Svider I. A.

LEXICAL ASPECTS OF TRANSLATION

Textbook

Рецензенти:

Ю. Б. Давидюк, кандидат філологічних наук, доцент кафедри германської філології та перекладознавства Хмельницького національного університету

І. І. Гуменюк кандидат філологічних наук, завідувач кафедри іноземних мов Подільського державного аграрно-технічного університету

А. А. Марчишина доктор філологічних наук, завідувач кафедри англійської мови Кам'янець-Подільського національного університету імені Івана Огієнка

Навчально-методичний посібник розкриває особливості перекладацької діяльності на лексичному рівні, сприяє формуванню професійно-перекладацьких умінь та навичок студентів філологічних факультетів вищих навчальних закладів, які вивчають дисципліни «Практика перекладу» і «Теорія та практика перекладу (англійська та українська мови)». Основна мета посібника – ознайомити студентів із базовими поняттями теорії перекладу, з основними принципами двомовного перекладу безеквівалентної лексики, фразеологічних одиниць, неологізмів, інтернаціоналізмів, та з основами порівняльного аналізу оригінального тексту й тексту перекладу.

Навчально-методичний посібник призначено для студентів-філологів, учнів спеціалізованих шкіл із поглибленим вивченням англійської мови та основ перекладу, усіх тих, хто цікавиться питаннями сучасного перекладознавства.

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THEORY OF TRANSLATION

UNIT 1

> What is lost in the good or excellent translation is precisely the best.
> *Karl Wilhelm Friedrich Schlegel*
> Translation is the art of failure.
> *Umberto Eco*

THE MAIN ASPECTS OF THE THEORY OF TRANSLATION

General theory of translation: definition, aim, main features

Etymologically, "translation" is a "carrying across" or "bringing across" ("*translatio*" (Latin) derives from the "*translatum*," of "*transferre*" ("to transfer" – from "*trans*," "across" + "*ferre*," "to carry" or "to bring").

Additionally, the Greek term for "translation," "*metaphrasis*" ("a speaking across"), has supplied English with "metaphrase" – a "literal translation," or "word-for-word" translation – as contrasted with "paraphrase" ("a saying in other words," from the Greek "*paraphrasis*").

According to Newmark, **translation** is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language.

Translation is so complex a kind of activity that to define it adequately is not an easy job. So far, various kinds of definitions have been given, some of which are quoted as follows:

(1) E. Tanke, the Director of the Translation Institute at Siemens, defines translation as "the process of communication in which the translator is interposed between a transmitter and a receiver who use different languages to carry out a code conversion between them", and later he improves it as "transfer of a text from a source language into a text in target language, the objective being a perfect equivalence of meaning between the two texts".

(2) Peter Newmark defines translation as "rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text".

(3) Nida defines translation as "reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source-language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style".

(4) The traditional definition: "the process of transfer of message expressed in a source language into a message expressed in a target language, with maximization of the equivalence of one or several levels of content of the message...."

Translation is a means of interlingual communication. The translator makes possible an exchange of information between the users of different languages by producing in the target language (TL or the translating language) the text, which has an identical communicative value with the source (or original) text (ST). This target text (TT) is not fully identical with ST as to its form or content due to the limitations imposed by the formal and semantic differences between the source language (SL) and TL.

Every translation activity has one or more specific purposes and whichever they may be, **the main aim of translation** is to serve as a cross-cultural bilingual communication vehicle among peoples by conveying the meaning of the original text. The translator is allowed to resort to a description or interpretation, only in case "direct translation" is impossible.

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

The theory of translation provides the translator with the appropriate tools of analysis and synthesis, makes him aware of what he is to look for in the original text, what type of information he must convey in TT and how he should act to achieve his goal. For science gives the translator the tools, but it takes brains, intuition and talent

to handle the tools with great proficiency. Translation is a complicated phenomenon involving linguistic, psychological, cultural, literary, ergonomical and other factors.

The perspectives of translation

The different ways in which people go about the task of interlingual communication can perhaps be best described in terms of different perspectives:

- the source text, including its production, transmission, and history of interpretation – **philological;**
- the languages involved in restructuring the source-language message into the receptor (or target) language – **linguistic;**
- the communication events which constitute the setting of the source message and the translated text – **communicative;**
- the variety of codes involved in the respective communication events - **sociosemiotic**.

Communicative perspective focuses upon various processes in communication and treats the processes of encoding and decoding of the original communication, gives considerable attention to the paralinguistic and extralinguistic features of oral and written messages.

According to Nida, the minimal requirement for adequacy of atranslation would be that the receptor language readers are made aware of the emotional and cognitive responses of the source language readers to the text. Maximal requirement would be that the responses of the receptor language readers are similar to those of the source language ones. Nida observes that the former yardstick can be applied to translations between languages that are far apart in terms of culture and linguistic culture. The "maximal requirement" criterion, on the other hand, should be applied to closely related languages like English and French. Theorists like Georges Mounin and Katharina Reiss are examples of those who look to the communication paradigm behind translation theory.

Philological perspective pays attention mainly to the meanings of words, Bible translations, to the problem of translating lyric poetry, rendering of the plays, that is to translating literary works.

Linguistic perspective investigates the correspondences in language structures. would focus upon the distinctive features of the source and receptor languages a number of formal and semantic processes, including equation, substitution, divergence, convergence, amplification, reduction, diffusion, and condensation.

The central focus in a **sociosemiotic** perspective on translation is the multiplicity of codes involved in any act of verbal communication. Words never occur without some added paralinguistic or extralinguistic features. And when people listen to a speaker, they not only take in the verbal message, but on the basis of background information and various extralinguistic codes, they make judgments about a speaker's sincerity, commitment to truth, breadth of learning, specialized knowledge, ethnic background, concern for other people, and personal attractiveness.

Nida outlines the advantages of the sociosemiotic approach:

1. It perceives language as the offshoot of a host of socio-cultural factors and hence rooted in the everyday world of reality, rather than in an ideal speaker community.

2. It can be verbally creative as its focus is on actually spoken language; it is not bound by reductive rules of language.

3. It does not conceive of language as a rigid system with clear-cut boundaries and a well-established meaning underlying it. It acknowledges the malleability of language and the indeterminacy of meaning.

4. It takes into account the interdisciplinary nature of codes, which tends to expand the boundaries of translation activity.

Types and methods of translation

Some common types of specialized translation and interpretation are

- financial translation and interpretation
- legal translation and interpretation
- literary translation
- medical translation and interpretation
- scientific translation and interpretation
- technical translation and interpretation

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Newmark (1988) mentions the difference between translation methods and translation procedures. He writes that, "while translation methods relate to whole texts, translation procedures are used for sentences and the smaller units of language". He goes on to refer to the following methods of translation:

a. Word-for-word translation

This is often demonstrated as interlinear translation, with the TL immediately below the SL words. The SL word-order is preserved and the words translated.

b. Literal translation

The SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalents but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context. As a pre-translation process, this indicates the problems to be solved. Literal translation or form-based translation attempts to follow the form of the source language.

c. Faithful translation

A faithful translation attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original text within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures. It transfers cultural words and preserves the degree of grammatical and lexical "abnormality" (deviation from SL norms) in the translation. It attempts to be completely faithful to the intentions and the text-realization of the SL writer.

d. Semantic translation

Semantic translation differs from faithful translation only in as far as it must take more account of the aesthetic value, that is, the beautiful and natural sounds of the SL text, compromising on meaning where appropriate so that no assonance, word-play or repetition jars in the finished version.

e. Adaptation

This is the freest form of translation. It is used mainly for plays, comedies and poetry; the themes, characters, plots are usually preserved; the SL culture is converted to the TL culture and the text rewritten. The deplorable practice of having a play or poem literally translated and then rewritten by an established dramatist or poet has produced many poor adaptations.

f. Free translation

Free translation reproduces the matter without the manner, or the content without the form of the original. Usually it is a paraphrase much longer than the original, a so-called "intra-lingual" translation, often prolix and pretentious.

g. Idiomatic translation

Idiomatic translation reproduces the message of the original text but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist in the original.

h. Communicative translation

Communicative translation attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership.

We also define such types of translation as:

Machine translation. Also known as automatic translation, this is any translation that is done without human intervention, using software, hand-held translators, online translators such as Babelfish, etc. Machine translation is extremely limited in quality and usefulness

Machine-assisted translation. Translation that is done with a machine translator and a human working together.

Screen translation. Translation of movies and television programs, including subtitling (where the translation is typed along the bottom of the screen) and dubbing (where the voices of native speakers of the target language are heard in place of the original actors).

Some authors (Komissarov, Koralova) point out also **contemporary translation**, which is characterized by a great variety of types, forms and levels of responsibility. The translator has to deal with works of the great authors of the past and of the leading authors of today, with intricacies of science fiction and the accepted stereotypes of detective stories. He must be able to cope with the elegancy of expression of the best masters of literary style and with the tricks and formalistic experiments of modern avant-gardists. The translator has to preserve and fit into a different linguistic and social context a gamut of shades of meaning and stylistic

nuances expressed in the original text by a great variety of language devices: neutral and emotional words, archaic words and new coinages, metaphors and similes, foreign borrowings, dialectal, jargon and slang expressions, stilted phrases and obscenities, proverbs and quotations, illiterate or inaccurate speech, and so on and so forth.

In **simultaneous** interpretation the translator is expected to keep pace with the fastest speakers, to understand all kinds of foreign accents and defective pronunciation, to guess what the speaker meant to say but failed to express due to his inadequate proficiency in the language he speaks.

In **consecutive** interpretation he is expected to listen to long speeches, taking the necessary notes, and then to produce his translation in full or compressed form, giving all the details or only the main ideas.

Newmark mentions the difference between translation methods and translation procedures. He writes that, "while translation methods relate to whole texts, translation procedures are used for sentences and the smaller units of language". He goes on to refer to the following methods of translation:

- Word-for-word translation: in which the SL word order is preserved and the words translated singly by their most common meanings, out of context.

- Literal translation: in which the SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalents, but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context.

- Faithful translation: it attempts to produce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures.

- Semantic translation: which differs from 'faithful translation' only in as far as it must take more account of the aesthetic value of the SL text.

- Adaptation: which is the freest form of translation, and is used mainly for plays (comedies) and poetry; the themes, characters, plots are usually preserved, the SL culture is converted to the TL culture and the text is rewritten.

- Free translation: it produces the TL text without the style, form, or content of the original.

- Idiomatic translation: it reproduces the 'message' of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist in the original.

- Communicative translation: it attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership.

Types of textual reliability

Translation users need to be able to rely on translation. They need to be able to use the translation as a reliable basis for action, in the sense that if they take action on the belief that the translation gives them the kind of information they need about the original, that action will not fail because of the translation. And they need to be able to trust the translator to act in reliable ways, delivering reliable translations by deadlines, getting whatever help is needed to meet those deadlines, and being flexible and versatile in serving the user's needs.

A text's reliability consists in the trust a user can place in it, or encourage others to place in it, as a representation or reproduction of the original. To put that differently, a text's reliability consists in the user's willingness to base future actions on an assumed relation between the original and the translation.

For example, if the translation is of a tender, the user is most likely the company to which the tender has been made. "Reliability" in this case would mean that the translation accurately represents the exact nature of the tender; what the company needs from the translation is a reliable basis for action, i.e., a rendition that meticulously details every aspect of the tender that is relevant to deciding whether to accept it. If the translation is done in-house, or if the client gives an agency or freelancer specific instructions, the translator may be in a position to summarize certain paragraphs of lesser importance, while doing painstakingly close readings of certain other paragraphs of key importance.

There are many different types of textual reliability; there is no single touchstone for a reliable translation, certainly no single simple formula for abstract semantic (let alone syntactic) "equivalence" that can be applied easily and unproblematically in

every case. All that matters to the non-translating user is that the translation be reliable in more or less the way s/he expects (sometimes unconsciously): accurate or effective or some combination of the two; painfully literal or easily readable in the target language or somewhere in the middle; reliable for her or his specific purposes.

A text that meets those demands will be called a "good" or "successful" translation, period, even if another user, with different expectations, might consider it bad or unsuccessful; a text considered a failure by some users, because it doesn't meet their reliability needs, might well be hailed as brilliant, innovative, sensitive, or highly accurate by others.

So, pay attention to the following main types of textual reliability (proposed by Douglas Robinson):

1. Literalism

The translation follows the original word for word, or as close to that ideal aspossible. The syntactic structure of the source text is painfully evident in thetranslation.

2. Foreignism

The translation reads fairly fluently but has a slightly alien feel. One can tell,reading it, that it is a translation, not an original work.

3. Fluency

The translation is so accessible and readable for the target-language reader asto seem like an original in the target language. It never makes the reader stopand reflect that this is in fact a translation.

4. Summary

The translation covers the main points or "gist" of the original.

5. Commentary

The translation unpacks or unfolds the hidden complexities of the original,exploring at length implications that remain unstated or half-stated in the original.

6. Summary-commentary

The translation summarizes some passages briefly while commenting closely onothers. The passages in the original that most concern the user are unpacked; theless important passages are summarized.

7. Adaptation

The translation recasts the original so as to have the desired impact on anaudience that is substantially different from that of the original; as when an adulttext is adapted for children, a written text is adapted for television, or anadvertising campaign designed to associate a product with sophistication usesentirely different images of sophistication in the source and target languages.

8. Encryption

The translation recasts the original so as to hide its meaning or message from onegroup while still making it accessible to another group, which possesses the key."creative interpretation" signals the undeniable fact that all text-processing involvessome degree of interpretation and thus some degree of creativity, and beyond that,the translator's sense that every target language is more or less resistant to his orher activities.

Aspects of translator's reliability

But the text is not the only important element of reliability for the user; the translator too must be reliable.

Notice that this list is closely related to the traditional demand that the translator be "accurate," and indeed contains that demand within it, under "Attention to detail," but that it is a much more demanding conception of reliability than merely the expectation that the translator's work be "correct". The best synonym for the translator's reliability would not be "correctness" but "professionalism": the reliable translator in every way comports himself or herself like a professional.

The main aspects of translator's reliability are:

1. Attention to detail

The translator is meticulous in her attention to the contextual and collocationalnuances of each word and phrase she uses.

2. Sensitivity to the user's needs

The translator listens closely to the user's special instructions regarding the type oftranslation desired, understands those instructions quickly and fully, and strives tocarry them out exactly and flexibly.

3. Research

The translator does not simply "work around" words she doesn't know, by usinga vague phrase that avoids the problem or leaving a question mark where theword would go, but does careful research, in reference books and Internetdatabases, and through phone calls, faxes, and e-mail inquiries.

4. Checking

The translator checks her work closely, and if there is any doubt (as when shetranslates into a foreign language) has a translation checked by an expert before delivery to the client. (The translator also knows when there is any doubt.)

5. Versatility

The translator is versatile enough to translate texts outside her area of specialization, out of languages she doesn't feel entirely competent in (always having such work checked, of course), in manners she has never tried. (The translator also knows when she can handle a novel task and when something is simply beyond her abilities and needs to be politely refused.)

6. Hardware and software

The translator owns a late-model computer, a recent version of Microsoft Word, an Internet connection (preferably high-speed/broadband), an e-mail address, and a fax machine, and either owns and uses regularly, or is prepared to purchase and learn how to use, translation memory software specified by the client.

Questions for discussion:

1. Why is translation a complicated and ambiguous process?
2. What types of translation are the most effective? Why?
3. How can you explain the term "textual reliability"?

UNIT 2
THE THEORY OF EQUIVALENCE AND EQUIVALENTS

An important part of the general theory of translation is the **theory of equivalence** aimed at studying semantic relationships between ST and TT. It has been noted that there is a presumption of semantic identity between the translation and its source text. At the same time it is easily demonstrable that there is, in fact, no such identity for even a cursory examination of any translation reveals inevitable losses, increments or changes of the information transmitted. Part of this information, lost or added in the translating process, may be irrelevant for communication, another part is supplemented or neutralized by the contextual situation, but it is obvious that translation equivalence does not imply an absolute semantic identity of the two texts. The theory of equivalence is concerned with factors that prevent such an identity, it strives to discover how close ST and TT can be and how close they are in each particular case.

Translation equivalence is a principal concept in Western translation theory. It is a constitutive feature and the guiding principle of translation. As Catford points out, "the central problem of translation-practice is that of finding TL equivalents. A central task of translation theory is that of defining the nature and conditions of translation equivalence". Actually, since the fifties of the twentieth century, many translation theorists have involved and elaborated translation equivalence in their respective theories. However, the concept of translation equivalence is sometimes distorted, and, perhaps, this is why some people deny its validity and necessity. To argue for the necessity of translation equivalence, we should first clarify its features.

First of all, it is necessary for us to understand exactly the meaning of the word "equivalence" itself. According to Mary Snell-Hornby, for the last 150 years, the word "equivalence" in English has been used as a technical term in different kinds of exact sciences to refer to a number of scientific phenomena or processes. For instance, in mathematics, it indicates a relationship of absolute equality that involves guaranteed reversibility. At the same time, however, it can also be used as a common word in the

general vocabulary of English, and, in this sense, it means "of similar significance". In other words, the word "equivalence" is used in the English language both as a scientific term and as a common word. As a central concept in translation theory, "equivalence" cannot be interpreted in its scientific sense. It can only be understood in its common sense as a general word. As J. R. Firth points out in his writing on translation, it was in the common sense and as an item of the general language that the word "equivalence" was originally used in English translation theory.

Translation equivalence is the key idea of translation. According to A. S. Hornby equivalent means equal in value, amount, volume, etc. The principle of equivalence is based on the mathematical law of transitivity. As applied to translation, ***equivalence*** means that if a word or word combination of one language (**A**) corresponds to certain concept (**C**) and a word or word combination of another language (**B**) corresponds to the same concept (**C**) these words or word combinations are considered **equivalent** (connected by the equivalence relation).

In other words, in translation *equivalent* means indirectly equal, that is *equal by the similarity of meanings.*

Philosophically speaking, there are no things that are absolutely identical. Nida expresses this view as follows: "There are no two stones alike, no flowers the same, and no two people who are identical. Although the structures of the DNA in the nucleus of their cells may be the same, such persons nevertheless differ as the result of certain developmental factors. No two sounds are ever exactly alike, and even the same person pronouncing the same words will never utter it in an absolutely identical manner".

The words that you find in a dictionary as translations of the given foreign language words are not the universal substitutes of this word in your language. These translations (equivalents) are worth for specific cases which are yet to be determined by the translator.

The mental concept of a given language sign is usually rather broad and complex, consisting of a lexical meaning or meanings, a grammatical meaning or meanings, connotations and associations.

Translation equivalence never means the sameness of the meaning for the signs of different languages.

Translation equivalents in a dictionary are just the prompts for the translator. One may find a proper equivalent only in speech due to the context, situation and background knowledge.

The idea of translation equivalence is strongly related to that of the **unit of translation**, i. e. the text length required to obtain proper equivalent.

One word is hardly a common unit of translation, especially in analytical languages with usually polysemantic words. Their meaning strongly depends on the environment. One is more likely to find a universal equivalent for a word combination, in particular for a clichéd one (e.g. *hands up, ready made*), because a word combination is already a small context and the clichéd expressions are commonly used in similar situations. The general rule of translation reads: *the longer is the source text, the bigger is a chance to find proper and correct translation equivalent.*

In such a way, **equivalence** is a similarity of meaning observed in the units of different languages and used for translation. The units of the target language with meanings similar to the relevant units of the source language are called **translation equivalents.**

Full Translation Equivalents

As it was previously mentioned, one can hardly find truly full and universal equivalents for a word. For practical purpose full equivalence is presumed when there is complete coincidence of pragmatic meanings of the source and target language units.

This rule applies both to individual words and their *regular* combinations. Speaking generally, translation equivalents of all words and word combinations one finds in a good dictionary are full because the translation practice reflected in dictionaries shows them as complete substitutes universally accepted by the speakers' community of the target language (i.e. pragmatically equivalent).

Of them the stylistically neutral words with reference meanings (terms, geographical and proper names, words denoting physical objects and processes) are

more likely to have full translation equivalents because semantic and pragmatic parts of their meaning are less ambiguous.

Partial equivalence

Partial equivalence is, as a matter of fact, the absence of one or more of equivalence aspects, i. e. of syntactic, semantic or pragmatic aspect.

It should be born in mind, however, that *syntactic equivalence of translation units longer than several words is a rare case*, indeed, if one deals with two languages having different systems and structures (English and Ukrainian are a good example). Moreover, it is hardly a translator's target to preserve the structure of the source text and in many instances this means violation of syntactic and stylistic rules of the target language.

Semantic similarity between the source and target texts *is desirable*, but it is not an ultimate goal of a translator.

The *pragmatic equivalence.* is really important for translation adequacy.

Levels of equivalence

Phonetic level of Equivalence

The sound form of corresponding English and Ukrainian words seldom coincide, consequently this level of equivalence is not common and is of primary importance only in poetic translation.

Word-building Level of Equivalence

e.g.: *irresponsible – безвідповідальний; unpredictable – непередбачений; counterbalance – противага,* etc.

Morphological Level of Equivalence

e.g.: *The report's proposals were handed to a political committee.*

Пропозиції звіту були передані політичному комітету.

Equivalence at Word Level

e.g.: *She clasped her hands round her handbag.* (Agatha Christie).

Вона міцно стиснула в руках свою сумочку.

Equivalence at Phrase Level

Equivalence at phrase level is of two kinds: a SL word corresponds to a TL phrase (*to negotiate – вести переговори*), a SL phrase corresponds to a TL word (*Hippies <u>are in revolt</u> against an acquisitive society. – Хіппі <u>повстають</u> проти споживацького суспільства*).

Equivalence at Sentence Level

It occurs: a) in phraseology – *two is company, three is none – третій зайвий*; b) in orders and regulations – *keep off the grass – по газону не ходити.*

Equivalence at Text Level

Levels of translation equivalence

1) Structural

2) Grammatical

3) Lexical (semantic)

4) Situational

5) Pragmatic

Difference between adequate and equivalent translation

Adequate translation is translation performed at the level sufficient and necessary to convey the information and preserve the norms of TL.

Equivalent translation is the translation providing the semantic identity of the target and source texts.

Shveitser refers the two terms to two aspects of translation: translation as result and translation as process. We can speak of <u>equivalent translation</u> when we characterize the end-point (result) of translation, as we compare whether the translated text corresponds to the source text. <u>Adequacy</u> characterizes the process of translation. The translator aims at choosing the dominant text function, decides what he can sacrifice. Thus, adequate translation is the translation corresponding to the communicative situation.

Komissarov claims that adequate translation is broader in meaning than equivalent translation. Adequate translation is good translation, as it provides communication in full.

Factors influencing the choice of equivalents

Context: the length of speech (text) necessary to specify the meaning and translation of a given word.

Immediate context is a sequence of syntactically and semantically related words that determines the meaning and syntactic function of a given word and *forms the basis* for its translation. Usually immediate context is limited to a sentence, though in many cases a length of text shorter than a sentence is sufficient as an immediate context.

General context is the source text as a whole.

Situation

Background information*:* the translator's awareness in the underlying cultural background.

As far as languages are concerned, there are no two absolute synonyms within one language. Quite naturally, no two words in any two languages are completely identical in meaning. As translation involves at least two languages and since each language has its own peculiarities in phonology, grammar, vocabulary, ways of denoting experiences and reflects different cultures, any translation involves a certain degree of loss or distortion of meaning of the source text. That is to say, it is impossible to establish absolute identity between the source text and the target text. Therefore, we can say that equivalence in translation should not be approached as a search for sameness, but only as a kind of similarity or approximation, and this naturally indicates that it is possible to establish equivalence between the source text and the target text on different linguistic levels and on different degrees. In other words, different types of translation equivalence can be achieved between the source text and the target text such as phonetic equivalence, phonological equivalence, morphological equivalence, lexical equivalence, syntactical equivalence and semantic equivalence.

As translation is a kind of communication, the principal task in translation-practice is to establish equivalence of the original text in the target language. In other words, any translation involves a kind of equivalence between the source text and the target text; without equivalence of certain degrees or certain aspects, the translated text cannot be regarded as translation of the original text.

Equivalence in translation cannot be interpreted as identity in terms of its scientific sense. As we know, there are no words that have exactly the same meaning in one language. As far as the whole text is concerned, it is simply impossible to transfer all the message of the original text into the target text. This means that equivalence between the source text and the target text can be established on different levels and in different aspects. As one of the three principal concepts in Western translation theory, equivalence is a constitutive feature and the guiding principle of translation. Without equivalence of certain degrees or in certain aspects, the translated text cannot be regarded as a successful translation of the original text. In short, equivalence is of absolute necessity in and a basic requirement of translation.

Questions for discussion:

1. What are the main principles of the theory of equivalence?

2. What types of equivalence do you know?

3. Can you name the factors influencing the choice of equivalents?

4. Who investigated the concept of equivalence?

UNIT 3
LEXICAL MEANING AND SEMANTIC STRUCTURE

Lexical Differences

Languages differ in their phonological and grammatical systems; their systems of meaning are also different. Any language is able to describe things, notions, phenomena and facts of life. This ability of language ensures cognition of the outside world. But the ways of expressing these things and notions usually vary in different languages. That means that different languages use different sets of semantic components, that is, elements of meaning to describe identical extra-linguistic situations. E. g.:

She is not out of school yet.

Вона ще не закінчила навчання у школі (ще вчиться в школі).

The same fact is described in English and Ukrainian languages by different semantic elements.

Benjamin paced his chamber, tension building in him.

Бенджамін крокував по кімнаті, напруга у його душі поступово зростала.

The correlated verbs "*to build*" and *будувати* (primary meanings) have different semantic structures, they are not co-extensive and do not cover each other. Consequently, the verb *будувати* is unacceptable in this context. Equivalence is achieved by the choice of another verb – *зростати*. The two verbs "*to build*" and *зростати* taken by themselves express different notions, but in this context they possess the **same semantic component** viz. the component of intensification (of tension). A non-correlated word is often selected in translation because it possesses some common semantic component with the word of the SL text, as in the present case. The existence of a common seme in two non-correlated words is a factor of primary importance in the choice of equivalents which opens up great possibilities for translators. Another example may illustrate this point.

The cash needed to repair the canal is sitting in the bank.

Гроші, які потрібні для ремонту каналу, все ще знаходяться у банку.

The verb "*to sit*" and *знаходяться* are by no means correlated words. But they possess one seme in common – to be at rest, to be unused.

Lexical meaning refers to the sense (or meaning) of a word (or lexeme) as it appears in a dictionary. Also known as semantic meaning, denotative meaning, and central meaning. Contrast with grammatical meaning (or structural meaning).

The branch og linguistics that's concerned with the study of lexical meaning is called lexical semantics.

There is no necessary congruity between the structural and lexical meanings of a word. We can observe a congruity of these meanings, for example, in the word cat, where both structural and lexical meaning refer to an object. But often the structural and lexical meanings of a word act in different or even diametrically opposite directions. For example, the structural meaning of protection refers to an object, while its lexical meaning refers to a process; and conversely, the structural meaning of (to) cage refers to a process, while its lexical meaning refers to an object.

The essential aspect of the interrelation between structural and lexical meanings is that lexical meanings constrain grammatical rules. Yet, in stating the laws of grammar we must abstract from the lexical constraints on the rules of grammar of individual languages. The laws of grammar cannot be stated in terms of the lexical constraints on the rules of grammar of individual languages. These requirements are captured in the following law: Law of Autonomy of Grammar From the Lexicon: The meaning of the structure of a word or a sentence is independent of the meanings of the lexical signs that instantiate this structure.

Three Types of Lexical Meaning

As one of the main tasks of translation is to render the exact meaning of words, it is important to consider here the three types of lexical meaning which can be distinguished. They are: **referential, emotive** and **stylistic.**

Referential meaning (also called nominative, denotative or cognitive) has direct reference to things or phenomena of objective reality, naming abstract notions and processes as well. Referential meaning may be primary and secondary thus consisting of different lexical Semantic Variants (LSV).

Emotive meaning unlike referential meaning has no direct reference to things or phenomena of objective reality but to the feelings and emotions of the speaker. Therefore, emotive meaning bears reference to things, phenomena or ideas through the speaker's evaluation of them. Emotive meaning is inherent in a definite group of words even when they are taken out of the context.

Stylistic meaning is based on the stylistic stratification of the English vocabulary and is formed by stylistic reference, e. g.: *face* (neutral), *countenance* (literary), *mug* (colloquial).

Referential Meaning and its Rendering in Translation

Lexical transformation which are practically always required in the rendering of referential meaning in translation are caused by various factors. They may be classed as follows:

a) different vision of objects and phenomena and different approach to them;

b) different semantic structure of a word in the SL and in the TL;

c) different valency or collocability;

d) different usage.

It is commonly known that one and the same object of reality may be viewed by different languages from different aspects: *the eye* (of the needle – <u>вушко</u> голки; *hooks and <u>eyes</u> – гачки і <u>петельки</u>).*

Hot milk with <u>skin</u> on it – гаряче молоко з <u>пінкою.</u>

<u>Desalination</u> – опріснення; visible to the <u>naked</u> eye – видимий неозброєним оком; a <u>fortnight</u> (fourteen nights) – два тижні.

He lives <u>next door.</u> – Він живе у сусідньому будинку.

All these words (*naked eye – неозброєним око; fortnight – два тижні; next door – сусідній будинок*) describe the same facts and although formally not correlated they are equivalents.

He was no <u>armchair</u> strategist – Він не був <u>кабінетним</u> стратегом.

Not only words of full meaning but even prepositions may imply different vision.

He folded his arms <u>across</u> his chest, <u>crossed his knees</u>.

Він <u>схрестив</u> руки на грудях, <u>закинувши ногу на ногу</u>.

This factor (different vision) usually presents little difficulty for the translator but it must never be overlooked, otherwise the translator may lapse into literal translation. The difficulty arises when such words are used figuratively as part of some lexical stylistic device, that is, when they fulfill a stylistic function, e.g.: *Instant history, like instant coffee, can be remarkably palatable.* – *Сучасна історія, як і сучасна розчинна кава, може бути досить приємна.*

One and the same product is named in the S and T languages according to its different properties: the English language stresses the speed with such coffee can be prepared whereas the Ukrainian language lays special accent on the fact that it is soluble.

A word in one Language may denote, due to different vision, a wider non-differentiated notion, while the same notion is, as it were dismembered in the other language, and, consequently, there are two or more words denoting it. For example, the Ukrainian word *годинник* corresponds to two English words; "*watch*" and "*clock*". The Ukrainian word *місто* has two counterparts; "*town*" and "*city*". And vice versa, one English word may correspond to two or more Ukrainian words, e. g.: "*moon*" – *місяць, супутник,* "*bell*" – дзвін, *колокіл, дзвінок, склянка*. Ukrainian language uses one word *палець* which is indiscriminately applies "to terminal members" of the hand and foot, while the English language discriminates between these members and has accordingly three different words: *thumb, finger, toe.*

Divergences in the Semantic Structure of Words

The semantic structure of words presents a complicated problem as the so-called correlated words of the TL are far from being identical in this respect. The only exception are some groups of monosemantic words which will be dealt with later.

Divergences in the semantic structure of words of the S and T languages are one of the primary cases of lexical transformations. These divergences or dissimilitudes are connected with certain peculiar features of a word or a group of words. Even words which seem to have the same meaning in the two languages are not semantically identical. The primary meanings of correlated words often coincide while their derivative meanings do not. Thus, there is only partial correspondence in the structures

of polysemantic words as their lexical semantic variants do not cover one another. Semantic correlation is not to be interpreted as semantic identity and one-to-one correspondence between the semantic structures of correlated polysemantic words in the two languages is hardly ever possible.

Such partial correspondence may be illustrated by the following analysis of the correlated words *стіл* and *table*. Their primary meanings denoting the same article of furniture are identical. But their secondary meanings diverge. Other lexical semantic variants of the word *table* are: part of the machine-tool; slab of wood (stone); matter written on this; level area, plateau; palm of hand, indicating character of fortune, etc. Lexical semantic variants of the word *стіл* are: їжа (дієтичний, солодкий стіл); установа (паспортний стіл, стіл знахідок) etc.

Not infrequently the primary meaning (and sometimes the derivative meanings as well) of an English word consist of more than one semantic component or some, forming the so-called "bundles" of semantic elements. This is usually reflected in dictionaries which give more than one Ukrainian equivalent of English word.

The analysis of the polysemantic word "*mellow*" shows that it can modify a wide variety of objects and notions: fruit, wine, soil, voice, man, etc. Each sphere of its application corresponds to a different derivative meaning and each meaning (consisting of several semes) accordingly has two or more Ukrainian equivalents: 1. спілий (про фрукти); 2. витриманий (про вино); 3. приємний на смак; 4. м'який (про характер); 5. соковитий, густий (про голос та фарби); 6. пухкий (про землю); 7. розм. веселий, напідпитку.

It also follows from the above example that there is no single Ukrainian word with a similar semantic structure corresponding to the word "*mellow*" and comprising all its meanings.

Different Valency

The aptness of a word to appear in various combinations is described as its lexical valency or collocability which amounts to semantic agreement. Collocability implies the ability of a lexical unit to combine with other lexical units, with other words or lexical groups. A word as a lexical unit has both paradigmatic and syntagmatic

collocability. The lexical meaning of a word is revealed in either case. The contexts in which a word is used bring out its distribution and potential collocability, thus the range of lexical valency of words is linguistically determined by the lexical meaning of words, by the compatibility of notions expressed by them and by the inner structure of the language word-stock.

It should be noted that valency comprises all levels of language – its phonological, syntactical and lexical levels. Only lexical valency will be considered here.

A detailed analysis of factual material shows that valency in the English language is broader and more flexible than that in the Ukrainian language. This fact confronts the translator with additional difficulties, as it enables a writer to use unexpected individual combinations. It follows that valency may be obligatory non-obligatory and words accordingly fall into two categories: "open" or discrete words and "closed" or non-discrete ones.

Every language has its established valency norms, its types of word combinations, groups of words able to form such combinations. This especially concerns traditional, obligatory combinations while individual combinations give greater scope to translators. Individual collocability is by no means arbitrary and must not violate the existing models of valency. As a writer may bring out a potential meaning of some word, he is also able to produce unexpected combinations. Such individual but linguistically justifiable collocations belong to the writer's individual style in the way as his epithets or metaphors and may be regarded as an effective stylistic device, e.g.

She had seen many people die, but until now, she had never known a <u>young foreign</u> death.

Вона була свідком смертей багатьох людей, але до цих пір вона ще не бачила, як <u>помирав іноземець, ще й такий молодий</u>.

