

Ильинкова Н. М. Лингвистические инструменты манипулятивного дискурса

В статье определяется понятие речевой манипуляции, а также прослеживается использование коммуникантами эксплицитных и имплицитных лингвистических средств речевой манипуляции в англоязычном дискурсе, а именно: лексико-синтаксических, стилистических и прагматических средств речевого воздействия на собеседника. Статья преимущественно сосредоточена на прагматических инструментах манипулятивного дискурса, которые основаны на нарушении принятых в речи правил коммуникации.

Ключевые слова: речевая манипуляция, манипулятивный дискурс, авторитарный, иллюкутивная цель.

Pyinkova N. M. Linguistic Instruments of Manipulative Discourse

The article provides a definition for speech manipulation in the English conversational discourse. Studying manipulative discourse on the material of fiction, TV and radio programs, feature films, political speeches and Internet sites it attempts to research the communicants' application of explicit and implicit linguistic means of speech manipulation, namely the lexico-syntactic, stylistic and pragmatic means of influencing the interlocutor in order to achieve their pragmatic manipulative goals.

The article concentrates mainly on the pragmatic linguistic means of speech manipulation, proving that many of them are based on violation of generally accepted in speech rules of communication, such as the Cooperative Principle introduced by Paul Grice and the Politeness Principle developed by Geoffrey Leech. The abovementioned violations provide a vast potential of manipulative means and devices widely applied by manipulators in authoritative discourse which is believed to be a rich source for linguistic pragmatic research.

Key words: speech manipulation, manipulative discourse, authoritative, illocutionary purpose.

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O. M. Kiselyova

ENGLISH SUBJUNCTIVES. THE PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATION

The English oblique moods have always been used as specific ways of expressing the relations between the subject and the predicate in a sentence. It is natural to regard the subjunctive mood which renders probability,

possibility, desire, certainty or uncertainty, as a form of modality. In our previous articles we analyzed different ways of translation English modals into Ukrainian as well as possible ways of substitution of modal verbs by the vocabulary devoid of any modality but having some modal lexical meaning. Our present work gives a further development of translational problems connected with the grammatical difficulties. The major attention will be given to the difficulties caused by the English subjunctives. We shall also try to find the methods of rendering Ukrainian oblique moods with the help of the English subjunctives.

Approaching the problem of translation it seems necessary to formulate the idea of the subjunctive mood as it is presented in the works by some English and American grammarians. H. Sweet in his work «A New English Grammar» [1, p. 107] underlines the fact of existing of a specific relation between the subject and the predicate, which we have already mentioned above, with no inflectional distinctions of the English verbs. The only distinction is preserved in the past subjunctive *were* for all persons in formal English, e.g. *If the minister were here, he would no doubt refute the allegations.*

H. Whitehall in the work «Structural Essential of English» [2, p. 54] specifies the subjunctive as the category belonging to the sphere of the possible or desirable from a writer's or speaker's point of view. The similar opinion is expressed by O. Jespersen in his «Philosophy of Grammar» [3, p. 315]. The very scanty means of forming the subjunctive makes it possible to state that this category is a dying one in the English language and moods can be expressed by lexical means entirely.

Another problem of the English subjunctives is the use of auxiliaries. This problem may be closely connected with the classification of moods, which is a rather complicated question. The three basic moods (indicative, subjunctive and imperative) put forward by the majority of grammarians are denied by the sixteen moods proposed by M. Deutchbein. Prof. A. Smirnitsky proposed six moods (indicative, imperative, subjunctive I, subjunctive II, suppositional and conditional) . The auxiliaries *should*, *would* undoubtedly belong to the subjunctive mood. But can you not confuse them with modals or the Future-in-the-Past? What about *may* and *might* ? Are they auxiliaries or modals?

E.g. **May** *there be peace in the world! Be that as it may... We should do that.*

It is also traditional to term the English subjunctives as the Present subjunctive (subjunctive I) and the Past subjunctive (subjunctive II). The Present subjunctive is used mainly in certain fixed phrases and in formal, impersonal English. The particular phrases with the present subjunctive are not numerous and they are translated into Ukrainian by the particular collocations or set expressions, e.g. *Far be it from me ... - В мене й на думці не було... (Я і гадки не мав... Я й не збирався...Борони боже,щоб я...)* **So be it.** – *Хай (нехай) буде так. (Нехай воно так і буде.)* **Be that as it may...** - *Хай (нехай) буде, що буде... (Як би там не було...).* **Suffice** *it to say...* - *Достатньо*

сказати(згадати, зазначити)... *Heaven (God) forbid!* – Не дай Боже! (Не доведи Господи! Нехай Бог милує! Нехай Бог боронить!Крий Мату Божа!) *Long live the Queen.* – Хай живе королева! *Manners be hanged!* – До біса ці гарні манери! (Пронади вона, ця вихованість!) *Perish the thought!* – Боже збав! Ні в якому разі! etc.

