

# WAYS OF CONVEYING THE LEXICAL MEANING OF GENUINE INTERNATIONALISMS

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In the process of translation of genuine internationalisms several factors have to be taken into consideration: the lingual form, the lexical meaning, the structure, the source of origin and the orthographic presentation of internationalisms in both the languages. Taking into account various peculiarities of meaning and form of international lexemes, several ways of conveying their meaning can be suggested.

**1. Literal Translating of Genuine Internationalisms.** Literal translating of genuine internationalisms should not be regarded as a mechanical substitution of each letter of the source language lexeme for a corresponding letter of the target language. In many a case a letter may be dropped or added (substituted for another) in the target language when it is not in full conformity with its sound or spelling systems. Nevertheless, there are many letter-to-letter transliterated internationalisms in English and Ukrainian. **Latin:** *symposium* – симпозиум, *microscope* – мікроскоп, *rector* – ректор; **Greek:** *poet* – поет, *stadium* – стадіон, *drama* – драма, *theatre* – театр; **Italian:** *macaroni* – макарони, *pizza* – піцца, *concerto* – концерт, *duet* – дуєт; **Spanish:** *armada* – армада, *tango* – танго, *El Dorado* – ельдорадо, *embargo* – ембарго, etc.

Literal translating can faithfully convey the lexical meaning of many English, French, German and other than European by origin lexemes: **English:** *bulldog* – бульдог, *club* – клуб, *shelf* – шельф; **French:** *chef* – шеф, *festival* – фестиваль, *chiffon* – шифон; **German:** *Diktat* – диктам; **Portuguese:** *cobra* – кобра, *flamingo* – фламінго; **Czech:** *robot* – робот; **Japanese:** *kimono* – кімоно, *tsunami* – цунамі; **Arabic:** *algebra* – алгебра, *atlas* – атлас, *harem* – гарем; **African:** *banana* – банан, *zebra* – зебра; **Australian aboriginal:** *dingo* – дінго, *kiwi* – ківі, etc.

In many genuine internationalisms there is no absolute literal/orthographic coincidence in the source language and in the target language: *basin* – басейн, *monsoon* – мусон, *waltz* – вальс, *wine* – вино, *salt* – сіль, *devil* – диявол, *muscle* – мускул, etc.

**2. Translating via Transcribing/Conveying the Sounding Structure.** Many genuine internationalisms are also faithfully rendered into the target

language in their sounding form: **English:** *boom* – бум, *box* – бокс, *jeans* – джинси, *knock-out* – нокаут, *round* – раунд; **French:** *boulevard* – бульвар, *bouquet* – букет, *bourgeoisie* – буржуазія, *bureau* – бюро, *prize* – приз, etc.

**3. Translating by Practical Transcribing:** *bachelor* – бакалавр, *cocoa* – какао, *crown* – корона/крона, *dance* – танець, *giant* – гігант, *grade* – градус, *mother-of-pearl* – перламутр, *mosque* – мечеть, *outpost* – аванпост, *rural* – панський, etc.

**4. Descriptive Translating of International Lexemes.** Many genuine international lexemes can be translated into the target language only in a descriptive way. Depending on the nature of the lexemes, their translation may have two realizations:

a) the lingual form of the source language lexeme/s can be retained as the main lexeme/s of the target language word-combination/sentence: ***civilizable*** – той (та, те), що піддається цивілізуванню/цивілізації; ***classifiable*** – той (та, те), що піддається класифікації; ***golf-club*** – 1. клуб гравців з гольфу; 2. ключка для гри в гольф;

b) the lingual form of the internationalism is not or can not be retained in the target language. It happens when the internationalism has not been adopted yet by the target language. Some internationalisms can be substituted in the process of translation with the aim of achieving expressiveness or for the sake of explaining their denotative meaning: ***deputize (v)*** – виступати (бути представником) від когось; ***epilogic*** – заключний, кінцевий; ***park (parking)*** – ставити машину на стоянку; ***percenter*** – лихвар (“процентник”); ***twopenny*** – нікчемний/копійчаний (вартий двох пенні).

**5. Translating by Way of Synonymous Substitution.** An international lexeme of the target language can be often substituted in the process of translation for another international lexeme of synonymous or close to it meaning. The existence of some equivalent internationalisms for a notion is explained by its contacts in different periods with different languages: ***base*** (Greek) – база, фундамент (Lat.), ***diagram*** (Greek) – діаграма, графік, схема (Greek), ***fashion*** (French) – фасон, мода (French+Latin), etc.