Words traditionally collocated tend to constitute clichés, e.g. *a bad mistake, high hopes, heavy sea (rain, snow)*, etc. the translator is to find similar TL clichés, traditional collocations: *серйозна помилка, великі сподівання, бурхливе море, сильний дощ*

(сніг). The key word in such collocations is a noun, both semantically and structurally, while the modifying adjective plays a subordinate role. The key word is always preserved in translation but the collocated adjective is rendered by a word possessing a different referential meaning which expresses the same category (in this case – intensity) and corresponds to the TL valency norms. For example:

a bad mistake – серйозна помилка

a bad headache – жахлива головна біль

a bad debt – борг, який не повертають

a bad accident – смертельний нещасний випадок

a bad wound – важке поранення

a bad egg – протухле яйце

a bad apple – гниле яблуко.

It should be noted that words playing a qualifying role may be not only adjectives but also verbs and adverbs, e. g. *trains <u>run</u> – потяги ходят; <u>to sit</u> in dry dock – стояти в сухому доці.*

The problem of semantic agreement inevitably arises in the translation of phraseological units consisting of a verb of wide meaning and a noun (collocations or set expressions). The verb is practically defeminized and the noun is the semantic center of the collocation.

The translation of the verb is determined by the law of semantic agreement, e.g.:
To make tea (coffee) – <u>заварювати </u>чай (каву).

To make beds – <u>стелити</u> постіль.

To make faces – <u>строїти</u> міни.

To make apologies – <u>просити </u>вибачення.

The richer the semantic volume of a word is, the richer is its collocability which opens up wide translation possibilities.

A detailed analysis of various collocations shows that individual and unexpected collocations in different functional styles are much more frequent in English than in Ukrainian.

Different collocability often calls for lexical and grammatical transformation, though of the collocation may have its equivalent in Ukrainian, e. g.: a *"controversial question"* – *спірне питання* but the collocation *"the most <u>controversial</u> Prime Minister"* cannot be translated as *спірний премьер-министр*.

Britain will tomorrow be welcoming on an official visit one of the most <u>controversial</u> and youngest Prime Minister in Europe.

Завтра в Англію прибуває із офіційним візитом один із наймолодших прем'єр-міністрів Європи, який викликає суперечливі думки.

Sweden's <u>neutral faith</u> ought not to be in doubt.

<u>*Дотримання*</u> *Швецією нейтралітету не підлягає сумніву.*

A relatively free valency in the English language accounts for the free use of the so-called transferred epithet in which logical and syntactical modifications do not coincide.

I sat down to a very <u>meditative</u> breakfast.

Заглиблений у свої роздуми, я сів снідати.

Logically the adjective "meditative" refers to the subject of the sentence whereas syntactically it is attached to the prepositional object. This unusual attachment cannot be converted into a transferred epithet. We use a Participle I in Ukrainian.

Different Usage

Traditional usage of words of word combinations is typical of each language. Traditional SL and TL usage or clichés do not coincide. The words forming such clichés often have different meanings in the two language but they are traditionally used to describe similar situations. The problem of the proper selection of equivalent words and clichés can be solved only if the peculiarities of the correlated languages are taken into consideration, e.g.

He <u>is survived</u> by his wife, a son and a daughter.

Він <u>залишив</u> після себе дружину, сина та дочку.

She never drank <u>boiled</u> water.

Вона завжди пила <u>сиру</u> воду.

Sometimes different usage in partly due to different vision:

The city is built on terrace <u>rising</u> from the lake.

Місто побудоване на терасах, які <u>спускаються</u> до озера.

As a matter of fact, there two verbs (*to rise* and *спускатися*) may be called conversive, that is, they describe the same situation from diametrically opposite angles. Sometimes different usage is apparent in the use of semantically complete prepositions.

He wrote under several pseudonyms, many of his essays appearing <u>over</u> the name of "Little Nell". (F. Johnson).

Він писав під різними псевдонімами, багато його нарисів з'являлися <u>під</u> іменем «Малий Нел».

Usage is particularly conspicuous in set expressions.

<u>No loss of life</u> was reported.

<u>Жертв не було</u>.

The fact that the US Government was finally and firmly <u>coming to grips with crime</u> impressed many.

Багато людей було вражено тим, що керівництво Об'єднаних Штатів нарешті розпочало <u>боротьбу із злочинністю.</u>

Usage plays an important part in translating orders and instructions.

Commit no nuisance – зупинятися забороняється.

Usage is closely linked with the history and development of the language, of its lexical system. Hence every language creates peculiar clichés, ready-made formulae. They are never violated by the introduction of additional words or by the substitution of their components.

<u>Questions for discussion:</u>

1. What are the types of lexical meaning?
2. What is valency?
3. Can you name the factors influencing the choice of meanings in translation?
4. Can you make up your own sentences with collocations or clichés?

UNIT 4
TRANSLATION OF MONOSEMANTIC AND POLYSEMANTIC WORDS

Translation of Monosemantic Words

Monosemantic words are comparatively few in number and the bulk of English words are polysemantic. English monosemantic words usually have full equivalents in Urkainian.

There are the following lexical groups of monosemantic words:

1. proper names

2. geographical names

3. names of the months and the days of the week

4. numerals

5. some scientific and technological terms

6. names of the streets

7. names of hotels

8. names of sports and games

9. names of periodicals and newspapers

10. names of institutions and organizations.

The group of monosemantic words presents considerable variety because of its heterogeneous character.

Rendering of Proper Names in Translation

The function of proper name is purely nominative. They help to distinguish a person, a pet or a place, to recognize them as unique. Thus, they have only nominal meaning and are designated by a capital letter.

There are two ways of rendering proper names in translation: transcription and translation.

Transcription is now universally accepted: M*ary – Мері*. Phonetic peculiarities, however, sometimes interfere and modify this principle by causing certain departures,

e. g. the name of the well-known novelist Iris Murdoch is rendered with the inserted letter (and sound) "р" – Айріс Мердок.

Translation or representing a SL word by means of the more or less corresponding TL characters, that is, in a graphic way, is no longer regarded as an acceptable method of rendering proper names in translation. But tradition has preserved it in some cases and therefore this method still survives, e.g.: *Lincoln* is rendered as *Лінкольн* and *Wellington* as В*еллінгтон. O'Henry – О'Генрі*.

Traditionally, names of prominent people are rendered by their Ukrainian counterparts: *Isaak Newton – Ісаак Ньютон, Abraham Lincoln – Аврам Лінкольн, King James – Король Яків*. All these factors explain the existence of double forms of proper names.

A problem by itself is presented by the translation of the so-called token names which reveal some typical features of the character named. Sometimes attempts are made to translate them, in this way following the writer's intent, e.g.: *Humpty-Dumpty – Хитрун-Бовтун, Халтурщик – Slap-Dash*, etc. unfortunately this tendency inevitably conflicts with the principle of preserving the national character of the origin.

Rendering of Geographical Names in Translation

Geographical names are an integral part of the Ukrainian language, so tradition is very strong in this group of words. They are usually rendered according to the usage of earlier days, e.g.: *England – Англія, Scotland – Шотландія, Ireland – Ірландія*.

Some geographical names have their translation equivalents in Ukrainian: *Cape of Good Hope – Мис Доброї Надії, Easter Island – Острів Пасхи,* etc. usually geographical names of this type are token names, as they are named after the name of the holiday on which they were discovered. Well-known geographical names have traditional Ukrainian correspondences contained in bilingual dictionaries. If geographical name doesn't have a translation equivalent in a dictionary, it is recommended to use practical transcription.

Rendering of Names of Months, Seasons and Days of the Week

The names of the seasons, months and days of the week come very close to proper names. They are rendered by their Ukrainian counterparts: *spring – весна, Monday – понеділокк, March – березень*, etc.

Rendering of Numerals

This group of words comes very close to terms. Their Ukrainian counterparts are naturally used in translation: *ten – десять, hundred – сто, thousand – тисяча.*

Rendering of Scientific and Technical Terms

Terms are generally associated with a definite branch of science or technology. They tend to be monosemantic in the given branch of science or technology and therefore easily call forth the required concept. They are translated by corresponding Ukrainian terms: *calorie – калорія, equator – екватор, polysemantic – багатозначный,* etc. but it should be born in mind, that one and the same term may have different meanings in different branches of science and technology, e.g.: *line – 1) контейнер; 2) трубопровід*, etc. thus a term may sometimes be polysemantic, e.g.: *power* (phys.) – сила, потужність, енергія; *power* (math.) – *ступінь*.

There is a special group of words of terminological nature: names of animals, birds, plants, natural elements, e.g.: *tiger – тигр; cat – кішка; swallow – ластівка; lily–of-the-valley – конвалія; drought –посуха; rain – дощ; lightning – блискавка,* etc.

The names of the rare or little-known animals or plants are as a rule monosemantic and have full equivalents: *coyote – койот; armadillo – броненосець; porcupine – дикобраз; baobab – баобаб.*

Rendering the Names of Streets

The names of streets are transcribed: *Bayswater Road – Бейсуотер роуд.*

The names of streets in historical novels which sometimes happen to be token names are translated, e. g.: *the "Economist" publishing office is in Threadneedle street – редакція журналу «Економіст» розміщується на Треднідл стріт* but *"tailors lived in Threadneedle street" – кравці жили на вулиці Голки з Ниткою.*

Rendering of Names of Hotels

Names of hotels are usually transcribed, e.g.: *Hotel Carlton – готель Карлтон.* Names of old inns are as a rule translated, e.g.: *The Red Lion – господа Червоний Лев.*

Rendering of Names of Sports and Games

These are also usually transcribed, e.g.: *football – футбол, hockey – хокей.*

Rendering of the Names of Periodicals

The Times – газета Таймс. It should be noted that for pragmatic reasons such words as *газета, журнал, тижневик* are added respectively. *The United States News and World Report – американський тижневик «Юнайтед Стейтс Ньюс енд Уорлд Репорт».*

Rendering of Names of Institutions and Organizations

These classes of proper names are usually transcribed, e.g.: *General Motors – Дженерал Моторс, British Airways – Брітіш Ервейс.*

But certainly, there are exceptions to this rule: *The Common Market – Загальний Ринок; The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) – федеральне бюро розслідувань (ФБР).* These are accepted translated equivalents.

In terms of translation all names can be divided into three groups:

1) names, all components of which are translated into Ukrainian and as close to the original as possible. This group includes the names of educational establishments, public scientific and technical organizations, including international ones, research institutes, laboratories, projects, programs, scientific funds and foundations, etc., which don't comprise the proper names: Free University – Вільний університет, University of Technology Doctoral Program – Програма підготовки докторів наук Технологічного університету, International Society of General Research – Міжнародне товариство фундаментальних досліджень.

To convey the meaning of the name more precisely, additional words, absent in the English name, are often used in translation: Global Security Association – Асоціація дослідників глобальної безпеки.

2) names, all components of which are not translated, but transcoded (transcribed or transliterated), in particular, names of enterprises (Intelligent Systems –

Інтелідженг Системз; Apple Computers – Еппл Комп'ютерз), periodicals (Journal of Applied Mathematics – Джорнел оф епплайд математикс), etc.; Names of journals, if required with informative aims (for example, in abstracts, reports, papers, etc.), may be translated into Ukrainian and added to its transcoded name in brackets: International Affairs – "Інтернешнл афферс" ("Міжнародні справи").

3) names, one or more components of which are conveyed using transcoding (transliteration or transcription). This group comprises the names of the institutions of higher education, laboratories, research institutes, ect., containing the proper names which are transcoded (University of Vienna – Віденський університет; the University of Oregon School of Journalism – Інститут журналістики університету штату Орегон).

If the name includes antroponym, the word "імені" is added in the translation: Simon Fraser University – університет імені Саймона Фрейзера. If there is a conventional element in the name, that is it is not a proper name, it should be transcoded: Alert Research Corporation – Науково-дослідна корпорація Алерт.

Translation of Polysemantic Words. Polysemantic Words and the Context

A polysemantic word, as has been shown, is a word having several meanings or lexical-semantic variants. These lexical-semantic variants possess both lexical and grammatical features which are closely interwoven. These different meanings or lexical-semantic variants of polysemantic words are revealed in the context. By the term "context" is understood the minimum stretch of speech determining each individual meaning of a word.

The context individualizes the meaning of the word, brings it out, reveals the intended lexical-semantic variant. It is in this sense that we say that the meaning of a polysemantic word is determined by the context. The term context comprises both the **narrow** or micro context and the **wide** or macro context. The narrow context implies sentence or even a word combination, e.g.: *bright star – яскрава зірка; bright wine – прозоре вино; bright day – ясний день; bright reply – блискуча відповідь; a bright boy – здібний хлопчик.* The following examples illustrate the importance of the context in translation.

The construction of the UNO was no simple or easy task.

This explains the peculiar construction of the Security Council.

In the first sentence the word "*construction*" has the meaning of "act of devising and forming" (Webster III), in the second sentence the meaning is "structure".

These different contexts bring out different lexical-semantic variants of the word "*construction*" which are reflected in the Ukrainian translation.

Створення ООН було не простим і не легким завданням.

Це пояснює своєрідну структуру Ради Безпеки.

The importance of the context for translation is obvious. The micro context implies not only lexical but also syntactical ambient elements, e.g.: *the elm stood before the house – перед будинком ріс в'яз; he stood a whisky – він пригостив мене віскі.*

The context or the situation not only reveals the intended meaning of a polysemantic word but also its concrete or abstract, its direct or transferred meaning.

A dictator relies upon his army and police force. – direct meaning

Диктатор покладається на свою армію та поліцію.

The whole army of words – вся маса слів – transferred meaning.

An army of insects – хмара комах – transferred meaning

Contextual Meaning of Polysemantic Words

The so-called contextual meaning is always individual, occasional and context-bound. It lives only in its context and disappears if the context is altered.

The contextual meaning of a word is usually semantically richer than the dictionary meaning because of the connections which it arouses.

In an atomic war women and children will be the first hostages.

Першими жертвами в атомній війні будуть жінки та діти.

The dictionary meaning of the word "*hostage*" is *заручник*, but in this context it is synonymous with "*victim*" as every hostage might become a victim and die. Thus, the contextual meaning of a word is not arbitrary, it is inherent in its semantic structure and is brought out by the writer who is able to perceive its potentialities.

The vital role of context in bringing out different lexical-semantic variants and its importance in translation are well illustrated by the use of the noun and the verb "frustration, to frustrate".

A second common denotation of the Rightist group is that they tend to attribute every frustration to betrayal by traitors.

Другою загальною рисою усіх правих груп є схильність приписувати усі невдачі зраді та віроломству.

It is hard to escape a conclusion that the essential negativism of the "either - or" approach is designed to frustrate rather than forward any kind of agreement.

Не можна не зробити висновок, що надзвичайний негативізм підходу «або – або» розрахований більше на зрив, а не на укладення будь-якої угоди.

So, different meanings of polysemantic words are revealed in the context. The term "context" is understood as the minimum stretch of speech determining each individual meaning of the word. The context individualizes the meanings, brings them out.

Questions for discussion:
1. Can you give the definition of monosemantic words?
2. Which words belong to polysemantic?
3. How context influences the rendering of polysemantic words into English or Ukrainian?

UNIT 5
NON-EQUIVALENT UNITS (CULTURE-SPECIFIC VOCABULARY)

The definition of culture-specific vocabulary

Cultural or culture-bound words may cause translation problems for a number of reasons. Baker enumerates eleven types of translation problems, one of them being **culture-specific concepts**. Other scholars use different terms to denote this notion. Newmark, for instance, refersto culture-specific items as **cultural words** (Newmark), Robinson and Schäffner & Wiesemann label them **realia**; the latter source also employs the phrases **culture-bound phenomena and terms or culture-specific items**.As for the researches of Ukrainian and Ukrainian linguists they prefer the terms "**non-equivalent, equivalent lacking words**" (Komissarov, Koralova).

All these labels cover specific objects which may be defined as "words and combinations of words denoting objects and concepts characteristic of the way of life, the culture, the social and historical development of one nation and alien to another" (Florin), e.g.: kilt, shish kebab; shashlik, jurt, yurta, baby-sitter, muffin, pudding.

Most "cultural words", according to Newmark, are easy to detect since they are associated with a particular language and cannot be literally translated. However, many cultural customs are described in ordinary language, where literal translation would distort the meaning and thus the translation "may include an appropriate descriptive-functional equivalent".

Newmark also introduced "cultural word" which the readership is unlikely to understand and the translation strategies for this kind of concept depend on the particular text-type, requirements of the readership and client and importance of the cultural word in the text. Baker refers to such cultural words and concedes that the SL words may express a concept which is totally unknown in the target culture. She points out that the concept in question may be "abstract or concrete, it may relate to a religious belief, a social custom, or even a type of food". Baker then, calls such concepts "culture-specific items". Nord uses the term "cultureme" to refer to these culture specific items. He defines cultureme as "a cultural phenomenon that is present in

culture X but not present (in the same way) in culture Y". Gambier also refers to such concepts as "culture-specific references" and asserts that they connote different aspects of life, such as education, politics, history, art, institutions, legal systems, units of measurement, place names, foods and drinks, sports and national pastimes, as experienced in different countries and nations of the world.

In most societies literary translation seems to have become so important that the very concept of translation tends to be restricted to literary translation in comparison with other types of translation and other texts. Furthermore, translating culture-specific items in literary translations seems to be one of the most challenging tasks to be performed by a translator. In the present paper attempts were made to explore the concept of literary translation. Finally, the discussion was restricted to culture-specific items in literary translation which argued about the different kinds of culture specific items in literary translation.

According to Newmark: "Translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language". However, with culturally-bound words this is often impossible. Indeed, the meaning which lies behind this kind of expressions is always strongly linked to the specific cultural context where the text originates or with the cultural context it aims to re-create.

Cultural approach in translation

Since the concept of culture is essential to understanding the implications for literary translation and culture-specific items in translation, many translation theorists have dealt with the definition of culture. In 1984, Larson defines culture as "a complex of beliefs, attitudes, values, and rules which a group of people share". In 1998, Newmark remarks that culture is "the way of life and its manifestations that are peculiar to a community that uses a particular language as its means of expression". Here, he underlines that each language group has its own culturally specific features.

The process of transmitting cultural elements through literary translation is a complicated and vital task. Culture includes history, social structure, religion, traditional customs and everyday usage. This is difficult to comprehend completely.

Schmitt in 1999 maintains that culture is composed of "everything that a person should know be able to feel and to do, in order to succeed in behaving and acting in an environment like somebody from this environment". In 1997, Shuttleworth argues that cultural translation is a term used to refer to those types of translation which act as a tool for cross-cultural or anthropological research. He believes that cultural translation is sensitive to cultural and linguistic factors and takes different forms.

Such sensitivity might take the form either of presenting TL recipients with a transparent text which informs them about elements of the source culture, or of finding target items which may in some way be considered to be culturally "equivalent" to the ST items they are translating.

According to Nida and Taber, cultural translation is "a translation in which the content of the message is changed to conform to the receptor culture in some way, and/or in which information is introduced which is not linguistically implicit in the original". Nida lists four basic factors which make communication possible and, therefore, make possible the translation of a message from one language and culture to another. These are:

1) the similarity of mental processes of all people;

2) similarity of somatic reactions (similar physical responses to emotional stimulus);

3) the range of common cultural experience;

4) the capacity for adjustment to the behavioral patterns of others.

In addition to Nida, Larson observes that all meaning is culturally conditioned and the response to a given text is also culturally conditioned. Therefore, each society will interpret a message in terms of its own culture. The receptor audience will decode the translation in terms of his own culture and experience, not in terms of the culture and experience of the author and audience of the original document. The translator then must help the receptor audience understand the content and intent of the source document by translating with both cultures in mind.

Indeed, one of the most difficult problems in translating literary texts is found in the differences between cultures. People of a given culture look at things from their own

perspective. When the cultures are similar, there is less difficulty in translating. This is because both languages will probably have terms that are more or less equivalent for the various aspects of the culture. When the cultures are very different, it is often difficult to find equivalent lexical items (Larson). In this case the translation "may include an appropriate descriptive-functional equivalent" (Newmark). When the cultures are similar, there is less difficulty in translating. This is because both languages will probably have terms that are more or less equivalent for the various aspects of the culture. When the cultures are very different, it is often difficult to find equivalent lexical items

Thus, a translator who uses a cultural approach is simply recognizing that each language contains elements that are derived from its culture, that every text is anchored in a specific culture, and that conventions of text production and reception vary from culture to culture. Awareness of such issues can at times make it more appropriate to think of translation as a process, which occurs between cultures rather than simply between languages.

Gambier acknowledges that the culture-specific category "contains sixty clips divided into six sub-groups" which included examples of references to the system, food and measurements, sport, institutions, famous people and events, and finally the legal system. Newmark asserts that a few general considerations govern the translation of all cultural words. First, the ultimate consideration should be recognition of the cultural achievements referred to in the SL text, and respect for all foreign countries and their cultures. Two translation procedures which are at opposite ends of the scale are normally available; transference, which usually in literary texts, offers local color and atmosphere, and in specialist texts enables the readership to identify the referent in other texts without difficulty. However, transference, though it is brief and concise, blocks comprehension, it emphasizes the culture and excludes the message, does not communicate; some would say it is not a translation procedure at all.

At the other end, there is componential analysis, the most accurate translation procedure, which excludes the culture and highlights the message. Componential analysis is based on a component common to the SL and TL to which one can add the

extra contextual distinguishing components. Inevitably, a componential analysis is not as economical and has not the pragmatic impact of the original. Lastly, the translator of a cultural word, which is always less context-bound than ordinary language, has to bear in mind both the motivation and the cultural specialist and linguistic level of readership. The point in regard to the systematic way of translating a literary text is that "in each period of time the degree of loyalty with regard to interpretation and translation of literary texts varies regarding the three points of author, reader, and the text." Therefore, the literary translator has to know well the critical approaches as well as their underlying structure.

Types of lexical correlation

In tranlsating non-equivalent units the main problem that the translator faces when transferring words that referential meaning is the problem of incongruity of meaning of non-equivalent lexical units in source language and target language.

Lexical correlations are defined as lexical units from different languages which are phonetically and semantically related.

The types of lexical correlation are subdivided into three main types:

a) complete coincidence

b) partial coincidence

c) no coincidence

a) In fact, it is practically, impossible to find the cases of **complete coincidence** of meaning in lexical units of Source Language and Target Language. A word of SL and a word of TL may be identical in their meaning. Such words are called equivalents. Equivalents are usually monosemantic words and they are easily translated. There are many words that to some extent coincide in their meaning, they are:

Proper and geographic names that belong to the stock of words in both languages, e.g.: *London – Лондон, Shakespeare – Шекспір, Ukraine – Україна.* ***Scientific terminology***, e.g.: *morpheme – морфема, logarithm – логаритм, hydrogen – водень, equator – екватор, vertebra – хребет, computer – комп'ютер, server – сервер* etc. ***The names of days, months and numerals***, e.g.: *March, Tuesday, hundred.*

b) **Partial coincidence** covers the most cases of confronted meanings with one-to-many and many-to-many correlation. There might be different types of correspondences:

Inclusion (включення), i.e. the lexical unit in one language is of wider meaning than its counterpart in another language. In other words, we may say, that a word in one of the languages may have more meanings than the corresponding word of the other language, so that the meaning of the latter is as it were included in the meaning of the former e.g.: *характер – character*. The English *character* has additional meanings:a) reputation b) written testimonial c) feature, quality, attribute, d) disposition, e) literary image, f) a person in a novel or a play, g) a letter, sign or mark used in a system of writing or printing.

Interception (підхоплення), i.e. one lexical unit has several corresponding units in the Target Language. It means that both the words have some meaning (or even meanings) in common, but at the same time each word has some other meanings which do not coincide e.g.: *зручний – comfortable, convenient; годинник – watch, clock; стілець – chair, stool; каша – porridge, gruel; їдальня – mess room, canteen, refectory, dining-room; bud – брунька, бутон; to marry – одружуватися, виходити заміж; crisp – розсипчатий (про сніг). свіжий (про овочі); cherry – вишня, черешня.*

In all the cases when the meanings of words coincide partially there arises a problem of choosing the right variant of translation. This choice should be based on two factors: on the knowledge of possible semantic relations between the words of SL and TL and on the information derived from the context.

c) No correspondence of a lexical unit in one language to a lexical unit in another language, the so-called **non-equivalent units (**equivalent-lacking). Non-equivalent units are words of the Source Language which have no corresponding lexical units in the vocabulary of the Target Language. They are usually proper names which are not used or even known in other countries (personal names such as Aubrey, Hope, Ігор, Галина, etc.; place-names such as Hindley, Catmose, Сатанів, Довжок, etc., and names of specifically national notions and phenomena such as lobby, muffin,

drugstore, haggis, toffee, butterscotch, grill-room, drive-in, самовар, свитка, вишиванка etc.).

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

It is much more difficult to translate those words of SL which are characterized by partial correspondence to the words of TL. Such words are mostly polysemantic. That is why in order to translate them correctly it is necessary first of all to state which particular meaning of such a word is realized in the utterance. The most reliable indicator in this case is the context in which the word is used. They usually differentiate between linguistic context and extralinguistic context (or context of situation). Linguistic context in its turn is subdivided into narrow (context of a phrase or a sentence) and wide (utterance-length context or sometimes context of the whole text).

Non-equivalent lexical units

The absence of equivalents may be explained both by extra-linguistic and linguistic reasons. Accordingly, non-equivalents may be divided into two groups. The first group consists of words denoting referents unknown in the target language – things, objects, notions, features of national life, customs, habits, etc. the words of this group bear a distinctly national character and are tied up with the history of the people speaking that language, the growth of its culture, its way of life and traditions. Cultural discrepancy accounts for the appearance of words which are untranslatable in the literal sense of the word. Yet there are different ways of rendering these words in translation and of overcoming the so-called "barrier of untranslatability" (cultural untranslatability). The words belonging to this group cover a wide range of denotata, e. g. *speaker, parliament, public school, landslide, coroner, teach-in, drive-in, know-how, striptease, brain drain, backbencher, grill-room,* as well as titles of politeness, etc.

The second group embraces words which for some linguistic reason have no equivalents in the target language, the so-called linguistic lacunae, e. g. *privacy, involvement, glimpse, conservationist, environmentalist, oralist, readership, riser, bedder, vote-getter, statehood,* etc.

The main reason of appearance of non-equivalent words are: 1) the absence of the peculiar object or phenomenon in the life of the people of source language 2) the absence of identical conception in the target language 3) the distinction of lexical-stylistic characteristics.

According to G. Shatkov's definition, «non-equivalent are those lexical units of a language that at a certain historic period have no ready equivalents in lexis of another language at all». A most considerable research of the non-equivalent lexis from the viewpoint of the Theory of Translation should be mentioned the works of Leonid S. Barkhudarov, Sergey Vlakhov and Sider Florin. The scientist have thoroughly analyzed even all cases of non-equivalentness: words realia, a set of terms from different term systems, specific onomatopoeias, inherent to one language or the other, interjections, addresses, proper names etc. As words reflecting background knowledge of a certain national community is studied the non-equivalent lexis by V. S. Vinogradov. Background information is meant by him to be specific facts of history and state structure of the national community, peculiarities of the national culture etc.

The non-equivalents cover the following types of the lexical groups:

a) lexical lacunae

b) some neologisms

c) the so-called realia words (units of nationally based lexicon (Korunets)).

Translation of the non-equivalent lexis

Translation of the non-equivalent lexis is a part of great and important problem of rendering national and historic originality of the nation, which reaches the very origin of the theory of translation as an independent discipline. I. N. Bugulov states that the non-equivalent lexis refers to the least studied lexical units, so its translation is always of great exceptional complication for the translator. The first part of this statement raises doubts. Scientists justly state that there are two basic complexities in

rendering the non-equivalent lexis during the translation: 1) absence in the translation language of correspondences (equivalents, analogues) due to the absence of the object (referent) denoted by the realia in the in the speakers of that languages; 2) necessity, along with the denotative meaning (semantics) of the nonequivalent lexis, to render the coloring (connotation), i.e. its national and historical coloring as well.

There are three ways of rendering non-equivalents in translation.

By Borrowings

The borrowed words may be either transliterated or transcribed, e. g. *ale –ель, roastbeef – ростбеф, sweater – светр* (transliterated borrowings). *Parliament – парламент, striptease – стриптиз, speaker – спікер, know-how – ноу-хау, establishment – істеблішмент* (transcribed borrowings). The latter principle is, as seen from the above examples, applicable to the rendering of neologisms.

By translation loans

House of Commons – Палата Громад, brain drain – відтік мізків, brain trust – мозковий трест.

By Descriptive or Interpreting Translation

Landslide – перемога на виборах з великим переважанням голосів; a stringer (америк.) *– частково зайнятий кореспондент, робота якого оплачується відповідно до кількості опублікованих слів; a conservationist (environmentalist) – людина, що переймається забрудненням або руйнуванням навколишнього середовища.*

Questions for discussion:

1. Why is it so necessary to use cultural approach in translation? Can we simply neglect it?
2. Which definition of non-equivalent units is the most acceptable? Explain your answer.
3. Expand on types of lexical correlation. Give your own examples.
4. Which non-equivalent units do you use in your speech?

UNIT 6

LACUNAE AND LACUNARITY

Lexical lacunae are words, which for some linguistic reasons have no equivalent words in the Target language, though the corresponding notions do exist in both languages, e.g.: *readership, privacy, fortnight, sibling, spouse, доба, кипя'ток.*

The lacunae (gaps) are often associated with the problem of translation difficulties that can be attributed to a lack of equivalent in the target culture. The semantic lacunae of the source culture should not be missed in translation. There are some specific elements in the national picture of the world that cannot correspond to one-word notion, these lexical elements have zero equivalents in the recipients' language. The phenomenon has been called "lacunarity". The linguistic lacunicon embraces the "cross-linguistic lacunarity", "cognitive lacunarity" and the "proper linguistic lacunarity" (lacunae of the language and speech). The term "lacuna" corresponds to the term "gap" in the modern international linguistics.

The cultural and linguistic specifics in one culture can correspond to the "zero equivalent" in another. The establishment and development of new terminology in terms of lacunas theory is a challenge worth attention of the international linguists at large. In linguistics a new science has been created – lacunology, which has its own fixed and non-fixed notions and terms. The category of lacunarity has the characteristics of "cyclical repetition", reflecting the process of reduction, modifications in the scientific worldview.

Vladimir Gak explained that lacunae/gaps are "missing elements in the lexical system of the language, the lacunae are two and more words instead of one in translation", which seemed to be lacking in the contrasting language (i.e. the Ukrainian окріп – Engl.boiling water). The researcher stated that gaps were concepts that exist in the society but had different verbalization in languages.

In the terminology of Vladimir Zhelvis "lacuna/gap" is the 'isolated element' that has no "fixed equivalent expression" in contrasting languages and cultures. Also, gaps/lacunae are implied inconsistencies in the contrasted languages in the conceptual,

linguistic and emotive categories of the local cultures". Iosif Sternin used to stress upon the fact of the mirror effect: lacuna in the local culture is non-equivalent element in the other culture.

So what is the nature of a missing word? Gap is a manifestation of the incommensurability, incongruency, mismatch of cultures and languages The differences arise in comparison, in contact with other cultures. Tertium comparationis works with elements of national-specific nature. The inherent features of lacunar concepts are incomprehensible, unusual, exotic, strange, unfamiliar, enigmatic, etc.

The obstacles that arise in transition of the national specific elements of one culture to another can be qualified as cultural lacunas. Empty cells in the contrasted language indicate lacuna (for example, the category of Gerund and Article presenting in English, but absent in Ukrainian).

There are a few classifications of lacunae in existence. The most common is a classification of Astrid Ertelt-Vieth (2005) who labels the first dimension (three major categories as mental lacuna, activity lacuna and object lacuna) and the second dimension (axiological lacuna) of all lacunae.

- Mental lacunae – differences in cognitive and affective states. The existence of mental lacunas is clear in solving thinking tasks characteristic for another's linguacultural society by the recipient. Such lacunas arise, for example, when the speakers of some culture are offered to guess a "another's" riddle (the text of a riddle is showed in translation). The speakers of language of translation appear unable to give the correct answer to a riddle reflecting specificity of another's culture.

- Lacunae of activity recognize different ways of processing information, talking, moving, as well as other activities.

- Object lacunae are the differences in objects, the human body, and the environment.

- Axiological lacunae are cultural based meaning/understanding of all mentioned above lacunas.

Also, there are the following division of lacunae:

a) linguistic: an obligatory linguistic expression of absolute lacuna is the absence of a word or an idiom in one of languages to express the appropriate concept;

b) extralinguistic: absence of a thing (phenomenon) in culture, people's life.

According to Y. Sorokin's classification lacunae can be divided into four large groups:

1) subjective lacunae reflecting national-cultural features of communicators who belong to various linguacultural societies (colour symbolics, digital symbolics characteristic features of this or that nation)

2) activity-communicative lacunae reflecting national-cultural specificity of various kinds of activity (gestures, household or daily behavior)

3) The textual lacunae arise in the special specificity of the text as a tool of communication, for example, fiction lacunas arise in the fiction as a communicative distance between the author and reader.

4) The lacunae of cultural space specify discrepancies in ratings of cultural space (environmental world, mode of life, stock of knowledge, cultural fund) of the representatives of linguacultural societies.

Often a concept lexicalized in one language does not have a corresponding lexical unit in another language and thus presents a translation difficulty. Circumlocution, a descriptive phrase, must be used instead, or possibly even multiple phrases used in varying situations. If the concept is important or must be cited often, then borrowing from one language and adding to another may occur. Or they should be substituted, by the notion that exists in the Target Language, e.g.:

Fortnight – два тижні

Boiling water – кип'яток

Sibling – брат або сестра

Readership – коло читачів

Доба – 24 hours

Rendering lacunae in translation

There are different layers of lacunarity. The grammatical lacunarity is traced as categories like article category in English or gender category in Ukrainan that emerge

as zero in contrast. This phenomenon is considered to be a throwback to the synthetic background of the Ukrainian language and analytic background of the English language. The analytic design of English, its simplified wording stay lacunar for the Slavic speech model. Also, the word order syntax of the English language is standard in contrast to the Slavic languages.

The ethnographic elements are considered by linguists as gaps of transfer to another culture: they are not easily translated, so they are rendered "with the phrase, not by a word". Lacuna is a unique phenomenon which mirrors zero reflection of non-equivalent vocabulary. Lacunae are quasi-comparable units that can refer to various referents of ethnic cultures. The phenomenon of the lack of specific elements in the culture of one ethnic group against another in English termed as gap.

A different interpretation of the text arises from the thesaurus volume, thus resulting in gaps of "functional ambiguity" and the ambiguity of interpretation.

The example of the ambiguous interpretation can be fixed in prepared speech or in spontaneous communication with regard to some allusions or precedential facts (e.g. the eleventh of September) that can be unknown. What to do in case an interpreter? How to translate the missing piece? Theoretically, lacunar element cannot be transferred. On the other hand, the gap should be filled by an interpreter, which specifies said by broad interpretation. The choice of a tactic is formed according to the established conditions and by the planned decision of interpreter or on customer's demand of translation.

