

Vitalina Denysenko

Senior Lecturer of the Department of Philology and Translation

Kyiv National University of
Technologies and Design (Kyiv)

APPROACHES TO TRANSLATION OF EPITHETS FROM ENGLISH INTO UKRAINIAN

Translation transformations can be of three categories: lexical, grammatical, complex (lexical and grammatical) transformations. Lexical translation transformation include transcription, transliteration, blueprint or calcue. Lexical semantic transformations which include the following ones: specification, generalization, modulation of meaning. Grammatical transformations compress grammatical substitutions (parts of speech, plural to singular, substitutions in the grammatical structures), sentence integration, sentence partitioning. Complex (lexical and grammatical) transformations are antonymic translation, explicatory or explanatory translation, compensation. Translation techniques include addition, omission, replacement

Literary translation represents the highest level of a translator's activity. It can be either literary artistic or literary proper depending on the type of the matter under translation.

Literary artistic translation is used to translate prose or poetry and faithfully conveys the content and artistic merits of belles-lettres /bel'letr/ texts or passages of the literary text.

Literary proper translation is used to translate some texts that may include scientific or technical matter, business correspondence, newspapers and documents. In short, any printed or recorded matter devoid of artistic merits (epithets, metaphors etc.).

Literary translations are always performed with many transformations because of stylistic differences between the SL and the TL. Transformations are necessary to convey the meaning of the original, and to achieve ease and beauty of the original composition.

Literary proper/artistic translation of a larger passage often requires some additional research or linguistic, historical and other enquiries in order to clarify the obscure places (historic events, units of specific national lexicon, neologisms, archaisms etc.). Sometimes even the title of a work may require a philological or historical inquiry.

When transferring the epithets of the Ukrainian language English author tries to maintain the semantics, structure and function. In other words, the adjectives used in the original text are in most cases congruent correspondences in English, which is a complete translation trope. From a semantic point of view among them find many folk (permanent) epithets. Here are some examples:

1) Світлеє і трисвітлеє Сонечко наше... (Author is unknown. 12th century.)
"Plach Yaroslavny")

O bright, thrice bright our ... Sun.

2) Ой ти ж моя люба дівчинонька (Folk Song)

O my darling beauty / my fair woman O my beloved / constant sweetheart

3) Ой дівчино, серце моє... (Folk song "Oh girl, noise Grove")

To sum up, in most cases it is possible to find literal translation of epithets from English into Ukrainian. It illustrates that it is better to use directed translation in order to preserve original meaning of epithets and semantic loading they render.

REFERENCES

1. Andreichuk N.I., Babeliuk O.A. (2019) *Contrastive lexicology of English and Ukrainian languages: theory and practice*. Kherson: Publishing House "Helvetica".
2. Sydoruk H.I. (2016) *Basics of translation*. Kyiv: NUBiP