The above mentioned examples can be found mainly in simple sentences of a rather emphatic character. The present subjunctive is used in complex sentences too. In the so-called *that*-clauses after report verbs, adjectives or nouns that express plans, urgency, intentions or suggestions the Ukrainian translation uses the conjunctions *щоб, аби*. As it is known, the auxiliary *should* is used for all persons in BE and no auxiliary in AE. This fact should be kept in memory while translating from Ukrainian into English.

E.g. *Поліція штату наполягає, аби Ви негайно прибрати звідси свою автівку.* – *The police of the state insist that your car **be moved** from here immediately.* (AE) *Поліція наполягає, аби Ви негайно прибрати свою автівку з вулиці Бейкер-стріт.* – *The police insist that your car **should be moved** immediately from Baker street.* (BE)

It is worth mentioning that the informal language uses the Present Simple instead of the subjunctive mood and the commonest case will be similar in both AE and BE:

Поліція наполягає, аби ти негайно прибрав свою автівку звідси. – *The police insist your car **is moved** immediately from here.*

The Present subjunctive can be used in complex sentences with conditional clauses introduced by the conjunctions *if* or *whether* and in clauses of concession introduced by the connectives like *whatever, whenever, wherever*, etc. The principal clause will describe the real situation expressed with the help of Simple tenses. The Ukrainian translation will use the corresponding clauses with or without oblique moods, the content of the clauses being doubtful, at least slightly, e.g. *If he (should) be found guilty, he'll be jailed for five years.* – *Якщо (в разі, якщо..., раптом..., за умови, що) його визнають винним, він буде ув'язнений на п'ять років.* *Whether she (should) agree or not, we are going to have to go ahead.* – *Згодиться вона (чи буде на те її згода...) чи ні, нам доведеться іти вперед.* *Whatever his reasons be, they are insufficient to excuse him.* – *Якими б не були його причини (що б за причини він не мав...) ,їх не достатньо для вибачення.*

In both cases we are having the Simple tenses in the principal clauses translated by the corresponding tenses in the principal clauses in Ukrainian. All of the English examples given above belong to the formal language and in translation this fact should be taken into account. The informal language will ignore the use of the subjunctive mood and the Present simple will take place of the Present subjunctive, e.g. *If he is guilty... Whether she agrees or not... Whatever his reasons are...*

The Past subjunctive (subjunctive II), [4, p. 82] which concerns only one verb *were* in all persons, is used mainly in formal English. This fact makes the translator be attentive as for the stylistic environment of the sentences to be

translated. The lexical equivalents should be carefully chosen, like in the example given in the beginning of the article:

If the minister were here, he would no doubt refute the allegations. – Якби міністр був тут, то він спростував би ці голослівні твердження.

The informal language avoids using both subjunctive I and subjunctive II, e.g. *I wish she wasn't such a big mouth. – Шкода, що вона така пліткарка. If only I was a little younger! – Була б я хоч трішечки молодшою!*

Nevertheless there are some cases which definitely require the use of the Past subjunctive irrespective of the formality or informality of the language. *Were* is common in the phrase *if I were you* and in the formal conditional pattern *were + subject + infinitive*. [4, p. 82] There are not many variants for translating these two phrases except for *На Вашому (твоєму) місці... Як на мене... Якби це був я... Якби мені довелося...* and the specific form of the Ukrainian imperative mood in the conditional clause, it can also be relevant when the imaginary result is going to be different, e.g. *Were the vote to go against me, I'd resign. – Виявись голосування не на мою користь, я б подав у відставку. Were he to come, I'd leave at once. – Прийди він, я б зразу пішла звідси.*

The Unreal Past or Past subjunctive is also used to discuss imaginary situations, to express impossible wishes, to make proposals and polite requests. For Ukrainian conditional clauses where the condition is unlikely to be fulfilled we use intensifying particles *ж, же, б, би, якби ж то, якби тільки*, etc. Such emotionally colored phrases may be rendered with the help of subjunctive II+ infinitive, e.g. *Якби ж він працював старанніше, то міг би зробити кар'єру. – If he were to work harder, he might make a career. Якби тільки вона допомогла мені, я б швидко впоралась з роботою. – If she were to help me, I would quickly cope with the work.*

It should be born in mind that the Ukrainian expression *якби тільки* does not always correspond to the English *if only*. It is possible in the cases when regret or frustration are to be rendered, e.g. *If only he were more industrious! (but he isn't) – Якби ж то він був працююватіший! If only I hadn't drunk so much champagne yesterday! (but I did) – I навіть я вчора випив стільки шампанського!*

