



Міністерство освіти і науки України
Мукачівський державний університет
Кафедра англійської філології
та методики викладання іноземних мов



ТЕОРІЯ І ПРАКТИКА ПЕРЕКЛАДУ

Курс лекцій з дисципліни

для студентів 4 курсу денної та заочної форм навчання
за напрямом підготовки 6.020303 «Філологія* (англійська)»

УДК 811.111'25
ББК 81.432.1-8я73

*Розглянуто та рекомендовано до друку науково-методичною радою
Мукачівського державного університету
протокол № 11 від 13 квітня.2017 р.*

*Розглянуто та схвалено на засіданні кафедри англійської філології та
методики викладання іноземних мов
протокол № 12 від 01. 03. 2017 р.*

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ТЗЗ

Теорія і практика перекладу: курс лекцій з дисципліни для студентів денної форми навчання напряму підготовки 6.020303 «Філологія* (англійська)» / укладач В.І. Гарапко. - Мукачево : МДУ, 2017. - 38 с. (1.9 д.а.)

Анотація.

Лекції висвітлюють актуальні теоретичні питання науки про переклад, акцентують увагу на труднощах перекладу та на способах їх подолання, знайомлять студентів з розвитком теорії перекладознавства. У практичних лекційних прикладах контактують українська та англійська мови.

Методичні вказівки рекомендовані для аудиторної роботи студентів у рамках навчального курсу „Теорія і практика перекладу”, але можуть бути застосовані для самостійного опрацювання.

Мукачево
МДУ 2017

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Вступ

Навчальне видання призначене для факультетів вищих навчальних закладів, що готують вчителів англійської мови. Орієнтиром для підбору навчального матеріалу послужила логіка предметно-понятійної сфери даної спеціалізації.

Метою видання є формування та засвоєння навичок з різних типів перекладу як з англійської мови на українську, так і навпаки.

Завдання курсу:

- надання студентам всіх необхідних базових знань, вмінь та навичок для здійснення синхронного, вільного та письмового перекладів.

Заняття складаються із лекційної частини, де викладаються основні моменти теорії і практичної підготовки, яка включає перевірку знань засвоєних на лекційному курсі.

У результаті вивчення предмета студенти повинні **знати**:

- історію розвитку європейського і зокрема українського перекладу;
- загальнотеоретичні й методологічні питання перекладу;
- перекладацькі терміни й поняття;
- засоби вірного/адекватного перекладу різних мовних одиниць, понять і явищ англійської мови українською;

У результаті вивчення предмета студенти повинні **вміти**:

- орієнтуватися в основних лінгвістичних напрямках і школах;
- адекватно використовувати сучасну метамову лінгвістики;
- застосовувати отримані знання у власних лінгвістичних дослідженнях або при аналітичному реферуванні джерел.

Структура навчальної дисципліни

Theme 1. Theoretical and methodological aspects of translation.

Translation definition. Translation as the notion. Object and objectives of translation theory. Ways of translating. Main types of translation.

Theme 2. Levels of equivalence which can be distinguished in translation.

Meaning of equivalence in the translating process. Types of translating equivalent: a regular equivalent (lexical, phraseological or grammatical), an occasional equivalent, equivalent-lacking words. Methods and ways of translating various proper nouns. Conveying of companies, firms.

Theme 3. Units of international lexicon and ways of rendering their meaning and lingual form. Units of international lexicon. Ways of conveying the lexical meaning of genuine internationalisms. Translating of loan internationalism.

Theme 4. Translation of idiomatic/ phraseological and stable expressions. Transformation of some idioms in the process of translating.

Theme 5. Lexico-grammatical aspects of translation.

Rendering of the contextual meanings of the definite and indefinite articles. Asyndetic noun clusters and rendering their meaning into ukrainian. Translating of English verbals and verbal constructions/complexes.

Theme 6. The basic set of translation devices.

Transformation in the process of translation. Grammatically and stylistically/subjectively prearranged transformations. Ways of conveying the passive voice constructions. Objectively required and subjectively introduced/contextual transformations of language units.

Theme 1.

Theoretical and methodological aspects of translation.

Plan

1. Translation definition
2. Translation as the notion.
3. Object and objectives of translation theory
4. Ways and types of translating.

Key words: translation, interpretation, accurate or exact translation, faithful translation; faithfulness of translation/interpretation, fidelity (or faithfulness) of translation/interpretation, equivalent translation/interpretation, free interpretation, free adaptation, free interpretation, free/loose translation, consecutive interpretation, off-hand translation/ interpretation, rehash, sight translation/interpretation (translation at sight), simultaneous translation/ interpretation, rough translation.

1. Translation definition.

Translation as a term and notion is of polysemantic nature, its common and most general meaning being mostly associated with the action or process of rendering/expressing the meaning/content of a source language word, word-group, sentence or passage (larger text) in the target language or with the result of the process/action of rendering. In other words with the work performed by the translator (e.g. this is my translation).

«**Translation**» is also used to denote the subject taught or studied, the examination in the subject (e.g. we have translation in the time-table today; I have to pass translation tomorrow).

«**Translation**» may refer to the title of the manual/ theoretical work on the subject (e.g. I bought Translation by Ivanenko). Besides, the Romanization of proper nouns, geographical names, different internationalisms, etc., when Latin letters are used to convey the Ukrainian nouns, verbs, adverbs is «translation» too: Київ Kyiv, Бровари Brovary, Львів Lviv, Біла Церква Bila Tserkva, Полтава Poltava, Згурівка Zghurivka, Медвин Medvyn, algebra алгебра, geographerгеограф, computer комп'ютер, опера опера, telephone (v) телефонувати, mechanically механічно, ignore ігнорувати, historically історично.

«**Translated**» in this way, i.e., transliterated with the help of Cyrillic letters are many English and other foreign names and different terms. Cf.: Archibald Cronin Арчібальд Кронін, Robert Frosf Роберт Фрост, Ottawa Оттава, etc.

2. Translation as the notion.

Apart from the two mentioned above, there are some other terms in the theory of translation which may seem ambiguous to the inexperienced student. These usually common terms are:

- ✓ accurate or exact (to what degree?) translation точний переклад;
- ✓ faithful (or realistic) translation, адекватний/вірний переклад;
- ✓ faithfulness of translation/interpretation, адекватність/вірність перекладу/тлумачення; fidelity (or faithfulness) of translation/interpretation вірність, адекватність перекладу;
- ✓ equivalent translation/interpretation еквівалентний переклад;
- ✓ free interpretation вільний переклад, перелицювання;
- ✓ free adaptation вільний переклад, переробка;
- ✓ free interpretation вільний переспів, перелицювання;
- ✓ free/loose translation вільний переклад, переказ;
- ✓ consecutive interpretation послідовний переклад, усне тлумачення;
- ✓ off-hand translation/ interpretation переклад/тлумачення без попередньої підготовки (з голосу чи з аркуша);
- ✓ rehash вільна переробка (вдала чи невдала) твору; sight translation/interpretation (translation at sight) переклад/ усне тлумачення з аркуша/тексту;
- ✓ simultaneous translation/ interpretation синхронний переклад;
- ✓ rough translation робочий варіант перекладу, чорновий переклад and some others.

Equivalent can also be considered the translation of the following English sentence which maintains in Ukrainian its main constituent parts, its content, expressiveness and picturesqueness: There was Penelope flying after me like mad. (W.Collins) За мною гналась, мов навіжена, Пенелопа.

3. Object and objectives of of translation.

Translation as a notion is of polysemantic nature. It may imply the process of conveying the meaning of a word, word-group, sentence or text from one language into another and also the result of such conveying. It may also denote the subject taught at school.

We'll study translation as a means of **interlingual communication**. The translation makes possible an exchange of information between the users of different languages by producing in the target language a text which has an identical communicative value with the source (original) text. This target text is not fully identical with the source text as to its form and content due to the limitations imposed by the formal and semantic differences between the source language and the target language. But the users of the target text identify it the source text functionally, structurally and semantically.

The functional identification is revealed in the fact that the users (the translation receptors) handle the target text in such a way as if it were the source text, a creation of the source text author. The translation is published, quoted as if it really belonged to the foreign source.

The functional status of a translation is supported by its structural and semantic similarity with the original. The translator is expected to refrain any remarks or instructions in his text which may betray his authorship thereof. He is expected to

efface himself as fully as he can to avoid interference with the process of communication between the source and the translation receptor.

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 in 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 translation so as to discover elements which have equivalents and those which haven't, elements which have been added or omitted in translation. So, similarity in structure is preserved in respect to the smallest segments of the text.

Semantic identification is presumed that the translation has the same meaning as the original. No exchange of information is possible if there's discrepancy between the transmitted and the received message. The presumption of semantic identity between source text and target text is based on the various degree of equivalence of their meanings.

So, translation is a kind of **language mediation** when the source text is reproduced by means of creating a communicatively identical text in the translating language.

Other kinds of language mediation:

- brief translation,
- adapted translation.

Brief translation assumes some omissions because of moral, political aspects. It is presupposed that the original is reproduced partially.

Adapted translation presupposes partial explication (simplification and explanation) of the structure and the content of the source text in order to make the text accessible to some groups of receptors.

4. Ways and types of translation.

The level or the degree of faithfulness of translation is mostly predetermined by some factors, which may be both of objective and of subjective nature. The main of them are:

- the purpose of the translation to be performed,
- the skill of the translator/interpreter,
- the type of the matter selected for translation, etc.

Depending on these and some other factors, the following methods of translating are traditionally recognized in the theory and practice of translation:

1. Literal translating, which is to be employed when dealing with separate words whose surface form and structure, as well as their lexical meaning in the source language and in the target language, fully coincide. These are predominantly

international by original morphemes, lexemes/words, rarer word-groups having in English and Ukrainian (and often in some other languages too) a literally identical or very similar presentation and identical lexical meaning: administrator адміністратор, director директор, region регіон, hotel/motel готель/мотель, hydrometer гідрометр, Tom Том, etc.

