
The usage of Ukrainian reflexive pronouns in english fantasy fiction translation

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Abstract: The article deals with the usage of the Ukrainian reflexive pronoun (RP) “себе (собі, собою)” in implementing methods and strategies of English fiction translation for the purpose of generalizing the translator’s experience at the post-translation stage. The object of the investigation is the target-text units containing the Ukrainian RPs; the subject is the RPs’ functional and semantic properties, and translation methods and strategies involving the RPs in the target text. The research is based on original text fragments selected by entire sampling from the novel “Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban” by J.K. Rowling and its authorized Ukrainian translation by V. Morozov. The target is to identify translation methods and reconstruct local strategies applied in the translation. The objectives are: 1) to compile a full register of the RPs; 2) to define their structural-semantic properties and establish standard English translation equivalents; 3) to determine the RPs’ syntactic functions and semantic roles in the target text; 4) to specify translation shifts, methods and local strategies; 5) to identify the types of English-Ukrainian translation of the RP-containing units. The methods include: 1) entire sampling; 2) monolingual & bilingual dictionary entries’ analysis; 3) immediate-constituent analysis; 4) contextual analysis; 5) translation transformational analysis; 6) sentence parsing procedure; 7) quantity calculations. In the course of the investigation, 132 RP-containing fragments were selected by entire sampling; the RPs’ structural-semantic properties and standard translation equivalents were determined; their syntactic functions and semantic roles were identified; translation shifts, methods, local strategies and types of translation were specified. As a result, the RPs have been found in: 1) five grammar cases, viz. genitive, dative, accusative, instrumental and locative, the most frequent being the dative & accusative cases; 2) five syntactic functions, i.e. direct, indirect & prepositional object, adverbial modifier & modifying particle, the most recurrent ones being prepositional and indirect object; 3) 14 semantic roles, the most frequent being locative, experiencer and recipient. The translation methods involving the RPs have been proved to be equivalent translation, lexical substitution and addition, the latter being the most recurrent one. Three types of local translation strategies have been identified, namely: semantic strategies involving transposition, modulation, synonymy, hyponymy, hypernymy, related & unrelated word paraphrase; syntactic strategies employing phrase, clause & sentence structure shifts, and pragmatic strategy of explicitness increase, which in numerous combinations correlate with such translation types as source text oriented literal and semantic translation, and target text oriented communicative translation.

Keywords: reflexive pronoun; translation method, strategy; equivalent, substitution, addition; literal, semantic, communicative translation.

1. Introduction

The subclass of reflexive pronouns in modern Ukrainian is represented by the lexeme *себе* with its grammar case forms *собі* and *собою*. According to I. Yushchuk, the reflexive pronoun *себе* “indicates a doer who is one way or another concerned with the action performed ..., is used solely as an object in a sentence ..., has no grammatical gender and number as it can refer to any person or persons” [1]. Its distinctive feature is that “it has no nominative case form” and “always indicates the subject of an action or state, expressing the relation of each of the three grammatical persons to themselves” [2].

Despite quite a large number of studies related to the Ukrainian pronoun as a lexical-grammatical class, the issues concerning the pronoun as a notional part of speech that has great functional and communicative potential are still topical in contemporary linguistics, including translation studies.

2. Object and subject of research

The **object** of research is the Ukrainian reflexive pronoun (RP) *себе* (*собі*, *собою*) and its English counterparts in fantasy fiction, based on original text fragments selected by entire sampling from the novel “Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban” by J.K. Rowling and its authorized Ukrainian version translated by V. Morozov. The **subject** of research is translation methods and strategies involving the Ukrainian RPs in the target text units.

3. Target of research

The **target** of research is to identify the translation methods and reconstruct the translation strategies having been implemented in the English-Ukrainian translation involving the RPs for the purpose of generalizing the translator’s experience at the post-translation stage. The **objectives** are: 1) to compile a full register of the Ukrainian and English RPs employed in the novel by J.K. Rowling “Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban” and its authorized translated version; 2) to define the structural-semantic properties of the Ukrainian RPs and establish their standard English translation equivalents; 3) to determine the syntactic functions and semantic roles of the RPs in the target text; 4) to specify translation shifts, methods and strategies applied in their rendering into Ukrainian; 5) to identify the types of English-Ukrainian translation of the units containing the RPs.

4. Literature analysis

During the recent decade, Ukrainian pronouns were investigated from several perspectives within applied, corpus and translation studies, e.g., to name a few, in diachronic aspect certain grammar aspects, as well as semantic and functional features of personal and possessive pronouns in Ukrainian written texts of the XVI-XVII centuries were investigated by O. Shpyt (2016), who claims that “modern literary Ukrainian and its dialects have on the whole retained the pronoun forms of the XVI–XVII centuries” [3]. A. Zinyakova (2017), studying the accentuation of pronouns in Ukrainian classical poetry compared to their emphasis in modern literary Ukrainian, writes that “a significant role in accentuation of pronoun case forms is played by the prepositions with which they act” [4]. O Kovtun & O. Boivan (2020) conducted a comparative study into English and Ukrainian pronouns, describing their division into semantic groups, isomorphic and allomorphic features in both languages, comparing their word-forming and word-changing characteristics. According to the authors, the pronouns are “correlated with different parts of speech, which explains their non-association with any morphological categories or syntactic functions ... similar to other notional parts of speech ...; they form a separate class of words with unique meanings and references to the real world and its phenomena” [5]. N. Bezghodova & L. Kolesnykova (2024), who investigated stylistic functions of personal pronouns in contemporary poetic texts, claim that “the use of personal pronouns

