).

Such explanations cannot naturally be made in the text of a translation, so they are given usually in the footnotes:

“*Well, I can tell you anything that is in an English bluebook, Harry.*” (O. Wilde)

“*Ну, я тобі можу розповісти все, що написано в англійській “Синій книзі”.*”

Labour Day was past, but summer still pressed down on the city. (M. Wilson)

День Праці був позаду, а літо все ще панувало над містом.

Frances wanted very little: a salad, toast melba, no wine, only ice water. (A. Cronin)

Френсіс хотіла зовсім небагато: салат, грінки “мельба”, без вина, тільки воду з льодом.

*”Синя книга” – збірка документів, що видається з санкції парламенту у синіх палітурках.

*”День праці” – офіційне свято в США (перший понеділок вересня).

*Салат на ім'я австралійської співачки Н.Мельба.

When the lexical meaning of the unit of specific national lexicon is not so complex it is usually explained in the target language text. The explanation, of course, is not always as exhaustive as it can be in a footnote:

Keep your fingers crossed for me! (M. Wilson)

Щоб мені була вдача, склади навхрест пальці!

I knew the Professor before he turned into a wooly West-Ender. (A. Cronin)

Я знав цього професора ще до того, як він став багатієм аристократичного Уест-Енду.

Левкові чи не вперше за своє парубкування стало чомусь тоскно. (М. Стельмах)

It was probably for the first time in all his mature boyhood that Levko felt somewhat dull.

Згадав він поради свої... і сільські весілля, на яких він грав весільного батька. (М. Коцюбинський)

He recollected the pieces of advice he had once given... and the rural weddings at which he would perform the honorary duty of bridegroom's or bride's father.

Translation by Means of Analogies.

Despite the differences in economic, social, political, cultural and quite often in geographical environmental conditions, under which the nation of the source language and that of the target language develop, some specific notions in their languages may be similar/analogous in meaning and functioning. It happens due to the existence of common routine or habitual actions, common occupations, social services, etc. in the two language communities.

The appearance of analogous units in the national specific layer of lexicon in different languages may also be the result of bilateral or multilateral contacts and influences to which the nations have been exposed for centuries. Consequently similar/analogous specific notions in different languages may appear as a result of direct or indirect borrowings. No wonder that analogous units of national lexicon directly correlate in the source language and in the target language in their denotative meaning and mostly in the common sphere of their functioning social, cultural, political, etc. Naturally, the connotative differences and sometimes the sphere of use may not always fully coincide in the target language as can be seen from the following few examples: *the City/Town Board of Education* міський відділ освіти; *gingerbread* ковріжка; *shopsteward* голова профкому, *stewed fruit* узвар/компот; *залік preliminary qualifying test/ examination*; *дипломна робота graduation essay/project*; *курсорова робота yearly essay/project*; *доцент lecturer/reader or assistant professor*; *курси підвищення кваліфікації/вдосконалення refresher course*; *кватирка hinged window pane, pilot window*. Their real denotative meaning of some units can be understood from a larger context only.

As can be seen the choice of an appropriate analogy in the target language is greatly influenced by the national/ cultural traditions (сі. *пані sirs/gentlemen*; *кобзар minstrel*). The use of various analogies in the target language is largely due

to the existence of many translations. Especially strong is the influence of translation of belles-lettres works and films. Under the influence of this and other factors the units soon become well known to the majority of the target language speakers. It is in this way that many English and American specific notions have become familiar in this country and still more Sovietisms penetrated into the English and other languages. These units of specific national lexicon have become regular internationalisms: *пені, паунд, Топі, бойкот, віскі, джентльмен, джінси, клуб, леді, мотель, нокаут, пікнік, пінчер, раунд, рекордсмен, ринг, смокінг, спікер, тариф, фут, ярд; Bolshevik, pioneer, Komsomol, sputnik, Soviet*, etc.

But sometimes a faithful translation of analogous units of specific national lexicon can be achieved only with the help of an additional explication as in the examples like *special school спеціальна школа (початкова або середня для дітей із психічними чи фізичними вадами), summer school літня школа (курс лекцій, семінарів, практичних занять для підвищення кваліфікації вчителів та іноземних студентів)*.

It is easy to notice that the denotative meaning of the above given units is practically identical in English and Ukrainian. The difference is in some extra linguistic details which must be known to the translator.

Exercise 1. *Explain the proper meaning of the English specific notions below. Translate them into Ukrainian.*

(No)10. Downing Street, Whitehall, the Upper House, the Commons, the woosack, speaker (Parliament), the White paper, division of the House; the Stock Exchange; John Bull, the British Lion; lobby, ladyship, lordship, peerage, coroner, proctor; soda fountain; bacon, Yorkshire pudding, frankfurters, hot dogs; ale, gin; crown, farthing, guinea, sixpence, private/ independent school, comprehensive (grammar, modern) school, the 6th form; jeans, Jersey, pullover, tweed; wigwam; bushel, foot, inch, pint, sheriff; soda fountain, Uncle Tom, Uncle Sam, the White House, pink slip, boy scouts, camp fire girls, Jim Crow.

Exercise 2. *Translate the sentences into Ukrainian with special attention to realia used in them.*

1. In many parts of Great Britain, the custom of *First-footing* in the early hours of January 1st is kept with great vigour. *The First Foot* comes as soon as possible after midnight has struck. *The First Foot* is traditionally supposed to influence fortunes of the householders in the following twelve months.

2. The Old and unusual game known as the *Hood Game*, or *Throwing the Hood*, is played every year on Old Christmas Day, January 6th at Haxey in north Lincolnshire. The ceremonies of *Haxey Hood* begin in the early afternoon with the procession of *the Fool* and his twelve *Boggans* up the village street to a small green place outside the parish church. The *Boggans* are the official team and play against all comers. Chief among them is the *King Boggan*, or *Lord of the Hood*, who carries a wand, or roll of thirteen willows as a badge of office. He and all his team should wear scarlet flannel coats and hats wreathed with red flowers. The “hoods” used in the game bear no resemblance to the headgear from which they

are supposed to take their name. The main hood, or *Leather Hood*, is a two-foot length of thick rope encased in stout leather. The lesser “hoods” are tightly rolled pieces of canvas, tied with ribbons.

3. *Jack-in-the-Green* is that very ancient figure who represents the summer. As *Green George*, or *the Wild Man*, his counterparts exist all over Europe. In England, he takes the form of a man encased in a high wickerwork cage, which completely covers him and is in its turn entirely smothered in green branches, leaves and flowers. Only his eyes are visible, looking through the hole cut in the cage, and his feet below the level of the wickerwork. Sometimes he goes about alone, sometimes with only a few attendants, and a musician or two.

4. *Egg-shackling* takes place on Easter Monday, or Ducking Monday, as it is often called in Eastern Europe. Young men splash unmarried girls vigorously with water. The girls are, of course, expected to submit with good grace, and even, in some areas, to pay for the privilege with gifts of painted eggs, or glasses of brandy.

Exercise 3. *Read the story and pick up the words of specific English lexicon. Suggest the ways for conveying their meanings and translate the story into Ukrainian.*

AN ENGLISHMAN'S DAY.

An Englishman's day—and who better to describe it than an Englishman's wife? It begins when, ignoring me, he sits down to breakfast with his morning paper.

As he scans the headlines (or the racing results), there is nothing he likes better than his favourite breakfast of cornflakes with milk and sugar (porridge if he lives in the North) followed by fried bacon and eggs, marmalade and toast, the whole accompanied by tea or coffee.

However, whether he in fact gets such a meal depends on the state of my housekeeping budget!

After breakfast, except on Sundays and (in many cases) Saturdays which are holidays, he sets off to work by train, tube, bus, car, motor scooter, motor bike or even on his own two feet.

The time he sets out depends in large degree upon whether he is what might colloquially be termed a “striver” (one who works himself), a “driver” (one who sees that others work) or a “thrifer” (one who profits from others' work).

If he is a “striver”, he will jostle along with thousands like him on the 7.20, probably still reading his paper (or anybody else's) and studying the success (or otherwise) of his favourite team.