It is easy to notice that in some words thus translated not only the morphemic but also the syllabic structure can sometimes be fully conveyed (cf. an-ti / ан-ти, es-cort / ес-корт, direct-or / директ-ор, ex-presid-ent / екс-прези-дент).

In many a case, however, the lingual form of the source language words is only partly conveyed in the target language. This happens when the common word is borrowed by each of the two languages in question from different source languages or when its lingual form is predetermined by the orthographic peculiarities of the target language: anti-alcoholic протиалкогольний, music музика, constitution конституція, zoology зоологія, atomic weight атомна вага, chemical process хімічний процес, national opera theatre національний оперний театр.

The literal translation in all the examples above provides an equivalent rendering of the lexical meaning of each language unit despite the augmentation in the number of morphemes/syllables in the target language (e.g. atom / атом-н-а, alcohol / алкоголь-н-ий).

Close to the literal method of translating or rather reproduction is the so-called way of translator's transcription by means of which partly the orthographic and partly the sounding form of the source language lexemes/words is conveyed: archbishop архієпископ, card картка/карта, European європейський, Muscovite москвич/москвичка, organized організований, stylized стилізований, therapist/терапевтичний.

Literal translating, however, can pervert the sense of the source language lexemes or sentences when their lingual form accidentally coincides with some other target language lexemes having quite different meanings: artist митець, художник (rare артист); decoration відзнака, нагорода (and not декорація); matrass колба (and not матрац); replica точна копія (and not репліка), etc. Hence, literal translating has some restrictions in its employment and does not always help to render the lexical meaning of words or even morphemes having often even an identical lingual form (spelling) in the source language and in the target language.

2. Verbal translating is also employed at lexeme/word level. But unlike literal translating it never conveys the orthographic or the sounding form of the source language units, but their denotative meaning only: fearful страшний, fearless безстрашний, helpless безпорадний, incorrect неправильний, mistrust недовір'я (недовіра), superprofit надприбуток, non-interference невтручання, weightlessness невагомість etc.

All the words above are practically translated **at the lexico-morphological level**, as their lexical meanings and morphological stems are identical to those of the English words (e.g. help-less без-порадний, mis-trust не-довір'я, super-profit над-прибуток, etc.).

The overwhelming majority of other words, when translated verbally do not preserve their structure in the target language. That is explained by the differences in

the morphological systems of the English and Ukrainian languages: abundantly рясно, bank берег (береговий), cliff бескид (скеля, круча), myself я, я сам/сама; автомат automatic machine/rifle, заввишки high/tall, письменник writer (author), череон/muto get/grow red, etc..

Verbal translating of polysemantic words permits a choice among some variants which is practically impossible in literal translating, which aims only at maintaining the literal form.

Thus, the Ukrainian word **автомат** can have the following equivalent variants in English:

1. automatic machine;
2. slot-machine;
3. automatic telephone;
4. submachine gun (tommy gun).

Similarly, the English word **bank** when out of a definite context may have the following equivalent variants in Ukrainian:

1. берег (річки);
2. банк;
3. вал/насип;
4. мілина;
5. замет;
6. крен, віраж(авіац.);
7. поклади (корисних копалин).

The literal variant/equivalent of the noun **bank** in Ukrainian can be, naturally, «банк» only.

Verbal translating, however, does not and can not provide a faithful conveying of sense/content at other than word level. When employed at the level of word-combinations or sentences verbal translation may often make the language units ungrammatical and pervert or completely ruin their sense, cf: / am reading now is not я є читаючий зараз but я читаю зараз; never say die is not ніколи не кажи помираю but не падай духом; to grow strong is not рости міцним but ставати дужим; to take measures is not брати міри but вживати заходів; first night is not перша ніч but прем'єра, etc.

Recommended literature: 1, p.12-45; 4, p.32-53.

Self-controlled questions

Theme 1.

1. What is translation? What is interlingual communication?
2. What is the translating process? What mental processes make up the translating process?
3. How can the translating process be studied and described? What is a model of translation? How can translation models be classified?
4. What are the two principles of translation classification? What are the

main types of translation? What is the difference between literary and informative translations?

5. How can literary translations be subdivided? What is the main difficulty of translating a work of high literary merit? What qualities and skills are expected of a literary translator?

Theme 2

Levels and types of equivalents

Plan

1. Levels of equivalence which can be distinguished in translation. Meaning of equivalence in the translating process.
2. Types of translating equivalent: a regular equivalent (lexical, phraseological or grammatical), an occasional equivalent, equivalent-lacking words.
3. Methods and ways of translating various proper nouns.
4. Conveying of companies, firms.

Key words: the level of the purport of communication, the level of (the identification of) the situation, the level of the method of description (of the situation), the level of syntactic meanings, the level of word semantics, a regular equivalent (lexical, phraseological or grammatical), an occasional equivalent, equivalent-lacking words.

1. Levels of equivalence which can be distinguished in translation. Meaning of equivalence in the translating process.

We can speak about **five different types** of semantic relationships between equivalent phrases (texts) in two languages.

Thus all translations can be classified into **five types of equivalence** which differ as to the volume and character of the information retained in each. Each subsequent type of equivalence retains the part of the original contents which includes the information preserved in the previous types.

Every translation can be regarded as belonging to a certain type of equivalence. Since each subsequent type implies a higher degree of semantic similarity we can say that every translation is made at a certain level of equivalence.

Each level of equivalence is characterized by the part of information the retention of which distinguishes it from the previous level.

The list of levels includes:

- 1) the level of the purport of communication;
- 2) the level of (the identification of) the situation;
- 3) the level of the method of description (of the situation);
- 4) the level of syntactic meanings;
- 5) the level of word semantics.

First of all single out translations in which the degree of semantic similarity with source text seems to be the lowest. This type of equivalence can be illustrated by the following examples:

Maybe there is some chemistry between us that doesn't mix. – Буває, що люди не сходяться характерами.

A rolling stone gathers no moss. – Кому дома не сидиться, той добра не наживе.

That's a pretty thing to say. – Посоромився б!

It is worth noting that the information characterizing different levels is inherent to any unit of speech. Indeed, a unit of speech always has some communicative intent, denotes a certain situation, possesses a certain notional structure, and is produced as a syntactically patterned string of words.

2. Types of translating equivalent: a regular equivalent (lexical, phraseological or grammatical), an occasional equivalent, equivalent-lacking words.

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.

The structural similarity of source text and target text implies that relationships of equivalence are established between correlated units in the two texts.

Some of the source language units have permanent equivalents or regular in target language, that is to say, there is a one-to-one correspondence between such units and their equivalents.

Thus “*London*” is always rendered into Ukrainian as “*Лондон*”, “*a machine-gun*” as “*кулемет*” and “*hydrogen*” as “*водень*”.

As a rule this type of correspondence is found with words of specific character, such as scientific and technical terms, proper or geographical names and similar words whose meaning is more or less independent of the particular contextual situation.

Depending on the type of the language units involved regular equivalents can be classified as **lexical, phraseological or grammatical**.

Coordinated words in two languages may correspond to each other in one or several components of their semantic structures, while not fully identical in their semantics.

The choice of the equivalent will depend on the relative importance of a particular semantic element in the act of communication. For instance, the English word “*ambitious*” may denote either praiseworthy or inordinate desires. Its translation will depend on which of these aspects comes to the fore. Thus “*the ambitious plans of the would-be world conquerors*” will be translated as “*честолюбні плани претендентів на роль завойовників всього світу*”, while “*the ambitious goals set by the United Nations*” will give “*грандіозні цілі, поставлені ООН*” in the Ukrainian translation.

A variety of equivalents may also result from a more detailed description of the same object in target language. The English word “*attitude*”, for instance, is translated as “*відносини, позиція, політика*” depending on the variant the Ukrainian language prefers in a particular situation.

Even if a source language unit has a regular equivalent in target language, this equivalent cannot be used in target text whenever the unit is found in source text. An equivalent depends on the context in which the source language unit is placed in source text.

There are two types of **context**:

- ✓ linguistic
- ✓ situational.

The **linguistic context** is made up by the other source language units in source text while the situational context includes the temporal, special and other circumstances under which source text was produced as well as all facts which the receptor is expected to know so that he could adequately interpret the message.

Thus in the following sentences the linguistic context will enable the translator to make a correct choice among the Ukrainian equivalents to the English noun “*attitude*”:

- 1) *I don't like your attitude to your work.*
- 2) *There is no sign of any change in the attitudes of the two sides.*
- 3) *He stood there in a threatening attitude.*

It is obvious that in the first sentence it should be the Ukrainian “*відношення (до роботи)*”, in the second sentence – “*позиція (обох сторін)*”, and in the third sentence – “*постава (погрожуюча)*”.

The choice of grammatical units in target language largely depends on the semantics and combinability of its lexical elements. Therefore there are practically no permanent grammatical equivalents. The variable equivalents in the field of grammar may be analogous forms in target language or different forms with a similar meaning. As often as not such equivalents are interchangeable and the translator has a free choice between them.

In the following English sentence “*He was a guest of honour at a reception given by the government*” both the Ukrainian participle “*улаштованим*” and the attributive clause “*який був улаштований*” can be substituted for the English participle “*given*”.

And the use of **occasional equivalents** is here more common than in the case of the lexical or phraseological units.

We have seen that in the first three types of equivalence no equivalents to the grammatical units are deliberately selected in target language.

No small number of source language units have no regular equivalents in target language.

Equivalent-lacking words are often found among names of specific national phenomena, such as the English words “*coroner, condominium, impeachment, babysitter*” and the like.

However, there are quite a number of “**ordinary**” words for which target language may have no equivalent lexical units: “*fluid, bidder (учасник торгов), qualifier, conservationist*”, etc.

Some grammar forms and categories may also **be equivalent-lacking** (e.g. the English gerund, article or absolute participle construction which have no counterparts (двійник) in Ukrainian).

