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**Peculiarity of transmission by Maksym Rylsky emotions  
in poetry of Jose-Maria Heredia "Centaur's escape"**

*The article presents the analysis of peculiarity of transmission of emotions in poetry of Jose-Maria Heredia translated by Maksym Rylsky. We research the translator method of Maksym Rylsky in French poetry.*

**Keywords:** Maksym Rylsky-translator, J.-M. Heredia, literary peculiarity, french poetry, French literary works.

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**WILL TRANSLATION SURVIVE  
GLOBALIZATION, UNCHANGED?**

*A translator casts a view on the interaction of Ukrainian, Russian and English in Ukraine tracing a change in each language along with pidgin as dynamic media.*

**Key-words:** translation, development of language, tongues-hybrids, globalization.

A useful and flexible theory of translation cannot ignore the fact that translation is done into overlapping, integrated and interacting languages or from such ones. Ukrainian, Russian and English interact powerfully in Ukraine today. Any of these contains word groups loaned from dozens of tongues at different periods of the past. Therefore their modern lexicons are graphic parts of history that goes on. We find many lexemes in Ukrainian borrowed from Finno-Ugric, Caucasian, Celtic and Altaic languages, Greek, Latin, Scythian, Gothic, Arabic, Lithuanian, Polish, German, Italian, French etc. Few words belong only to a language, to make a distinction. The interaction of Ukrainian and Russian has been discussed for quite a long while and in every aspect. The mixture of the two Slavic languages, popularly named as "*surzhik*" (i. e. contaminated grain), is now spoken here by millions of people. It penetrates into the press and academic life, it feels at home in businesses and vigorously makes its way into the Ukrainian establishment.

Naturally, this mixture presents a big problem for editors. Editing commonly turns into translation from *surzhik* into authentic Ukrainian, as in this example: "Мені прийшло в голову співставити міроприємства, в котрих ми приймали участь" – "Мені спало на думку зіставити заходи, в яких ми брали участь" ("It came to my mind to compare all planned actions we had taken part in"). The "original" here is in adapted Russian, spelt and pronounced in Ukrainian. In fact, it is a half-way or partial translation that is completed, i. e. corrected into a full one.

The end of the Soviet era opened all doors to English in Ukraine. Here in few years English has spread triumphantly and become a favoured language with the prospect of losing much more of its strangeness fairly soon. It ranks first on the scale of language values in many situations. "No job without English" is a more likely approach in Kyiv than "No Ukrainian, no pay". English has ousted Russian from ministerial sign-boards, hung next to Ukrainian ones. It is at home on road guides, billboards, official forms, visiting cards, cash cards etc. It strikes no longer as odd that the overwhelming majority of signs in the trading centre at the Independence Square in the capital is either in English or in the Latin alphabet.

**Ukrainian English** is only a reality. David Crystal attributes it to Canada [1, 111] while Yuriy Zheluktenko studied it as North American [2]. Its Australian and British branches are noteworthy. But it is equally flourishing in Ukraine. Many local names, trade-marks, labels and adverts are English-based, like "*Kyiv Post*" (newspaper), "*Kyivstar*" (mobile phone Co), "*Green Gray*" (musical pop-group), "*Ukrnet*" (Internet provider), "*Hetman*" (whisky) etc. Russian keeps on putting its finger into the pie too. Bottled "*Nemiroff*" and e-mailed "*kharkov*" are names of the Ukrainian cities *Nemiriv* and *Kharkiv*. The "Soviet" spelling "*Kiev*" still lingers, though much frowned upon. A Ukrainian will ordinarily correct the global term "*chicken Kiev*" in a restaurant menu and most definitely change "*beetroot and cabbage soup*" for "*borsch*", a pride of the land (though originally the dish means "cut bits" in Persian). **Ukrlish** contains inherent terms like "*fuel and energy complex*", "*Kyivgolovarchitectura*", "*Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food of Ukraine*". It inflects family names as gendered: *Mr. Bily* and *Mrs. Bila* (equal to Mr. and Mrs. White) are

