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**PECULIARITIES OF TRANSLATION OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS AND PROVERBS
AND SAYINGS FROM RUSSIAN INTO ENGLISH ON THE BASIS OF FAIRYTALES**

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Phraseological units (PUs) and proverbs are regarded as minimal units of translation. The article reveals their certain semantic properties and peculiarities of their translation.

Centuries-old communication experience of people, writing and speaking different languages indicates that a qualified translator must not only understand the sense of the text he translates but also know the phraseological resources of the target language.

Here it should be mentioned that the nature and the ways of using of PUs and proverbs equivalents are determined by their semantics. The semantics of such units is a compound informative complex which comprises object-logical and connotational components. The most significant, from the point of view of equivalent choice in the target language, are the following:

1. Extended or figurative component of meaning;
2. Real or objective component of meaning;
3. Emotional component of meaning;
4. Stylistic component of meaning;
5. Ethnic component of meaning.

Usually we call such components meaning of a figurative unit. Based on what has been said before while translating phraseological units into another language we should always render their figurative meaning, at the same time the direct meaning, which is the basis for creating an image, recedes into the background, but predetermines the choice of the equivalent. In a similar way the translator should take into account the other semantic peculiarities (emotional, stylistic and ethnic ones).

As for proverbs and sayings, the difficulty with their translation has always existed. Taking into account the peculiarities of different languages, it is difficult to translate everything which is part of people's culture. Similarity between structural and semantic PUs and proverbs peculiarities allows us to use the same ways of translation.

In our research we used the classification of ways of translation suggested by V. Komissarov [1, p. 170 – 176]. The ways of translation of figurative units are the following:

- Search of an identical PU in the target language. But we should take into account that the number of such units is limited;
- Search of a similar PU which has the same meaning but is formed on a different basis;
- Loan-translation or word-for-word translation;
- In some cases double or parallel translation is used (especially in cultural and historical texts), which presupposes the combination of a translation-loan and the explanation of its figurative meaning in a brief way.
- Descriptive translation when a set expression is transformed into a free word group in which the figurative meaning of the set expression is described.

As for the translation of PUs and proverbs from Russian into English, so in this case we use the classification of the Russian linguist S. Kuzmin. From his point of view the translator has several ways of translating them:

1. Translation with the help of a mono-equivalent, i.e. an English PU or proverb whose meaning coincides with the meaning of the Russian PU or proverb, for example: «складывать оружие» = *to lay down one's arms*, «хитрый как лиса» = *be as cunning as a fox*, etc.
2. Translation with the help of a comparative equivalent (which is also called “analogue”).

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3. Translation with the help of a metaphor, for example: «метать громы и молнии»=*to hurl thunderbolts at smb*. But such way is used when it is necessary to preserve the same image of the Russian PU or proverb.

4. There is one more way, a descriptive translation. For example, we can translate “Его предложение было встречено в штыки” descriptively: “His proposal was met with resistance”. But if we translate it in such a way we lose the expressiveness and emotivity of the message.

Also we should always bear in mind motivated Russian PU and proverbs which can be difficult to understand and even deceptive to translate. They are also called “false translator’s friends”. There are a great number of such motivated figurative expressions like “встречать в штыки”, “метать громы и молнии” and non-motivated ones like “в ус не дуть”, “и был таков”) in the Russian language. As for non-motivated ones, it is sometimes difficult and even impossible to understand their meaning based on the meanings of their components. It depends on how the native speaker perceives the situation and what sense he puts into them. It should be mentioned that the “motivation” of the motivated units depends on the degree of their reinterpretation and on the linguistic traditions of the target language. [2, p. 13-18]

The material for practical analysis is the translated by M. Terletsky Russian folk fairytales into English [3]. We have selected 50 PUs.

