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Fanuza Kharisovna TARASOVA, Alexander Mikhailovich TARASOV, The Phraseosemantic Group of “Family Relations” in the System of Proverbs and Sayings with “Food” Component in Languages with Different Structures	191
Cristiana-Nicola TEODORESCU, Daniela DINCĂ, La perspective des élèves sur les activités extrascolaires	202
Tetiana TSEPENIUK, The Reproduction of Intensifying Adverbs in Ukrainian Translations of Dan Brown’s Novels	216
Ștefan VLĂDUȚESCU, Émile Benveniste's imprint on linguistics and communication	228
*	
* *	
Ionela Carmen BANȚA, The Riddle – Metaphor and Imagination	236
Iiona BĂDESCU, Cromonime animaliere. Termeni care denumesc culori de oi în graiurile oltenești (I)	244
Mădălina CERBAN, A Functional Approach to the Concept of Lexical Cohesion: Lexical Items	250
Diana COSTEA, Techniques narratives chez Alain Robbe-Grillet (<i>La Jalousie</i>) et Michel Butor (<i>L’emploi du temps</i>)	256
Daniela DINCĂ, La traduction juridique: une opération de droit comparé	267
Alina-Georgiana FOCȘINEANU, Dificultăți ale învățării limbii române. Rezultatele unui sondaj aplicat în anul universitar 2017-2018 la Universitatea din București	278
Iulia Cristina FRÎNCULESCU, Oana BADEA, Adapting English Loanwords to Romanian Medical Terminology	288
Sabira S. ISAKOVA, Zhainagul A. KUSAIYNOVA, Salima K. KENZHIMURATOVA, Aizhanna B. ZHUMINOVA, Oralbek Z. UTEGULOV, Aigul R. MUKHTARULLINA, Worldview within the Terms of Concepts, Sphere of Concepts and Conceptualization	298
Tsveta LUIZOVA-HOREVA, The Commercial Transaction Frame and English and Bulgarian Terms Denoting Prices in Tourism and Hospitality	318
Mihaela MARCU, Repere istorice și culturale ale dezvoltării limbii române literare în secolele al XVIII-lea și al XIX-lea	330
Bakytgul MOLDAGALI, Beken SAGYNDYKULY, Nagima AKHTAYEVA, Bolat BORANBAI, Oralbek Gulnar TAUOVA, Time in People’s Models of Linguistic Categorization	339
Alexander E. PAVLENKO, Galina V. PAVLENKO, Elena E. DEBER- DEEVA, Elena V. POLIAKOVA, The Sociolinguistic Status of Modern Scots: a General Formulation of the Problem	350
Cecilia Mihaela POPESCU, Essai de typologie dans la classe des marqueurs discursifs de reformulation paraphrastique du roumain actuel	356

THE REPRODUCTION OF INTENSIFYING ADVERBS IN UKRAINIAN TRANSLATIONS OF DAN BROWN'S NOVELS

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Modern translatology focuses, among other things, on an in-depth study of units belonging to different linguistic levels (from phonopoetics to cognitive stylistics), which, taken together, constitute an exceptional flavor of a literary work. Every author tends to compose something really unique both in form and in content. Nothing may be considered secondary or accessory in a work of fiction, at least in its best versions; hence the interest in the smallest building blocks of non-radical parameters such as discourse words, interjections and even affixes. Their faithful rendering in translation requires a thorough and complete understanding of the linguistic material, socio-historical, ethno-cultural and psychological dimensions in the original and target culture. An intensifier is an integral element of the texts of different types and genres. Due to their expressiveness and figurativeness intensifiers occupy a special position in the arsenal of artistic means of fiction. They belong to the basic building blocks, through which the creative personality of the author as well as the specific features of his / her characters may show up.

