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 stratums. 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 he 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 них форми дієслова на російську мову. Завдяки контрактивному аналізу встановлені граматичні та семантичні кореляції зазначеної форми.
Ключові слова: *перфект, перфектив, дієслово, час, вид, переклад, трансформація, кореляція, контрастивний аналіз, площина мовця, площина автора, дискурс.*

ГРАММАТИКО-ЛЕКСИЧЕСКИЕ КОРРЕЛЯЦИИ В ПЕРЕВОДЕ: PAST PERFECT
Цель настоящей статьи – функционально-семантические особенности перевода английской прошедшей совершённой формы на русский язык. Благодаря контрастивному анализу определены грамматические и функционально-семантичекие корреляции указанной формы.
Ключевые слова: *перфект, перфектив, глагол, время, аспект, перевод, трансфрмация, 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.

The objective of our paper is a contrastive analysis of Past Perfect Tense forms functioning in the book «The Associate» by John Grisham and their Russian correspondences. Contrastive Analysis is employed in this investigation to define the means of expressing the 'pre-past' events in the original text and the ways of transforming past perfect tense form functions in the target text [see: 6, p. 1–28]. The goal is is to contribute to the comparative and typological studies of the tense-aspect system of languages.

DISCUSSION:

Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy (2014) says that many languages have grammatical means to indicate the time when an action or event occurs, or when a state or process holds. This phenomenon is called tense. In English, for example, adding the morpheme -ed to the verb walk, to form walked, indicates that the event denoted by the verb occurred before the present time. What is called aspect, on the other hand, deals with the internal constituency of actions, events, states, processes or situations. For instance, it may indicate that an action is completed or still ongoing. English typically uses the -ing form of verbs to indicate ongoing processes.

There is Reichenbach's famous distinction between speech time, event time and reference time. Apart from absolute tense, where the reference point from which the location in time is evaluated is the present, there is also relative tense where the reference point is not necessarily the present but may be given by context.

English and Russian are very different in particular the grammar systems showing significant variations. English has a fixed word order, meaning is expressed Russian, on the other hand, conveys meaning largely through flections, and its word order which is rather flexible. Due to these differences translation of Russian into English and English into Russian is a serious challenge. As far as the tense usage, for instance, in the reporting mode is concerned the narrator uses the present tense forms to communicate state of affairs contemporaneous to his own point of time and perfect tense forms, for instance, where we would have expected imperfect tense forms if the narrative discourse mode had been used [7, p. 65–92].

There is still no agreement due to grammarians of different schools on the number of English tenses due to their way of perceiving «time» and «tense» on the one hand, and «tense and «aspect» on the other. Traditionalists such as George Philip Krapp (1936) say that there are three tenses: present, past, and future in English, cf: Russian basic tense system [1, p. 72; 2, p. 94]. No matter of critical attacks at CA the rationale for undertaking contrastive studies comes mainly from four sources: (a) practical experience of foreign language teachers; (b) studies of language contact in bilingual situations; (c) theory of learning; and (d) translation.

If meaning is encoded in grammar, then grammatical categories are considered to code their semantic differentials, for instance, number expresses 'quantity', first person expresses 'speaker', tense expresses 'time,' etc. And, English speakers, take all these correlations of grammatical and semantic features for granted, because they are imprinted in on the speakers' subconscious level [see: 13, p. 150–155]. Evidently, the author of the original text resorts to his/her subconscious storage and receives, let's say, past perfect with the meaning of 'pre-past.' Consequently, the translator must follow the same way. But here comes the first stumble point – in our case, the author's language of the original text is English, but the language of the translation must be Russian: these languages are known for their specific past tense systems. The only way out for the translator is to re-code the English specific Past Perfect tense meaning into the Russian general Past Simple tense supplying the missing component with explicative (adverbials denoting 'perfection') or implicative means (distribution in context and discourse).

In the next paragraph we shall explore the translator's decoding and re-coding the Past Perfect from English into Russian.

INVESTIGATION:

In the contemporary English grammar the Past Perfect tense

– denotes an action completed by a definite moment in the past. This definite moment can be expressed in two ways, either by an adverbial phrase with the preposition by or by another action in the Past Indefinite.