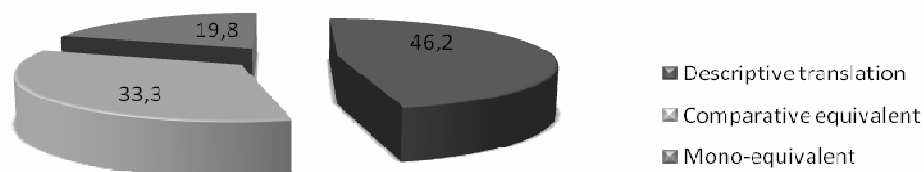
As a result using S. Kuzmin’s classification of ways of translation we have received the following results (the most illustrative ones):

Ways of translation of Pus

PU/Proverbs and Sayings	Lexical Correspondence	Translator’s Variant	Way of Translation
В некотором царстве, в некотором государстве...	Once upon a time...	In a certain kingdom that lay far away...	Comparative equivalent
По щучьему веленью, по моему хотенью...	By(with) a wave of the wand	By the will of the Pike, do as I like!	Descriptive translation
...голову с плеч сниму...	To knock smb’s head off	I’ll have your head off.	Descriptive translation
Ни в сказке сказать, ни пером описать.	No tale (tongue) can tell nor pen describe.	Neither pen can write nor tongue tell!	Mono-equivalent
Сослужишь мне службу...	To do smb a favour	Render to me a service...	Descriptive translation
Молочные реки, кисельные берега...	Milk and honey	River of milk and shores of pudding...	Descriptive translation
Царь и гости диву дались.	One can but marvel	The guests clapped their hands at the sight of such beauty.	Descriptive translation
Он бережет ее как зеницу ока.	Guard smth like the apple of one’s eye	He guards it like the apple of his eye.	Mono-equivalent
Долго ли, коротко ли...	The long and the short of it.	The long and the short of it.	Mono-equivalent
Чтобы глаза мои ее не видели.	Get out of my face!	My eyes no longer have to see her.	Descriptive translation
Сказка ложь да в ней намек, добрым молодцам урок.	Fairy tales, though far from true teach good lads a thing or two.	Tale is lie, but there’s a hint for good fellows a tip.	Descriptive translation
Взялся за гуж, не говори, что не дюж.	Those who play bowls must expect to meet with rubbers.	Take the rope don’t say that it is not strong	Comparative equivalent
Тут и сказке конец, а кто слушал молодец.	Now the fairy tale is over, and who listened – well done.	And that’s my faithful tale’s end, while he who listened is my own true friend.	Comparative equivalent
Утро вечера мудренее.	It’s always easier to think in the morning.	Night is the mother of counsel.	Comparative equivalent
Он прошел сквозь огонь, воду и медные трубы.	To go through fire and water.	He has gone through fire and water.	Comparative equivalent

The overall result of the analysis can also be presented in the form of a diagram.

Percentage of the Used Ways of Translation of PUs



As it can be seen from the diagram the main way of translating is descriptive translation. All the other ways are seldom resorted to. It can be explained by the absence of the mono-equivalent in the target language, that's why, the translator uses descriptive translation changing the stylistic coloring and depriving it of the original expressiveness and emotivity.

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ENGLISH IN THE WORLD

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The article shows the power of English in the world and gives proved facts of its importance. The task of our article was to describe the peculiarities that were created with spreading of the English language worldwide. During the research we used knowledge of English of our own and information from the Internet (mainly Wikipedia). The results of the research are that English affects a lot of parts and issues of many lives, which can cause many countries to think why their language is disappearing. Besides some minuses of it, there are many advantages. We may consider that in future English will take even much power than it already has.

English is a West Germanic language that was first spoken in early medieval England and is now the most widely used language in the world. It is spoken as a first language by the majority populations of several sovereign states, including the United Kingdom, the United States, Canada, Australia, Ireland, New Zealand and a number of Caribbean nations [1].

Modern English, sometimes described as the first global lingua franca, is the dominant language or in some instances even the required international language of communications, science, information, technology, business, seafaring, aviation, entertainment, radio and diplomacy [1]. English can be at least understood almost everywhere among scholars and educated people, as it is the world media language, and the language of cinema, TV, pop music and the computer world. All over the planet people know many English words, their pronunciation and meaning [2].

To unite certain lexical vocabulary related to different fields of work, the English language is subdivided into various components: Business English, Literary English, English of Professional Law (or Legal English), Medicine English, English of Informational Technologies, Aviation English, Engineering English, English of