Intensifiers, sometimes called degree modifiers or degree words, have attracted much scholarly attention from the early twentieth century to the present day (Ch. Bally, D. Bolinger, E. Sapir, I. Turansky, I. Ubin et al). Different groups of intensifiers carrying expressiveness have been studied in terms of synchronic and diachronic approach to various world languages (V. Akulenko, I. Alekseeva, A. Antipova, V. Bezrukova, M. Hurko, T. Hryhorenko, V. Holobokova, A. Karaban, O. Kunin, A. Levytsky, M. Metsler, I. Udovenko, N. Shapovalova et al). Intensifiers present a flexible layer of the word-stock of any language. They have become the object of renewed interest due to the development of computerized corpora, and also to advances in theoretical linguistics (in the study of semantic change and grammaticalization processes). This renewed interest has focused, for example, on the individual histories of particular degree items as seen from the perspective of grammaticalization, on the competition of different intensifiers within a given period and across time, and on their distribution across different social groups, varieties or registers. We are interested in investigating intensifiers through the prism of translation studies. Our task is to research how English lexical intensifiers are recreated in Ukrainian translations of Dan Brown's novels. The paper aims to highlight procedures, techniques, methods, strategies and tactics that prove useful to faithfully reproduce English intensifiers in the Ukrainian translations.

At present, there isn't a unified interpretation of lexical means of intensification. In linguistics and translation studies there exist several terms that denote this class of words. D. Bolinger refers to them as "degree words" (Bolinger 1972). Quirk et al. call them "amplifiers", for Stoffel they are "intensive adverbs". To use the terms properly it is necessary to differentiate them. We think that intensifiers should not be identified with degree adverbs (adverbs of degree), although they derive from this group of words. When used grammatically, intensifiers cease to be adverbs of degree as they no longer quantify the idea they modify, they rather emphasize it emotionally. Semantically, they increase the emotional content of an expression. Besides not only adverbs, but also other notional parts like adjectives and nouns can be used as intensifiers. Intensifiers are generally divided into amplifiers, scaling upwards from the norm, and downtoners that have a lowering effect. Amplifiers are further subdivided into two groups: maximizers (*absolutely, completely, utterly, in all respects, most*) and boosters (*badly, deeply*). The former denote an absolute degree of intensity occupying the upper end of the scale, while the latter convey a high degree of quality but without reaching the extreme end. Downtoners include compromisers (*kind of, sort of, quite, rather*), diminishers (*partly, slightly, somewhat, a little*), minimizers (*a bit, rarely, hardly*) and approximators (*almost, nearly, as good as, all but*). Unlike compromisers, diminishers and minimizers significantly scale downward the given norm while the aim of the last group of words is to approximate the verbal action (Turanskii, 1990: 84-85). As we can see from what has been mentioned above amplifiers are intensifiers proper while downtoners can be referred to as de-intensifiers. Having considered all that we define intensifiers as partly desemantised (delexicalized) words or phrases that serve to express a greater (compared with the normal) degree of quality or intensity of an action / condition / process denoted by a key word.

I. Turanskyi in his research on intensification in the English language regarded multilevel means of intensification and described graphic, morphological, lexical and syntactic means of intensification (Turanskii 1990). According to his classification lexical intensifiers include affixation, synonymic rows of verbs, intensifying adjectives, intensifying adverbs, quantifiers and amplifying phraseological units (Turanskii 1990: 42). In this article we shall concentrate on the intensifying adverbs and the way they are rendered into Ukrainian.

Intensifiers are used in all languages. They, as A. Wierzbicka puts it, are not "cultural artifacts of the English language, but belong to the universal alphabet of the human language having equivalents in all languages" (Wierzbicka 2001: 20). This fact, at first sight, makes the translator's work in rendering English intensifiers into Ukrainian easier as he / she may use a dictionary correspondence of this or that intensifier. However, this is the easiest, though acceptable, approach. It is much more interesting to discover translator's individual strategies of rendering intensifiers and to determine their expediency.

As it has been mentioned afore the units for the analysis have been excerpted from D. Brown's novels "The Da Vinci Code" and "Angels and Demons" and their translations into Ukrainian. Applying continuous sampling, we selected lexical intensifiers in English from 1062 pages of printed text. The inventory of intensifiers for the sampling was based on Turanskii's classifications of intensifiers. Total samples in English were 194 instances of usage, which included 48 intensifying adverbs.

