

присвійний займенник “*ту*” був змінений на “*я відчув*”) і додавання (в англійському варіанті відсутнє слово із значенням “*твалтовно*”). Перекладач вирішив емоційно підсилити значення “*швидко*” словом “*твалтовно*”. А М.Йогансен переклав цю частину як “*свідомість швидкого зростання в мене забобонів*”. Він також додав займенник “*мене*”.

“Such, I have long known, is the paradoxical law of all sentiments having terror as a basis” [4, с. 56]. “Тож, як я давно переконався, парадоксальна природа всіх почуттів має за основу – страх” (В.Вишневий) [2]. “Скільки я знаю, такий вже є парадоксальний закон усіх почуттів, що в основі їх лежить страх” (М.Йогансен) [1].

“*I have long known*” – при дослівному перекладі бачимо: “*я давно знаю*”, проте використавши прийом конкретизації, отримуємо – “*як я давно переконався*”. В.Вишневий конкретизував слово “*know*” (знати, володіти, розуміти, переконуватися, усвідомлювати). М.Йогансен переклав це словосполучення як “*я знаю*”, тобто можна вважати, що дослівно.

Отже, завдяки лексичним трансформаціям перекладачі мають змогу здійснити еквівалентний переклад, що буде зрозумілим пересічному читачеві. Кожен із перекладачів підходить до процесу перекладу творчо, намагаючись якомога глибше передати стиль автора та жанрову природу твору.

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*The article examines lexical transformations in the translation of the novel by E.A.Poe “The Fall of the House of Usher”, translated into Ukrainian by V. Vyshnev (1992) and M. Johannesen (1928), and their comparisons are made.*

**Key words:** *lexical transformations, literal translation, replacement, matching.*

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### **The Notions of “Term” and “Terminology” in the National Theory of Translation**

The problem of translation and interpretation of terms has always been, still is and will be predominant for linguists, translators and interpreters, as the world of science and technology is developing with unbelievable speed and new terms and

concepts are being rapidly created. This process of constant search for equivalents is conditioned by rapid development of our world, so this theme will always be relevant for translation studies.

The development of science and technology in the modern world leads to understanding of terminology's importance, as it is a key of distribution and structuring of scientific knowledge. Development of our society and scientific progress are demonstrated by the development of technology and our terms' diversity. Rapid progress in architectural sphere and the variety of narrowly specialized terms in this field demonstrate the necessity of search for new methods and concepts of translating such terms. German scientist V. von Humboldt wrote: "There is no way we are going to consider the vocabulary of the language as a stable form. Not even including the permanent process of creation of new words and their forms. Vocabulary is a constantly developing phenomenon..." [3, p. 349] and his words confirm the necessity of the development in this direction.

The word "term" has been known since ancient times. In ancient French the equivalent of the modern word "term" was the word "terme", which also had the meaning "a word". In Ukraine this naming unit already extends in the XVIII century. The term (from Latin "terminus" – boundary, border, end) is the word or a combination of words, which names the concepts of a particular field of science, culture, technology, art or social and political life.

The notion of term was widely described by H.O. Vinokur, A.A. Reformatsky, O.S. Ahmanova and others. Most of scientists acknowledge that terminology is one of the main stylistic features of scientific style and an informative core of scientific language vocabulary. The term is mostly understood as a linguistic means of expressing a special notion.

O.S. Ahmanova determines term as a "word or word combination of a special (scientific, technical etc.) language, which was created (received, borrowed etc.) for accurate expression of special concepts and designation of special subjects" [1, p. 95 – 96].

V.P. Danilenko thinks that "a term is a word (or a word combination) of a special sphere of usage, which names a special concept" [4, p. 17].

V.I. Karaban determines the term as a verbal sign that represents a concept of a special, professional field of science or technology. He believes that scientific and technical terms are an essential component of scientific and technical literature [5, p. 54].

According to A.V. Lipinska "a term is a word or a word combination which has a special meaning, expresses and forms a professional concept. It is used in the process of understanding professional technical objects and relations between them" [6, p. 21].