can significantly change the tone and emotional intensity of the text, giving it a personal and intimate tone; significantly modifies the evaluative and expressive parameters of speech" [6]. I. Shmilyk (2021) investigated morphological variability of nominative parts of speech, including personal, possessive and demonstrative pronouns, in Ivan Franko's poetic works in the context of individual and social language processes [7]. N.P. Dziuman (2015) carried out a complex analysis of semantic and syntactic functions of different lexical-semantic groups of pronouns as structural components of the phrase and sentence in modern literary Ukrainian defined the pronouns' valence and systematized the typology of pronominal predicate and substantial syntaxemes [8]. O. Kalashnyk (2021) studied the semantic and stylistic aspects of pronouns in contemporary Ukrainian intimate lyrics "within the scientific paradigm covering the problems of linguistic poetics with the emphasis on the pragmatic potential of grammatical language units," thus making "the first attempt to study the artistic capacity of ... pronouns ... as pragmatic markers in the language of intimate lyrics in Ukrainian linguistics," inferring that "in intimate poetry, pronominals function as a means of expressing implicit meanings that not only represent the hidden meaning, but also play an important role in revealing the idea of the poem" [9]. A number of theoretical problems related to the definition of the morphological status of the Ukrainian pronoun were highlighted by O. Kalashnyk, O. Oleksenko, O. Khaliman (2022), who investigated into the pronoun's systemic semantic features and stylistic potential in creating artistic figures and tropes [10]. O. Mykytiuk (2013), studying the Ukrainian pronoun from the viewpoint of creating the national uniqueness, claims that "the grammatical pronoun forms ... are the basis for creation of the national identity and remain pivotal at any stage of the language development; ... the national uniqueness is displayed by all the classes of the pronoun ...; and the reflexive pronoun *себе* is used in all the styles of the Ukrainian language and is part of many phraseological units that visualize the Ukrainian reality" [11]. O. Sulyma (2024), investigating the semantic and syntactic features of Ukrainian possessive pronouns with an emphasis on their practical application in editing, especially for encyclopedia entries, writes that "their meanings can extend beyond the traditional notion of ownership to encompass a wider range of semantic nuances, such as characteristics, properties, and relationships" [12].

At the same time, little attention has been paid so far to the usage of Ukrainian reflexive pronouns in English fantasy fiction translation in terms of their structural, functional and semantic properties in the target text, as well as translation methods and strategies implemented thereto.

5. Research methods

The research **methods** & procedures include: 1) entire sampling to compile the full register of the RPs subject to investigation; 2) monolingual & bilingual dictionary entries' analysis to define their lexical-semantic characteristics and standard English translation equivalents; 3) immediate constituents' analysis to determine the relevant units of translation containing the RPs; 4) contextual analysis to identify the RPs' semantic roles in the target text; 5) translation transformational analysis to specify the types of translation shifts, methods and local strategies applied; 6) sentence parsing procedure to establish the RPs' syntactic functions in the target text, and 7) quantity calculations to determine the frequencies of the RPs in the analysed text.

6. Research results

At the initial stage, the total number of 132 target text fragments containing the Ukrainian RPs was selected by means of entire sampling, namely: *себе* – 62 (47%), *собі* – 45 (34%), *собою* – 25 (19%). The RPs were analysed in terms of their structural-semantic characteristics in the language system and functional-semantic properties in the target text, as well as translation methods and local strategies applied in correlation with types of translation in the target text production.

6.1. The structural-semantic properties of the Ukrainian RP *себе* (собі, собою)

According to monolingual dictionary entries [13], the lexeme *себе* (собі, собою) is “a reflexive pronoun that indicates direction of an action to the doer of the action, replacing singular and plural personal pronouns with reference to any person irrespective of the gender both in the singular and plural.”

The forms *себе*, *собі*, *совою* are grammar case declension forms, i.e. *себе* in the genitive and accusative cases, *собі* in the dative and locative cases, and *совою* in the instrumental case. The nominative case form does not exist, which explains the fact that this pronoun is used solely in the syntactic function of direct, indirect and prepositional object and never occurs as a sentence/clause subject. Due to this, the initial form is considered to be *себе*.

The dative case form *собі* is also a modifying particle that follows verbs and other predicative words, chiefly in informal, colloquial speech, to indicate that the action takes place freely, easily and independently. The obsolete contracted accusative case form *ся* is also a productive suffix (-ся) forming reflexive verbs and passive voice forms. In some Western Ukrainian dialects it can be separated and placed before the verb as a pronoun to express reflexivity.

Etymology: the Ukrainian RP *себе* originates from proto-Slavic *sə related to the Indo-European root *s(u)e-/*se-, which is a basis for RPs in other Slavic languages and akin to Lat. ‘*suus*’ (own) and Greek ‘*hos*’ (this, that). The origin of *себе* thus implies the concept of ‘own, proper’ indicating orientation of an action to the agent.

