

peer coaches with fellow educators; 8) using a range of strategies (such as formative assessments) to reach diverse students and to create environments that support differentiated teaching and learning; and 9) pursuing continuous learning opportunities and embracing career-long learning as a professional ethic.

In the light of our research we also will try to shed the light on the list of core subjects and 21st century themes. So, the list includes English, reading or language arts, world languages, arts, mathematics, economics, science, geography, history, government and civics. In addition to academic subject areas, 21st century interdisciplinary themes are equally important in promoting understanding of academic content at much higher levels. These themes include [3; 4; 5;]: *global awareness* (understanding global issues, other nations and other cultures); *financial, economic, business and entrepreneurial literacy* (knowing how to make economic choices, understanding the role of the economy in society); *civic literacy* (learning how to participate effectively in civic life; exercising the rights and obligations of citizenship); *health literacy* (obtaining, interpreting and understanding basic health information and services; understanding preventive physical and mental health measures); *environmental literacy* (demonstrating knowledge and understanding of the environment and the circumstances and conditions affecting it; taking individual and collective action towards addressing environmental challenges).

The entire «picture» on the discussed issue will not be complete if we don't discuss the skills that are often cited when referring to 21st century skills. So, they include: *critical thinking and problem solving* (effectively analyse and evaluate evidence, arguments, claims and beliefs; solve different kinds of non-familiar problems in both conventional and innovative ways); *communication* (articulate thoughts and ideas effectively using oral and written communication skills in a variety of forms and contexts); *collaboration* (demonstrate ability to work effectively and respectfully with diverse teams); *creativity and innovation* (use a wide range of idea creation techniques to create new and worthwhile ideas); *information, media and technology skills; information literacy* (access and evaluate information critically and competently; manage the flow of information from a wide variety of sources); *media literacy* (understand both how and why media messages are constructed; create media products by understanding and utilizing the most appropriate media creation tools, characteristics and conventions); *ICT literacy* (use technology as a tool to research, organize, evaluate and communicate information); *life and career skills* (Today's life and work environments require far more than thinking skills and content knowledge); *flexibility and adaptability; initiative and self-direction; social and cross-cultural skills; productivity and accountability; leadership and responsibility.*

And the last thing we are to analyse is correlated with «program design». Program re-design is one of the most vital aspects of a 21st century educator preparation initiative. Accreditation requirements, state standards; and professional teaching standards add additional layers to the challenge of integrating skills more purposefully into a program and its curriculum, instructional models; and assessments. There is a growing consensus around and evidence to support common fundamentals of an effective educator preparation program. Thus, they include the following aspects [1; 2]: 1) *coherence*: the use of themes, topics, projects to bind lessons together and provide coherence and a deeper focus and understanding; 2) *significant content*: the selection of content that is worth learning and thinking about, which does not trivialize significant issues or make trivial things seem important; 3) *decision-making in the classroom*: a structured plan for actively involving students that aims in making decisions in the classroom; and taking on more responsibility for what happens in their lessons; 4) *use of students' intelligence*: the use of a particular set of exercises which require thinking, beyond memory retrieval or repetition, and involving students in hypothesizing, negotiating, planning, and evaluating; 5) *cultural understanding*: tasks and texts which require students to look through the eyes of others, to learn the relative nature of values, to understand why people in different contexts think and do different things; 6) *critical language awareness*: to view all language use critically, that is, to look beyond the surface meaning and ask questions like «Why are they saying that?» «What is not being said?» and «Who benefits from what is being said?» Certainly, the nature of the questions can be deeper than those stated or mentioned above.

Clearly this is just a tiny sampling of the types of thinking and writing that is being done on the issue of language teaching and learning in this era of globalization. But it is an important area of inquiry as so much of who we think we are is bound up in the languages we speak, the languages we choose to learn, and the languages we use to describe ourselves.

#### Summary

In order to cope with these impacts of globalization on education, alternative directions are needed. Education policies and reform designers need to pay closer attention to the issues that have been suggested by many of the leading thinkers of educational development. We all need to be prepared for new world realities such as sustainable ecologies or knowledge economies.

