

# **COLLOCATIONAL ASPECTS OF TRANSLATION**

Lecture 5.

# Lecture 5:

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- 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

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- 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

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- 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 \_\_\_\_\_.



# 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

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

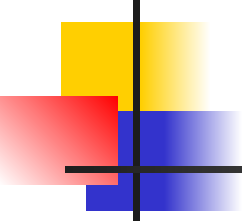




# Examples

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- 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

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- 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

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- 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

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

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- 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

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- 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

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- 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

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- 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

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- **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

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- 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

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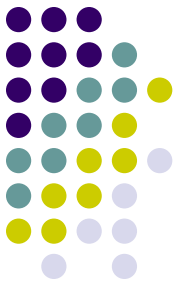
- As a rule, in the Russian translation the meanings of the original group and of the suffix would be rendered \_\_\_\_\_,
- e.g.: **человек**, \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- and **человек, принадлежащий к**
- \_\_\_\_\_.

# Handling attributive groups

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- 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

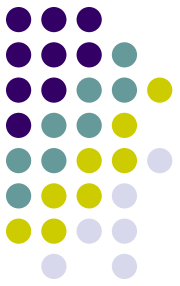


- Phraseologism- is a set- expression with complex \_\_\_\_\_, which meaning can not be \_\_\_\_\_ from the literal definitions and arrangements of its parts.

# 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

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- \_\_\_\_\_ – 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

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## □ 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

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- 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

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- 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