supposed to be husband and wife. And it twists the established word order putting *Bila Oxana* for *Oxana Bily* even in passports. Ukrainian words are getting increasingly transliterated and transcribed as English-like. One finds such explaining translations in an atlas of Kyiv: *hora* – *mountain*, *doroha* – *road*, *mist* – *bridge*, *ozero* – *lake*, *ostriv* – *island*, *tserkva* – *church* and so on. Any short-lasting international event, like Euro-2012, seems to be a pretext to show off this tendency as an official strategy many months ahead. Thus we see odd inscriptions in Kyiv "Metro" (underground), like "*Politeknichyi Instytut*" and "*Universytet*" for Polytechnic Institute and University, names learnt there as universal standard. And a weird apostrophe that neither shortens nor combines words but splits each into two, to mark local palatalization or imposed letter "ь", absolutely alien to the native speakers and writers of English.

**Anglicized Ukrainian** goes far beyond the natural need to loan words for new things. Old things are too often renamed into English. Thus the donor substitutes the receptor in the very body of the latter. The influx of English words into Ukrainian is so powerful that we can translate from English into English within Ukrainian by attaching local pronunciation and Cyrillic, e. g. explain "*briefing*" with "*press-conference*", "*blockbuster*" with "*bestseller*", "*hamburger*" ("*cheeseburger*") with "*sandwich*", "*invasion*" with "*aggression*", both last rooted in Latin and having intrinsic Ukrainian equivalents "*навала*", "*вторгнення*" and "*нашестья*". Ukrainian suffers a war of synonyms, old and new. "*Department of administration*" is already a Ukrainian term "*департамент адміністрації*", though the phrase is twice as long as the purely local match "*відділ управи*" and less convenient to write on a board (incidentally, it costs tax-payers more). However, most English words are quite short and sound harsh in a Ukrainian melody. It is thought smart and posh to adapt into Cyrillic and say "*master class*" for "*семинар-практикум*" and "*coffee break*" for "*перерва на каву*". Street signs like "*Форевер Лівінг Продактс Юкрейн*" and "*Відео Інтернешнл Кіїв*" (Cyrillicized "*Forever Living Products Ukraine*" and "*Video International Kyiv*") with indiscriminately capitalized first letters are not infrequent. Fast-food restaurants "*Ростик'с*" carry an idea of ownership in "*с*" taken after *McDonald's*. The English plural is already Ukrainian ("*Січ-*

моморз") along with the double plural (*chips* – *чінсу*, *clips* – *клінсу*, *bucks* – *баксу* etc.). And again, Russian is still helping Anglicization and blending, even alphabetic: "КиевCity", "Сбей пенелс". Back in 1955 the whole Russian "Dictionary Of Loan Words" was published as "translated" into Ukrainian [3]. Among other phonetically adapted words and phrases in Ukrainian are: *intention*, *nonsense*, *brand*, *promotion*, *suicide*, *pampers*, *transformer*, *underground*, *marketing*, *casting*, *pressing*, *price list*, *talk show*, *dealer*, *trader*, *provider*, *distributor*, *speech writer*, *biker*, *fan*, *killer*, *applicant*, *helicopter*, *slogan*, *art review*, *digest* (reader), *stapler*, *player* (Fr. "baladeur"), *cotton*, (to) *respect*, *tolerate*, *implement*, *creative*, *business lunch*, *fast food*, *toast*, *shaping* and *fitness*. All these and hundreds suchlike could be translated with the corresponding Ukrainian words, tantamount and adequate. "Нонсенс" and "імплементация", for instance, have over 30 synonyms each. Yet, Ukrainian science, technology, government, industry, trade, culture, education, sport and other social spheres tend to yield to **Cyrillic Ukrlish**. In fact, Ukraine is giving up to a pidgin that consists of incompletely translated either language.

Naturally, one can translate from Ukrlish into both standards. It is a good exercise for a would-be translator. I offer my students big texts to convert from Ukrlish into English and Ukrainian. Here is just a sentence to show transformation either way: "На реценції офісу депресивна тінейджерка перманентно полишає месиджі, адресовані ексклюзивно босу". Word for word: "At the office reception a depressed teenager (girl) permanently leaves messages addressed exclusively to the boss". In true Ukrainian: "Пригнічена юнка-підліток постійно залишає у приймальні записки особисто для начальника".