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#### SYSTEM ASPECTS OF TERM DEFINITION

*The article deals with the linguistic nature of the term defining by its belonging to a special language. It is proved that semantic definition of term is obtained not only by its definition but by its association with terminological field. The necessity of taking into account term interaction with object (subject) or system of objects, concept and subject & logical relation between concepts researching the term was revealed.*

*It is obviously necessary to point out its specific functions and confrontation with the object, concept and subject and logical relations between the concepts when you determine the term. Thus, term is correlated with the relevant notion word (word combination) which forms system relations with other words corresponding to other notions of this scientific branch and creates with them terminological system.*

*These statements make us do the following steps. They make us to analyze the peculiar linguistic aspects of formation, structure and functioning of terminological units. Among the main tasks of modern linguistics, both theoretic aimed studying of peculiarities as well as common features of structure, ways and models of formation of terms, and purely practical aimed to the elaboration of methods, ways and recommendations concerning the problem of creation and translation of terms, the special interest is involved within the questions of research of specific development aspects for certain wide range of terminological systems. The main stress should be placed here on the problem of term semantics and changes in their meaning in different terminologies.*

**Keywords:** term, terminological field, extralinguistic factor, semantic interaction.

#### **СИТЕМНІ АСПЕКТИ ВИЗНАЧЕННЯ ТЕРМІНА**

*У статті йде мова про лінгвістичну природу терміна, яка визначається його приналежністю до спеціальної мови. Доведено, що семантична визначеність терміна досягається не тільки завдяки його дефініції, але й за рахунок його приналежності до термінологічного поля. Показано необхідність врахування співвідношення терміна з об'єктом (предметом) чи системою об'єктів, поняттям та предметно-логічними відношеннями між поняттями при вивченні терміна.*

**Ключові слова:** термін, термінологічне поле, екстралінгвістичний фактор, семантична взаємодія.

#### **СИСТЕМНЫЕ АСПЕКТЫ ОПРЕДЕЛЕНИЯ ТЕРМИНА**

*В статье идет речь о лингвистической природе термина, которая определяется его принадлежностью к специальной речи. Доказано, что семантическая определенность термина достигается не только благодаря его дефиниции, но и за счет его принадлежности к терминологическому полю. Показана необходимость учета соотношения термина с объектом (предметом) или системой объектов, понятием и предметно-логическими отношениями между понятиями при изучении термина.*

**Ключевые слова:** термин, терминологическое поле, экстралингвистический фактор, семантическое взаимодействие.

Widely spread in modern linguistics considerations about the necessity of guiding interference into the process of scientific terms' formation limit to some extent the importance of problems lying in the sphere of lexical and semantic relations within term-systems as well as the identifying of terms' characteristics. The system of terms being a subsystem of natural language develops in accordance to the same laws and comes through the same historic and social changes. The task, thus, assumes the detailed research of regularities and peculiarities of origin and development of term-system. In modern linguistics there are different approaches to a term, its nature, location of terms in a language lexical system.

The extra difficulty of the situation is determined with the absence of universal definition for the notion *term*. Ex-Soviet linguistics used mainly the operative definition suggested by T. Kandelaki: «...under term we understand a word or a set expression which demands the construction of definition for identification of its meaning in a certain system of notions» [5, p. 7]. Hence, notion *term* (like common word) should be regarded as a language unit which possesses both defining and defined aspects. One could hardly know what this or that language form identifies but simultaneously has clear idea about the notion and derives the form representing it. It is remarkable that the define aspect of a term is supplied with a definition alongside with other defined ones representing the same scientific sphere. This means it is impossible to study any term in isolation [10, pp. 128-129]. Thus, term is always a part of semantic junctions within corresponding field, an element of integral structure which can be represented by scientific, practice, or technical language.

It should be also stated that in late 60-s the professionalisms and terminoids were discovered and defined as lexical units belonging to language for special purposes. Their status, however, is likely to be defined via comparison with a term – the main special lexical unit [3, p. 26]. The latter, in turn, was viewed up to mid-seventies under prism of its relations with common word because one could hardly define a term without establishing its links with common stratum of vocabulary. Some scholars had attempted to oppose them and declared a term to be non-lexical unit [6], others tried to identify it as a member of common stratum. Later researchers agreed to distinguish a term as a word or word combination that is connected with the corresponding notion which, in turn, belongs to a certain sphere of knowledge. The difference in understanding of a term among linguists and professionals resulted in some trends to oppose terms and common vocabulary. The existence of special vocabulary being representatives of pure terminology (i.e.: *depreciation, equation, secularization, ad valorem, adequacy, contemporaneous*), and those which formally coincide with common stratum (*ceiling, floor, check, clean, gap, run*). Any type can prevail in a certain terminology.

