

COLLOCATIONAL ASPECTS OF TRANSLATION

Lecture 5.

Lecture 5:

- 1. Handling Attributive Groups
- 2. Handling Phraseological Units

- Key words:
- Dissimilarity, semantic structure, attribute, multi-member attributive structures, internal semantic relationship, phraseological units, figurative set expressions, idioms.



Handling attributive groups

- There is a _____
- _____ of attributive groups in English and in Russian.
- This dissimilarity gives rise to a number of _____.

Handling attributive groups

- The **first group** of problems

- _____

- relationships between the attribute and the _____.

- The attribute may refer not only to some _____ of the object but also to its _____, _____, _____, etc.

Handling attributive groups

- A thorough analysis of the context :
 1. ***to find out what*** _____
_____ ***is*** in each particular case.
 2. ***to be aware of the*** _____
of bringing together such semantic elements within the attributive group in English that are _____ other by a number of _____ of _____.



Handling attributive groups

- e.g. ***the Executive Committee*** —
(_____)
- a word-for-word translation of the name of the executive body may satisfy the translator.

- E.G. The next attributive group -
- ***“the Executive resolution”***
- may be described as a resolution _____ of
an organization and
- can be rendered into Russian as
- « _____ »



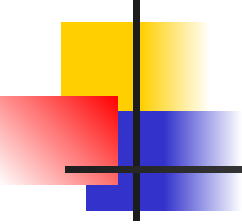
Handling attributive groups

- ***"The Executive majority"***
- means the majority of votes received by such a resolution
- and will be translated as
- « _____
- _____ ».



Examples

- Lake fish – _____;
- Oil tanker – _____;
- Bullet wound – _____;
- Cane sugar – _____;
- Sugar cane – _____;
- Four-day talks – _____;
- A two-month course – _____.

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-
- **Submarine** death (headline) – _____ (причинная связь) – addition.
 - A **crises** meeting – _____ (причинная связь) – addition.
 - A **midday** rally – _____ (обстоятельство времени) – addition.

Handling attributive groups

- The **second group** of problems results from the difficulties in handling _____.
- The English-speaking people make a wide use of « _____ » structures with _____ semantic relationships.

Handling attributive groups

- The tax _____ to take part in the election is described as **"the poll tax"**.
- The states where this tax is collected are **"the poll tax states"** and the _____ of these states are **"the poll tax states governors"**.
- Now these governors _____ which will be referred to as **"the poll tax states governors conference"** and so on.

Handling attributive groups

- *Glasgow faces evening paper closure crises* (headline) –
_____.
- *Evening paper* – _____
- Then *closure* – _____
- Then *crises* – (кризис, обострение, **конфликт**) _____
- _____.
- Using addition we obtain “ _____
- _____.”

Handling attributive groups

- Over 8 million calls were made by the cricket fans to the **Telephone Test Match Score Service**.
- Test match – « _____ »
- Telephone service – « _____ »
- Score – test match = test match score – « _____ »
- _____ »
- Telephone service = test match score – the relation of purpose – service for « _____ »
- At last - (replacement) – « _____ »
- _____ »

Handling attributive groups

- Over 8 million calls were made by the cricket fans to the **Telephone Test Match Score Service.**
-
-
-



Handling attributive groups

- The semantic relationships within a multi-member group ***need not be*** _____.
- E.G.
- *It was the period of **the broad western hemisphere and world pre-war united people's front** struggle against fascism.*

Handling attributive groups

- A whole network of semantic ties between the attributes and the noun:
- **"broad"** is directly referred to « _____ »,
- **"western hemisphere"** is joined with " _____ "
- and together they express the idea of location, i.e. **"the struggle in the western hemisphere"**;

Handling attributive groups

- **"pre-war"** may be referred either to « _____ » or to the « _____ »;
- **"united"** and **"people's"** belong to « _____ » and together they qualify the « _____ » implying either the **"struggle by the united people's front"**
- or the **"struggle for the united people's front"**.

Handling attributive groups

- In translation this complexity of semantic ties will result in _____ the group by a number of different structures in which the _____ it will be made _____:

- *Это был _____ борьбы против фашизма за _____ в _____ Западном полушарии и во всем мире.*



Handling attributive groups

- Given **multiplicity of possible translations** of such structures should be analysed in terms of _____
- _____ of Russian variants rather than with the _____ of listing regular _____.

Handling attributive groups

- The same goes for attributive groups with _____ where a whole sentence is used to _____ as its _____.
- *“The Judge's face wore his own **I-knew-they-were-guilty-all-along expression**”.*
- “На лице судьи появилось обычное выражение, говорившее:
« _____ ».



Handling attributive groups

- Here correspondences can also be described in an _____ only by stating that the attribute is usually translated into Russian _____ and that this sentence should be joined to the _____ by a short _____ element.