3. Methods and ways of translating various proper nouns.

A practical realization of this system can be illustrated on many Ukrainian names with the following substitution of Ukrainian letters (and sounds) for the completely, approximately or similarly corresponding English letters or letter combinations: /и/ as у: *Кирило – Кuryло, Марина – Maryna, Микита – Mykyta, Бобрик – Bobryk, Бровари – Brovary, Винник – Vynnyk, Микитенко – Mykytenko, Суми – Sumy.*

/ї/ as ii, i or yi. When preceded by a vowel, the sound /j/ is to be conveyed by the letter i (as in “naïve”): *Заїка – Zaika/Zaika, Мисаїл – Mysail/Mysail, Українка – Ukrainka, Зінаїда – Zinaida/Zinaida.*

When the Ukrainian letter **ї** initiates the proper name/surname, the sound expressed by it has to be conveyed through the **yi** letter combination: *Ївга – Yivha, Їздець – Yizdets, Їжакевич – Yizhakevych.*

The voiced /й/ sound is also to be conveyed through the letter у: *Йосип – Yosyp, Йовенко – Yovenko, Бойченко – Boychenko.*

As to the sounds expressed by the Ukrainian letters **я, ю, є** they are to be conveyed through the English letter combinations **ya, yu, ye** respectively or through **ia, iu, ie** e.g.: **я:** *Яким – Yakym, Ярема – Yarema, but: Забіяка – Zabiyaка/Zabiiaka, Мусіяка – Musiyaka/Musiiaka.*

The sound expressed through the Ukrainian letter **я** in the final position of a word or traditional proper name can sometimes be conveyed in English by the **ia** rarely **ya** letter combinations. It is mostly observed in traditional proper names like *Марія, Софія – Maria, Sofia, Юлія – Yulia, Югославія – Yugoslavia, Малазія – Malasia, but: Кенія – Kenya.*

Some common in English and Ukrainian proper names and also foreign place names may have **йа** for the ia letter combinations as well: *Maria – Марія/Мерайя, Malaya – Малайя.*

It is common knowledge that present-day English despite the existence of some less hard consonants like the /л/ after the /i/, /i /:, and /ai/ sounds (e.g. *little, leave, like, controlling, etc.*) is practically devoid of palatalization: *Альвіна – Alvina, Бенедь – Bened, Василь – Vasyl’, Кусько – Kus’ko, Луцьк – Lutsk, Редько – Red’ko.*

In linguistic papers these and the like proper names, however, may have a sign for **palatalization** (’).

As to the Ukrainian consonant phonemes, which have no direct equivalents in the English language, they can mostly be conveyed through analogous English sounds, sometimes formed by different letter combinations.

Thus, the Ukrainian /r/ sound is to be conveyed through the similar though not identical voiceless **English** /h/ phoneme: *Гаврило* – *Havrylo*, *Григор* – *Hryhir*, *Гайдай* – *Haydai*, *Григораш* – *Hryhorash*, *Громак* – *Hromak*, *Гмиря* – *Hmyrya*. This sound is also observed in such nouns/proper names as *hobby* – *гоббі*, *maharajah* – *магараджа*, *Hyderabad* – *Гайдерабад*, *Huxley* – *Гакслі*, etc.

The Ukrainian /ж/ phoneme is conveyed with the help of the **zh** letter combination: *Жук* – *Zhuk*, *Жанна* – *Zhanna*, *Божій* – *Bozhiy*, *Журавель* – *Zhuravel*“, *Жуїхліб* – *Zhuikhlib*, *Женченко* – *Zhenchenko*, *Журба* – *Zhurba*, *Неїжмак* – *Neyizhmak*.

The Ukrainian /х/ sound is conveyed in English through the **kh** letter combination: *Лакно* – *Lakhno*, *Остаків* – *Ostakhiv*, *Хома* – *Khoma*, *Химич* – *Khymych*, *Харків* – *Kharkiv*, *Ховрах* – *Khovrakh*.

Recommended literature: 2, p.1-23; 4, p.12-46; 5, p. 32-36.

Self-controlled questions and tasks

Theme 2.

1. What levels of equivalence can be distinguished in translation? How do the equivalence levels mirror the essential features of speech units?
2. What level of equivalence can the translator reach in the translating process? Is it always necessary or possible to translate at the same level of equivalence? What factors does the choice depend on?
3. What is the translation equivalent? Should translating equivalents be studied on a bilingual or a multilingual basis? How can regular equivalents be defined? How are they discovered? How can they be classified? What role do they play in the translation practice?
4. What is an occasional equivalent? What are equivalent-lacking words? What types of words have, as a rule, no regular equivalents? What are the principal ways of rendering the meaning of an equivalent-lacking word in translation?

Conservation and politicians

(1) Conservation and ecology are suddenly fashionable. (2) Politicians on both sides of the Atlantic are seizing on „the environment” as a topical political issue. (3) It seems, however, that they are in danger of missing the point. (4) Protecting our environment cannot be achieved simply by some magic new technology; nor by tinkering with our present system. (5) Saving the environment raises profound questions about some of fundamental assumptions of any society. (6) It is doubtful whether some of the politicians now climbing on the conservation bandwagon fully realise this point, or whether they would be so enthusiastic if they did. (7) 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. (9) There will have to be international agreements in which short-term national interests have to be sacrificed. (10) It means, in short, a more responsible view of man's relationship to his habitat.

1. What is environment? What is environmental conservation (protection)? Is there anything in common between a conservative and a conservationist? What do they want to conserve?
2. What is a politician? Is this word positive or derogatory? What continents lie on both sides of the Atlantic? How can one „seize on the environment”? Does that phrase imply disapprobation?
3. What is the difference between „to be in danger” and „to be in danger of doing smth.”? What is „to miss the point”? What is „the point” in this case?
4. Why do people think of new technology as „magic”? What does „tinker” mean? What connotation has it got in the sentence?

Theme 3.

Units of international lexicon and ways of rendering their meaning and lingual form

Plan

1. Units of international lexicon. Ways of conveying the lexical meaning of genuine internationalisms.
2. Translating of loan internationalism.
3. Units of nationally biased lexicon and ways of their translation .

Key words: international affixes, the social and political terminology, genuine internationalisms, the level of the interlinear rendering, the literary/literary artistic level.

1. Units of international lexicon.

Internationalisms are such language units which are borrowed from one and the same source language by at least three genealogically different languages in the same or similar lingual form and identical meaning (e.g. *долар, атом, інтерес, директор, база, стадіон, театр, фізика*, etc.).

International may be not only words and phrases/word-groups, but also morphemes – prefixes, suffixes and even inflexions.

Among the most often occurring international affixes in English and Ukrainian are the following:

1) Prefixes: anti-/анти-, ex-/екс-, inter-/інтер-, trans-/транс-, ultra-/ультра- as in *antibody* – *антитіло*, *export* (v.) – *експортувати*, *international* – *інтернаціональний*, *ultraviolet* – *ультрафіолетовий*.

2) Suffixes: -ar/-ар, -er/-ер, -ist/-ист/-іст, -ssion/-сія, -tion/-ція, etc. as in *actor/актор*, *volunteer/волонтер*, *humanist/гуманіст*, *constitution/конституція*, *aggression/агресія*, *humorist/гуморист*, etc.

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

Hence, there is distinguished:

a) The social and political terminology comprising the most commonly used political, economic, philosophical, historical, sociological (sociological) units of lexicon (*audit, bank, constitution, parliament, party, president, barter, sophism, etc.*). Here also belong terms designating (визначення) international law, diplomacy, literary terms (*drama, poet, metaphor, epithet, hyperbole, etc.*);

b) Natural history/sciences terminology (*physics, mathematics, genetics, chemistry*) used not only in special but also in scientific and popular works and in mass media (*chemical/physical reaction, genes, pneumonia, etc.*);

c) Numerous technical terms (names of machines and their parts: *motor, carter, starter, accelerator, battery*), as well as names of different means of transport (*bus, metro, taxi*) and communication (*fax, telegraph, telex, radio, e-mail*), etc.

The identification of the international meaning of some lexemes becomes much more difficult when dealing with polysemantic language signs. That is because in English a lot of lexemes may often have one and the same lingual form for several notions, as, for example, in the noun **conductor**:

кондуктор – genuine internationalism

провідник – international loan word

провід – international loan word

громовідвід – international loan word

диригент – pseudo-internationalism

керівник – pseudo-internationalism

Apart from the **polysemantic words** with several meanings, one of which is genuine international and the rest **pseudo-international**, i.e., **non-international**, there are also quite a few words in present-day English and Ukrainian which have an identical orthographic form but quite different lexical meaning: *accurate* – *точний, правильний* but not *акуратний*; *data* – *дані* but not *дата*; *intelligence* – *розум* but not *інтелігенція*; *matrass* – *колба* but not *матрац*; *obligation* – *зобов'язання* but not *облігація*; *prospect* – *перспектива* but not *проспект*; *replica* – *точна копія* but not *репліка*, etc.

2. Translating of loan internationalism.

A great many of **international loans** have become an integral part of each language's lexicon.

Despite that, they preserve in each national language the unity of their componental parts, i.e., their structural peculiarity, an absolutely identical notional meaning and a common sphere of functioning: *loudspeaker* – *Germ. Lautsprecher*, *Ital. altoparlante*, *Ukr. гучномовець*, *Russ. громкоговоритель*, etc.

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

a) by direct translation of the componential parts without changing considerably their structural form cf.: *coefficient of efficiency* – *коефіцієнт корисної дії*; *literal/verbal translation* – *буквальний/дослівний переклад*, etc.

b) with the help of componential translation and some replacements, omissions or substitutions arising from the national peculiarities of the target language, i.e., depending on its stylistic mode of usage: *foreign trade* – *зовнішня торгівля*, *living standards* – *життєвий рівень*, etc.

c) with the help of descriptive translation: *digital computer* – *цифрова обчислювальна машина*; *common fraction (mathem.)* – *простий дріб*.

3.Units of nationally biased lexicon and ways of their translation.