The cultural or linguistic facts can cause gaps or broad interpretation. Ethnographic specifics must be fully rendered in the target culture. The implicit gaps are results of loss of some background information. Within the framework of cultural studies, we identify gaps as subjective phenomena (e.g. borsch), cultural gaps (e.g. kozack), and textual gaps (e.g. Who's here? No one…).

According to Proshina (1999), lacunae are generally rendered in the borrowing language through explicatory translation and lexical substitution. An explicatory translation reveals a lacuna meaning in full; however, explication of a lacuna is more often given in written texts and made in commentaries (both in-text and after-text), and

in footnotes. Analogue substitutions can be used to have proper impact upon the receiver. There are also known cases of reduction in translating lacunas. Choosing equivalents in the target language proves to be the most appropriate for language lacunae, and sometimes for mixed lacunae, whereas omission might be used in case of speech lacunae due to impossibility of an equivalent translation. Omission of language and mixed lacunae is very undesirable as it often leads not only to the loss of national identity but also to an incomplete rendering of the main message.

However, the British scholar, Catford (1965), considered that the validity of differentiation between linguistic and cultural untranslatability is questionable. He defined linguistic untranslatability as a failure in finding an equivalent for the target language item in view of differences between two language systems.

Questions for discussion:
1. Which definition of lacuna is the most acceptable?
2. Can you give an example of mental lacuna?
3. Which ways of rendering lacunae do you know?

UNIT 7
NEOLOGISMS: MEANS OF FORMATION AND TRANSLATION

Dealing with such a lexicological phenomenon as neologism requires first of all clearing out what it exactly is and what the criteria to differentiate it among the multitude of lexemes are.

Most frequently, **neologism** is explained and defined as "a new word", which seems quite clear and simple. But when it is necessary to identify which words can be regarded as new ones and which not, there arises a problem. The problem lies in the relativity of the concept of novelty, newness as it depends on what period is taken into consideration, for how long the word has status of being new, etc.

There, however, are a number of definitions of neologism offered by various linguists, which brings us some clarity in making out neologisms within the vocabulary of English.

The well-known "Dictionary of Linguistic Terms" by O. Akhmanova provides a more detailed definition, where there are distinguished two kinds of neologisms. The first definition runs as follows: "neologism is a word or phrase created for defining a new (unknown before) object or expressing a new notion", the second one says that it is "a new word or expression that has not received the right for citizenship in the national language and thus is perceived as belonging to a specific, often substandard style of speech". The second definition refers to some kind of barbarism or xenism and is not appropriate in research of neologisms that are mainly relevant and in demand in a certain linguistic community. The first one is quite sufficient in giving the idea proper of neologism, although it does not indicate their characteristic features.

The linguistic encyclopaedia by V. Yartseva offers a broader definition, stating that "neologisms are words, word meanings or collocations that appeared in a certain period in a language or that are once used ("occasional" words) in a text or speech act". Here the notion of neologism expands beyond the framework of a lexeme and includes also new meanings and collocations, which might be conveyed by old and known words. This approach seems to be more profound as it takes into consideration not only

the fact of the appearance of a new word form but also the changes of its internal and external organisation.

The Dutch linguist M. Janssen offers five criteria for defining a neologism:

1.   psychological – a neologism is a word that is perceived as new by the language community;

2.   lexicographic – any word that does not appear in the dictionary is considered a neologism;

3.   exclusive definition – a word not appearing in a pre-determined exclusion lexicon is a neologism;

4.   diachronic definition – any word-form that appears in a recent general language text, and was not previously part of that language is a neologism;

5.   reference corpora definition – any word-form, which appears in a recent general language text, and does not appear in an established reference corpus of that language is a neologism.

Finally, he offers his own definition that he named as "extended lexicographic diachronic" one and which sounds as follows – "any word that does not occur in the morphological database derived from the dictionary because of its recentness is a neologism".

So, neologisms are words, terms, or phrases that have been recently created ("coined") – often to apply to new concepts, to synthesize pre-existing concepts, or to make older terminology sound more contemporary. Neologisms are especially useful in identifying inventions, new phenomena, or old ideas which have taken on a new cultural context. Neologisms can also refer, to an existing word or phrase which has been assigned a new meaning. Neologisms are newly coined words or words that have acquired additional meaning due to social, cultural, economic, political changes in human society. Sometimes a newly coined words has a short life because it was formed by a single speaker for a certain situation, the words of that type are called ***nonce-words***. Nonce-word stops being a nonce-word after being used more than five or six times in print. (E. g.: jabberwock – The name of the fabulous monster in Lewis Carroll's

poem). Neologisms are included in the discussion of translating non-equivalents because they have many things in common with the way realia words are translated.

There are a number of spheres pertaining to the ultimate sources of neologism. As we explore about neologism, it's imperative to know about its various domains. My collections are divided into nine domains starting from Scientific to Paleologism. The domains outlined below are not absolutes and there may be other domains obtainable from the linguistic world. Here they go:

- Scientific – words or phrases created to describe new scientific discoveries and inventions;

- Technological – words or phrases created to describe innovations and inventions;

- Political – words or phrases created to make some kind of political or rhetorical point;

- Pop-culture – words or phrases evolved from mass media content or used to describe popular culture phenomena;

- Imported – words or phrases originating in another language. Typically they are used to express ideas that have no equivalent term in the native language;

- Trademarks are often neologisms to ensure they are distinguished from other brands;

- Nonce words – words coined and used only for a particular occasion, usually for a special literary effect. Nonce words are created for the nonce, the term for the nonce meaning "for a single occasion";

- Inverted – words that are derived from spelling a standard word backwards;

- Paleologism – a word that is alleged to be a neologism but turns out to be a long-used (if obscure) word.

Neologisms are classified according to the way they are created:

1) **Phonological neologisms** (formed from combinations of sounds, often using onomatopoeia, or even slang): the noun zizz (British slang), meaning short sleep (imitation of sounds made by a sleeping person and often conveyed in comics with

three letters zzz), and the adjective yucky (disgusting) going back to the interjection yuck, expressing an extreme degree of disgust. Another example is interjection bazinga (from the onomatopoeic verb to zing meaning to quickly pronounce) used to emphasize a witty statement or a good joke. Such neologisms can be called «strong»; they have the highest degree of novelty explained by their unusualness and freshness. This group also includes phonetic borrowings, e.g. perestroika (from Ukrainian), solidarnosc (from Polish), etc.

2) **Borrowings** distinguished by phonetic distribution, which is not characteristic of English, atypical morphological articulation, and lack of motivation. Although they make up a smaller part of all new words, their consideration seems necessary, since it is impossible to imagine the new vocabulary without this layer. For example, the lexical structure of English continues to expand due to borrowings from various languages, French going on to be the main source of them. There are also borrowings from African, Asian languages, especially from Japanese, Ukrainian, Arabic and some others: e.g., such words as cinematheque (film collection) and petit dejeuner (little breakfast) came from French, ayatollah (Shiites supreme spiritual title) – from Arabic, biogeocoenose (ecological system) – from Ukrainian. Barbarisms and xenisms are two types of borrowings. The former are unassimilated units predominating among newly borrowed vocabulary that have synonyms in the recipient language, e.g. gonzo (crazy) from Italian or 156 lunokhod from Ukrainian. They have a peculiar graphic and sound-form and are included even in the comparatively concise dictionaries alongside with English words. Xenisms are borrowed units that denote phenomena and objects that exist only in the country of the source language, e.g. gyro (thin layer of roasted meat on a small piece of bread) from Greek and zazen (meditation practiced in Zen Buddhism) from Japanese.

3) **Morphological neologisms** are formed by samples existing in the language system and from the morphemes present therein. These are such regular word formation processes as affixation, conversion, composition, and less regular, e.g. contraction, lexicalization, etc. Morphological neologisms differ from phonological ones and borrowings by the presence of analogy and typification as the basis of their

formation. Affixal neologisms formed within the framework of the English word-formation, e.g.: -able: googlable (something that can be found in the search engines), microwaveable (suitable for cooking in the microwave); -ize: exponentialize (to make a number an exponential number), enemize (to make something or someone your enemy); -ism: schismaticism (a tendency to cause or favor schism), ageism (age discrimination), lookism (prejudice to a person because of the appearance), masculinism (propaganda of the dominant role of men in society); -ic: pesticidic (full of or coated with pesticides), villagistic (referring to the village), yawnogenic (making feel sleepy); -ship: whatevership (a relationship that is not clearly defined by pre-existing terms); -ous: naturous (having an affinity for the natural world), rainbowlicous (bright, colorful), cyber-: cybercafe (internet-cafe), cybercrime (internet crime), cyberfraud (online fraud); de-: to deconflict (to prevent conflict), to defriend (remove someone from the list of friends in social networks); dis- : to disclude (to exclude), dispatriatism (lack of patriotism); mis-: mismessage (to send a message to an unintended recipient); auto-: autoerror (an error caused by an autocorrect program misspelling); un-: unfollow (to remove an account from a social media subscription); anti-: anti-habit (a habit which one tends to avoid doing due to dislike of outcome or procedure); re-: recommerce (the business of buying and selling used items, such as electronics and clothes, on the internet), etc.

4) **Composition**. This implies adding the whole words, and not just their stems. The most common models are N + N → N, Adj + N → N and Part.II + Adv. → A, e.g.: stiltlife (life on stilts: the state of being raised up on piers, pillars, etc.); mapographic (able to remember a map perfectly); CamelCase (a way of writing compound words or phrases with no spaces between words and a capital letter at the start of each new word); groomsmaid (a female friend of a man who is getting married who has special duties at the wedding); hypebeast (a young person obsessed with buying the latest expensive designer clothes); wild cycling (the activity of exploring the countryside by bicycle, using only small paths and lanes); dumbwalking (walking slowly, without paying attention to the world around you because you are consulting a smartphone); burned-out (tired); buttoned-down (conservative, traditional); laid-back (relaxed), etc.

5) **Converted neologisms** implying converting nouns into verbs and vice versa: to amazon (make purchases on Amazon.com); to google (search something in Google); to starbuck (drinking coffee, especially with Starbucks); to version (create a new version of something), etc. • Contractions (mainly abbreviations and acronyms): JOMO (joy of missing out: a feeling of pleasure from spending time doing what you want and not worrying about what other people are doing or saying); SOLE (self-organized learning environment: a teaching method where children learn independently using a computer linked to the internet); srsly (seriously); DASH diet (Dietary Approaches to Stop Hypertension: a way of eating that aims to reduce high blood pressure), etc.

Means of formation of neologisms

Neologisms are coined according to the material available in the language after certain structural and semantic formulas and patterns. The main processes of word-formation of neologisms are as follows:

a. Affixation
b. Conversion
c. Compounding
d. Blending
e. Shortening
f. Calquing
g. Reduplication

Affixation

Suffixes

The most productive suffixes for coining neologisms are: -ama/rama, -eteria/teria/ateria, -er, -ee, -on, -dom, -fest, -happy, -gate, -y/ie. E.g.: Cinerama, candyteria, chopper, biker, lander, hard-liner, all-nighter, investigee, divorcee, muson, screendom, fandom, puzzledom, smokerfest, coop-happy, car-happy, selfie, groupie, weapy etc.

Prefixes

The most productive prefixes to coin neologisms are: *de, in, mini, macro, midi, maxi, eco, super, para.* E.g.: Maxitaxi, in-career education, in-depth investigation, deschooling, superfly, superjock, super-weapon, paraprofessional, paramedic

Conversion

Shifting the use of a word from its common grammatical function to anther part of speech is called Functional shift or Conversion. Functional shift is the facility, of language to change one part of speech into another without any distinct ending. Functional shifts occur on all levels of language. Practically any part of speech can be converted into another part of speech (verb into noun, noun into verb, adjective into noun).

Verb into noun: to seek – a seeker (a seeker – a person, who wants and is going to be a christian, but doubts in some points of the religion), to clone – a clone.

Noun into Verb: A room – to room, railroad – to railroad, chin – to chin, a bottle – to bottle.

Adjective into Noun: The tough, plastic (credit cards, debit cards, and other plastic cards which can be used in place of money to pay for goods and services).

Adjective into Verb: Major – to major, green – to green (to make environmentally friendly).

Verb+prepositional adverb constructions into nouns is one of the most productive ways of forming neologisms: A read-in, a write-in, a be-in (a large usually peaceable gathering of young people in which they are free and spontaneous), a drive-by (a shooting carried out from a moving vehicle), swim-in, switch-over, shut-down.

Compounding

Compounding – joining two words together to form new words, no part of either is lost. Any two parts of speech may be combined in any order that is either element may be placed first.

Noun + noun: Trouble-shooter, opener-upper, brain-drain, youth quake *Noun + Verb*: To bomb-destroy , to dish-wash.

Adjective + noun: to front page, to madrabhit (to live an adventurous and stirring life), hard – line.

Noun + participle: Brain-washing, glue-sniffing.

We should observe structural and semantic aspects of compounding. Structural aspect consists of compounds: neutral, morphological and syntactic. Neutral compounds contain two stems that are combined without any linking elements (e.g. tallboy, blackbird). In morphological compounds two stems are combined together by a linking element: a consonant or a vowel (e. g. handiwork, handicraft, craftsmanship, spokesman and etc.). Syntactic compounds are formed from different parts of speech (nouns, verbs, articles, prepositions, adverbs) as they occur together in phrases: such as in the nouns lily-of-the-valley, good-for-nothing, mother-in-law, sit-at-home, pick-me-up, know-all, know-nothing, go-between, get-together. This type is extremely important in productivity of new words and is large in number.

The semantic aspect is divided into three groups: 1) compounds which meaning is understandable from the sum of their composite meaning (e.g. bedroom, working-man, dining-room, sleeping-car, dancing-hall); 2) compounds where one or two of words components have changed their meanings (e.g. blackboard, blackbird, football, lady-killer, good-for-nothing, lazybones); 3) compounds with irreversibly lost meaning (e.g. ladybird is – not a bird, but an insect, tallboy is not a boy but a piece of furniture, bluestocking is a person, bluebottle may denote both a flower and an insect but never a bottle).

Blending

Blends, also called portmanteau words (the latter term belongs to Lewis Carroll) are formed by telescoping two word elements into one word. Blend is "a combination of two or more forms, at least one of which has been shortened in the process of combination" (Bauer). Often the first part of the word is joined to the second part of another with a vowel: workaholic. Some examples of blends: Airmada – airplane + armada, brunch – breakfast + lunch, motel – motor + hotel, Billary – Bill+Hillary (Clinton), advertainment – advertisement + entertainment, cyborg – cybernetic + organism, webinar – web + seminar, hazmat – hazardous + material.

Shortening

New words are also formed by shortening old words. Since the tendency in English is toward short, informal usage, shortenings are rather common. A word may be shortened by back, fore or (very rarely) middle clippings or abbreviation.

Back clipping. The most common way of shortening is to clip a syllable or syllables from the back of a word to form a stump word. With this process, the beginning, mostly the first syllable, of a word is kept. This is also the most common and the easiest type of clipping. E. g.: math – mathematics, prof – professor, a baby-sitter – to baby-sit, an usher – to ush, second (second helping), nylons (nylon stockings).

The second type is *fore-clipping*, hereby the first part of a word is cut off. Here are some examples for that process: airplane – plane, telephone – pnone, racoon – coon. etc.

Only very rarely, a lexeme is both shortened at the beginning and at the end – which is then called *middle-clipping* e.g.:pyjamas – jams, detective – tec, refridgerator – fridge.

Abbreviations and acronyms.

Abbreviatio*n* is the word formation process in which a word or phrase is shortened. Initialisms are a type of abbreviation formed by the initial letters of a word or phrase. Although abbreviation is largely a convention of written language, sometimes abbreviations carry over into spoken language. E.g.:

Written abbreviations

Apr. – April

cm – centimeter(s)

d. – died, died in

dept. – department

Dr. – doctor

Jr. – Junior

Mr. – Mister

oz – ounce(s)

Sun. – Sunday

yd – yard(s)

B.C.E. – Before Common Era

GOP – Grand Old Party (Republican Party)

HIV – Human Immunodeficiency Virus

i.e. – id est [that is]

JFK – John Fitzgerald Kennedy

OJ – orange juice

RSVP – répondez s'il vous plait

VIP – very important person

Acronyms are words formed by the word formation process in which an initialism is pronounced as a word. For example, HIV is an initialism for Human Immunodeficiency Virus that is spoken as the three letters H-I-V. However, AIDS is an acronym for Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome that is spoken as the word aids. Other examples of acronyms in English include: TESOL (Teachers of English to Speakers of Other Languages), WASP (White Anglo-Saxon Protestant), PIN (personal identification number), ASAP (as soon as possible), laser (light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation).

Calquing

Calques are also referred to as root-for-root or word-for-word translations. Calquing is the word formation process in which a borrowed word or phrase is translated from one language to another. For example, the following common English words are calqued from foreign languages: blue-blood – Spanish – sangre azul, commonplace – Latin – locus commūnis, loanword – German – Lehnwort, pineapple – Dutch – pijnappel, and scapegoat – Hebrew – ez ozel.

Reduplication

In this type of word-formation new words are formed by doubling the stem of a word. A new word can be formed in two ways: 1) without any phonetic changes (bye-bye for good-bye), 2) with a modification of the root-vowel or consonant that is also called gradational reduplication (ping-pong, chit-chat). A vast number of new words,

which are made by reduplication - are used in informal style: colloquial words and slang. Other examples: walkie-talkie ("a portable radio"), riff-raff ("the worthless or disreputable element of society"; "the dregs of society"), chi-chi (sl. for chic as in a chi-chi girl).

Silvia (2001) defines so-called "semantic" neologisms resulted from:

• expansion: extension of the meaning of a term by giving it a new meaning (i.e. a shift from the concrete to the abstract or from the abstract to the concrete);

• metaphor: "the process whereby a word or expression is used to refer to something other than what it was originally applied to, or what it "literally" means, in order to suggest some resemblance between the two things" (Coulthard); e.g. computer's master (and slave) hard disk;

• conversion of grammatical category;

• adoption from another subject field: e.g. the virology term virus adopted in the field of computer security.

Ways of translating neologisms

Translating new words is difficult. First, no single dictionary can keep up with the emergence of neologisms due to the accelerated development of science and technology in various spheres. The context or knowledge of the neologism's components can be helpful. However, it is also necessary to have extralinguistic knowledge. Another difficulty is that not all societies develop evenly, and as a result, the target language may not have equivalents to the source word, so it should be described or transferred in phonetic or graphic form.

Thus, the main techniques of translating neologisms are as follows:

- **Transcription** is based upon the transfer of the sound image of the word using the target language letters, e.g.: «Kunle hopes Mirabel will accept his proposal but he has prepared his mind in case she decides to say no. He is a *pessioptimist*. – Кунл має надію, що Мірабель відповість згодою на його пропозицію, але і до її відмови підготувався. Він – *пессіоптиміст*».

- **Transliteration** is based on the transfer of letters that make up a word in the source language using letters of the translation language, e.g.: «After being

judged as *introverts, extroverts and ambiverts*, the internet generation has recognized themselves as *cyberverts*. – Діти мережі, які вважалися *інтровертами, екстравертами та амбівертами*, визнали себе *кібервертами*».

- **Calquing,** a technique of translating the source language word by replacing its components with their lexical equivalents from a target language, e.g.: «Media platform *MiNDFOOD* has funded 130 ecotherapy projects and helped more than 12,000 people. – Медіаплатформа «*MiNDFOOD*» профінансувала 130 проектів у сфері екотерапії та допомогла більш ніж 12 000 особам».

- **Descriptive translation** is used when none of the word vocabulary matches the context or no other techniques can be used, e.g.: «Combining *NFC with the fingerprint-reading Touch ID*, it turns your phone into a *secure tap-to-pay wallet*. – Комбінація *модуля бесконтактного зв'язку та сканера відбитків пальців* перетворила ваш телефон на *безпечний гаманець із функцією сплати одним дотиком*».

- **Semantic translation** is used when we make a selection of an appropriate analogue in TL , e.g.: «*Think tank* has been investigating the *UFO* (*unidentified flying object)* phenomenon for 25 years already. – *Колектив учених* досліджує феномен *НЛО (непізнаного літаючого об'єкту* уже протягом 25 років)».

Questions for discussion:

1. What is the neologism?
2. Is it difficult to create neologisms? Try to make up some neologisms using different types of word-formation.
3. What are "semantic neologisms"
4. What are the main ways of translating neologisms?

UNIT 8
THE MAIN WAYS OF TRANSLATING REALIA WORDS

The definition and classification of realia words (units of nationally based lexicon)

In every language, there are words that are not easily transmissible into another language through the usual means and demand from the translator a peculiar attitude: some of these pass to the text of the translation in unaltered form (they are transcribed), others may only partially preserve in translation their morphological or phonetic structure, still others must sometimes be substituted for lexical units of a completely different value or even "composed". Among these words, we meet denominations of element of everyday life, of history, of culture etc. of a given people, country, place that do not exist in other peoples, countries and places. Exactly these words have received in translation studies the name of "realia".

In translation, "realia" (plural noun) are words and expressions for culture-specific material things. The word "realia" comes from medieval Latin, in which it originally meant "the real things", i.e. material things, as opposed to abstract ones. Every nation and culture has its own characteristics, including language. Of course, every language has such lexical units which are peculiar to him alone. These lexical units are called realias.

The term realia was suggested by L.N.Sobolev in 1952. The author used the word to denote subjects, phenomena and notions related to everyday life, old times, national culture, social system, and folklore, i.e. specific features of a nation which make it different from other nations. Some other authors suggested the words exotisms, barbarisms, localisms, ethnic and cultural words, background words, words with zero equivalents, etc., which are less known these days. Schweitser and Komissarov use the expression "equivalent-lacking words" for realias. Bolgarian scholars Vlakhov and Florin published a book under the title "Непереводимое в переводе" which covers the topic in detail. They give the following definition of realia: "Realias are words and combinations giving names to objects typical of life, culture, social and historical

development of only one nation; being bearers of local features, they as a rule, have no correspondences (equivalents) in other languages; thus, they are not translated as other words, but require a special approach."

The followings are the most common types of realias:

1) Proper names: Mary, Anne, Richard, Walt Disney.

2) Geographic: steppe, prairie, tornado, koala.

3) Ethnographic: pie, spaghetti, ale, toga, cab.

4) Social and political: department, state, Parliament, Duma.

5) Name of streets, squares, hotels, etc.: Hyde Park, Piccadilly.

6) Some of the terms, the realities of life: Computer, laser, etc.

The Bulgarian translators Vlahov and Florin, who were the first to carry out an in-depth study of realia, coined the modern sense of the word. They indicate that since realia carry a very local overtone, they often pose a challenge for translation. Realia must not be confused with terminology: the latter is primarily used in the scientific literature to designate things that pertain to the scientific sphere, and usually only appears in other kinds of texts to serve a very specific stylistic purpose. Realia, on the other hand, are born in popular culture, and are increasingly found in very diverse kinds of texts. Fiction, in particular, is fond of realia for the exotic touch they bring.

Vlahov and Florin (1980) speak of realia and categorize these items as follows:

1) **geographical** (geographic formations, man-made geographical objects, flora and fauna that is special to a certain place). E.g.: fjord, mistral, steppe, tornado, tsunami, polder, causeway, kiwi, koala, sequoia etc.;

2) **ethnographic** (food and drink, clothing, places of living, furniture, pots, vehicles, names of occupations and tools, measures and money). E.g.: paprika, spaghetti, empanada, cider, bistrot, sauna, kimono, sombrero, igloo, double-decker, carabinieri, machete, geisha, mormon, pagoda, synagogue, gallon, perch, ruble, lira, peseta etc.;

3) **art and culture** (music and dance, musical instruments, feasts, games, rituals and their characters). E.g.: harlequin, commedia dell'arte, banjo, tarantella, ramadan, Santa Claus; vampire, werewolf etc.;

4) **ethnic** (names of people, nicknames). E.g.: cockney, yankee, Fritz, gringo, squaw, limey etc.;

5) **socio-political** (administrative territorial units, offices and representatives, ranks, military realia). E.g.: province, county, canton, favela, promenade, forum, knesset, duma, senate, chancellor, tzar, shah, pharaoh, vizier, cohort, phalanx, arquebus etc.

Newmark speaks of cultural words; he defines culture as the way of life and its manifestations that are peculiar to a community that uses a particular language as its means of expression, thereby acknowledging that each language group has its own culturally specific features. He classifies cultural words as follows: 1) ecology: flora, fauna, hills, winds, plains; 2) material culture: food, clothes, houses and towns, transport; 3) social culture: work and leisure; 4) organizations, customs, activities, procedures, concepts: political and administrative, religious, artistic; and 5) gestures and habits.

Klaudy states that the term realia itself has two meanings: it is either used to denote objects, ideas, symbols or habits (a number of them connected with eating and drinking), specific to a given language community, or it may be used to name these things or concepts. Realia is understood in a broad sense as it includes feasts, historical events, names and titles.

Gambier asserts that these items connote different aspects of life such as education, history, art, institutions, legal systems, units of measurement, place names, foods and drinks, sports and national pastimes.

Each nation in the course of its historical development acquires a great number of features characteristic of the nation only. 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. no less peculiar may also be the cultural or religious traditions of a nation (Ukrainian *Маковія*, Scottish *tartan,* American *Uncle Sam)*. The monetary systems contain some nationally peculiar units as well (*shilling, penny, rouble, dollar, hryvnia*). The nationally based notions as non-equivalent units

of lexicon are also observed in some national systems of weights and measures (*mile, ounce, верства, пуд*). All in all, these notions are found in all languages, for example, in English: *county, borough, butterscotch, custard, muffin, toffee, bushel, mile, mister, sir, Lord Chancellor, Whitehall, etc*. In Ukrainian: *кобзар, веснянка, коломийка, козак, запорожець, пуд, січ, свитка, хата, лежанка, троїсті музики, ряжанка, гривня, плахта*. The penetration of a nation's based specific notions into other national languages is really great due to all trade contacts in the process of which many notions are borrowed as designators for produce which they signify. They may be regular labels like *bacon, champagne, jam, jeans, Coca-Cola, corn-flakes, vodka, spaghetti, whisky, pizza etc*.

Classifying the realia it should be noted that realia were allocated according to their place or/and time. It is often happens that realia that means the same or close material notions can be from different places and historical rubric: that is, they differ from each other according to connotative meaning, coloring. For example, supreme organ is called s*eim* in Poland, *Supreme Court* in Russia, *cortes* in Spain and Portugal, *Public Meeting* in Bulgaria, *bundes tag* in Germany, *rikstaf* in Swiss, *storting* in Norway, *folketing* in Denmark, *knesset* in Israel. All these words mean Parliament and they do not differ much from each other but their traditional names represent characteristic national realia. Each of them has its own features that belong only to it. However, but for these distinctions, national and historical coloring would not allow substitution for another word in translation. Such substitution would destroy all coloring, to be more exact; it would lead to anachronisms and analogisms that can destroy the harmony, so called truth of life.

According to the importance of their denotation, realia can be divided into two groups: the first one which contain realia, that had no exact equivalent in the target culture and language; proper realia as the element of the ethnocultural context are closely connected with social, cultural and national customs of speakers. As a part of the source cultures ethnocultural contexts, such **"proper" realia** must be maintained when no close equivalence is available. In such cases, transliteration is the translator's best solution. The method of transliteration is the most appropriate one in translating

the realia of this group. The second group contains **latent realia** – those which have a vague equivalent in the target language. Reproducing the realia of this group is complicated when they appear to have a more direct equivalent in the target culture. But when seen in combination with their respective epithets in the source language, the difference between the original and the translated realia is very evident. Adequately reproducing this group of realia is very important to preserve the ethnolingual component.

Ways of translating realia

To translate realia, various strategies exist: they range from phonetic transcription to translation of the overall meaning. Israeli scholar Gideon Toury offers one way of defining such solutions. According to his characterization, each of these can be placed between two extremes: **adequacy** (closeness to the original) and **acceptability** (making the word entirely consistent with the target culture). Here are the various possibilities at hand for translating realia:

• Transcribing (i.e. copying) the word, character by character. This is called transliteration when the original word is written in a different alphabet.

• Transcribing according to the target language's pronunciation rules. For instance, the Hindi word Kašmir becomes cachemire in French.

• Creating a new word or a calque, such as the English flea market inspired by the French marché aux puces.

• Creating a new word, analogous to the original one, but which has a more local ring to it, e.g. muezzin from the Arabic mu'adhdhin.

• Using a different but related word from the source language, passing it off as the original word. For instance, the Italian word "cappuccino" is often translated into English as "latte", which in Italian means "milk".

• Making the meaning explicit, such as jewish temple for synagogue.

• Replacing the word with a similar, local one, such as the French art nouveau (literally "new art") for Jugendstil.

• Replacing the word with one that is more generic or international, such as red wine for Beaujolais.

- Adding an adjective to help the reader identify the origin of the element of realia, as in the Argentine pampa.

- Translating the overall meaning. For example, the English sentence Does the National Health Service cover this drug? could become, in an American context, Is this drug expensive?

How suitable each of these solutions is depends on various factors. One of them is the type of text that is being translated. Adequate translations (in Toury's sense) of realia add some exoticism, a quality that is often desirable in fiction. For non-fiction, nowadays adequacy is usually preferred to acceptability, so as to avoid the ambiguity that can arise from the use of more culturally neutral translations – though the opposite preference has prevailed in the past. One must also consider how the element of realia relates to the source culture in terms of importance and familiarity. If, for instance, it is rather common in the source culture, then providing an adequate translation creates an exotic note that wasn't there in the first place (though this can be justified by the fact that, after all, one is not dealing with an original, but a translation). If, on the contrary, the source culture perceives the element of realia as unusual, unless the translator renders such an element more culturally neutral, readers of the translation will most likely also perceive it as unusual. Another thing to keep in mind when establishing a translation strategy is that not all languages are equally open to "foreignisms", and how familiar speakers of that language may be with the realia one introduces. Some languages, such as Italian, welcome such words and frequently integrate them into their vocabulary

The choice of the way of approach to expressing the denotative meanings of the units of realia is strictly predetermined be some definite factors, which may be both of lingual and extralingual nature.

There are following methods of conveying the meaning of realia:

1. **By transcription or transliteration exclusively**

You should note, that transcription is, in turn, divided into transcription proper and transliteration. By "transcription" we mean transmission of sounds of a foreign language (usually proper name, geographic name, scientific term) using the letters of

the alphabet of the receiving culture. Transliterarion is on the other hand transmission of letters of a foreign word using the letters of the alphabet of the receiving culture.

These realia, translated by means of transcription, usually belong to genuine internationalisms and comprise social and political units of lexicon in the main (mister – містер, pop-art – поп-арт, striptease – стриптиз, tribalism – трайбалізм, know-how – ноу-хау, impeachment – імпічмент, casting – кастинг, start-uper – стартапер, людина, яка розпочинає бізнес в умовах кризи, etc), e.g.:

It's a poor coloured woman's place and you are a *gentleman* from Cape Town" – Ця кімната для бідної кольорової жінки, а ти ж великий *джентельмен* з Кейптауна.

2. By transcription or transliteration and explication of their genuine nationally specific meaning

In many cases the lingual form of realia conveyed through transcription or transliteration can not provide a full expression of its lexical meaning. Then an additional explication of its sense becomes necessary. It happens when the realia are introduced in the Target Language for the first time or when the realia are not yet known to the broad public of the Target Language readers. The explanation may be given either in the translated passage/speech flow, where the realia are based, or in a footnote – when a lengthy explication becomes necessary e.g.:

They took her to the *Tower of London*. – Вони показали їй стародавню *лондонську фортецю Тауер.*

He said that *Wall Street* and *Threadneedle Street* between them could stop the universe. – Він сказав, що Волл-Стріт і Треднідл-Стріт удвох спроможні зупинити всесвіт (Треднідл-Стріт – вулиця в лондонському Сіті, де розташовані кілька головних банків Великобританії).

A number of restaurants and cafeterias in Kyiv specialize in varenyky *(dumplings),* kulish (a thick meal stew) and other dishes. – У Києві чимало ресторанів та кафетеріїв, що спеціалізуються на приготуванні *вареників, кулішу* та інших страв.

3. By descriptive explaining/explication only

When the transcription/transliteration can not be helpful in expressing the sense of realia or when it might bring about an unnecessary ambiguity in the Target Language narration/text explications and explaining are used, e.g. matron – завгосп у навчальному закладі (суміщає економку і медсестру), landslide – перемога на виборах переважною більшістю голосів, brinkmanship – мистецтво проведення політики на межі війни, coroner – слідчий, провідний дізнання у разі насильницької або раптової смерті.

No coffins were available, so they wrapped George in a blanket and in the *Union Jack.* – У них не було готових домовин, тож вони замотали Джорджа у ковдру та у *прапор Великої Британії*

4. By translation of componential parts and additional explication of realia

The proper meaning of some realia can be faithfully rendered by way of regular translation of all or some of their componential parts and explication of the denotative meaning pertaining to the source language unit. Such and the like explanations can not, naturally, be made in the text of a translation, hence they are given usually in the footnotes, as in the following example:

Well, I can tell you anything that is in an English *bluebook,* Harry (O. Wilde) – Ну, я тобі можу розповісти все, що написано в англійській "Синій книзі" ("Синя книга" – збірник документів, що видається з санкції парламенту Великої Британії в синіх палітурках).

When the lexical meaning of the realia is not so complex, it is usually explained in the Target Language text. The explanation then of course, is not always as exhaustive as in a foot note e. g.:

Keep you fingers crossed for me! (M. Wilson) – Щоб мені була вдача, склади *навхрест (хрестиком) пальці!*

5. By ways of word for word or loan translation (calque)

A faithful translation of sense realia may be achieved either by way of word for-word translation or by way of loan translation.

a) Translated word-for-word are the specific realia as first (second, third) reading – перше (друге, третє) читання (офіційне внесення законопроекту в англійський парламент); secondary grammar school – середня граматична школа.

b) The denotative meaning of many units of realia may be rendered by way of loan translating as well, e.g.: Salvation Army (USA, Gr.Britain) – Армія порятунку, орден Ярослава Мудрого – the Order of Yaroslav the Wise/Yaroslav the Wise Order, first-strike weapon– зброя, призначена для першого (ядерного) удару, land-based missile – ракета наземного базування, Rapid Deployment Force – сили швидкої дислокації.

6. Translation by means of semantic analogies

There are some peculiar notions in both the languages. Consequently, similar/analogous national notions in different languages may appear as a result of direct or indirect borrowings e.g.: the City/Town Board of Education – міський відділ освіти, залік – preliminary/qualifying test/examination. The choice of an appropriate analogy in the Target Language is greatly influenced by the national/cultural traditions e.g.: пани – sirs/gentlemen, кобзар – minstrel.

Questions for discussion:

1. What are realia words? Why should a modern translator be familiar with them?
2. What is latent realia?
3. Which classifications of realia do you know?
4. Which ways of translating realia is the easiest (most complicated)?
5. What types of dictionaries can you use to translate realia words?

