ABSTRACTS

THE WAYS OF TRANSLATING OF COMPOUNDS FROM GERMAN TO UKRAINIAN (IN THE NOVEL "THREE COMRADES" OF E. M. REMARQUE AND ITS UKRAINIAN TRANSLATIONS)

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Abstract
Relevance
Language development is a continuous process oriented, first of all, on the person's communication needs; it is conditioned by both internal and external linguistic factors. All events taking place in a society are reflected in the vocabulary of a language. Compounding is the main way of word formation in the German language, but it does not belong to the leading ways of the one in Ukrainian. This fact poses difficulties in the translation of German compounds into Ukrainian.

Purpose
The purpose of the research is to investigate and to analyse the structural peculiarities of the German compounds in the novel of E. M. Remarque "Tree Comrades" and to describe the methods of their translation in Ukrainian.

Tasks
The tasks of this article are the following: 1) to draw up a list of the compounds sampled from the novel "Three Comrades"; 2) to find out and describe the structural peculiarities of these lexical units; 3) to analyse translation transformations; 4) to determine the main ways of translating German Compounds into Ukrainian.

Novelty
The novelty of this approach lies in the complex analysis of the structural organization and the methods of translation of the Modern German compounds in the novel "Three Comrades"

Conclusion
-compounding takes the leading role in the word-building of modern German. The high productivity of compounding gives the grounds to believe that compounds in German constitute the biggest number of neologisms in its vocabulary;
- among the compounds used in the novel "Three Comrades" by E. M. Remarque, the vast majority are nouns (88%), while other parts of speech

are located on the periphery of the subsystem, first of all, by quantitative indicators;

- multicomponent units (three- and four-member compounds) are represented by sporadic examples, constituting 29 units (9%), while the bulk of the lexemes under consideration are two-member compounds;

- incomplete compounds are less productive than complete ones, 92 and 236 units respectively, which confirms the general tendency of compounding in German;

- the overwhelming majority of compounds in the novel "Three Comrades" by E. M. Remarque is translated from German into Ukrainian by the selection of the analogue - a corresponding simple or compound word or a phrase. The least common methods are specification and generalization of meaning.

Perspective

A comparative analysis of the methods of compounds translation in the novel "Three Comrades" by E. M. Remarque in the translations of Dyatlenko / A. Plyuta and D. Radiyenko can be considered perspective.

Research highlights

► The author raises the issue of translation of German compounds in Ukrainian. ► The author analyses compounds in the novel "Three Comrades" by E. M. Remarque. ► The article focuses on the structural peculiarities of the German compounds as well as describes the methods of their translation in Ukrainian. ► The main way of translation is the selection of the analogue - a corresponding simple or compound word or a phrase.

Keywords: composition, compound, translation transformation, literal translation, calque, descriptive translation, analogue (equivalent), generalisation, specification.

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PROPER NAME IN FICTION AS A TRANSLATION PROBLEM

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Abstract

Relevance
Today there is a continuing interest in culturally specific lexis, its translation and also in proper names that present the most important source of information about spiritual culture of native-speaking people. Thus in modern linguistics there is a need to study systematically the questions of the functioning of onyms in fiction of different genres and stylistic orientation, their peculiarities, ways of translation, ways of their realization in the text and in the multi-language correspondence. The attempts to investigate onyms in fiction and their translation on the whole have been made by Ukrainian researchers Yu. O. Karpenko, V. N. Mikhailov, E. S. Otin, V. M. Kalinkin.

Purpose
The purpose of the research is to analyze the main strategies and principles of translation of proper names in fiction and to find out their advantages and disadvantages.

Tasks
The tasks of this article are: 1) to outline the role and place of onyms in fiction; 2) to describe general and special features that distinguish onyms of fiction among others; 3) to find difficulties in transfer of onyms; 4) to describe the main factors influencing the onomastic matches in translation; 5) to define the stages in the translation of names that are considered to be significant for decision on the methods of their implementation in the language of the translation and for the types of onomastic correspondences and the methods for their formation.