The “drivers” customarily depart about an hour later while the “thrifers” travel up to the City in great style about another hour later.

However, be he “striver”, “driver” or “thrifer”, he will enjoy his tea or coffee break around about 11. The tea or coffee is usually brought to the factory bench or office desk.

Then, at mid-day, everything stops for lunch. Most offices and small shops close for an hour, say from 1 to 2, and the city pavements are thronged with people on their way to cafes. Factory workers usually eat in their canteens.

The usual mid-day meal usually consists of two courses – a meat course accompanied by plenty of vegetables, followed by a sweet dish, perhaps fruit pudding and custard with tea or coffee to finish.

Most Englishmen like what they call “good plain food, not messed about with”. They must be able to recognize what they are eating. Otherwise, they are likely to refuse it. Usually they like beefsteaks, chops, roast beef and Yorkshire pudding and fried fish and chipped potatoes.

They are in the main not overfond of soup, remarking that it fills them without leaving sufficient room for the more important meat course. Then back to work again, with another break in the middle of the afternoon, once again for tea or coffee, sometimes with a cake or biscuit.

The working day finishes at time between 4 and 6, with, the “thrivers” usually first home and the “strivers” last. On arrival home, many Englishmen seem to like to inspect their gardens before their evening meal.

This goes under various names – tea, high tea, dinner or supper depending upon its size and also the social standing of those eating it. Usually a savoury meat course is followed by stewed fruit or cake and tea.

His evening meal over, the Englishman might do a bit of gardening and then have a walk to the “local” for a “quick one”. The “local” means the nearest beer house while a “quick one” means a drink (alcoholic, of course!) taking anything from half-an-hour to three hours to imbibe! There is plenty of lively, congenial company at the “local” and he can play darts, dominoes, billiards or discuss the weather or the current situation.

However, if the Englishman stays at home he might listen to the radio, watch television, talk, read or pursue his favourite hobby. Then at any time between 10 and 12, he will have his “nightcap” – a drink accompanied by a snack and then off to bed ready for tomorrow. (S.Andrews)

CHAPTER 5.

INTERNATIONALISMS (UNITS OF INTERNATIONAL LEXICON).

The vocabulary of each contemporary developed language comprises a specific layer of *words and word-combinations representing social and political notions, scientific and technical terminology and having absolute/nearly absolute semantic equivalents in more than two languages that are predominantly of identical or similar lingual form too which means that they originate from one and the same source language.* These are referred to as **internationalisms**: atom, proton, communism, democracy, constitution, republic, parliament, socialism, sputnik, etc.

The main characteristic feature of internationalisms, single words or word-combinations, is that *their lexical identity or similarity is found both at language level and speech level, i.e. in a text.*

This group of units embraces, as many linguists believe, 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 many *international translation loan units*. These have a generally common structural form (of word, word-combination) but rarely a similarity in sounding. The loan internationalisms are mostly different *terms*: *citric acid лимонна кислота, lead oxide окис свинцю, specific gravity питома вага, nonconductivity непровідність*; *phraseological units* (Greek, Latin or modern): *Heel of Achilles ахілесова п'ята, sword of Damocles дамоклов меч, to cross 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*; *regular mots and proverbs* (of Latin, French, English, German origin): *sine qua non невідмінна умова, status in statu держава у державі, repetitio est mater studiorum (Lat.) повторення мати навчання, sotto voce тихо, finita la commedia (ItaL.) настав кінець, da ist der Hund Begraben! (Germ.) ось де собака заритий, O. K. all right (Engl.) все добре, c'est la vie (Fr.) таке життя*.

The use of loan 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.

The number of loan idiomatic/stable word-combinations unlike the fund of genuine internationalisms and translation loans remains practically unchanged. That is mainly because idioms/phraseologisms penetrate into different languages through scholastic, literary and cultural channels as a rule. These phenomena are conditioned by some extra linguistic factors which make possible 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 been few stable expressions like *the fifth column* (1936, Spain), *peaceful coexistence, star wars, global warming, nuclear deterrent, etc.*

Conveying the Lexical Meaning of Internationalisms.

A faithful conveying of their lexical meaning requires considerable attention on the part of the translator and in the process of their translation both at language level and at speech level several factors have to be taken into consideration: *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 it may not always be termed translation proper (cf. *atom атом, plan план, student студент*); it may sometimes depend on the established model stereotype according to which these units are adopted in the target language. There exist several ways of conveying their lexical meaning.

Translation Transliteration. This is more often found in the internationalisms which originate from the *languages whose orthographic systems have been arranged on phonetic principles* (Latin, Greek, Italian, Ukrainian, partly Russian and Spanish): Lat.: *angina ангіна, proletariat пролетаріат,*

socialism соціалізм, *gladiator* глadiator, *class* клас, *rector* ректор; Greek: *poet* поет, *logarithm* логарифм, *electron* електрон, *stadium* стадіон, *drama* драма, *theatre* театр; Ital.: *macaroni* макарони, *concerto* концерт, *duet* дуєт, *solo* соло; Span.: *armada* армада, *tango* танго, *El Dorado* Ельдорадо, *embargo* ембарго. It would be wrong to assume that internationalisms from other than the above-mentioned languages can not be transliterated. Many English, French, German and other non-European by origin lexemes are also transliterated: Eng.: *bulldog* бульдог, *mister* містер, *shelf* шельф, *shilling* шилінг, *shrapnel* шрапнель; Fr.: *chef* шеф, *festival* фестиваль, *franc* франк; Germ.: *Diktat* диктант, *Edelweiss* едельвейс; Portuguese: *cobra* кобра, *flamingo* фламінго; Hindu: *Brahmin* брамін, *khaki* хакі, *sari* сарі; Jap.: *kimono*, *tsunami* цунамі; Arab.: *algebra* алгебра, *atlas* атлас, *harem* гарем; Afr.: *banana* банан, *baobab* баобаб, *zebra* зебра; Austral.: *dingo*, *kiwi*, etc.

Translation Transcription. Internationalisms originating from English, French and some other languages *whose orthographic systems are based on other than phonetic principles (historical or etymological) are faithfully conveyed in the target language in their phonetic form*: Eng.: *boom* бум, *box* бокс, *jeans* джинси, *knock-out* нокаут, *leader* лідер, *raid* рейд, *round* раунд, *track* трек; Fr.: *boulevard* бульвар, *bouquet* букет, *bourgeoisie* буржуазія, *bureau* бюро, *drape* драп, *fuselage* фюзеляж, *pince-nez* пенсне, etc.

We must bear in mind that in many internationalisms there is no absolute literal coincidence in the source language and in the target language: *basketball* баскетбол, *shilling* шилінг, *waltz* вальс, *steppe* степ, *ukase*, etc.

International lexemes are adopted in all languages according to the historically established traditions of their own and find their expression in stereotype models (*bankruptcy* in Eng., *bankeroti* in Germ., *banqueroute* in Fr. or *bancarotta* in Ital. but «банкрутство» in Ukrainian). This kind of adopting internationalisms is sometimes called a “practical transcribing”.

Some internationalisms may retain still less similarity/likeness in their lingual form when translated from English into Ukrainian: *bachelor* бакалавр, *cocoa* какао, *crowns* корона, *dance* танок, *giant* гігант, *grade* градус, *hocus-focus* фокус, *mother-of-pearl* перламутр, *mosque* мечеть, *oil* олія, *outpost* аванпост, *paral* парасоль, *round* фунт, etc.

Many units 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 convey faithfully the denotative meaning and the lingual form of these internationalisms other ways of translating can be employed.

Descriptive Translation. Many international lexemes are semantically condensed and can be conveyed in the target language in a descriptive way only. Depending on the nature of the lexemes their translation may have two somewhat different ways:

a) *the lingual form of the source language lexeme/s can be preserved in the target language word-combination/sentence: civilizable – той, (ма. те), що піддаються цивілізуванню; classifiable – той, (ма. те), що піддаються класифікації; barony 1. володіння барона; 2. титул барона; energize викликати, збуджувати енергію.*

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 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 obvious, is unknown in Ukrainian and is rendered as *заклучний, ключовий, кінцевий*.

