

to find somebody innocent, to commit act of violence, to show clemency to somebody, to raise somebody's suspicions, to come to a decision (a jury). Такі термінологічні вирази, як *be charged with obstructing the police in the line of duty, assault and handling stolen goods, to be notified in due course, to drop the charge of assault, the charge of handling stolen goods, to plead Not Guilty to the charges, to persuade the court of someone's innocence, to accept guilt on the evidence of somebody* є прикладами багатокomпонентних термінів (Rivers, 2005).

ВИСНОВКИ. Художній роман Керол Ріверс “Rose of Ruby street” є захоплюючим та пізнавальним англomовним романом. Аналізуючи вищезгаданий художній твір з лінгвістичної точки зору, важливо зазначити, що його прочитання може становити користь для студентів, які навчаються за освітньою програмою «Право», а також і для тих читачів, хто бажає поглибити свої знання у сфері англomовної юридичної термінології.

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LANGUAGE MEANS OF EMOTIONAL EXPRESSION IN THE ORIGINAL AND TRANSLATION

Anna Rudenko, Maryna Vyshnevskya
Kyiv National University of Technologies and Design

Abstract. The article analyzes the mechanism, means and emotional preservation during

translation. Conveying emotion (e.g. happiness, anger, fear, surprise, etc.) is a foundational element of verbal and non-verbal communication. Some words and emotions cannot be directly translated into another language, but that does not necessarily mean people of different languages do not experience these emotions through the texts.

Keywords: translation, emotional, language, expressing emotions, translation strategies.

There is a generally accepted classification of emotions by axiological sign and modality. Translation strategies that regulate the translation process are closely related to the identity of the reproduced information and depend on the type of text which is translated. The task of text translation has its specific features.

It is common knowledge that an emotive text expresses emotions. Emotively is a two-component and multi-component phenomenon at the same time. It is explained and expressed through verbal and non-verbal means of communication. The main difference is that "emotionality" belongs to the psychological category, and "emotively" belongs to the linguistic category.

The purpose of the emotional function of the word (that is the mental state of the speaker) is expressed using connotation. Socio-political texts are an important source for studying the verbalization of emotions because these types of texts are characterized by a multi-component level of emotionality. Emotions can be expressed in different ways: as emotional reactions, which are the main way to show emotions, or as an emotional state, which shows a person's inner experiences.

The main goal of this work is to study the preservation and transfer of means of emotionality in the translation of English socio-political texts. Therefore, it is necessary to determine why the transfer of the emotional background during translation is the most important problem. Let's take a look at several examples of the translation of emotional means at different levels of the language, taking into account the national and cultural phenomena of the Ukrainian and English languages.

In the given examples from the excerpt of the text "...a retirement of this kind...", "...almost certainly..." and "...the whole of Belgium." - «...такий відступ

майже, напевно, можна пов'язати зі знищенням прекрасної бельгійської армії з понад 20 дивізій і залишенням усієї Бельгії.» the emotional strengthening of the expression "of this kind" is an example of emotionality at the phonetic level, and the comparison is an emotional component at the syntactic level.

In the given example, "Their sacrifice, however, was not in vain." - «Проте їхня жертва не була марною» there is a clarifying particle "however", which is preserved during translation and acts as a stylistically marked word that reinforces the main meaning of the sentence.

A significant number of emotional words signal an emotion in general, without even indicating its positive or negative character. The emotional exclamation "Oh" is especially meaningful, because it expresses a whole range of emotions and feelings, and its definition is possible only in context. In the first case, the exclamation used reproduces not only the functional-pragmatic coloring but also the similar spelling: "Oh, shut up!" she cried – "'Ой, замовкни! " – закричала вона".

An example of the second approach with the omission of the primary exclamation and the transfer of the semantic load with the help of a punctuation mark is the following version of the translation: Oh, the poor thing - "Бідолашний!".

In the following example, an exclamation, which is inherent in repetition to express the communicative purpose more intensively and to strengthen the emotion of contempt with a touch of irony: "Oh, no. You never acted in your life, I said" – "Ой-ой-ой, ні, звичайно. Ти ніколи у своєму житті нічого не вдавала".

Another example of an exclamation that performs a diffuse semantic function and can express a wide variety of feelings is "well": "Well, you're part of it. Everything free and decent in life is being locked away in filthy little cellars by beastly people who don't care" – "Ну, ти – частина цього. Усе вільне і пристойне в житті замикають у темні підземелля жажливі люди, яким до

всього байдуже". According to the dictionary, "well" has the meaning "indicating pondering or consideration, sometimes with sarcasm or mock surprise", that is, either neutral or with a hint of sarcasm or displeasure. The translator uses the equivalent "ну", which in Ukrainian also has a hint of dissatisfaction. At the same time, in both cases, the emotion of surprise is preserved.

The emotional component of a person is a priority problem for anthropologists to study. So, etymology is a science that arose as a result of the fusion of the language system and human emotions and is based on the linguistics of emotions. That is why today it is not possible to consider the concept of emotionality without taking into account many factors, such as the internal multi-component organization of emotional states, and their detection at verbal and non-verbal levels. Often, in the English language, the transfer of emotional coloring in the text occurs thanks to adjectives and not verbs that indicate a passive emotional state. The most important requirement for a translator during translating socio-political texts is the solution of translation issues when the equivalent of the word does not exist in the language you are translating into.

Provided the translator has a correct understanding of the event he is translating and its contextual meaning, it will be easier for him to find an equivalent in translation.

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POLITICAL IDEAS OF THE XENOPHON ATHENIANS

Valeriy Topchyy

Odesa I. I. Mechnikov National University

Abstract

This article analyzes the mechanisms and tools of research devoted to the study of political