Міністерство освіти і науки України
Сумський державний університет

ПЕРЕКЛАДАЦЬКІ ІННОВАЦІЇ

МАТЕРІАЛИ

VII ВСЕУКРАЇНСЬКОЇ СТУДЕНТСЬКОЇ НАУКОВО-ПРАКТИЧНОЇ КОНФЕРЕНЦІЇ

(Суми, 16–17 березня 2017 року)

Суми
Сумський державний університет
2017
THE PROBLEM OF USAGE CONCRETIZATION AS ONE WAY OF TRANSFORMATIONS IN TRANSLATION

Kulyk A.
(Sumy State University)

Academic Supervisors – PhD, Professor Kobyakova I.K.
(Sumy State University)

Anokhin Yu.L. (SE “Ukrmetrteststandart”, Kyiv)

Translation is a complicated informational process, which means that the translator should render information transmitted as fully as possible. This can be achieved only if certain structural and semantic changes are introduced. These changes, which are caused by lexical and grammatical differences between languages (and broadly speaking – by the
differences between the respective cultures), are called transformations in translation.

There are different types of classifications of translation transformations. A lot of famous scientists explore this question. For example, A. Fiterman, T. Levytska, V. Shchetsynkin, V. Komissarov, Л. Латицев, L. Latyshev, A. Shevnin, A. Shveitser, L. Barkhudarov, V. Gak, R. Miniar-Biloruchev and others.

There are lexical, grammatical and lexico-grammatical transformations are distinguished according V. Komissarov’s classification. A group of lexico-semantic transformations includes operations involving certain semantic changes. As a result, the meaning of a word or word combination in a source text (ST) may be more specific, more general or somewhat modified as a way to discovering an appropriate equivalent in a translation language (TL). The group of lexical transformations, which describe formal and semantic relations, contains transliteration, transcription, loan translation and lexico-semantic transformations such as, generalization, modulation, and concretization.

Concretization is the choice of a more specific word in translation which gives a more detailed description of the idea than does the word in the ST [1, 39]. For example, "Will you do the room? " – "Ти прибереш в кімнаті?" "I'll get the papers on the way home". – "Я придбаю газети дорогою додому". The underlined English words have larger scopes of meaning than their Ukrainian counterparts and their particular semantics is recognized from the context.

During the process of translation of scientifically technical texts concretization plays an important role. It makes such texts more accurate and, as a result, clearly for understanding.

An example of concretization of technical terminology: потенційний бар'єр – potential energy barrier; тепловиділяючий елемент - fuel heat-generating element.

Concretization is widely used for translation such words as to be, to have, to get, to do, to take, to give, to make, to come, to go and so on. For instance, "We really did". – "Поговорили ". "Did You? " – "Відкривав?" "You will", old Spencer said. "You will, boy. You will when it's too late". – "Задумається! – сказав старий Спенсер. – Потім задумається, коли буде пізно "."You didn't have to do all that. "- "Ви дарма писали " [2, 43].

Frequently a translator uses concretization in order to avoid lexicon repetitions, usually it refer. Take an example from the book "The Catcher
in the Rye" by J. Salinger: "He told us we should always pray to God... – Нам він радив завжди молитися Богу...; He told me to come right over, if I felt like it – Велів хоч зараз приходити, якщо треба; 'Thanks for telling me', I said, – Дякую, що попередила мене! – кажу" [3, 210].

In conclusion, there are many different kinds of translation transformations, and concretization is one of the most widely used method. The main function of concretization is making words with a wider meaning with words of a narrower meaning. This transformation makes information more understandable for a recipient. Any translator, especially who works with scientifically technical information, should have clear apprehension of the source text before using concretization.


**TRANSLATION OF METONYMY IN FICTION**

Mussakhanova G.

(L. N. Gumilyov Eurasian national university,
Astana, Kazakhstan)

*Scientific supervisor – candidate of philology Beisymbayeva Zh. A.*

Metonymy is one of the most common tropes in fiction based on the interaction of logical and contextual meanings of lexical units or groups of lexical units where the context is the artwork and idea inserted by the author [1]. Often even neutral usageofstylistic means in a language, with an author’s certain intention, acquires additional emotionally-expressive