Analogies. In the process of translating an *international lexeme of the source language can be substituted in the target language for a synonymous international lexeme*. This kind of substituting becomes possible due to the existence in the target language of synonymous international lexemes, of the same logico-grammatical class: *athletics гімнастика, diagram схема, phase період, fashion paper журнал мод, base фундамент, committee комісія, gangster бандит, standard еталон; ангар garage, бульвар avenue, графік plan, естрада variety, party line політичний курс.*

Translators' False Friends.

As has been noted the units of genuine international lexicon are identified on the basis of their common for different languages lexical meaning and identical or similar lingual form. "Loan internationalisms" on the other hand are identified mainly on the basis of their lexical meaning, common 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, technical, cultural and other notions (cf. *parliament, theatre, theory, poet, arithmetic, artillery, botany, phoneme, suffix, theorem, proton, volt, decimal fractions, sputnik, space probe, etc.*).

In Ukrainian they usually take derivational and often also inflexional affixes which are rarely observed in present-day English. As a result most of international words in Ukrainian are structurally more complicated than in English (cf. *apathy апатія, dietic дієтичний, form форма, exploit експлуатувати*).

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

The problem arises when the translator has to deal with "pseudo international" words and word-combinations which can be ***partial "pseudo international"*** and ***complete "pseudo international" words***.

a) **partial "pseudo international" words** – only part of their meanings coincides in different languages: construction конструція і побудова, regular регулярний і закономірний, address адреса і звертання, звернення, speaker спікер і промовець, to discuss дискутувати і обговорювати, operation операція і робота, final фінал і заключний, stress стрес і наголос, pilot пілот і лоцман, selection селекція і вибір, collection колекція і збір, зібрання, license ліцензія і дозвіл, correction корекція і виправлення, progression прогресія і просування, obstruction обструкція і переешкода, limit ліміт і межа, presentation презентація і виклад, test тест і перевірка, control контроль і керування, universal універсальний і загальний, orientation орієнтація і спрямованість, technical технічний і спеціальний, concern концерн і увага; стурбованість;

b) **complete "pseudo international" words** have no similar meanings in different languages: accurate точний (а не акуратний), reason причина (а не резон), academic університетський, навчально-науковий (а не академічний), paper стаття (а не папір), complement додаток (а не комплімент), technique прийом (а не техніка), elegant стрункий (а не елегантний), familiar знайомий (а не фамільярний), notation система умовних позначок (а не нотація), scholar вчений (а не школяр), decade десятиріччя (а не декада), order порядок (а не ордер), expertise компетентність (а не експертиза), manuscript рукопис (а не манускрипт), objective мета (а не об'єктив), intelligence розум (а не інтелігенція), composition склад (а не композиція), criticism критичне зауваження, критика (а не критицизм), data дані (а не дата), figure цифра або малюнок (а не фігура).

In many cases English words have more meanings than their Russian or Ukrainian counterparts and only some of them coincide. For example, the English word *routine* means *сталий порядок дій, розпорядок; консервативний метод робіт; математична програма; поточний, заведений*, and the Ukrainian word *рутина* has only two meanings *сталий порядок дій, розпорядок; консервативний метод робіт*.

The fact that English words are more polysemantic than their Ukrainian counterparts must be borne in mind especially when translating from Ukrainian into English as there are more possibilities to make mistakes than translating from English into Ukrainian. Only thorough analysis of the context will hopefully help to avoid mistakes.

Plural forms of nouns as translators' false friends.

A special group of translators' false friends is formed by the plural forms of some nouns which have meanings different from the meaning of their singular forms: work робота – works праці і завод, fund фонд – funds фонди і гроші, development розвиток – developments події, industry промисловість – industries галузі промисловості, difference різниця – differences розбіжності, damage ушкодження – damages збитки. And again only the analysis of the context will help to give adequate translation.

Paronyms as translators' false friends.

Quite a lot of mistakes are made because inexperienced translators are not very keen to use dictionaries to check their guesses as to the meaning of the words they are to translate and paronyms provide a very wide field for mistakes. This type of mistakes is called *malapropos*. The words are very similar in form but different in meaning: *economіc* економічний and *economical* економний, *ощадливий*, *temporal* часовий and *temporary* тимчасовий, *princіpal* головний and *principle* принцип, *tend* тяжіти and *trend* тенденція, *adapt* адаптувати, *приспосувати* and *adopt* приймати, *continual* регулярний and *continuous* тривалий, *тяглий*, *momentary* миттєвий and *momentous* дуже важливий, *polemic* полеміка and *polemical* полемічний, *personal* особистий and *personnel* особовий склад, *assent* приймати, *погоджуватися* and *excerpt* крім, *thesis* теза and *theses* тези, *hypothesis* гіпотеза and *hypotheses* гіпотези.

Exercise1. *Make a careful study of the following groups of words. Note the difference in the meaning in English and in Ukrainian and suggest the appropriate equivalents.*

1. actual актуальний; 2. appellation апеляція; 3. aspirant аспірант; 4. balloon балон; 5. baton батон; 6. billet білет; 7. compositor композитор; 8. concern концерн; 9. depot депо; 10. direction дирекція; 11. fabric фабрика; 12. genial геніальний; 13. intelligence інтелігенція; 14. motion моціон; 15. motorist моторист; 16. obligation облігація; 17. physique фізик; 18. probe проба; 19. protection протекція; 20. pathos пафос.

Exercise2. *Note the meanings of the English international words and translate them in the examples cited below.*

1. *extravagant* adj. 1. spending much more than is necessary or prudent; wasteful;
2. excessively high (of prices)

We mustn't buy roses — it is too extravagant in winter.

2. *catholic* adj. (esp. likings and interests) general, wide-spread; broad-minded; liberal; including many or most things

Mr. Prower was a politician with catholic tastes and interests.

3. *dramatic* adj. 1. sudden or exciting; 2. catching and holding the imagination by unusual appearance or effects

How would you account for such dramatic changes in the situation?

4. *minister* n. 1. Christian priest or clergyman; 2. a person representing his Government but of lower rank than an ambassador

The British minister at Washington was requested to notify his Government of a possible change in the agenda of the forthcoming meeting.

5. *routine* n. the regular, fixed, ordinary way of working or doing things

Frequent inspections were a matter of routine in the office.

6. *pathetic* adj. 1. sad, pitiful; exciting pity or sympathetic sadness; affecting or moving the feelings; 2. worthless, hopelessly unsuccessful

Perhaps it was merely that this pathetic look of hers ceased to wring his heartstrings.

7. *pilot* n. 1. a person qualified to steer ships through certain difficult waters or into or out of a harbor; 2. a guide or leader

Before entering on his literary career, Mark Twain was employed as pilot on vessels going up and down the Mississippi river.

8. *student* n. (of smt.) a person with a stated interest; anyone who is devoted to the acquisition of knowledge

The recently published work of the world-known ornithologist will be interesting to any student of bird-life.

