

переклад є надзвичайно вагомим засобом міжкультурної комунікації, що слугує для опори взаємовідносин поміж комунікуючим, що є представниками різних лінгвокультурних просторів.

Таким чином, адекватність перекладу залежить від багатьох чинників та може бути досягнутою не тільки за рахунок співставлення слів та словосполучень різних мов та їх перенесення в інший мовний простір, а й завдяки здатності перекладача вишукувати закономірності, культурні особливості, що закодовані у мовах певного середовища, що дозволить зробити текст зрозумілим для реципієнта.

Література

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TRANSLATING METHODS OF IDIOMS

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To be able to speak a foreign language at a high level, it is not enough to know the rules of grammar and have a rich vocabulary. In addition, every language is rich in many expressive means of speech: Proverbs, sayings, and idioms. So, today I want to talk about idioms. It is important to consider the linguistic and cultural features of the English language.

It is impossible to imagine literary texts without idioms. According to professor Koonin [3, с. 275], idioms are phraseological units which are “structurally, lexically and semantically stable language word-groups characterized by completely or partially transferred meaning (the meaning which is not made up by the meanings of their components)”. The starting point of translating idioms is recognition (discrepancy between literal meaning of the member-words of the idioms and the contradicting contextual elements). We have explored 6 methods of translating idioms that were highlighted by Professor Zorivchak [2, с. 156], the first of which is choosing the absolute equivalents – preserving very element of the SL idiom in the TL: subject and

logical information, imagery, expressiveness and grammatical structure (with some slight modifications) [1], e.g. to be in the seventh heaven – бути на сьомому небі;

Secondly, we can use choosing partial equivalent with partly different components and, correspondingly, partly different images. The difference between partial equivalents can manifest itself (a) in the structure of the TL variant (to make a long story short – коротко кажучи); (b) in the omission (or adding) of a component in the TL (a lot of water had run under the bridge – багато води сплигло відтоді); (c) in the substitution of a component (as pale as paper – білий як стіна); (d) in the generalization of the meaning of the SL components (one's own flesh and bone – рідна кровинка); (e) in the concretization of the original meaning, e.g. voice in the wilderness – голос волаючого в пустелі);

We also analyzed a method of choosing partial equivalents with completely different components but common expressiveness and subject and logical information [1], e.g. до останньої нитки – to his fingertips;

We can also use choosing partial equivalents with the same subject and logical meaning, but different imagery and expressiveness [1], e.g. в'їстися в печінки – to be fed up with something;

The fifth method suggested by Professor Zorivchak is descriptive translation of phraseological units which can be done (a) by a single word (out of a clear blue of the sky – раптом); (b) by a free/neutral combination (to put a spoke in the wheel – перешкоджати);

The last way of translation is loan translation (calque) takes place when a SL idiom does not have an equivalent in the TL, so it is possible to render it by (a) copying out of each component (the wind cannot be prevented from blowing – вітрові не перешкодиш дути); (b) copying out of the image with slightly modified componential structure (вітрові не накажеш не дути: вітру не затулиш).

Well, on the process of translating idioms, a translator should take into consideration its subject and logical meaning, imagery, expressiveness and grammatical structure [1]. That's why phraseology is one of the most valuable heritage of any nation. Knowledge of English idioms allows you to understand the culture and mentality of this people. Its history, traditions and customs, as well as features of imaginative thinking have always been considered the founders of the origin of idioms in English and were taken into account when translating various expressions into Ukrainian. This is why you need to know how to translate idioms.

Література

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