The past subjunctive after *wish* expresses virtually impossible wishes, while *could* or *would* are used for more reasonable desires [4, p. 82]. Such phrases correspond to Ukrainian *на жаль, шкода, хоч би, якби тільки, коли б тільки*, etc. Frequently the translation is antonymous to the original, e.g. *Шкода, що я не президент! – I wish I were the president. (it's unreal) На жаль, ми спізнилися. – I wish we hadn't been late. (but we were) Хоч би вони перемогли! – I wish they would win! (it's possible) Коли б тільки ти могла мене зрозуміти! – I wish you could understand me! (it's possible)*

After *as if, as though* which correspond to the Ukrainian *неначе, ніби, ніби то, здається* Present and Present Perfect forms are frequently used to suggest that the actions are likely or true, e.g. *The man speaks as if he were the owner of the mansion. (it's not true) – Чоловік розмовляє так, неначе він*

хазяїн маєтку. The man speaks as if he is the owner of the mansion. (it's true) – Чоловік розмовляє так, що здається він є хазяїном маєтку.

Having analyzed the examples of using Present and Past subjunctives in the English language we come to the conclusion that they present a certain difficulty in translating the sentences with the oblique moods both in Ukrainian and English. The context should be of crucial importance here. The translator has to define the style (formal or informal), understand the reality of the circumstances (real or unreal, possible or impossible), choose the proper tense forms relevant to the context. The further research of the English subjunctives may concern their use in conditional sentences the use of their analytical forms for the translation from Ukrainian into English, the difficulties of oral translations caused by the contracted forms of the mood auxiliaries.

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Кісельова О. М. Умовний спосіб в англійській мові. Проблеми перекладу

Стаття присвячена дослідженню умовного способу теперішнього та минулого часів в англійській мові та способів його перекладу на українську мову та з української мови на англійську. Особлива увага приділяється контексту, стилістиці тексту, реалізму або можливості дії, що потребує вираження через умовний спосіб. В статті запропоновано варіанти перекладу деяких труднощів, пов'язаних з використанням англійського умовного способу.

Ключові слова: непрямий спосіб, умовний спосіб, формальний стиль, умовний, реальний.

Киселёва Е. Н. Сослагательное наклонение в английском языке. Проблемы перевода

Статья посвящена исследованию сослагательного наклонения настоящего и прошедшего времён в английском языке и способов его перевода на украинский язык и с украинского языка на английский. Особенное внимание уделяется контексту, стилистике текста, реалистике

или возможности действия, требующего выражения с помощью условного наклонения. В статье предлагаются варианты перевода некоторых трудностей, связанных с употреблением сослагательного наклонения.

Ключевые слова: непрямо́е наклонение, сослагательное наклонение, формальный стиль, воображаемый, реальный.

Kiselyova O. M. English Subjunctives. The Problems of Translation

The article deals with the researching of the Present and Past subjunctives in English and methods of their translation into Ukrainian as well as from Ukrainian into English. Oblique moods are regarded as belonging to different classifications and having auxiliaries which can be confused with some modals. The Present subjunctive is researched in simple and complex sentences. A particular attention is given to the context, the style of a text, reality or possibility of the action requiring the use of the subjunctive mood. Some variants of translation are offered in the article which are connected with the use of the English subjunctives. The use of the Past subjunctive is analyzed concerning the unreal situations in simple and complex sentences. A number of Ukrainian variants of translation is offered for rendering the Past subjunctive in imaginary situations and in highly emotional states. The author analyses the use of the Past subjunctive for virtually impossible wishes and the use of auxiliaries for more realistic desires which should be known by the translator and given the adequate rendering. Tense forms are also touched upon as having a specific meaning which should not be neglected.

Key words: subjunctive mood, oblique mood, imagery, real, formal style.

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Ю. А. Купчишина

ОЧУДНЕННЯ У КОНТЕКСТІ КОНЦЕПТУАЛЬНОГО АНАЛІЗУ

Сьогодні видається недостатнім зосереджуватися на вивченні тільки композиційно-змістових чи мовностилістичних особливостей художніх текстів. Специфіка сучасних зарубіжних і вітчизняних студій з когнітивної лінгвістики (Л. І. Белехова, О. П. Воробйова, В. Г. Ніконова, Р. Цур, G. Lacroff, J. Fausonnier, M. Turner) полягає у пошуку та поясненні співвідношень між знанням про світ і тим, як воно зображено у художніх творах. Розробка способів вираження концептуального змісту літературних творів із застосуванням методологічних настанов