Thus, in any terminology one can spot a number of lexical units belonging both to casual and professional language – so called «consubstantial» terms which hamper the identification of special lexicon [1, p. 39]. That is why the most research projects start from the attempts to provide an answer on question: is term a common or peculiar word? The ambiguity of the problem's solving being essential for the understanding of linguistic nature of a term introduced two approaches to its study:

- 1) terminology is viewed as a constituent part of vocabulary;
- 2) terminology is an independent stratum of vocabulary (alongside with local dialects, slangs etc.).

V. Danilenko suggests that terminology is apt to lose considerably its functional peculiarity as the criteria of its assessment are being subdued if someone attempts not to differentiate terms and common vocabulary. On the contrary, the opposition of the latter provokes the misrepresentation of common linguistic processes embracing terminology as well [4, p. 41]. Into the bargain, the existence of terms originally descending to common vocabulary is certain, and the process of such borrowing is regarded to be one of the main routes of term-building. Therefore we evaluate terminology as a special dynamic stratum of common vocabulary which obeys to general linguistic laws, though the construction of terminological notions i.e. their semantic structure is formed under the influence of extra-linguistic factors. So it is necessary to apply different approaches to a term due to the aspect which is being investigated.

During the last decades of 20th century there appeared the considerable number of term's definitions (V. Danilenko refers on 19 definitions [4], B. Golovin – 7 [2]). The mentioned authors point out that the number of term's definitions seems not to provide their sufficiency – currently one can scarcely present the most precise definition meeting the whole range of scientific requirements. The main reason for this is to be perhaps explained with discrepant cognition of a term as an object of analysis. The following are the most typical definitions:

- term is a word or word combination (abbreviation) of natural language which defines the specific object assuming the availability of «certain requirements being peculiar for the classifying systems» [8, pp. 145-146];
- term is a nomination unit related to the corresponding notion. The latter is different to an image and «generally reflects the reality by means of abstract thinking» [11, p. 32];
- term is a language sign representing the scientific notion of special or professional [12, p. 10].

These statements reflect the versatile nature of terminological unit (term is a member of lingual lexical system, term is a marker of special notion) and assume the investigation of linguistic and notional characteristics of a term. Besides, it is necessary to establish the origin of a term for proper understanding of its categorical nature. It is historic and social essence of a term where it is necessary to search for the features that give it such specific signs that separate the term from the literary word in general use.

There exist different approaches to the definition of terminological system. A number of researchers define terms as special lexical units used only in professional sphere, while others consider that the main function of terms is the nomination of notions possessing certain boundaries limited with their definitions which segregates the terminological units from the rest of words. The interesting assumption is that any word during its first appearance was a term but it may not be such now [3, p. 31]. Despite its grammar class (noun, verb) any word can become a term if it is capable to implement its system features: to nominate the special notions as the elements of certain term system and, therefore, to enter in term system due to obtained features in the system.

In modern world the development of science has two contrary and simultaneously combined trends – the differentiation of certain scientific directions and their integration. Thus, the structure of scientific branches is being contemporary complicated. At the same time the cooperation of various research destinations is becoming extremely intensive and this reflects in the processes taking place in terminological stratum of lexis. There is observed quantitative increasing of terms in the system whose structure experiences the process of complication and the links between terminologies of different sciences are being strengthened [3, p. 35].

However, one could hardly find many attempts to investigate the formation of term system of a modern science as result of semantic cooperation between a certain number of terminologies presented as its donors (constituents) and acceptors (accepting systems).

The aim of suggested research is the investigation of branch structure of modern English-speaking financial terminology. The branch structure of term system is defined here as a structure whose components are presented with terminological subsystems being the lexical base for certain specter of knowledge within relevant branch.