Novelty
The novelty of this research lies in defining the problems and possible ways of the transfer of onyms in fiction.

Theoretical value
The theoretical value lies in the proposed system of the types and methods of forming matches for proper names in fiction during translation as well as developing a comprehensive comparative analysis of fiction onyms.

Practical value

The conclusions reached in the article promote the further development of translational equivalence problems during the translation of proper names from one language to another. Its generalization promotes further development of translation problems of onyms, especially those significant in fiction, accurate choice of strategies and principles of translation.

Conclusion

The approach to transfer of the authors' onyms is different from the general principles of presentation of proper names. Emotional and semantic information contained in onyms should be manifested. The proper name requires the reader of the original and translated forms to understand its internal form and to perceive its imagery. Therefore, most authors' onyms are to be manifested; transcription cannot transfer its internal form, as the name loses its significance and does not fulfill the role assigned to it by the author.

Perspective

The recommendations of this article can be used in translation practice of fiction, in practical courses of translation, in lecture courses of theory of translation, fiction onomastics, literary theory, English lexicology and stylistics.

Research highlights

► The author raises the issue of the main strategies and principles of the translation of proper names, as well as their advantages and disadvantages. ► The subjective and objective factors that influence the choice of translation strategies are determined. ► The difficulties of transferring onyms in fiction are clarified. ► The author analyzes the main factors affecting the formation of onomastic correspondences in the translation are characterized. ► The stages in the translation of names that are considered to be significant for decision on the methods of their implementation in the language of the translation and for the types of onomastic correspondences and the methods for their formation are determined. Keywords: proper name, onym, fiction, translation strategy, translation technique.

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DERIVATIONAL PROPERTIES OF THE DEVERBAL WORDS WITH THE MEANING OF A DYNAMIC SPATIAL LOCALIZATION WITH PREFIX –ДО/DO- IN THE UKRAINIAN AND POLISH LANGUAGES (SUBSTANTIVE APPROACH)

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Abstract

Relevance

There are only a few works of the comparative-typological study of the word building possibilities of the verbs on the level of the word building paradigms (WBP) of certain languages: Russian and Armenian (Manucharan 1981), Russian and Polish and Czech (Atsarkina 1997), Ukrainian and Polish (Sehin 2003), Ukrainian, Russian and Polish (Yaroshenko 2005).

A special comprehensive study of the word building potential of certain lexico-semantic groups of the verbs of the modern Slavic languages in the comparative-typological section is absent for the present.

Purpose

The article aims to compare the derivational potential of the verbs with prefix *до-/do-* in the Ukrainian and Polish languages.

Tasks

The article aims to 1) establish the typology of derivational meanings (DM) realized with nouns derived from verbs with a prefix in each of the languages; 2) reveal common and peculiar features in the semantic structure of the substantive block of a typical paradigm (TP)in the languages studied; 3) analyze the productive degree of verbs within the block and DM; 4) distinguish the peculiarities of realization of verbs-equivalents in the languages compared.

Novelty

The derivative potential of the generating verbs of the separate lexico-semantical groups (Dzhochka 2003, Poslavs'ka 2006, Poznanskyi 2014, Morozova 1980, Chikantseva 1984 and other) but this problem is not researched on the material of the secondary verbs in at all in the Slavic linguistics. There are only several research works available are in linguistics, where the potential of the verbs derived from adjectives (Kyshlyk 2012) and the verbs derived from verbs (Sehin 2012) in the comparative aspect was analyzed.

Theoretical value

The results of the research contribute to the solution of the problems of theoretical deryvatology. The observation and the general conclusion are done on the material of the verbs with prefix (DSL), are important for typological researches of word building of the Slavic languages. The value of research is determined the possibility of the using and the improvement the methods of study of the derivative potential of verbs (DSL) of the Slavic languages for studying of the word building possibility other groups of verbs, lexico-semantical groups.

