

- Nose: *на носі 'shortly'*.
- Mouth: *дивитися в рот 'listen carefully'* [4: 37].

V. Uzhchenko presents a table with the number of somatisms for "Indexer" to the "Dictionary of Phraseologisms of the Ukrainian language" (2003):

Conclusion. Consequently, at the present stage of Ukrainian phraseology researches different diagrams for the phraseme ideographic description are analysed, attempts are made to create the most diverse classifications. The most famous are the ideographic classifications of the Ukrainian language phrasemes presented by M. Khalifirenko, J. Pradid, V. Uzhchenko.

References

1. Прадід Ю.Ф. Фразеологічна ідеографія (проблематика досліджень) / Ю.Ф. Прадід. – К.: Сімф., вид-во ТНУ ім. Вернадського, 1997. – 252 с.
Pradid Yu.F. Frazeolohichna ideohrafiya (problematyka doslidzhen') [Phraseological ideography (research problematics)] / Yu.F. Pradid. – K.: Simf., vyd. 1997. – 252 s. [in Ukrainian]
2. Олійник М.Я. Фразеологія гуцульських говірок: [Дис. канд. філол. наук] / М.Я. Олійник. – Л., 2002. – 222 с.
Oliyunk M.Ya. Frazeolohiya hutsul's'kykh hovirok: Dys. kand. filol. nauk [Phraseology of Hutsul dialects: Thesis] / M.Ya. Oliyunk. – L., 2002. – 222 s. [in Ukrainian]
3. Алефіренко М.Ф. Теоретичні питання фразеології : [навчальний посібник] / М. Ф. Алефіренко. – Харків : Вища школа, 1987. – 136 с.
Alefirenko M.F. Teoretychni pytannya frazeolohiyi [Theoretical issues of phraseology] [navchalnyi posibnyk] / M. F. Alefirenko. – Kharkiv: Vyshcha shkola, 1987. – 136 s. [in Ukrainian]
4. Ужченко В.Д., Ужченко Д.В. Фразеологія сучасної української мови: [Посібник для студентів філологічних факультетів вищих навчальних закладів] / В.Д. Ужченко, Д.В. Ужченко. – Луганськ: Альмаматер, 2005. – 400 с.
Uzhchenko V.D., Uzhchenko D.V. Frazeolohiya suchasnoyi ukrayins'koyi movy: [Phraseology of Modern Ukrainian] [Posibnyk dlya studentiv filolohichnykh fakul'tetiv vyshchynykh navchal'nykh zakladiv] / V.D. Uzhchenko, D.V. Uzhchenko. – Luhans'k: Al'mamater, 2005. – 400 s. [in Ukrainian]

Oleksii Sivokon

Vasyl' Stus Donetsk National University

Vinnitsia

Research Supervisor: V.I. Kalinichenko, PhD in Philology, Ass.Prof.

Language Advisor: Ia.V. Hryhoshkina, PhD in Philology, Ass. Prof.

CULTURE-SPECIFIC VOCABULARY

Introduction. The term ‘culture-specific vocabulary’ (hereinafter referred to as CSV) is relatively new in the modern linguistic science, and in its definition there is no unambiguity, and sometimes definiteness, which does not contribute to the definition of CSV as a category of linguistics.

Review of recent publications. Considering the problem of the ratio of words and denotata, a number of linguists try to answer the question of the existence of this peculiar ethno-cultural layer of vocabulary, but the peculiarities of the functioning of nationally marked vocabulary in the text remain insufficiently studied. A range of works is devoted to the current problem [1-5].

Objectives of the paper. The paper aims at specifying the notion of *culture-specific vocabulary* (hereinafter – CSV), as well as determining types of culture-specific lexicon, the most common way of its translation from English (hereinafter – Eng.) into Ukrainian (hereinafter – Ukr.). Some examples are taken from the works “Shadows of Forgotten Ancestors” by M. M. Kotsjubinsky and “The Lord of the Rings” J. R. R. Tolkien. The relevance of this study is determined by the increased interest of the modern linguistics to the problem of translation due to the necessity to extract from the traditional understanding of the equivalent vocabulary and incompleteness, and, accordingly, clarify the range of vocabulary, that falls under the concept of ‘culture-specific’.

Results of the research. The semantic structure of each lexical unit can be formed by several components. Semantics of CSV is largely due to the history, culture of the country, human activities, its worldview and other factors.