The glossary of research comprises 1028 financial terms selected from available dictionaries as well as economic manuals compiled by known American and Canadian scholars such as Glenn Hubbard, Charles E. Maxwell, Serge Matulich and others. The main criteria of segregation of terms from other lexical categories are the existence of definition and meaningfulness i.e. the reflection of minimal number of indications being sufficient for identification of corresponding notion in the term meaning. The criteria for segregation of financial terms from others are: a) the appearance of term at least in two financial dictionaries or terminological annexes to manuals (this demand refers to the fact that dictionaries comprise also the lexis of contiguous branches); b) the appearance of term in professional economic texts; c) the availability of relevant definition.

Finance as an economic category reflects the relations involving the formation and movement of money resources. They implement two functions. The distributing function reveals itself during the distribution of gross national product as the creation of money resources funds and their usage. The controlling function of finance is connected with their property to reflect quantitatively the proportions i.e. the possibility to control the distribution of gross national product among corresponding funds and expenses on legitimately assumed purposes.

The modern national and international financial systems include the number of various subjects. Thus, the financial terminology is also divided into certain terminological sectors. In accordance with professional publications, theoretic researches and manuals it comprises the terms of different structural subsystems of finance.

Owing to the aim of the research the first step should be presented as stratification analysis assuming the division of terminology into core and periphery. The core of terminology here is conventionally defined as an aggregate of terms strictly belonging to the only terminology (in this case it is financial one). The periphery comprises the terms of dual nature i.e. belonging to other terminologies alongside with financial (e.g. finance and taxation). The periphery consists of terms being either lent (by finance terminology) or borrowed to other branches (from finance terminology). Therefore, the periphery, in turn, is divided into two parts – accepting (including terms lent from other branches) and donating (including the terms borrowed to other branches from finance). Here the terms *acceptor* and *donor* refer to financial term system.

Among of most important and numerous structural components of core there are terms of theory of finance: *adverse selection, appreciation of currency, bubble*; state finance: *annually balanced budget, appropriation, budget deficit (surplus)*; enterprise finance: *current asset, derivative securities, disposable*; corporate finance: *dividend on arrears, earnings per share (EPS), effective interest*; banking business: *failing bank, fedwire, forward transactions*.

From linguistic point of view such division of financial terminology on subsystems is rather conventional as it is likely to deal only with practical term usage by the specialists of corresponding financial direction. The terms of mentioned above subjects will be considered as the core of financial terminology, i.e. such terminological units which genesis and functions are connected predominantly with fundamental parts of finance.

The terminology of finance has rather specific character in concern of quantitative distribution of terms between the stratum of stratification structure. For example, we should compare the previous data with the ratios of donor stratum which includes already the separate subjects of finance. They had appeared and developed from finance but currently they represent independent economic entities such as taxation: *ad valorem tax, capital cost allowance, double taxation*; insurance: *moral hazard, note insurance facility (NTF), private mortgage insurance*; and financial investment: *open-end investment company, pass-through certificate, planned investment*.

Further analysis of functional spheres of terms and their definitions has indicated that the rest of financial terms from available glossary are simultaneously the elements of those economic subjects they were lent from accounting & audit: *account balance, payment netting, permanent accounts*; management: *sectorized disintegration, sources and uses statement, speculative attack*; marketing: *technical insolvency, standard of value, secured loan*.

As the terms, like this, are simultaneously functioning in two terminologies and, additionally, are not considerably changed semantically, i.e. have the same definitions, they have to be regarded as representatives of contiguous branches or such which operate with common set of terms. The segments of glossary intersection of these contiguous terminologies serve as linguistic base for such specific economic subjects as financial management (segment of intersection of management and finance), financial accounting (finance/ accounting & audit) and financial marketing (finance/ marketing).

Thus, extra-linguistic factor has noticeable influence on cooperation rate between terminologies of contiguous branches. This cooperation is caused with practical necessity of creation of «hybrid» subjects, as in the case with financial management, financial marketing and financial accounting, or for further specialization of certain system sectors (terminologies of taxation, insurance and financial investment). From the viewpoint of parallel functioning of terms in contiguous branches there exist some reasons to consider them common for economic terminology. The financial terminology itself should be regarded as complex stratification



structure which includes the core and the periphery. The periphery, in turn, is divided into donor and accepting parts. The quantitative proportion of terms stratum distribution (core – periphery) has the following approximate appearance: (3:2).