Handling attributive groups

- There was a man with ***a don't-say-anything-to-me-or-I'll-contradict-you face.*** (Ch. Dickens)
- Там был человек, на лице которого было написано: _____
- _____.

Handling attributive groups

- **Jobs-For-Youth** club - _____
- **Smash-and-grab** raids - _____
- **Chin-on-fist** Rodin figures - _____;
(контекст.) _____
- (a famous sculpture by Rodin)
- **Do-it-yourself** kit - _____
- **Obstruct-whatever-you-can** folks - тип людей,

- **Mail now, pay later** service - _____
- _____

Handling attributive groups

- There is **one more peculiar feature** of the English attributive group which may be the _____ for the translator.
- It may be transformed into a _____
- _____
- which is formally attached to the _____ but is **semantically related to the** _____.



Handling attributive groups

- Thus "a sound sleeper" may be derived from « _____ »
- or the man belonging to the "Fifth column" may be described as "the Fifth column**ist**".

Handling attributive groups

- As a rule, in the Russian translation the meanings of the original group and of the suffix would be rendered _____,
- e.g.: **человек**, _____
- _____
- and **человек, принадлежащий к**
- _____.

Handling attributive groups

- Translating the meaning of an English attributive group into Russian may involve a _____
- _____, e.g.:
- To watch it happen, all within two and a half hours, was a **thrilling sight**.
- Нельзя было _____, наблюдая, как все это происходило на протяжении каких-нибудь двух с половиной часов.

Handling Phraseological Units



- Phraseologism- is a set- expression with complex _____, which meaning can not be _____ from the literal definitions and arrangements of its parts.

The levels of phraseological units:

- Phraseological units (Phr.U.) fixed in the _____ dictionary ;
- Phraseological units, which are _____
- _____ but are _____ in the dictionaries ;
- Phraseological units that are known only to _____ of society;
- Phraseological units that are known to _____ but they are _____ in the dictionaries.

Handling Phraseological Units



- Translating a Phr.U. is not an easy matter as it depends on several factors:
- different _____ of words,
- _____,
- _____,
- _____ of Phr.U.,
- presence of _____ units.

Handling Phraseological Units

- Besides, a large number of Phr.U. have a stylistic-_____ component in meaning, which usually has a _____
- _____.
- Types of Phr.U.:
- ***phrasemes and idioms.***

Handling Phraseological Units

- _____ – a unit of constant context consists of a dependent and constant indicators.
- _____ – a unit of constant context which is characterized by an integral meaning of the whole and by _____ of the components, and in which the dependant and the indicating elements are _____ to the whole lexical structure of the phrase.

Handling Phraseological Units



- Main types of phraseological conformities in different languages:
 - 1. _____ conformities,
 - 2. _____ conformities,
 - 3. _____ conformities.



Main types of phraseological conformities

□ 1. ***Complete conformities***

(complete _____)

□ _____)

□ To draw a line (_____)

□ To bring oil to fire (_____)



Main types of phraseological conformities

- **2. *Partial conformities*** (assume lexical, grammatical, and lexico-grammatical _____ with identity of meaning and style, i.e. they are _____ but differ in lexical composition, _____ number and syntactic _____ of the order of words.
- **1) *by lexical composition***
- To get out of bed on the wrong foot (idiom)— встать с левой ноги.

Main types of phraseological conformities

- 2) ***by grammatical parameters***
(morphological arrangement / _____)
- To fish in troubled waters (_____) –
ловить рыбу в мутной воде,
- To agree like cats and dogs (_____) –
– жить как кошка с собакой.