6.2. The English standard translation equivalents of the RP *себе* (собі, собою):

According to bilingual dictionary entries [14], the English standard equivalents of the RP *себе* (собі, собою) are the RPs *myself, ourselves, thyself, yourself, yourselves, himself, herself, itself, oneself, themselves*, used depending on the person, number and gender.

The three grammatical forms of *себе* are part of widely used collocations and set expressions, such as *у себе* – at one’s place, at home; *бути собою* (з себе) – to have certain features of the face or appearance; *не по собі* – to feel unwell, uncomfortable, embarrassed, scared; *ніти до себе* – to go home (or to another place where one is supposed to be); *сказати про себе* (не вголос) – to say to oneself (silently, not aloud); *так собі* – so-so; *нічого собі* – not so bad; quite good, or *нічого собі!* – used as an exclamation to express positive or negative surprise (incredible, unbelievable, terrible, awful! etc.); *но собі* – a) according to one’s taste, liking, expectations or requirements, b) after/behind oneself; *знати собі* – despite anything or anyone, etc.

Some of the structures contain the attributive pronoun *сам* (*сама, саме, само, самі, сами*) [**self, selves*] that indicates a person or any other animate or inanimate agent that acts independently, personally, without anybody’s help or inducement, compulsion, constraint, coercion; enforcement, of one’s own accord and free will, voluntarily etc., e.g.: *саме по собі* – by itself; *сам* (*сама, само*) *не нти* *собі* – a) in a very bad mood, extremely upset or distressed; b) behaving or looking strange, not as usual; *само собою* (*зрозуміло*) – it goes without saying, it stands to reason, it is self-understood, self-evident, naturally, of course, sure, needless to say, obviously; *сам* (*сама, само*) *за себе говорить* – something that does not need explaining or confirming, etc.

6.3. The functional-semantic properties of the RPs in the target text:

In the target text the Ukrainian RPs occur in five grammar case forms, i.e. in the genitive (G), dative (D), accusative (A), instrumental (I) and locative (L) cases. The most frequent are the dative and accusative case forms, with 41 (31%) and 37 (28%) lexemes respectively; less frequent are the genitive and instrumental case forms (25 (19%) lexemes each); the least frequent is the locative case form, with 4 (3%) lexemes. The data obtained are shown in Table 1 below, where AF & RF stand for absolute and relative frequencies:

Table 1. Grammar cases of RPs in TT

RP	Grammar cases					AF / RF
	genitive	dative	accusative	instrumental	locative	
<i>себе</i>	25	-	37	-	-	62 / 47%
<i>сообщи</i>	-	41	-	-	4	45 / 34%
<i>свою</i>	-	-	-	25	-	25 / 19%
AF / RF	25 / 19%	41 / 31%	37 / 28%	25 / 19%	4 / 3%	132 / 100%

The RPs under analysis have been registered in the syntactic functions of direct, indirect and prepositional object (**dO**, **iO**, **pO**) and adverbial modifier (**AM**), as well as a modifying particle in the following semantic roles: experiencer (**Ex**), recipient (**Rc**) (which includes addressee (**Ad**), beneficiary (**Bn**) and malefactive (**Mf**)), comitative (**Cm**), locative (**Lc**), source (**Sr**), factitive (**Fc**), patient (**Pt**), theme (**Th**), possessor (**Ps**), manner (**Mn**) and modifier (**Md**). The data are given in Tables 2 & 3, where GC stands for grammar cases:

Table 2. Syntactic Functions of RPs in TT

RP	GC	Syntactic function					AF
		dO	iO	pO	AM	Md	
<i>себе</i>	G	1	-	20	4	-	25
	A	27	-	10	-	-	37
<i>сообщи</i>	D	-	33	-	-	8	41
	L	-	-	3	1	-	4
<i>свою</i>	I	-	4	19	2	-	25
AF / RF (100%)	28 / 21.2%	37 / 28%	52 / 39.4%	7 / 5.3%	8 / 6%	132	

The most recurrent syntactic function of the RPs in the target text is prepositional object (pO) expressed by the genitive and instrumental case forms *себе* and *свою*, registered in 39.4% of cases. Indirect object is found in 37 cases (28%), the majority of which (33 cases) are indicated by the dative case form *сообщи*, while direct object occurs in 28 cases (21.2%), of which 27 are the accusative case form *себе* used as a complement of transitive verbs. The least frequent functions are those of modifier expressed in the dative case form *сообщи* (which loses its primary meaning and serves as a verbal or pronominal modifying particle) found in 6% of cases and adverbial modifier (of place and manner) registered in 5.3% of cases.

In the target text the RP's **genitive (G)** case form *себе* is found 25 times in the syntactic functions of prepositional object (20), direct object (1) and AM of place (4) in six semantic roles, such as: 1) locative: with spatial prepositions *до [to, towards]*, *біля [beside, near]*, *неперед [before, in front of]*, *позад [behind]* *себе*, *у (в) себе [at one's place]* etc; 2) source: *робити, вдавати з себе [make out of oneself, feign, pretend]*; 3) experiencer: *несподівано для себе [unexpectedly for oneself]*; 4) beneficiary: *користь для себе [benefit, profit for oneself]*; 5) addressee: *казати до себе [say to, tell oneself]*; 6) factitive: *виказати себе [show oneself]*. The most frequent roles are locative (10) and source (8), while experiencer is less frequent (4), the rest being the least frequent roles, found in one case each.

