

Literature

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Summary

The article focuses on the prescriptive constructions in parallel EU legislative texts in English and Slovak languages. It maps the frequency of the modal prescriptive "shall" constructions and further identifies and categorises their Slovak equivalent counterparts. First thirty pages of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union provided a corpus for the present analysis.

UNDERSTANDING THE TRANSLATION TECHNIQUE OF TRANSPOSITION

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1. The nature of transposition

This paper is focused on the typology of the translation technique of transposition which consists in syntactic and morphological transformations of the source text in the process of its translation into the target text. The paper briefly outlines sub-types of transpositive processes aiming to show that transpositive movements hardly occur as isolated acts, but rather as complex movements. The paper also attempts to tackle the issue of motivation of the employment of transposition and draws on the examples from the Slovak and English legal domain.

Transposition is one of the most frequently employed translation techniques. Mastering transposition requires the translator's ability to identify the structural units of both the source and target language system and to generate the structural strings in the target text that are perceived as natural by the target readers. Views of translators

as to what is transposition concur in the basic notion that the translation technique of transposition is concerned with morphological and syntactic transformations between the source texts (ST) and target texts (TT). Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) view transposition as operating on the level of syntax whereas for Franko (2003) transposition is concerned with grammatical changes of translation and thus includes also morphologic and word-class changes. In Tomášek's view (1998) transposition consists in the most possible preservation of the semantics of the source text at the expense of the formal aspects. According to Tomášek the choice of transposition as translation technique is usually motivated by the translator's efforts to attain a higher degree of authenticity of expression and it may have a reducing or extending effect.

Several sub-types of transposition may be distinguished:

1. categorial transposition
2. word-class transposition
3. structure-class transposition
4. clause-element transposition

These are now to be detailed and exemplified.

2. Categorial transposition

The categorial transposition involves various changes of morphological categories between the ST and TT items. Typical is the change of number:

Ttransposition concerning the number may be motivated by lexical considerations:

ST: holidays (plural noun) and wages (plural noun) >>>

TT: dovolenka (singular noun) a mzda (singular noun)

The singular form of nouns in headings of an employment contract is what the target context would perceive as more natural. The plural/singular (sg/pl) interplay may also be motivated by political-correctness justifications in using the plural anaphoric forms. The ST singular noun followed by the ST singular verb is transposed into plural verb having singular Noun as its subject:

ST: Zastúpený (sg Noun) je (sg Verb) výlučným vlastníkom (sg Noun) duševného majetku ... >>>

TT: The Principal (sg Noun) warrant and represent (pl Verb) to be an exclusive owner of the Intellectual Property...

Nominal items may show the case transposition. Since Slovak is a highly flective synthetic language (Skalička, 2004) compared to English, which is analytical, Slovak case inflections may be reflected as word-order shifts in the English TT, while both formal means (i.e. inflections and word order) serve the same purpose in the two of the languages, i.e. to indicate syntactic functions of clause elements. Hence motivation of this sub-type of transposition is language-typology based and is also associated with the clause-element change.

ST: Nárok (NP-Subject) na dohodnutú províziu (PrepP Postmodifier) vzniká (Verb) obchodnému zástupcovi (dative NP-Object) >>>

TT: The Agent's (possessive case Determiner) right (NP-Subject) to the commission agreed (PrepP Postmodifier) shall arise (Verb)

NP – noun phrase PrepP – prepositional phrase

The above pair of the Slovak ST and the English TT sentences shows transposition of the Slovak inflected dative case object of the noun *zástupca – zástupcovi* into a possessive case determiner in the English TT *Agent's* which is accompanied with the a word-order change and thus also clause-element change (the ST Object turns into the TT Determiner).

Another manifestation of categorical transposition may include verbal tense, aspect and voice shifts.

ST: Zmluvné strany sa dohodli (simple past Verb) na provízií >>>

TT: The Parties have agreed (present perfect Verb) a commission

The above lack of formal tense correspondence between the ST and the TT where both languages obviously have direct tense counterparts may be motivated by performative aspects. Formal speech-acts indicators may vary between languages. For example, directive of obligation (Searle, 1969) is indicated by the present simple in Slovak whereas English prefers *shall*-type directive:

ST: Nárok na dohodnutú províziu vzniká (simple present Verb) obchodnému zástupcovi >>>

TT: The Agent's right to the commission agreed shall arise (future tense Verb)

This use of indicative mood is peculiar: it is neither a statement, nor a habitual present, but rather a performative use of the present indicative, or the 'instantaneous present' used with performative verbs that refer to speech acts performed by uttering the sentences (Quirk, 1990).

The voice shift will be discussed under clause-element transposition since it serves as its underlying transpositive strategy.

3. Word-class transposition

The word-class transposition consists in changing the word-class of the source text item.

An example from Franko (2003) may help to illustrate the point:

ST: Canon cameras are generally lifed (Verb) at 20 years.

TT: Životnosť (verbal Noun) aparátov Canon je spravidla 20 rokov.

As can be seen, the change of word class of a ST item effects its syntactic slot and clause-element reading in the TT stretch.

4. Structure-class transposition

This kind of transposition consists in the shifts between the respective layers of syntactic structures. Although Slovak and English are typologically different languages, the language-universal concept of levels of syntactic analysis unveils, in both of them, the following levels of syntactic structure: word – phrase – semi-clause – clause – sentence. Shifts from one level to another in course of translation may be also viewed as reductions and extensions as they involve extension or reduction of members of syntactic units.