Main types of phraseological conformities

□ 3) ***syntactical arrangement***

□ Egyptian darkness

– _____,

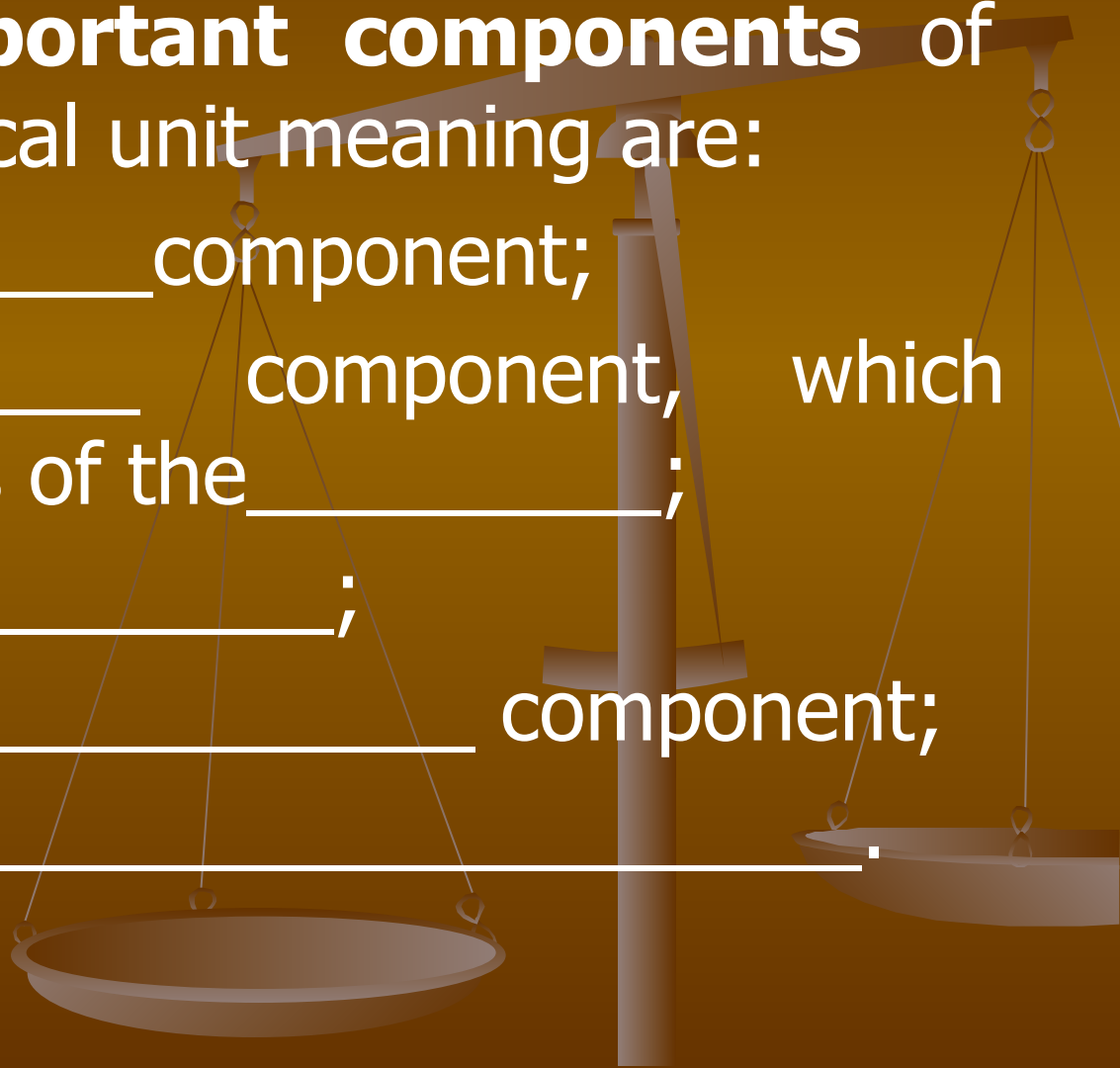
□ All is not gold that glitters – _____

□ _____.

Choosing the TL correspondence

the most important components of the phraseological unit meaning are:

- _____ component;
- _____ component, which makes the basis of the _____;
- emotional _____;
- _____ component;
- national _____.



Translation difficulties

One of the most difficult tasks of translation is to _____ of the _____ phraseological units.

Semantics of these units is a _____, containing both _____ subject-logical and _____ connotative components.

The ways of conveying phraseologisms by means of:

- Phraseological _____, i.e. such an _____ phraseological units, which fully corresponds in _____ to English phraseological units and are based on the _____.
- e.g. *The game is not worth the candle.* -
- *Игра не стоит свеч.*

The ways of conveying phraseologisms by means of

- Phraseological-.
- There are few image-bearing phraseological units having the same meaning and image in both languages, that is why a translator has to find a corresponding analogue having the _____ but bearing different _____.
- e.g. *Make hay while the sun shines.*
- *Куй железо пока горячо.*

The ways of conveying phraseologisms by means of:

- Word- for-word translation,
- when phraseological unit has a _____ that can be easily _____ by a Russian reader and creates the feeling of _____ and can be adopted as a source one.
- e.g. People who live in glass houses should not throw stones – Люди, _____, не должны бросать камни.

The ways of conveying phraseologisms by means of

- Descriptive way of translation, that is describing of the phraseological unit with a help of

-
- e.g. *To cross the floor.*
 - *Перейти из одной партии в другую.*

The ways of conveying phraseologisms by means of



- Contextual substitution.
- The translator has to find such Russian word combination that would _____ its meaning in a _____ context.
- e.g. *I know, I do not express myself properly, I am a bad hand at sentimentality.*
- *Я знаю, что сентиментальность не*
- _____.

Home Assingnment

- ◆ Petrenko N.M.
- ◆ p. 46 ex.1
- ◆ P. 47 ex. 2
- ◆ P. 51 ex.1, 2, 4