The main features of the term are the following:

1. *Accuracy*. The term has to express the meaning of the concept which it represents as accurate as it is possible, for example: "axial compression force", "truss". Inaccuracy of the term can lead to misunderstandings between scientists, that is why linguists firstly agree the determination of some terms and then discuss on the theme. V.V. Vynogradov wrote on the subject in this way: "The word performs nominal or

definitive functions, it either a way of clear designation, and then it is a simple sign, or it serves as logical definition, and then it is a scientific term” [2, p. 12 – 13].

2. *Systemacity*. Every term is a part of a particular terminological system in which it has its own terminological meaning. Outside its terminological system it can have a completely different meaning.

3. *Occurrence of definition*. Every scientific term ought to have definition or determination, which accurately delineates and outlines its meaning. For instance, the definition of the term “cantilever frame” is a “structural member that supports the trolley of the wall crane”.

4. *Uniqueness of the terms in terminological system*. The majority of the commonly used words are polysemic, but most of the terms has one meaning and it is conditioned by their purpose. However, the complete elimination of polysemy (often ambiguity) is unfortunately not possible.

Some terminologists and linguists also apply the following requirements to the term:

1. Neutrality, that is term has to contain no emotional or expressive coloring;
2. International character (internationalisms make the communication with foreign scientists and understanding of the foreign literature easier, but such terms can complicate the studying process);
3. Conciseness (it is more comfortable to use short terms, but it is not always possible, because it is rather complicated to create or to find a short and at the same time accurate equivalent);
4. Absence of synonyms (developed synonymy really complicates the scientific discourse);
5. Ability to form derivatives: build – builder – building and etc.

The notion of “terminology” is also very important for translators and linguists as it is one of the means of creation of new terms and is a key to understanding the ways to develop already existing translating methods. “Terminology is 1) a section of linguistics that studies terms (in this meaning the word “terminology studies” is more commonly used); 2) it is a group of terms, related to the professional field of activity (the sphere of knowledge, technology, management, culture) and connected to each other at the conceptual, vocabulary, grammatical and word level” [6, p. 21].

Terminology is not a chaotic assemblage of words. It is a system of special names organized on logical and language levels. Systemacity of terminology is conditioned by logical and language connections:

- By logical connections, if there are logical connections between words in the paradigm of one terminological system (and they exist in every science), then terms which name these concepts also systematically connected.

- By language connections, because it is appropriate to terms, as to all other items of human language, to have all those connections which are typical for commonly used words such as: synonymous, antonymic, polysemic, semantic, word-forming, grammatical and other connections. Academician Reformatsky has written very figuratively of these features of the term: “A term serves to two owners: to science and to language” [7, p. 15].

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*The paper considers the notions of “term” and “terminology” in the national theory of translation as one of the main stylistic features of scientific style and an informative core of scientific language vocabulary (from the point of view of H.O. Vinokur, A.A. Reformatzky, O.S. Ahmanova, V.P. Danilenko, V.I. Karaban, A.V. Lipinska and others). The author of the article also dwells on the main features of the term: accuracy, systemacity, occurrence of definition, uniqueness of the terms in terminological system. Moreover, the article tells of the main requirements, applied to the term by terminologists and linguists. They are neutrality, international character of the term, its conciseness, the absence of synonyms and the ability to form derivatives.*

**Key words:** term, terminology, notion, definition, derivative, terminological system, the theory of translation, scientific language vocabulary.

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### **Емоції та їх вплив на здоров’я людини**

**Постановка проблеми.** Емоції являють собою невід’ємну частину нашого існування. Вони невинно супроводжують нас упродовж усього життя. Кожен день сповнений різних відчуттів та переживань, “пофарбований” у кольори настрою, це, зокрема, радість, страх, співчуття, подив, гнів, сум, сором тощо. Цілком природно, що внутрішній стан / емоції потужно віддзеркалені на здоров’ї загалом, а також на ситуативному самопочутті. За своєю суттю вони є не що інше, як відповідна реакція на зовнішні або внутрішні подразники, зреалізована