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## PECULIARITIES OF TRANSLATING UNITS OF NATIONALLY BIASED LEXICON FROM UKRAINIAN INTO ENGLISH

The distinguishing features find their reflection in different aspects of material and spiritual life and are materialized in separate words and word-groups designating national customs, traditions, folk rites and feasts, administrative or political systems, etc. Culturally biased, i.e., nationally specific are often elements in a governmental or election systems of a country; the monetary systems in most countries contain some nationally peculiar units as well (*shilling, penny, rouble, dollar, hryvnia*).

Realia – mono- or polilexic units the lexical meaning of which includes traditionally established complex of ethnocultural information which is alien to the objective reality of the TL and which is realised only within the limits of a binary opposition. [1]

Despite the fact that the referential meaning of such and the like units of specific national lexicon may be either similar or at least closely related in English and Ukrainian (cf. class tutor/form master and *класний керівник, залік* test), they are still far from identical in their particular meaning.

The units of culturally biased/specific national lexicon are rarely similar by their nature and meaning in either of the two languages. Consequently,

various approaches to expressing their meanings in the target language must also exist. [4]

The units of nationally biased lexicon whose meanings are rendered at the phonological level, usually belong to genuine internationalisms and comprise social and political units of lexicon are translated by transcription or transliteration exclusively.

In many a case the lingual form of a unit of nationally specific lexicon is conveyed through transcription or transliteration cannot provide a full expression of its lexical meaning. Then an additional explication of its sense becomes necessary. The explanation may be given either in the translated passage/speech flow or in a footnote – when a lengthy explication becomes necessary.

When the transcription/transliteration cannot be helpful in expressing the sense of the culturally biased national unit, it is translated by descriptive explaining/explication only.

Translation of componential parts and additional explication of units of the nationally biased lexicon is a regular translation of the main, if not all, componential parts and the next, which follows it. When the lexical meaning of the unit of specific national lexicon is not so complex it is usually explained in the target language text. The explanation then is not always as exhaustive as it can be in a footnote.

The denotative meaning of many units of the specific national lexicon may be rendered by way of loan translating as well.

Despite the differences in economic, social, political, cultural and in many cases also geographical/environmental conditions, under which the nation of the source language and that of the target language lives and develops some peculiar notions in both the languages may be identical or similar/analogous in their meaning and functioning. It happens due to the existence of common routine or habitual actions, common occupations, social services, food, etc., in these two contrasted language communities.

We have carried out the investigation of the units of nationally biased lexicon: peculiarities of its translation from Ukrainian into English, based on «The Enchanted Desna» by Oleksandr Dovzhenko and its translation into English by Anatole Bilenko. The main aim was to find the distinguishing features in the nationally biased notions in the book, find out which meanings these combinations can acquire and how they are rendered into English.

And a conclusion has been made, that the biggest part of all the nationally biased units of lexicon is translated by means of semantic analogies (50%): *узвар* – *stewed fruit*, *мокрогузу* – *drowned ducks*. It happens due to the existence of common routine or habitual actions, common occupations, social services, food in these two contrasted language communities. The next 17.9% of expressions are translated by word-for-word translation: *боляща*

*великомучениця* – *a suffering martyress*. 25% of expressions are translated by transliteration and explication of their genuine nationally specific meaning, because additional explication is very necessary to understand the sense of the phrase or sentence: *коливо*: *kolyvo* (*a dish of wheat boiled with raisins, served after a funeral or mass for the dead*); *чумак* – *chumak* (*ox-cart driver transporting fish, salt, and grain*); *верста* – *versta* (*unit of distance equal to 0.6629 miles*); *куркулі* – *kurkul* (*Ukrainian equivalent for Russian kulak—a prosperous or wealthy peasant*). And the last 3.6% belong to the phrases which are explained by the translation of componental parts and additional explication: *на покуті* – *on the pich* (*The stove that occupied a central place in Ukrainian peasant homes. It was built in such a manner as to provide sleeping space above the oven area*). The lexical meaning of the unit of specific national lexicon is not so complex and it is usually explained in the target language text by descriptive explaining when the transliteration can't be helpful in expressing the sense of the phrase or sentence.

The research of the English equivalents of the nationally biased units was very interesting. It showed that Ukrainian nationally biased lexicon is not so easy to translate. And only a good knowledge and understanding of the culture helps to translate it correctly.

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