UNIT 9

THE TRANSLATION OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS

The semantics of an idiom (phraseological unit)

Phraseological units are figurative set expressions often described as "idioms". Such units have an important role to play in human communication. They produce a considerable expressive effect for, besides conveying information, they appeal to the reader's emotions, his aesthetic perception, his literary and cultural associations. Whenever the author of the source text uses an idiom, it is the translator's duty to try and reproduce it with the utmost fidelity.

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: 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/місцями; to play with fire гратися з вогнем (free word-comb.) – гратися з вогнем (біля багаття) – наражатися на небезпеку (idiom).

On rare occasions the lexical meaning of idiomatically bound expressions can coincide with their direct, i.e., not transferred meaning, which facilitates their understanding as in the examples like: to make way – дати дорогу; to die a dog's death – здохнути як собака; to receive a hero's welcome – зустрічати як героя; wait a minute/a moment – зачекайте хвилинку/ один момент; to tell (you) the truth – правду казати/правду кажучи; to dust one's coat/jacket – витрусити пальто/ піджака – дати духопеликів.

Some proper names 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) – янкі/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 – crammed; зубами тертяка вибивати – to be chilled.

Now an idiom's semantics are a complex entity and there are five aspects of its meaning that will influence the translator's choice of an equivalent in the target language. They are the idiom's figurative meaning, its literal sense, its emotive character, stylistic register and national colouring. The figurative meaning is the basic element of the idiom's semantics. Thus "red tape" means bureaucracy, "to kick the bucket" means to die, and "to wash dirty linen in public" means to disclose one's family troubles to outsiders. The figurative meaning is inferred from the literal sense. "Red tape", "to kick the bucket", and "to wash dirty linen in public" also refer, respectively, to a coloured tape, an upset pail and a kind of laundering, though in most cases this aspect is subordinate and serves as a basis for the metaphorical use.

Idioms can be positive, negative or neutral. It is clear that "to kill two birds with one stone" is good, "to find a mare's nest" is a ludicrous mistake while "Rome was not built in a day" is a neutral statement of fact. They can also differ in their stylistic usage: they may be bookish (to show one's true colours) or colloquial (to be a pain in the neck). Besides, an idiom can be nationally coloured, that is include some words which

mark it as the product of a certain nation. For instance, "to set the Thames on fire" and "to carry coals to Newcastle" are unmistakably British.

The complex character of the idiom's semantics makes its translation no easy matter. But there are some additional factors which complicate the task of adequate identification, understanding and translation of idioms. First, an idiom can be mistaken for a free word combination, especially if its literal sense is not "exotic" (to have butterflies in one's stomach) but rather trivial (to measure one's length, to let one's hair down). Second, a SL idiom may be identical in form to a TL idiom but have a different figurative meaning. Thus, the English "to lead smb. by the nose" implies a total domination of one person by the other (the Ukrainian "водить за нос", the Ukrainian "обманювати") and "to stretch one's legs" means to take a stroll (the Ukrainian "размять ноги", the Ukrainian "прогулятися"). Third, a SL idiom can be wrongly interpreted due to its association with a similar, if not identical TL unit. For instance, "to pull the devil by the tail", that is to be in trouble, may be misunderstood by the translator under the influence of the Ukrainian idioms "Спіймав Бога за бороду" or "тримати за хвіст жар-птицю". Fourth, a wrong interpretation of a SL idiom may be caused by another SL idiom similar in form and different in meaning, compare "to make good time" and "to have a good time". Fifth, a SL idiom may have a broader range of application than its TL counterpart apparently identical in form and meaning. For instance, the English "to get out of hand" is equivalent to the Ukrainian "вийти з-під контролю" and the latter is often used to translate it:

The children got out of hand while their parents were away. – Коли батьків не було вдома, діти зовсім вийшли з-під контролю.

Typical methods to handle a SL idiom in the translating process

There are four typical methods to handle a SL idiom in the translating process.

1) the translator can make use of a TL idiom which is identical to the SL idiom in all five aspects of its semantics, e.g. "to pull chestnuts out of the fire for smb." – тягати каштани з вогню для когось.

2) the SL idiom can be translated by a TL idiom which has the same figurative meaning, preserves the same emotive and stylistic characteristics but is based on a

different image, that is, has a different literal meaning, e.g. "make hay while the sun shines" – куй залізо, поки гаряче.

3) the SL idiom can be translated by reproducing its form word-for-word in TL, e.g. "People who live in glass houses should not throw stones." – Люди, які живуть у скляних будинках, не повинні кидати каміння.

4) instead of translating the SL idiom, the translator may try to explicate its figurative meaning, so as to preserve at least the main element of its semantics.

Selecting the appropriate method of translation the translator should take into account the following considerations:

1. Translating the SL idiom by an identical TL idiom is, obviously, the best way out. However, the list of such direct equivalents is rather limited. The translator has a good chance of finding the appropriate TL idiom if the SL idiom, is, so to speak, international, that is, if it originated in some other language, say Latin or Greek, and was later borrowed by both SL and TL. Cf. the English "Achilles' heel" and the Ukrainian «Ахіллесова п'ята». Equivalent idioms may be borrowed in more recent periods, too, e.g. "the game is not worth the candle" – гра не варта свічок. Even if the translator has managed to find an equivalent idiom in TL he may not be able to use it in his translation because of a difference in connotation. For example, the English "to save one's skin" can be replaced with the Ukrainian "рятувати свою шкуру" when its meaning is negative. But it may also have a positive connotation, which its Ukrainian counterpart has not and then the translator will have to look for another way:

Betty saved Tim's skin by typing his report for him. – Бетті виручила Тіма, надрукувавши за нього доповідь.

2. Whenever the translator fails to find an identical TL idiom he should start looking for an expression with the same figurative meaning but a different literal meaning. Cf. "to get out of bed on the wrong side" – встати з лівої ноги. Here the change in the literal meaning of the idiom does not detract much from its effect. Two additional factors, however, should be taken into consideration. First, here again the translator should take care to preserve the original emotional or stylistic characteristics. So, the English "Jack of all trades" and the Ukrainian «майстер на всі руки» both refer

to a person who may turn his hand to anything. However, the Ukrainian idiom should not be used to translate the English one, as they are quite different emotionally. In English "Jack of all trades" is derogatory, for he is "master of none", while the Ukrainian saying implies that the man can do many different things well. Second, this method of translation should not be used if the TL idiom is distinctly nationally marked. As a rule the translation is presumed to represent what has been said by the foreign author of ST and he is not expected to use definitely Ukrainian idioms such as, for instance, "І калачем його не заманиш", "Не для Гриця паляниця", "Облизати макогона".

3. A word-for-word translation of the SL idiom is not possible unless the reader will be able to deduce its figurative meaning. Therefore a calque of the English idiom "a skeleton in the cupboard" will be counterproductive, while "to put the cart before the horse" can be well rendered as "ставить воза перед конем " (the reader can guess the figurative meaning of the idiom "не лізти поперед батька у пекло").

4. Obviously an explication cannot reproduce the semantics of the SL idiom in a satisfactory way and should be used only in the absence of a better alternative. Cf. "to cut off with a shilling" and "позбавити спадщини" or "to dine with Duke Humphrey and "залишитися без обіду".

We mostly consider the following ways of translation:

1) Translating by choosing absolute/complete equivalents

This is the method of translating by which every componential part of the source language idiom is retained in the target language unchanged. The componential parts include all notional and also the lexically charged functional components which contribute to the lexical meaning of the idiomatic/phraseological expression. The notional components also create the main images (the picturesqueness), the expressiveness and the figurative (connotative) meanings of idiomatic expressions. 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: Cassandra warning – застереження Кассандри (застереження, на які не звертають уваги, але які збуваються), 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 – 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 – вигрібати (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.

Translating with the help of monoequivalents, as the absolute equivalents are sometimes called, is very often made use of when dealing with the sentence idioms containing the subject, the predicate, and some other parts of the sentence, though some minor alterations in their structure/word order may not be excluded altogether. Such alterations, however, do not change either the denotative meaning or the componential images, the picturesqueness, expressiveness or connotative meaning of idioms: out of

the mouths of babies speaks the truth (wisdom) – устами немовлят говорить істина/мудрість; walls have ears – стіни мають вуха, etc.

Some mots belonging to prominent English and American authors have also turned into regular idiomatic expressions. Due to their constant use in belles-lettres they have become known in many languages. Especially considerable is the amount of Shakespearean mots: better a witty fool than a foolish wit – краще дотепний дурень, ніж дурний дотеп; cowards die many times before their deaths – боягузи вмирають багато разів; something is rotten in the state of Denmark – не все гаразд у Датському королівстві, etc.; to reign in hell is better than to serve in heaven (J. Milton) – краще панувати в пеклі, ніж слугувати в раю; the banana republic (O. Henry) – бананова республіка; never put off till tomorrow what you can do today – ніколи не відкладай на завтра те, що можна зробити сьогодні; the execution of the laws is more important than the making of them (T. Jefferson) – закони виконувати важче, ніж їх створювати/писати; Iron Curtain (W. Churchill) – залізна завіса, etc.

2) Translation of idioms by choosing near equivalents

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. Hence, the quality of their images is not identical either, though not necessarily their picturesqueness and expressiveness (if any): measure twice, cut once – сім раз одміряй, один раз одріж; to go in one ear and out of the other – в одне вухо влетіло, з іншого вилетіло.

The slight divergences in the near equivalents as compared with the source language idioms can manifest themselves also in some other aspects, as for example:

a) in the structure of the target language variant (to make a long story short – сказати коротко);

b) in the omission (or adding) of a componental part in the target language (to come up against a blank wall – говорити, ніби до глухої стіни, a lot of water had run under the bridge since then – багато води спливло відтоді);

c) in the substitution of a feature (or image) of the source language phraseological/idiomatic expression for some other (more fitting or traditionally expected) in the target language: to find common ground – знайти спільну мову; as pale as paper – блідий мов стіна; to know smth. as one knows his ten fingers – знати як свої п'ять пальців. Similar componential substitutions, both semantic and structural, can be observed in regular standardized collocations and in comparative proverbs or saying as: to throw/shed light – проливати світло, to listen open-mouthed – розвісити вуха.

d) in the generalization of the features of the source language idiomatic expression: one's own flesh and bone – рідна кровинка;

e) in the concretization of some features of the original: a voice in the wilderness – глас волаючого в пустелі; you can not catch an old bird with chaff – старого горобця на полові не впіймаєш.

3) Translation by choosing genuine idiomatic analogies

An overwhelming majority of English idiomatic expressions have similar in sense units in Ukrainian. Sometimes these lexically corresponding idiomatic expressions of the source language may also contain easily perceivable for the target language speakers combinations of images as well as similar or identical structural forms. 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. Any common or similar traits of idiomatic expressions are the main proof of their being genuine analogies. The latter in each of the two languages comprise also proverbs and sayings as well as the so-called standardized and stable collocations: to have the ready tongue – за словом у кишеню не лізти; beat a dead horse – товкти воду в ступі, he that mischief hatches mischief catches – хто іншим лиха бажає, сам лихо має/хто іншим яму копає, сам у неї потрапляє; there is no use crying over spilt milk – що з воза впало, те пропало.

Many of such and the like idiomatic expressions may often have two and more analogous by sense variants in the target language. The choice of an analogy rests then

with the translator and is predetermined by the style of the text: don't teach your grandmother to suck eggs – не вчи вченого; не вчи рибу плавати; яйця курку не вчать, etc.; a crooked stick throws a crooked shadow – який Сава, така й слава/який батько, такий син, яка хата, такий тин; don't cross the bridges before you come to them – не поспішай поперед батька в пекло; не кажи гоп, доки не перескочиш.

The number of analogous (similar by sense) expressions for an idiom in the target language may reach a regular row as it is the case with the Ukrainian phraseological expression – розвісити язика, мати язик без костей, розпустити язика, etc. This idiom may have the following substitutes in different contextual environments: to fall victim to smb.'s tongue, to be always on smb.'s lips, you can get anywhere if you know how to use your tongue; a clever tongue will take you anywhere, he has a ready/glib tongue, he is itching to say it, the word is on the tip of my tongue, he wears his heart on his sleeve, he cannot keep his thoughts to himself, he has a long/loose tongue, he is too fond of talking, to have a quick/ready tongue, to be quick-tongued, to loosen the tongue, to wag one's tongue, to talk too glibly, it slipped out, to babble on and on, to jabber away, to throw words around etc.

4) Transalting idioms by choosing approximate analogies

Some source language idiomatic and stable expressions may have a peculiar nature of their componential parts or a peculiar combination of them and thus form nationally peculiar expressiveness and picturesqueness of componential images. The latter constitute some hidden meaning, which is mostly not quite explicit and comprehensible, not transient enough for the foreigner to catch it.

As a result, there exist no genuine phraseological analogies for the units in the target language. Since it is so, their lexical meaning can be expressed by means of only approximate analogies or through explication, i.e., in a descriptive way. These analogies are only to a slight degree similar to the source language idioms, although they may be no less picturesque and expressive than the source language variants: kind words butter no parsnips – годувати байками солов'я; to lose one's breath – кидати слова на вітер, to make a cat's paw of something – чужими руками жар вигрібати; the sow loves bran better than roses – кому що, а курці просо; more power to your

elbow – ні пуху, ні луски!; it is six and half a dozen – не вмер Данило, так болячка задавила etc.

No need to emphasize that selection of approximate analogies for a translator is no easy task, as the source languages idioms/phraseologisms often bear some characteristics of a language's traits having no correspondence in the target language.

Many idioms have obscure origin/etymology and selecting of approximate equivalents as any other corresponding semantic variants often requires a linguistic investigation on the part of the translator. For example: to come under fire means to be angrily criticized. It may be translated into Ukrainian as закидати камінням.

5) Descriptive translation 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. Depending on the complexity of meaning contained in the source-language idiom, it can be expressed in the target language in some ways:

1) by a single word: out of a clear blue of the sky – раптом, зненацька; poor fish – йолоп, бевзь, нікчема; to sell smoke – піддурювати, підманювати; to set a limit to smth. – обмежувати, стримувати; to go aloft – померти; to babble on and on, to jabber away, to throw words around – патякати; to hold one's tongue, to keep one's mouth shut; he/she won't have the heart to say it; to keep a steel tongue in one's head; to bit one's tongue, to shut up – мовчати (не видавати інформації);

2) with the help of free combinations of words (the most frequent): to run amock – нападати зненацька на першу-ліпшу людину; to sell someone short – недооцінювати когось; to sham Abraham – удавати з себе хворого (прикидатися хворим); short odds – майже рівні шанси; to sit above the salt – сидіти на почесному місці; a stitch in time – своєчасний захід/вчинок, своєчасна дія;

3) when the lexical meaning of an original idiomatic expression is condensed or when it is based on a nationally-specific notion/structural form alien to the target language, the idiomatic expression may be conveyed by a sentence or a longer explanation: yes man (yes-man) людина, що з усіма згоджується, тільки підтакує

(підтакувач), white elephant – подарунок, якого важко позбутися (те, що приносить більше турбот, ніж користі).

Depending on the speech style of the passage/work, in which the idiomatic/phraseological expressions are used, and taking into account the nature of them (literary, colloquial, historical) some modifications of the above-given methods of translations and even new variants of translation may be suggested by the translator. Nevertheless, the aim of translation will always remain the same, viz. to fully render in the target language the lexical meaning and where possible also the structural peculiarities, the picturesqueness, the expressiveness, and the connotative meaning (if any) of the source language idiomatic or stable expressions and this is far from always easy or even possible. How and with what means it can be achieved will be shown on some examples of rendering the meaning of several national idioms.

As it has already been pointed out, some phraseological expressions singled out by V. Vinogradov as unities and having mostly a transparent meaning may reflect various national features of the source language. The latter may be either of lingual or extralingual nature, involving the national images, their peculiar picturesqueness or means of expression with clear reference to traditions, customs or historical events, geographical position of the source language nation. Such phraseological expressions are often of a simple or composite sentence structure. Being nationally distinct, they can not have in the target language traditionally established equivalents or loan variants. As a result, most of them may have more than one translator's version in the target language. It may be either a regular sense-to-sense variant (an interlinear-type translation) or an artistic literary version rendering in which alongside the lexical meaning is also the aphoristic nature, the expressiveness, the picturesqueness, the vividness, etc. of the source language phraseologism/idiom.

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.

Faithful translation of national idioms/phraseologisms is mostly achieved via deliberate transformations of all kinds performed by the translator. Then transformations are aimed at making the national images, the sense and structure of these phraseologic expressions easier for the target language readers/listeners to comprehend. Such transformations, therefore, adjust in many a case the source language idiom as a sense unit to the requirements of the target language bearers.

No need to emphasize that some successful literary artistic translations/variants of specifically national idioms may in the end become regular translation loans of the target language.

Questions for discussion:
1. Give a proper definition of a phraseological unit.
2. How many typical methods to handle a SL idiom in the translating process do you know?
3. What are national idioms?
4. What is the most successful way to translate an idiom?

UNIT 10

HANDLING TRANSLATOR'S FALSE FRIENDS

There are words in the source and target languages which are more or less similar in form. Such words are of great interest to the translator since he is naturally inclined to take this formal similarity for the semantic proximity and to regard the words that look alike as permanent equivalents.

The formal similarity is usually the result of the two words having the common origin, mainly derived from either Greek or Latin. Since such words can be found in a number of languages, they are referred to as "international" (bomb, ballet, gas, algebra, bank, alcohol, taxi, telegram, chocolate, football, golf etc.).

It is commonly renowned that "translator's false friends" have always been of particular interest to scholars and language students alike; ironically, professionals and people with a good command of a foreign language are more likely to be deceived by them than those who have just started learning the language. The term "translator's false friends" denotes words in the source and target languages which are more or less similar in form. From the historical point of view "false friends" are a result of interactions between languages. Nevertheless, they occasionally may result from accidental coincidences, and while speaking of cognate languages, they are based on words with common prototypes in their parent language. Thus, it is not surprising that the number of "false friends" varies greatly for different language pairs; it is estimated, for instance, that there are several thousand English-Ukrainian false friends. The vast majority of them are loans from some common source, genuine or pseudointernationalisms and derivatives of such loan words. Results of direct English-Ukrainian language contacts form a significantly smaller group.

Interlingual homonyms, better known as translator's "false friends" (calque from French: faux amis, the term was introduced by the French theorists of translation M. Koessler and J. Derocquigny in 1928) are lexical units (pairs of words or phrases) in two languages or dialects that look or sound similar, but have different meaning. P.

Newmark calls them deceptive cognates, as their meanings are different and they can easily confuse the target text receptor.

These words may occur in different languages. For example, *sklep* (meaning "shop" in Polish but "vault" in Ukrainian), *čerstvý* (meaning "fresh" in Czech and "stale" in Ukrainian), *pozor* (meaning "attention" in Czech but "shame" in Ukrainian) or *yazik* (meaning "pity" in Turkish but "tongue" in Ukrainian language). Reference to some "false friends" can be found in some dictionaries, like a special dictionary of "false friends" or Cambridge International Dictionary of English.

There is a distinct group of words, which constitute a special difficulty for the translator, the so-called pseudo-international words. As distinct from genuine international words which have a more or less similar phonetic form and carry the same meaning (*tendency – тенденція, norm - норма, aspect - аспект*), partially international words having only part of the same meanings (*international – інтернаціональний, міжнародний; public – публічний, державний, громадський, народний, відкритий*), the pseudo-international words differ in meaning from language to language either completely, *e.g. accurate – точний, а не "акуратний"; complement – додаток, а не "комплімент", intelligence – розум, а не "інтелігенція"*. These words have become an indispensable part of the vocabulary of different languages. Their referential meaning is in most cases identical. But there is another category of international words which as part of the lexical system of different languages have acquired in these languages novel semantic features – different semantic structures, additional lexical-semantic variants, different connotations and different usage. The Ukrainian language borrows these words most often as terms and they tend to be monosemantic while in the English language they are usually polysemantic. Although warned against them translators are often deceived into making errors by purely formal resemblances.

The words in two languages may be in equivalent or non-equivalent relations with each other. Comparing English and Ukrainian, numerous "false friends" of translator may be found.

Actually, very few international words have the same meanings in different languages. In respect to English and Ukrainian we can cite the words like the English "parliament, theorem, diameter" and their Ukrainian counterparts "парламент, теорема, діаметр". In most cases, however, the semantics of such words in English and in Ukrainian do not coincide and they should rather be named "pseudo international" (Komissarov). Their formal similarity suggesting that they are interchangeable, is, therefore, deceptive and may lead to translation errors. For that reason, they are often referred to as the *translator's false friends.*

Thus, interlingual homonyms can be classified into 3 categories:

1) The meaning of the Ukrainian word partially coincides only with the English equivalent. This means that Ukrainian word covers only one of plural meanings of English word. E.g.:

"aggressive" – not only "агресивний", but also "енергійний, ініціативний"

"comfort" – "підтримка, втішання", not only "комфорт"

"director" – "голова, режисер", not only "директор"

"figure" – "цифра, ілюстрація, креслення", not only "фігура"

"party" – "вечірка, свято", not only "партія"

2) Ukrainian word has a meaning the English equivalent lacks. E. g.:

"auditorium" – "аудіторія", meaning not "audience", but "lecture hall"

3) Ukrainian and English equivalents have cardinal difference. E. g.:

"electric" means "електричний", not "електрик" (electrician)

"ammunition" – "боєприпаси", not "амуніція" (accoutrements)

"crest" – "гребінець, грива, шолом", not "хрест" (cross)

"examine" – "роздивлятися, обстежувати", not "екзамен" (test, examination)

"genial" – "добрий", not "геніальний" (genious)

"intelligent" – "розумний, інтелектуальний" not "інтелігент" (civilized)

"more" – "більше … (у порівн.)", not "море" (sea)

"magazine" – "журнал", not "магазин" (shop)

"velvet" – "оксамит, бархат", not "вельвет" (corduroy)

"tort" – "громадянське правопорушення", not "торт" (cake)

As a matter of fact, very few words have the same meanings in different languages. Therefore, every qualified interpreter or translator has to give particular attention to interlingual homonyms, as they can be extremely confusing. One should always be able to distinguish interpreter's "false friends".

The pseudo international words can be classified in two main groups.

First, there are words which are similar in form but completely different in meaning. Here the risk of making a bad mistake is very great whenever the translator fails to consult his dictionary. Lots of mistakes have been made translating such English words as "decade, complexion, lunatic, accurate, actual, aspirant" and etc. E.g.:

(1) It lasted the whole decade.

(2) She has a very fine complexion.

(3) Well, he must be a lunatic.

The respective Ukrainian words "декада, комплекція, лунатик" are pseudointernational and cannot be used in translation:

(1) Це тривало десятиліття.

(2) У неї гарний колір обличчя.

(3) Він, напевне, божевільний.

Second, there are many pseudo international words which are not fully interchangeable though there are some common elements in their semantics. They may become the false friends if the translator substitutes one of them for the other without due regard to the difference in their meaning or to the way the English word is used in the particular context. The translator should bear in mind that a number of factors can preclude the possibility of using the formally similar word as an equivalent. Among these factors the following are most important:

1. The semantic factor resulting from the different subsequent development of the words borrowed by the two languages from the same source. For instance, the English "idiom" can be well rendered by its Ukrainian counterpart to convey the idea of an expression whose meaning cannot be derived from the conjoined meanings of its elements but has developed such additional meanings as dialect (local idiom) and individual style (Shakespeare's idiom). When the word is used in either of these

meanings its equivalent in Ukrainian will not be "ідіома", but "діалект" or "стиль", respectively.

As often as not, the translator may opt for an occasional equivalent to a pseudo international word just as he may do while dealing with any other type of the word. E.g.:

South Vietnam was a vast *laboratory* for the testing of weapons of counter-guerrilla warfare.

Південний В'єтнам став *полігоном* для випробовування зброї, яка використовується у війні проти партизан.

2. The stylistic factor resulting from the difference in the emotive or stylistic connotation of the correlated words. For example, the English "career" is neutral while the Ukrainian "кар'єра" is largely negative. The translator has to reject the pseudo international substitute and to look for another way out. E. g.:

Davy took on Faraday as his assistant and thereby opened a *scientific career* for him.

Деві найняв Фарадея на посаду помічника і, у такий спосіб, відкрив йому шлях до *наукового росту.*

3. The co-occurrence factor reflecting the difference in the lexical combinability rules in the two languages. The choice of an equivalent is often influenced by the usage preferring a standard combination of words to the formally similar substitute. So, a "defect" has a formal counterpart in the Ukrainian "дефект" but "theoretical and organizational defects" will be rather "теоретичні та організаційні прорахунки". A "gesture" is usually translated as "жест" but the Ukrainian word will not be used to translate the following sentence for the combinability factor. E.g.:

The reason for including only *minor gestures* of reforms in the program wasn't explained by the official.

Причина внесення у програму лише *жалюгідної подоби* реформ не була пояснена урядовцем.

4. The pragmatic factor reflecting the difference in the background knowledge of the members of the two language communities which makes the translator reject the

formal equivalent in favor of the more explicit or familiar variant. The reader of the English original will usually need no explanation concerning the meaning of such terms as "the American Revolution", "the Reconstruction" or "the Emancipation Proclamation" which refer to the familiar facts of the US history. In the Ukrainian translation, however, these terms are usually not replaced by their pseudo international equivalents. Instead, use is made of the descriptive terms better known to the Ukrainian reader. E.g.:

The American Revolution was a *close parallel* to the wars of national liberation in the colonial and semi-colonial countries.

Війна за Незалежність в Америці була *прямим прототипом* національно-визвольних війн у колоніальних та напівколоніальних країнах.

The Senator knew *Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation* by heart.

Сенатор знав напам'ять *проголошену Лінкольном декларацію про відміну рабства.*

With the knowledge of, and due regard to, these factors, the translator stands a good chance of making the pseudo international words his good friends and allies.

Questions for discussion:
1. Who was the first to give a definition of translator's false friend?
2. How to define an international word in the sentence?
3. Which factors should a translator pay attention to while conveying the meaning of pseudo international words?

UNIT 11
HANDLING ATTRIBUTIVE GROUPS (CLUSTERS)

Attribute cluster is a group of words with a key noun and a number of attributive components modifying it. The average number of attributes is 7 ± 2. The attributes can be expressed by an adjective (a golden heart), by a noun (a gold ring), or by a compound phrase similar to a clause (the I-don't-know-you expression on her face).

The order of attributes is not random. In English, closest to the key noun come the "factual" (objective) attributes (according to the general rule: the closer in meaning, the nearer in position), then the evaluative (subjective) attributes. Thus, some grammarians formulate the rule for the order of attributes before the noun: "OPSHACOM", where OP stands for OPINION adjectives (beautiful, horrible, nice), SH for SHAPE adjectives (long, short, round, narrow), A for AGE (old, new, young), C for COLOR (red, black, orange), O for ORIGIN (British, Canadian, German), M for MATERIAL (plastic, metal, aluminum). For example, it is correct to say a nice long new black Chinese wooden pen, and it would be unnatural to change the word order.

In English the attributive phrase based on subordinate relations between the key word and the attributes consists of components belonging to different semantic groups.

Semantic relations between the components of the attributive phrase can vary. Besides those mentioned, the attribute can denote the following: place (a beach house), time (evening newspaper), characteristics (overtime ban), reason (sickness pay), object (fish export), source (membership fees), purpose (face cream), subject (UNESCO call) and others.

English and Ukrainian attributive groups differ in their vectors. The English phrase is regressive, that is, it develops to the left, with the headword being the final element on the right. The Ukrainian attributive phrase is progressive, it develops mostly to the right, with the attributes used in postposition. For example: US car safety expert – американський фахівець з безпеки автомобілів. This is also true of clusters with restrictive apposition. For example: газета "Київ" – the Kyiv newspaper; готель "Версаль" – the Versailles hotel. Thus, to translate a multi-structured attributive group,

it is necessary to analyze the meaning of its immediate constituents and then to adapt them to a proper Ukrainian structure. For example, to translate the phrase a life support system control box, we single out its head noun, which is on the right and then do a kind of semantic immediate constituent analysis: a life support system – control box (purpose) – пульт керування; a life support – system control (object) – box – пульт керування системою; a life – support system (characteristics) – control box – пульт керування системою підтримки; a life support (object) – system control box – пульт керування системою підтримки життя – пульт керування системою життєзабезпечення.

There may be phrases in which the semantic relations could be interpreted in different ways. For example, Hong Kong proposals can be understood as a) proposals made in Hong Kong (place), b) proposals concerning Hong Kong (characteristics), c) proposals made when Hong Kong did not belong to China, before it got a new name of Xiang gang (time). In this case only the context gives a clue to the correct understanding of the meaning.

It has been mentioned that there is a considerable dissimilarity in the semantic structure of attributive groups in English and in Ukrainian. This dissimilarity gives rise to a number of translation problems.

The first group of problems stems from the broader semantic relationships between the attribute and the noun. As has been pointed out the attribute may refer not only to some property of the object but also to its location, purpose, cause, etc. As a result, the translator has to make a thorough analysis of the context to find out what the meaning of the group is in each particular case. He must be also aware of the relative freedom of bringing together such semantic elements within the attributive group in English that are distanced from each other by a number of intermediate ideas. Thus, a resolution submitted by an executive body of an organization may be described as "the Executive resolution" and the majority of votes received by such a resolution will be the Executive majority.

The second group of problems results from the difficulties in handling multi-member attributive structures. The English-speaking people make wide use of "multi-

storied" structures with complicated internal semantic relationships. The tax paid for the right to take part in the election is described as "the poll tax". The states where this tax is collected are "the poll tax states" and the governors of these states are "the poll tax states governors". Now these governors may hold a conference which will be referred to as 'the poll tax states governors conference" and so on.

A word within an attributive group may sometimes alter its meaning. So, "war rehabilitation" is, in fact, rehabilitation of economy after the war, that is, "post-war rehabilitation" and "Communist trials in USA" are "trials of Communists" or "anti-Communist trials".

Many attributive groups are polysemantic and are translated in a different way in different contexts. "War prosperity" may mean "prosperity during the war" or "prosperity in the post-war period caused by the war". 'The Berlin proposals" may imply "proposals made in Berlin" (say, at an international conference), "proposals made by Berlin" (i.e. by the GDR), "proposal on Berlin" (of political, economic or other nature).

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

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

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

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

Це був період поширеної передвоєнної боротьби проти фашизму за єдиний народний фронт у Західній півкулі і у всьому світі

The same goes for attributive groups with latent predication where a whole sentence is used to qualify a noun as its attribute "He was being the boss again, using the its-my-money-now-do-as-you're-told voice". Here correspondences can also be described in an indirect way only by stating that the attribute is usually translated into Ukrainian as a separate sentence and that this sentence should be joined to the noun by a short introductory element. Compare:

The Judge's face wore his own *I-knew-they-were-guilty-all-along expression.* – На обличчі судді з'явився його звичний вираз, який промовляв: «Я завжди знав, що вони були винуваті».

There was a man with a *don't-say-anything-to-me-or-I'll-contradict-you face.* (Ch. Dickens) – Там був чоловік, обличчя якого промовляло: щоб ви мені не говорили, я все рівно буду все заперечувати.

There is one more peculiar feature of the English attributive group which may be the cause of trouble for the translator. It may be transformed into a similar group with the help of a suffix which is formally attached to the noun but is semantically related to the whole group. Thus "a sound sleeper" may be derived from "sound sleep" or the man belonging to the "Fifth column" may be described as "the Fifth columnist". The translator should be aware of the derivation process and should not rack his brains trying to figure out how a sleeper can be sound or in what kind of enumeration this particular columnist is the fifth. Rather, he should consider the meaning of the original groups "sound sleep" and "the Fifth column" and then realize that the added suffix makes the group refer to a person who enjoys this kind of sleep or is one of the subversive elements. As a rule, in the Ukrainian translation the meanings of the original group and of the suffix would be rendered separately, e.g.: людина, яка міцно спить, і людина, яка належить до п'ятої колони.

As often as not, translating the meaning of an English attributive group into Ukrainian may involve a complete restructuring of the sentence, e.g.:

To watch it happen, all within two and a half hours, was a thrilling sight. – Не можна було не захоплюватися, спостерігаючи, як все це відбувалося на протязі двох з половиною годин.

An attributive cluster can be translated with the help of:

1. An adjective with a noun. For example: emergency meeting – екстренне засідання; close-unit fraternity – тісне братерство;

2. A noun in a possessive case. For example: crime prevention – попередження злочинності; wage rise – підвищення заробтньої плати;

3. A noun with a preposition. For example: open-air museum – музей під відкритим небом; mountain war – війна в горах;

4. Transposition of members of an attributive group. For example: language violence – ненормативна лексика; administrative efficiency – уміле керівництво. This way of translation is used when a word for word translation is impossible because of the absence of a corresponding noun or adjective or their irreconcilability in Ukrainian.

5. Translation of one of the members of an attributive cluster with a help of a word group. For example: nuclear dumping site – майданчик для захоронення ядерних відходів; solar power station – електростанція, що використовує енергію сонця. When there are no equivalents for some English language units in the Ukrainian language, then the calque translation is used. For example: information technologies – інформаційні технології; shadow cabinet – тіньовий кабінет.

Questions for discussion:

1. Why does translation of attribute groups cause certain difficulties? How to cope with them?

2. How are attribute clusters rendered in translation?

3. Would you tell about the order of adjectives in an attribute cluster?

UNIT 12
LEXICAL TRANSFORMATIONS

Semantic correlation between two languages is not to be interpreted as semantic identity. Due to complexity of semantic structure "one-to-one" correspondence between the semantic structure of correlated polysemantic words in the source language and target language is hardly possible, and so lexical transformations are needed.

The causes of lexical transformations are:

1. Different vision of the same objects of reality in the source and the target languages (vision of their different aspects), which is reflected in their different usage;

2. Different semantic structure of a word in the source language and the target-language (even words, which seem to have the same meaning in two languages are not identical);

3. The lexical valency, which is the ability of a word to appear in various combinations, of correlated words in different languages is not identical since every language has its own syntagmatic norms and patterns of lexical valency. So, different lexical valency or collocability often calls for lexical and grammatical transformations in translation though each component of the collocation may have its equivalent in the target language.

Lexical transformations can be reduced to five distinct types which have a purely linguistic basis. These types are the following: ***concretization, generalization, antonymic translation, metonymic translation, compensation, paraphrasing, addition and omission.***

- **Concretization** is the substitution of a word with general / broad meaning by a word with particular / narrow meaning: *I'll get the papers on the way home. – Я куплю газети по дорозі додому. They arrived yesterday. – Вони прилетіли учора.*

Some groups of lexical units require concretization in translation. This is due to the difference in the proportion between abstract and defeminized words on the one hand and concrete words on the other in the S and T languages.

Abstract words in English distinctly fall into several groups:

1. Numerous nouns formed by specific suffixes of abstract meaning. Many such nouns have no counterparts in Ukrainian, e.g.: *minister__ship, presiden__cy, elector__ate, state__hood,* etc.