Each nation in the course of its historical development acquires a great number of features characteristic of the nation only and not pertained to any other, even to a genealogically related nation.

The distinguishing features find their reflection in different aspects of material and spiritual life and are materialized in separate words and word-groups designating national customs, traditions, folk rites and feasts, administrative or political systems, etc.

They may also designate peculiar geographical, geological or environmental conditions of a nation's life. No less peculiar may also be the cultural or religious traditions of a nation often expressed through certain proper names or names of saints (e.g. *Ukrainian Івана Купала, Маковія, or Ireland's St. Patrick, Scottish tartan, American Uncle Sam or the British John Bull, the British Lion*).

Culturally biased, i.e., nationally specific are often elements in a governmental or election systems of a country (e.g. *the administration, secretaries and undersecretaries or primary elections in the U.S.A.*).

The monetary systems in most countries contain some nationally peculiar units as well (e.g. *shilling, penny, rouble, dollar, hryvnia*).

Culturally biased are mostly the titles of address and the ways of conduct, and, at last but not at least, some articles of clothing/footwear (e.g. *the Scottish kilt, tartan, the Ukrainian вишиванка, кентар or the American Indians' moccasins*).

Most peculiar are always national meals, beverages and even partaking (участь) of food, established as a result of a nation's agricultural traditions and consumption of peculiar products.

The nationally biased notions as non-equivalent units of lexicon are also observed in some national systems of weights and measures (e.g. *English mile, ounce, Ukrainian верства, пуд*).

All in all, these notions are found in all languages, for example, in English: county, borough, butterscotch, custard, muffin, toffee, bushel, chain,

furlong(обсталяти), *inch, mile, pint, penny, shilling, pound, lady, mister, sir; lobby, speaker, teller (Parliament), Lord Chancellor, Number 10 Downing Street, Whitehall, etc.* Ukrainian: *кобзар, веснянка, коломийка, козак, запорожець, кептар, копа (яець), пуд, Січ, свитка, хата, лежанка, весільний батько, троїсті музики, вечорниці, борщ, вареники, галушки, кутя, медок, ряжанка, опришок, плахта, гривня; Russian: тройка, квас, щі, самовар, колхоз, совет (советский), спутник, Дума.*

The penetration of a nation's culturally biased 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 produce which they signify. The designators may be regular labels (or trade marks) like *bacon, champagne, jam, jeans, Coca-Cola, corn-flakes, macaroni, vodka, spaghetti, sweater, tweed, whisky, pizza, etc.*

Some other peculiar national notions /culturally biased 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 often facilitates an international circulation of some specific national notions pertaining to a certain language (or a number of languages). That was the way in which many a specific national term has become widely known (e.g. *Cossack/Kozak, steppe, bandoure/pandore, hopak, polka, waltz, beefsteak, pudding, lunch, etc.*).

The real meaning of the place names, having so much to say to any Londoner, is scarcely hinted to in the translations above. The East End, however, was and remains the workers' part of London, whereas Bloomsbury as the central part of it was known during the late 19th - the beginning of the 20th century for the group of poets critical of bourgeois moral and aesthetics. Eton, the private secondary school for well-to-do families in Great Britain, is also well-known in the country, though it may be unfamiliar to our readers.

Hence, an additional explanation of the proper names in the target language becomes necessary.

Many other **culturally biased** English and Ukrainian national notions are also to be explicated in this way, e.g.: *bingo бінго (азартна гра типу лото, популярна серед пристаркуватих і одиноких людей, особливо жінок); gin джін (ялівцева горілка, використовується для приготування коктейлів); mackintosh тканина «макінтош» (водонепроникна); Merseyside Мерсісайд (Ліверпуль з навколишніми містами й поселеннями обабіч гирла р.Мерсі); muesli (food) «мюзлі» (страва на сніданок із подрібнених пшеничних та інших зерен з сухими фруктами, горіхами, родзинками 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 for the public good in the former USSR on days off (usually on Saturday).**

The proper meaning of some other specific national units of lexicon can be rendered without preserving their original lingual form: *moonlighter підробітник -*

той, хто підробляє у вільний час, переважно вечорами (від *moonlight* місячне світло);

teller 1. Уповноважений, що агітує в день виборів на виборничій дільниці голосувати за кандидата своєї партії.

2. Обліковець голосів в англійському парламенті чи на будь-яких зборах; whip організатор партійної фракції в англійському парламенті.

Very often, however, it may be difficult for a foreign student to guess the **genuine meaning** of a specific national unit of lexicon even from the seemingly transparent lexical meaning of its component parts.

To avoid misunderstanding or ambiguity a further explication becomes inevitable: *Athens of the North* Північні Афіни (Едінбург); *bipartite system* двотипова система освіти Великої Британії (передбачає існування шкіл двох типів: класичних і середніх сучасних); *cubbing* 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 щодня від понеділка по четвер; відповіді дають прем'єр-міністр і міністри); *privy purse* «приватний гаманець» (асигнування з державного бюджету на утримання монарха Велико/Британії).

Not infrequently **national specific units** of the source language lexicon belonging to the social and political domain can be recognized by the target language speakers due to the existence of partly similar notions in their mother tongue.

These kinds of notion are available in English and in Ukrainian as well: *new penny/shilling* новий пенні/ шилінг, *the Order of Merit* орден «За заслуги»; *Scout leader* вожатий бойскаутів; *медаль «За бойові заслуги»* the *Medal for Combat Valour*; «Орден Ярослава Мудрого» the *Order of Yaroslav the Wise*; «Орден княгині Ольги» the *Order of St. Princess Olha*; класний керівник *class tutor/form master*; *табель успішності й поведінки* *pupil's report/record card*; *залік з англійської мови* an *English (language) test*; *складати залік з чогось* *to take a test in/on some subject*.

The details are, naturally, essential for our students to know and should not be ignored, as they reflect the peculiarities of each nation's customs, traditions or its way of life.

The notions like these, on the other hand, may be common in the English and Ukrainian or some other languages exclusively, which finds its explanation in the bilateral or multilateral influences to which all languages are constantly exposed as a result of cultural, political and trade contacts between their nations. Hence, the similarity if not identity in some meanings of a number of English and Ukrainian specific units of lexicon cannot be treated as culturally/nationally biased, i.e., specific.

Though it is not excluded that some of these notions may become specifically national in reference to certain languages of other than the European area.

Recommended literature: 12, p.28;14, p. 45-67;16, p. 33.

Self-controlled questions and tasks

1. Types and kinds of genuine internationalisms as to their form/structure and lexical meaning in English and Ukrainian.
2. The main way of distinguishing between the genuine internationalisms and loan internationalism.
3. The lingual form (expression) and meaning of some words being the genuine internationalisms in one contextual environment and pseudo-internationalisms in some other environment.
4. Express your point of view on the term and notion of „partial” or „half-internationalism”. Use some examples from ex. 2 below to justify or reject the use of the suggested term.
5. Expand on the ways of translation of the genuine internationalisms and exemplify: a) the method of their transliteration only; b) the method of their transcription only; c) the method of their transliteration and partial transcription or vice versa (as in compound words); d) the method of the translator’s transcription; e) the descriptive method. Use the exercises below to illustrate the above-mentioned methods of conveying the meanings of internationalisms.

Ex. 1. Define the possible ways of expressing the sense of the following English specific notions of national lexicon in Ukrainian. Translate.

1. Doughboy, kilt, backbencher, call-up (Amer.), corndodger, borough, Dixie (Dixie Land), Empire City, exeat, gobbet, hastings, The Great Lakes, graduation school, headliner, hot-pot, jaw-breaker, Joe Miller, John Bull, K-ration, Labour Exchange, Lady Day, ladyship, landlordism, lovelock, master-spirit, matriculation, maypole, Number 10 Downing Street, okie, part-song;
2. Peeping Tom, penny-wise, penny-worth, pound-foolish, playoff, play-by-play, policy-shop, poor law, porringer, poundage, priestcraft, the principality, proctor, prize-fight, pro-and-con, provided school, pussyfoot, remittance-man;
3. roadster, (the) Rockies, sandwich-man, salad-days, Scotch broth, scon, Stars and Stripes, Solicitor-General, secularist, sophomore, spa, sporran, squaman, standpatter, stateside, summerschool, teddy boy, teller (in parliament), tenner;
4. term-time; Tom, Dick and Harry, tommy-shop, tube (London), tutti-frutti, twopence, toryism, Uncle Sam, under-secretary, unionist, Valentine (Day), V-Day/VE-Day, Victorian, votee (Amer.), Wardour Street English, walkie-talkie, Welsh rabbit/rarebit, Whitehall, write in, yeomanry, Yule-tide, log, zero hour.

Theme 4.

Translation of idiomatic/ phraseological and stable expressions

Plan

1. Identification of idiomatic expressions.
2. Ways of rendering the idiomatic/phraseological expressions.
3. Transformation of some idioms in the process of translating.

Key words: international phraseological/idiomatic expressions, near equivalents, proverbs, sayings and set expressions: phraseological expressions, partial or complete identity, fixed phrases, absolute equivalents, near equivalents, genuine idiomatic analogies, approximate analogies.

1. Identification of idiomatic expressions.

Idiomatic or phraseological expressions are structurally, lexically and semantically fixed phrases or sentences having mostly the meaning, which is not made up by the sum of meanings of their component parts.

An indispensable **feature of idiomatic** (phraseological) 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 e.g.: *red tape* (free word-comb.) червона стрічка – *red tape* (idiom) канцелярський формалізм (бюрократизм); *the tables are/were turned* (free word-comb.) столи перекинуті/були перекинуті – *the tables are turned* (idiom) ситуація докорінно змінилася; супротивники помінялися ролями.

Some proper nouns can also be endowed with figurative meaning 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 have acquired their constant meaning and can not be confused with usual (common) proper names of people. As a result their transferred meaning is conveyed in a descriptive way. So *Mrs. Grundy* means *світ, люди, існуюча мораль*; *Jack Ketch* – *кат*; *Tommy Atkins* – *англійський солдат*; *Yankee* (in Europe) – *янки/американець*, etc.