Intensifying adverbs are considered to be the richest and stylistically striking class of intensifiers as they are characterized by unlimited distribution in a text and speech and they provide emotional attitude of a person toward a phenomenon, subject or action. Total samples of intensifying adverbs were 48 units (194 instances of usage). Adverbs *too*, *totally*, *perfectly* were most frequently used by the author. Their instances of usage are 26 (13%), 16 (8%) and 15 (7,7%) respectively. A large number of intensifiers is constituted by adverbs in *-ly* derived from adjectives – 41 unit (34 instances of usage (17,5%)) – *utterly*, *perfectly*, *exceptionally*, *extremely*, *impeccably*, *terribly*, *desperately*, *profoundly*, *remarkably*, *brilliantly* etc.

Intensifying adverbs are used to intensify quality and action / process / state. Adverbs serving as intensifiers of quality are used in the following distributional patterns: 1) Adv+Adj+N: *extraordinarily successful voyage*; 2) to be / to seem/to prove + Adv + Adj: *is extraordinarily modern, is wonderfully small* (Razinkina, 1972: 88). *Very*, *too*, *pretty*, *so*, *extremely*, *exceptionally*, *entirely*, *totally*, *perfectly*, *absolutely*, *utterly*, *completely* are most frequently used in this function.

Intensifying adverbs *entirely*, *too*, *so*, *very*, *deeply*, *wildly*, *entirely*, *desperately*, *extremely*, *immensely*, *perfectly*, *totally*, *completely* are the most frequently used intensifiers of action/process/state in the English language. Such adverbs are used in the following three distributional patterns: 1) Adv + V: *triumphantly realize*; 2) V + Adv: *understand completely*; 3) Adv + Part II: *beautifully executed* (Razinkina 1972: 87).

Verbs are characterized by a limited lexical combinability with intensifiers as compared to adjectives, and intensifiers used with verbs are also not so numerous (Sheigal 1990: 38). To gradual verbs belong only verbs the meanings of which include a qualifying component that can be conventionally expressed by an adjective or an adverb and this component predetermines the interaction of the verb and an intensifier. To English verbs that can be modified by intensifiers belong verbs expressing:

- 1) mental activity: *decide, forget, know, realize, think, understand*;
- 2) mental and emotional state: *believe, impress, fascinate, doubt, disappoint*;
- 3) perception: *feel, hear, see*;
- 4) interaction and influence: *explain, change, assure, convince, prevent, thank*;
- 5) inner action: *want, will, fancy, wish, plead*;
- 6) physical state: *tremble, shout, cry, scream, laugh, hurt*;

- 7) evaluation of the action: *appreciate, approve, determine, satisfy*;
- 8) beginning and end of the action: *complete, finish, start, give up, fade out*;
- 9) other verbs (Torosian 1998).

Verbs containing a qualifying component as a rule are terminative. They are combined with intensifiers of a high (very high) degree and a low (very low) degree: *stammer **badly (slightly)**, amuse much (little), dislike **violently (rather)**, worry **greatly (a bit)*** (Sheigal 1990: 38-39). Verbs that contain a component of completeness and are correlated with extreme ends of a grading scale are used mainly with intensifiers of complete (maximum) degree: *destroy **completely**, terminate **completely**, understand **completely**, exhaust **completely*** (Sheigal 1990: 39). Intensifying adverbs used with verbs not only intensify them but also give additional characteristics. Such intensifiers include the adverbs ***passionately, terribly, desperately***. They have lost their primary lexical meanings and are accepted as indexes of high or extreme degree of intensification of an action, a process or state. When combined with such adverbs a verbal meaning is intensified because the initial meanings of adverbs are not understood directly but are manifested as strong intensification: *to love **furiously / terribly / desperately***.