2. Abstract words which have no equivalents in Ukrainian, the so-called lacuna, such as *exposure, occupant* (unless as a military term).

3. Generalizing words having equivalents in Ukrainian but differing in usage, e.g.: *man, woman, creature, person.*

4. Words of wide meaning which require concretization in translation, some words of this group are on the way to becoming desemantized, e.g.: *place, piece, stuff, affair,* etc.

5. Words of wide meaning which in fact have become partly deictic signs: *-thing, -body (something, somebody).*

Words belonging to the first group require lexical and grammatical replacements by words possessing a concrete meaning. E. g.:

Mr. Snow resigned from his __ministership. – Пан Сноу пішов у відставку з __посади міністра.

The abstract noun "*ministership*" is rendered by a concrete noun (*посада*).

Words of abstract meaning which for some reason or other have no equivalents in the Ukrainian language are translated by some concrete word determined by the context. Their meaning is usually conveyed with the help of replacements or additions. It should be born in mind that in this case the use of the same parts of speech is of no relevance.

He was __heavily built__. – Він був __повним.__

The role and the significance of the context is well illustrated by the following example, the translation of which is determined by the macro context.

Two of the shipwrecked seamen died of __exposure.__

Двоє із моряків із розбитого корабля загинули від __холоду__.

- **Generalization** is the reverse process. It is the substitution of a word with narrow meaning by the word with broad meaning: *People don't like to be __stared__ at. – Людям не подобається, коли на них __дивляться.__*

Generalizing words such as *man, woman, child, creature* etc. which do not have equivalents in Ukrainian but which differ in usage are concretized either by a proper name, the name of the breed (*собака, кішка*) or some concrete word according to the context.

Another group is formed by a large number of words of wide meaning. Their reference has widened to such an extent that they have come to be used in a variety of contexts. This ability to be used in different contexts has, in its turn, affected their reference: on the one hand, they have developed new lexical-semantic variants, on the other, their semantic boundaries have become vague and indefinite. This is due to the fact that their meaning is often contextual. Some of them move towards desemantization, such as *piece, place, thing, affair, stuff, stunt* etc.

The place was full, and they wandered about looking for a table... (A.Christie).

Ресторація була заповнена і вони ходили по залу, шукаючи столик...

The word *place* which is practically desemantized is translated by the concrete word *ресторація*.

The point of exchanging the E.E.C. is to make it stronger.

Уся суть розширення Європейської Економічної Спільноти в її зміцненні.

Such words as *piece, thing, body* fulfill a double function – lexical and grammatical; they can be used as lexical units possessing reference or as a grammatical sign. The noun *piece* in its lexical function means "a bit of something" (*a piece of bread*); in its grammatical function it concretizes an uncountable noun, turning it into a countable one (*a piece of furniture, a piece of advice, two pieces of furniture, two pieces of advice*).

The words "*thing*" and "*body*" have, as a matter of fact, moved from one morphological class into another; apart from belonging to referential nouns, they are used as deictic signs or prop-words and in such cases are omitted in translation.

She took things terribly seriously (A. Huxley).

Вона все приймала близько до серця.

In this case the noun "*things*" is translated by a generalizing word. But there are also cases when this word requires concretization.

He came in sight of the lodge, a long, low frowning <u>thing</u> of red brick.
(A.Wilson).

Він побачив будинок Он увидел домик сторожа, довгу низьку похмуру <u>будівлю</u> із червоної цегли.

Special attention should be paid to the translation of verbs of wide meaning, such as: *to come, to go, to turn, to say, to tell, to get, to die* and others. They are rendered either by concrete words suitable to the context or by verb equivalents used in corresponding collocations.

So far 65 people <u>have died </u>in floods in Dacca province.

На цей момент, 65 осіб <u>втопилося</u> під час паводку у Дакка.

The canary <u>got out</u> of the cage. (D.Eden).

Канарка <u>випурхнула</u> із клітки.

- *<u>**Antonymic translation** </u>* is the substitution of the SL word by a TL word with opposite meaning.

Antonymic translation usually implies a comprehensive lexical and grammatical transformation: an affirmative construction is translated by a negative one or a negative construction – by an affirmative one. But such grammatical transformation is usually accompanied by lexical transformation – the key word of the SL utterance is translated by its antonym in the TL utterance, e.g.: *... the <u>undead</u> past – ще живе минуле.*

Let a sleeping dog <u>lie</u>. – <u>Не буди сплячу собаку.</u>

<u>Nobody </u>was ever <u>sorry </u>to see him. –<u>Усі </u>завжди були <u>раді</u> його бачити.

Antonymic translation is more frequently used when rendering negative constructions by affirmative ones. This may be accounted for by the stylistic use of negative constructions in English for purposes of expressiveness. The English language uses grammatically only one negative in a sentence – either with a verb or with a noun but it makes a stylistic use of two negatives of which one is formed by grammatical means and the other – by means of affixation (negative prefixes or suffixes) or by lexical means, i. e. by words with a negative meaning.

A sentence containing two negatives is negative only on the face of it, actually it is affirmative as the two negatives neutralize each other. The grammatical form in

this case is not used in its direct meaning and consequently attracts attention, as does, for example, the rhetorical question which is no question at all but an emphatic statement. The clash between the denotative meaning of the grammatical form and its use in speech makes it highly emotive and increases its expressiveness. Thus, a double negation has a special connotative meaning. It is not identical, however, with an affirmative statement. It contains a certain modification. It may be an overstatement or an understatement.

British imperialists <u>never failed</u> to recognize the value of tea and fought many a bloody battle to grab the plantations of India.

Британські імперіалісти <u>завжди чудово розуміли</u> цінність чаю і не раз проводили криваві поєдинки, щоб захопити індійські чайні плантації.

The double negation is expressed grammatically by the negative adverb "*never*" and lexically by the semantics of the verb "*to fail*" is desemantized to such an extent that in some cases it is equivalent to a simple negative and is translated accordingly, e..g.: *he failed to appear – he <u>did not</u> appear.*

The double negative construction *"not … until"* may be regarded as a cliché which is practically always rendered antonymously as лише *тоді, тільки (тоді) коли* possessing the same degree of emphasis.

It was <u>not until</u> I reached the farmyard that I made the discovery (Susan Howatch).

І <u>лише тоді коли</u> я доїхав до ферми, я зробив це відкриття.

Antonymic translation includes: 1) Negation – when a word or word combination without negative seme or suffix in its semantic structure is substituted for a word with negative suffix or seme. <u>Keep</u> moving – <u>не</u> зупиняйтесь. 2) Affirmation – when a word with a negative seme is substituted with a word without negative suffix. <u>Don't stop</u> moving! – <u>Продовжуйте</u> рух! 3) Annulment of the negative components available in the source text units. We had <u>no end of good</u> time – Ми <u>чудово провели</u> час.

- **Metonymic Translation** is based on contiguity of notions and is less unusual than is generally believed and takes its place among other linguistic transformations.

Bare and lurid light of street lamps. (C.P. Snow)

Різке та похмуре світло ліхтарів.

That worthy gentleman turned mirth into a cough at just the right time. (Dickson Carr).

Цей гідний джентльмен як раз вчасно стримав сміх кашлем.

The translation is based on the principle of contiguity.

Another linguistic feature is to be mentioned here. Metonymy as a means of forming derivative referential meanings is widely used in English but cannot always be preserved in translation.

Coalfields go into action.

Шахтарі бастують.

"*Coalfields*" – the place of work – stands for the people who work there. Such use is common in English newspaper style.

In all these cases there is a reversal of relationship, in other words, metonymy is rendered metonymically and a comeback to the original notion is thus achieved. But in other cases (as shown above) metonymic translation does not call forth the initial notion but is used a transformational device.

I was photographed against autumn. (M.Drabble).

Мене сфотографували на фоні осіннього пейзажу.

The translation of "*against autumn*" *на фоні осені* is unacceptable in Ukrainian.

So, metonymic transformations are based on transferring the meaning due to the similarity of notions. The target language can re-metaphorize a word or a phrase by using the same image *(Don't dirty your hands with that money! – То брудні гроші!)* or a different one (*Він поверне нам гроші коли рак на горі свисне. – He will pay us our money back when hell freezes over).* The source language metaphor can be destroyed if there is no similar idiom in the target language: *Весна вже на порозі. – Spring is coming very soon.*

- **Compensation** is a standard lexical transfer operation whereby those meanings of the SL text, which are lost in the process of translation, are rendered in the TL text in some other place or by some other means. Itis an introduction in the target text of some additional element absent in the source text aimed to convey its meaning correctly. The main reason for this transformation is a vocabulary lacuna in the target language. For example, *Non-members of the organization are invited to the conference as observers. – Країни, що не є членами організації, запрошуються для участі в конференції в якості спостерігачів.*

- **Paraphrasing** is used when all other kinds of lexical and grammatical transformations fail, paraphrasing becomes indispensable. Paraphrasing implies rendering the content of the utterance by different semantic and grammatical units. This type of transformation is especially common in translating orders, commands, clichés and phraseological fusions but it is used in other cases, as well.

No parking (here) – Стоянка авто заборонена.

No reason in the world to get upset.

Немає абсолютно ніяких причин засмучуватися.

The absence of a corresponding suffix in the Ukrainian language sometimes necessitates paraphrasing.

The demonstrators had run into a solid wall of riot-equipped policemen.

Демонстранти наштовхнулися на суцільну стіну поліцейських, спеціально споряджених для боротьби із заворушеннями на вулицях.

- **Addition** is the introduction of supplementary elements to the TL utterance. The new American Secretary of State proposed to consider a new bill. - Новий державний секретар США запропонував розглянути новий законопроект. Additions are not infrequently caused by lexical reasons. A single instance may suffice here as the problem will be considered at length in the following chapter. Additions are indispensable in the translation of verbs which bring forth in some context two semes simultaneously.

Mr. Ames complained his way out of bed … and went to the door. (J.Steinbeck)

Містер Еймс,крекчучи, виліз із ліжка та пошкандибав до дверей.

Another cause of additions is English word building, e.g. conversation and the use of some non-equivalent suffixes.

We showered and dressed.

Мы прийняли душ та одягнулись.

The peace campaign snowballed rapidly.

Кампанія по захисту миру зростала з неймовірною швидкістю.

He is a chancer.

Він людина, яка любить ризикувати.

Sometimes additions are required by pragmatic considerations: *pay claim – вимоги підвищення заробітної плати, welfare cuts – зменшення бюджетних асигнувань на соціальні потреби; herring ban – заборона на вилов риби в Північному морі.*

Attributive groups are another case in point. The elements forming such groups vary in number, their translation into Ukrainian as a rule requires additions, e.g.: *oil thirsty Europe –Європа, яка відчуває нестачу нафти; Jobs-for-youth Club – клуб, ціль якого забезпечити молодь робочими місцями.*

Attributive groups present great variety because of the number and character of the component elements. The main task facing the translator is to establish their semantic and syntactic relations with the word they modify, e.g.:

Three Nicosia Greek language newspapers – Три газети грецькою мовою, які виходять друком у Нікозії.

- **Omission** is the reduction of the elements of the source text considered redundant from the viewpoint of the TL structural patterns and stylistics. She behaves free and easy. – Вона поводиться невимушено.

Some lexical or structural elements of the English sentence may be regarded as redundant from the point of view of translation as they are not consonant with the norms and usage of the Ukrainian language, e.g.:

For the fishermen of Rebun, the notion that young people may not choose to adopt their way of life is both fascinating and perplexing.

Рибакам острова Ребун видається дивним та незрозумілим, що молодь може не перейняти їх стиль життя.

Two omissions have been made here. The word "notion" can safely be left out. The verb "*to choose*" and "*to adopt*" may be regarded as synonymous and the meaning of these two verbs is fully covered by the Ukrainian verb *перейняти* which implies choice.

Some typical cases of redundancy may be mentioned here: synonymous pairs, the use of weights and measures with emphatic intent, subordinate clauses of time and place.

Homogeneous synonymous pairs are used in different styles of the language. Their use is traditional and can be explained by extra-linguistic reasons: the second member of the pair of Anglo-Saxon origin was added to make clear the meaning of the first member borrowed from the French language, e. g. *my sire* and *father*. It was done as O. Jespersen writes in his book "Growth and Structure of the English language" "…for the benefit of those who were refined expression". Gradually synonymous pairs have become a purely stylistic device. They are often omitted in translation even in official documents as pleonastic, e.g.:

Equality of treatment in <u>trade</u> and <u>commerce</u>. – Рівні можливості в торгівлі.

The purposes of the Western Powers in pouring arms into Israel have been <u>open</u> and <u>unconcealed</u>.

Західні держави ніколи не приховували своїх цілей, надаючи зброю Ізраїлю.

Words denoting measures and weights are frequently used in describing people or abstract notions. They are either omitted or replaced in translation.

Every <u>inch of his face</u> expressed amazement. (P.G.Wodehouse).

На <u>його обличчі</u> було помітно здивування.

<u>Questions for discussion:</u>
1. What are the causes of lexical transformations?
2. Which types of lexical transformations do you know?
3. When is the antonymic translation used?
4. Give some sentences with lexical transformations. Explain them.

PRACTICE

SEMINAR 1

Theoretical questions

1. Translation: definition, its aim.
2. The most common types of translation.
3. Methods of translation.
4. Perspectives of translation.
5. Text reliability.

Practical training

Ex. 1. Translate into Ukrainian:

1. He ordered a submarine but he couldn't finish. 2. See my angel standing over there? Isn't he gorgeous? 3. He trained one thousand workers at a clip. 4. Some baby bear tried to arrest me for speeding but I conned him out of it. 5. That means we're home free. 6. "What did you discover?" – "Hot water!" 7. She was just in orbit when she got the letter. 8. It was one of London's famous pea soups. 9. No problem, piece of cake!

Ex. 2. Analyze the following sentences and choose the best, in your opinion, translation options. Comment on translation inaccuracies and errors.

1. I am afraid that it will lead us to a global village with a global culture:

а) боюсь, що ми прийдемо до феномену глобальної культури у глобалізованому світі;

б) схоже, що глобалізація призведе до появи чогось на кшталт «псевдокультури»;

в) боюсь, що ми будемо жити в глобальному селі з глобальною культурою.

2. It means that English speakers can often draw shades of distinction unavailable to non-English speakers:

а) це означає, що люди, які розмовляють англійською мовою, можуть відчувати відтінки, які недоступні для тих, хто цією мовою не розмовляє;

б) це означає, що англійці відчувають і використовують у мові більшу палітру відтінків тих чи інших слів, ніж іноземці;

в) це означає, що англійці відчувають такі відтінки значень мовних одиниць, яких немає в вокабулярі інших носіїв англійської мови.

3. The word fly, for example, signifies an annoying insect, a means of travel, and a critical part of a gentleman's closing:

а) Наприклад слово fly означає і докучливу комаху, і засіб подорожування, і певну деталь чоловічого одягу;

б) Слово fly, наприклад, може означати зловредну муху, засіб повітряного пересування, критичну частину чоловічого одягу;

в) Під словом fly, наприклад, можна розуміти як докучливу муху і спосіб пересування повітрям, так і необхідну пікантну деталь чоловічого одягу.

Ex. 3. Comment on the shortcomings in the translation and edit the translated part of the text:

Indeed, Robert Burchfield created a stir in linguistic circles on both sides of the Atlantic when he announced his belief that American English and English English are drifting apart so rapidly that within 200 years the two nations won't be able to understand each other at all.

Дійсно Роберт Бурчфілд сколихнув лінгвістичні кола по обидва берега Атлантичного океану, коли він оголосив свою віру щодо того, що Американська англійська мова та Британська англійська мова розходяться так швидко, що через 200 років дві нації не розумітимуть одна одну.

Ex. 4. Translate the sentence into Ukrainian, select the required match from the brackets for each of the sentence:

1. Health and fair time of a day!

2. Don't you miss a fair chance given to you.

3. All is fair in love and war.

4. Do you believe that once I was fair and young.

5. He has a fair income.

6. It must be a fair competition.

(чесний, справедливий, непоганий, красивий, гарний, хороший, ясний)

1. Man has no Body distinct from his Soul.

2. The student had distinct advantage over his mates.

3. These are two distinct cultural groups.

4. Her speech was marked with distinct English accent.

5. There was a distinct smell of something burning.

6. American cities are as distinct as fingerprints.

(чіткий, виразний, ясний, явний, відчутний, відмінний, вагомий, різний)

1. A nation could split over the language issue.

2. The President spoke to the nation.

3. Nation shouldn't lift up sword against nation.

4. In this nation I see one third of its citizens ill-housed and ill-nourished.

5. Surely, this great nation is a wise and courageous people.

6. He doesn't look a man having the ability to govern this nation.

7. Otherwise they are ready to start nation-wide strike.

8. The USSR was the nation-victor in the World War II.

9. At "The Nation" we say "This is what journalism looks like".

(нація, держава, національність, люди, країна, народ, народність, Америка)

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SEMINAR 2

Theoretical questions

1. The theory of equivalence.
2. Translation equivalents.
3. Levels of equivalence.
4. Factors influencing the choice of translation equivalents.

Practical training

Ex. 1. Find the corresponding Ukrainian equivalent for the word "record" in the following sentences:

1. The new candidate was known to have an excellent war record. 2. His father has a record of service with the company of 20 years. 3. It was clear that the general had carefully studied his aid's service' record. 4. Washington D.C., the US capital, is the city with the highest crime record. 5. By resorting to mass terror and armed violence against the black population of South Africa its rulers reached a new shameful record in their racial oppression. 6. «Your Honor», Arnold announced, «I move that the testimony of the witness be stricken out from the record». 7. The State Secretary finds that the US government has an unbroken record of friendship for China dating back to 1844. However shamelessly the American politicians claim to be friends of Chinese people, the historic record which distinguishes friend from foe cannot be altered. 8. Had the Republican candidates discussed the record of the Congress they would have exposed the Republican Party as a big business party which led the attack on the vital rights and liberties of the people.

Exercise 2. Analyze the following sentences and indicate the possible options for transmitting the value of the underlined units:

1. We will always have a kind of sentiment to our alma mater.

2. The average per capita income in the country has grown by 12 percent.

3. It is mentioned that China is ready to allow Taiwan de facto independence but as long as it doesn't declare de jure independence. 4. One can say all American cities are alike, I can say au contraire.

5. You are perfectly right, - the sheriff grumbled, - Cherchez la femme.

6. It is necessary to preserve the <u>status quo</u>.

7. My favorite local TV program is "<u>a posteriori</u>".

8. A student of such background has to <u>be a priori</u> very smart.

9. You have to get over this loss – <u>c'est la vie!</u>

10. She's just a spoiled girl living <u>la dolce vita.</u>

Exercise 3. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian. Find the appropriate translation equivalents of the words in italics:

1. Health Ministry officials said 2,500 people had been taken to hospitals badly injured after the quake which *destroyed* 95 per cent of the buildings in Haraz, 250 miles north of Lima. 2. Israeli troops had burned villages, *destroyed* schools, shot women and children, and deprived the civilian population of food. The U. N. could not overlook these crimes. 3. Mr. Mazey, explaining the link between union affairs and the war, says that if escalation continues "we can kiss our auto negotiations goodbye". If the war spreads, the Government "will impose wage controls and *destroy* collective bargaining". 4. Cape Kennedy. – A Delta rocket carrying a sun satellite veered toward South America after leaving the launch pad Wednesday night and was *destroyed* in a £1 million fiasco. 5. Edwin Pratt was shot to death Sunday night when he went to *investigate* a noise on the front porch of his home. 6. Why have the *records* of the discussions and decisions at vital Cabinet meetings during the year of the Munich crisis mysteriously disappeared? 7. If you run through the *record* of every national group from earliest times you will find people seeking asylum in one form or another in Canada. 8. The Prime Minister yesterday attacked the Government *record* on unemployment, claiming that things were better during the 13 years of Conservative rule. 9. Any would-be Tory MPs who might have thought that he would help them by explaining what a Tory Government would do if elected must have been sorely disappointed. Almost the whole of his 30-minute speech was devoted to denouncing Mr. Wilson and attacking the Labor Government's *record.* 10. The Premier described the harvest which had already surpassed all previous *records* and reached 7,500,000 tons, as "an unprecedented *record*" and a big advance over the average annual production both before and since the 1959 Revolution. 11. "What have you been up to

since I saw you last?" he asked at length. I had not very much to say. It was a *record* of hard work and of little adventure. 12. A further demonstration of university *anger* will be voiced next week at a teach-in on academic freedom on Wednesday, June 24 when Prof. Peter Worsley, head of the Manchester University Sociology Department, will be speaking. Prof. Worsley is already *on record* condemning the attitude of Prof. Collis, of Birmingham University, for ringing him up to ascertain the political views and conduct of Richard Atkinson while at his department in Manchester. 13. Only the conclusions of the talks are *on record*. Attached is a note saying the summary had been placed in the file of the Cabinet Secretary, Sir Maurice Hankey. 14. A high *dramatic* point was reached when representatives of the U. S. people and the Vietnamese people appeared together on the platform at the call of Romesh Chandra of India, who presided.

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SEMINAR 3

Theoretical questions

1. Types of lexical meaning.

2. Referential meaning and its rendering in translation.

3. Semantic structure.

4. Different valency.

5. Different usage.

Practical training

Exercise 1. Translate the following sentences paying attention to conversion which means changing the syntactical function of a word:

1. I papered my room yesterday. 2. I have watered my flowers. 3. The hospital houses 500 patients. 4. The goods have been tabled. 5. Don't gas so much. 6. I have a cut on my cheek. 7. He has a burn on his leg. 8. The test run of the locomotive was very successful. 9. There is a give in the beam. 10. He went through the cold and through the damp, never afraid of catching cold. 11. The then President of the United States was Lincoln. 12. Don't syrup water! 13. Don't water syrup! 14. The dog spotted the hare. 15. Jones was one of the best engine-drivers of that line. And Peter who fired for him was considered a first-rate worker too. 16. The train steamed out of the station. 17. He thundered out a command. 18. I prefer to pencil that note, because, otherwise, I'll ink my fingers with your bad penholder. 19. I don't like his looks. That red in his cheeks speaks of T.B. (tuberculosis). 20. The cow has been milked. 21. He clerked at a small factory. 22. Your hat wants a brush. 23. It's a mere nothing. 24. It's a good buy. 25. I don't like the feel of flannel of my skin. 26. Give your horse a feed (give a read, give a thought).

Exercise 2. Translate the following sentences paying attention to converted words and word combinations in italics:

1. Through London streets yesterday the king's funeral procession took two-and-half hours *to slow-march* from Westminster to Paddington station. 2. We should not *porch-porch* the idea that this country should annex Egypt in order to safeguard the

communications with India ... so say the Tories now and so they went on saying for years on end. 3. The *die-hards* are in fact nothing but *have-beens*. 4. The *whys and wherefores* of a war in which children must die have never been made clear. 5. We must live in the now and pursue a *constructive* policy. 6. Hiroshima was *atombombed* without the slightest mercy. 7. This is a *robber* budget that the Tories want to introduce. 8. Weigh the *fors and the against* and the decision will be clear as daylight. 9. She watched her son *wolfing* his meal. 10. We are *inching forward* to our target yet progressing we are. 11. It was a novel experience to find himself *head-lined*. 12. Don't be *yanked* into war. 13. Within the offices were newly *plastered, newly painted, newly papered, newly floorclothed, newly tabled, newly chaired, newly fitted up* in every way with goods that were substantial and expensive. 14. How many a time have we mourned over the dead body of Julius Caeser and to *be'd* and *not to be'd* in this very room.

Exercise 3. Translate the following sentences paying attention to figurative expressions:

1. He crowded a lot of adventures into his young life. 2. The invention of the printing press is among the highest points in the history of education. 3. This political party contains a new plank in its platform. 4. His span of life was but short. 5. The steam drop hammer has a massive frame which takes the punishment from the terrific impact of the ram. 6. Cast iron proof was given to show that he was guilty. 7. This was rather an unusual mood for Mr.N. whose mind navigated rather larger seas than those where his daughter's small barques adventured. 8. In spring plants shoot out rapidly. 9. Fear dogged in his steps. 11. It was then that I embarked on my study of Shakespeare. 12. Time is disjoined and out of frame. (W. Shakespeare) 13. Why should I write down what's riveted, screwed to my memory. (W. Shakespeare) 14. This alloy is first cousin to another one. 15. A number of conferences have been organized at which seasoned literary critics will discuss and analyze the works of budding authors. 16. Let us spur the local industry of our country. 17. England considers Canada as her granary, Australia as her butcher and New Zealand as her henhouse. 18. Before the war Italy,

not wanting to have all her eggs in one basket, tried alternatively to make friends with all the great powers.

Exercise 4. Find the way of rendering into Ukrainian the connotational meanings of the words in the following sentences:

1. The Good Neighbour policy was simply a reformulation of the old imperialism in order for it to countermove more effectively the growing nationalism and democratic spirit of the Latin American people. 2. The Communists are tireless advocates of peace, and at the same time were aggressive supporters of the anti-Hitler war. 3. The right-wing leaders aggressively sabotaged all efforts from the left to organize the workers of other industries. 4. The Union demanded that the existing grievance machinery be entirely scrapped and a modern, streamlined, effective scheme put into its place. 5. Much of his popularity is manufactured, much of his glamour has been streamlined by nimble-witted press agents.

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SEMINAR 4

Theoretical questions

1. Give definitions of monosemantic and polysemantic words.
2. The translation of monosemantic words.
3. The translation of polysemantic words.
4. Contextual meaning of polysemantic words.

Practical training

Exercise 1. Translate the following Ukrainian proper names and surnames into English. Define the way they are rendered (transcribed, transliterated, partly transliterated or partly transcribed, etc.):

a) Амросій, Аркадь, Архип, Богдан, Валентин, Валерій, Василь, Володимир, В'ячеслав, Георгій, Дем'ян, Дорофій, Йосип, Мар'ян, Михайло, Олексій, Охрім, Пантелеймон, Пилип, Тиміш, Филимон, Хома, Юрій, Юхим, Яким.

b) Анастасія, Борислава, Василина, Віра, Галина, Ганна, Євпраксія, Жанна, Зінаїда, Іванна, Катерина, Ксенія, Лариса/Леся, Лепестина, Люба, Людмила, Марися, Надія, Оксана, Онисія, Павлина, Раїса, Соломія, Таїсія, Уляна, Фросина, Юлія, Юхимина, Явдоха, Ярослава.

Exercise 2. Translate the following English proper names and surnames into Ukrainian. Substantiate your way of translation. Model: John Джон (common name), Іван/Іоан (Biblical name, name of the Pope, king or prince):

a) Abel, Adrian, Albert, Aloysius, Alvin, Ambrose, Ananias, Anthony, Athelstan(e), Augustus, Aurelius, Balthas(z)ar, Barnard, Bartholomew, Basil, Caleb, Christopher, Clarence, Cyril, Cyrus, Douglas, Duncan, Edmund, Elijah, Emil(e), Enoch, Erasmus, Eugene, Evan, Evelyn, Gabriel, Gaylord, Gerald, Giles, Griffith, Gustavus, Harold, Hilary, Hugh, Ian, Ivor, Jacob, James, Joachim, Job, Jonathan, Joshua, Lawrence, Leigh, Leonard, Luke, Mark, Matthew, Meredith, Miles, Moses, Nicolas, Noah, Orville, Paul, Peter, Philemon, Ralph, Sam(p)son, Silas, Simon, Solomon, Stewart, Timothy, Titus, Van, Virgil, Vivian, Walter, Zachariah, Zeke.

b) Abigail, Adaline, Alberta, Agnes, Alexandra, Angelica, Annabella, Aurora, Beryl, Camilla, Caroline, Charity, Daisy, Delia, Eileen, Eleanor, Enid, Eudora, Eva (Eve), Georgia, Grace, Hannah, Helen(a), Honey, Hope, Ida, Irene, Ivy, Jacqueline, Janet, Julia, Katherina(e), Leonora, Una, Lolita, Lucia, Lydia, Marianne, Martha, Mina, Myra, Nabby, Nadine, Orrie, Pamela, Patience, Paula, Pheny, Regina, Rita, Sandra, Sawnie, Serena, Tabitha, Theresa, Una, Vera, Vida, Viola, Virginia, Wilhelmina, Winifred, Zenobia, Zoe.

Exercise 3. Suggest the methods of translation into Ukrainian of the names of English and foreign companies in the sentences below.

1. Ask a middle-aged working man in the north of England what he and his friends contemplated doing when they left school 20 years ago and you get only two answers: They would work in the shipyards or the coal pits, for companies with names like Swan Hunter, British Shipbuilders, Cammell Laird and British Cod. 2. Ask a secondary-school graduate now where he or she is likely to wind up working and you will hear very different-sounding names: companies called Samsung, Daewoo, LG Electronics, Chunghwa Picture Tubes, Woo One, Tatung or maybe Poong Jeon or Sung Kwang. 3. It is a sign of one o1 the most dramatic changes in modern industrial history: the growing dependence of Britain, a rich country that once ruled a great empire, on South Korea and Taiwan, once poor, developing countries, to solve the chronic problems of unemployment left behind when the coal mines and the shipyards closed.

Exercise 4. Suggest all possible ways of approach to translating into Ukrainian the following titles of newspapers, magazines (journals):

1. Contemporary Review (literary-political monthly, Lnd.). 2. Contemporary Life (British farmer's weekly). 3. Daily Express, Daily Mail, The Daily Telegraph (and Morning Post), The Economist (all of conservative orientation). 4. Daily Mirror, Daily Sketch. 5. The Evening News, The Star, Evening Standard (Conservative dailies, Lnd.)., Scotsman (Edingb.), Yorkshire Post, Financial Times (Conservative), The Times (Lnd.). 6. Punch (satirical and humorous weekly), 8. The Guardian International. 9. Mainichi Shimbun (Japan). 10. Hong Kong Standard.

Exercise 5. Translate into English:

Багатомовні? Батьки нерідко побоюються, що якщо дитину змалечку навчати другій мові, то вона погано володітиме рідною. Та, як з'ясувала торонтська група спеціалістів під керівництвом нейробіолога Лори-Енн Петітто, все якраз навпаки. «З самого народження наші нервові тканини готові і в змозі впоратися з декількома мовами». Школярі-білінгви здебільшого більш розвинені, ніж ті, хто володіє лише однією мовою. Проте, як пише канадська газета «Торонто стар», «ініціативу в навчанні маленьких дітей другої мови повинні брати на себе батьки – в разі, якщо вони хочуть дати своїм дітям перевагу володіння декількома мовами».

Exercise 6. Find the connotational meanings of the context-bound words. Translate into Ukrainian and explain your choice of equivalents:

1. The Good Neighbour policy was simply a reformulation of the old imperialism in order for it to countermove more effectively the growing nationalism and democratic spirit of the Latin American people. 2. The Communists are tireless advocates of peace, and at the same time were aggressive supporters of the anti-Hitler war. 3. The right-wing leaders aggressively sabotaged all efforts from the left to organize the workers of other industries. 4. The Union demanded that the existing grievance machinery be entirely scrapped and a modern, streamlined, effective scheme put into its place. 5. Much of his popularity is manufactured, much of his glamour has been streamlined by nimble-witted press agents.

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SEMINAR 5

Theoretical questions

1. The definition of culture-specific vocabulary.

2. Cultural approach in translation.

3. Types of lexical correlation.

4. The translation of non-equivalent lexical units.

Practical training

Exercise 1. Translate into Ukrainian, paying attention to non-equivalent units:

1. The Prime Minister will arrive on Friday when he will address the House of Commons. 2. Two workers were injured when a fork-lift fell over. 3. Problems have arisen when individuals have decided to make changes in the layout of the offices. 4. 30 Every day the US press contains some malignant attack directed against the common people of Britain, who are accused of loafing and malingering at work, while demanding high wages and expensive social services. 5. If there was anything that he hated, it was a woman with pointed finger nails. 6. Her knowledge of things and people seemed precise and decided, if not profound. 7. He has been to Warwick fifty times, if he has been there once. 8. The postmaster should deposit at the bank daily returns one half hour before closing of either the post office or the bank, whichever is earlier.

Exercise 2. Read the Ukrainian passage below, identify the culturally based notions in it and translate it into English.

Іран живе за власним відліком часу і має свій календар (сонячна хиджра), яким встановлено новий рік 20 березня – дня переходу пророка Могаммада з Мекки в Медину 621 року. Хоча Іран є однією з мусульманських країн, проте святкування Нового року (Ноуруза) походить ще з доісламських часів. Ноуруз (в буквальному перекладі "новий день") припадає на період весняного рівнодення, що означає з давніх давен у багатьох народів пробудження природи. Наші пращури, дажбожителі, теж пов'язували з весною своє новолітування. За іранським звичаєм на святковому столі має бути сім речей, назви яких починаються з літери "с" (за перським правописом): часник, гроші (щоб

наступний рік був багатий), яблука тощо. Обов'язково присутні дзеркало (аби в ньому було видно лише добро), живі рибки у воді (символ життя), Коран (священна книга мусульман) і миска з зеленими паростками пшениці.

Exercise 3. Pick up the units of the English specifically national lexicon in the sentences below. Define their sphere of usage and translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. Some ignorant jackass on Fleet Street has got together a list of cures by Stillman. 2. Sir Robert was surprised and said that this Argentine scheme (Canal Company Scheme) was known to be a commonplace Stock Exchange swindle. 3. At this point of the story enters the Great Detective, specially sent by or through Scotland Yard. 4. You must certainly send it (the painting) next year to Grosvenor. 5. He himself had a job in Whitehall "of national importance". 6. The serious part of the dinner comprised roast beef and Yorkshire pudding, being served as sweet course before the meal. 7. Carrie established a little portable gas stove for the preparation of small lunches, oysters, Welsh rarebits, and the like... 8. I can"t tell one tune from another. I don"t know "Home Sweet Home" from "God save the King". 9. And potbellied little coloured children fought hunger and sleepness while Lanny tried to teach them the three R"s. 10. Down Whitehall, under the grey easterly sky, the towers of Westminster came for a second in view.

Exercise 4. Translate the sentences. Point out the examples of transliteration or transcription.

1. Representatives of the 2,000 workers threatened with redundancies at C. A. Parsons Electrical Engineers in Erith (Kent) hope to lobby local MPs, including Conservative Party leader Mr. Heath, this afternoon. A shop stewards' meeting yesterday called on the Government to give "unqualified assistance" to stop the closure, including the nationalisation of the factory if necessary. 2. The Communist Party, whose general secretary John Gollan and chairman Tony Chater will be on the lobby, has called on the British people to make their voices heard in Whitehall and Washington. 3. Five Labour MPs and Lord Fenner Brockway yesterday promised to support the Cuban Premier's request for the British Government to act against counter-

revolutionary activity from British-governed Caribbean territory. They agreed to this after being lobbied by members of the British-Cuba Association. 4. The Liaison Committee for the Defence of Trade Unions has urged all trade unionists to support the lobby of the Labour Party conference next Wednesday at Brighton. The lobby is in support of TUC policy to repeal the Prices and Incomes Act. 5. To the already well-known sit-ins and teach-ins have been added sing-ins and preach-ins.6. Ford's women strikers have been invited to attend a teach-in on Women and the Social Services to be held in London on Sunday.