Similarly treated must also be many other English and Ukrainian picturesque idioms, proverbs and sayings, which have national literary images and reflect the traditions, customs, the way of conduct or the mode of life of a nation.

Their meaning, due to absence of similar idioms in the target language, can be rendered descriptively, i.e. through a regular explication. The latter, depending on the semantic structure of the source language idiom, may be sometimes achieved in the target language with the help of a single word: *an odd/queer fish* – *дивак*; *Canterbury tale* – *небувальщина, вигадка*; *ніде курці клюнути* – *scammed*; *зубами тертяка вибивати* – *to be chilled*.

Most often, however, the meaning of this kind of idioms 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*; *кивати/накивати п'ятами* – *to run away quickly/hurriedly*.

Faithful translating of a large number of picturesque idiomatic/ phraseological expressions, on the other hand, can be achieved only by a thorough selection of variants having in the target language a similar to the original lexical meaning, and also their picturesqueness and expressiveness. This similarity can be based on common in the source language and in the target language componental images as well as on the structural form of them: *a grass widow (widower) – солом'яна вдова (вдівець)*; *not to see a step beyond one's nose – далі свого носа нічого не бачити*; *measure twice and cut once – сім раз одміряй, а раз відріж*; *не знати/тямити ні бе, ні ме, ні кукуріку – not to know chalk from cheese; вночі що сіре, те й вовк – all cats are grey in the dark*; *який батько, такий син, яка хата, такий тин (яблучко від яблуні далеко не відкочується) – like father, like son, etc.*

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 syntactic structure, their componental images, picturesqueness and expressiveness (and consequently of their meaning). Such kind of idioms often preserve a similar or even identical word order in the source language and in the target language: *to cast pearls before swine – кидати перла перед свинями*; *to be born under a lucky star – народитися під щасливою зіркою*; *to cherish/warm a viper in one's bosom – пригріти гадюку в пазусі.*

2. Ways of rendering the idiomatic/phraseological expressions.

There are following ways of faithful rendering the idiomatic/phraseological expressions are identified.

1. By Choosing Absolute/Complete Equivalents.

This is the method of translating by which every componental part of the source language idiom is retained in the target language unchanged. Translating with the help of equivalents is resorted to when dealing with idioms which originate from the same source in both the languages in question. These sources may be:

1) *Greek or other mythology*: Augean stables – авгієві стайні (занедбане, занехаяне місце); a labour of Sisyphus – сізіфова праця (важка і марна праця); Pandora's box – скринька Пандори/Пандорина скриня (джерело всіляких лих);

2) *ancient history or literature*: an ass in a lion's skin – осел у левовій шкурі; to cross (pass) the Rubicon – перейти Рубікон (прийняти важливе рішення); the golden age – золотий вік (золоті часи); I came, I saw, I conquered[konked] – прийшов, побачив, переміг;

3) *the Bible or works based on a biblical plot*: to cast the first stone at one – першим кинути у когось каменем; the golden calf – золотий телець/ідол; a lost sheep – заблудла вівця; the ten commandments – десять заповідей; the thirty pieces of silver – тридцять срібняків; prodigal son – блудний син.

A great many absolute equivalents originate from contemporary literary or historical sources relating to different languages (mainly to French, Spanish, Danish, German, Italian, Arabic). English: *Time is money – Час – гроші*; *self made man – людина, що сама проклала собі шлях у житті*; *my house is my castle – мій дім – моя фортеця*. French: *after us the deluge – після нас хоч потоп*; *the game is worth*

the candle – гра варта свічок; to pull the chestnuts out of the fire – вигрибати (чужими руками) каштани з вогню; Spanish: blue blood – блакитна кров; the fifth column (introduced by E. Hemingway) – п'ята колона; to tilt at the windmills (introduced by Cervantes) – воювати з вітряками; Italian: Dante's inferno – Дантове пекло; finita la commedia – ділу кінець, etc.

2. Translation of Idioms by Choosing Near Equivalent.

The meaning of a considerable number of phrase idioms and sentence idioms originating in both languages from a common source may sometimes have, unlike absolute equivalents, one or even most of their components different, than in the target language.

3. Translation by Choosing Genuine Idiomatic Analogies.

An overwhelming majority of English idiomatic expressions have similar in sense units in Ukrainian. These idiomatic expressions, naturally, are in most cases easily given corresponding analogies in the target language. As a matter of fact, such expressions are sometimes very close in their connotative (metaphorical) meaning in English and Ukrainian as well.

4. Translating Idioms by Choosing Approximate Analogies.

Some source language idiomatic and stable expressions may have a peculiar nature of their componental parts or a peculiar combination of them and thus form nationally peculiar expressiveness and picturesqueness of componental images.

5. Descriptive Translating of Idiomatic and Set Expressions.

The meaning of a considerable number of idiomatic as well as stable/set expressions can be rendered through explication only, i.e., in a descriptive way.

3. Transformation of some idioms in the process of translating

Taking into account the aims pursued and the contextual environment of the idiom, there must be acknowledged at least two main levels of translating the national idioms:

1) *the level of the interlinear rendering*, i.e., sense-to-sense translation only, which is quite sufficient to faithfully express the lexical meaning of most of these phraseologisms/idioms;

2) *the literary/literary artistic level*, at which not only the sense but also the expressiveness, the vividness, the picturesqueness and the aphoristic nature (if any) of the idioms should possibly be conveyed as well.

Compare the examples of translation with the help of transformations of particularly English phraseologisms performed first (1) at the interlinear (sense-to-sense rendering) level and then (2) at the literary/literary artistic level:

He that doesn't respect, isn't respected – 1. хто інших не поважає, сам поваги не має; 2. поважатимеш інших, поважатимуть і тебе;

It's an equal failing to trust everybody and to trust nobody – 1. однакова вада – довіряти всім і недовіряти нікому; 2. довіряти кожному і недовіряти нікому – однакова вада;

The pleasures of the mighty are the tears of the poor – 1. розваги багатих – то сльози бідних/знедолених; 2. вельможні скачуть - убогі плачуть; що панські жарти, то людські сльози.

Transformations become absolutely inevitable when the English phraseologisms or mots contain a passive voice structure, the introductory it/there, or some other analytical constructions, as for instance, those with the auxiliary verbs (do, does, etc.): *There is no love lost between them* – вони недолюблюють одне одного/глек розбили; *Does your mother know you are out?* – Молоко на губах ще не висохло/ще не допіс. *Can the leopard change his spots?* – Горбатого могила виправить.

Recommended literature: 1, p. 28-46; 3, p.33-43, 6; p.22-56.

Self-controlled questions and tasks

1. Comment on the main lingual and extralingual factors influencing the translation of phraseological/idiomatic and set expressions.
2. Define the nature of phraseological/idiomatic expressions translated by choosing absolute equivalents.
3. Point out the difference between the absolute and near idiomatic/phraseological equivalents. Illustrate it with some examples of your own.
4. Comment on the genuine idiomatic/phraseological analogies. Give a few English and Ukrainian idiomatic expressions of the kind.
5. Comment on the nature and ways of translating approximate idiomatic/phraseological analogies.

Ex. 1. Translate the exercise below the corresponding English equivalents for the following Ukrainian idiomatic/phraseological expressions and substantiate the way in which you decided to translate them.

1. виїденого яйця не вартий; 2. я не я, і хата не моя/моя хата з краю; 3. купається/плаває, як вареник у маслі; 4. як тільки язик повертається; 5. як сніг на голову; 6. лупцювати, як Сидорову козу; 7. (дивитися) як цап/баран на нові ворота 8. спіймати облизня; 9. чув дзвін, та не знає, де він; 10. як чугуївська верства (високий); 11. чого я там не бачив; 12. спасти на думку; 13. отримати прочухана; 14. рости, як із води; 15. здоров'я – найдорожчий скарб; 16. розбити глек із кимсь; 17. розв'язувати руки комусь; 18. сім п'ятниць на тиждень; 19. кашу маслом не збавиш; 20. водити за ніс (когось); 21. морочити комусь голову/піддурювати когось; 22. від долі не втечеш/у всякого своя доля; 23. клепки не вистачає (комусь); 24. верзти нісенітницю; 25. справи йшли як по маслу; 26. з вірогідного джерела/з вірогідних джерел, із свіжих рук; 27. буря в склянці води; 28. гроші/гаманець, або життя; 29. не їла душа часнику, не буде й смердіти.

Theme 5.
Lexico-grammatical aspects of translation.

Plan

1. Rendering of the contextual meanings of the definite and indefinite articles.
2. Asyndetic noun clusters and rendering their meaning into Ukrainian.
3. Translating of English verbals and verbal constructions/complexes.

Key words: a functional word, lexicalized articles, contextual environment, functional meanings, contextual meanings, implicit meanings, expressive connotation, lexical meanings, prepositional phrases, word-combinations, expressions, asyndetic noun clusters, two-, three-, four-, five-, six- componental asyndetic structure clusters, verbals and verbal constructions/complexes.

1. Rendering of the Contextual Meanings of the Definite and Indefinite Articles.

The article, both **the definite and indefinite**, is a functional word serving to identify or determine the noun (cf. to work – the work), the superlative degree of its quality (the tallest tree) or the order of nouns in a word-group (the first step) or in a row of similar nouns. In some prepositional phrases and word-combinations the definite and indefinite articles, however, may change their lexico-grammatical nature (become a particle), as in the expression - *the more, the better* (чим більше, тим краще), or acquire some peculiar grammatical, functional and lexical meaning (the Browns/Petrenkos – подружжя Браунів/Петренків); the article may be lexicalized as in the Alps/the Carpathians – Альпи/Карпати, at the baker's/butcher's – у пекаря/м'ясника (в хлібному/м'ясному магазині).

The definite article when endowed with the lexical meaning in a sentence or passage can have various realizations in Ukrainian.

