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ВІДОМОСТІ ПРО АВТОРІВ

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WORDS THAT REFLECT NEW POLITICAL REALITIES: TRANSLATING FROM UKRAINIAN INTO ENGLISH

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У статті запропоновано способи перекладу українських політичних реалій, які з'явилися в словниковому складі останнім часом. Проаналізовано корпус лексичних сполучень, отриманих з сучасних англомовних Інтернет-видань The Wall Street Journal, The Guardian, The New York Times and Newsweek.

Ключові слова: політичні реалії, способи перекладу, еквівалентність.

The article deals with the ways of rendering the meaning of nationally biased units of lexicon that appeared due to the political events in Ukraine in 2013-2016. The research has been made on the basis of the articles taken from the English Internet media The Wall Street Journal, The Guardian, The New York Times and Newsweek.

Key words: nationally biased units of lexicon, ways of translating, equivalence.

Rendering of the national and cultural specifics of the source language / text is one of the most important and difficult problems of the theory and practice of translation as it is this sphere where one of the “translation paradoxes” is reflected – the translated text should sound and be perceived as the original one and at the same time it should preserve the specifics of the source language (SL).

Aiming at the studying of the ways of rendering of the Ukrainian nationally biased units of lexicon (NBUL) into the English language we find it of high topicality to examine the involvement of both linguistic and extra-linguistic factors into the rendering of the image of Ukraine in the English Internet media.

The aim of the research is to define the ways of rendering the meaning of nationally biased units of lexicon (NBUL) taken from the English Internet media *The Wall Street Journal*, *The Guardian*, *The New York Times* and *Newsweek*. The articles describe the political situation in Ukraine from December 2013 up to now and are written by non-Ukrainians.

The subject of the research is to define the means of rendering of the Ukrainian NBUL into the English language and the object of the research are the English Internet media texts containing Ukrainian NBUL where the traits of the Ukrainian national identity are expressed particularly owing to the topics which are in the focus of interest of the interpreters / translators namely in the context of rendering of the national and cultural identity using the means of the foreign language.

The term “nationally-based lexicon” is provisional in two ways: as a rule it cannot be translated simply using dictionary equivalents and, again as a rule, it can be translated in the context. Such an inconsistency has been actively discussed by the researchers but today the issue is the means of its rendering rather than the possibility of its rendering into the foreign language.

Rendering of realia – is one of the most complicated problems of translation and has always been in the focus of attention of the linguists. Thus, A. Fedorov distinguishes three main ways of rendering of realias into the foreign language: transliteration, creation of the new word / word combination on the basis of the elements already existing in the target language; and the usage of the word denoting something close to the meaning of the rendered word [5, p. 223]. V. Vinogradov defines five ways of rendering of realias, namely: transcription, hypo/hypernymic translation, descriptive translation, comparative translation and calquing [1, p. 233]. R. Zorivchak names nine ways of rendering of realias among which: transcription, hypo/hypernymic renaming, descriptive periphrasis, combined renaming, calquing, inter-language transposition at the connotative level, substitution, contextual translation and contextual explanation of realias [4, p. 93]. S. Vlachov and S. Florin define the following basic ways of rendering realias: introduction of neologism (calquing, semi-calquing, assimilation and semantic neologism), approximate translation (functional equivalent, description, etc.) and contextual translation [2, p. 93].

Thus, the researchers define practically the same ways of rendering of NBUL giving them different names.

Generally, the scheme of rendering of NBUL can be represented as follows: 1) transcription; 2) transliteration; 3) approximate translation; and 4) contextual translation.

Such a wide range of means of rendering allows choosing of the best way possible. At this, it is not the choice of the best but of the most effective one.

The researchers point out that in the process of rendering of NBUL not only linguistic factors but extra-linguistic factors too that should be taken into account. The linguistic factors comprise: semantic similarity and structural complexity of the units of SL. The second group comprises the specific notion being new and not yet quite known in the TL, the sphere of circulation of that specific notion in the SL and the purpose of translating/ interpreting.

So, Ukrainian word *тітушки* was introduced into the vocabulary through metonymy. Vadim Titushko, a twenty-year-old exponent of martial arts from the town Bila Tserkva, joined a pro-governmental demonstration in Kyiv with a group of friends on May 18, 2013. Titushko, dressed in a black track suit, assaulted two journalists. He has since been handed a suspended sentence by a court. The lexical unit is translated into English by rendering at the phonological level *titushki*, by transcoding and giving additional explication of its sense *titushki – the Ukrainian president’s hired strongmen* or by semantic analogy in English – *goons* (American slang for *criminal*) or *goblins* (evil or mischievous grotesque dwarf-like daemons or monsters that appeared in European stories during the Middle Ages).

Cf. *За попередніми підрахунками в Україні тисячі тітушок. – According to estimates, there are thousands titushki in Ukraine [1].*

Тітушки, відіграють важливу роль в поточній політичній і соціальній кризі в Україні. – The titushki, the sturdy young men in tracksuits who join forces with the police to fight anti-government protesters, have an important role in the current political and social crisis in Ukraine [1].

Тітушок найняв Президент? – Goons hired by the President? [1].

Taking into consideration the abovementioned factors the following methods of conveying the meaning of NBUL can be singled out:

1. Transcription/ transliteration. NBUL of this type usually belong to genuine internationalisms and comprise socio-political realia in the main.