In the analyzed English novels and their Ukrainian translations intensifying adverbs were used in structural patterns corresponding to the aforementioned graphical models:

Adv + Adj + N

*Langdon and Vittoria waited as the guard crossed the room to **an exceptionally tall, wiry man** in a dark blue military uniform* (Brown 2006: 127). – *Залишивши їх, він попрямував через усю кімнату до **винятково високого й худорлявого чоловіка** в темно-синій військовій формі* (Braun 2008: 131).

to be/to seem/to prove + Adv + Adj

*...but the situation **was too bizarre** to grasp rationally* (Brown 2006: 238). – *... але становище **було надто дивним**, щоб можна було осмислити його раціонально* (Braun 2008: 235).

Adv + V

*Langdon was feeling anything but fortunate, and coincidence was a concept he **did not entirely trust*** (Brown 2003: 15). – *Ленгдон відчував усе, що завгодно, тільки не щастя, а в щось так, як збіг, він і **взагалі не вірив*** (Braun 2008: 21).

V + Adv

*Tonight her best guess was that Robert Langdon, whether he knew that or not, possessed information that she **desperately needed*** (Brown 2003: 78). – *Сьогодні в неї було відчуття, що Роберт Ленгдон, свідомо чи несвідомо, володіє якоюсь інформацією, яка **надзвичайно потрібна** їй* (Braun 2008:90). –

Сьогодні професійна інтуїція підказувала їй, що Роберт Ленгдон, знає він про це, чи не знає, володіє інформацією, яка була їй **україн потрібна** (Braun 2006: 57).

Adv + Part II

*I am **deeply concerned**. I have changed my plans* (Braun 2008: 351). – Я **дуже стурбований**. Я змінив свої плани (Braun 2006: 38).

As we can see from the examples, structures including intensifying adverbs are identical in English and Ukrainian. However, the fourth model **V + Adv** is less frequently used in the Ukrainian language but this discrepancy doesn't create difficulties for translators. Very often Ukrainian translators change the adverb's position before the verb it modifies. Nevertheless, such structural changes do not influence the adequate reproduction of the intensifying adverb. In the course of the analysis of the selected material we have identified different procedures and techniques used by the Ukrainian translators to reproduce this group of intensifiers as close to the original as possible. They mainly used either variant correspondences or resorted to different transformations, like: omission, translation by another adverb, transposition of parts of speech, compensation, recategorization, antonymic translation etc. Let's take a closer look at different instances of usage of intensifiers in the English texts and the ways of their reproduction in the Ukrainian translations. Translators find less difficulty in reproduction of intensifiers in the target language if the intensification in the target text is expressed by the same means as in the original. The usage of variant correspondences by Ukrainian translators occupies the largest part among other used methods. By a variant correspondence, scholars understand "one of possible variants of translation of a word. A variant correspondence delivers, as a rule, only one meaning of source language word, that is each variant correspondence is a translation equivalent of a lexico-semantic variant of a polysemous word" (Karaban 2004: 279). It is necessary to mention that translators do not make the choice of a correspondence in the target language arbitrary, they should, first of all, take into consideration the context, register, stylistic features of a text, characters' speech characteristics etc. The following examples demonstrate the usage of variant correspondences. *The elevator is a **perfectly** safe machine, Langdon continually told himself, never believing it* (Brown 2003: 24). – „Ліфт – **цілком** безпечна споруда, – постійно переконував він себе, проте ніколи в це не вірив” (Braun 2008: 31). – Ленгдон знову й знову повторював подумки, сам собі не вірячи: Ліфт – **цілком** безпечна машина (Braun 2006: 21). The English adverb is polysemantic and has the following Ukrainian correspondences: **perfectly** – 1) **цілком, зовсім** 2) **чудово, прекрасно, відмінно** (Anhlo-ukraiinskyi slovnyk 2006: 1011). The adverb **цілком** used by both translators fully conveys semantic and functional meaning of the English intensifier **perfectly**.