The most common of them are the following:

1) as the demonstrative pronoun цей (ця, це, ці):

What his sister has seen in the man was beyond him. – Що його сестра знайшла у цьому чоловікові, він не міг збагнути.

2) as the demonstrative pronouns такий (той, та, те, ті), той самий, (саме той, та сама), такий самий:

The fellow behind us in the crowd was talking again. – Той самий хлопець із натовпу позад нас тепер озвався знову.

3) as the possessive pronoun її, їхні, свій (своя, своє, свої):

The room was situated over the laundry... – Його кімната була/знаходилась над пральнею...

4) as the identifying pronoun весь, вся, все/цілий:

He looked up, and it seemed that the room was lifting... – Він підвів голову і йому здалося, що вся кімната ходить ходором...

5) as the relative pronoun який (яка, яке, які): *She did not know the actual fire of love.* – Вона не знала, яке то справжнє полум'я кохання.

6) as the indefinite pronoun якийсь (якась, якась), певний:

For the moment the great gulf that separated them then was bridged. He was played by the low comedian, who had introduced gags[gegs] of his own... – На якусь мить через велику безодню, що розділяла їх, був наведений міст. Його роль виконував такий собі комік з фарсовими вибриками власного стибу.

7) as the identifying attributive pronoun сам, сам собою, інший/інша:

The toil meant nothing to him. – Сама собою праця нічого не важила для нього.

8) as an adjective or adjectivized participle (according to the contextual meaning):

Martin Eden did not go out to hunt for a job in the morning. – Мартін Іден не пішов наступного ранку шукати роботи.

9) as a particle emphasizing the attributive pronoun, numeral or some other part of speech: *But the story was grand just the same, perfectly grand. – А так це оповідання – чудове, ну просто чудове.*

10) very often when the noun in the sentence has another attribute the clearly explicit lexical meaning of the definite article remains superfluous[sjupeflues] зайвий: *He lay where he had fallen, and from there he watched the man in the red sweater. – Він лежав, де впав, і звідти спостерігав за чоловіком у червоному светрі.*

11) in many a case the definite article may point to thematic functioning of the noun, which is usually signaled by its initial position in the sentence and pointing to the core of the utterance presenting the basic, known already elements in the sentence: *The old man stared at the open door. – Старий з острахом дивився на прочинені двері.*

2. Asyndetic noun cluster and rendering their meaning into Ukrainian.

Present-day English abounds in asyndetic noun clusters which are very often used in newspaper and scientific matter/texts. They are word-groups consisting of two, three or more nouns (functionally equivalent to word-groups) like *cotton production, cotton production figures; the House of Commons debate; mother and child care.*

Irrespective of the number of components in these clusters or their structure, they are always in subordinate relation to each other, i.e., they function as adjunct (attributive component) and head (nucleus). The former occupies the left-hand (initial) position and the latter – the right-hand (closing) position in the cluster. The subordinate relation between the parts of the binary asyndetic substantival cluster can be graphically presented as follows: *the House of Commons → debate, mother and child → care, cotton → production.*

The semantic interrelation between the componental parts in asyndetic noun clusters may often be rather complicated. Each lexeme in the asyndetic substantival clusters adds some new meaning to its general semantic structure. Hence, the more lexemes the cluster consists of, the more unlike the other ways of approach to its translating there may be.

Approaches to translating asyndetic substantival clusters.

Various approaches to rendering the lexical meaning of asyndetic substantival clusters are predetermined by the following main factors:

- 1) by the number of nouns making up the cluster;
- 2) by the structure of the adjunct (доповнення) and head (or both these components);
- 3) by the semantic relations between the constituent parts of the asyndetic substantival cluster which may be local, temporal and others by nature;
- 4) by the presence or absence of the preceding adjective, participle, possessive pronoun or ordinal numeral.

The ways of faithful translation of asyndetic noun/substantival clusters into Ukrainian may be predetermined by one of the following three factors: 1) by the lexical meaning of the component parts; 2) by their structural form and 3) by the meaning of the cluster as a whole.

Translation of two componental asyndetic NN-structure clusters may start:

- 1) with the head noun: *board members* – члени правління; *economy regime* – режим економіки; *policy change* – зміна політики;
- 2) beginning with the adjunct (functioning as an adjective) or with the head (functioning as a noun): *dinner-time break* – обідня перерва/перерва на обід; *currency reform* – грошова реформа/реформа грошової системи; *liberation movement* – визвольний рух/рух за визволення;
- 3) the meaning of some asyndetic substantival clusters with compound adjuncts can be rendered into Ukrainian in a descriptive way as well: *nine-men defence* – захист із 9 гравців (спорт); *two-thirds majority* – більшість у дві третіх голосів; *top-drawer family* – родина, що вдягається у дорогу одіж.

The meaning of the A+NN-type substantival clusters can be rendered into Ukrainian by the following main approaches:

- 1) beginning with the initial adjective after which the head noun and its adjunct noun is translated in succession: *English amateur champion* – англійський чемпіон-непрофесіонал; *leading world jockeys* – провідні (найкращі) жокеї світу; *public protest meeting* – загальні збори/мітинг протесту;
- 2) beginning with the adjective after which the adjacent to it following noun (adjunct) and then the head noun is translated in succession: *final press conference* – заключна прес-конференція; *London cab drivers* – лондонські кебмени/таксисти; *Royal Shakespeare company* – Королівська шекспірівська трупа;
- 3) a considerable number of lexically transparent asyndetic substantival clusters of the A+NN-type are translated in reverse order, i.e. beginning with the head noun after which the attributive component and the adjunct noun is translated in succession: *European Cup-winners' Cup* – кубок європейських володарів кубків; *Local authority staff* – працівники місцевих органів влади;
- 4) some asyndetic clusters of the type may be semantically condensed. As a result, more words are needed in the target language to render their meaning, i.e., they are to be translated in a descriptive way: *Royal Berkshire polo ground* – (королівський) стадіон у Беркширі для гри вершників у поло; *London Evening News* – лондонська вечірня газета "Івнінг ньюз"; *Royal Air Force* – військово-повітряні сили Великої Британії.

The three-componental NNN-type asyndetic substantival clusters split into two main subgroups. The first subgroup constitute the NN+N-type clusters, i.e., the ones with two initial nouns forming a close sense unit having the function of an

adjunct to the final head noun. The second subgroup makes up the N+NN-type clusters in which the final two nouns form the head component to the initial adjunct noun. The meaning of the NN+N-type subgroup of substantival clusters can be faithfully rendered into Ukrainian by employing several approaches.

3. Translation of english verbals and verbal constructions/complexes.

Common English and Ukrainian **non-finite forms of the verb**, i.e., the infinitive and both participles, are characterized by identical functions in the sentence.

Some of their lexico-grammatical meanings, however, are considerably broader in English than in Ukrainian and include the combined tense and aspect, or tense, aspect and voice forms of the infinitive as well as of the present participle derived respectively from the intransitive and from transitive verbs (*e.g. to live - to be living, to have lived; but: to do - to be done, to be doing; doing - being done, having been done, etc.*)

Translation of English verbals depends not only on their structural, i.e., paradigmatic forms but also on their nature. Thus, a special approach is needed to render into Ukrainian the complexity of meanings contained by some paradigms of the English gerund (or to render the meanings of the Ukrainian participle into English).

Translation of the English infinitive is greatly predetermined by its form and sometimes by its function in the sentence. The infinitive functioning as a single part of the sentence, has usually corresponding equivalents in Ukrainian.

The latter are a single infinitive or infinitival phrase when the infinitive functions as:

1) the subject: *It was pretty nice to get back to my room.* – *Було так приємно знову дістатися до своєї кімнати.*

2) the simple nominal predicate: *His son – descend to this!* – *Його синові... так опуститись!*

3) part of a compound modal or aspect predicate/predicative: *No, you couldn't have called her beautiful.* – *Ні, її не можна було назвати гарною.*

4) the object (simple, extended or expanded): *She taught him to sit at a table and not put his elbows on it.* – *Вона вчила його сидіти за столом і не класти на нього руки.*

5) an attribute (which is less often used in Ukrainian): *Can I give you anything to eat or to drink?* – *Дати вам щось поїсти чи попити?*

6) an adverbial modifier (usually of purpose, result or consequence) may be conveyed in Ukrainian with the help of an infinitival for-phrase, a prepositional noun or a noun word-group: *She wanted time to think it over.* – *Їй треба було часу для обдумування/щоб обміркувати це.*

There are **three types of infinitival** complexes in present-day English:

- 1) the for-to-infinitival complex;
- 2) the objective with the infinitive;
- 3) the subjective with the infinitive complexes.

A. Ways of Translating the For-to-Infinitive Constructions.

Depending on the function in the sentence and on the voice form of the infinitive, the secondary predication word-group may have different equivalents in Ukrainian. The most often occurring are the infinitive, an infinitival phrase introduced by the conjunction *for*, a finite form of the verb or a subordinate clause.

B. Ways of Translating the Objective With the Infinitive Constructions/Predicative Complexes.

The most common ways of **translating the objective** with the infinitive constructions are the following:

- By means of a subordinate clause: *Do you want me to take these (slides) away?* – *Ви хочете, щоб я їх (діапозитиви) забрав?*
- By means of an objective infinitival word-group forming part of the compound modal verbal predicate: *Slowly, economically, he got dressed and forced himself to walk.* – *Повільно, збираючись з силами, він одягнувся і змусив себе йти.*
- By means of a noun derived from the objective infinitive or an object clause:
- *He had expected him to be more sympathetic.* – *Він очікував від нього більше співчуття.*
- By means of a phrasal/simple verbal predicate:

He never made me laugh. – *Він ніколи не міг мене розсмішити/викликати в мене посмішку.*

Recommended literature: 2, p.23-40; 4,p.1-12; 6, p.10-20.