The obtained data prove the fact that modern English-speaking financial terminology represents a complex term system which includes 11 sub-systems. According to this, all available in glossary terms were divided due to their practical specialization into corresponding categories. Further division of terms on stratification stratum was carried out in two stages. First of all, the genetic factor was taken into consideration: purely financial categories of terms, both by their origin and functions were separated from those terms which came to the terminology from contiguous branches (management, marketing, accounting & audit). The latter were identified as accepting part of peripheral stratum because their introduction to the term system was pre-determined exceptionally by solving of practical tasks i.e. by extra-lingual factors. The vector of semantic cooperation here goes inside the system. The rest of categories are differentiated by functional principle: the terms of insurance, taxation, and financial investment are included into donor stratum where the semantic vector arrows outside of the term system.

Thus, the stratification of financial term system was elaborated on the base of semantic, genetic and functional principles. Core terms (theory of finance, state finance, enterprise finance, corporate finance and banking business), despite certain specialization, are forming the unified system of terminological units being linked to each other with both similar origin and remarkably relative functions. The donor terms of peripheral stratum are connected to core terms only by common origin: they are quite independent functionally as they represent separate economic subjects. The terms of accepting peripheral stratum, in turn, being just in functional relations with core terms, merely operate with financial notions.

The researchers of terminological nomination point out the fact that both common word under process of terminologization and a term of any science under process of transterminologization can become the term of another subject sphere [10, p. 203]. The correlation of different term systems is the linguistic result of the fact that, in practice, there exist various links between scientific and technical directions [7, p. 236]. This correlation in terminology is reflected with the process of transition of certain lexical units from one term system into another. So, we can speak here about the fact of semantic cooperation between some term systems. The main criterion of such cooperation should be regarded as availability of common terms with identical or similar meaning in two and more terminologies.

Thus, the purpose of this stage of research will involve three steps: 1) investigation of semantic changes spotted in term after transition from original terminology into new one; 2) calculation of semantic distance between term meanings in donor and accepting terminology; 3) interpretation and classification of obtained data.

We have already mentioned about the complex stratification and branch structure of English-speaking financial terminology. Now there is necessary to define the ways of term-formation in the system. The core term can be formed by usage:

- a. common scientific notions like *rate, system, ratio etc.*;
- b. special scientific notions like *multiplier, bias, consol*;
- c. transterminologization between subsystems of core stratum like *capitalization, equity etc.*

The peripheral term can be formed in the donor or accepting stratum as result of creation of hybrid subjects. To define the genesis of financial terms there was accomplished their vocabulary analysis in concern of usage of other systems' terms as constituent parts of financial terms:

e.g.: *asymmetric information, deflationary bias, core banking, fidelity bond.*

It was also found that they can represent entire terms:

e.g.: *accelerator, perpetuity, general lien, maturity, proxy, accretion.*

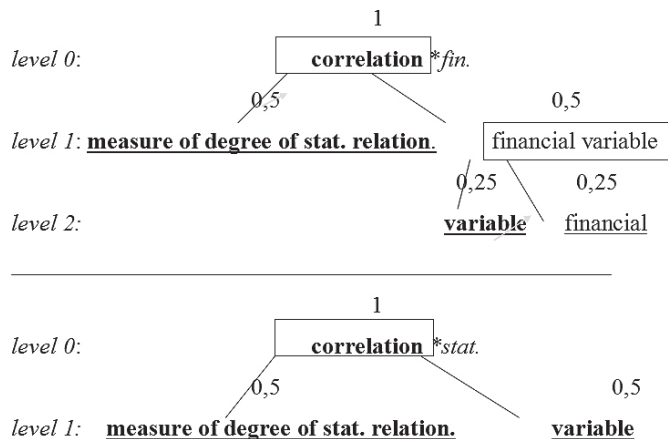
The common scientific term elements count 32 units, economic – 16. The rest borrowed terms and term elements (94) are grouped into so called sporadic donors.