Exercise3. *Translate the following sentences, motivating the choice of the variant of translation of the italicized words.*

1. African, *nations* wholeheartedly support the UN resolution, for *decolonization*. 2. Most of American visitors visit Moscow, Leningrad, and Kiev. But many go throughout the length of the *nation*. 3. He hopes that debate on Middle East policy will not be *partisan*. 4. Watergate has deeply divided Americans, but the splits are not along simple *partisan* lines. Some Republicans, feeling betrayed, are bitterer than many democrats. 5. The president pledged to appoint a *bipartisan* Cabinet representative of all elements of U.S. society. 6. The firm claims that they have supplied people of taste and *discrimination* throughout the world with teas of supreme quality. 7. The president's Oval Office is a *dramatic* combination of white, electric, blue and gold. 8. It was not to be expected that any *dramatic* decisions would be reached. 9. The continued *dramatic* fall in road deaths and casualties since breathalyzer day, which was announced yesterday, is splendid news. 10. A grocery trade spokesman yesterday forecast that retail food prices would rise *dramatically* as a result of the budget. 11. During the post war period the Soviet Union, has made a *dramatic* progress in foreign and domestic policies. 12. Realizing that not even the 8,700 agents of the FBI could cope with riots, the *Administration* turned to the U.S. Army as tool of massive retaliation. 13. Only massive *injections* of U.S. military and economic aid have kept the Cambodian regime from going under. 14. The dikes are a massive, 2,500-mile-long network of earthen dams with sluice gates, more like the flood *control* system of the Netherlands than anything else in Asia is. 15. Not since he *pardoned* his predecessor had the president aroused such a furor. By signing into law the first phase of his economy and energy program, he provoked criticism from across the political *spectrum*. 16. There is discontent in the *academic* circles of the country with the Government. 17. In a bid to counter the opposition, the *minister* yesterday had a surprise session with his advisers. 18. It is believed that the *public* at least will be sympathetic to the implied or expressed *idealism* of this book. 19. It was a sad, *pathetic* sight. 20. What *intelligence* you have was ruined by your lack of education. 21. The pension is not a charitable gift but a right earned by years of *contribution*. 22. Rev. D.W., *minister* of the Established Church, is *rector* here. 23. Since September, the French government has probably poured more than 1,000 tons of arms - chiefly *ammunition*, automatic weapons and mortars - into the area. 24. Perhaps if all the diplomats' detractors were to be made to realize that there is absolutely nothing that the Government can do against the *Corps Diplomatique* as a whole with regard to limiting its rights and privileges then the recurring *furor*

would die out. 25. He was already deeply involved in foreign affairs, a committed *internationalist* and interventionist.

Exercise4. *Translate sentences, paying attention to internationalisms and pseudo internationalisms:*

1. All examples are taken from actual texts. 2. The manuscript was apparently completed in 1990. 3. This is dramatically illustrated by Erics. 4. Thus, the issue that this addresses is far from trivial. 5. Both contributions to this jubilee publication are appropriately authoritative. 6. Several indexes in the book make the wealth of information easily accessible. 7. The merit of this book lies in its rich collection of empirical data. 8. The articles are arranged according to subject matter rather than chronology. 9. In addition to the work mentioned above, the volume contains six studies originally published in English. 10. Each volume contains a "List of words cited" and an "Index of names". 11. Bateson's description is elegant and accurate. 12. The present notation is inaccurate and in some cases, confusing. 13. The defects of Cowlie's analysis are typical of illuminating but unformalized descriptions. 14. The second article illustrates receptivity to date of whatever source. 15. In physics, a theory is often the limit of a more general theory as some parameter vanishes. 16. Progression from treatment of a selected individual problem to that of a broad question may also suggest the direction of these studies. 17. The book concludes with a brief account of the renewed interest in Newton during recent decades. 18. Skenstrom's analytical framework is a rather extensively modified version of the modal introduced by J. Sinclair. 19. There is something for everyone in this book, but perhaps not enough of any one thing to make it indispensable to a specific audience. 20. However, for lack of a strong theoretical overview, or of effective introduction to its different sections, this work falls short of its promise.

CHAPTER6. **PRAGMATICS OF TRANSLATION.**

The relation of words to certain referents which they designate is called *semantic*; the relation of words to other words of the same language with which they make up syntactic units is called *syntactic*, respectively. Words are also related to the people who use them and to them words are not just indifferent, unemotional labels of objects or ideas. The people develop a certain attitude to the words they use. Some of the words acquire definite implications, they evoke a positive or negative response, and they are associated with certain theories, beliefs, likes or dislikes ("*noble*" words: *honour, dignity, freedom, etc.*, and "*low*" words: *infamy, cowardice, betrayal*). Words can be nice or ugly, attractive or repulsive. Such relationships between the word and its users are called "*pragmatic*".

The pragmatic implications of a word are an important part of its meaning that produces a certain effect upon the Receptor (reader/listener). Of even greater significance is the pragmatic aspect of speech units. Every act of speech communication is meant for a certain Receptor, it is aimed at producing a certain effect upon him. In this respect *any communication is an exercise in pragmatics*.

Since the pragmatic effect plays such an important part in communication, its preservation in translation is the primary concern of the translator, and it is by no means an easy task. The process of translation deals with the equivalence aspects syntactic, semantic and pragmatic of which the pragmatic aspect involves a number of difficult problems.

To begin with, the pragmatics of the original text cannot be as a rule directly reproduced in translation but often require important changes in the transmitted message.

Bearing in mind that we can find a proper equivalent only on the basis of the context, situation and the background knowledge, we can see that correlated words in different languages may produce dissimilar effect upon the users. When the original message is lost upon the Receptor it is a failure of the translation and no semantic or syntactic similarity will redress the damage: *book means книга* but *to carry coal to Newcastle* has literal and figurative meanings as well as the word-combination *a pink slip* does and many others. *The word green means зеленый* but *зеленый театр – open-air theatre, зеленый пацан – greenhorn, дати зелену вулицю – to give open passage, to give the go-ahead*.

The word *ambition* in English may evoke any kind of response: positive, negative or neutral which is a general peculiarity of the English language. Its Ukrainian/Russian counterpart *амбіція* is definitely not a nice word: *The boy's ambition was to become a pilot. The voters put an end to the general's political ambitions*. The same holds true about the words *idealism, nationalism, etc.*

When we consider not just separate words but a phrase or a number of phrases in a text, the problem becomes even more complicated. The communicative effect of a speech unit does not depend on the meaning of its components alone, but involves considerations of the situational context and the previous experience which are different in different language communities or even different people. The comparison *white as snow* will not be understood by many people of Africa though it works quite nicely with Europeans, in Australia *the north wind* means the movement of masses of hot air from the equator and in Europe it is cold, the colour of mourning is different in different countries: *black in the West, white in the East, tiger* in English is cruel, dangerous, a hooligan and in Russian/Ukrainian tales it is courageous and noble.

It seems imperative, therefore, that ***translation should involve a kind of pragmatic adaptation to provide for the preservation of the original communicative effect***. This adaptation must ensure that the text of translation conveys the same attitude to the reported facts as does the original text and the Receptor understands the implications of the message and is aware of its figurative or situational meaning. The pragmatic adaptation of this kind is an integral part of translation procedures which ensures the necessary level of equivalence.

Apart from the pragmatics of linguistic units, there are also the pragmatics of ***individual speech acts***. In a concrete act of speech the Translator has to do with the specific Receptor upon whom he tries to produce the desired effect, and from whom he would like to get the desired reaction.

This second type of pragmatics is also present in translation events. A *translation event* is a kind of speech act and it is performed with a certain pragmatic purpose as well. But here we are confronted with a more complicated process than in ordinary speech.

A translation event is pragmatically oriented in two directions. On the one hand, it is translation which means that its primary purpose is to give the closest possible approximation to the original text. But on the other hand, a translation event is also an act of speech communication between the Translator and Receptor. So a translation event may be pragmatically oriented toward a concrete Receptor, and it is the result of the activities of a concrete translator, who may have some additional pragmatic motivation, may pursue some aims beside and beyond the true reproduction of the original text. This necessitates the introduction of the concept of the *pragmatic value* in translation, which assesses its success in achieving this pragmatic super-purpose.

The users of translation often make judgments of its quality exclusively on its merits as an instrument in achieving some specific aim. If in doing it, the translation departs from the original text, so much the worse for the latter.

E. Nida introduced the concept of *dynamic equivalence* which should be judged not against the original text but against the Receptor's reactions. So, translation of the maintenance instructions is considered good if, after reading it, a technician will be able to operate the appropriate piece of machinery correctly.

Presumably any text should be differently translated depending on whether it is for experts or laymen, adults or kids, for staging or screening, and so on. The specific aims pursued by the translator may also bring about considerable changes in the resulting text with no direct bearing on the original. The translator is assigned his task and paid for it by the people for whom his work is not an end in itself but an instrument for achieving some other goals. Aware of this, the translator tries to make his work meet these "extra-translational" requirements, introducing appropriate changes in the text of translation. Sometimes these changes are prompted by the desire to produce a certain effect on the Receptors, which has already been mentioned.