Self-controlled questions and tasks

1. The most general contextual realizations of meanings of the nominalizing and emphatic articles. The means of expressing their meanings in Ukrainian.
2. The most common contextual meanings of the definite article and means of expressing them in Ukrainian.
3. The most common contextual meanings of the indefinite article and means of expressing them in Ukrainian.
4. Ways of conveying the thematic contextual meanings of the definite and the indefinite articles in Ukrainian.
5. Other possible contextual meanings of the definite and indefinite articles and means of their expression in Ukrainian.

Ex. 1. Substitute the articles in bold type for the appropriate particles (*вже, навіть, просто, саме, таки, ще, etc.*). Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. I believe some pictures of mine had made a real success at the time...
2. It was the passions about whose origin we deceived ourselves that tyrannised most strongly over us.
3. You are the type the age is searching for –.
4. It seems to be the one thing that can make modern life mysterious or marvellous to us.
5. Conscience is the trade-name of the firm.
6. You are the one man in the world who is entitled to know everything about me.
7. “Years ago, when I was a boy”, said Dorian Gray.
8. The

very thought of it stirs me. 9. – when that was over and he had failed to kill his loneliness but only made it worse, he had written to her, the first one, the one who left him. 10. “I suppose, it’s the thing to do”, Macomber agreed. 11. “She went into a house –” – “Into a house!” Michael dived his cigarette-case. 12. I have this coloured laundress. She is a real character. 13. He says he wouldn’t sit down at the table with one (Negro) for a million dollars. 14. She is more than an individual. 15. “That’s better”, the sheriff said. “That’s a civil answer”. 16. “You should go and see Claud Brains. He’s a real genius. 17. I have no doubt it was not an accident, Dorian. 18. What a girl! 19. ... but I shall have to ask them what the name of the country is, you know. 20. It sounded an excellent plan, no doubt, and very neatly and simply arranged. 21. That will be a queer thing, to be sure! 22. Ah, that’s the great puzzle! 23. “What a curious feeling!” said Alice. 24. Either the well was very deep, or she fell very slowly.

Theme 6.

Basic translation devices.

Plan

1. The basic set of translation devices.
2. Transformation in the process of translation.
3. Grammatically and stylistically/subjectively prearranged transformations.
4. Ways of conveying the passive voice constructions.
5. Objectively required and subjectively introduced/contextual transformations of language units.

Key words: partitioning and integration of sentences, transposition of sentence part, replacement, addition and omission of words and word combinations, a special type of transformations, antonymous translation, major and minor alterations, outer/explicit transformations, implicit transformations, objectively required/conditioned by the peculiarities of the target language, subjectively introduced transformations, faithful transformation of passive sentence construction.

1.The basic set of translation devices (a kind of „translator’s tool kit”)

Usually comprises partitioning and integration of sentences, transposition of sentence part, replacement, addition and omission of words and word combinations as well as a special type of transformations called antonymous translation.

Partitioning is either replacing in translation of a source sentence by two or more target ones or converting a simple source sentence into a compound or complex target one.

One is to distinguish between **inner partitioning** (conversion of a simple sentence into a compound or complex one) and **outer partitioning** (division of a sentence into two or more).

Inner partitioning is used when translating English verbal complexes into Ukrainian: *Come along and see me play one evening.* – *Приходь коли-небудь увечері - побачиш, як я граю.*

When translating from English into Ukrainian outer partitioning (unlike inner) is more a matter of personal translator's choice based on the proper account of stylistic and genre peculiarities and communication intent of both the source text and its translation.

Outer partitioning is out of the question in case of translating official legal or diplomatic documents (laws, contracts, memos, etc.) but it becomes a totally justified translation option in consecutive translation of a long and complex sentence:

There was a real game too, not a party game played in the old school hall and invented by my eldest brother Herbert, who was always of an adventurous character until he was changed by the continual and sometimes shameful failures of his adult life. – *Була і справжня, а не салонна гра, в яку ми грали в актовому залі старої школи. Цю гру вигадав мій старший брат Герберт - людина винахідлива і схильна до всіляких пригод, доки постійні і часом ганебні негаразди дорослого життя не змінили його вдачу.*

Integration is the opposite of **partitioning**, it implies combining two or (seldom) more source sentences into one target sentence.

Transposition is a peculiar variety of inner partitioning in translation meaning a change in the order of the target sentence syntactic elements (Subject, Predicate, Object, etc.) as compared with that of the source sentence dictated either (aise) by peculiarities of the target language syntax or by the communication intent: *"The flight will be boarding at Gate 17 in about fifteen minutes," the girl added with a smile.* – *"Приблизно за п'ятнадцять хвилин на цей рейс буде посадка біля виходу номер 17," – посміхаючись, додала дівчина.*

Replacement is any change in the target text at the morphological, lexical and syntactic level of the language when the elements of certain source paradigms are replaced by different elements of target paradigms: *No sooner did he start his speech than the President was interrupted.* – *Не встиг президент розпочати промову, як його перервали.*

Additions in translation is a device intended for the compensation of structural elements implicitly present in the source text or paradigm forms missing in the target language.

Omission is the reduction (скорочення) of the elements of the source text considered redundant from the viewpoint of the target language structural patterns and stylistics.

Furthermore, the meaning of their constituents being the same, a number of expressions do not require translation into Ukrainian in full, e.g., *null and void* – *недійсний*.

So, as one can see, proper omissions are important and necessary translation devices rather than translator's faults as some still tend to believe.

2. Transformation in the process of translation.

By translator's transformations are meant such **major and minor alterations** in the structural form of language units performed with the aim of achieving faithfulness in translation.

Not all sense units need to be structurally transformed in the process of translation, a considerable number of them are transplanted to the target language in the form, meaning and structure of the original, i.e., unchanged or little changed, and namely:

1) most of genuine internationalisms, some idiomatic expressions, culturally biased notions: computerization – комп'ютеризація, democratic system – демократична система, finite la commedia – фініта ля комедія (ділу кінець), veni, vidi, vici – прийшов, побачив, переміг, etc.

2) many loan internationalisms which maintain in the target language the same meaning and often the same structural form but have a different phonetic structure (sounding): agreement/concord (gram.) – узгодження, adjoinment/juxtaposition – прилягання, standard of living – життєвий рівень, etc.

3) almost all proper nouns of various subclasses (names of people, family names and geographical names, etc.): Cronin – Кронін, Newton – Ньютон, Ohio – Огайо, General Motors Corp. – корпорація “Дженерал Моторз”, etc.

Some proper nouns and family names, as well as geographical names, names of companies/corporations, firms, titles of newspapers, magazines/journals do not always completely retain their source language form in the target language, e.g.: *Lorraine – Лотарингія, Munich – Мюнхен, Charles V – король Карл П'ятий, Boston Globe and Mail – Бостонська газета “Глоуб енд мейл”, etc. Such proper nouns acquire in the target language a somewhat different sounding and additional explication, which often extend their structure as compared with that in the source language (e.g. Reuters – інформаційне агентство Великої Британії “Рейтер”).*

Different alterations and changes constantly take place in the process of translation both at word level and at syntactic level. Translation of sense units at the language level, hence, represents a process of constant transformations. The most regular of these are the following two:

1) „inner’ or implicit transformations taking place at the lexical/semantic level of the target language as compared with the corresponding source language units;

2) „outer’ or explicit transformations causing some alterations in the target language as compared with the structure of the corresponding sense units of the source language units.

The outer/explicit transformation is performed in the process of translation practically of any type of the source language unit; already the change of the Roman type for the Ukrainian or Arabic one presents an explicit or outer transformation (e.g. Львів – Lviv, Чоп - Chop).

A kind of combined explicit and implicit transformation may sometimes take place too. Thus, the proper name John may have three outer/contextual explicit realizations of its implicit meanings in Ukrainian: 1. Джон as in Джон Буль, Джон Кітс; 2. Іван as in Pope John Paul II – папа Іван Павло Другий; 3. Іоанн as in John the Baptist – Іоанн Хреститель.

Outer/explicit transformations may sometimes change the structural form of the sense unit under translation. Thus, the noun the Hebrides becomes Гебридські острови, and vice versa: some Ukrainian and English word-groups, proper names are transformed in the target language into single words: Уральські гори – the Urals, the Antarctic Continent – Антарктика, the Arctic Region – Арктика, etc.

Outer (structural) and inner (lexico-semantic) transformations are often resorted to when rendering the meaning of specific notions of national lexicon, namely:

1) when a single-word notion of the source language is translated by means of a single word (when the notions are internationalism): mister, miss, barter, etc. – містер, міс, бартер, тощо.

2) when a word-group notion is conveyed through a common word: Lord Harry – чорт/чортяка, for ever and ever – назавжди/навіки, to turn one's way – зникнути (втекти).

3) when a word-group structure of a specific source language notion is rendered through a sentence structure: Nosy Porker – людина/той що втручається в чужі справи; doctor Fell – людина, що викликає до себе антипатію.

Complete transformations are often performed when rendering the meaning of idiomatic expressions, especially of those based on specific notions of the national lexicon. *E.g.: the Dutch have captured Holland – це всі знають, це всім відомо (пор. "відкрив Америку"); Queen Ann is dead – це вже старе/це вже чули; or in Ukrainian: курям на сміх – for cats and dogs to laugh at, etc.*

3. Grammatically and stylistically/subjectively prearranged transformations.

Apart from the semantically conditioned outer transformations, a bulk of sense units of the source language can be faithfully translated into the target language only through their structurally transformed semantic equivalents.

Such kind of transformations are mainly employed in the following cases:

1) when translating antonymically;

2) when rendering the meaning of most passive constructions, and

3) when translating sentences with an inverted order of words.

Antonymic translation requires an obligatory substitution of an affirmative in sense and structure source language unit for a semantically corresponding negative in structure sense unit of the target language: *Fair word fat few. – Гарні слова не нагодують.*

A reverse transformation of negative in structure sense units of the source language into semantically equivalent affirmative in structure sense units in the target language is no less frequent in both languages either: *Can't I have a little peace? – Ви можете дати мені спокій?*

In many a case transformations of sense units are performed for the sake of achieving a fuller expressiveness. To achieve more expressiveness, the translator may change the outer and inner form of the sense unit in the target language, as in the sentence: *We have stacked piles of brickbats under the corners of the piano box to*

keep the floor of it dry. – Щоб утримувати підлогу сухою, ми понідклали битої цегли під кути ящика з-під піаніно.