English adverbs *awfully*, *terribly*, *dreadfully* lose their negative connotation when combined with words having positive connotation thus creating an unexpected expressive effect – oxymoron. The usage of the adverb *страшенно* in the Ukrainian translation helps to successfully convey this stylistic figure: “*You find that ambigram terribly interesting, don't you?*” she demanded (Brown 2006: 568). – *Тобі ця амбіграма страшенно цікава, правда? – нарешті не витримала вона* (Braun 2008: 538). Translation of this sentence is lexically and stylistically adequate due to semantic and functional equivalence of English *awfully*, *terribly* and Ukrainian *страшенно*.

The variant correspondence of the English adverb *voraciously* is used in the next example: *His mood seemed to brighten at the sight of food. “Hell yes. Thanks.” He ate voraciously* (Brown 2006: 309). – *Побачивши їжу, він трохи пожвавився. – Аякже! Дякую! – Він жадібно накинувся на печиво* (Braun 2008: 302). The Ukrainian adverb *жадібно* derived from the adjective *жадібний* – *який дуже бажає чогось, прагне до чого-небудь; охочий до чогось* (Anhlo-ukraiinskyi slovnyk 2006:658) (*having an excessive desire or appetite for food; having or showing an intense and selfish desire for wealth or power*) fully conveys the meaning of the English intensifier. Moreover, the neutral verb *ate* is translated by a more expressive verb *накинувся*, whose meaning includes the seme “greediness”. Thus, the translator emphasized not only Robert Langdon's hunger but also his agitation and anxiety.

Some discrepancies in the means and ways of expression of intensification in the two languages may cause difficulties in rendering the content of the expression not to speak of the shades of expressiveness. The intensifying adverb *desperately* is frequently used with verbs denoting necessity (*to need*) and wish (*to want*). Depending on the context translators try to find its Ukrainian equivalents that would convey the pragmatic potential of the original. Let's consider the following examples: *Not surprising, Collet thought. Fache needs this arrest desperately* (Brown 2003: 71). – *“Воно й не дивно, – подумав Колле. – Цей арешт Фашеві потрібний як повітря”* (Braun 2008: 83). – *Нічого дивного, подумав Колле. Фаш розпачливо потребує цього арешту* (Braun 2006: 54). *Obviously, her grandfather wanted desperately to see her* (Brown 2003: 76). – *Очевидно, дід відчайдушно хоче побачитися з нею* (Braun 2008: 87). – *Мабуть, дідові до розпачу захотілося побачитися з нею ...* (Braun 2006: 56). *Tonight, her best quest was that Robert Langdon, whether he knew it or not, possessed information that she desperately needed* (Brown 2003: 78). – *Сьогодні в неї було відчуття, що Роберт Ленгдон, свідомо чи несвідомо, володіє якоюсь інформацією, яка надзвичайно потрібна їй* (Braun 2008: 90). – *Сьогодні професійна інтуїція підказувала їй, що Роберт Ленгдон, знає він про це чи не знає, володіє інформацією, яка була їй у край потрібна* (Braun 2006: 57). The translation paradigm of this intensifier *дуже – в край – відчайдушно – надзвичайно – потрібний як повітря* is a certain grading scale. These correspondences fully

convey the meaning and functional load of the intensifier according to the context. It should be mentioned that in these examples the intensifier *desperately* was used in the meaning synonymic to the adverb *extremely* used to emphasize the extreme degree of something: *he desperately needed a drink, I am desperately disappointed* (ABBY Lingvo X3). In combination with verbs *need* and *want* it expresses utter necessity. However, the Ukrainian correspondences *до розпачу* and *розпачливо* used by V. Shovkun do not seem proper in these cases as they convey hopelessness and despair. It would be more reasonable to use an adverb *конче* – 1. *Неодмінно, обов'язково, доконче, конечно, хай (там) що; кров з носа; до зарізу;* (1. necessary, surely, certainly) 2. *Дуже, вкрай* (2. extremely, very) (Tlumachnyi slovnyk 2008: 886).

