

Literature

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Summary

-Ing abstract nouns are shown to be the considerable group of naming units having influence on dynamic processes in abstract vocabulary, and they represent the open and still investigated system in present-day scientific English. They fall into various semantic groups and, in general, most of them denominate either nomina actionis or technological processes, manufacturing methods and technological procedures and phenomena, results of action and technical data.

ON TRANSLATION OF *SHALL* IN EU's LEGISLATIVE DOCUMENTS

Júdová L., Papák M.

Institute of Language Competences, University of Prešov, Slovakia

The article focuses on the prescriptive constructions in parallel EU legislative texts in English and Slovak languages. It maps the frequency of the modal prescriptive "shall" constructions and further identifies and categorises their Slovak equivalent counterparts. First thirty pages of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union provided a corpus for the present analysis.

Tomášek (1998) proposes the Slovak modal verb "musieť" as a counterpart for the English "shall" as a carrier of prescription (p.74). However, in cases of immediate formation of the prescribed reality, the author favours constructions in present simple or future tense. The analysis of the selected texts discovered 31 instances of the English modal predicative "shall" in the equivalent passive constructions.

Table 1: Slovak equivalents of the prescriptive "shall"

	present		future	active construction
	prescribed standard practice	state	new prescription/conditional	
imperfectiveness	RT/PT			
perfectiveness		RC	RT	

Four types of equivalents were identified in the Slovak version of the documents. They were categorized as follows: the first equivalent type is formally in present tense and expresses prescribed standard practice. Equivalents of this type are always imperfective, they foreground progress of an action and generally have the form of a reflexive passive transform, less frequently a participial transform (in this corpus: 11:2). In her research into German-Slovak equivalents, Sokolová (1993) describes this type as a reflexive transform in prescriptive function in non-actual time (p.41). This corresponds with the semantic interpretation of our first equivalent type of English "shall" as prescribed standard practice.

Table 2: Reflexive transform in prescriptive (2.1) and descriptive (2.2) function

2.1 Tieto piesne sa spievajú/ spievame/ sa majú spievať/ treba spievať v rýchlejšom tempe. Diese Lieder sollen in schnellerem Tempo gesungen werden/ man soll diese Lieder n schnellerem Tempo singen/ diese Lieder sind in schnellerem Tempo zu singen.
2.2 Ľudové piesne sa na Slovensku spievajú/ sú spievané/ spievajú/ spievame doteraz. Volkslieder werden in der Slowakei bis heute gesungen/ man singt bis heute in der Slowakei Volkslieder.

Two of the found instances of this semantic discrepancy were of the English prescription "shall be informed of" and "shall be kept informed of" and its Slovak (prescriptive, not descriptive) equivalent „sú oboznamované“ in non-actual present tense. Drawing on the research of Sokolová (1993), the application of a participial transform in contrast to a reflexive passive (*sa oboznamujú) can be explained by semantic restrictions of the x₁ participant, the carrier of -HUM, +SPEC attributes (p.45).

The second type of equivalents expresses the actual state, emphasizes the result and is also formally in present tense. Verbs of this equivalent carry the semantic attribute of perfectiveness and in the analysed corpus always had the form of resultative constructions. Equivalents of the third type, as interpreted from the context, either help to express new directives and regulations or deal with a hypothetical situation (conditional) and are expressed by future tense. Verbs of this type are perfective and appeared always as reflexive transforms. Finally, the equivalents of the fourth type are Slovak active constructions in present or future tense. A three-component passive transform in the English version was always matched with an active equivalent construction in the Slovak version. There were no equivalents of English "shall" in the form of verb "musiet" in the analysed documents, which is considered standard practice in the context of the legislative texts.

Literature

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The article focuses on the prescriptive constructions in parallel EU legislative texts in English and Slovak languages. It maps the frequency of the modal prescriptive "shall" constructions and further identifies and categorises their Slovak equivalent counterparts. First thirty pages of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union provided a corpus for the present analysis.

UNDERSTANDING THE TRANSLATION TECHNIQUE OF TRANSPOSITION

Janigová S.

P. J. Šafárik University in Košice, Slovakia

1. The nature of transposition

This paper is focused on the typology of the translation technique of transposition which consists in syntactic and morphological transformations of the source text in the process of its translation into the target text. The paper briefly outlines sub-types of transpositive processes aiming to show that transpositive movements hardly occur as isolated acts, but rather as complex movements. The paper also attempts to tackle the issue of motivation of the employment of transposition and draws on the examples from the Slovak and English legal domain.

Transposition is one of the most frequently employed translation techniques. Mastering transposition requires the translator's ability to identify the structural units of both the source and target language system and to generate the structural strings in the target text that are perceived as natural by the target readers. Views of translato-