Exercise 5. Translate the sentences and define the words to be translated with the help of descriptive translation.

1. A star that is in balance and burning hydrogen in its core is called a main sequence star. 2. A flowchart is a pictorial description of a procedure to be followed in solving a given problem. 3. The biota (plants and animals) of each kind of biome have similar characteristics worldwide; biomes comprise smaller units called habitats. 4. The associated ocean bottom is generally flat in the Atlantic and hilly in the Pacific and is composed mainly of pelagic or partially pelagic muds - that is, open-ocean sediments as contrasted to those deposited near continents by rivers. 5. In 1989 the United States began constructing a proton collider, the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC), which was to yield collision energies of 40 TeV. 6. Advection is the process by which one or more properties or components of the atmosphere - such as temperature, moisture, or pollutants - are affected by horizontal (and sometimes vertical) air movements. 7. Aperture synthesis is a method in radio astronomy that utilizes several telescopes simultaneously to create images of cosmic radio sources, which results in much better resolution than can be achieved by the individual telescopes. 8. An intermetallic compound is made up of two or more elements that together produce a new substance having its own composition, crystal structure, and properties.

Exercise 6. Translate the sentences using calque or loan translation.

1.Later theoretical work called for a symmetry between leptons and quarks, leading physicists to postulate the "bottom," "beauty," or b, quark; and the "top," "truth," or t, quark. 2. The cosmological theory called the big bang theory assumes that

the universe began from a singular state of infinite density. 3. The mathematical compass is a manual mechanical device for drawing circles and transferring geometric dimensions. Commonly, two legs are hinged with a pivot to form an inverted vee, one leg having a sharp point and the other fitted with a pen or pencil. 4. The dasheen is sometimes grown as an ornamental houseplant called "elephant's car" because of its large, heart-shaped leaves. 5. Chair and table legs were usually carved in the shape of a curved animal leg terminating in a bull hoof or lion paw, 6. Engine-propeller combinations on single-engine aircraft are usually located in the nose, or forward-most, section of the fuselage and pull the aircraft through the air. 7. The Soviet leaders considered U.S. objections to Soviet actions in Poland, Hungary, and Romania a betrayal of wartime understandings about spheres of influence in Europe. Thus they placed Eastern Europe behind a military and political barrier known in the West as the Iron Curtain. 8. In other words, the vacuum that existed at the time of the Big Bang was not a stable but an unstable, high-energy vacuum.

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SEMINAR 6

Theoretical questions

1. The definition of lacuna.
2. The phenomenon of lacunarity.
3. Classifications of lacunae.
4. Rendering lacunae in the process of translation.

Practical training

Exercise 1. Compare the SL and TL text, point out the ways of conveying proper nouns:

In the past forty years, American literature has focussed on more popular fiction. Several US authors have produced a novel that sold more than 10 million copies , including Joseph Heller («Catch-22»), Harold Robbins («The Carpetbaggers»), Jacqueline Susann («The Valley of the Dolls»), Margaret Mitchell («Gone with the Wind») and Peter Benchley («Jaws»). However, three contemporary authors who have far outstripped such sales figures are Robert Ludlum, Stephen King and Dan Brown.

За останні сорок років, американська література акцентувала увагу на популярній прозі. Декілька американських авторів написали романи, які розійшлися загальним накладом більше 10 мільйонів копій. Це Джозеф Хеллер («Виверт-22»), Гарольд Роббінс («Авантюристи»), Жаклін Сюзанн («Долина ляльок»), Маргарет Мітчелл («Віднесені вітром») і Пітер Бенчлі («Щелепи»). Проте, троє сучасних авторів, які далеко випередили попередні цифри продажу, це Роберт Ладлем, Стівен Кінг і Ден Браун.

Exercise 2. Give comments on the following proper names and translate into English:

Гомер, Арістотель, Цезарь, Клеопатра, Галілео Галілей, Ломоносов, Рафаель, Рубенс, Шекспір, Джек Лондон, Едгар По, Клінтон, Буш, Єльцин, Путін, Ірина Родніна, Сергій Бубка, Ванеса Мей, Володимир Кличко; Пуаро, король Артур, Гаррі Поттер, Попелюшка, Кай і Герда, Есміральда, Квазімодо, Лис Микита, Шерлок Холмс, доктор Ватсон.

Exercise 3. Translate into English and explain the meaning of inderlined words:

1. Крислатий <u>бриль</u> з рисової соломи був низько опущений на лоб (Василь Кучер); 2. – Настали жнива…; незгода – назувай сам <u>постоли</u> та й гайда з <u>серпом</u> на поле (Михайло Коцюбинський); 3. Майже зникли з Підгір'я й Гуцульщини <u>постоли</u> – це предковічне взуття злидарів (Петро Козланюк); 4. Вдарив у гарячі ніздрі прілий запах… кашемірових хусток і <u>гарусових</u> червоних <u>плахт</u> (Іван Цюпа). 5. Його батько робив <u>сопілки</u> з липи й продавав на базарі (Петро Панч); 5. Докія кидається до <u>скрині,</u> підіймає важке віко і дістає чисту, трохи прим'яту сорочку, намотує її на качалку і з силою викачує <u>рублем</u> (Михайло Стельмах); 6. Гуліашвілі пішов у <u>саклю</u> спочивати (Вадим Собко); 7. Хазяїн кинув на стіл ложку, вихопив із <u>макітри</u> <u>макогін</u> і вибіг на двір (Петро Панч).

Recommended Literature

1. Корунець І. В. Теорія і практика перекладу (аспектний переклад). Вінниця : Нова Книга, 2001. 448 с.

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SEMINAR 7

Theoretical questions

1. The definition of neologism.

2. The criteria of neologisms.

3. Classification (types) of neologisms.

4. Means of formation of neologisms.

5. Ways of translation of neologisms.

Practical training

Exercise 1. State the means of formation of neologisms and translate into Ukrainian:

Ad, cinerama, telecast, hathos, lie-in, flu, bookateria, know-all, skinhead, NATO, kippers, washateria, pick-me-up, to madrabhit, peacenik, muson, smog, whodunit, penmanship, be-in, hols, bookaholic, to flash mob, EPA, blogger, bigorexia, celebriphilia, baracknophobia, demo, superjock, flu, to bluejack, to manscape, U.N.O., warm-up, flog, pay out, greenback, trank, do-it-yourself, T-shirt, medicare, baby boom, GPO.

Exercise 2. Translate the following sentences paying attention to neologisms (newly created fresh words) and egologisms (author's coinages. Some of these have been absorbed by the language and are widely used now) in italics:

1. It was a decorated, *becatered* and *bewaitered* table. (B. Tarkington) 2. She displayed wonders of *horsemanship* and *horseman-womanship.* (B.Tarkington) 3. A man doesn't come a thousand and odd miles to be *not-at-homed* at the end of it. (Ch. Lever) 4. There are people who have much and those who have nothing. – Well, you see. I'm among *muchers.* (G. Page) 5. We are the *not-wanteds*. (R. Aldington) 6. "We are *has-beens* now Kelly," said the former policeman to his dog. 7. Summer at last. You look *summary* too. (E. Benson) 8. She did her duty by me completely, but it is clear that there was no motherhood, no *sonship* between us. (H. Wells). 9. The *white tiled, gleaming-tapped* bathroom. (G. Frankau) 10. A strong northerly wind that found a few weary, *half-skeletoned* leaves to play with. (R. Sheriff) 11. The stage of *coccoondom* for modern boys is soon gone out of. (A. Berkeley) 12. It was a

dehumanized apartment. (Я. Wells) 13. The pill was *sugar-coated.* (W.Adcock) 14. I may *platitudinize,* but I don't want any Shelleyan talk. (B. Shaw).

Exercise 3. Interpret the meaning of new words in the following sentences and suggest their Ukrainian substitutes:

1. Galaxies take something like 10 billion years to evolve, which is comparable to the age Big Bangers give to the universe. 2. It is one thing to lambaste the tyranny of diplomaism, but quite another to expect nations to function without high standards of excellence. 3. On most US campuses these days grantmanship – the fine art of picking off research funds – is almost as important to professional prestige as the ability to teach or carry out research. 4. Though her French was not very good and my own regrettably Franglais, we used to read the roles to each other. 5. His political views are an odd mixture of the doctrines of free enterprise and those of welfarists. 6. He noted that the Administration "faces a credibility gap of enormous proportions" with blacks.

Exercise 4. Translate into English, find the neologisms.

1. The German High Command planned a lightning war against the Soviet Union with view to crush the Red army within few weeks after the beginning of hostilities, but this proved to be a fatal blunder of the German strategy. 2. US land and naval forces operated under strong air umbrella, which accounts for much lighter losses as compared with Iraqis. 3. Prefabs are generally used instead of conventional building material when rapid erection of houses is required. 4. In the atomic burst, it is the fall-out that is no less harmful for both people and material than the blast and flash burn hazards. 5. A big four-decked merchantman was shored by a heavy storm a few days ago off the Cape Horn. 6. Both A-bomb and H-bomb are the weapons of mass destruction and therefore we insist on stopping all A-tests and H-tests.

Recommended Literature

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SEMINAR 8

Theoretical questions

1. The definition of realia. Vlahov and Florin's classification of realia.

2. Some other classifications of realia words.

3. The ways of translating realia.

Practical training

Exercise 1. A. Definite the ways in which the Ukrainian units of the national lexicon (realia) are translated (or should be translated) into English.

1. The Ukrainian Nuclear Power Industry Workers' Union addressed their demand to President, Verkhovna Rada, and the Cabinet of Ministers. 2. Resulting from the sale of 60 per cent of an emission of municipal loan bonds totalling 15.000 hryvnias, the Kharkiv municipality will purchase 20 used Mercedes minibuses. 3. She is one of the 20 top ballet stars who will take part in the Christmas season of international ballet at London Albert Hall, opening on Boxing Day. 4. Photo reproductions in the Hermitage Museum in St. Petersburg show huge burial mounds of Chernihiv princes and boyars of the 11th-12th centuries. 5. The desire to create, invent and experiment leads schoolchildren of Lviv and the Lviv Region to the "Evrika" Junior Academy of Sciences. 6. In 1931 Arkadiy Filipenko was enrolled at the robitfak, worker's faculty, under the Lysenko Music and Drama School. 7. His first teacher – a kindly old herdsman – taught him to play on a simple reedpipe, sopilka, when he was only nine. 8. Then music and songs were performed by the Trio of Bandore Players. 9. Both families call the groom and the bride "knyaz and knyahynya" (prince and princess), the best men are "boyaryns", the bridesmaids are "druzhky". 10. The occasion was celebrated by Ukrainian-families with kutya (boiled peeled barley or wheat/rice with honey and ground poppy seeds). 11. There are several types of pysanky. one when the egg is painted in one colour; when with the aid of a special sharp tool one scratches the pictures on the painted egg (such-an egg is called "dryapanka" or "scrobanka"); when one puts thin fayers of wax on the egg while dipping the latter in paint, usually going from light colors to dark ("krapanka"); when the egg is painted with oil paint

("malyovanka"); and, finally, when with the help of a special instrument one draws a picture with wax, then fills it with different colours.

B. Give Ukrainian equivalents for the following traditional folk rites, customs, and religious feasts of our people:

1. commemoration of ancestors; 2. Whitsuntide/Whitsunday, Pentacost; 3. the feast of Presentation; 4. to bless water; 5. stuffed cabbage (leafs); 6. Holy supper; 7. pious and righteous; 8. Epiphany; 9. the feast of the Annunciation; 10. Warm Alexis; 11. miracle-workers; 12. Willow Sunday/Palm Sunday; 13. Passion Friday; 14. Holy Shroud; 15. the Easter Matins; 16. the High mess; 17. unleavened bread; 18. Seeing off Sunday; 19. Forty Martyrs; 20. water nymphs; 21. Maccabees' Day; 22. the Feast of the Transfiguration of the Lord; 23. the Feast of the Assumption of the Holy Virgin; 24. Twelfth-day; 25. the pre-Christmas fast; 26. The Birthday of the most Holy Mother of God; 27. The Elevation of the Holy Cross; 28. The Feast of Intercession of the Most Holy Mother of God; 29. The Archangel Michael's Day; 30. St. John the Baptist.

Exercise 2. Find at least 15 American/British nationally peculiar notions and make up your own sentences with them.

Exercise 3. Translate the list of meals of a common American restaurant.

1. Traditional barbeque foods: smoked brisket and ham, or turkey; pig picking pork, smoked chicken wings, baby back ribs (half-slab, full slab), spare ribs (short ends, long ends); grilled chicken and greens; Texas chicken, a boneless breast grilled with spicy Texas sauce, topped with thinly sliced smoked brisket and melted Cheddar cheese; burnt ends, smoked apple sausage or brisket. Smoked ribs – tender meaty ribs basket with maple-mustard, glaze, slow roasted and then lightly grilled; hickory chicken – 1/2 chicken smoked and basted with the original BBQ (barbecue) sauce; burnt ends – tender chunks of twice-smoked brisket drenched in our famous sauce; Texas-size beef ribs marinated, slow-smoked and flame-grilled. 2. Garnishes: BBQ baked beans, cole slaw and potato salad, whole wheat, white bread or buns, pickled and barbecue sauce. 3. Apetizers: cheese and assorted crackers, French onion soup, onion straws, corn fritters (hot and fresh long ends), a hickory-grinned chicken breast sliced and served atop, fresh veggies and greens, with our honey-mustard dressing;

assorted relishes; vegetable tray with dip. 4. Accompaniments: dirty rice, tossed salads. 5. Desserts: creamy cheesecake, chocolate peanut butter, ice-cream pie; old fashioned cheesecake, apple fritters served hot with powdered sugar and sweet honey butter.

Exercise 4. Explain the proper meaning of the particular English national notions below (in English) and translate them into Ukrainian.

Downing Street, Whitehall, the Upper House, the Commons, the woolsack, speaker, teller, whip (Parliament), division of Parliament, the White paper, the Stock Exchange; John Bull, the British Lion; lobby; ladyship, lordship, peerage, coroner, proctor, bacon, Yorkshire pudding, frankfurters, hot dogs; ale, gin; crown, farthing, guinea, sixpence, private/independent school, comprehensive (grammar, modern) school, the 6th form; jeans, jersey, pullover, leggings, stretches, tweed; calumet, wigwam; bushel, foot, inch, pint, sheriff.

Exercise 5. Suggest appropriate English variants for the following units of Ukrainian specific national lexicon:

Голова колгоспу/сільради, дружинник, суботник, січовик, січові стрільці, запорожець, герої Крутів, тризуб, універсали (Центр. Ради); залік, залікова книжка, відкритий урок, педрада, табель успішності, похвальна грамота/лист, курсова/дипломна робота; кобза, кобзар, бандурист, гопак, повзунець (танець), веснянки, коломийки, боярин, дружка, весільний батько, бублик, вареники, галушки, голубці, бабка, коржі з маком/шулики, борщ, куліш, ряжанка, узвар, грубка, лежанка, піч (у хаті), скриня, свитка, кожух, кептар, вишиванка, плахта, чобітки, льох, хата, гривня, карбованець, десятина, "бігунець", профорг студентської групи, крашанка, писанка, думи, "Ще не вмерла Україна".

Exercise 6. Point to the difference in the outer forms of expression of the following Ukrainian culturally biased (specific) notions of national lexicon in English:

Арнаутка, вареники (з сиром, капустою тощо), вечорниці, вишнівка, гайдамаки, галушки (страва), гривня, гринджоли, дівування, дядина, заслати сватів, жупан, картопляники, колядники, кукурудзяні баранці, кутя, лантух, льох, обжинки, оселедець (козацький), паляниця, пампушки, парубкування, пиріжки

(із сиром), сирники, солонина/сало, толока, трембіта, троїсті музики, чумакування, щедрівки/щедрування, Дочка Прометея, Кобзар, Каменяр, розкуркулювання.

Exercise 7. Translate the text into Ukrainian with special attention to realia used in them.

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

The Old and unusual game known as the *Hood Game,* or *Throwing the* Hood, is played every year on Old Christmas Day, January 6th at Haxey in north Lincolnshire. The ceremonies of *Haxey Hood* begin in the early afternoon with the procession of *the Fool* and his twelve *Boggans* up the village street to a small green place outside the parish church. The Boggans are the official team and play against all comers. Chief among them is the *King Boggan,* or *Lord of the Hood,* who carries a wand, or roll of thirteen willows as a badge of office. He and all his team should wear scarlet flannel coats and hats wreathed with red flowers.

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SEMINAR 9

Theoretical questions

1. The definition and some peculiarities of an idiom (phraseological unit).

2. Semantics of an idiom.

3. The main ways of translating idioms.

Practical training

Exercise 1. State what method you would choose to translate the following idioms:

1. The fish begins to stink at the head. 2. When in Rome, do as the Romans do. 3. to have money to burn. 4. to give smb. the cold shoulder. 5. to set the Thames on fire. 6. to give away the show. 7. to ask for the moon. 8. to be at the end of one's rope. 9. to bet on the wrong horse. 10. A new broom sweeps clean. 11. a fly in the ointment. 12. good riddance to bad rubbish. 13. with fire and sword. 14. You can't run with the hare and hunt with the hounds.

Exercise 2. Translate the phraseological units in the following sentences:

1. British bourgeois periodicals prefer to give a wide berth to the delicate question of American military bases in Britain. 2. Numerous examples of violence against workers give the lie to the assertions of the reactionary American union bosses that there is no class war in the United States. 3. The British economy is not out of the wood yet. 4. The manager was passing the time of the day with one of his secretaries. 5. Trying to make him change his mind is just beating your head against the wall. 6. If he has spoken publicly about the truth he would have gotten the axe one way or another. 7. She gave her father a hug, and got into a cab with him, having as many fish to fry with him as he with her. 8. Students get it in the neck when they lose library books. 9. "Oh! tell us about her, Auntie," cried Imogen; "I can just remember her. She's the skeleton in the family cupboard, isn't she? And they are such fun."

Exercise 3. Offer corresponding Ukrainian versions for the following English proverbs and sayings:

Speak of devil and he will appear; to teach the dog to bark; you can not wash charcoal white; velvet paws hide sharp paws; he that will strive, must rise at five; life

is not all cakes and ale; little thieves are hanged, but great ones escape; physician, heal thyself rule with the rod of iron; like teacher, like pupil; like master, like land; like father, like son; like master, like servant; like author, like book; like mistress, like maid; like priest, like people; as the tree, so the fruits; as old clock crows, so doth the young; like begets like; like carpenter, like chips; as is the workman, so is the work; like likes like; like draws to like; like cures; like sayings.

Exercise 4. Offer English semantic analogies/equivalents for the Ukrainian proverbs and sayings below:

Який учитель, такий і учень; який господар, таке й поле; яка хата, такий тин/який батько, такий син; який автор, така й книжка; який, піп, така й пара; зі злої трави – лихе сіно; тернина грушок не родить; яке коріння, таке й насіння; яблуко від яблуні недалеко падає; яка пряжа, таке й полотно; по роботі пізнати майстра, який Яків – стільки й дяки; який пастух, така й череда, яка грушка, така й юшка; рибак рибака впізнає здалека; видно пана по халявах; який їхав, таку й здибав/стрів; малі злодії попадаються – великі вириваються; байдики бити, баглаї бити, давати горобцям дулі, ханьки м'яти, клеїти дурня, ганяти вітер по вулицях, лежні справляти, тинятися з кутка в куток, і за холодну воду не братися; розумом високий, розумом зрілий; лоб на три п'яді, сім розумів, убогий духом; порожньою торбою по голові ударений, ввести в оману; збити з пантелику; навіки закрити очі, заснути вічним сном, зійти зі світу, піти кози пасти, піти до Бога вівці пасти, вибратися до Закопаного, дати (врізати) дуба.

Exercise 5. Translate into English:

1. Одним ударом (махом) двох зайців убити. 2. Добре розпочати – півділа зробити. 3. Поцілувати замок. 4. Знати, як свої п'ять пальців. 5. На кутні сміятися. 6. Відкладати щось на чорний день. 7. Хто іншому яму копає, той сам у неї потрапляє. 8. Лизати п'яти (комусь). 9. Брехнею далеко не заїдеш (весь світ пройдеш, та назад не вернешся). 10. Життя прожити – не поле перейти (на віку, як на довгій ниві). 11. Кров у жилах холоне. 12. Сім раз відміряй (одмір), а раз відріж (утни). 13. Більший католик, ніж папа римський. 14. Голий, як бубон. 15. Не всі вдома (однієї клепки не вистачає). 16. Сказав, як зав'язав (сказано-

зроблено). 27. Пальцем не поворухне. 18. Старого не перевчиш (вченого вчити – тільки час марнувати). 19. Не вчи вченого. 20. Купити (купувати) кота в мішку. 21. Танцювати під чиюсь дудку. 22. Носити воду в решеті. 22. Підносити когось до небес. 24. Гарна, як квітка (як яблучко). 25. Гарний, як червінець. 26. Не мати шеляга/копійки за душею. 27. Сорочки на плечах не мати. 28. Ні бе, ні ме, ні кукуріку. 29, Вставляти палиці комусь в колеса. 30. Гордість (пиха) до добра не доводить. 31. Обіцяти золоті гори. 32. Дурість заразлива. 33. Один у полі не воїн. 34. Від великого до смішного – один крок. 35. Шукати вчорашнього дня. 36. Білий, як стіна (як крейда, як полотно). 37. Іван киває на Петра. 38.Точити теревені. 39. Мокрим рядном накрити. 40. Боком вилізти. 41. Побити горщики. 42. Гнути кирпу. 43. Задніх пасти. 44. Передати куті меду. 45. Залити сала за шкуру. 46. Гріти руки. 47. Зуби гострити. 48. Зарубати на носі. 49. Вухом не вести. 50. З вогню та в полум`я. 51. Дбати про свою шкуру. 52. Гайки підкрутити. 53. Нуль без палички. 54. Повернути голоблі. 55. Тримати носа за вітром.

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SEMINAR 10

Theoretical questions

1. Translator's" false friends": definition.

2. International and pseudo international words.

3. Categories of interlingual homonyms.

4. Factors to convey the meaning of "false friends" of translator.

Practical training

Exercise 1. State whether the words below are genuine or pseudo-international:

Adressee, adequate, admiral, algebraic, allergy, Alpine, annulment, archive, bamboo, botanist, bronchitis, capillary, cockatoo, cybernetics, dissymetric, ellipsis, epochal, evacuee, fantasia, geometer, hierarchical, hypotaxis, iambus, inductor, lectureship, morphemic, morphologist, non-metal, parallelepiped, parataxis, professorate, quixotry, reduction, rhematic, sable, scenery, sonorant, stereometry, subcommittee, sublieutenant, substantival (gram.), synthetic, systemic (gram.), technologist, utilize, vacuum, voltameter, waffle, zinc, xylonite.

Exercise 2. Translate the following sentences with particular attention to the translation of pseudointernational words:

1. When he was fifteen Chopin entered his father's school for academic studies. 2. It was largely due to Eisner's sympathy and understanding that Chopin was able to evolve a personal style of writing almost from the very beginning of his creative career. 3. His desire to leave Warsaw was intensified by a schoolboy love for Constantia Gladkowska, a singing student. A change of scene seemed the logical prescription. 4. He was bored with the city and agonized by his unrequited love. 5. His father provided him with funds and in the summer of 1829 he came to Vienna. 6. World War I was a dramatic demonstration of the fact that capitalism had plunged into an incurable general crisis. 7. The President's tour of the flood-stricken areas dramatized the fact that the terrible tragedy presented, in the first place, a federal problem. 8. Reason told him he was in the presence of an archenemy, and yet he had no appetite whatever for vengeance. 9. More than 500 senior British scientists from 20 universities signed a

pledge boycotting research for the American Strategic Defence Initiative, popularly known as Star Wars.

Exercise 3. Make a careful study of the following groups of words. Note the difference in the meaning in English and in Ukrainian and suggest the appropriate equivalents.

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

Exercise 4. Fill in the table:

Слово/словосполуч.	Неточний переклад	Адекватний переклад
цілковита фікція	all fiction	
фінальна гра на кубок чемпіонату	final game	
газифікувати(село)		to provide gas (for a village); gas supply (to a village)
геніальний винахід	genial invention	
інструмент теслі	carpenter's instrument	
внутрішня політика		domestic policy
контингент виборців	contingent of voters	
фальшивий рахунок		fabricated account
проблема батьків та дітей	father and son problem	
виступити офіційно (для преси)	to speak officially	

центральна газета		leading paper
репортер, який займається збором інформації	a reporter engaged in collecting information	
перший вояж (про корабель)	first voyage	
засоби масової інформації		mass media
формувати чиїсь характер	to form smb's character	
романіст (письменник)		novelist
не для преси (вказівка журналістам)	not for the press	
безцеремонна манера	unceremonial manner	
учасники організованої злочинності		organized-crime figures
комплексна програма (для мандрівників)	complex programme	
комбінована зйомка	combined filming	
сучасний фасон		of fashionable cut (style)

Exercise 5. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian paying attention to polysemantic words and "false friends of translator":

1. The crew of the boat consisted of her husband, his two mates, three engineers, twelve firemen and ten able-bodied seamen. 2. The undersecretary was in evening dress. 3. "Take the chair" – shouted the comrades to comrade Johnson – "and don't give the floor to anybody for more than ten minutes; we want to hear your paper at full length." 4. A physician working with X-rays must be something of a physicist. 5. The work of a compositor is rather difficult. 6. The speaker of the House of Commons stops

a speaker if he puts things too bluntly. 7. The tramp took up some kind of shipment at every port. 8. The book was edited by a famous scholar. 9. Mendeleyev was a great student of chemistry. 10. A librarian must know both Sciences and Arts.

Exercise 6. Translate the following sentences with particular attention to the translation of pseudointernational words.

1. The heaviest blow that the atom bomb fanatics got, however, came with the dramatic announcement that the Russians also have got the bomb. 2. As they participate in the fight for dramatic reforms, large sections of the population come to realize the necessity of unity of action with the working class and become more active politically. 3. The Administration, of course, is loath to contemplate such a fundamental change in its foreign policy. The stakes are too high and American bonds with Europe too numerous to permit such a dramatic situation. 4. The Prime Minister's dramatic European move was timed to divert public attention from the more dismal news of Rhodesia. 5. There is a popular tendency, among most newsmen and radio and TV commentators, to portray Congressmen as men who are working themselves to death, sweating and suffering heart attacks to serve the people. 6. He seems to have excluded himself from the vice-presidential candidacy at a time when the public opinion polls report that he is того, popular than both the President and the Vice-president. 7. The victory of the popular revolution in Cuba has become a splendid example for the peoples of Latin America. 8. The working class can defeat the reactionary, anti-popular forces, secure a firm majority in parliament and transform parliament from an instrument serving the class interests of the bourgeoisie into an instrument serving the working people.

Exercise 7. Translate the sentences with "false friends of the translator" into English:

1. У 1950-ті роки найактуальнішим загальнодержавним питанням була боротьба чорношкірого населення США за ліквідацію сегрегації. 2. У своїх нарисах на актуальні теми Том Вулф націлює свої сатиричні стріли проти образу життя своїх співвітчизників – американців. 3. Збереження запасів нафти стає, таким чином, актуальним для всіх країн. 4. Нью-Йоркська фондова біржа була

створена у 1792 році. На торги там виставляються акції та облігації. 5. Великий універсальний магазин часто складається зі 100 окремих відділень. 6. Прага є одним з головних культурних центрів у Європі, а чеська інтелігенція та митці зробили значний внесок у мистецтво, літературу та музику. 7. Китаю довелося сплатити значну контрибуцію Японії та віддати японцям остів Тайвань. 8. Доги – дуже сильні собаки. 9. Жак Оффенбах народився у Кельні (Німеччина) і навчався у Паризькій консерваторії. 10. Він відіграв вирішальну роль в реорганізації навчальної програми з тим, щоб професійну підготовку було зосереджено на роботі аспірантів. 11. Це дозволило сконструювати сценічні декорації, що створювали ілюзію реальності. 12. Більшість телевізійних постановок потребує принаймні однієї репетиції.

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SEMINAR 11

Theoretical questions

1. Some notions about attribute clusters.

2. Semantic structure of attribute groups.

3. Peculiarities in translation of attribute groups

Practical training

Exercise 1. Point out the possible meanings of the following attributive groups.

1. Communist Party strength; 2. Middle East Conference; 3. aggressive supporter; 4. bold adventurer; 5. labor quiescence; 6. festering grievances; 7. the nation's highest homicide rate; 8 wildlife management authorities; 9. four-part program; 10. environmentalist protest; 11. provincial government decision; 12. environmental consequences; 13. safety violations; 14. fish-breeding pools; 15. hearty eater; 16. practical joker; 17. conscientious objector; 18. sleeping partner; 19. stumbling block; 20. smoking concert; 21. perfect likeness; 22. vested interest; 23. tough customer; 24. foregone conclusion; 25. top trade-union leaders; 26. collective bargaining rights; 27. consumers' goods industries;28. post-war anti-labor drive; 29. Liberal Party whip; 30. public school boy.

Exercise 2. Translate into Ukrainian:

1. Amateur Athletic Association. 2. The British Field Sports Society. 3. Royal Geographical Society. 4. New Economic Foundation. 5. Greenpeace. 6. The United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority. 7. Boy Scouts Association. 8. British Association for the Security and Cooperation in Europe. 9. British Institute of Public Opinion (Gallop Poll). 10. British Medical Association. 11. CPDS, Centre for Political and Diplomatic Studies (Oxford). 12. IATEFL International Association for Teaching English as a Foreign Language 13. Central Office of Information. 14. Department of Education and Science. 15. Duke of Humphrey's Library (Oxford Univ.) 16. Inner London Education Authority. 17. London County Council. 18. London Stock Exchange. 19. (Public) Record Office. 20. Royal Exchange. 21. The Christian Democratic Party of Ukraine. 22. The Lovers of Beer Party (Ukraine). 23. The

Women Admirers Party (Ukraine). 24. Royal National Institute for the Blind/Deaf. 25. Joint Nature Conservation Committee environmental protection.

Exercise 3. Find Ukrainian equivalents for the English public bodies below:

1. There is a broad consensus that the Social Security system needs reform, but little agreement on what should be done, and many of the important organizations in the debate are formulating their strategies. 2. The AFL-CIO, which has focused on Wall Street as an adversary in the campaign ahead, is seeking to protect a financial safety net for low-income workers, as well as to maintain a central role for government in public benefit programs. 3. The Hong Kong Aircrew Officers' Association said pilots had been complaining of a loud buzzing in their ears that forced them to quickly change to another frequency to maintain contact with air-traffic control. 4. The strike was called by the Histadrut Trade Union Federation to protest tax increases; budget cuts and privatization plans of Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu's government. 5. The meeting of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) ended Friday in Copenhagen. 6. The Ukrainian Union of Businessmen became a member of the International Organization of Employers (IOE).

Exercise 4. Prior to translating the sentences below into Ukrainian point out the sense units in their clusters and find the starting component for a faithful conveying of their meaning into Ukrainian.

1. The three-man UN mission leaves London today after four days of talks with the British Government. 2. Public support for the Coal Miners strike decision in Luhansk region is growing. This is shown in an opinion poll published yesterday. 3. On Friday the Foreign Secretary flies off to Washington for a NATO Ministers meeting. 4. "We'll never accept Govt pay policy", say miners. 5. This is the name ("Little General Assembly") given to the three-month United Nations World Trade and Development Conference which opens today. 6. The committee studied a trade union activities draft document in dealing with the multinational companies. 7. The USA continues to produce most MBA or Master of Business Administration graduates. 8. A

General Assembly resolution provided for the establishment of a United Nations Emergency Force Special Account.

Exercise 5. Translate into English:

1. Книжковий фонд Київського державного лінгвістичного університету. 2. Шостий Київський авторемонтний завод. 3. Студенти Київської музичної академії ім. П.І. Чайковського. 4. Молочні продукти Білицького молокозаводу Києво-Святошинського району Київської області. 5. Призери фінального туру студентського конкурсу "Красуня міста Києва" 2018 року. 6. Рішення Київської міської державної адміністрації. 7. Планована зустріч випускників 2002 року Боярської середньої школи Лисянського району. 8. Науково-дослідні інститути академії наук України. 9. Різдвяні колядування учнів молодших класів міста Львова. 10. Наслідки зимової студентської сесії 2019 року. 11. Заочники Київського інституту бізнесу і технологій. 12. Заліки п'ятикурсників за останню весняно-літню сесію. 13. Новорічні та різдвяні свята харківських школярів. 14. Київські видавництва художньої літератури "Веселка". 15. Читачі національної бібліотеки України ім. Вернадського. 16. Комісія в справах обміну сільсько-господарською продукцією. 17. Заходи стимулювання інвестицій у промисловості України. 18. Голова комісії Верховної Ради у справах боротьби з корупцією Г. Омельченко. 19. Агентство у справах контролю повітряних ліній України. 20. Державна комісія України в справах контролю авіаційних зв'язків із країнами Західної Європи та Близького Сходу.

Recommended Literature

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3. Корунець І. В. Теорія і практика перекладу (аспектний переклад): Підручник. Вінниця: Нова Книга, 2001. 448 с.

SEMINAR 12

Theoretical questions

1. The causes of lexical transformations.
2. Types of lexical transformations.
3. Concretization and generalization.
4. Antonymic and metonymic translation.
5. Compensation and paraphrasing.
6. Addition and omission.

Practical training

Exercise 1. Translate the sentences using concretization:

1. Milk *goes* up. 2. The Dow Chemical Company, best known for its manufacturing of napalm admits to the lethal mercury *going* into the lake from its plants. 3. But the real barometer of mass *sentiment* in Washington was the mail which flooded into the mail rooms, overflowed desks, and still *came* on in increasing volumes. 4. Suggestions that Mr. George Brown is about to *be brought back* into the Government were strongly denied in Whitehall last night. 5. After crossing the Belgian border on Saturday, M. Bidault was taken to Paris, brought before Attorney-General Bernard Dauvergne and immediately given provisional liberty. 6. I saw that he could hardly *take* his eyes off her. 7. I don't know where he lives, but I can *take* you to see him. 8. He *took* me into the house to show me the picture he was at work on when I *came*. 9. He was afraid that he might call too soon, and so be guilty of an awful breach of that awful *thing* called etiquette. 10. He left his seat before the curtain *went down*. 11. She really is in a terrible *way*. 12. I remember once watching two little boys *making* snowballs. 13. He had a torch in his pocket. He used it sparingly – a brief flash just to show him his way and to avoid run-ring into *things*. 14. Rheumatism *puts* more people off work.

