

LACUNAS TRANSLATION FROM ENGLISH INTO UKRAINIAN

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Numerous linguistic studies made it clear that some concepts that exist in a certain language do not have their verbal equivalents in another language. Canadian linguists Zh.P. Vina and J. Darbelne were the first to introduce the term “lacuna” and define it as a phenomenon when the word of one language has no direct equivalent in the other language. It is obvious that lacunas presence reveals deep and close interconnection between language and culture. Researches demonstrate the occurrence of semantic gaps, that are seen as the absence in the language of translation of a specific, definite concept that affects the given lexical unit (word or phrase) in the original language, that is due to the peculiarities of the linguistic distribution of the objective world with each of these pairs of languages. The English language abounds in words that denote certain concepts and have no direct equivalents in Ukrainian. The most productive way to convey the meaning of such a word in the course of translation into Ukrainian is to use a description. For example: *singleton* – єдина дитина; *gaudy* – щорічний урочистий обід на честь колишніх випускників (у коледжах Оксфордського та Кембриджського університетів); *defaulter* – сторона, що ухиляється від з’явлення до суду.

There are other methods of translation of such lexical units into Ukrainian. They include: (1) transcription and transliteration (that is, reproduction in the language of the translation of the form of the word of the original language); (2) tracing (reproduction of the morphemic composition of the word or constituent idioms); (3) descriptive translation (the use of words and phrases that describe the concept when there is no equivalent unit in the language of translation); (4) creation of word-analogues (finding similar or approximately similar units in the language of translation); (5) specification or generalisation (translation with the help of a narrower / broader lexical units); (6) finding the synonyms.

Consequently, the translator, who is to ensure the translation adequacy, must take into account the specifics of the text and make pragmatic adaptation of the translation through various methods to ensure correct lacunas translation.

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