

**PAREMIAS IN ENGLISH AND WAYS OF THEIR TRANSLATION
INTO CHINESE AND UKRAINIAN**

Paremiias as a specific type of language units as well as ways of their translation have been attracting more and more attention of scientists for the last decades, especially in the international languages. Paremiias embody «the spirit of the nation», peoples' wisdom, their moral, ethical and social norms of being, expressing them in a light, attractive, figurative form. That is why English paremiias have become so popular since ancient times. This explains the topicality of the research.

The novelty of the research is, first, in its methodology – it is the first time when multi-paradigmal contrastive analyses methodology [1, p. 89–101] was applied to paremiias study [2, p. 316–318]; second – in generalizing and a certain unification of the theoretical results of paremiias studies in linguistics and translation studies for the previous decades; third – in classifying of the paremiias under analyses into their types in accordance with 18 criteria, and fourth – in investigating and defining the optimal ways of translation of English paremiias into Russian.

The aim of the research is the multi-paradigmal study of the English paremiias and ways of their translation into Chinese and Ukrainian.

The object of the research is isomorphic and allomorphic features in conceptual and semantic, semantic and stylistic, functional and semantic characteristics of the English paremiias under analyses, as the basis of their equivalent / non-equivalent conveying from English into Chinese.

The subject of the research is specifics and ways of translation of the investigated English paremiias into Russian.

The main results of the research are as follows:

1. Paremias are referred to as set language units reproduced in speech in their figurative meanings with a nominative or deductive purpose. They are «an exponent of folk wisdom. ...They are interesting as a means of understanding the national character of the people. They are understandable and accessible to different nations, as they are based on typical life situations and reflect the logical thinking of the people» [3, p. 1].

2. Paremias typically include proverbs, sayings, phraseological units, set phrases.

3. Most of paremias in English belong to the following thematic groups (further – TG): TG «family and family members», TG «dwelling», TG «labor», TG «emotions and evaluations».

4. Associations connected with a particular paremia reflect nationally-based ways of mind of the English language native speakers, as well as peculiarities of the national conceptual picture of the world.

5. Specifics of translation of paremias from English to Chinese and Ukrainian is predetermined by the structural and typological characteristics of these two far-related languages as well as discourse parameters, the speaker's intention, the category of addressee, etc.

6. For full or partial equivalent English, Ukrainian, and Chinese paremias the following ways of translation are considered as the most acceptable ones, they are: literal translation, translation by full or partial equivalent, calking.

7. For non-equivalent paremias of the languages under analyses it is better to use grammatical (morphological) and syntactical substitutions, lexical and semantic substitutions, descriptive translation, and additional explication as well. In some cases complex transformations are to be preferred.

The further research is foreseen in frames of complex studies, in particular, in translation studies, contrastive linguistics, cognitive semantics, psycholinguistics, theory of literature, language and culture studies, paremiology, etc.

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