Here we have to define the nature of this phenomenon. Is the complete absorption of mentioned-above terms by financial term system being an example of cooperation or formal usage of speech patterns with full amendment of meaning? At first, one should reveal the system properties of the terms by means of net modelling method. The main advantage of semantic net lies in the fact it allows investigating the lexis with the possibility defined with particular task: the subject of investigation can vary from a word up to any group of words and even entire lexis. Moreover, while the study of a separate word, we retain the opportunity to take into account all its links with an environment whose volume, in turn, one can establish freely. The environment can be represented both with the nearest «neighbours» of a word or with unlimited fragment of lexis. Such opportunity is provided with the fact the net fixes all lexical meanings and each meaning separately from one hand, and all direct and indirect links between the meanings. As example E. Skorohodko presents the graph with the semantic net model for the noun *диѳрѳова* [9, p.4-6]. In term semantics we just have to distinguish semantic components of definition and put them in the right order into the net model.

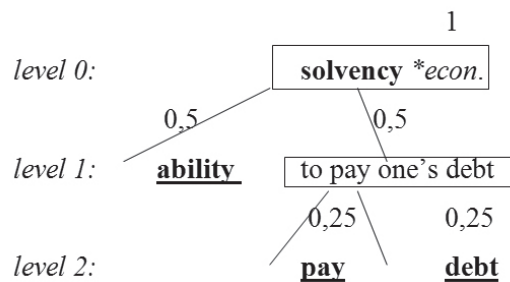
Financial term *correlation* has its «counterpart» in statistics and we can compare their definitions in both systems as well as their semantic net models:

**correlation** \*fin. – *A measure of degree of statistical relationship between two financial variables;*

**correlation** \*stat. – *A measure of degree of statistical relationship between two variables;*







where:  $S = 1 - ((0,5 + 0,25 + 0,125) + (0,5 + 0,25)) : 2 = 0,1875$ .

Thus, semantic distance in the pair «**solvency \*fin.** / **solvency \*econ.**» is equal to 0,1875. In other pairs illustrating the cooperation between financial and economic cooperation we obtained the following data:

«**depreciation \*fin.** / **depreciation \*econ.**» – 0,25;

«**accrual \*fin.** / **accrual \*econ.**» – 0,3125;

«**syndicate \*fin.** / **syndicate \*econ.**» – 0,5;

«**prospectus \*fin.** / **prospectus \*econ.**» – 0,625;

«**indicator \*fin.** / **indicator \*econ.**» – 0,6875;

There was made no peculiar stress on either financial or economic specialization of pair members in order to simplify the overall picture of semantic cooperation between economic terminology and its constituent part – financial term system. The main thing is that such cooperation is existing though it is of different strength because *S*-ratio varies extremely (from 0,1875 to 0,75).

Does the semantic cooperation exist inside the term system itself? The previous research has claimed that modern English-speaking financial terminology is a complex structure containing 11 specialized detachments (branches) within it. The stratification analysis was carried out in two stages:

a) purely financial terms forming a system core were separated from others;

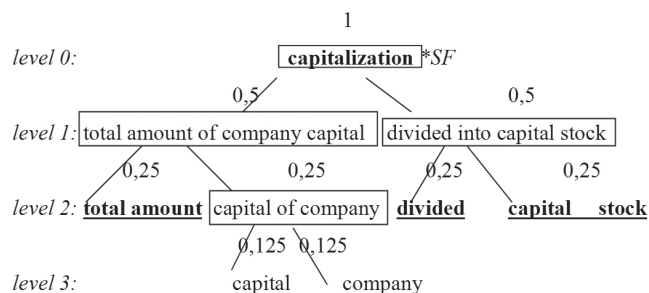
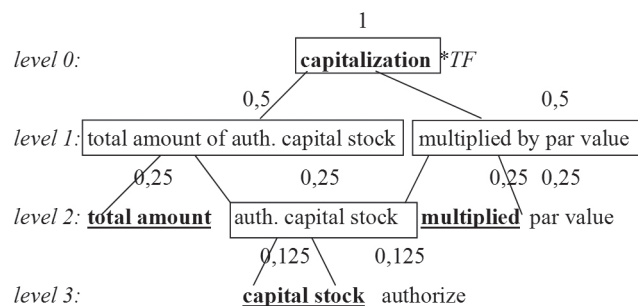
b) the terms of peripheral stratum were grouped into donor (taxation, insurance, financial investment) and accepting part (financial management, marketing, and accounting) according to their etymology and functions.