The **accusative (A)** case form *себе* is found 37 times in the syntactic functions of direct object (27) and prepositional object (10) in five semantic roles, namely: 1) experiencer: *взяти себе в руки [get a grip on oneself]*, *піймає себе на думці [caught himself thinking]*; 2) patient: *напасти сам на себе [attack oneself]*, *укусити сам себе [bite oneself]*; 3) beneficiary: *захистити себе [look after oneself]*, *поплескати себе [pat oneself]*; 4) theme: *бачив сам себе [saw himself]*, *чули самих себе [heard themselves]*; 5) locative: *прийняти на себе (вагу) [take the weight of]*, including blended

roles, such as malefactive patient: *вбивали самих себе* [*killed themselves*]; agentive theme: *запропонував себе на тайнохоронця* [*offered to be a secret-keeper himself*]. The most frequent semantic roles are experiencer (15), theme (8) and patient (7), while the other ones are much less frequent.

The **dative (D)** case form *собі* is found 41 times in the target text in the syntactic functions of indirect (dative) object (33) and modifier (8), including verb modifier (6) and pronominal modifier (2). The D form occurs in three main semantic roles, such as: 1) recipient (21), which is blended with: a) addressee (5): *бурмочуть собі* [*muttering to themselves*]; b) beneficiary (15): *купити собі мантию* [*to buy himself a robe*], *наливаючи собі соку* [*pouring herself some juice*]; c) malefactive (1): *шукати собі пригод* [*go looking for trouble*]; 2) experiencer (10): *уявити собі* [*imagine smth*], *взяти собі за звичку* [*take to doing smth*]; 3) possessor (2): *показав собі на груди* [*(he) pointed at his chest*], *залимував собі руки* [*wringing his hands*]. The most frequent semantic role is recipient, blended with beneficiary, addressee and malefactive; while experiencer is much less frequent, possessor being the least frequent one.

The **locative (L)** case form *собі* is registered 4 times with spatial prepositions, such as *в* [*in, inside*], *на* [*on*], *по* [*on, over, along*], in the syntactic functions of prepositional object and adverbial modifier of manner in two semantic roles: 1) locative (3), e.g.: *на собі* [*on oneself*], *в собі* [*inside oneself*], and 2) manner (1), e.g.: *думає само по собі* [*(it) thinks for itself*], with locative being the most frequent one, found in 3 out of 4 cases. Hence, the locative case form *собі* is the least recurrent one in the analysed TT, its most frequent semantic role being that of locative.

The **instrumental (I)** case form *собою* occurs 25 times in the functions of prepositional object (19), indirect (instrumental) object (4) and adverbial modifier of manner (2) in five major semantic roles, namely: 1) locative (14) with spatial prepositions, e.g.: *за, перед, над собою* [*behind, before, in front of, over oneself etc.*]; 2) comitative (3) with the preposition *з* (*із*), e.g. *тягти з собою* [*let go with oneself*]; 3) theme (3), e.g. *пишатися собою* [*be proud of oneself*]; 4) factitive (3), e.g. *стати собою* [*turn into oneself*]; 5) manner (2), e.g. *двері відчинилися самі собою* [*the door opened by itself*]. The most frequent semantic role performed by instrumental case form is locative, found 14 times, while comitative, theme and factitive are much less frequent, each found 3 times, the least frequent one being the role of manner, registered in 2 cases.

The overall data are shown in Table 3, where the number in brackets refers to recipient blended with addressee, beneficiary & malefactive, and is not added to the total, albeit taken into account.

Table 3. Semantic Roles of RPs in TT

RP	GC	Semantic role														AF
		Ex	Rc	Ad	Bn	Mf	Cm	Lc	Sr	Ft	Pt	Th	Ps	Mn	Md	
<i>себе</i>	G	4	-	1	1	-	-	10	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	25
	A	15	-	-	2	1	-	3	-	1	7	8	-	-	-	37
<i>собі</i>	D	10	(21)	5	15	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	8	41
	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
<i>собою</i>	I	-	-	-	-	-	3	14	-	3	-	3	-	2	-	25
AF		29	(21)	6	18	2	3	30	8	5	7	11	2	3	8	132
RF (100%)		22	(16)	4.5	13.6	1.5	2.3	23	6	3.8	5.3	8.3	1.5	2.3	6	100%

Thus, there have been determined 14 main semantic roles of the RPs in the target text, of which the most frequent ones are locative and experiencer, found in 23% and 22% respectively; less frequent is recipient (16%) blended with beneficiary (13.6%), the other roles occurring in less than 10% of cases each.