Pidgin Ukrlish differs from surzhik **Ukrussian** (or **Movojaz**, to blend the Ukrainian and Russian words for "language") in many aspects. Whether we like it or not, Ukrlish features globalization ("mondialiser" is a French term: owing to its present-day contexts it has acquired a slightly more threatening connotation). Ukrlish is peculiar because the two donor languages belong to different groups of the Indo-European family. Their contrasting lexicons, grammars and sound systems stand further apart. Translated literally, transcribed or copied otherwise, many words and set expressions, like "boyfriend", "brain drain", "pilot project", "billiard club", "internet I", "mass media" are passed over by

the speakers of the community as unmistakably English and universal. Adjectival attributes in preposition are growing to be stem nouns: "білярд-клуб" is already preferable to "білярдний клуб". Inflected case, gender and even plurality interrogatively wander among abundant new lexical loans and struggle not to fade away.

The effect of the rigid analytical Germanic wording on the more flexible inflected Slavic one is increasingly noticeable. English provokes basic shifts in the shape of Ukrainian morphology influencing the dispersion and frequency of its forms as well as their order, i. e. syntax, traditional subject-object, attributive and causative logics, phrasal stress and intonation. With any ethnic language carrying the genes of culture, it penetrates the nation's soul and changes mentality at large. Words are becoming increasingly associated according to their position in the sentence rather than due to the harmony of their ending. Endings are growing weak, muffled, mispronounced and occasionally drop off altogether. A genuine Ukrainian phrase "показ мод для ділових жінок" turns into its substitute "273ед-шоу для бізнес-леді" transcribed from "a fashion show for business ladies". "Business-lady" in English is a marked countable at least that assumes another "s" in the possessive case (*lady's, ladies'*) while its Ukrainian counterpart is not declinable at all. Stripped off all the multiple endings offered by the seven cases in both singular and plural, it loses gendered case and number and remains flat bare:

CASE	SINGULAR	PLURAL	???
Nominative	ділова жінка	ділові жінки	бізнес-леді
Genitive	ділової жінки	ділових жінок	бізнес-леді
Accusative	ділову жінку	ділових жінок	бізнес-леді
Dative	діловій жінці	діловими жінками	бізнес-леді
Instrumental	діловою жінкою	діловими жінками	бізнес-леді
Locative	на діловій жінці	на ділових жінках	на бізнес-леді
Vocative	ділова жінко!	Ділові жінки!	Бізнес-леді!

It is only in the vocative case that "бізнес-леді" acquires an obligatory preposition to relate to other words in the sentence. This is the way Bulgarian and Macedonian once developed, as well as Old English. In his film "The Story of English" Robert McNeil illustrated this process with a simple example: "se cyning meeteth thone biscop" 273ед.273ед "thone biscop meeteth se cyning" (the king meets the

bishop) whereas today such transposition changes the roles (subject and object). The function of the case (*se cyning – thaes cyninges – thaem cyninge*) was taken over by prepositions (*the king – of the king – to the king*). We observe the same trend in modern Ukrainian. With the word order becoming straight, the opposite second meaning vanishes in ambivalent constructions, devoid of inflections: "*А більше В*" = *A is bigger than B*; "*бодігард кивнула бізнес-леді*" = *the bodyguard nodded to the business lady*; "*в матчі з футболу Київ переміг Донецьк*" = *Kyiv defeated Donetsk in a football match*; "*Щодо цього Лондон випереджає Нью-Йорк*" = *London is ahead of New-York in this*; "*І Слово було Бог*" = *And the Word was God*. Naturally, it is much easier to translate direct syntax parallels into universal English and from it. Will the job of translator live long? Or rather, what sort of translation do we expect to take the stage pretty soon?

