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## TRANSLATION: BASIC METHODS OF RENDERING THE MEANING

Usually, when people speak about translation or even write about it in a specific literature they are seldom specific about the meaning of this word. The presumption is quite natural: everybody understands the meaning of the word but to describe translation on the level of intuition is not sufficient. Translation means both the process and the result and when defining translation we are interested in both these aspects. First of all we are interested in the process but at the same time we need the result of the translation since alongside with the source text translated text is one of the two sets of observed events we have in our disposal. If we intend to describe the process we need to compare the original or the source text and the resulting text.

However, the information of the source and target texts is governed by the rules characteristic of the source and target languages. The system of these two languages is also included in the sphere of our interest. These systems consist of grammar units and rules, morphological and word building, elements and rules, stylistic variations and lexical distribution patterns.

Moreover, when describing a language one should never forget that language itself is a common model of thinking i.e. of mental concept we use when thinking.

In translation we deal with two languages, two concepts and to verify the information they give us about the extralinguistic objects we should consider extralinguistic situation and background information. Hence, translation is a complex interty consisting of the following interrelating components:

- elements and structures of the source text;
- elements and structures of the target language;
- translation rules to transform the elements and structures of the source text into those of the target text;
- systems of the languages involved in translation;
- conceptual content and organization of the source text;
- conceptual content and organization of the target text;
- interrelation of the conceptual contents of the source and target texts.

In short, translation is a functional interaction of languages and to study this process we should study both the interacting elements and the rules of interaction. Among the interacting elements we must distinguish between the observable and those deduced from the observable. The observable elements in translating are parts of words, words and word combinations of the source text. However, translation process involves parts of words, words and word combinations of the target language but not of the target text because when we start translating the target text is yet to be generated.

During translation we fulfill the following operations:

- deduce the target language elements and rules of equivalent selection and substitution on the bases of observed source text elements;
- build a model consisting of the target language elements selected for substitution;
- verify the model of the target text against context, situation and background information;
- generate the target text on the bases of the verified model.

Thus, the process of translation may be represented in three stages:

- analysis of the source text, situation and background information;
- synthesis of the translation model;

- verification of the model against the source and target context, situation and background information resulting in the generation of the final target text.

While translating a certain source text into the target language several translation devices can be used. They are:

*Partitioning*

*Integration*

*Transposition*

*Replacement*

*Addition*

*Omission*

*Antonymous translation*

**Partitioning** is either replacing of one or two source sentences by two or more target ones or changing a simple source sentence into a compound or complex target one. We have to distinguish between the inner partitioning-conversion of a simple sentence into a complex or compound one, and outer partitioning-division of a sentence into two or more. For example, inner partitioning is used when translating English verbal complexes into Ukrainian: Come along and see me play one evening.- Приходь коли-небудь у вечері-побачиш як я граю. When translating from English into Ukrainian outer partitioning unlike inner one is more the matter of personal translator's choice based on the proper account on stylistics genre peculiarities and communication intend of both the source text and the translation. Outer partitioning is out of question in case of translating official, legal, diplomatic documents.

**Integration** is the opposition of partitioning and implies combining two or seldom more sentences into one target sentence. In oral translation integration may be a text compression tool when the interpreter is to reduce the exuberant elements of the source text to keep the trace with the speaker. For example, "Вона любить усі свої ролі. Якщо якусь із них давно не танцює-починає сумувати". She loves all her roles and even misses them should to much time pass without performing them.

**Transposition** is a peculiar variety of inner partitioning in translation meaning a change in the order of the target sentence semantic elements as compared with that of the source sentence dictated by either the peculiarities of the target language system or by the communication intend.

For example, "The flight will be boarding at gate 17 in about 15 minutes" the girl announced with a smile.-"приблизно через 15 хвилин на цей рейс буде посадка біля виходу№17" - посміхаючись додала дівчина.

**Replacement** means any changes in the target text on the morphological, lexical, and syntactical level of the language when the elements of certain source paradigm are replaced by different elements of target paradigms.

For example, "He used to come to Italy every spring"- "За звичай він приїздив в Італію кожної весни".

**Addition** is a device intended for the compensation of structural elements present in the source text but missing in the target language paradigm.

For example, "green party federal election money-гроші партії зелених призначені на вибори на федеральному рівні".

**Omission** is reduction of the elements of the source text considered redundant from the point of view of the target language structural patterns and stylistics. Omission is the opposite of addition.

The above mentioned translation devices are closely connected with the notion of descriptive and antonymous translation. One must bear in mind that it is the notional meaning of the source text unit and not always the morphological structure that is to be rendered into the target language. As a result, the target language unit, which equivalently conveys the denotative/connotative meaning of the corresponding source language, may not necessarily belong to the same language stratification level. Depending on the notion expressed by the source language word/lexeme, it may be conveyed in the target language through a word combination or even through sentence.

**Descriptive translation** is very often employed to render the meaning of idioms/phraseologisms, which have no equivalents in the target language. No less often is descriptive translation employed when dealing with the notions of specific national lexicon. Alongside the literal translating some explications of the meaning of specific national notions becomes sometimes necessary: vareniky, дума, kobzar.

Descriptive translation is also used in foot-notes to explain obscure places in narration. E.g. midland (a dialect in the middle England).

**Antonymous translation** is employed for the sake of achieving faithfulness in conveying content or the necessary expressiveness of sense units. It represents a way of rendering when an affirmative in structure unit is conveyed via a negative in sense or structure but identical in content language unit, or vice versa: negative in sense or structure unit is translated via an affirmative sense unit. E.g. take it easy-не хвилюйся.

Summerizing, we can say that translation is a complex process that may be represented in three stages: 1) analysis of the source text, situation and background information; 2) synthesis of the translation model; 3) verification of the model against the source and target context, situation and background information. The following translation devices may be used while translating a text: partitioning, integration, transposition, replacement, addition, omission, descriptive translation and antonymous translation.

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## **PURITAN TRADITION AS PRODUCTIVE TENDENCY IN AMERICAN CULTURE**

*Without some understanding of Puritanism,  
it may be safely said, there is no understanding  
of America  
Perry Miller*

The theme of the article is "Puritan tradition as productive tendency in American culture".

The article is dedicated to the investigation of the history and traditions of Puritanism "as the most conspicuous, the most sustained, and the most fecund factor in American life and American thought "(5;41) and the influences that it has left in American culture.

We must admit that the theme is rather interesting and actual. In the last several decades many intellectuals and scholars have debated, sometimes quite bitterly, the significance of Puritanism to modern American culture. The United States is forever facing the great question posed in the eighteenth century by Crèvecoeur, a French-born essayist who portrayed rural life in colonial America, "What is an American?" It is a question that can never be answered with confidence. So the debates about the answer are still opinionated and contentious.

Although Americans often think of their country as a "new nation", its history and development largely untouched by the rest of the world, much that appears unique about American culture can be traced to the European heritage of the colonial settlers. For American political thought, the critical element of that heritage was the commitment of the settlers and their descendants to the particular form of Christianity that emerged from the Protestant Reformation.

But most Americans know little about the New England Puritans or recognize no cultural linkage between their present experiences and those of the early English colonists. The last thirty years have witnessed the largest influx of immigrants into the United States in history, about ten million new immigrants since 1990, and these new Americans are likely to see New England Calvinism as merely an episode in the early history of the country. Nevertheless the role of Puritanism in American thought