6.4. The Ukrainian RPs in implementing local translation strategies:

The use of the Ukrainian RPs in the target text is due to application of a set of common translation methods and local strategies at each step of the translation process. These methods include translation by equivalent, lexical substitution and addition, concomitant with a set of semantic, syntactic and pragmatic strategies distinguished by A. Chesterman [15], which correlate with such types of translation as literal (referred to by Chesterman as a ‘default’ strategy and defined by L. Venuti as ‘an oblique method of rendering a source language text into the appropriate idiomatic or grammatical equivalent in the target language’ [16]), semantic translation defined by P. Newmark as ‘a source text-oriented strategy aimed at preserving the meaning of the original text with emphasis on naturalness’ and communicative translation (Newmark) – ‘a target text-oriented strategy aimed at reproducing the exact message of the source text content into the target language with emphasis on naturalness and comprehensiveness of the target text readership’ [17].

Besides, relevant to this research are theories elaborated by: J. Catford (1965), who introduced the term ‘translation shifts’ including ‘level & category shifts, structural & class shifts, unit & intra-system shifts’ [18]; M. Baker (1992), distinguishing eight most frequently applied strategies, such as translation by a more general word, a more neutral or less expressive word, paraphrase, omission etc. [19]; E. Davies (2003), differentiating seven strategies, of which applicable hereto are addition, omission, preservation and transformation [20].

6.4.1. The genitive case form *себе* in implementing local translation strategies:

The genitive case form *себе* is used as a result of applying the methods (techniques) of literal translation by equivalent, lexical substitution and addition, all of which are incorporated into literal (but not word-for-word), semantic (sense-for-sense) and communicative translation strategies.

Equivalent translation is registered in five cases of rendering the English RPs *himself* and *yourself*, e.g. in **indirect literal** translation using G of negation:

(E) “... why hasn’t he shown **himself** before now?”
 (U) “... чому він і доки **себе** не виказав?”

The target sentence contains the structure change (transposition) ‘(Q) AM cause – aux. neg. – S – P – dO – AM time’ → ‘(Q) AM cause – S – AM time – dO – P’ (where Q stands for ‘question (word)’, S for ‘subject’, P for ‘predicate’) arising from systemic differences between the languages, causing word order shifts, and resulting thus in (w-w) *why he before now himself hasn’t shown?

The following fragment illustrates application of **semantic** translation strategy:

(E) “You’re expecting too much of *yourself*.”
 (U) “Ти надто вимогливий до **себе**”.

In this case, the simple verbal predicate is rendered by an adjective in the function of simple nominal predicate, which suggests the transposition ‘verb → adjective’ that entails clause structure change, i.e. literally *you’re too demanding to yourself.

Communicative translation is as follows:

(E) *He hesitated, and then the question he had to ask burst from him before he could stop himself. “Why?”*
 (U) *А тоді, несподівано для **себе самого**, запитав: “Але чому?”*

The target sentence contains paraphrase, which inevitably involves omission of some of its constituents and addition of others, resulting in sentence structure change, i.e. literally *and then unexpectedly for himself, asked, “But why?” The addition of the attributive pronoun *самого* [*self], herein implying immediate connection to Ex object *себе* with reference to Harry, is evidence of pronoun phrase structure change combined with emphasis increase.

The following fragment illustrates hypernymy:

(E) *He had to keep reminding **himself** ...*
 (U) ... казав він сам до **себе**...

The verb *remind*, which has a specified (causative) meaning, is rendered by the more general verb of speaking *казати* [say to, tell], i.e. a hypernym, accompanied by the clause structure change **said he to himself / told he himself...*

Lexical substitution by means of the genitive *себе* occurs in 6 cases that contain a) the personal pronouns *him & you*, b) the locative adverb *down*, c) the locative phrase *on his tail*, and d) the compound noun *self-disgust*, e.g.: in **oblique literal** translation containing minor structural shifts: *Ron seized his knife, pulled Malfoy's roots toward him...* => *Рон схопив ножа, присунув до себе корінці...* (with omission of the proper name *Malfoy* and word order transposition); *Disoriented in the total darkness ... he could hear movements around him...* => *Розгубившиесь у суцільній пітьмі, він ... почув довкола себе якусь метушиню* (with addition of the indefinite pronominal qualifier *якусь* [some], VP structure shift 'phrase → word' entailing modulation 'modal predicate → simple verbal predicate', i.e. *could hear* => *почув* [heard]).

The following fragment illustrates transposition 'adverb => pronoun':

(E) *Uncle Vernon seized one of Marge's feet and tried to pull her down again, but was almost lifted from the floor himself.*

(U) *Дядько Вернон схопив тітоньку Мардж за ноги і спробував притягнути її до себе, та замалим не відірвався від підлоги сам.*

In this case the locative adverb *down* is replaced by the RP in the function of locative object *до себе* [to himself].

Below is **semantic** translation with a paraphrase and sentence structure change:

(U) *Озирнувшись, він побачив позад себе Малфоя.*

The target sentence contains a) paraphrase *on his tail* => *позад себе* [behind himself], b) modulation 'finite verb' => participle leading to c) structure change resulting in **glancing/having glanced around, he saw behind himself Malfoy*.

In the next case substitution is bound with a unit shift and hyponymy:

(E) *Lupin's face had hardened, and there was self-disgust in his voice.*

(U) *Люпинове обличчя спохмурніло, а в голосі відчутася відраза до самого себе.*

The unit shift 'compound word => noun phrase' (*self-disgust* => *відраза до самого себе* [disgust at/with himself]) is accompanied by the clause structure change 'impersonal existential construction => personal passive construction', including modulation 'active => passive' with hyponymy 'general verb of being => specific verb of perception' (*there was* => *відчутася* [was felt]), thus resulting in **in his voice (there) was felt disgust at/with himself*.

