

Maryna Melnyk

Vasyl' Stus Donetsk National University

Vinnitsia

Research Supervisor: H.V.Sytar, PhD in Philology, Ass. Prof.

Language Supervisor: N.V.Striuk, Lecturer

TRANSLATION METHODS OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN THE WORKS OF F.S. FITZGERALD

Introduction. Phraseology – is one of the most relevant topics of linguistics research. For better understanding of a foreign language, a person must recognize different expressions, phrases, idioms or other phraseological units. Each language has its own lexical stratum, which includes phraseological units that were formed in this language.

Francis Scott Fitzgerald is one of the most popular writers of the last century, in his works the author often uses stable compounds and because of that we will study phraseological units in his works.

Analysis of recent achievements and publications. Many researchers dedicated their works to this topic (M. F. Alefirenko, Y. A. Gvozdarov, O.V. Zhukov, V.P. Zhukov, A. M. Melerovich, V. M. Mokienko, Z. D. Popov and etc.). The interest in this problem is due to the special position of phraseological units in the language system and their imagery and expressiveness, which distinguish phraseological units from a number of other figurative units not only in the language system, but also in the process of their functioning in the artistic speech.

The objective of the research is to study phraseological units in the F.S. Fitzgerald's works and their translation into Ukrainian by V. M. Pinchevsky.

In phraseology we can distinguish four main types of phraseological units, which were characterized by V. Vinogradov [1], and later supplemented by M. Shansky [5]. These types include:

1) phraseological conjugation (idioms) - it is a phraseological turn with a complete semantic merging of parts which meaning is inseparable. Example:

- *My hands full* [6] – *зайнятий* [4];
- *Hold your tongue...*[6] – *помовчи* [4].

2) phraseological unities - expressions which meanings are mostly figurative and it is possible to highlight individual meaning of the words that are part of the expression. Example:

- *he'd tanked up a good deal at luncheon* [6] – *він добряче випив за обідом* [4];
- *I lay down and cried to beat the band all afternoon* [6] – *Я упала на ліжку і ревно проревля аж до вечора* [4];
- *to burn bridges* [6] – *обривати усі зв'язки* [4].

3) phraseological combinations - includes words with free and phraseologically related meanings, and the general meaning of the expression can be understood from the meanings of the separate words. Examples:

- *a bosom friend* [6] – *щирий друг* [4];
- *he wasn't fit to lick my shoe* [6] – *він і нігтя мого не вартий* [4];

4) phraseological expressions - stable in composition and use semantically divisible turns, which consist entirely of words with free meaning. Phraseological expressions are proverbs, sayings, aphorisms of well-known politicians, writers, people of science and culture. For example:

- *drunk as a monkey* [6] – *п'яний мов чорт* [4];
- *many men, many mind* [6] – *скільки людей стільки думок* [4].

It is also worth considering other classifications of phraseological units in their translation into Ukrainian [2: 180]. Such classification includes:

1) *phraseological equivalents* (full and partial) - the phraseological unit of the original and the translation have similar semantics, structural and grammatical organization, and perhaps even the similarity of the words. Such expressions, for example, can be completely identical if they come from a single source (language) or have already become accustomed in the language. Example:

- *I had a dog – at least I had him for a few days until he ran away...* [6]; – *Я завів собаку — щонайменше, всього на кілька днів, бо потім він утік...* [4];
- *...and then sank down himself into eternal blindness or forgot them and moved away.* [6]; – *a потім сам назавжди склепив повіки або переїхав кудись* [4]\$

2) *transposition* – is a method that replaces one word class with another without changing the meaning. For example:

- *I'm delighted that you dropped in.* [6] – *Дуже, дуже радий, що ви завітали.* [4];
- *Going away? I inquired.* [6] – *Ви виїжджаєте? — спитав я.* [4];

3) *modulation* is a method which changes the point of view, without changing the meaning. For example:

- *This is an unusual party for me* [6]. – *Розумієте, я опинився в незручному становищі* [4] (букв. Це не звична вечірка для мене);
- *The other class, which might be called the exploiters, was formed by the sponges, who were sober, serious people by comparison, with a purpose in life and no time for fooling* [6]. – *Другу групу — назвемо її експлуаторською — складали бували ділки, люди тверезі і поважні, які знають, що їм потрібно, і не марнують час на дурниці* [4] (букв. Інший клас, яких можна назвати експлуаторами, утворили губки, які були тверезими, порівняно серйозні, з метою в житті, які не мали часу для пустошів);

4) *descriptive translation* – is a complex transformation which is used to explain the meaning of phraseological units through free combination of words. For example:

- *Well, if that's the idea you can count me out ...* [6] – *Е, ні, такого ви від мене не діждете...* [4] (букв. Що ж, якщо така ідея, тоді мене викреслюйте);

5) *tracing* is a way of translating the lexical unit from the native language by replacing its components - morphemes or words with their lexical equivalents in language of translation. For example:

- *the Red Cross* [6] – *Червоний Хрест* [4].

Conclusion. Summing up the research, we can say that all the methods of phraseological units translation were used in translations of works of the great writer but in different quantity. According to our observations, the dominant methods of phraseological units translation are modulation and equivalent translation.

References

1. Виноградов В. В. Избранные труды. Лексикология и лексикография / Виноградов В. В. – М., 1977. – С. 140-161.
Vynohradov V. V. Yzbrannye trudy. Leksykologhiya y leksykohrfyia [Lexicology in lexography] / Vynohradov V. V. – М., 1977. – S. 140-161. [in Russian]
2. Влахов С. И. Непереводимое в переводе / Влахов С. И., Флорин С.. – М.: Международные отношения, 1980. – 342 с.
Vlakhov S. Y., Floryn S.. – М.: Mezhdunarodnye otnosheniya, 1980. – 342 s. [in Russian]
3. Казакова Т. А. Практические основы перевода / Казакова Т. А. – Серия: Изучаем иностранные языки. – СПб.: Издательство Союз, 2001. – 320с.
Kazakova T. A. Praktycheskiye osnovy perevoda [Practical Basics of Translation] / Kazakova T. A. – Seryia: Yzuchaem ynostrannye yazyky. – SPb.: Yzdatelstvo Soiuz, 2001. – 320s. [in Russian]
4. Фіцджеральд Ф.С. Великий Гетсбі. Ніч лагідна: романи / [пер. з англ. В. М. Пінчевський] [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <http://www.ukrcenter.com/Література/Френсіс-Скот-Фіцджеральд/23905-29/Великий-Гетсбі> (дата звернення 02.10.2017)
Fitsdzherald F.S. Velykyi Hetsbi. Nich lahidna: romany [Great Gansby. Tender the Night: novels] / [per. z anhl. V. M. Pinchevskiyi] – Retrieved from: <http://www.ukrcenter.com/Literatura/Frensis-Skot-Fitsdzherald/23905-29/Velykyi-Hetsbi> [in Ukrainian]
5. Шанский Н. М. Фразеология современного русского языка / Шанский Н. М. – Изд. 6-е. – М.: Либроком, 2012. – 272 с.
Shanskyi N. M. Frazeolohiya sovremennoho russkoho yazyka [Phraseology of the modern Russian language] / Shanskyi N. M. – Yzd. 6-e. – М.: Lybrokom, 2012. – 272 s. [in Russian]
6. F. Scott Fitzgerald. The Great Gatsby // [Electronic resource]. – Retrieved from: <http://www.planetebook.com/The-Great-Gatsby.asp>