*They said: “Taran provides cover for smuggling in the area of **the antiterrorist operation**” [2].*

*Another tweet on the hacked NSDC account warned that “while crooks and **oligarchs** remain in control in Ukraine – Maidan 3.0 is unavoidable” [2].*

*But many others on the square are wary of giving power to an **oligarch** [3].*

*Ukrainian **oligarchs** have parked hundreds of millions? If not billions, of dollars in Western banks... [4].*

*As their numbers swelled, **Right Sector** became the catalyzing force that eventually helped to remove Yanukovich from power. Following the revolution, **Right Sector** formed a political party, which is now represented in Ukraine’s parliament, the Verkhovna Rada [5].*

*However, **Right Sector** spokesman Artem Skoropadsky, said that president’s order doesn’t apply to the ultranationalist group [2].*

2. Transcription/ transliteration and explication of their genuine nationally specific meaning.

Due to the fact that the unit of the culturally biased lexicon is introduced in the TL for the first time some additional explication of its lexical meaning may follow the transcribed/ transliterated lexical unit.

***The Maidan uprising** stopped the Kremlin from steering Ukraine away from the European Union and into Mr. Putin’s Eurasian Union, otherwise known as the club of corrupt autocrats [6].*

*Since **the Maidan Revolution**, Right Sector has maintained only marginal public support [5].*

The explication is introduced by punctuation marks (comas, inverted comas or dashes) and function as detachment.

*Though **the Berkut**, the Ukrainian police force, attempted to break through barricades made of scrap wood and metal, protesters, energized by Ruslana’s voice, managed to prevent a crash [7].*

*She has received threats via phone calls and messages, and the “**titushki**” – government-paid “thugs” – watch her home? She told Newsweek [7].*

3. Translation of componential parts and additional explication of NBUL. The combined way of rendering the meaning of NBUL of this type implies the regular translation of some/ all components of the unit and following explication of the denotative meaning pertaining to the SL unit. The reason of application of this method is complexity of meaning inherent in the SL units.

*...сказав Тарас, член Правого Сектору. – ...said Taras, a member of **Right Sector**, the hardcore nationalist group that promised “guerrilla warfare” to topple Yanukovich and has been instrumental in the armed defence of the barricades [3].*

*Члени блоку Самооборони Майдану стояли на варті перед Верховною радою 24ого лютого. – Members of **the Maidan self-defence unit** stand guard in front of the Ukrainian parliament on 24 February [3].*

*Відома українська співачка Руслана Лижичко, яка стала символом Євромайдану, маленька на зріст з довгим темним розпущеним волоссям. – Ukraine’s most famous pop star, Ruslana Lyzhychko, who has become a symbol of her country’s revolution – **EuroMaidan** – is sort, with long dark-brown hair trailing down her back [7].*

*Вона була політичною активісткою під час Помаранчевої революції, Послом Доброї волі Дитячого фонду Об’єднаних націй в Україні в 2005... – She became politically active during **the Orange Revolution**, the democratic protest movement that shook Ukraine 10 years ago, served as the UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador in Ukraine in 2005... [7].*

4. Semantic Analogies. Analogous/ similar units in the national layer of lexicon of different languages may be the result of bilateral/ multilateral contacts, to which the nations may have been exposed for centuries. Consequently, similar national notions in different languages may appear as a result of direct/ indirect borrowings. In that way, similar units of national lexicon directly correlate in the SL and in the TL in their denotative meaning and mostly in the common sphere of its functioning – social and political. The Ukrainian and English units mentioned above are mainly

functionally approximate analogies; their complete denotative meaning can be understood only from a larger context.

In recent months it has become the frontline along the main road out of Donetsk to the west, with a number of rebel and Ukrainian checkpoints in close proximity [8] (checkpoints – тут контрольно-пропускний пункт).

Mounds of flowers and red candles, too many to count, mark the spots nearby where some 77 people were killed by snipers and riot police in last week's clashes [6] (riot police – тут беркут).

The massed ranks of riot police who tried unsuccessfully on several occasions to remove the barricades around Independence Square, with increasingly bloody results, may have gone, but the fortifications remain [6] (riot police – тут беркут).

"Why? So one 'Family' can hold on to power?" [6] (family – тут клан Януковича).

Under the influence of the above-mentioned factors the co-occurrence of some units of particular national lexicon in the TL may increase considerably. These units may soon become well-known to the majority of the TL speakers, though they are still clearly recognized by the TL speakers as foreign borrowings.

So, words that reflect new political realities are token-words which first add regional color to the description of Ukraine, and may have to be explained, depending on the readership and the type of text. Generally, the most favoured way of translating is likely to be transcription, coupled with discreet explanation within the text. Later, if the units of nationally biased lexicon are generally known, they are not any longer felt to be foreign and they become the adopted words in the TL – English.

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СИНЕРГЕТИКА В ТЕОРІЇ ПЕРЕКЛАДУ: СТАНОВЛЕННЯ ТЕРМІНОЛОГІЇ

Маргарита ДОРОФЄЄВА (Київ, Україна)

У пропонованій статті досліджується зміст поняття «синергетика» у міждисциплінарному та перекладознавчому аспектах. Встановлюються поняттєве поле і поняттєва система синергетики. Виокремлюються суттєві ознаки понять «синергізм» та «синергія» як основа змісту поняття