Practical value

Practical value is determined that the results of research can be used in the lexicographic practice; for writing an undergraduate thesis, a qualification thesis, a Master's thesis, for lectures of the general, comparative-historical, contrastive, typological linguistics, for teaching the separate courses and special courses.

Conclusion

The substantive block of the deverbal words studied includes 6 semantic positions. There is no language in which the whole range of a typical WBP is realized. In the languages compared, common positions are as follows: "object-related action", "doer of the action", "place". It is only in the Polish language that the characteristic of DM "instrument of the action", "object" is present. The semantic group with the meaning "funds" is found only in the Ukrainian language. In the compared languages, the most productive DM is "object-related action" in which the most active are Polish verbs (64,8% derivatives make deverbal words nomina actionis). Polish derivatives are also characterized by the widest range of the semantic position named.

Perspective

In future, we see the need to study the verbs of dynamic spatial localization with other prefixes and in other languages.

Research highlights

In the article, the author pursues studying the problem of the derivational paradigm in the Slavonic languages. The analysis being performed, the typology of derivational meanings of substantive verbs with prefix *до-/do-* in the Ukrainian and Polish languages was established, the semantic positions are researched. Common and peculiar features in realization of derivational meanings as well as verb equivalents are revealed. The quantitative characteristics of the productiveness of derivational stems and derivational meanings are suggested.

Key words: derivational potential, derivational paradigm, substantive block, derivational meaning, deverbal word.

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SUMH	–	Slovar' ukrains'koi movy / Za red. B. D. Hrinchenka. – K.: Nauk. dumka, 1996. – T. 1–4.
VTSSUM	–	Velykyi tlumachnyi slovnyk suchasnoi ukrains'koi movy / Uklad. i holovn red. V. H. Busel. – K.; Irpin': VTH "Perun", 2001. – 1440 c.
SJPD	–	Słownik języka polskiego / red. naczelny W. Doroszewski. – Warszawa: Wiedza powszechna, 1958-1969. – T. 1–11.
SJPK	–	Słownik języka polskiego / pod red. I. Karłowicza i in. – Warszawa: Wyd-wo Kasy im. Minowskiego, 1900–1933. – T. 1–8.

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TO THE ISSUE OF RELATIONS WITHIN THE CASE AND PREPOSITIONAL SYSTEM IN CLASSICAL LANGUAGES

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Abstract

Relevance

The relations between preposition and case as a complement of the case and prepositional construction remains one of the main issues in modern linguistics. The aspect of domination of a preposition or a case as the parts of construction is interpreted by the linguists in different ways: some researchers suggest that the preposition often develops, supplements, intensifies the value of the case form or specifies, specializes and complicates it. Thanks to their semantics, prepositions finally arrange and emphasize syntactic relations and syntactic functions of the case, detailing the value, expressed with the help of the case inflection. Others, however, denote that in all cases of prepositional usage the forms of the case always supplement and often clarify them.

Under existing conditions of semantic oversaturation of case forms, the language refers to the new mean of expressing of semantic and syntactic relations within a sentence – case and prepositional turns of speech. These forms function as a complicated unity of correlative meaningful components. The peculiar role of the preposition in the formulation of a prepositional construction makes it be closer in its meaning to the inflexive morpheme. However, it can be mentioned only about the "approximation" to such a state, as the preposition may have a weaken lexical meaning, which, according to some researchers, reveals in its ability to be combined with some case forms to transfer a certain value, mostly in spatial or temporal semantics.

Purpose

The purpose of the research is to analyse the expression of semantic and syntactic relations within a sentence by means of prepositional and case phrases (based on classical languages).

Tasks

The tasks of this article are 1) to find out the reasons for the reduction of cases in classical languages; 2) to analyse the means of expressing of semantic and syntactic relations by means of prepositional and case constructions within a sentence in the Ancient Greek and Latin languages.