The Past Perfect tense is used to transfer from a moment in the past to further past.

The Past Perfect tense can be used emphatically instead of the Past Indefinite in adverbial clauses of time when the speaker wants to emphasize that the action in the principal clause only took place after the action in the subordinate clause.

The Past Perfect Inclusive denotes an action, which began before a definite moment in the past, had been going on for a certain period of time and at that moment was still going on. Normally, the Past Perfect Continuous is used here and the Past Perfect Inclusive replaces it when the use of the Past Perfect Continuous is impossible [see: 9].

It is used in the first part of sentences with the conjunctions no sooner... than, hardly... when, scarcely... when; the world order in such sentences is often inverted – the auxiliary verb had stands before the subject.

It can be used in combination with the Past Continuous when there are two actions, the first completed by a definite moment in the past and the second which was going on at that moment (see: 12, p. 61 ff.]].

Further on we shall consider the Past Perfect functional semantics in the ST and its correspondence in the TT. A temporal sequence is defined by Labov and Waltzky (1967) as a sequence of clauses whose order cannot be changed without changing the inferred sequence the order of events in the original interpretations [5, p. 29–30]. So, the verbal sequence of clauses must match the sequence of events. However, the Russian tense system distinguishes only three basic tenses, that makes the changes in the sequence of events necessary [see: 11, p.1405–1412].

Sometimes there is a confusion between the past perfect and the past tense.

It is sometimes difficult to build exact rules about the situation(s) in which the past perfect is used and the purposes to which it is put [12, p.92 ff.;.8, p. 97–113; 3;4]. The temporal structure of discourse makes use of the verbal tenses and time adverbials which together may express the temporal-aspectual concept presented in discourse. The English past perfect constitutes a problem for the translator because of the fact that it is marked for the 'pre-past'. The translator tends to use adverbs of time or place which denote past (see: Jan C. Catford et al, 1974), e.g.:

1.Marquis had broken every one of the few rules his coach tried to enforce.

В течение последних десяти недель и соответственно пятнадцати игр мальчишка умудрился неоднократно нарушить те в общем-то немногие нормы, которые исподволь прививал команде тренер.

2. He'd done his community service, in this town anyway.

Свой общественный долг он выполнил – по крайней мере здесь, в Нью-Хейвене.

In sentence (1) the time of the action is not explicitly defined it is taken for granted that sportsmen know the period of duration, but the translator using Past Simple underling the completeness of the action and the adverb of time denoting past: *В течение последних десяти недель*. In sentence (2) the translator indirectly specifies the time of the completed action using the name of the town of his University studies: *в Нью-Хейвене*. From the original text it is understood that the last third year of his studies was coming to an end, so the translator uses the Russian past tense and the adverb of place/time which implicitly is limited by the end of his studies.

3. They had become somewhat friendly.

За время стажировки Кайлу удалось установить с ним почти приятельские отношения.

Here the translator adds an adverbial phrase of time *за время стажировки* from singled out of the previous discourse to underline the Past Perfect 'completed'.

In grammar the past perfect tense can be normally used alone denoting the earlier of two past actions, e.g.:

4. Kyle's offer had been extended by Piedmont Legal Aid, and the clerkship was funded by a grant from a mammoth law firm in Chicago.

Последнее предложение Кайлу было направлено от Пидмонтского центра юридической помощи, а финансировала его весьма солидная фирма в Чикаго.

5. Kyle had no doubt that Wright and his gang had analyzed and memorized every second, every frame.

Макэвой не сомневался: Бенни и его подручные скрупулезно проанализировали каждый кадр, каждую секунду записи.

6. At the New Haven train station, Kyle boarded the 7:22 for Grand Central. He wore the better of his two suits, a plain white shirt with an utterly boring tie, and black wing tips, and he carried a handsome leather attache case his father had given him last Christmas.

Ступив утром на перрон, Макэвой сел в поезд, который в 7.22 отправлялся до Центрального вокзала Нью-Йорка. На Кайле был лучший из двух его костюмов, белая рубашка с удручающе скучным галстуком и строгие черные ботинки. В руке он держал элегантный кожаный атташе-кейс, подаренный отцом на прошлое Рождество.

