У статті порушується питання про важливість для перекладача художнього твору не лише надавати лінгвостилістично якісний переклад, але й відтворювати багатогранність образів. Об'єктом дослідження є лінгвокогнітивні складові суперечливості образів новели Володимира Дрозда "Пори року" в оригіналі і перекладі. Предмет аналізу – перекладацькі рішення, які сприяли або навпаки завадили відображенню суміжності контрастних характеристик. Наукова новизна полягає у комплексному висвітленні різнопланових особливостей категорії "суперечливість" не тільки в оригіналі, а й у відмінностях між оригіналом і перекладом. Дослідження суперечливості образів новели паралельно виявляє розбіжності між лінгвостилістичною якістю перекладу та невідповідностями в культурологічних і світоглядних нюансах.

Ключові слова: образ, символ, часопростір, парадокс, переклад.

Abstract

Yasynetska O.A. Literary images interpreting as a problem of translation.

The article highlights the importance of interpreting literary images as diligently and accurately as the translator is supposed to render lingual and stylistic peculiarities of the original. The study explores the lingual and cognitive components of contradictions in the images of Volodymyr Drozd's novella "The Seasons" in the original and its translation. The analysis discloses the translational solutions that have sustained or hindered the reflection of adjacent contrasting features. The scientific novelty consists in a comprehensive coverage of the diverse aspects within the contradiction category, revealing the duality of images in the original as well as in the divergences between the original and the translation. The research of the contradictory images of the novella concurrently detects differences between the lingual-stylistic quality of the translation and inconsistencies in the cultural and ideological nuances.

Key words: image, symbol, spacetime, paradox, translation.

МЕТОДИКА ВИКЛАДАННЯ ЛІНГВІСТИЧНИХ ДИСЦИПЛІН

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A GLOSSARY OF DATABASE SOFTWARE

Nowadays arrangement, normalization, codification and standardization of terminology can be considered to be proven and widely accepted to refer to the Ukrainian state processes, because it is evident that the irreversible process of

formation of Ukrainian state implies such requirements of our national life that would contribute to strengthening its prestige in the world.

Recently much has been written on the achievements of Ukrainian terminology and terminography. We must note great achievements of development of terminology such as active working out of the theoretical problems [6, c. 15–32], the coverage of such issues as terminology [7, c. 102–110], different terminology conferences that take place alternately in Kiev, Lviv, Chernivtsi.

It is important to mention the fact of investigating different terminology in thesis, some articles and monographs by O. Serbenska (legal), T. Panko (economic), N. Moskalenko, V. Zaharchyshyn (linguistics), A. Kreytor (mathematical), V. Piletskyi, I. Protskyi (physical), I. Kochan (radio engineering), H. Nakonechna (chemical), O. Lytvyn (engineering), L. Symonenko (biological), V. Marchenko, I. Chepiha (building), E. Ohar (printing), Z. Kunch (rhetorical), M. Stashko (library), S. Bibla (church), H. Shylo (forestry and wood), I. Sabadosh (forestry alloy), N. Levun (artistic ceramics), O. Hrydzhuk (art woodcarving), I. Zinchenko (embroidery technique), and others.

However, there is great instability in nominating the same concept in modern terminological systems and glossaries. This is clearly shown by B. Rytsar and R. Rozhankivskyi [5, c. 14–21].

The cause of instability of Ukrainian terminology and terminography was, and, unfortunately, often remains the fact of some, and sometimes very large, dependence of Ukrainian terminology on the Russian terminology base.

This is a glossary for a special purpose and meant to meet the needs of experts, teachers, students, and any interested individual who needs a tool for speaking or writing, using terminology related to the field of database software. This bilingual glossary has been compiled to solve practical problems – problems that are seen by society as being important – to find proper Ukrainian equivalents to the English terms in such a widely spread computer related sphere as databases. Being convinced that this work will be beneficial both for the Ukrainian science in general and for students in particular, we got down to work.

In the creation of our corpus, the size and the representativeness were taken into account. The corpus (in English and Ukrainian) was collated between the months of February and March 2015. Various glossaries, dictionaries and published materials on databases in existence were searched on the Internet by applying two types of searches as proposed by F. Austermühl [1, c. 52] institutional and keyword searches and by using search engines like Google and Firefox. The following criteria were also considered to identify the terms in the corpus: the probability of comparisons and the frequency of occurrence of the term in the corpus. In order to facilitate the management of the co-occurrence of key terms, a concordance programme called *WordSmith Tools* was used. It is a user-friendly software package that allows the generation of concordance and list of the words of a glossary by frequency of occurrence.

At the time of corpus creation, database software terms were extracted from as many web pages (in both languages) found, and were chosen because they had similarities in terms and / or the dates of publication / creation (although not all websites indicated the date of publication). Due to constraints of available websites, time, as well as to meet the goal to have an authentic corpus with equal representation in both English and Ukrainian, in the end the texts from 18websites (9 in Ukrainian and 9 in English) were chosen. Some sources of the corpus can be seen in the bibliography [2; 3; 4].