4. Ways of conveying the passive voice constructions.

English passive constructions are far from always transplanted to Ukrainian language.

Some ways of expressing the passive voice in both languages may coincide in form and structure: *She was faintly disturbed by what mother had said.* – Вона була децю стурбована тим, що сказала її мати.

Others should be transformed, in order to achieve faithfulness in translation: *In the U.N. peace plan is implemented, frozen Serb assets in the USA would be released.* – Якщо план мирного врегулювання ООН буде здійснений, заморожені рахунки Сербії у США будуть відпущені.

English passive forms referring to present tense have mostly no structural equivalents in Ukrainian where the auxiliary verb to be (є) is usually omitted and the past participle acquires other morphological (e.g. finite form) and semantic expression: *Rescue efforts are being hampered dozens of aftershocks, below-freezing temperatures.* – Рятувальним роботам перешкоджають повторні поштовхи і температура, що падає нижче нуля.

One more faithful Ukrainian transformation of this passive sentence construction may be achieved by way of conveying it through the so-called middle voice form or **-ся/-сь** verb: *Рятувальні роботи ускладнюються повторними підземними поштовхами і температурою, що падає нижче нуля.*

Depending on the form of the passive construction and still more on the lexical verbal meaning, this voice form may have in Ukrainian some still other transformations, which express the same meaning of the passive construction; they may acquire the following outer forms of expression in Ukrainian:

a) That of an indefinite personal sentence/clause: *I am told that pork-packing is the most lucrative profession after politics in America.* – Кажуть, що в Америці пакування свинини – найбільш прибуткова праця після політики.

b) That of single predicative word/simple nominal predicate: *They're prepared to sacrifice everything to satisfy their yearning.* – Вони ладні пожертвувати всім, аби задовольнити/здійснити своє прагнення.

c) A finite form of the verb/simple verbal predicate: *He has never been answered.* – Його ще ніхто і ніколи не спростовував.

d) An indefinite personal past participle ending in **-но/-то**: *The room had certainly been transformed.* – У кімнаті безперечно зроблено перестановку.

e) Any other contextual and structural substitution of the English passive voice predicate verb: *I must be left to myself for a while.* – Мені треба якийсь час побути самому/самим із собою.

5. Objectively required and subjectively introduced/contextual transformations of language units.

There may be two types of transformations resorted to in the process of translations:

1. Objectively required/conditioned by the peculiarities of the target language;
2. Subjectively introduced at the translator's own will and therefore not always unavoidable. Either of them requires structural/outer alterations of the source language units in the target language.

The outer form/structure of the language unit may be deliberately changed in the target language, when it requires a concretization. As a result, the structure of the sense unit is often extended or shortened in the target language without changing its proper meaning: *"Why did you do it?", the sheriff said. – "I didn't do it," Johnny said. – "Ти навіщо підпалив будинок?" – запитав шериф. – "Я не підпалював його," – відповів Джонні.*

Also semantically and stylistically predetermined are all translator's transformations through addition, which are resorted to with the aim of achieving the necessary expressiveness. Additions become necessary in the target language either in order to express more clearly the content.:

A semantic or syntactic addition used with the aim of concretization may become necessary in the target language in order to maintain the peculiar way of expression or to complete the structure of the sense unit in the language of translation: *There was just enough room for us two in the crate, and if the straw was not evenly strewn, it made lumps under our backs. – У ящиківі було місце лише для нас двох, і якщо підстилка не була рівномірно розгорнута, вона збивалася в жмутки і муляла нам у боки.*

Often occurring among various translators' transformations are also omissions, which may be of two types:

- a) objectively required, i.e., inevitable and
- b) casual or subjectively introduced.

Objectively required omissions are conditioned by the grammar phenomena which are not available in the target language. Thus, objectively omitted are auxiliary verbs, determining articles or pronouns, individual barbarisms, etc.: *He has his hands in his pockets. – Він тримає руки в кишенях.*

Reduction is often employed for stylistic reasons, especially in translations of belles-letters texts. The most often occurring reductions are the following:

1) changing of an extended word-group into a simpler sense unit (reduction or contraction): *She gave him a little smile and took his hand. – Вона грайливо усміхнулась і взяла його за руку.*

2) transformation of an English complex sentence into a simple one in the target language because of the structural incompatibility of the former in the Ukrainian language: *"That's what I say," she said. "That's the way I feel", she said. – "Оце така моя думка," – сказала вона. "Отак я ставлюсь до цього", – підсумувала вона.*

3) merger of two separate sentences into one composite sentence in the target language. This type of reductions may be required by the content, as well as by the national Ukrainian way of expression (and be the style of the text):

(1) *Every once in a while Dave got on his hands and knees and turned the straw over.*
(2) *it was the banana straw, and it was soggy and foul-smelling.* – (1) *Раз по раз Дейв ставав навколішки і розрівнював руками* (2) *бананову підстилку, яка була сира (відсиріла), і від якої неприємно тхнуло.*

These and the like kinds of transformation through reduction, extension or replacement can not always be treated as deliberate or exclusively subjective, because they are objectively required by the peculiarly national ways of expression in the target language.

Always subjective, however, is the approach of the translator to the choice of some semantically and syntactically equivalent versions of the source language units: *They gave me a wrong book, and I didn't notice it, till I got back to my room.* The sentence can have two equally faithful versions in Ukrainian, each of which fully expresses its content: 1) *Вони мені дали не ту книжку, і я не помітив цього, аж доки не прийшов додому.* 2) *Мені дали не ту книжку, і я помітив це, аж коли прийшов додому.*

Transformations of nationally peculiar lexical units in the process of translation become inevitable as a result of difference existing between the ways and means of expression of the same meanings in the source language and in the target language. The lexical units that change their outer/structural form in the target language as a result of translation include three main stylistically distinguished classes of units:

- 1) stylistically neutral lexis;
- 2) stylistically evaluative lexis;
- 3) culturally biased national specific units of lexicon pertained to each source language and to every target language.

Recommended literature: 12, p.201; 14, p. 55-76;16, p. 12.

Self-controlled questions and tasks

1. Ways of translating participial constructions/complexes
2. Structural types of Ukrainian language units conveying the meanings of the nominative absolute participial constructions
3. Ways of translating gerundial complexes/constructions
4. The lexico-grammatical expression of modality through modal verbs
5. English modal verbs having not always modal verbs equivalents in Ukrainian

Ex. 1. Translate the sentences using absolute participial construction (Participle II+preposition with).

1. Внаслідок пожежі загинуло 56 чоловік, а 38 поки що вважаються зниклими без вісті.
2. Судячи з документів, помешкання були під капітальним ремонтом лише два роки тому, і була встановлена нова сантехніка.
3. Бридж популярний у всьому світі, і відповідні клуби відкриті у всіх великих містах.
- 4.

Фламандські художники, такі як Ганс Мемлінг, звичайно малювали такі портрети, де натурщик сидів перед вікном, що відкривало мікроскопічно докладний вид на фламандський ландшафт. 5. Через хвилину ми побачили голову kota, який в зубах міцно тримав таргана. 6. Ця експозиція охоплює новітню історію Італії, а фотографії взяті з європейських музеїв та зібрань видавництва “Алінарі”. 7. Згідно з даними, наведеними Коляденком, на 1 квітня у країні було 2041 банк і 4660 їх зареєстрованих філій.

Перелік питань з курсу «Теорія і практика перекладу», які виносяться на самостійне опрацювання:

1. Significance of translation.
Translation and Interpretation during the Middle Age.
Translation during the Renaissance Period.
2. Translation during the Period of Classicism and Enlightenment.
3. The Epoch of Romanticism and Establishment of the Principles of Faithful Translation in Europe.
4. Translation in Kyivan Rus' during the 10th -13th Centuries and in Ukraine during the 14th-16th Centuries. Translation and Translators during the Late 19th - Early 20th Centuries.
5. Translation in Ukraine during the Last Decade of the 20th.
6. Methods and ways of translating various proper names.
7. Conveying the names of companies, corporations firms.
8. Translation of definite and indefinite articles. Translation of English infinitive. Approaches to Translating Asyndetic Substantival Clusters
Ways of translating infinitival complexes.
9. Translation of gerund and gerundial complexes.
10. The way of rendering the meaning of semantically condensed two-, three-, and more componental asyndetic substantival clusters.
11. The for-to-infinitive construction/complex, its functions in the sentence and ways of rendering its meanings into Ukrainian.
12. The objective with the infinitive constructions/complexes, their functions in the sentence and ways of translating them into Ukrainian.
13. The subjective with the infinitive constructions/complexes, their functions in the sentence and ways of rendering their meaning in Ukrainian.
14. The most general contextual realizations of meanings of the nominalizing and emphatic articles. The means of expressing their meanings in Ukrainian.
15. The most common contextual meanings of the definite article and means of expressing them in Ukrainian.
16. The most common contextual meanings of the indefinite article and means of expressing them in Ukrainian.

17. Ways of conveying the rhematic and thematic contextual meanings of the definite and the indefinite articles in Ukrainian.
18. Other possible contextual meanings of the definite and indefinite articles and means of their expression in Ukrainian.

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Навчально-методичне видання

ТЕОРІЯ І ПРАКТИКА ПЕРЕКЛАДУ

Курс лекцій
Укладач *В.І. Гаранко*

Тираж 10 пр.

Свідоцтво про внесення суб'єкта видавничої справи до
Державного реєстру видавців, виготовлювачів і розповсюджувачів видавничої
продукції ДК № 4916 від 16.06.2015 р.

Редакційно-видавничий відділ МДУ,
89600, м. Мукачево, вул. Ужгородська, 26