Exercise 2. Use generalization in translation of the following sentences:

1. Two riot police were reported *shot* in clashes as the 66th armored division patrolled the streets. 2. Coretta King said: "My husband faced the possibility of death with no bitterness or hatred. He knew that this was a sick society, totally infected with

racialism and violence, that questioned his integrity, maligned his motives and distorted his views, which would ultimately lead to his death, and he struggled with *every ounce* of his energy to save that society from itself." 3. Leading *the cries* for investigation of the slayings and for the protection of the black community were community spokesmen. *Voices* from the labor movement and the white community were also heard. 4. The dog sniffed *every inch* of the ground. 5. 15 people missed death *by inches* yesterday when the top deck of a bus ripped off as it went under a railway bridge at Blackburn when the driver missed the correct route.

6. *Even the seconds drifted past more slowly* than the yellowed leaves. 7. Mr. Wilson came down heavily in favor of Common Market membership, in a move clearly designed to influence tomorrow's debate, when he made his *75-minute-long* and predictable *attack* on Mr. Heath's first 100 days of no government. 8. Asked whether in his *100-minute talk* with the Prime Minister on Tuesday he had invited him to visit Moscow, the Foreign Minister said: "Such a matter did not arise yesterday."

Exercise 3. Define the sentences which can be translated into Ukrainian with the help of antonymic translation:

1. Did you remember to post the letters I gave you? 2. Keep out! We are not ready yet. 3. You'd better keep out of their quarrels. 4. "Are you awake?" "Yes, I am. I am not well today." 5. I never treat my teachers with disrespect. 6. It was the kind of face not easy to forget. 7. He was not old enough.8. I am happy here. But mother and grandmother in Italy are never far from my thoughts. 9. He remembered to be polite. 10. I've got a place to sleep, not a palace but comfortable. 11. No boy should defy his parents. 12. It seemed to me that my surmises had not been incorrect.

Exercise 4. Choose omission or addition for adequate translation of the sentences:

1. Scotland Yard yesterday denied that it had been asked by the American authorities to join in inquiries into the alleged plot *to assassinate* the US President. 2. Dr Martin Luther King, *the civil rights leader*, fell a victim of racialism. 3. *The garbage strike* in New Orleans began on the 21 st of January. 4. Secretary of Defense Forestall chose to be dead rather than red and *jumped from a Miami hotel* to execute his choice.

5. The G. D. R. had to establish whole new *industries* which did not exist before. 6. *The hemispheric parley* mapped the fight on war. 7. Reports that Britain's first *heart transplant patient*, Mr. Frederick West, had a chest infection were confirmed yesterday by the National Heart Hospital in London. 8. The Italian communists *call for a left government*. 9. The hungry man *wolfed it down*. 10. I saw a tall young MP kicking a girl *sit-downer* violently as she sat peacefully in front of him. 11. Zambia's delegate said that South African armed forces were in Rhodesia only to *murder and kill* black Africans. 12. Students have charged the police with *harassment and intimidation*. 13. Activities proposed for the demonstration include a sit-in inside the Pentagon and a *mile-long* picket around the building. 14. With the name of Nasser are associated the basic socio-economic transformations effected in Egypt in the interests of the broad mass of *working men and women*. 15. The proposal was *rejected and repudiated*. 16. According to U. S. and NATO officials present at the meeting on the Isle of St. George, *five minutes fast paddling* from St. Mark's Square in Venice, Laird said Washington had great hopes for success in the SALT meetings. 17. Premier Petrov's *105 minutes talk* in the Kremlin in Moscow with American journalist James Reston was published yesterday in the "New York Times." 18. Stirred by the story told by two young Frenchmen who have come to London to describe the terror and torture in Saigon jails, some *40 people* went to the Saigon Embassy in London to protest on Saturday. 19. The dog sniffed *every inch of the ground*. 20. He hurried *through the curtains* into the front portion of the flat.

Exercise 5. Translate into Ukrainian, using the suggested, and, if needed, other devices.

a) addition: Publications on Foreign Policy; the United Nations; Ministry of Health;

b) omission: The Court of Justice; null and void; rejected and omitted; as far back as; as early as; he is head and shoulders above his comrades; prim and proper; power to execute and perform the duties and responsibilities; continue in full force and effect; foreign policy problem; electoral base; political scientist;

c) antonymous translation: 1. Valid with diploma only. 2. Keep off the grass. 3. Take it easy. 4. Take it or leave it. 5. She was not like a bird. 6. Staff only. 7. It won"t be long before the help arrives. 8. It wasn"t until 1983 that Connor could afford a holiday abroad. 9. It would take these first North Americans thousands of years more to work their way through the openings in great glaciers south to what is now the United States. 10. The armed forces shall not be used save in the common interests.

Exercise 6. Translate into English, using addition and omission, and, if needed, other transformations:

1. Американці пообіцяли відшкодувати фінансові втрати по бушерському замовленню, у тому числі й підшукати інвестора для "Турбоатому". 2. Напевно не забули ви, як то ваш учитель чи священик дав вашій групі цілий блискучий злотий за гарний спів, котрого вони самі вас навчали. 3. У цьому році завод в Айзенбаху випустить 132700 автомобілів марки "Корса". 4. У Першу світову війну не тільки забрали на фронт газдів, але й запроторили до концентраційного табору у Талергофі (Австрія) місцевих священиків. 5. Той стрій після нашого вигнання названо краківським. 6. За старим стилем свято Святого Михайла припадає на 8 листопада. 7. Отже, це сцена з народного життя. 8. "Велика четвірка" – тютюнові компанії "Філіп Морріс", "Ар-ДжейАр", "Бі-Ей-Ті" та "Ротманз" – вже вклали багато мільйонів доларів у свої фабрики в Україні. 9. У заключному турі тендеру конкуренцію компанії "Локхід Мартін" складатиме аерокосмічна корпорація "Макдоннелл Дуглас". 10. На Банківській це питання вже вирішено.

Exercise 7. Translate into Ukrainian and explain the usage of compensation:

1. Hegglund exclaimed: "Now don't git excited. You'll be all right. You're just like I was when I begun – all noives. But dat ain't de way. Easy's what you gotta be aroun' here. An' you wants to look as dough you wasn't seeing nobody nowhere – just lookin' to what ya got before ya." (Th. Dreiser, An American Tragedy)

2. Clyde, whose education was not a little superior to that of his guide, commented quite sharply in his own mind on the use of such words as "knowed" and "gotta" and so on. (Th. Dreiser, An American Tragedy)

3. He paused, open-mouthed, on the verge of the pit of his own depravity and utter worthlessness to breathe the same air she did. And while Arthur took up the tale, for the twentieth time, of his adventure with the drunken hoodlums on the ferry-boat and of how Martin Eden had rushed in and rescued him, that individual, with frowning brows, meditated upon the fool he had made of himself, and wrestled more determinedly with the problem of how he should conduct himself toward these people. (Jack London, Martin Eden)

4. "I wonder if I can get some advice from you," he began, and received an acquiescence of willingness that made his heart bound. "You remember the other time I was here I said I couldn't talk about books and things because I didn't know how? Well, I've been doing a lot of thinks ever since. I've been to the library a whole lot, but most of the books I've tackled have been over my head. Mebbe I'd better begin at the beginning. I am not never had no advantages. I've worked pretty hard ever since I was a kid, an since I've been to the library, looking with new eyes at books — an looking at new books, too — I've just about concluded that I ain't been reading the right kind." (Jack London, Martin Eden)

Exercise 8. Define the type of lexical transformation:

1. Rayana felt a disquieting sense of apprehension. – Райана відчула хвилювання та неспокій.

2.The Gulf of Mexico – Мексиканська затока.

3.Gun license – посвідчення на право володіння зброєю.

4. The government resorted to force and violence. – Уряд вдався до насилля.

5. Risk analysis – аналіз ризиків.

6. He told me I should always obey my father. – Він порадив мені завжди прислухатися до порад батька.

7. Then this girl gets killed, because she`s always speeding. – А потім ця дівчина гине, тому що постійно порушує правила.

8. Scroll bar – смуга прокрутки.

9. He is at the army. – Він служить в армії.

10. Peripheral– периферійний пристрій.

11. Browser – браузер.

12. Burning or combustion is the process of uniting a fuel or combustible with the oxygen in the air. – Згорання – це процес з'єднання палива із киснем, що міститься у повітрі.

13. "The Hound the Baskervilles". – "Собака Баскервилів".

14. The Salt Lake – Солене озеро;

15. Mr. Brown was at the ceremony. – Пан Браун був присутній на церемонії.

16. Oil countries – країни-виробники нафти.

17. I don`t blame them. – Я їх розумію.

18. So I paid my check and all. Then I left the bar and went out where the telephones were. – Я розрахувався і пішов до автоматів.

19. Income tax – прибутковий податок.

20. Andrew felt dismissed. – Андрій відчув, що час іти.

Exercise 9. Comment on the transformations:

1. His large elderly face had the *authority* of a commanding nose…// Його велике, вже немолоде обличчя мало *владні риси*…; 2. … with *high colour* in her cheeks…// Її *рум'янець* на щоках… 3. Finally *Frobisher* stopped under a portrait at the end of the gallery. They stood looking up at a tall woman, *her hand on a grey hound's collar*. A woman with golden hair and an expression of radiant vitality // Нарешті *Фробішер* зупинився біля портрета в кінці галереї. Вони стояли, дивлячись вгору на високу жінку, яка *трималась за нашийник сірого хорта*. Жінка з золотим волоссям випромінювала життєву силу.

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TEXTS FOR TRANSLATION

Text 1

Ukrainian Food

Food is an important part of Ukrainian culture. Ukrainian cuisine has developed over many centuries. Ukrainian cuisine was mainly based on the products obtained from farming. Ukrainians have been growing rye, wheat, barley, buckwheat and oats. Oats and barley were dominant in Carpathian villages. In southern areas, Podnistrovyi and in the eastern Carpathians corn was widespread.

Best-known Ukrainian dishes are:

Salo (salted pork fat with, or without garlic and pepper)

Borshch (cabbage and beets based soup, usually with pork or beef meat, served with sour-cream)

Pampushky (small baked breads, often buttered and topped with garlic and dill)

Holubtsi (cabbage rolls stuffed with rice and minced meat)

Varenyky (large stuffed dumplings, can be stuffed with potatoes, cottage cheese, curds, meat, berries, etc.)

Nalysnyky (very thin pancakes)

Syrnyky (fried cheese pancakes, usually served with sour cream, honey, or jam)

Tisto or rizanka (home-made spaghetti)

Holodets' or studen (meat (beef, or pork) aspic, prepared with garlic, onion, bay leaf and black pepper)

Easter Cake Paska and Pysanky

An average Ukrainian diet consists of potatoes, pasta, different types of kasha (porridge), fish, cheeses and a variety of sausages. Hard cheese (syr) is quite popular in Ukraine as well as kovbasa (sausage). Typically bread is a core part of every meal, and must be included for the meal to be "complete", even if it's pasta or varenyky. A respectful attitude to bread has been passed down through generations. It has occupied a huge part in many Ukrainian customs and rituals, symbolizing prosperity, hospitality and kindness. Ukrainians have been meeting dear relatives and guests with bread and salt. Bread has been brought to the house with the newborn. Young couples have been

coming into a marriage with bread and salt. (*taken from* *http://bestofukraine.com/culture.html*)

Text 2

Ukrainian wedding

Traditional Ukrainian weddings take place in churches. The bride is in white and the groom is in black. In the Ukrainian villages wedding celebrations are known to continue for days or even during the whole week. Wedding parties are accompanied by lively music and dancing, playing games, lots of drinking and eating. Some particular Ukrainian wedding customs include:

Before the wedding, the groom goes with his friends (Svaty) to the bride's house and bargains with "money" to get a bride from her family. In Ukrainian it's called "Svatannya".

In the bride's house Svatý should not sit down, drink or eat (if they sit down – children of the couple will start walking late, if they drink – children will be alcoholics, if they eat – children will suffer from gluttony).

When leaving the church, the bride and relatives carry baskets of candies, sweets and coins to throw to children and guests.

The groom carries the bride down any stairs.

During the wedding party the bride throws her wedding bouquet (she has to be with her back to the girls lined up to catch it) and the girl who catches it first will likely be the next one to marry.

You can not have your wedding on Wednesdays, or Fridays, as these are fasting days, nor in May, because you'll not be happy all your life!

Rushnyk (embroidered towel) at the wedding is a symbol of unity and happiness of inseparable marriage. The bride had to embroider this towel during long lonely evenings before her marriage.

By tradition, parents of newlywed meet them with a loaf of bread (called korovai) on rushnyk. The bride and the groom must bite off a piece of this bread without touching it with hands. It is believed that the one who's bitten off the bigger piece, will be the head of the family.

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During the wedding parties guests shout "Hirko!" (bitter). That means the couple should kiss each other. This custom has a long history. Previously the bride had to come to each guest with the tray and the guest had to put money on it, then had to take a glass, drink out of it and say: "Bitter!", confirming that the drink was vodka, not water. Then he kissed the bride. Those who just drank, saying "bitter" but not giving the money, didn't have the right to kiss and have been just watching others' kissing. Gradually, this custom has changed, so the guests are shouting "hirko" – "bitter" asking the newlyweds to kiss. (*taken from http://bestofukraine.com/culture.html*).

Text 3

Indians of the northwest coast

The superficially similar structural pattern of Tlingit society differed slightly. There were two great moieties, named after the Raven and the Wolf. A slightly confusing feature was that, among the northern Tlingit, the Wolf division had many names and crests referring to the Eagle, and was commonly referred to as the Eagle moiety. In one of the southernmost groups, a small lineage called "Nexadi" ("Ne-hu-dee") also had many Eagle names and crests, and was regarded as a third division; that is to say, its members could marry into either Raven or Wolf groups. The origin of this little group is not known, but it is believed that it is probably of relatively recent alien source. Possibly an interior Athapascan or Niska lineage migrated to Tlingit territory and became Tlingit in language and culture. Many other Tlingit clans, according to their traditions, came originally from places outside Tlingit territory. However, these minor deviations in nomenclature and in accretion to the basic pattern cannot obscure the fact that the Tlingit had a true moiety system.

The first difference from the Haida pattern is to be found in the fact that the two moieties were divided into "clans." Some clans, like the Ganaxadi ("Ga-na-hu-dee"), the Kiksadi ("Kik-su-dee"), and the Kagwantan, to mention a few of the larger ones, had a number of localized subdivisions, which were actually lineages exactly like those of the Haida. Although these local segments shared certain crests and traditions with the parent clan, they were politically and economically independent. There were also "clans", equated with the aforementioned units in the native mind, that consisted of a

single local lineage group. Some of these were survivors of once larger units, whose other divisions had become extinct; others were clan subdivisions that, for one or another reason, had split off from the parent clan and, as it were, struck out on their own. (*taken from* http://archive.org/stream/indwe00druc/indwe00druc_djvu.txt)

Text 4

Facebook promises less hoax stories and spam posts in users' news feeds

These are just three examples of hoaxes that have spread widely on Facebook in recent years, as gullible users shared them with friends and family. Sometimes it was pure, mischievous scaremongering, but some Facebook hoaxes were more malign: bait to get people to click through to malware-ridden websites.

Now the social network is cracking down with changes to its news feed that will ensure its users see fewer hoax and spam posts, while providing a warning of their potential falsity when they are seen.

"We've heard from people that they want to see fewer stories that are hoaxes, or misleading news", explained Facebook software engineer Erich Owens and research scientist Udi Weinsberg in a blog post announcing the changes.

"Today's update to News Feed reduces the distribution of posts that people have reported as hoaxes and adds an annotation to posts that have received many of these types of reports to warn others on Facebook". The new feature is based on another recent addition to Facebook: the ability to report any post as being a "false news story". Those reports will now be taken into account by Facebook's news feed algorithm as it determines which posts are displayed on users' news feeds.

Posts that have received lots of reports will also have a message – "Many people on Facebook have reported that this story contains false information" – added as an annotation when they do appear in people's feeds.

There may be potential for abuse of this new feature, even though Owens and Weinsberg say that satirical websites – The Onion for example – should not be affected by the changes, as "we've found from testing that people tend not to report satirical content intended to be humorous, or content that is clearly labeled as satire".

However, it remains to be seen how the system will cope with, for example, large numbers of "false news story" reports based on political or religious disagreements.

One thing Facebook is being very clear on is its determination to still be seen as a platform, not a publisher – an important legal point in terms of its responsibility for the material published on the social network.

Doesn't annotating stories as potentially false while ensuring they are seen by fewer people fall into the realms of publishing? Not according to Facebook. "We are not removing stories people report as false and we are not reviewing content and making a determination on its accuracy", claimed the blog post. (*taken from* *http://www.theguardian.com/technology/2015/jan/21/facebook-news-feed-hoaxes-spam*)

Text 5

Young and Free: Prerequisite for Success

Let's face it: In today's business world you need to be young and free of attachments to strike it rich. It's a dog eat dog world out there and you're going to have to work quite a lot. Of course, not only will you have to work quite a lot, you'll need to be flexible and ready to take advantage of anything. That's where the "free" part comes in.

I've got a young friend, he's only 25, but he fits the bill perfectly. He's single and he's hungry. He's willing to start from scratch and, best of all, he isn't afraid of putting his nose to the grindstone for those 80 hour weeks. He decided to take the bull by the horns by going starting up his own business. He found a software developer who knew the internet inside out. This young man was also very ambitious. He left his safe job at the drop of a hat. They were both reaching for pie in the sky, and they were ready.

They also were lucky. They founded a startup and got into the whole social networking business in 2002. In other words, they were early birds and they were willing to sink or swim. Probably the most important ingredient in their success, was that they were willing to play things by ear. They kept their ears to the ground, moved full steam ahead and drove hard bargains. Soon, their business was growing by leaps and bounds. Of course, they had some stumbling blocks along the way. Who doesn't?

Still, they got the jump on the competition and by the year 2008 they were multi-millionaires. This sort of success for the young and free now has copycats around the world. *(taken from http://esl.about.com/)*

Idioms Used in the Story

at the drop of a hat – immediately

by leaps and bounds – very quickly (used with improvement)

copycat – someone or a company who tries to do things like another person or company

dog eat dog – very competitive

drive a hard bargain – to make a business deal that is very advantageous for you

early bird – someone who takes early advantage of a situation

fit the bill – to have the right characteristics for something

full steam ahead – to continue with full commitment

get the jump on someone – to get the advantage over someone by starting early

have one's ears to the ground – to pay attention to rumors, news, and industry insiders

know something inside out – to have expert knowledge about something

pie in the sky – something very hard to achieve, a dream

play something by ear – to improvise in a situation, react to a situation as it occurs

put one's nose to the grindstone – to work hard and put in many hours

sink or swim – succeed or fail

start from scratch – to start from the beginning

startup – a small company that begins to do business, usually in technology

strike it rich – to become rich, often by creating a new product or service successfully

stumbling block – a difficulty or hurdle that stands in the way of success

take the bull by the horns – to confront a problem and deal with it

Text 6

The Economy is Tough

I don't know if you have had any face time with your average person, if so you know how difficult is has been for many after the economy took a nosedive. It seems that no matter how much number crunching our government does, the budget squeeze basically means that life will continue to be difficult for many people. I wish it were

easy to find someone to blame for the economy going down the drain. I'm afraid the simple truth is that many in power have done a snow job on most average people. Those who are older aren't surprised that people in power always find a way to screw the population over.

For many younger people, the current sticker shock they receive any time they buy food is quite the surprise. This isn't the first time, and it won't be the last. The economy turns for the worse and people get the sack. Some people even end up on skid row. Those in charge somehow manage to weasel out of their promises. They continue to live in the lap of luxury, while your average person does his or her best to hang tough. Then ten years later a newspaper pretends to blow the lid off the story about how those in charge didn't do the right thing. It's always a sob story. However, anyone who's seen this before gets ready for the next time. *(taken from http://esl.about.com/)*

Idioms Used in the Story

blow the lid off something – to expose something wrong with an article in a newspaper or a news report on TV

budget squeeze – a period of time when an organization tries to reduce the budget in every way possible, companies try to increase profits by using a budget squeeze

face time – time spent together with another person, this idiom is becoming more popular as we spend more time using smart phones and connect through the internet

get the sack – be fired from a job

go down the drain – become worse and worse, the phrase 'the economy is going down the drain' is especially popular

hang tough – remained focused during difficult times

lap of luxury – in great wealth, people who live in the lap of luxury are often very rich

man on the street – the average person or citizen

number crunching – bookkeeping, financial review

screw someone over – to cheat someone out of something that belongs to them

skid row – a place where many unfortunate, homeless people live usually in large cities

snow job – something that tricks many people into believing something false

sob story – a sad story that is exaggerated, or is unbelievable

sticker shock – shocked at how expensive something is

take a nosedive – get worse very quickly

weasel out of something – to get out of a responsibility

Text 7

The Inventor's Lesson

I've got a friend, let's call him George, who invented a new gadget that made him a millionaire. Sounds like a great story, doesn't it? It certainly ended in my friend becoming well-heeled, but he was ready to throw in the towel more than once. Still, his is a great lesson to any inventor. Here's the story:

My friend spent a number of years working at a boring job in a computer company doing customer service. By the time he was thirty-five, he felt that needed to get his piece of the pie. He racked his brains for some new idea that would be a huge hit. After weeks, he realized that the answer was right under his nose. He would create a gadget that cleans the kitchen while you sleep!

He knew he needed to make up for lost time, so he began to burn the candle at both ends. During the day he continued his job, but he worked late into the night. After many attempts and stewing in his own juice for many a month, he invented his gadget. "Now, I just need to find someone to help me sell this product", he thought to himself. That's when he began to learn his lesson.

He decided the path of least resistance was to find an investor. After making a few presentations, he found a man who was willing to invest. George didn't really feel good about the man, and felt he seemed to be a little off kilter. In any case, George felt he needed to find a partner fast. Unfortunately, this was one of the worst decisions George ever made.

Right from the beginning the two men locked horns. They argued about everything, and his partner kept adding fuel to the fire by questioning the design of the cleaning gadget. The climax in their problems came when his partner tried to steal George's thunder by claiming he had invented the device. Obviously, this cock and bull story struck a sour note with George. He had tried to keep the device under wraps until everything was perfect, but his partner had gone to the press and leaked information

about the device. He wanted to get on and ride the gravy train fast. George screamed bloody murder, and the two eventually had to settle in court. George made his millions, but the whole experience left a very bad taste in his mouth. *(taken from* http://esl.about.com/*)*

Idioms Used in the Story

be off kilter – to not be normal, a little strange

add fuel to the fire – to make a situation worse

burn the candle at both ends – to work very hard, many more hours than normal

cock and bull story – something that is completely false

get to the heart of the matter – to discuss or consider the main point in a situation

keep something under wraps – to hide, not show to others

leave a bad taste in someone's mouth – to be an unsatisfactory experince

lock horns with someone – to fight or struggle with someone in a difficult situation

make up for lost time – to do a lot of work, visiting, etc. to catch up

path of least resistance – the easiest solution

piece of the pie – some of the profit, success

rack one's brains – to think of everything, to search for a solution

ride the gravy train – to continue to profit from something that is very popular

right under someone's nose – obvious, in front of you

rub salt in a wound – make someone who feels bad feel even worse

scream bloody murder – to complain loudly

steal someone's thunder – to take attention away from someone who deserves it

stew in one's own juice – to worry about something a lot

strike a sour note – to disagree with something that others approve of

throw in the towel – to quit well-heeled

EXERCISES FOR INDIVIDUAL AND CLASSROOM USE

Exercise1. Point out the units of specific English national lexicon in the sentences below. Define their sphere of usage and translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. Woman's chances of promotion in the Civil Service are only two-thirds of those of their male counterparts. 2. The Bill received its second reading in the Commons last night and will now be subject to amendment as part of its committee stage. 3. At this point of the story enters the Great Detective, specially sent by or through Scotland Yard. 4. The government's intentions were revealed in a recent speech by junior Social Services minister Tony Newton to a conference on computerized benefits. 5. The coroner in West Yorkshire, where Helen Smith lived, refused to hold an inquest, and his decision has been backed by High Court. 6. The workers make the sacrifices, and give up their sons and daughters in a cause promoted by the Tory hawks in the Cabinet with the shameful support of the Labour shadow cabinet. 7. The picket was timed to lobby the talks between the National Union of Seamen and management over the strike at the port of Harwich caused by the attack on pay. 8. The SPD has come out firmly against the abolition of independent schools.

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

1. *Jack-in-the-Green* is that very ancient figure who represents the summer. As *Green George,* or *the Wild Man,* his counterparts exist all over Europe. In England, he takes the form of a man encased in a high wickerwork cage, which completely covers him and is in its turn entirely smothered in green branches, leaves and flowers. Only his eyes are visible, looking through the hole cut in the cage, and his feet below the level of the *wickerwork.* Sometimes he goes about alone, sometimes with only a few attendants, and a musician or two. 2. *Egg-shackling* takes place on Easter Monday, or Ducking Monday, as it is often called in Eastern Europe. Young men splash unmarried girls vigorously with water. The girls are, of course, expected to submit with good

grace, and even, in some areas, to pay for the privilege with gifts of painted eggs, or glasses of brandy.

Exercise 3. Translate into English, find the neologisms.

1. It was a handsome man; he clerked at some forwarding department and roomed a very small lodging not far from his office. 2. Nadya Pryakhina, a well-known chute jumper, is particularly keen on delayed jumps; today she has made her second delay-drop of 15 seconds. 3. London busmen went on strike demanding the 15 shillings-a-week increase of pay. 4. Several leaders of the strike were clubbed and then questionized at the police station. 5. Scientists developed new weapons for aircraft, particularly air-to-air and air-to-surface atomic missiles. 6. Before World War II distinct signs of westernisation were clearly visible in the educational system of India.

Exercise 4. Translate underlined neologisms, define the ways of their translation.

1. Shut-down of chemical weapon was the reason of international political summit. 2. Using headroom extensions in the independent dual recording systems skyrockets during last time. 3. A satellite communications link consists of uplink, the satellite (as a space segment), and a downlink. 4. The oil-consuming countries have begun to bite the bullet of pride and move toward a common energy policy. 5. A sound bite means a brief excerpt from a speech or statement, broadcasting on TV. 6. During recent years our company provides you with absolutely eco-friendly products.

Exercise 5. Translate the sentences, defining the adequate way of translating proverbs.

4. А яку позицію ви займали? Моя хата з краю? 2. "А Петро ще не повернувся?" – "Шукай вітра у полі!" 3. Правду кажуть: з хама не зробиш пана. 4. Він злякався, що ти крутнеш хвостом – і шукай вітра у полі. 5. Без вас якось проживемо, плакати не будемо. Баба з возу – кобилі легше. 6. Бачиш, радість, як і біда, ніколи не приходить одна. 7. Ви ж пам'ятаєте, що береженого й бог береже. 8. Важко з вами сперечатися – у городі бузина, а в Києві дядько. 9. Я знаю, як цього домогтися: всі шляхи ведуть до Риму. 10. Чи так це було – сказати не можу. За що купив, за те й продав.

Exercise 6. Find the Ukrainian equivalents of English phraseological units, comment on interligual and intercultural difference.

1. You won't buy a house for a song. 2. The mere sound of that execrable, ugly name made his blood run cold and his breath come in laboured gasps. 3. The priest's few words were very touching; I think he was almost moved to tears himself. 4. When the doorbell rang Auntie Jane nearly jumped out of her skin. 5. Poor Aunt Flossie actually fainted, and Uncle Bill kept blinking, as if he had seen a ghost. 6. He had been a rolling stone too long to sit down in one place, breed cattle and wait for them to grow.

Exercise 7. Find the Ukrainian correspondences of the following phraseological word-combinations.

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

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

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

Exercise 8. Find the Ukrainian equivalents to the following English proverbs.

1. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. 2. A burnt child dreads the fire. 3. A rolling stone gathers no moss. 4. Necessity is the mother of invention. 5. Rome was not built in a day. 6. Small rain lays great dust. 7. Enough is as good as a feast. 8. A miss is as good as a mile. 9. It is a good horse that never stumbles. 10. It is a long lane that has no turning. 11. Measure thrice and cut once. 12. Cats are grey in the dark. 13. Many hands make work light. 14. Either win the saddle or lose the horse. 15. A man can die but once. 16. Great oaks grow from little acorns.

Exercise 9. State which phraseologisms are genuine internationalisms and which are national/colloquial variants.

To cast pearls before swine, to be born under a lucky star, to cherish/warm a viper in one`s bosom, an apple of discord, a bone of contention, to strike the iron while it is still hot, to make hay while the sun shines, neither fish nor flesh, to cross the Styx, to turn one`s toes up, to kick the bucket, the game is worth the candle, to fish in troubled waters, to carry coals to Newcastle, to grin like a Cheshire cat, a drowning man will catch at a straw, he will not set the Thames on fire, to fight like Kilkenny cats, when Queen Anne was alive, Queen Anne is dead!, to be from Missouri, what will Mrs Grundy say?, to bite the hand that feeds you.

Exercise 10. Suggest Ukrainian single word equivalents for the following English phraseological expressions. Comment on ways of translating idioms.

1. all for naught; 2. a shot in the blue; 3. a simple innocent; 4. to sink to destitution; 5. the small of the night (the small hours of the night); 6. soft in the brain (head); 7. a spoke in one's wheel; 8. mother's strawberry/mark; 9. straight off the handle; 10. Sunday suit; 11. tender years; 12. to the end of time; 13. to the purpose; 14. white liver; 15. will and testament; 16. with a bold front; 17. with a faint heart; 18. with a good grace; 19. with one's tongue in one's cheek; 20. young Tartar; 21. you try us.

Exercise 11. Find the meanings of the English international words and translate them in the examples cited below.

1. extravagant adj. 1. spending much more than is necessary or prudent; wasteful; 2. excessively high (of prices). – We mustn't buy roses, it is too extravagant in winter.

2. catholic adj. (esp. likings and interests) general, wide-spread; broad-minded; liberal; including many or most things. – Mr. Prower was a politician with catholic tastes and interests.

3. dramatic adj. 1. sudden or exciting; 2. catching and holding the imagination by unusual appearance or effects. – How would you account for such dramatic changes in the situation?

4. minister n. 1. Christian priest or clergyman; 2.a person representing his Government but of lower rank than an ambassador. – The British minister at Washington was requested to notify his Government of a possible change in the agenda of the forthcoming meeting.

5. routine n. the regular, fixed, ordinary way of working or doing things. – Frequent inspections were a matter of routine in the office.

6. pathetic adj. 1. sad, pitiful; exciting pity or sympathetic sadness; affecting or moving the feelings; 2. worthless, hopelessly unsuccessful. – Perhaps it was merely that this pathetic look of hers ceased to wring his heartstrings.

7. pilot n. 1. a person qualified to steer ships through certain difficult waters or into or out of a harbor; 2. a guide or leader. – Before entering on his literary career, Mark Twain was employed as pilot on vessels going up and down the Mississippi river.

8. student n. (of smth.) a person with a stated interest; anyone who is devoted to the acquisition of knowledge. – The recently published work of the world-known ornithologist will be interesting to any student of bird-life.

Exercise 12. Translate the following sentences. Pay attention to the translation of international and pseudo-international words.

1. Massachusetts textile magnates, New York and Western railroad organizers, the meat trust and others organized around the New York and Chicago stock exchanges were the real inspirers and beneficiaries of the ultimate white supremacy triumph. 2. At half past nine when the last patient had left the surgery, he came out of his den with resolution in his eyes. 3. Her pretence of invalidism was so blatant he had to struggle to conquer a wild impulse to laugh.4. It is inevitable that Hoover's dossier contains overwhelming evidence of his failure to use the law against his masters and of his

eagerness to use it against their opponent. 5. The deputation put a series of demands before the council, calling on them to withdraw the notices to quit sent out as a formal indication of the rent rise. 6. The Liberals should really remember that in 1688 the Whig leaders formally invited a foreign monarch to invade England with an army and help them to carry through a revolution. 7. He was elected to the Legislature Council in 1947 and for five years he stayed there, a vigorous, energetic figure, perpetually using the council, as a platform from which he could speak to the people. 8. A group of steel workers, in a letter to "People's World" exposed the hypocrisy of the President's peace professions.

Exercise 13. Translate the following sentences, motivating the choice of the variant of translation of the italicized words.

1. African, *nations* wholeheartedly support the UN resolution, for *decolonisation*. 2. Most of American visitors visit Moscow, Leningrad, and Kiev. But many go throughout the length of the *nation*. 3. He hopes that debate on Middle East policy will not be *partisan*. 4. Watergate has deeply divided Americans, but the splits are not along simple *partisan* lines. Some Republicans, feeling betrayed, are bitterer than many democrats. 5. The president's Oval Office is a *dramatic* combination of white, electric, blue and gold. 6. It was not to be expected that any *dramatic* decisions would be reached. 7. Realizing that not even the 8,700 agents of the FBI could cope with riots, the *Administration* turned to the U.S. Army as tool of massive retaliation. 8. Only massive *injections* of U.S. military and economic aid have kept the Cambodian regime from going under. 9. Not since he *pardoned* his predecessor had the president aroused such a furor. By signing into law the first phase of his economy and energy program, he provoked criticism from across the political *spectrum*. 10. In a bid to counter the opposition, the *minister* yesterday had a surprise session with his advisers.

Exercise 14. State whether the words below are genuine or pseudo-international. Explain your choice.

algebraic, allergy, Alpine, annulment, archive, bamboo, botanist, bronchitis, capillary, cockatoo, cybernetics, dissymmetric, ellipsis, epochal, avacuee, fantasia, geometer, hierarchal, hypotaxis, iambus, inductor, lectureship, morphemic,

rnorphologist, non-metal, parallelepiped, parataxis, professorate, quixotry, redactor, rhematic, sable, scenary, stereometry, subcommittee, sub lieutenant, substantiva (gram.), synthetic, systemic (gram.), technologist, thematic, therapeutic, thesis, undertone, ungrammatical, vinaigrette, voltameter, waffle, xylonite.

Exercise 15. Identify the genuine international and the pseudo-international meanings in the following lexemes.

ambition, analyst, autocrat, balance, barbarity, buffet, calendar, civil, code, colour, co-ordination; damask, Ion, diminutive, dramatic, dynamic; effective, elementary, expedition, faction, fiction, film, figure, front; gentleman; harmonious, humanity, hypothetical; imitation, instrument, liberal, locomotive; marshal, medicine, minister; national, natural; objective, officer, original; pamphlet, paragraph, petition, press, pygmy; race, record, revolution, scene, storm; tank, tattooing, terror, twist; vector, vulgar; vag(g)on; zone.