Some stylistic losses are observed in the translation of the following sentence: *No demands. No negotiation. Just retribution. Demonically simple* (Brown 2006: 164). – *Жодних вимог. Жодних переговорів. Тільки кара. Усе неймовірно просто* (Braun 2008: 165). The bookish *demonically* is conveyed by a stylistically neutral adverb *неймовірно*. Such method is inherent to A. Kamianets' individual style, in many cases she tends to simplification: English abuse and jargon lexis is conveyed by stylistically neutral correspondences. Since in this situation the intensifier *demonically* correlates with the title of the novel “Angels and Demons” it would be more appropriate to use the Ukrainian adverb *диявольськи* that would ensure identical stylistic load in the translation.

Very often translators intentionally omit intensifiers. This is predetermined by some discrepancies between the two languages. The usage of two or more intensifiers to amplify quality, action, process, state is common in the English language: *so damn smart, so agonizingly honest, far too fast* etc. In such structures the first intensifier refers to the ad-adjectival element and only modifies the intensifier. A. Karaban thinks “this is because a speaker doesn't feel enough the expression of an intensifier as a grammaticalized element and he intensifies the already intensified meaning for its focalization in the utterance” (Karaban 2009: 52). However, the combination of two or more intensifiers of the same class is not typical of the Ukrainian language. A. Levitskii also stresses the impossibility to convey such clusters of intensifiers into Ukrainian (Levitskii 1991: 113-114). Yet, the following examples demonstrate the opposite. A. Kamianets reproduces the intensifier *far* by means of Ukrainian particles *аж* and *просто* which help to achieve syntactic and semantic symmetry in translation: *With a burst of confidence, he jumped to his feet far too fast* (Brown 2006: 345). – *Підбадьорений, він скочив на ноги – аж надто швидко* (Braun 2008: 336). *Aringarosa was far too eager to believe* (Brown 2003: 376). – *Арінгароса просто дуже хотів вірити* (Braun 2008: 395). V. Shovkun omits one of the intensifiers and reproduces this combination of intensifiers by an adverb *дуже*: ... *йому дуже хотілося в це повірити* (Braun 2006: 52).

The omission of the intensifier is reasonable in the next example: *He scanned the area for a taxi, but the streets were almost entirely deserted* (Brown

2006:404). – *Він розглянувся в пошуках таксі, але вулиці були майже порожні* (Braun 2008: 389).

Not infrequently intensification that is explicitly expressed in the original is conveyed implicitly in the translation. The omission of an intensifier is compensated in the target language by the usage of lexemes containing the seme of intensification. The examples below clearly demonstrate this transformed translation: *Too ashamed and stunned to endure her grandfather's pained attempts to explain, Sophie immediately moved out on her own...* (Brown 2003: 75). – *Приголомшена й згораючи від сорому, Софі не стала слухати розгублене белькотіння діда, який намагався їй щось пояснити, забрала свої заощадження й покинула дім...* (Braun 2006: 55). *The room went totally silent again* (Brown 2006: 322). – *У кабінеті запала тиша* (Braun 2008: 314). *Then, like an enormous expiring beast, the archival complex went totally black* (Brown 2006:339). – *За мить весь архівний комплекс занурився у нітьму* (Braun 2008:380). Ukrainian expressive word combinations *згораючи від сорому, запала тиша, занурився у нітьму* fully convey all shades of meanings in the original and compensate the omission of the formal intensifier.

When combined with verbs intensifying adverbs not only amplify them but also give additional characteristics and create emotional evaluation in the verbs: *Wait ... he's picking up speed. He's moving too fast* (Brown 2003:84). – *Хвильку ... він збільшує швидкість. Та він просто мчить* (Braun 2008:94). The verb *мчати* used in the meaning “*переміщатися, пересуватися з великою швидкістю, швидко їхати, швидко бігти*” (Plumachnyi slovnyk 2008: 242) (*to move, go, run very quickly*) fully compensates the meaning of the intensifier *too*. Gradation of pace of movement expressed in the original is adequately conveyed in the translation. The particle *просто* added in the Ukrainian translation makes the utterance more expressive.