The specific goal, which makes the translator modify the resulting text, often means that he assumes an additional role and is no longer just a translator. He may set himself some propaganda or educational task, he may be particularly interested in some part of the original and wants to make a special emphasis on it, he may try to carry to the Receptor his own feelings about the Source or the event described in the original. In doing so the translator may try to simplify, abridge or modify the original message, deliberately reducing the degree of equivalence in his translation. During the Cold War when the relations between the West and the USSR were not friendly the title of the novel by M. Wilson *Live with Lightning!* describing the life and work of American physicists, was translated as *Жизнь во мраке!*

In many types of translation any attempt by the translator to modify his text for some extra-translational purpose is considered unprofessional conduct and severely condemned.

But there are also some other types of translation where particular aspects of equivalence are of little interest and often disregarded. When a book is translated

with a view to subsequent publication in another country, it may be adapted or abridged to meet the country's standards for printed matter. The translator may omit parts of the book or some descriptions considered too obscene or naturalistic for publication in his country, though permissible in the original.

In technical or other informative translations the translator or his employers may be interested in getting the gist of the contents or the most important part of it, which may involve leaving out certain details or a combination of translation with brief accounts of less important parts of the original. A most common feature of such translations is neglect of the stylistic and structural peculiarities of the original. In this case translation often borders on retelling or précis writing.

A specific instance is consecutive interpretation where the interpreter is often set a time limit within which he is expected to report his translation no matter how long the original speech may have been. This implies selection, generalizations, and cutting through repetitions, incidental digressions, occasional slips or excessive embellishments.

It is obvious that in all similar cases the differences which can be revealed between the original text and its translation should not be ascribed to the translator's inefficiency or detract from the quality of his work. ***The pragmatic value of such translations clearly compensates for their lack of equivalence. Evidently there are different types of translation serving different purposes.***

APPENDIX1.

About Translation.

*”...дабы внятнее перевесть...не надлежит речь от речи хранить в переводе, но точно сенс выразумев, на своём языке уже так писать, как внятнее может быть”. (Пётр I ,1672-1725, Законодательные Акты.)

*”Кто берётся за перевод, тот принимает на себя долги, которые уплатить обязан, хотя не тою самую монетою, но такую же суммою”. (Василий Капнист, драматург, поэт, переводчик “Горациевых од”, 1758-1823).

*”Излишнюю верность почитаю излишней неверностью.” (Вас. Анд.Жуковский (1783-1852).

*”Близость к подлиннику состоит в предании не буквы, а духа создания. Каждый язык имеет свои, одному ему принадлежащие средства, особенности и свойства до такой степени, что для того, чтобы передать верно иной образ или фразу в переводе их должно изменить: ...надо чтобы внутренняя жизнь переводного соответствовала внутренней жизни оригинального.” (Виссарион Белинский, 1811-1848).

*А.В.Фёдоров. Перевод – это полное и верное выражение с помощью средств одного языка того, что уже было выражено средствами иного языка.

*Л.С.Бархударов. ...процесс преобразований речевого произведения на одном языке в речевое произведение на другом языке при сохранении неизменным плана содержания.

*О.Каде. Под переводом мы понимаем процесс, который начинается с восприятия текста ST и заканчивается передачей текста языком перевода и важнейшей составной частью, которого является смена кодов, т.е. преобразование данного текста из кода SL в код TL.

*Перевод – это параллельная речевая реализация мысли средствами двух языков.

APPENDIX2. TEXTS TO ANALYZE AND TRANSLATE.

TEXTS 4-14,19-21.

TEXT4. *In this text find the terms which can be rendered both by way of transcoding and calques. Translate the text using both, and compare the variants.*

Language.

Fundamentally, we can understand the way in which language *represents* the world to us, in terms of two *opposing positions*. According to one view, human beings generally (whatever their culture or language) are endowed with a common stock of *basic concepts* — “*conceptual primes*” as they are sometimes known. Language, according to this view, is merely a vehicle for expressing *the conceptual system* which exists independently of it. And, because all the *conceptual systems* share a common basis, all languages turn out to be *fundamentally* similar. According to this position, thought *determines* language. We might characterize this view as *the “universalist” position*.

The *alternative position* maintains that thought is difficult to separate from language; each is woven inextricably into the other. Concepts can only take shape if and when we have words and *structures* in which to express them. Thinking depends crucially upon language. Because *the vocabularies and structures* of separate languages can vary so widely, it makes no sense to posit *conceptual primes of a universal nature*. *Habitual users* of one language will experience and understand the world in ways peculiar to that language and different from those of habitual users of another language. The latter viewpoint might be termed *the “relativist” position*.

TEXT5. *Analyze the italicized words and explain why it is necessary to use specification of their meaning, find correspondences, and translate the text.*

Fyodor Dostoevsky.

Dostoevsky was a deeply religious man and politically a *strong* conservative Slavophil. For a short time, he became editor of the archconservative magazine *The Citizen* and later a *regular* contributor. He waged war against the liberals and the revolutionaries, who repaid him by calling his *work* “corruption” and “lunacy”. For Dostoevsky, Western society was too materialistic and *commercial*; instead, he felt the values of the simple Russian people – meekness, compassion and acceptance of the will of God – were what society should emulate.

During their *parallel careers*, as Tolstoy was writing about the world of the country gentry, a class and a way of life, which were gradually disappearing, Dostoevsky was creating the anti-heroes who *haunted* the dark streets of misty St. Petersburg. Yet, although they were very different – Tolstoy the *champion* of nature and man, the brilliant recorder of reality in its most precise detail, and Dostoevsky the relentless explorer of the dark *recesses* of men's souls – they were joined in their *belief that* in the Russian people lay the virtues that could *illuminate* the world.

TEXT6. Compare the original and translation texts with special attention to morphological transformations. Suggest your variants of translation of the italicized units. Translate the text.

Дэвид Байрон.

История человека по имени Дэвид Байрон много короче и трагичнее, нежели история Кена Хенсли. Сам того *не осознавая*, Дэвид поставил целью жизни *постепенное саморазрушение* и вполне преуспел 28 февраля 1985 года, приняв смерть в возрасте тридцати восьми лет. Он *не обладал ярким композиторским дарованием* Кена Хенсли, он не был *наделен профессиональной истовостью Керслейка*, дружелюбным спокойствием Мика Бокса, но Байрон, как никто другой, *близок духу исповедуемой Кеном Хенсли и всеми хипами музыки*. Именно совместная работа Дэвида и Кена, как, впрочем, и всех хипов создала феномен «Юрайя Хип». Все последующие вокалисты группы будут *обречены на постоянные сравнения с Дэвидом Байроном*.

Translation:

The story of a man named David Byron is much more dramatic than that of Ken Hensley. Unaware of it, David made it his life objective to gradually destroy himself, triumphantly facing his death 28 February 1985 at the age of 38. Unlike Ken Hensley, he was not a blight composer; unlike Lee Kerslake, he was lacking in professional punctiliousness; was he marked with neither Mick Box's quiet amicability nor his devotion to technicality. Yet it was Byron who stood nearer than anybody else did to the spirit of music as professed by Ken Hensley and the other Heep. It was thanks to the joint efforts of David, Ken and all the Heep together that the phenomenon of Uriah Heep was brought into being. All the subsequent vocalists are invariably compared with David Byron.

TEXT7. Determine units of translation to be used, state at what level of equivalence each of them should be rendered into Ukrainian.

CONSERVATION AND POLITICIANS.

Conservation and ecology are suddenly fashionable. Politicians on both sides of the Atlantic are seizing on the environment as a topical political issue. It seems, however, that they are in danger of missing the point. Protecting our environment cannot be achieved simply by some magic new technology; or by tinkering with our present system. Saving the environment raises profound questions about some of fundamental assumptions of any society. It is doubtful whether some of the politicians now climbing on the conservation bandwagon fully realize this point, or whether they would be so enthusiastic if they did. Serious environmental conservation means that governments will have to set pollution standards, despite cries from the offending industries that their foreign competitors will benefit. (8) Politicians will have to face up to some extremely awkward decisions: for instance whether to ban cars without anti-pollution devices. There will have to be international agreements in which short-term national interests have to be sacrificed. It means, in short, a more responsible view of man's relationship to his habitat.