Communicative translation involving paraphrase with omission is as follows:

(E) "Because you never did anything for anyone unless you could see what was in it for you."

(U) "Ти ніколи й нічого не робив без користі для себе".

The source sentence conditional clause is compressed to a noun phrase involving replacement by a more concrete word, i.e. unrelated word paraphrase, accompanied by omission of the source beneficiary object and subordinating conjunction *because*, which can thus be translated back literally as **you never did anything without (any) benefit/profit for yourself*.

Addition is registered in 13 cases that contain the genitive form *себе* playing the semantic roles of source and locative in such verb phrases as *вдавати, робити з себе* [feign, pretend, simulate]; *видобути з себе* [give out (a sound *out of oneself)]; *притискати до себе* [clamp, grip (*tightly to oneself)]; *притулити до себе* [lay to oneself]; *тримати в себе* [hold, keep (at one's place)]; *пропустити ноне перед себе* [let pass before oneself], e.g. in indirect **literal** translation strategy incorporating the pragmatic strategy of explicitness increase:

(E) *Harry hoped she never found out that he'd pretended to be Neville...*

(U) *Гаррі мав надію, що вона ніколи не довідається, як ... він вдавав із себе Невіла.*

Addition of the source object *із себе* [*out of himself] in this case is evidence of explicitness increase in combination with clause structure change.

Similarly, addition of a locative object is as follows:

(E) *But Harry isn't going to keep it...*

(U) Гаррі ж однаково не триматиме її **в себе**...

In this case, addition is also a tool of concretization needed to clarify the sense of the main verb in the target clause to make it more comprehensible for the reader, since the Ukrainian verb *тримати* requires a locative modifier, i.e. *в (у) себе* in the sense ‘in one’s hands’ or ‘at one’s place, by one’s side’.

The following is addition of a source object in **semantic** translation:

(E) “Don’t be ridiculous, Ron,” said Mr. Weasley...

(U) “Не роби з **себе** посміховиська, Роне!” – урвав його містер Візлі...

The above target clause is a result of paraphrase that requires the RP, translated back literally as **don’t make a laughing stock / a fool of yourself*.

Addition of *себе* in **communicative** translation is as follows:

(E) “Harry, this is no time to be a gentleman!” Wood roared...

(U) “Гаррі, не вдавай **із себе** джентльмена!” – заревів Вуд.

The target clause is a result of paraphrase involving omission of the theme subject *this* and predicative *no time*, intra-lingual shift ‘verb of being’ => verb of seeming’ and modulation ‘infinitive => finite’ conjoined with ‘indicative => imperative’ predicate, combined with explicitness increase, which ultimately entails clause structure change: **Harry, don’t pretend to be a gentleman!*

Thus, the most frequent translation method involving the use of the genitive case form *себе* in the target text is addition, which is found 13 times, compared to much less frequent lexical substitution and equivalent, registered 7 and 5 times respectively, being inevitably integrated into syntactic, semantic and pragmatic strategies applied in literal, semantic and communicative translation. It should be noted that addition serves as a means of compensation for the source-text implicit meanings and/or concretization required by the target-text readership.

6.4.2. The accusative case form *себе* in implementing local translation strategies:

The accusative case form *себе* is used as a result of applying the methods of equivalent translation, lexical substitution and addition, integrated into literal, semantic and communicative translation strategies.

Equivalent translation is found in 21 cases of rendering the source text RPs, e.g.: (E) “Show *yourself!*” => (U) “Покажи **себе!**”; (E) *He hadn’t seen his father – he had seen himself...* => (U) *Він бачив не батька... він бачив самого **себе...***; (E) *Harry felt angry with himself...* => (U) *Гаррі сердився сам на **себе...***; (E) “*We just heard ourselves leaving...*” => (U) “*Щойно ми чули самих **себе...***”, etc.

The following is indirect literal translation with ‘passive => active’ modulation:

(E) ... *she allowed herself to be caught ... in various disguises...*

(U) ... *вона дозволяла впіймати **себе** в різних подобах...*

The case below illustrates literal translation by indirect equivalent of the personal pronoun *me* used instead of reflexive *myself* in modern informal speech:

(E) “*I saw **me** but I thought I was my dad!*”

(U) “*Я бачив сам **себе**, але думав, що це мамо!*

The target sentence is characterized by emphasis increase due to the use of the attributive pronoun *сам* in the reflexive structure *сам себе*.

Semantic translation via synonymy in a verb phrase is as follows:

(E) “*Did they think he couldn’t look after **himself?***”

(U) “*Неваже вони гадають, що він не може **себе** захистити?*”

The ST verb *look after* is rendered by its remote synonym *захистити* [defend, protect] alongside modulation ‘past => present’, i.e. *couldn’t => не може [can’t]*.