It is no wonder that the vocabulary of any developed "ethnic" language has increased manifold to express a wider range of concepts, ideas and images. The frequent core of it stays more stable (less ageing) in shape but gets amazingly polysemous. An abundant language splits and reintegrates, its size becomes a barrier by itself. It was the lexical growth that made Ogden devise Basic English in 1930 and translate into it. Its simple grammar classed only 850 words into things (400), qualities (150) and operations (100) for the apparent purpose. The invention had followers in other languages and was ardently supported by Churchill and Roosevelt [1, 358]. Humanity is getting more and more polyglot but no nation is apt to acquire all languages of the world. No individual can boast knowing the whole of one's mother tongue, either. Thus we resort to rewording to explain and reach beyond. Translation is often needed even if no language barrier separates the parties as they speak alike or are bilingual. Yet, such barriers occur within a language that falls into varieties: styles, registers, jargons, professional, local and social dialects etc. These "subcodes" normally tend to be interpreted in alternative terms rather than get contaminated.

Semiotically speaking, any realm of human activity has its own language. A word is a sign, as St. Augustine put it, and every natural language is a system of signs. But it can also be a carrier for other systems of signs. Language is a miracle because it can vary and connote,

be both seed and soil. Ancient rhetoric already discussed ways to develop and increase meaning and treated its vast new layers. St. Augustine singled out *signum*, *signatum* and *signans* long before de Saussure. Bartes following Hjelmslev showed, in his mythologies, how secondary semiotic systems (or metalanguages) grow from a set of signs that can be sponged on or even substituted, "stolen". In "The Myth Today" he graphically specified and enriched the scheme drawn by de Saussure [4]. The metaphor law can also explain how codes come into being and interrelate within the global language of mankind of which World English is just an increasing part.

Today one can benefit from a big library of sources on territorial language standards. Here we find numerous studies like "Englises" and "More Englishes" by Manfred Görlach and a multitude of dictionaries such as unmistakably American Websters. It is worth reminding that Webster's two volume work challenged Johnson's with some 70,000 explained items as far back as in 1828; Webster's Third, 1961, claims over 450,000 entries. Also on the reference shelf are a ten-volume "Scottish National (!) Dictionary" (ed. By W. Grant, Edinburgh, 1931–1976), "The Scots Thesaurus" (Aberdeen, 1990), two volumes of "Dictionnaire du Français de Belgique" by Christian Delcourt as well as popular editions: British-American glossaries, Indian-Australian travel aids, "L'Anglais britannique de poche", "Le Swiss Alémanique de poche" "Schwyzerdütsch", "Mexican Spanish" and many suchlike. These are in great demand to unveil messages, i. e. to translate something like this: "*While overtaking a caravan and filtering in on a fly-over a tipper lorry hit the bonnet and a wing of a saloon car*" (British) with "*While passing a camper and merging on an overpass a dump truck hit the hood and a fender of a sedan*" (American), or "*Ilk bonny wee lass wi twa mirk een maun ken hoo tae spier the gree o saut*" (Scots) with variably pronounced "*Each beautiful little girl with two dark eyes must know how to ask the price of salt*". Why should that sort of translation be considered as intralingual if we except translation from Latin into Italian along with that from Portuguese into Spanish? Whatever the term, the nature of translation differs only in some respect to be studied as relevant and vital. Translation will never stop unless homo sapiens abandons thinking.

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### **Чи переживе переклад глобалізацію – не змінившись?**

*Перекладач розглядає взаємодію в Україні української, російської та англійської мов і зміну кожної в середовищі їх змішання.*

**Ключові слова:** переклад, розвиток мови, мови-гібриди, глобалізація.

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### **Переживет ли перевод глобализацию – не меняясь?**

*Переводчик рассматривает взаимодействие в Украине украинского, русского и английского языков и изменение каждого в среде смешения.*

**Ключевые слова:** перевод, развитие языка, языки-гибриды, глобализация.

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## СТРУКТУРНА КОНЦЕПЦІЯ ВІРШОВАНОГО ПЕРЕКЛАДУ

*Стаття висвітлює природу реструктуризації у перекладі віршів.*

**Ключові слова:** віри, переклад, структура, ціле, точність, вірність.

Щоб об'єктивно оцінити переклад поезії, слід врахувати особливості її внутрішньої структури, у просторі якої працює перекладач. Ми виходимо з того, що спосіб перекладу визначається специфікою матеріалу, тобто змінюється від твору до твору,