TEXT8. *Find the words and word-combinations in the text, which have permanent correspondences, suggest your variants of translation. Translate the text.*

DIVERSITY OF LANGUAGES.

The problem I propose to discuss is rather a hard nut to crack. Why does homo sapiens, whose digestive track functions in precisely the same complicated ways the world over, whose biochemical fabric and genetic potential are essentially common in all peoples and at every stage of social evolution—why does this unified mammalian species not use one common language? It inhales, for its life processes, one chemical element and dies if deprived of it. It makes do with the same number of teeth and vertebrae. In the light of anatomical and neurophysiologic universals, a unitary language solution would be readily understandable. However, there is also another “natural” model. A deaf, non-literate observer approaching the planet from outside and reporting on crucial aspects of human appearance and behaviour, would conclude with some confidence that men speak a small number of different, though probably related, tongues. He would guess at a figure of the order of half a dozen with perhaps a cluster of dialects or pidgins. This number would be persuasively concordant with other major parameters of human diversity. “Why, then, this mystery of Babel?”

TEXT9. *Analyze the text; suggest the transformations to be used. Translate the text.*

THE SHAPE OF THINGS TO COME.

Until the close of World War II active speculation about the technological features of the future was restricted in the main to the literature of science fiction. This literature was regarded until then as an exhilarating avenue of escape from the humdrum of the all-too-solid present. Undeterred by premonitions, the reader's imagination could soar freely through time and space. He might even smile at the naive reassurance provided by some of the tales of such pioneers of the genre as Jules Verne and H.G. Wells, in which contemporary society continued to move soporifically along its customary grooves undeflected by the cataclysmic discoveries of some scientific maniac. And what could be cosier than a Wellsian time machine that, following a fearsome trip into the far future, could be depended upon to return the author to the present in good time for tea around the parlour fire? It is this once-powerful sense of the here-and-now that has begun to recede since the War. Much that was only yesterday relegated airily to the realm of science fiction is now recognized as sober scientific fact. Moreover, there is virtually nothing in today's science fiction that is thought of as “impossible” tomorrow. The increasing pace of technological and social change in the post-war world is actively dissolving the familiar signposts of our civilization before our media-soaked eyes. Willingly or reluctantly, we are impelled to give more and more of our attention to the shape of things to come.

TEXT10. *Translate the text with special attention to specific national lexicon; motivate the choice of methods to render them.*

THE PATH OF PROGRESS.

The process of change was set in motion everywhere from Land's End to John O'Groats. However, it was in northern cities that our modern world was born. These stocky, taciturn people were the first to live by steam, cogs, iron, and engine grease, and the first in modern times to demonstrate the dynamism of the human condition. This is where, by all the rules of heredity, the artificial satellite and the computer was conceived. Baedeker may not recognize it, but it is one of history's crucibles. Until the start of the technical revolution, in the second half of the eighteenth century, England was an agricultural country, only slightly invigorated by the primitive industries of the day. She was impelled, for the most part, by muscular energies – the strong arms of her islanders, the immense legs of her noble horses. But she was already mining coal and smelting iron, digging canals and negotiating bills of exchange. Agriculture itself had changed under the impact of new ideas: the boundless open fields of England had almost all been enclosed, and lively farmers were experimenting with crop rotation, breeding methods and winter feed. There was a substantial merchant class already, fostered by trade and adventure, and a solid stratum of literate yeomen.

TEXT11. *Define the units of translation to be used, choose the methods of rendering them, and motivate your choice.*

FAO... LET THERE BE BREAD.

A new excitement has been added to the queer race that Man has run against himself through the ages, testing whether he can produce food fast enough to feed his fast-growing family. In the past, the race has never been a contest. Never, in all the yesterdays since he clambered out of the primeval ooze, has Man the Provider caught up with Man the Procreator: there has been famine somewhere in the world in nearly every year of recorded history. Even today, after twenty centuries of Christian Enlightenment, half man's family goes hungry and vast numbers of them are actually starving to death. Nevertheless, the race has suddenly grown close enough to be charged with suspense. For the Provider has latterly been getting expert coaching from the sidelines and, despite the fact that the Procreator is adding to his family at the unprecedented rate of nearly fifty million a year, the gap is steadily closing. The coach responsible for this remarkable turn of events is the Food and Agricultural Organization, more familiarly known as FAO, a specialized Agency of the United Nations. As its name suggests, FAO worries more about the eater than about the farmer. The emphasis is natural enough, for farmers (and fishermen and producers of food generally) comprise only about three-fifths of the world's gainfully employed, but we all eat and, to hear FAO tell it, most of us eat wrong. It was, indeed, out of concern for the well-being of eaters the world over that FAO was born.

TEXT12. *Analyze the text, determine the style, and single out the units, which may create problems in the process of translation, find the methods of rendering them and motivate your choice. Translate the text.*

Funny British.

Once, from behind a closed door, I heard an English woman exclaim with real pleasure, “They are *funny*, the Yanks!” And I crept away and laughed to think that an English person was saying such a thing. And I thought: They wallpaper their ceilings! They put little knitted bobble-hats on their soft-boiled eggs to keep them warm! They do not give you bags in supermarkets! They say sorry when you step on their toes! Their government makes them get a hundred dollar licence every year for watching television! They issue driving licences that are valid for thirty or forty years – mine expires in the year 2011! They charge you for matches when you buy cigarettes! They smoke on buses! They drive on the left! They spy for the Russians! They say “nigger” and “Jew boy” without flinching! They call their houses “Holmleigh” and “Sparrow View”! They sunbathe in their underwear! They don't say “You're welcome”! They still have milk bottles and milkmen, and junk-dealers with horse-drawn wagons! They love candy, Lucozade, and leftovers called bubble-and-squeak! They live in Barking and Dorking and Shellow Bowells! They have amazing names, like Mr. Eatwell, and Lady Inkpen, and Major Twaddle and Miss Tosh! And they think *we're* funny?

The longer I lived in London the more I came to see how much of Englishness was bluff, and what wet blankets they could be. You told an Englishman you were planning a trip around Britain and he said, “It sounds about as much fun as chasing a mouse around a pisspot.” They could be deeply dismissive and self-critical. “We're awful,” they said. “This country is hopeless. We're never prepared for anything. Nothing works properly.” But being self-critical in this way was also a tactic for remaining ineffectual. It was surrender.

And when an English person said “we” he did not mean himself – he meant the classes above and below him, the people he thought should be taking decisions, and the people who should be following. “We” meant everyone else.

“Mustn't grumble” was the most English of expressions. English patience was mingled inertia and despair. What was the use? However, Americans did nothing but grumble! Americans also boasted. “I do some pretty incredible things,” was not an English expression. “I'm fairly keen,” was not American. Americans were show-offs – it was part of our innocence – we often fell on our faces; the English seldom showed off, so they seldom looked like fools. The English liked especially to mock the qualities in other people they admitted they did not have themselves. And sometimes they found us truly maddening. In America, you were “admired for getting ahead, elbowing forward, rising, and pushing in”. In England this behaviour was hated – it was the way the wops acted, it was Chinese fire drill, it was disorder. But making a quick buck was also a form of queue-jumping, and getting ahead was a form of rudeness – a “bounder” was a person who had moved out of his class. It was not a question of forgiving such things; it was, simply, that they were never forgotten. The English had long, merciless memories.

TEXT13. *Analyze the text, find phraseological units, determine their types, choose the appropriate ways of rendering them, and motivate your choice. Translate the text.*

Mama Palaver.

“What is the connection between Mama Palaver, Merlin Pllew, and the coven of Dame Sybil? I asked.