Lexical substitution by *себе* in the accusative case is found in 3 cases as a result of rendering the possessive adjective *her*, the personal pronoun *him* and the noun *selves*, e.g. in semantic translation:

(E) *She ... patted **her** great tweed stomach.*

(U) Вона ... поплескала **себе** по важезному пузі.

The transposition ‘possessive adjective => reflexive pronoun’ herein is concomitant with ‘whole for part’ shift, i.e. *her stomach* => *себе [herself]*, alongside omission of the qualifier *tweed* and transposition ‘size => weight’ due to replacing the adjective *great* by the adjective with an augmentative suffix *важезний* [**very/extremely heavy/massive*], resulting in **she patted herself on her ... stomach*.

The following illustrates substitution of a personal pronoun for the RP *себе*:

(E) *All they could see now was one of Ron's legs, which he had hooked around a root in an effort to stop the dog from pulling **him** farther underground...*

(U) Вони бачили тільки Ронову ногу, якою він зачепився за корінь і з останніх сил не давав псові замягти **себе** далі під землю.

The target sentence contains a related word paraphrase with modulation ‘infinitive => finite form’ and addition of an adjunct: *in an effort to stop the dog from pulling* => *з останніх сил не давав псові замягти* [**in the last effort (he) didn't let/allow the dog to pull...*].

Below is substitution of a noun for the RP *себе*:

(E) “*Loads of them ended up killing their past or future selves by mistake!*”

(U) “*Вони дуже часто помилково вбивали самих себе – в минулому або в майбутньому!*”

This contains a related word paraphrase leading to sentence structure change, i.e. literally **they very often killed themselves by mistake – in the past or in the future*.

Addition of the accusative form *себе* occurs in 13 cases, which contain:

a) the verb *to feel*, rendering which requires a unit shift ‘word => phrase’ due to addition of *себе* or employing a reflexive verb in standard Ukrainian usage, e.g.: (E) *Harry felt better since the chocolate...* => (U) *Після шоколаду Гаррі почував себе краще...*; (E) *Harry felt a bit better.* => (U) *Гаррі відчував себе трохи краще.*; (E) “*I've been feeling a bit off-color,*” he said. => (U) “*Я щось погано себе почуваю*”, – сказав він; (E) *he is feeling too ill to teach today...* => (U) *він почував себе занадто кепсько, щоб провести сьогодні урок...* etc.;

b) the verb phrase *take care*, which is a similar case: (E) “*Do take care, won't you Harry?*” she said... => (U) “*Бережи себе, Гаррі, обіцяєш?* – сказала вона...;

c) the verb *to pull*, which implies movement towards oneself: (E) *Lupin grasped the lid of the packing case and pulled.* => (U) *Люпін ухопився за накривку ящика і смикнув її на себе;*

d) the verb *to take*, which requires a locative object to ensure naturalness of the target sentence: (E) *the pairs of feet in front of Harry took the weight of their owners once more* => (U) *Ноги, за якими спостерігав Гаррі, знову прийняли на себе вагу тіл своїх господарів.*

e) idioms, such as *to bite off more than one can chew*, e.g.:

(E) “*Goin' through a rough time at the moment. Bitten off more'n she can chew, if yeh ask me, all the work she's tryin' ter do.*”

(U) “*Їй зараз дуже тежко. Знаєте, трохи забагато на себе взела...*”

The use of jargon forms *тежко* and *взела* in the target sentence contributes to naturally conveying the highly informal style of speech in communicative translation.

The following fragment illustrates semantic translation involving paraphrase and sentence structure change:

(E) *Mr. Weasley flinched at the sound of the name, but overlooked it.*

(U) *Почувши це ім'я, містер Візлі здригнувся, але знову опанував себе.*

The target sentence begins with a participial construction built as a result of the intra-lingual transposition ‘noun => participle’, based on metonymy *sound => hearing*, and includes paraphrase *overlooked it => знову опанував себе* [**regained self-control*] causing explicitness increase due to the use of the RP *себе*.

Semantic translation using paraphrase with transposition ‘verb of being => specific verb’ is as follows:

(E) *A few cauldrons away, Neville was in trouble.*

(U) *Тим часом Невіл, як і завжди на уроках зілля й настійок, накликав на себе чергову біду.*

The VP *was in trouble* is rendered by the VP *накликав на себе чергову біду*, which can be translated back literally as *asked for another trouble*, with addition of the RP *себе* producing explicitness increase in the target sentence.

Below is communicative translation via unrelated word paraphrase:

(E) *Bad blood will out.*

(U) *Нечиста кров дає про себе знати.*

The target sentence includes hyponymy ‘general => specific (adjective)’, i.e. *bad* => *нечиста* [*dirty, impure, evil, foul etc.*], with modulation ‘future => present’, which results in **bad blood lets one know of itself*.

Thus, the most frequent translation method involving the accusative case form *себе* in literal, semantic and communicative translation strategies, is equivalent translation of the source text reflexive pronouns, whereas the least frequent one is lexical substitution. The middle position is occupied by addition, which is mainly aimed at compensating the hidden meanings or nuances found in the source text.

6.4.3. The dative case form *собі* in implementing local translation strategies:

The dative form *собі* is used as a result of applying the methods of equivalent translation (9), lexical substitution (4) and addition (28), integrated into literal, semantic and communicative translation strategies.