Table 1

A snippet of the glossary of database software

English	definition	Ukrainian
A		
aggregation	(UML) An *association* in which one class represents an assembly of components from one or more other class types. Components may also exist without being part of the assembly.	агрегація
alias	(SQL) An alternate, short name for a table in the FROM clause of a SELECT statement.	ім‟я

English	definition	Ukrainian
ALTER TABLE	(SQL) Statement to change structure, constraints, or other properties of a table.	ALTER TABLE змінити таблицю
association	(UML) The way that two *classes* are functionally connected to each other.	зв‟язок
C		
cardinality	(ER) See multiplicity.	кардинальність
Cartesian product	(RA) The result of the join of two relations with no join attributes specified, as defined in set theory. See also cross join.	декартовий добуток
child	(RM, TM) The relation on the “many” (FK) side of a one-to-many association.	нащадок, дочірній елемент
COMMIT	(SQL) Statement to make changes to data permanent.	COMMIT фіксувати (зміни)
compatible	(RA) Two schemes are compatible if their intersection is null or if the intersection attributes inherit the same assignment rule from their respective schemes.	сумісний
D		
DROP CONSTRAINT	(SQL) Optional clause of the ALTER TABLE statement.	DROP CONSTRAINT видалити обмеження
DROP TABLE	(SQL) Statement to delete a table and all of its contents.	DROP TABLE видалити таблицю
E		
entity	(UML) Any “thing” in the enterprise that is to be represented in the database.	сутність
external key	(UML, RM) A surrogate or substitute key that has been defined by an external organization. May be treated as adescriptive attribute in your model.	зовнішній ключ

Some general or scientific terms were also included because they appeared more than thrice and their definitions were also included in the corpus. Examples of these terms were *relationship*, *object*, *compatible*, *composition*, among others. The recommendations about formulating definitions were taken into account to formulate the definition of terms.

As expected, some difficulties and problems were encountered during the creation of the specialized glossary and they could be classified as follows: inequivalence of terms which could either be semantic (existence of one term in the SL, which has two or more equivalent terms in the TL or vice versa, or need for explanation in the TL), or grammatical problems due to cultural issues (which could either be terms that don‟t originate in the SL, terms in the TL that are not from English or Ukrainian, or terms that have no equivalents in the TL) and inequivalence of concepts.

To solve these issues, ample research was performed and documentation was prepared, and important decisions were made. For example, to address the issue of semantic inequivalence of terms, the English term was used in Ukrainian for the second meaning expressed by the entry term. If one term exists in the SL but two or more in the TL or vice versa, those terms are treated as synonyms. If there are two terms that are grammatically inequivalent but they share the same meaning, they were entered as equivalent in the glossary. Furthermore, there are terms in the glossary that were not translated into the target language; these were English terms that made reference to the different statements such as *ALTER TABLE*, *COMMIT*, *CREATE TABLE*, *DROP CONSTRAINT*, *DROP TABLE*, *SELECT*.

It was observed that more difficulties were encountered in looking for equivalent terms from English to Ukrainian than from Ukrainian to English. The focus was to look for terminological adequacy. In most cases, during the process of translation of terms, attempts were made to establish the equivalence between the source language texts and target language texts.

It is recommended that in the future, this static glossary must be converted into an “open” and “dynamic” corpus as well as into an electronic online glossary with all its formal properties because the interest in database software continues to grow and

it needs to be updated constantly. It is proposed that the glossary also should include phraseology and be available in other languages.

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Аннотация

Вяхк И.А., Медведева С.А. Глоссарий программного обеспечения баз данных.

Существует множество исследований, связанных с языком профессионального общения (LSP). В то же время наблюдается недостаток исследований, посвященных терминологии программного обеспечения баз данных. Таким образом, целью данного исследования было создать двуязычный (английский и украинский языки) глоссарий программного обеспечения баз данных, который бы пригодился всем заинтересованным

лицам, особенно письменным и устным переводчикам, преподавателям и студентам, обеспечив их инструментами для реализации необходимых целей.

Ключевые слова: язык профессионального общения, программное обеспечение баз данных, двуязычный глоссарий, терминология.

Анотація

Вяхк І.А., Медведєва С.О. Глосарій програмного забезпечення баз даних.

Існує значна кількість досліджень, пов'язаних з мовою професійного спілкування (LSP). Однак, спостерігається брак досліджень, присвячених термінології програмного забезпечення баз даних. Таким чином, метою заявленого дослідження було створити двомовний (англійська та українська мови) глосарій програмного забезпечення баз даних , який би став у нагоді усім зацікавленим особам, особливо письмовим та усним перекладачам, викладачам і студентам, забезпечивши їх інструменто для реалізації необхідних цілей.

Ключові слова: мова професійного спілкування, програмне забезпечення баз даних, термінологія.

Abstract

Vyakhk I.A., Medvedeva S.A. A glossary of database software.

Recently much has been written on the achievements of Ukrainian terminology and terminography. However, there is still a great instability in nominating the same concept in modern terminological systems and glossaries.

The cause of instability of Ukrainian terminology and terminography was, and, unfortunately, often remains the fact of some, and sometimes very large, dependence of Ukrainian terminology on the Russian terminology base.

Though, there is a considerable number of studies related to languages for specific purposes (LSP), there is a lack of studies focused on the terminology of database software. Hence, in this study, the intention was to create a bilingual (English and Ukrainian) glossary of databases software, the attempts were made to establish the equivalence between the source language texts and target language texts in order to help all the interested, especially translators and interpreters, teachers and students, by providing them with a tool to realize their objectives.

Key words: language for specific purposes, database software, bilingual glossary, terminology.