“Well, all of them are Welsh or part Welsh,” said Custis. “I spoke with a soul brother walking a beat over in Cherry Creek, and he's been keeping a jaundiced eye on Mama Palaver for some time. Never spotted anything he could make a bust on. But he remembered seeing a little clubfooted ofay, I mean, white guy, wandering in and out of her place. Mama Palaver's been here in town a little I over a year. We can't place Pllew further back than about six months. Looks like the old spook, down on his luck, looked his daughter up, and she let him in on a good thing.”

“She was dealing in magical supplies,” I said. “And apparently willing to do other favors for our local occult set. Sometimes magic needs a little muscle to make it work.”

“Muscles she's got,” replied Custis, grimly. “Cop I talked to says he's spotted a couple of known narcotics users going in and out of the temple she was running in that storefront. I doubt like hell they were interested in having their fortunes told.”

“Guy with a thirty-dollar monkey on his back would do about anything he was told,” I agreed.

“Even dig a grave,” said Custis. “Or dig one up. Young Lew Evans was going somewhere with his granddaddy, Merlin Pllew, just the other night. My friendly neighborhood cop couldn't say where. But they were loading bundles into a panel truck and – “

“Back up, Pete.” I cut in, “Pllew's been dead for month, remember?”

TEXT14. *Compare the original and the variants of translation texts, explain the choice of correspondences used, and suggest your variants.*

A WOMAN AND A FILM.

The part that *got* me was a lady sitting next to me that cried all through the *goddam* picture. The *phonier* it got, the more she cried. You'd have thought she did it because she was kind-hearted as *hell*, but I was sitting right next to her, and she wasn't. She had this little kid with her that was bored as *hell* and had to go to the bathroom, but she wouldn't take him. She kept telling him to sit still and behave himself. She was about as kind-hearted as a *goddam* wolf. You take somebody that cries their *goddam* eyes out over *phoney* stuff in the movies, and nine times out often they're mean bastards at heart. I'm not *kidding*.

Перевод 1:

Но кого я никак не мог понять, так это даму, которая сидела рядом со мной и всю картину проплакала. И чем больше там было липы, тем горше она плакала. Можно было подумать, что она такая жалостливая, добрая, но я сидел с ней рядом и видел, какая она добрая. С ней был маленький сынишка, ему было скучно до одури, и он все скулил, что хочет в уборную, а она его не вела. Все время говорила — сиди смирно, веди себя прилично. Волчица и та, наверно, добрее. Вообще, если взять десять человек из тех, кто смотрит липовую картину и ревет в три ручья, так поручиться

можно, что девять из них окажутся прожженными сволочами. Я вам серьезно говорю.

Перевод 2:

Дамочка, которая сидела рядом со мной и лила слезы всю эту дерьмовую картину напролет, меня просто достала. Чем больше липы на экране, тем она горше рыдала. Уж такая добренькая, дальше некуда, но я-то сидел рядом, меня не проведешь. С ней был пацан, и он просто одурел от этой пошлятины и хотел в уборную, но куда там. Она только дергала его и шипела, чтобы он сидел смирно и вел себя прилично. Добрая, прямо как зверюга. Вообще из десяти человек, которые распускают сопли на какой-нибудь вшивой кинушку, девять наверняка просто подлые ублюдки. Честное слово.

TEXT19. *The ads below have different metaphors, find adequate Ukrainian metaphors, and translate the texts.*

1. **BUILD YOUR NEST ON DATAW ISLAND. OTHERS HAVE.**

Settle down to a place that's surrounded with pristine water. Clean, clear air. And far, far away from tourists. Just six miles away from Beaufort, SC, DATAW Island is a private community that offers a flock of activities, like golf, tennis and fine diving. Plus fishing and boating at a magnificent clubhouse. Come for a *DATAW Discovery Getaway*. Discover Dataw Island.

2. **SPIRIT OF THE SIOUX.** *In a ritual older than time, the Sioux medicine man begins his mystic chant. Dancing in the light of the dawn — in union with the spirit of the eagle. A masterpiece in hand-painted porcelain created by Robert F. Murphy, the Gold Medal winner who is sought after by collectors of art. Captured in fine porcelain and hand-painted in all his glorious colours, Murphy's medicine man is so superbly sculptured that you can count all 51 feathers on the Indian's headdress. Signed and dated by the artist.*

3. **A LAND OF LEGENDS.** *If your outdoor adventure is what you're into, there's no better place than Yukon and Alaska Territories. You can trek the trails, hike the ice fields, or scale the heights. Or fish the lakes, canoe the rivers. You can spot walrus, Beluga whales, or thundering herds of muskoxen and caribou. All that glitters ... may well be gold. Tour the mines, then pick up a pail and try your luck! Your welcome here is as big as all outdoors.*

4. **EXCALIBUR.** *A legendary watch for day and knight. For the man whose time has come. The watch dial gleams with the image of the legendary Excalibur, "Sword in the Stone". Only the noble King Arthur had the power to remove it. And with this mighty feat he became the king of the realm. Excalibur the sword. On a watch for the man who rules his own destiny.*

TEXT20. *Translate the text, compare your translation with the machine translation.*

The New Animal Farm.

Can pigs produce organs for humans?

If you had to pick the likely stroke victim from a lineup, Amanda Davis is not the person you'd choose. On the eve of her 20th birthday, the sweet-faced New

Englander was driving home from college to visit her parents when she started feeling queasy and uncoordinated. She pulled over and asked her friend to drive. Then she woke up in a hospital bed. A stroke had paralyzed the entire left side of her body. No one expected her to walk again.

Two years later Davis not only walks but runs short distances. She has gotten rid of her leg brace and regained use of her left arm. Her only lingering impairment is a paralyzed hand. It's hard to say exactly what causes such a stellar recovery, but here's a possibility. Last year doctors at Boston's Brigham and Women's Hospital drilled two holes in Davis's skull and injected fetal-pig cells—about 80 million of them — into her brain. The cells seem to have taken root and formed connections with her own surviving neurons, reversing much of the damage caused by the stroke.

Pig-cell transplants are still a work in progress, and porcine organ transplants are only an idea. But as producers Frank Simmonds and Michael Chrisman of Britain's Carlton Television make clear in a new documentary titled "Organ Farm," the barriers to cross-species medical procedures are slowly coming down. Despite doubts about the safety and ethics of "xenotransplantation" (the prefix means "foreign"), biotech and pharmaceutical companies are pouring millions into the endeavor, and their technologies are steadily improving. If the enthusiasts are right, people with pig hearts will be pacing hospital corridors five years from now, and organ production will become a new form of agriculture.

The idea of putting pig parts in people is not a new one; physicians have long used porcine heart valves and hormones in people. But with the advent of fetal-cell research, the practice has reached a whole new level. Today, researchers are testing fetal-pig cells as a treatment for a range of brain conditions — not only stroke but also Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, epilepsy, chronic pain and spinal-cord injury. Only a few dozen patients have received brain cells from fetal pigs. But preliminary studies of Parkinson's patients suggest that pig cells may work as well as those from human fetuses.

Though whole-organ transplants are not yet feasible, the prospects are improving almost monthly. When a regular pig organ is attached to a person or a primate, the immune system destroys it within hours. But in recent years, scientists have created pigs whose cells display antigens — flags, basically — that human cells use to show the immune system they belong in the body. Organs from those partially "humanized" animals have survived up to eight weeks in baboons — and they are sometimes used (externally) to sustain people for brief periods while they await human-organ transplants. Despite the human camouflage, these organs still spore a pig antigen called Gal, which flags them as foreigners and speeds immune rejection. Several companies are now racing to develop Gal-free pigs. And Infigen Inc. of De Forest, Wis., recently succeeded at cloning a partially humanized pig. That's important because breeding could dilute the qualities that make a pig medically useful.

The race to reinvent the pig is not hard to fathom. This year 53,000 of the 75,000 Americans who might benefit from a transplant will die waiting for a donor. Transplantable pig organs could generate billions for biotech while extending thousands of lives. But what would the net effect be? Many experts worry that

cross-species organ sharing could trigger plagues by infecting people with obscure but transmissible pathogens. As Amherst College biologist Paul Ewald observes, the bugs that cause AIDS, tuberculosis, typhus and measles all reached us through animals. Plagues aside, many critics see xenotransplantation as a colossal waste of resources. "You could save more lives for less money by improving access to basic health care," says Alan Berger of the Sacramento-based Animal Protection Institute. True enough. But that argument has yet to slow the quest for higher-tech treatments, and this race is far from over.