The category of nonequivalent (culture-specific) lexicon primarily refers to:

- Words that denote specific objects and phenomena in the life of a certain cultural and linguistic community, realities and historicisms in particular. So, the words: Eng. *speaker, esquire, cricket* are strongly associated with England and English culture; words: Eng. *ikebana, sakura, geisha* – with Japanese; Eng. *Dekkhanin, kishlak, aryk* – with the Central part of Asia; Eng. *arrows, yasak, zipun* – with the historical past of Russia.

- Individual (author) neologisms. These words are created for using in the following areas: Eng. *Aibolit, Mukha-tsokotukha* (K.I. Chukovsky) – Ukr. *Айболит, Муха-цокотуха*.

- Semantic gaps – the phenomenon of the lack of translation of a specific concept that is found in a foreign language: Eng. *beauty sleep* – an early dream until midnight, Eng. *glimpse* – a quick glance.

- Complex words (namely English) for which the translation should correspond: Eng. *crowmanship* – ability to control the crowd; Eng. *lifemanship* – the ability to survive, overcome difficulties; Eng. *coercion to peace* – measures to enforce peace.

- Words Phrases, which are prepositive-attributive phrases, similar in structure to sentences or phrases, they perform the function of a word. E.g.: *She was a motherly-looking woman of about forty. Some people are born boat-missers and train-missers. Can not do-with-it-a-thing* (type of hair).

- Abbreviations: Eng. *vet* – veteran; Eng. *loco* – the doctor, replaces another on his site; Eng. *gents* – gentlemen; *MP* – Members of Parliament; Eng. *BSA* – Boy

Scouts Association; Eng. *MBA* is a form of training a specialist in the field of business.

• Exclamations: Eng. *Oh my God!* – Ukr. *О, Боже мій!* as an expression of impatience, discontent.

• The names of movies: Eng. *Hot fuzz* – Ukr. *Туну круті легаві*, Eng. *21 jump street* – Ukr. *Мачо і Ботан*, Eng. *Hangover* – in Russian *Мальчишник в Вегасе*, Eng. *Identity Thief* – Ukr. *Спіймай товстуху, якщо зможеш*.

Conclusion. In the process of the given research, devoted to the Ukrainian – English and English – Ukrainian translation of “Shadows of Forgotten Ancestors” and “The Lord of the Rings”, we come to the following conclusions:

1) Lexical units of the original language, which are not in the language of translation of the corresponding lexical equivalent, are called culture specific vocabulary; 2) The categories of non-equivalent vocabulary include: realities and historicism, terms, authorial neologisms, semantic gaps, complex words, phrases, abbreviations, volumes and exclamations; 3) The following methods of translation of lexical units are known in translation studies: vocabulary translation, transcoding, transcription, contextual replacement, developmental arithmetic, formal negatiation and descriptive translation; 4) The most common way of translation is the contextual change (about 70%).

References

1. Коцюбинський М. М. Тіні забутих предків / М. М. Коцюбинський. – Харків: Фоліо, 2017. – 154 с.

Kotsjubinsky M. M. Tini zabutykh predkiv [Shadows of Forgotten ancestors] / M. M. Kotsjubinsky. – Kharkiv: Folio, 2017. – 154 s.

2. Кочерган М. П. Загальне мовознавство. – К.: Академія, 2003. – 464 с.
Kochergan M. P. Zagal'ne movoznavstvo [General linguistics] / M. Kochergan. – Kyiv: Academia, 2003. – 464 s.

3. Bogatkina N. The internal form of the word as a manifestation of the peculiarity of the national language picture of the world // Scientific Notes. – Issue XXVI. – Series: Philological Sciences (Linguistics). – Kirovograd: RVC KDPU them. V. Vynnychenko, 2000.

4. Tolkien J. R. R. The Lord of the Rings: Two Towers / J. R. R. Tolkien, 1954. – Retrieved from: http://ae-lib.org.ua/texts-c/tolkien_the_lord_of_the_rings_2_en.htm

5. Ukrainian Academic Press for the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, 1981. – 33 p.

Alina Teletska

Vasyl' Stus Donetsk National University

Vinnitsia

Research Supervisor: V. I. Kalinichenko, PhD in Philology, Ass. Prof.

Language Advisor: V. I. Kalinichenko, PhD in Philology, Ass. Prof.