In sentence (6) there is a succession of past events: (a) *boarded,* and the exact time is pointed out *the 7:22 (train)* (b) *wore,* (c) *carried* and then (d) *had given* – the Past Perfect form in combination with the adverbial phrase denoting the exact time: *last Christmas*

7. Ginyard and Plant and the other fake agents were long gone, and they had taken everything – files, computers, enlarged photos, tripods, briefcases, boxes, folding tables.

Джинард, Плант и двое других так называемых агентов давно исчезли вместе с папками, компьютерами, фотографиями, штативом и прочим реквизитом.

Here the translator omits the Past Perfect *had taken* and uses the perfective *исчезли* and the adverb *long* [see: 10, p.800-806]. The prepositional phrases denoting past time can also introduce the Past Perfect, e.g.:

8. After three days and many hours of talking, haggling, bitching, and threatening, Bennie Wright had finally left town.

После трех дней изматывающе долгих бесед, запугиваний и откровенных угроз Бенни Райт все же покинул Нью-Хейвен.

In sentence (8) the prepositional phrase of the past time *after three days and many hours* and the following (9) a subordinate clause of time 'after he'd practiced the routine a few times' introduced by the preposition *after* require the Past Perfect. The translator retains the referred phrase and introduces the emphatic particle *же* instead the adverb *finally* 'наконец' underlining long hardship in sentence (8), but in sentence (9) he turns the subordinate clause into the participial phrase *потренировавшись*, adding one more component (*освоившись в новой роли*) of *(ha)'d practiced the routine*, and links it to the 'imaginative future verb forms.

9. After he'd practiced the routine a few times and the lying was finely tuned, he would somehow muster the courage to visit his father and deliver the news that would lead to an ugly fight.

Освоившись в новой роли, потренировавшись, отшлифовав детали, он наберется мужества и поедет к отцу. Тот встанет на дыбы, выбор Кайла приведет его в ярость.

But in many cases the Past Perfect Tense is translated by the Russian Past Tense without any temporal specification, e.g.:

10. The folding table was still ground zero, but it had been moved closer to the windows.

Складной стол находился сейчас ближе к окну, так же как и оба стула.

The translator does not retain the grammatical meaning of the English Past Perfect, he makes it more present perfect 'resultative' using the adverb *now.*

The usage of adverbs with the past is similar to the usage with the present perfect, but with adjustments to take into account the different time orientation.

The translator's purpose to introduce the time-point is to disconnect the action with the present time. We believe that the translator likewise the author takes advantage of the discourse semantics shared by all the characters and the reader.

Let's compare the following case when the main character recollects the episode of the past which he considered to be completed and forgotten:

11. A fraternity brother, one of the drunks at the little party, had allegedly recorded something with his cell phone.

Значит, кто-то из членов студенческого братства «Бета», один из выпивох, принимавших участие в вечеринке, успел, по-видимому, заснять самые интересные моменты на камеру мобильного телефона.

The Past Perfect is used to transfer from a moment in the past to further past, e.g:

12. He vaguely recalled being present in the room, but he had blacked out at some point during the night, during the episode.

Макэвой смутно припоминал, что происходило в комнате, – ближе к ночи он просто-напросто вырубился.

The translator employs two past successive actions: *припоминал* and *вырубился,* though the other verb is the cause when the first one is the consequence.

The Past Perfect Inclusive denotes an action, which began before a definite moment in the past, had been going on for a certain period of time and at that moment was still going on, e.g.:

13. It was almost 10:00 a.m., and the elevator was empty. The lawyers had been at their desks for hours.

In sentence (14) we can see overlapping of the author's temporal plane and that of the character's:

14. But at the same time, there was no remorse. Kyle felt a little embarrassed that he'd been caught on tape, but it was a long time ago.