The intensifier *wildly* is used to express roughness of the action expressed by a verb. It also provides insight into the character's emotional state and feelings: *“Front stairs!” Glick exclaimed, pointing wildly through the windshield of the BBC van* (Brown 2006: 291). From the context we know that the character of the novel is excited, anxious and worried. The translator A. Kamianets used the adverb *збуджено* to convey the character's emotions and participle *тицяючи* that contains the seme “sharpness of movement” in its meaning (*тицяти – різким рухом показувати, вказувати на кого-, що-небудь, кудись*) (АВБYY Lingvo X3) (*to indicate or sharply point into something*): – *Сходи! – вигукнув Глік, збуджено тияючи пальцем у вітрове скло мікроавтобуса Бі-бі-сі* (Braun 2008: 285). It is evident that this method fully conveys the meaning of the original.

One more factor influencing a translator's choice of an intensifier's correspondence is the context. That's why in different cases depending on the situation the same intensifying adverb can be reproduced differently by translators. Let's take, for example, the intensifying adverb *violently*. Its dictionary

correspondences are 1) *сильно*, *дуже* 2) *шалено*; *нестямно* 3) *жорстоко* (Anhlo-ukrainiyskiy slovnyk 2006). In Ukrainian translations of the novels under investigation we find the variant *безсило* being its contextual correspondences. In one of the episodes in “Angels and Demons” a secret is revealed to the camerlengo – he is the son of the Pope. He is stiff, shocked and can’t believe what has been said: *Then with his world yanked from beneath him, he fell violently to his knees and let out a wail of anguish* (Brown 2006: 545). – *Тоді, відчувши, що світ вислизає в нього з-під ніг, безсило впав на коліна й дико закричав* (Braun 2008: 517). The usage of the Ukrainian correspondence *безсило* is open to doubt as a feeble man can hardly scream. It would be more appropriate to use the adverb *важко* in this situation to ensure stylistic and functional symmetry of the original and the translation.

Let’s consider one more example of a transformed translation taken from the novel “Angels and Demons”: *More interesting? Langdon was certain this particular visit to Rome was plenty interesting* (Brown 2006: 245). – *Ще цікавішим? Ленгдон був певний, що саме цей його візит до Рима й так цікавий, як жодний інший* (Braun 2008: 242). A. Kamianets reproduced the English intensifier *plenty* by adding a comparison *як жодний інший* (*like any other*). She could have used only the intensifying adverb *так* but the comparison helps a Ukrainian reader to understand the exceptionality of the situation described in the novel.

Gradation of the degree of quality, state, action in the Ukrainian language can be expressed by affixation, that is by means of augmentative and diminutive suffixes *-еньк*, *-есеньк*, *-іньк*, *-енн*, *-езн* as well as by means of some prefixes: *най-*, *якнай-*, *щонай-*, *пре-* etc. Adjectives with such affixes are endowed with emotional colouring and contain the seme of gradation. The number of such emotionally coloured adjectives in Ukrainian greatly exceeds the number of analogous forms in English (Levitskii 1991: 31). Considering this fact translators not infrequently convey the seme of intensification in English intensifying adverbs by Ukrainian affixes. Under this transformation we understand the transformation of recategorization. According to the Dictionary of translation studies (Delisle 1999) recategorization means the transference of a word in the process of translation into another class of words or into another part of speech (Delisle 1999: 171). In our case the English intensifiers expressed by notional parts of speech are reproduced into Ukrainian by means of gradual affixes. These prefixes and suffixes being intensification bearers are also markers of expressivity and emotional evaluation. Let’s consider some examples. The augmentative suffix *-езн* in the Ukrainian adjective *довжелезний* means that the characteristic is above the norm: *The sound seemed to be coming from the last bedroom on an exceptionally long hallway* (Brown 2003: 280). – *Здавалося, звук виходить зі спальні в самому кінці довжелезного коридору* (Braun 2008: 300).