Exercise 16. Translate the following compounds. Point out which of their lexical equivalents in Ukrainian are compound/simple words or word-combinations, which are partially/fully international by their nature or pseudo-international.

a) barman, club-law, coffee-bean, dessert-knife, gas-main, lieutenant-colonel, mine-layer, motor-car, paper-cutter, phrase-book, soda-fountain, soda-water, submachine-gun, sugar-cane, tiger's-eye;

b) day-school, field-hospital, fire-bomb, fire-brigade, fish-torpedo, hand-grenade, horse master, seeding-machine, stamp-album, steam-turbine, talking-film, tape-machine, travel-bureau, washing-machine, zenith-distance;

c) boxing-match, consul-general, electro-dynamic, figure-artist, flag-captain, grammar-school, orange-coloured, palm-oil, party-club, radio-controlled, station-master, sugar-refinery, tram-line, yacht-club.

Exercise 17. Suggest the possible approaches to translating the four-componental attribute clusters below.

Model: the BBC TV feature Death in the Prison Yard – художній телефільм Бі-Бі-Сі "Смерть на тюремному подвір'ї."

1. the United Nations Refugee Relief Agency (UNRRA); 2. the nuclear weapons test ban treaty; 3. the USA Senate Foreign Relations Committee; 4. the Child Poverty Action Group; 5. the BBC Radio "Today" programme; 6. the State Duma Culture Committee (Russia); 7. a Harvard Business School professor; 8. George Washington Bridge bus station; 9. the Nobel Peace Prize Winner; 10. (this year's) Cannes Film Festival winners; 11. the Air Traffic 94 Кузенко Г.М. Control Staff; 12. (the Department of Transport's) Air Accidents Investigation Branch; 13. Boryspil Airport same-day tickets sales; 14. the Pacific Stock Exchange technology index; 15. the University of Chicago Law School 16. Kyiv career club open meeting; 17. the Gongadze case investigation results; 18. French world record race champion; 19. the Rolls-Royce Bristol engines division; 20. China Policy Study Group; 21. the Northern Ireland Civil Rights Associations Executive; 22. Shevchenko Literature Prize winners; 23. European Petroleum Equipment Manufacturers Federations; 24. Indian Union Carbide Pesticides Plant; 25. Mountain State arts & crafts Fair; 26. the New York Times bestsellers list; 27. the United Nations Security Council Resolution; 28. Corruption Control Coordination Committee.

Exercise 18. Translate into English. Find non-equivalent units.

1. На березі старовинної річки Збруч попід вербами знаходилася стара корчма, до якої часто заїджали гайдамаки випити та закусити. 2. Стара взяла з десяток яєць та декілька пиріжків і зав'язала все це у квітчасту хустку. 3. Працюючи рикшою він заробляв копійки, та ледве зводив кінці з кінцями. 4. Батько отримав путівку у будинок відпочинку на Шацьких озерах. 5. Томас обожнював сидіти увечорі у кріслі-каталці, палити трубку та слухати джаз і блюз. 6. Неквапно прогулюючись по променаду, він згадував богом забутий хутір, де йому не пощастило народитися. 7. Його музична програма для цінителів класичної музики була знята з ефіру. 8. Її завжди вважали старою дівою, тому її покапне заміжжя вразило усіх містян. 9. Сестра вже давно вела свій блог в Інтернеті, де ділилася переживаннями та радостями. 10. НАТО відмовилося підтримувати виконання угоди про озброєння.

TESTS

Test "Main aspects of translation"

I.   Choose the correct answer:

1. According to Newmark translation is a….

a) skill

b) craft

c) masterpiece

d) communication

2. Translation is focused on ….. communication.

 a) verbal

 b) cultural

 c) original

 d) written

3. Equivalent in translation means similarity of….

a) form

b) word

c) meaning

d) context

4. Split attention in interpreting means synchronization of….

 a) perception and speech

 b) meaning and form

 c) perception and language

 d) language and attention

5. Anticipation is used to describe the interpreter's reaction to…

a) set phrases, idioms, proper nouns and terms

b) clichés, idioms and colloquialisms

c) set phrases, clichés, neologisms

d) pat phrases, cultural words, idioms

6. Which type of interpreters are called for guide tours, interviews, business travels, client visits abroad:

a) conference

b) escort

c) media

d) legal

7. Which type of perspective gives considerable attention to the paralinguistic and extralinguistic features of oral and written messages?

a) cultural

b) linguistic

c) communicative

d) philological

8. Which type of translation stands for the communicative situation?

a) literary

b) free

c) equivalent

d) adequate

9. Walt Disney – Волт Дісней. It's an example of:

a) loan translation

b) transcription

c) free translation

d) transliteration

10. Ivory Coast – Берег Слонової Кістки. What method of translation is used?

a) transliteration

b) word-for -word

c) calque

d) legal translation

11. Choose the adequate translation of the following example: "Oh, fresh blood! Welcome!":

a) О, свіжа кров! Вітаю!

b) О, новачок! Вітаю!

c) Ого, який рум'янець! Привіт!

d) Ого, нова кров! Вітаю!

12. It was late in the day. – Наближався вечір. Choose the level of equivalence:

a) situational

b) lexical

c) structural

d) pragmatic

Test "Equivalence and equivalents"

1. Define the level of equivalence:

1. We locked the door to keep the thieves out – Ми замкнули двері, щоб злодії не потрапили у будинок.

2. Watching comedies makes me good-tempered – Від перегляду комедій у мене покращується настрій.

3. Why should you behave like that? – Якого біса ти так поводишся?

4. Stop, I have a gun! – Стій, стріляти буду!

5. She walks in beauty, like the night – Вона йде у всій красі

   Of cloudless climes and starry skies; – Світла, як ніч її країни.

2. Alice was heard singing. – Було чути, як Еліс співає.

3. I'll love you forever. – Я буду кохати тебе завжди.

4. Nobody knew the truth. – Ніхто не знав правду.

5. The buses seat 30 students each. – Кожен автобус вміщує 30 студентів.

6. Let George do it. – Іван киває на Петра.

7. Tom asked me to let him pass. – Том попросив мене дати йому дорогу.

8. It took me 5 minutes to buy milk and bread. – Я витратив 5 хвилин на купівлю молока та хліба.

2. Choose the correct answer:

1. … translation deals with works of fiction or poetry whose main function is to make an emotional or aesthetic impression upon the reader.

   a) Literal

   b) Contemporary

   c) Literary

d) Faithful

2. In which method of translation cultural words are translated literally?

    a) Semantic

    b) Communicative

    c) Word-for-word

    d) Free

3. Which method of translation can be called meaning-based?

    a) Idiomatic

    b) Contemporary

    c) Transcription

    d) Calque

4. Ivory Coast – Берег Слонової Кістки. What method of translation is used?

    a) Transliteration

    b) Word-for -word

    c) Calque

    d) Free

5. Walt Disney – Волт Дісней. It's an example of:

    a) Transcription

    b) Transliteration

    c) Free translation

    d) Loan translation

6. When the translator substitutes cultural realities or scenarios for which there is no reference in the target language, this is called:

    a) Free translation

    b) Semantic translation

    c) Idiomatic translation

    d) Adaptation

Test "Non-equivalent units"

Choose the correct answer:

1. Newmark defines non-equivalent units as….
a) cultural words
b) realia
c) national lexicon
d) culture-bound phenomena

2. Non-equivalent units are characterized by ….. of a lexical unit in one language to a lexical unit in another language.
a) no coincidence
b) partial correspondence
c) no correspondence
d) complete coincidence

3. Culture is a complex of beliefs, attitudes, values, and rules which a group of people share. Who is the author of this quotation?
a) Komissarov
b) Nida
c) Newmark
d) Larson

4. Who considers culture-specific vocabulary to be in close connection to social life and history of the nation?
a) Larson
b) Florin
c) Robinson
d) Baker

5. Proper and geographical names in translation relate to …
a) no coincidence
b) complete coincidence
c) partial coincidence
d) wide coincidence

6. Neologisms are words that created to apply to new…

a)concepts

b) terms

c)forms

d) changes

7. Reduplication is a word-formation process in which all or part of a word is … to convey some form of meaning.

a) doubled

b) changed

c) repeated

d) omitted

8. New words that were formed by a single speaker for a certain situation are called ….

a) fiction

b) senseless words

c) no sense words

d) nonce-words

9. Choose the way of translation of the following neologism: speed dating – швидке побачення.

a) semantic translation

b) transcription

c) free translation

d) loan translation

10. Point out the non-equivalent units:

a) ale, Mary, bandura, sibling

b) baby-sitter, whisky, cardigan, meeting

c) Lady Gaga, bus, steppe, trip

d) know-how, barrister, tear, haggis

11. Match the following definition with the neologism that means "non-alcoholic drink that looks like a cocktail":

a) alcoshot

b) mocktail

c) soft cocktail

d) sweet nip

12. State what method you would choose to translate the following neologism: "webinar ".

a) transcription

b) transliteration

c) descriptive translation

d) loan translation

Test "Realia and idioms"

Choose the correct answer:

1. Realia words represents a …. layer of language vocabulary.

a) common

b) specific

c) abstract

d) original

2. Who investigated the reflection of the realia in the language?

a) Koptilov

b) Komissarov

c) Akhmanova

d) Vlahov and Florin

3. Define the classification of the realia "marines".

a) endemic species

b) work

c) military realia

d) political life

4. To which group of realia does "kilt" refer?

a) words with connotations that have equivalents

b) structural realia

c) partial realia

d) absolute realia

5. Choose the way to translate the realia "Tyrion Lannister"- "Тіріон Ланністер".

e) transliteration

f) transcription

g) calque

h) descriptive explaining

6. Choose the most adequate translation of the Ukrainian realia вотчина.

a) heirloom

b) hereditary estate

c) family money

d) wealth

7. Choose the way of translation of the following realia: "Students can retake the Geography test at Mr. Briton's **tutorial**".

a) консультація

b) заняття

c) лекція

d) семінар

8. Idioms cannot be translated literally because their meaning won't be …from the usual meaning of their constituents.

a) foreseen

b) guessed

c) coincident

d) predicted

9. Define the idiom "**to make a monkey out of someone**" – "робити з когось посміховисько".

a) nationally coloured idiom

b) pure idiom

c) semi-idiom

d) literal idiom

10. Define the following idiom in the context "This matter was rather difficult for Elis. Eventually she failed to **bend the bow of Ulysses**".

a) neutral

b) bookish

c) colloquial

d) positive

11. The essential feature of an idiom is its …. meaning

a) cultural

b) figurative

c) semantic

d) emotional

12. Choose the source of the following idiom "**to play devil's advocate**".

a) medieval history

b) the Bible

c) Roman mythology

d) quotation of Shakespeare

Test "Lexical transformations"

Choose the appropriate transformation used while translating the sentence into Ukrainian:

1. My friends used to say: "Take your time!" – Мої друзі постійно говорили мені: «Не поспішай!».

a) paraphrasing

b) addition

c) negation

d) positivation

2. She loved her child greatly. – Вона дуже любила свого сина.

a) concretization

b) addition

c) generalization

d) omission

3. On her wrist he noticed a gold watch. – Він побачив золотий годинник на її руці.

a) descriptive translation

b) generalization

c) addition

d) concretization

4. Everybody had his skeleton in the cupboard. – У кожного є сімейна таємниця.

a) calque

b) descriptive translation

c) addition

d) metonymic translation

5. The government insisted to proclaim non-confidence vote. – Уряд наполіг на проголошенні вотуму недовіри.

a) loan

b) addition

c) calque

d) concretization

6. The substance was dissolved in water.

 – Речовина була розчинена у воді.

a) word-to-word translation

b) concretization

c) metonymic translation

d) calque

7. My friend seems to be a real gourmet. – Здається, моя подруга справжній гурман.

a) transliteration

b) transcription

c) loan

d) concretization

8. East Palm Beach is considered to be one of the most popular districts. – Іст-Палм-Біч вважається одним із найпопулярніших районів.

a) loan

b) word-to-word translation

c) transcription

d) transliteration

9. Pepper came to me and asked for help. – Пеппер підійшла до мене та попросила про допомогу.

a) calque

b) transliteration

c) literal translation

d) transcription

10. Everybody in town was ready to answer my question. – Кожен зустрічний у місті був готовий відповісти на моє запитання.

a) concretization

b) addition

c) descriptive translation

d) positivation

11. Our flats are situated at close quarters.

 – Наші квартири розташовані недалеко одна від одної.

a) generalization

b) addition

c) metonymic translation

d) antonymic translation

12. He is one of shady dealers. – Він у тіньовому бізнесі.

a) addition

b) literal translation

c) generalization

d) metonymic translation

FINAL TEST

Variant 1

Part I

1. Define the means of formation of the neologism "Gestapo":

a) conversion   b) blending c) abbreviation   d) back clipping

2. ----- "cyborg":

a) blending b) compounding c) conversion d) shortening

3. ------ "come-back":

a) back clipping b) compounding c) abbreviation d) conversion

4. ------- "breastfeeding":

a) blending b) compounding c)conversion d) your variant

5. What is a "paraphrase"?

a) a word for word saying

b) a saying in other words

c) an additional saying

d) an approximate saying

6. Fill in the gap in the sentence "The main aim of translation is to serve as a _____communication vehicle"

a) multilingual b) high-skill professional c) cultural d) cross-cultural bilingual

7. How do we call the translation of movies and television programs, including subtitling and dubbing?

a) consecutive b) machine c)screen d)simultaneous

8. Define the way of translation of realia "I've got some *shepherd's pie* for lunch today - that you used to like so much. (Але ж я приготувала *картопляну запіканку з м'ясом і цибулею,* яку ти колись так любив)"

a) by means of semantic analogies

b) by loan translation

c) by descriptive explaining

d) by translation of componential parts and additional explication

9. Point out the idiom, which is translated into Ukrainian by means of choosing absolute/complete equivalents:

a) lamb to the slaughter

b) one's own flesh and bone

c) like mistress, like maid

d) red blood

10. State what method you would choose to translate the following idiom "*There is no use crying over spilt milk*"

a) by descriptive translating

b) by choosing approximate analogies

c) by choosing absolute equivalents

d) by choosing genuine idiomatic analogies

11. Define which word below is pseudo-international:

a) academic b) zinc c) tonometer d) subcommittee

12. Choose the correct translation of an attributive group "smoking concert":

a) концерт для курців

b) концерт, де дозволяється палити

c) чоловіча компанія

d) чудовий концерт

Part II

1. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian:

1. The window was full of clothes I wouldn't want to be seen dead in.

2. The actors will appear in the soon-to-be-released film.

3. Betty saved Tim's skin by typing his report for him.

4. "It may rain today," he said. His companion looked at the sky. "Well, it might," she said.

5. On Monday, out of the clear sky, the local travel agent telephoned Janice to tell her that she had won two tickets to the Albuquerque International Balloon Fiesta in New Mexico.

6. His desire to leave Warsaw was intensified by a schoolboy love for Constantia Gladkowska, a singing student. A change of scene seemed the logical prescription.

2. Translate the sentences into English:

1. *Противники війни* організували *короткочасну масову акцію* на підтримку республіканців.

2. На *Благовіщення* багато *набожних* людей ідуть до церкви на *заутреню*.

3. Я із нетерпінням чекав нашої зустрічі, але вона *прийняла мене досить непривітно*.

4. Вона і *пальцем не поворухне*, щоб допомогти мені. Навпаки, ще й *вставить палиці у колеса*.

5. У нього був такий *вираз обличчя, як ніби він просив вибачення за всі свої грішки*.

6. Ти *міг би і подзвонити* мені учора! Наступного разу я *вчиню* так само!

Variant 2

Part I

1. Define the means of formation of the neologism "Interpol":

a) abbreviation b) affixation c) shortening d) blending

2. ----- "simulcast":

a) affixation b) abbreviation c) blending d) conversion

3. ------ "to orbit":

a) conversion b) blending c) shortening d) your variant

4. ------- "corkscrew":

a) affixation b) conversion c) blending d) compounding

5. Find the explanation of a "literalism" as a type of text reliability.

a) the translation is approximate to the original

b) the translation follows the original word for word

c) the translation reveals some additional meanings

d) the translation of a literary text

6. Fill in the gap in the sentence "Inclusion means that the lexical unit in one language is of _____ meaning than its counterpart in another language"

a) additional b) confronted c) wider d) more coincident

7. Define the author of the following quotation "The culture is a complex of beliefs, attitudes, values and rules which a group of people share":

a) Larson b) Newmark c) Nida d) Komissarov

8. Define the way of translation of realia "My granny used to treat me to some *gingerbread* when I came to her place. (Бабуся мала звичку пригощати мене *імбирними пряниками*, коли я заходив до неї)"

a) by means of semantic analogies

b) by loan translation

c) by descriptive explaining

d) by transcription or transliteration

9. Point out the idiom which is translated into Ukrainian by means of choosing near equivalents:

a) prodigal son

b) like two drops of water

c) to lay something for a rainy day

d) an eye for an eye, and tooth for a tooth

10. State what method you would choose to translate the following idiom *"Alpha and Omega"*:

a) by descriptive translating

b) by choosing approximate analogies

c) by choosing absolute equivalents

d) by choosing genuine idiomatic analogies

11. Define which word below is pseudo-international:

a) sublieutenant b) synthetic c) stereometry d) botanist

12. Choose the correct translation of an attributive group "sleeping partner":

e) друга половина

f) співмешканець

g) партнер на одну ніч

h) пасивний партнер

Part II

1. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian:

1. People who have tried it, tell me that a clear conscience makes you very happy and contented.

2. Vilified in everything from Little Red Riding Hood to late-night horror movies, he was slowly walking along the street.

3. The two boys flew on and on towards the village speechless with horror.

4. I might have spoken too strongly, but you would not listen to me.

5. Soon their plans grew by leaps and bounds and Janice's head was in the clouds all the time because she was anticipating the trip and her first balloon ride.

6. His father provided him with funds and he entered the school for academic studies

2. Translate the sentences into English:

1. Він - *всезнайко* та *не уявляє життя без книг*, особливо він любить читати *кримінальні детективи* та *інструкції*.

2. *Голова колгоспу* запропонував провести *суботник* у пятницю, а у вихідні організувати концерт *бандуристів*.

3. Моя сім'я кожен рік у *Вербну неділю* та на *Паску* відвідує *богослужіння* у Храмі *святого Іоана Хрестителя*.

4. Моя невістка *гола як бубон*, тому і *лиже п'яти* свекрусі.

5. Ліза стояла *біла як полотно*, і у її очах *явно читалася думка про втечу*.

6. Так *трапилось*, що Олега звільнили з роботи, але він приховує це, *що б не* засмучувати свою дівчину.

An Anthology of Trendy Neologisms

Administrivia: Administration + Trivia – Tedious administrative tasks

Adultolescence: Adult + Adolescence – Moving back in with your parents after graduating from college

Advertainment: – Advertising + Entertainment

Affluenza: Afluence + Influenza= Excessive consumerism

Agritourism: Agriculture + Tourism – A form of tourism in which tourists stay on farms or in agricultural villages

Alcolock: Alcohol + Interlock – An electronic device installed in a car to test whether the driver is safe to drive

Alcopop: Alcohol + Pop – Fruit drinks fortified with alcohol

Amazeballs: Used to say that you find something extremely good, very enjoyable, impressive, etc.

App: Abbreviation of "application", software that performs a specific task

Applepick: Steal someone's iPhone/smartfone

Amerindians: American + Indian – American Indians

Audiophile: Person who loves and collects high-quality audio equipment

Automagically: Automatic + Magic – This word describes actions that happen automatically, but also seem to happen magically

Awesome-itude: Awesome + Magnitude – Incredibly outstanding, nothing could be better

Awkword: A word that is difficult to pronounce

Babymoon: Baby + Honeymoon – The last holiday for a couple before their first child arrives

Baggravation: Bag + Aggravation – A feeling of annoyance at the airport when your baggage has not arrived

Bashtag: A bashtag is a hashtag (#) that is used to make critical or abusive comments on social networking services such as Twitter

Beaulicious: Beautiful + Delicious – This interesting adjective is trying to appeal to two senses, that of vision and taste (The cake under question was both beautiful and very promising in terms of taste)

Bewrecked: Bereft + Wrecked – Deprived of something

Bitcoin: Digital currency which allows payments to be sent from one party to another without going through a financial institution

Black Swan: An extremely rare and unexpected event of large magnitude and consequence

Bling-Bling: Flashy jewelry and adornments originally associated with rap artists

Blog: Web + Log – An online journal or diary where people can say whatever they feel like

Bofro: Boy + Friend

Bollywood: – Bombay + Hollywood

Boxercise: – Boxing + Exercise

Breadcrumbing: A navigation technique which helps users by displaying a list of links to the pages they have

Britcom: – British + Comedy

Bromance: Blend of "brother" and "romance" – A close non-sexual relationship

Brunch: – Breakfast + Lunch – Something which is consumed in between breakfast and lunch

Burkini: Burqa + bikini – A swimsuit worn by Muslim women which covers the whole body

Burninate: Burn + Terminate – to set things on fire while causing which destruction

Buttmunch: Butt + Munch: someone that is being particularly annoying

Buzzkill: Something or someone spoiling an event that people are enjoying,

Camphone: Camera + Phone – A cellular phone with a small camera

Captcha: Completely Automated Public Turing Test To Tell Computers and Humans Apart – A distorted image of letters and numbers used to ensure that a response is not generated by a computer

Carjacking: Car + Hijacking – When a car driver is forced to give up his vehicle or drive to a destination designated by the attacker

Chick lit: Books, usually featuring female characters, written by women on contemporary themes and issues that appeal more to women than to men

Chillax: Chill + Relax – To take it easy, cool down, or just relax

Click bait: Put something on a website that will encourage visitors to click on a link

Clickjacking: Tricking Internet users into clicking on hidden links

Cloud computing: A computing service which enables access to a shared pool of resources over the Internet

Confuzzled: Confused + puzzled – To be both confused and puzzled by something at the same time

Copyleft: Opposite of copyright – Copyleft eliminates restrictions and allows freedom of use for all

Cot potato: Very young child who spends a lot of time watching television

Couch commerce: Buying goods online from one's home

Couch potato: A person who spends a lot of time sitting in front of the television

Cougar: Cougar is an older woman who is mainly attracted to and has sex with men young enough to be her sons

Crowdfunding: Raising money for a project by getting a large number of people to make a small financial contribution, particularly by using a website

Crunk: Crazy + Drunk – A mixture between two states of being crazy and drunk

Cyberbully: A person who uses the Internet, electronic communication or social networks to harm, harass or intimidate another person

Cyberchondriac: A person who imagines that he/she is suffering from an illness after reading about the symptoms on the Internet

Cyberslacking: Using one's employer's Internet and email facilities for personal purposes during working hours

Dauntlet: A small but overwhelming task

Daycation: Day + Vacation – A trip or short vacation which lasts only one day. Daycationers do not stay away overnight

Docudrama: – Documentary + Drama

Dramality: – Dramatic + Reality

Drinkathon: Drink + Marathon – An extended party or event involving the consumption of alcohol

Drug driving: Driving a vehicle while under the influence of drugs

Dumbfound: – Dumb + Confound

Dwell time: The length of time spent on a website

Ebonics: – Ebony + Phonics

E-cruitment: Online recruitment of employees, including online submission of resumes and cover letters

Edress: Email + Address – Referring to someone's e-mail address

Edutainment: Education + Entertainment – Something that can provide entertainment while teaching a child

Elancer: A professional person who works from home and provides services on the internet

ELL: English Language Learners

E- mind: E-mail+ Remind – To remind via e-mail

Emoji: Icon used in electronic messages and webpages

Emoticon: Emotion + icon – Icons that show feelings

Epiracy: Electronic piracy illegal downloading of material found on the internet (films, music, etc.)

Equaintance: A person you know only through online networks

E-stalk: To stalk (follow) someone using Internet searches and email

E-text: E- [Electronic] + Text – A literary or reference work converted into a textbased file on the Internet

EV: Electric vehicle, a vehicle which runs entirely on electricity stored in rechargeable batteries

E-waste: Electronic material and devices that have been thrown away

Face Time: Application which enables people to make video phone calls,

Fantabulous: – Fantastic + Fabulous

Fashionista: Person who dresses according to the latest fashion trends

Favicon: Favourite Icon – A tiny little graphic that appears when you bookmark a site

Flame War: A period during which angry or rude email messages are exchanged

Flash mob: A crowd that gathers in a pre-determined place, performs an action then disperses very quickly

Flexitarian: A vegetarian who sometimes eats meat or fish

Flightmare: Flight and Nightmare – Unpleasant air travel experience

Flog: A fake blog – A blog (online journal) which appears to have been written by an independent person but has in fact been created by a company or business in order to advertise a product or service

Floordrobe: Blend of "floor" and "wardrobe" – A pile of clothes dropped on the floor

Frankenfood: Frankenstein + Food – Genetically-modified food

Frape: Blend of "Facebook" and "rape" – Making changes to someone's Facebook pages without their knowledge

Fraudience: – Fraud + Audience

Fratastic: Fraternity + Fantastic – Something that was splendidly fraternity-like

Freemale: A woman who is happy to stay single and independent

Frenemy: An enemy who pretends to be your friend

Gastropub: A pub which, in addition to beer and alcoholic drinks, offers gastronomic cuisine

Geek: A person obsessively concentrated on a particular interest, especially new technological devices

Glad Rags: Your best clothes you wear on special occasions

Glamping: Blend of "glamour" and "camping" – Sleeping in the open but with every comfort including cooking equipment

Globesity: Global + Obesity – A widespread problem of people becoming overweight

Greenwash: To try to convince people that you are doing something which is good for the environment

Greycation: Going on holiday or vacation with grandparents in order to reduce the cost

Hacktivist: A person who manipulates information on the internet in order to transmit a message, usually political

Hashtag: The # symbol (hashtag) is used on social networking services such as Twitter to identify a keyword or topic of interest and search for messages (tweets) related to the subject

Hater: A social networking app which allows people to share their dislikes

Haycation: A holiday or vacation spent on a farm

Hotspot: Location in which wireless Internet access is available

Hinglish: Hindi + English

Imho: In my humble opinion

Indipop: Indian + Popular – Popular Indian music

Infomania: Constantly checking and responding to email and text messages

ICE number: In Case of Emergency – The telephone number of a friend or relative who should be contacted in an emergency situation

Internet: –Inter + Network

Internot: A person who does not use internet

It girl: A girl who has become a celebrity more through intense media coverage than through any personal achievements

Jazzercise: – Jazz + Exercise – A dance-based group fitness program

Jigsaw family: A family which includes the children from each partner's previous relationship(s), in addition to any children they may have together

Jumbrella: Jumbo + umbrella – Very large umbrella set above tables outdoors at a coffee shop

Laymanise/laymanize: To simplify technical information so that it can be understood by ordinary people or non-specialists

Locavore: A person who only eats food produced locally

LOL: Laugh out loud

Magriffic: Magnificent +Terrific

Mailbomb: To deliberately try to disrupt another computer system by sending massive amounts of email to it

Mall-rats: Pre-teens or young teens who practically live at the mall and spend hours walking around in small packs, only rarely buying anything

Mayhaps: Maybe + Perhaps – Something that is questionable

Meh: Interjection used to express indifference or to show that one simply does not care

Melodrama: – Melody + Drama

Meritocracy: The idea that merit and individual effort determine one's success rather than wealth or birth

Me time: A period of time spent exclusively on yourself doing something that you enjoy and allows you to relax

Mocktail: Non-alcoholic drink that looks like a cocktail

Modem: – Modulator + Demodulator

Moped: – Motor + Pedal

Mosh: Mash + Squash – An activity that involves hitting into people either by jumping into them

Muppet: – Marionette + Puppet

Nail tat: A temporary tattoo applied to the nails

Nano break: A one-night holiday, or going away from home for one night

Nanofacture: Nano + Manufacture – To manufacture something at the molecular level using nanotechnology

Neocon: Neo + Conservative – A modern type of conservative

Netbook: Small laptop computer which weighs less than 3 pounds and has a 7 to 10 inch screen

Netiquette: Network + etiquette – Set of rules governing appropriate behavior on the internet

Netizen: Internet + citizen – A person who spends an excessive amount of time on the internet

Netmeet: Internet + Meet – An internet meeting or to meet somebody through the internet

Netpicker: A person who surfs the internet looking for information in order to impress others with their knowledge of current events

Nevertiree: A person who continues to work after they have reached the age of retirement

Newbie: A new member of any group, community, or activity

Noogler: New Google employee

Notspot: An area where there is slow Internet access or no connection at all

Ofer: Zero + For – To not be successful in a series of attempts at a task **Offshorable:** Something that can be done or produced in another country, especially at reduced costs

OH: Abbreviation of "other half", a person's wife, husband or partner

Overparenting: Being excessively protective of one's children in order to guarantee their safety and ensure their success in life

Oversharing: Providing too much information on the Internet (credit card details, personal information, etc.) especially through social network sites

Oxbridge: – Oxford + Cambridge

Paratroops: – Parachute + Troops,

Password fatigue: Being tired of having to remember a large number of passwords for different electronic devises

Password wallet: An online service where a person's passwords can be stored and managed

Paywall: A system which restricts access to a website, or certain webpage content, to users who have paid a subscription

Peops: People + Friends

Pixel: – Picture + Element

Photobomb: Intrude into the background of a photograph just before it is taken,

Photog: A photographer

Pictionary: Picture+ Dictionary – A dictionary which not only contains meaning of the words but also their pictures

Prosumer: Professional + Consumer – A consumer shopping for items for professional

Protire: Leave your current job so that you can pursue work or hobbies that you are more interested in

Re-gift: It means giving away a gift that you have received

REM: Rapid Eye Movement

Recessionista: Popular new term for a person who succeeds in dressing stylishly on a tight budget

Road Rage: Aggressive habits often resulting in violence against other drivers

Robocall: Commercial telemarketing call which plays a recorded message, **Romcom:** Romantic + Comedy: Romantic comedy

Sandwichgeneration: A generation of people who care for the needs of their children as well as those of their own elderly parents

Scientology: Science + Technology

Screenager: A young person or teenager who spends a lot of time in front of the computer screen

Selfie: A photograph that one has taken of oneself (for example a photograph taken with a smartphone)

Sheeple: Sheep + People – People who are easily persuaded and tend to follow what others do

Silver ceiling: Attitudes or policies that prevent older employees from being promoted to higher positions

Sitcom: Situation + comedy – A drama, on television, based on humorous everyday situations

Skort: – Skirt + Short – A pair of shorts having a flap or panel across the front and sometimes the back to resemble a skirt

Slumdog: Very poor, underprivileged person who lives in an overcrowded squalid area of a city called a slum

Smirt: Smoke + Flirt – Smoking prohibition laws have led to a new sort of social pastime

Snail mail: The standard system of delivering mail which is very slow in contrast to electronic mail

Sofalise/sofalize: Stay home and use the internet, phone or other electronic device to communicate with people

Speed Dating: A method of meeting a potential romantic partner by talking to a group of individuals at an organized event

Textual harassment: Sending text messages to mobile phones which insult or abuse people

Tombstoning: Jumping or diving into water from a dangerously high place such as a hotel balcony, a cliff, bridge, wall, roof, etc.

Trashion: Trash + Fashion – Fashionable items created from old, used and recycled elements

Tweet: People who "tweet" send short messages via the microblogging service Twitter

Tweeple: Tweet + People – People who use/have Twitter Account (Social Networking Site)

UCEless: A proposed watchword for the growing anti-spam movement (UCE – unsolicited commercial e-mail; i.e., spam.)

Upskil: Teach an employee new or additional skills

Unfollow: Stop receiving another's person's messages on Twitter

Unfriend: Remove someone from your list of friends on social networks such as Facebook

Unschooling: Unconventional education of children, not following the usual curriculum

Vegans: Vegans are the People who reject animal exploitation and refuse to eat animal products of any kind, including eggs, honey, milk

Webinar: Presentation or seminar conducted over the web

Web rage: Anger or frustration as a result of difficulties or problems encountered when using the Internet

Widget: Blend of "window" and "gadget" – A small application or tool that can be installed and executed within a web page

A	*B*
1. More royalist than the king.	1. На кутні сміятися.
2. A good beginning makes a good ending (A good beginning is a half the battle).	2. Старого не перевчиш (вченого вчити – тільки час марнувати).
3. To put spokes in one's wheel.	3. Від великого до смішного – один крок.
4. Let George do it.	4. Кров у жилах холоне.
5. To laugh the wrong side of one's mouth.	5. Більший католик, ніж папа римський.
6. To pour water in (into, through) a sieve.	6. Танцювати під чиюсь дудку.
7. He that diggeth a pit for another should look that he fall not into it himself.	7. Брехнею далеко не заїдеш (весь світ пройдеш, та назад не вернешся).
8. Lies have short legs.	8. Голий, як бубон.
9. An old dog will learn no new tricks.	9. Гарний, як червінець.
10. Life is not a bed of roses.	10. Не вчи вченого.
11. Nobody home.	11. Не мати шеляга/копійки за душею.
12. No sooner said than done.	12. Лизати п'яти (комусь).
13. To kill two birds with a stone.	13. Купити (купувати) кота в мішку.
14. Not to lift a finger.	14. Один у полі не воїн.
15. To make one's blood run cold.	15. Поцілувати замок.
16. Measure twice and cut once.	16. Обіцяти золоті гори.
17. As naked as a worm.	17. Білий, як стіна (як крейда, як полотно).
18. To lick one's boots.	18. Вставляти палиці комусь в колеса.
19. Old foxes need no tutors.	19. Підносити когось до небес.
20. To buy a pig in a poke.	20. Пальцем не поворухне.
21. To play one's game.	21. Добре розпочати – півділа зробити.
22. To lay something for a rainy day.	22. Гордість (пиха) до добра не доводить.
23. To praise smb. *beyond* the skies/the moon.	23. Сказав, як зав'язав (сказано-зроблено).
24. Not to know A from B.	24. Шукати вчорашнього дня.
25. As handsome as a paint.	25. Іван киває на Петра.
26. Not to have a penny/a sixpence/a dime to bless oneself.	26. Хто іншому яму копає, той сам у неї потрапляє.
27. Not to have a shirt (rag) to one's back.	27. Дурість заразлива.
28. As pretty as a picture.	28. Знати, як свої п'ять пальців.
29. To kiss the post.	29. Відкладати щось на чорний день.
30. Pride goes (comes) before a fall/destruction.	30. Сорочки на плечах не мати.
31. To promise mountains and marvels.	31. Не всі вдома (однієї клепки не вистачає).
32. One fool makes many.	32. Носити воду в решеті.
33. The voice of one is the voice of none.	33. Гарна, як квітка (як яблучко).
34. One step above the sublime makes the ridiculous.	34. Сім раз відміряй (одмір), а раз відріж (утни).
35. On Monday morning don't be looking for Saturday night.	35. Життя прожити – не поле перейти (на віку, як на довгій ниві).
36. As pale as a corpse (as ashes, death).	36. Одним ударом (махом) двох зайців убити.
37. To know as one knows one's ten fingers/ to have something at one's fingertips.	37. Ні бе, ні ме, ні кукуріку.

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Svider I. A.

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