Thus, the system core contains the terms of theory of finance, state finance, enterprise finance, corporate finance and banking business.

The vocabulary analysis revealed that some core terms are functioning in different nuclear subsystems:

**capitalization \*TF** (theory of finance) – total amount of authorized capital stock multiplied by par value;

**capitalization \*CF** (corporate finance) – total amount of the capital of company divided into capital stock;



$S = 1 - ((0,25 + 0,25 + 0,125) + (0,25 + 0,25 + 0,25)) : 2 = 0,3125$ .

Semantic distance in the pair «**equity \*TF** / **equity \*CF**» counts 0,5. So, there is existing a semantic cooperation in core stratum. Its rate and volume is even more essential if taking into consideration the usage of some core terms as constituent parts of others but the research of the problem is not enclosed so far.

The principal scheme of transterminologization within financial terminology is:

a) parallel term functioning in given and contiguous branches without changes in meaning;

b) overestimation of economic terms and obtaining of financial system characteristics with partial change of meaning;

c1) overestimation of sporadic terms and obtaining of financial system characteristics with partial change of meaning;

c2) overestimation of sporadic terms and obtaining of financial system characteristics with full change of meaning;

d) usage of term elements of contiguous and other terminological systems in the process of formation of terminological word-combinations.

The base of semantic field for financial term system is, alongside with common scientific and economic terminology, the terms of fundamental subjects widely used in all stratification stratum. While the cooperation rate is pre-determined predominantly with pragmatic and extralingual reasons, the usage of borrowed terms and term elements, beside the simple absorption of speech patterns, is also observed in the sphere of semantic derivation and transterminologization.

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### GRAMMATICAL AND LEXICAL CORRELATION IN TRANSLATION: PAST PERFECT

*In the focus of the present paper there are specific functional semantic features of the past perfect tense form of the English verb in the translation process into Russian on the level of discourse. Due to the contrastive analysis grammatical and functional-semantic characteristic correlations of the referred forms.*

**Key words:** perfect, perfective, verb, tense, aspect, translation, transformation, correlation, contrastive analysis, speaker's factor, author's factor, discourse.

#### ГРАМАТИКО-ЛЕКСИЧНІ КОРЕЛЯЦІЇ В ПЕРЕКЛАДІ: PAST PERFECT

*Стаття присвячена функціонально-семантичним особливостям перекладу англійської минулої завершеної нині форми дієслова на російську мову. Завдяки контрастивному аналізу встановлені граматичні та семантичні кореляції зазначеної форми.*

**Ключові слова:** перфект, перфектив, дієслово, час, вид, переклад, трансформація, кореляція, контрастивний аналіз, позиція мовця, позиція автора, дискурс.

#### ГРАМАТИКО-ЛЕКСИЧЕСКИЕ КОРРЕЛЯЦИИ В ПЕРЕВОДЕ: PAST PERFECT

*Цель настоящей статьи – функционально-семантические особенности перевода английской прошедшей совершенной формы на русский язык. Благодаря контрастивному анализу определены грамматические и функционально-семантические корреляции указанной формы.*

**Ключевые слова:** перфект, перфектив, глагол, время, аспект, перевод, трансформация, корреляция, контрастивный анализ, план говорящего, план автора, дискурс.

#### INTRODUCTION:

Users of any natural languages can express the concept of time with the help of various linguistic means: verb tense forms, nouns, adjectives, adverbs, prepositions, and conjunctions with the common component 'time' in their semantics. The author while writing can resort to any unit of the time conceptual system, though the author's choice is limited by the functional style of the language used by the character, and, of course, by his/her own intention. But the translator has no choice, primarily, he/she has to follow the original text, and if units are absent in the target text they must be substituted by their semantic correspondences. Then the translator must resort to the discourse in search of implicatures to avoid missing any bit of information of the source text. Among the stumble points in the process of translation is the Past Perfect tense in the English original text and its transformation into the Russian language.

The text selected for analysis is «The Associate» by John Grisham and the Russian translation «Юрист» by Юрий Кирьян. It is a 'professionally marked' fiction novel, where several functional styles, real time, event time, and imaginative time are used to underline discourse modes.