English intensifiers are also reproduced by means of Ukrainian prefixes, like in the example below where the English adverb *very* corresponds to the prefix

най-: *Very advanced surveillance* (Brown 2003:365). – *Найсучасніше обладнання* (Braun 2008: 385).

Evidently the usage of these forms gives the translation peculiar stylistic colouring, helps to fully render in the target language the author's or characters' of the original text attitude toward the events or other characters. This compression favours the usage of the potential of the target language.

Taking into consideration the characters' speech peculiarities the translators resort to one more transformation – reproduce English neutral intensifiers by colloquial or low colloquial words in Ukrainian: *She secretly hoped one day he would shoot himself during his weekly visit to CERN's recreational pistol range, but apparently he was a pretty good shot* (Brown 2006: 327). – *Потайки Сильвія сподівалась, що одного дня Колер застрелиться на спортивному стрільбищі ЦЕРНу, яке він відвідував щотижня; але, вочевидь, шеф був до біса добрим стрільцем* (Braun 2008: 319). The example describes the following situation. The CERN secretary Sylvie Baudeloque was irritated by Kohler's demand to stay late at work. Besides the director's behavior seemed rather strange to her, though she tried not to take notice of his manners, that day Sylvie was pretty angry with her boss. To convey Sylvie's feelings the Ukrainian translator used the low colloquial expression *до біса* which is slightly more expressive than its English correspondence.

The provided below example demonstrates the usage of antonymic translation of the English intensifier *pretty*: *She was a video technician, and her eyes were sharp. Fortunately, Glick was pretty fast too* (Brown 2006: 273). – *Вона була відеоператором і швидко помічала все, що відбувається навколо. На щастя, Глік теж не був роззявою* (Braun 2008: 268). The Ukrainian noun *роззява* in colloquial speech has the following meanings: 1) *an inattentive person*; 2) *a forgetful, absent-minded person*; 3) *a person who wasting time is lost in admiration of somebody or something*; 4) *a clumsy and awkward person*; 5) *a careless person* (Тлумачnyi slovnyk 2008: 160). This noun in combination with the negative particle *не* fully conveys the semantics and functional load of the English expression *to be pretty fast* – at a crucial moment Glick proved very agile and intent – he slammed on the brakes and avoided entering the intersection where four Alfa Romeos were running violently.

The research done shows a wide range of procedures, methods and techniques applied by the Ukrainian translators in rendering English intensifiers. Normally translators are in a constant search for correspondences from vast resources of the Ukrainian language. Equivalents established due to the identity of the denotatum or long-standing traditions of language contacts, context-sensitive variant correspondences and translation transformations of different types (substitution, transposition, addition, omission, recategorization) were frequently used. The prospect for further research related to the translation of intensifiers may lie in the identification of specific rendering of syntactic and phonetic intensifiers.

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ABSTRACT

Intensifying adverbs are widespread in literary discourse in the English and Ukrainian languages and this greatly helps the translator to render them properly. At the same time these units demand great efforts and special attention to reproduce them into the target language. The article investigates peculiarities of intensifying adverbs' functioning in Dan Brown's novels and the ways they are reproduced in the Ukrainian translations. It discusses the reasons for different translation transformations and motivation of their application.

Key words: intensification, translation, intensifying adverbs

REZUMAT

Adverbele intensificatoare sunt larg răspândite în discursul literar în limbile engleză și ucraineană, iar acest lucru îi ajută pe traducător să le redea în mod corespunzător. În același timp, pentru reproducerea acestor unități în limba țintă este nevoie de eforturi mari și de o atenție deosebită. Articolul investighează particularitățile funcționării adverbelor intensificatoare în romanele lui Dan Brown și modul în care sunt reproduse ele în traducerile ucrainene. Sunt discutate motivele diferitelor transformări obținute și argumente pentru utilizarea tehnicilor de traducere.

Cuvinte-cheie: intensificare, traducere, adverbe intensificatoare