Но и раскаяния тоже не было. Просматривая эту запись, Кайл испытывал лишь какую-то неловкость, однако все это происходило так давно…

Kyle and the 'detective' were watching the video of that unhappy episode (sentence 14). The first Past Tense is an element of description employed by the author as an observer, see also the second past form: *felt,* the even then the Past Perfect denotes the event took place in the 'other life', but the indefinite time is referred to in the following but-clause *a long time ago*, cf.: the stretch of time of the action may be referred to, but still it is indefinite:

15. Kyle had spent ten weeks there the previous summer as an intern – the typical big-firm seduction routine of socializing, lunching, barhopping, watching the Yankees, and putting in a few light hours of work.

The Past Perfect Tense is commonly used with the indefinite time adverbs never, ever, before, yet, already in English, on the contrary in Russian they are used to underline the completion of the action.

FURTHER RESEARCH:

The results of comparison between the two languages are necessary to predict the difficulties and errors which will occur in translation practice. As English tense in a given sentence can be rendered into more than one way and vice versa since translation is not a matter of replacing surface forms by rules of correspondence but it contains analysis, transfer and restricting, all of which are governed by linguistic and non-linguistic factors.

The English past perfect construction is transformed into Russian in the same way as the past simple tense. Since there is no individual correspondence of the past perfect construction in Russian grammar, the construction might not have a clear reflection in the translation.

The suggested paper provides the basis for a contrastive analysis of 'pre-past' events and their expression in English and Russian.

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МЕТОДОЛОГІЧНІ ОСНОВИ ФРЕЙМОВОГО МОДЕЛЮВАННЯ КОНЦЕПТУ *HORROR*

Статтю присвячено дослідженню теоретико-методологічних основ фреймової семантики як провідного методу когнітивно-орієнтованого аналізу мовних одиниць. Встановлюється парадигмальний зв'язок фреймової семантики з теорією пропозиційних моделей. Визначається структура пропозиції, що утворює ядро фрейму. Доводиться високий інтерпретаційних та експланаторний потенціал методу.

Ключові слова: концепт, фрейм, фреймова семантика, пропозиція, предикат, аргумент, актант.

***МЕТОДОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ОСНОВЫ ФРЕЙМОВОГО МОДЕЛИРОВАНИЯ КОНЦЕПТА* HORROR**

В статье определяются теоретико-методологические основы фреймовой семантики как ведущего метода когнитивно-ориентированного анализа языковых единиц. Устанавливается парадигмальная связь фреймовой семантики с теорией пропозиций. Определяется структура пропозиции, составляющей ядро фрейма. Доказывается высокий интерпретационный и экспланаторный потенциал данного метода.

Ключевые слова: концепт, фрейм, фреймовая семантика, пропозиция, предикат, аргумент, актант.

FRAME MODELLING OF THE* HORROR *CONCEPT: METHODOLOGY PREREQUISITES

The article focuses on methodological prerequisites of frame semantics as the leading method of cognitive language analysis through the perspective of conceptualization and categorization. It goes without saying, that any research must have strong theoretical and methodological grounds. Cognitive language analysis has developed a number of research vectors, one of them being frame semantics. It extends the ideas of previous cognitive paradigms of research: theory of semantic primitives, theory of prototypes, generative grammar, etc. The author highlights strong paradigmatic connection between frame semantics and proposition theory and outlines the idea, that human knowledge is categorized by means of language and is embodied in language signs. This fact is reflected in ontological schemes of existence, represented by propositions – nucleus structures of human knowledge. Propositions function as mental analogue of a particular situation or area of knowledge. Propositions constitute the nucleus of frames of knowledge (M. Minsky, Ch. Fillmore, S. Zhabotynska) and have two-elements structure. The latter includes a predicate, which represents a semantic constant of a proposition, and an argument (or actant), which realizes semantic valency of the predicate, The list of actants / arguments remains open. However the application of basic frame modelling (according to the model, promoted by prof. S/ Zhabotynska) has demonstrated significant interpretative and explanatory potential, revealing new facts about language signs encoding mechanisms, as well as structuring particular concepts, including the generative concept of HORROR.

Key words: concept, frame, frame semantics, proposition, predicate, argument, actant.

Сучасний етап мовознавчих досліджень характеризується поєднанням різних методологій та наукових парадигм, що є прямим наслідком бурхливого розвитку загальнонаукової думки XXI століття. Розширення предметної області лінгвістики