Новая Животная Ферма.

Свиньи могут производить органы для людей?

Если бы Вы были должны выбрать вероятную жертву удара от очереди, Аманда Давис не человек, которого вы выбрали бы. Накануне её 20-го дня рождения приятно-стоящийся Новый Englander заставлял домой от колледжа посещать ее родителей, когда она начала чувствовать тошнотворной и некоординировала. Она тянула и попросила, чтобы её друг двигался. Тогда она пробудилась в кровати больницы. Удар парализовал полную левую сторону другой орган (тело). Никто не ожидал, что она будет идти снова.

Двумя годами позже Davis не только идёт, но и управляет короткими расстояниями. Она стала избавленной другая фигурная скобка ноги (опоры) и восстановила использование её левой руки. Её единственное вялое ухудшение парализовано.

Трудно говорить точно какова причина такое звёздное восстановление, но имеется возможность. В прошлом году доктора в Бостоне Brigham и Женская Больница сверлил два отверстия в Daviss черепе и вводил ячейки с эмбриональной свиньей – приблизительно 80 млн. из них в ее мозг. Ячейки, кажется, пускают корни и сформируют связи с ее собственными нейронами выживания (преодоления), изменение многое из повреждения (ущерба), вызванного ударом. Ячейка свиньи пересаживается – все еще работа в продвижении (прогрессе), и porcine орган пересаживается – только идея. Но поскольку производители Франк Симмондс и Майкл Чрисман Британского Carlton Телевидения ясно дают понять в новом названном документальном фильме "Ферма Органа" барьеры к медицинским процедурам с взаимной разновидностью. Медленно снижение. Несмотря на сомнения, относительно безопасности и этики "xenotransplan порция" (приставка означает "иностраный"), biotech, и фармацевтические компании наливают миллионы в усилие, и их технологии устойчиво улучшают. Если энтузиасты правы, люди с сердцами свиньи будут f - racing коридоры больницы, пять лет с этого времени, и производство органа станут новой формой сельского хозяйства.

Идея относительно помещения кастрюль свиньи в людях – не новая. Врачи долго использовали porcine сердечные клапаны и гормоны в людях. Но с появлением исследования эмбриональный ячейка, практика достигла целого нового уровня. Сегодня, исследователи проверяют ячейки с

эмбриональной свиньей, поскольку обработка (лечение) для диапазона мозговых условий (состояний) – не только поглаживает, но также и Parkinsons болезнь, болезнь Охоты-ingtons, эпилепсия, хроническая боль и ущерб спинного мозга.

Только несколько дюжин пациентов получила мозговые ячейки от эмбриональных свиней. Но предварительные занятия (изучения) пациентов Паркинсона говорят, что ячейки свиньи могут работать также как от человеческих зародышей. Хотя целый орган пересаживается, еще не выполним, перспективы улучшаются почти ежемесячно. Когда регулярный орган свиньи приложен человеку или примату, иммунная (свободная) система уничтожает это в пределах часов. Но в недавних годах, ученые создали свиньи, чей ячейки показывают antigens – флаги, в основном – который человеческие ячейки используют, чтобы показать иммунной (свободной) системе, они принадлежат в органе (теле). Органы от тех частично "гуманизировались", животные пережили до восьми недель в baboons – и они иногда используются (внешне), чтобы выдержать людей в течение кратких периодов, в то время как они ждут человеческий орган, пересаживает. Несмотря на человеческий камуфляж, эти органы все еще спорт свинья анигенеральная называемая Девочка, который флаги их как иностранцы и скорости иммунное (свободное) отклонение. Несколько компаний теперь гонятся, чтобы развить свободные от девочек свиньи. И Infigen компания of DeForest. Wis. недавно следовал в размножении (клонировании) частично гуманизированной свиньи. Это важно, потому что размножение могло растворять качества, которые делают свинью, с медицинской точки зрения полезную Гонка (раса), чтобы повторно изобрести свинью не трудно понять. В этом году 53,000 из 75,000 американцев, кто могли бы извлекать выгоду из пересаживаемого, умрет, ожидая донор. Пересаживаемые органы свиньи могли производить миллиарды для biotech при распространении (продлении) тысяч жизней. Но что результирующее влияние было бы? Много экспертов волнуют, что орган с взаимной разновидностью, разделяющий мог вызывать plagues, инфицируя людей с obscure, но передающимся pathogens. Как Amherst биолог Колледжа Пауль Евалд наблюдает (соблюдает), ошибки (дефекты), что причиняют СПИД, туберкулез, сыпной тиф и корь весь достигнутый нас через животных. Plagues в стороне, много критиков видят xenotransplantation как колоссальная трата (отходы) ресурсов. "Вы могли экономить (спасать) большее количество жизней на меньшее количество денег, улучшая доступ к основному здравоохранению," говорит Алан Бергер Sacramento-основанного Животного Института Защиты. Достаточно истинный, но тот аргумент (спор) должен все же замедлить поиски выше-технических обработок (лечения), и эта гонка (раса) далека от окончания.

TEXT21. *Analyze the texts, decide which methods should be used (correspondences, transformations, transcoding), translate the texts into English.*

1. Візит княгині Ольги до Константинополя.

У Константинополі в кінці 944 року Романа I Лакапина було усунуто від влади і тодішній звичай вимагав поновлення договору між престолонаступниками. На візантійському троні опинився Костянтин VII Порфірогент, охочий до писань цар, який і залишив нам майже протокольний опис прийому архонтиси росів у своїй "Книзі церемоній". Посольство складало понад 100 осіб, у тому числі 3 перекладачі, священник Григорій, 22 послы і 44 купці.

Приймали володарку Русі з найвищими почеснями. Крім офіційного прийому у Золотій Палаті Великого Палацу, базилевс зустрічався з Ольгою у вузькому сімейному колі; двічі її приймав патріарх. Яким був зміст переговорів -- достовірних свідчень немає. Та, безперечно, мова йшла про допомогу з боку Візантії у справі запровадження християнства, про підтвердження статей договору 944 року. Історики припускають теж, що, можливо, велика княгиня пробувала висватати кого-небудь серед царської родини за свого сина Святослава, який на той час, згідно з уточненими датами, досяг повноліття. Легенди ще розповідають про хрещення Ольги в Царгороді та про сватання до неї ромейського царя... Незважаючи на пишний прийом, княгиня Ольга чомусь залишилася невдоволеною результатами переговорів. І в боротьбі з антихристиянською опозицією їй довелося розраховувати тільки на власні сили. Вона змушена була піти на певні поступки.

2. Ярослав Мудрий.

Смерть Володимира Великого призвела до суперечки між його синами за київський князівський престол, яка закінчилася перемогою та утвердженням Ярослава 1019 р. великим князем київським.

Ярослав Мудрий розгромив печенігів і назавжди відкинув їх від кордонів руських земель, відвоював у Польщі червенські міста, провів успішні походи проти ятвягів та литовців. З ініціативи Ярослава в Києві розпочалося грандіозне будівництво. Споруджено нову лінію міських укріплень з трьома ворітьми, яка захищала "місто Ярослава". За своєю доконалістю і могутністю фортифікації вона не мала рівних на Русі. У місті були величні церкви, розкішні палаци князів та бояр. Головним храмом держави, її найбільш урочистою та високохудожньою спорудою став Софійський собор. Правління Ярослава ознаменувалося небувалым розквітом давньоруської культури, насамперед книжності. Він відкрив школи, при Св. Софії переписували і перекладали книги, там була і книгозбірня. Засновуються перші монастирі, зокрема Києво-Печерський, які стають осередками духовності і культури. Важливим державним актом був перший писемний збірник норм давньоруського права „Руська правда”.

За Ярослава Володимировича Київська Русь сягнула zenіту свого розквіту і могутності, ставши в ряд з найрозвиненішими країнами світу.

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