*ST: Obchodný zástupca je povinný spolupôsobiť pri realizácii už **uzavretých** zmlúv až do ich celkového splnenia a aktívne spolupracovať so záujemcom pri plnení povinností vyplývajúcich zo záručného a pozáručného servisu.*

*TT: The Agent shall provide assistance in the performance of Purchase Contracts **that have already been executed** until they are fully performed and shall take active part in cooperation with candidates in performing the Agent's obligations resulting from the warranty and post-warranty service.*

The ST participial semi-clause *uzavretých* embedded within a noun phrase turns into a finite clause bolded in the TT sentence, with an accompanying effect of premodifier >>> postmodifier clause-element change. The underlined ST prepositional phrase *až do ich celkového splnenia* is transposed into a TT finite clause (the one that is underlined) with retained syntactic function (time Adjunct). These changes are seen to be motivated by the translator's efforts at a more or less condensed form of expression.

5. Clause-element transposition

The clause-element transposition implies changes of syntactic slots or syntactic interpretation of an element within a unit of a different syntactic level (e.g. word within phrase, phrase within clause, clause within phrase, clause within sentence etc.). It hardly ever occurs in isolation and is normally accompanied with word-class shifts or word-order shifts.

The example below shows a noun phrase whose ST postmodifier turns into a TT premodifier with an underlying shift of the ST noun into a TT syntactic adjective.

<i>-ed Participle</i>	<i>Noun</i>	<i>Noun</i>	<i>-ed Participle</i>	<i>Noun</i>	<i>Noun</i>
<i>Premodifier</i>	<i>Head</i>	<i>Postmodifier</i>	<i>Premodifier</i>	<i>Premodifier</i>	<i>Head</i>
<i>ST predpokladaná hodnota</i>	<i>zákazky</i>	>>>	<i>expected</i>	<i>contract</i>	<i>value</i>

Clause element transposition may result in an underlying syntactic transformation of the active voice into the passive voice as a result of the changed functional sentence perspective.

<i>time Adjunct</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>passive Verb</i>	<i>agent Adjunct</i>
<i>ST: <u>A twice weekly</u></i>	<i><u>shopping trip</u></i>	<i><u>will be arranged</u></i>	<i><u>by the employer...</u></i> >>>

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Verb</i>	<i>Time Adjunct</i>	<i>Object</i>
<i>TT: Zamestnávateľ</i> (Employer)	<i>organizuje</i> organizes	<i>dvakrát do týždňa</i> twice weekly	<i>nákupné výlety...</i> shopping trips)

Here the ST agent Adjunct turns into the TT Subject and the ST Subject changes into the TT Object. This kind of clause element transposition involves a shift of the ST-TT functional sentence perspective morphologically indicated by the shift from the active voice into the passive voice and the corresponding word-order changes.

Transposition of the passive may also include a shift from be+ed passive into reflexive passive which, however, involves neither the clause-element transposition nor word-order changes.

ST: The farm is situated (be+-ed passive) 3 miles from York. >>>

TT: Farma sa nachádza (reflexive passive) 3 míle od Yorku.

6. Conclusion

Our brief outline of the nature of transposition as translation technique aimed to point out that the sub-processes involved do not occur in isolation. The sub-classes of transposition outlined consist in morphological and syntactic shifts between the source and target text stretches and are employed by the translator in order to achieve the most natural TT effect upon the reader. These processes include categorial shifts, changes of word classes and structural units, and changes of syntactic interpretation of clause-elements. We have suggested that these processes are interoperative, e.g. changes of morphological categories affect the position of an item within its unit as well as its syntactic clause-element reading. The choice of a particular strategy activating the transpositive sub-processes may be motivated by lexical considerations, language typology, functional sentence perspective or even speech-acts factors.

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Summary

This paper is summarising the concept of a translation technique of transposition and strategies that activate its respective sub-types. Transposition is generally understood as a translation technique concerned with syntactic and morphological

interaction between the source and target texts. The paper aims to point out that the choice of respective sub-types of transposition is motivated by typological, structural and lexical specifics of the source and target languages and that respective kinds of changes interoperate and affect each other and can therefore be hardly perceived in isolation as separate categories of processes.

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АРХЕТИПЫ В ЦВЕТООБОЗНАЧЕНИИ. КРАСНЫЙ

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*«...все цивилизации на заре человеческого существования
поклонялись солнцу,
а от солнца происходили свет и цвет» Ф.Биррен, 1978*

Стаття призначена проблемі формування кольороозначення. Кольорова номінація червоного пов'язана з концептуалізацією важливих архетипів: вогонь, кров та інші. В статті розглядається кольороозначення, яке відбувається в специфічних умовах національно-культурних коннотацій.

Ключові слова: архетип, кольороозначення, концепт кольору, червоний, вогонь, кров.

Современные исследования сориентированы на изучение способов, передачи информации говорящим в адекватной форме. Существенность этих исследований способствует адаптации новой информации слушающими и адекватной на нее реакции.

Актуальность исследования категоризации восприятия явлений окружающей действительности, архетипов, через номенацию принятых сообществом первоначальных параметров цвета, связано с необходимостью использования комплексного подхода к изучению лингвистических особенностей дискурса учебной речи. *Новизной* данной работы является первичное исследование проблемы цветообразования, как категории субъективного перцептивного акта. В работе под субъектом, воспринимающим окружающую действительность, подразумевается человеческое сообщество.

Материалом исследования данной работы стали словарные статьи: древнеиндийского, латинского, русского, английского, французского, украинского языков, в которых прослеживается формирование номен цвета - *красный*. В словарный материал отбирались единицы, отражающие связь