Novelty

The novelty of this approach lies in the analyzing prepositional and case systems in the Ancient Greek and Latin languages and the problem of their interaction.

Theoretical value

The causes of case reduction in classical languages are ascertained in this article. It was also determined, that one of the most valuable factors, that had changed the case system, was the growth of usage of prepositions and prepositional and case constructions.

Practical value

The research material may be used in teaching classical languages in high school, writing theoretical grammar text-books on the Ancient Greek and Latin languages and manuals on comparative linguistics.

Conclusion

One of the most important factors that modify the case system of Indo-European languages, including Greek and Latin, was a distinct growth of the usage of prepositions. Grammatical relations, which were expressed by the case forms, soon started demanding specification with the help of prepositions. This primarily occurred in the functioning of cases that indicated spatial and temporal relations. The phonetic weakening of the ends of the words played a significant role in the reduction of case system of classical languages. It deprived the case form of its differential characteristics.

Perspective

This method may be used for studying and describing other language concepts in studies of a language world picture. Such extended investigations would make the reliability of the obtained results more dependable.

Research highlights

► The author raises the issue of interaction of prepositional and case systems in classical languages, namely in the Ancient Greek and Latin languages. ► A preposition may have a weaken lexical meaning. ► The phonetic weakening of the ends of the words played a significant role in the reduction of case system of classical languages. ► The growth of usage of prepositions and prepositional and case constructions changed the case system of classical languages.

Keywords: case, preposition, prepositional and case forms, prepositional and case construction, spatial and temporal relations, reduction of case system.

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VERBAL MEANS OF COMIC EFFECT ON THE LEXICAL LEVEL IN THE CREOLIZED TEXT OF ENGLISH-SPEAKING ANIMATION COMEDY

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Abstract

Relevance

Due to increased role of non-verbal component in modern communication and its further visualization, inhomogeneous texts continue to arise interest among linguists. Since such texts possess high comic potential, their different aspects have already been discovered and described in works of domestic and foreign researchers (Y. S. Chaplygina (2002), T. A. Vasilchenko (2005), T. I. Shatrova (2005), O. V. Mishina (2007), K. L. Bondarenko (2009). At the same time, the issue of role and functioning of linguistic and stylistic means of humor effect at separate text levels have not yet been highlighted.

Purpose

The article aims to discuss in detail verbal means of comic effect in the creolized text of modern English-speaking animation comedy, in particular at the lexical level.

Tasks

The tasks of this article are 1) to describe verbal mechanisms of humor effect in the creolized text of modern English-speaking animation comedy; 2) to reveal most inherent linguistic means of humor effect on the lexical level.

Novelty

The novelty of this article lies in the analyzing of verbal means of humor effect on the background of visual components.

Theoretical value

The theoretical value of the research consists in the development of theory of semiotically complicated text and in the development of methods of systematic analysis of comic means in such texts.

Practical value

The practical value of the research is determined by the possibility of using the obtained results in courses on the theory of communication, stylistics, text linguistics, discourse and linguocultural studies.

Conclusion

It was proved that at the heart of language play in texts of modern English-speaking animation comedies lies non-conformity and breach of generally accepted rules of language selection and use. On the lexical level, language play is mostly manifested in the repetitions of various types, embodied in "macaronic" speech, amplification, humorous definitions, and periphrases.

Perspective

Verbal component in the creolized text of modern English-speaking animation comedy plays an important role in humor effect creation. Linguistic and stylistic means of humor effect are diverse and need further research and coverage, in particular on phonetic, morphological and syntactic levels.

Research highlights

► The author tackles the issue of the role of language in creolized tetxs, namely its potential in humor effect on the material of modern English-speaking animation comedies. ► Linguistic and stylistic means are widely used for humor effect on all text levels. ► The author analyzes these means on the lexical level and reveals most inherent ones.

Keywords: animated comedy, comic effect, language game, creolized text, lexical means.

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