Equivalent translation by *собі* is found in 9 cases of rendering the source text RPs *himself, herself and themselves*, e.g. in **literal** translation:

(E) “*Coincidence,*” said Hermione airily, pouring **herself** some pumpkin juice.

(U) “*Співпадіння*”, – безтурботно пирхнула Герміона, наливаючи **собі** гарбузового соку.

Literal translation with concretization is as follows:

(E) *Fudge buttered himself a crumpet and pushed the plate toward Harry.*

(U) *Фадж намастив собі булочку маслом і підсунув тарілку Гаррі.*

The target sentence contains the noun *масло* [*butter*] used for concretization.

The following case illustrates phrase and clause structure change:

(E) *As Harry was helping himself to roast potatoes, the doors ... opened again.*

(U) *Коли Гаррі накладав собі смаженої картоплі, двері знову відчинилися...*

In this sentence, the verb *help* in the VP *help oneself to* is replaced by *накладати* [*put*], which leads to clause structure change ‘P-dO-pO => P-iO-dO’.

Semantic translation with hyponymy involving replacement of a general word with a specific one is shown below:

(E) “*Remember the form, he told himself.*

(U) “*Пам'ятай про дозвіл*”, – нагадав він сам **собі**.

The main verb *told* herein is replaced by *нагадав* [*reminded*] alongside adding the attributive pronoun *сам* causing emphasis increase, which is accompanied by clause structure shift resulting in **reminded he himself*.

Communicative translation with paraphrase is as follows:

(E) *Harry, suddenly ravenous, helped himself to everything he could reach ...*

(U) *Гаррі, що зголоднів як вовк, наклав собі на тарілку всякої всячини...*

The phrase *everything he could reach* is rendered by *всякої всячини* [**all sorts of stuff*] with addition of the noun *тарілка* [*plate*] and some other changes, which in the long run literally leads to **Harry, who was (as) hungry as a wolf, put on his plate all sorts of things (stuff)*.

The next fragment illustrates communicative translation involving addition:

(E) *Muttering angrily to herself, she headed back to her office.*

(U) *Сердито щось бурмочучи собі під ніс, вона подрібоміла до кабінету.*

In this case, the participial construction contains direct object *щось* [*something*] and indirect object complement expressed in the widely used colloquial phrase *під ніс* [**under the nose*]; moreover, the main predicate *headed* is rendered by the specific verb of motion *подрібоміла* [*tripped*]

to] denoting ‘walking or running with quick light steps’, which ultimately enhances naturalness of the target sentence.

Lexical substitution by the dative case form *собі* is registered 4 times as a result of conveying the meaning of possessive adjectives *his*, *her* and *yours*, e.g.: ...*чоловічок, що заламував собі руки* <= *a man...*, *wringing his hands*. This suggests transposition ‘(possessive) adjective → (reflexive) pronoun’ as a semantic strategy applied jointly with phrase & clause structure shifts, e.g.:

(E) *He pointed at his chest, where a large lump indicated that Scabbers was curled up in his pocket.*

(U) *Він показав собі на груди, де в кишені згорнувся калачиком Скеберс.*

The determiner *his* before the locative object *chest* is rendered by the dative form *собі* performing the semantic role of possessor linked to the locative partitive object *груди* [*chest*], which entails transposition ‘possessive adjective/determiner → pronoun’, as well as NP structure shift ‘prep. det. N → ‘Pn prep. N’, resulting thus in **he pointed at/to himself at the chest*.

The fragment below illustrates clause structure shift ‘participial construction → simple verbal predicate(s)’, which suggests modulation ‘participle I → finite verb’:

(E) “*This Potter,*” said *Aunt Marge loudly, seizing the brandy bottle and splashing more into her glass and over the tablecloth...*

(U) “*Цей Поттер,*” – *кrekнула мітонька, схопила пляшку з бренди і хлюпнула собі в келих та на скатертину.*

The participles *seizing* and *splashing* are rendered by the past tense forms of the homogeneous predicates *схопила* [*seized*] and *хлюпнула* [*splashed*] in the target sentence. In addition, the pronominal quantifier in the comparative degree *more* in the function of direct object is omitted, which is entails VP structure shift, i.e. ‘participle I – direct object – prepositional object group’ → ‘finite verb – indirect dative object – locative (container) object’.

The following case illustrates hyponymy as a semantic strategy implemented:

(E) “*Pity you can’t attach an extra arm to yours, Malfoy,*” said Harry.

(U) “*Жаль, Мелфою, що ти ніяк не причепиш собі додаткову руку,*” – *сказав Гаррі.*

In this context, the pronoun *yours*, which is the absolute form of the possessive adjective *your*, is the ellipsis of the NP *your arm* and a partonym that refers to the animate subject expressed in the proper name *Malfoy*, which is a holonym. Hence, substitution of the absolute form *yours* in the function of prepositional partitive object for the dative form *собі* as recipient (beneficiary) object is evidence of the intra-lingual shift ‘whole for the part’, or hyponymy, which is based on metonymy, as a semantic strategy applied. Concomitant with the above is clause structure change ‘subject – predicate – direct object – prepositional object’ → ‘subject – predicate – indirect (recipient) object – direct object’, which results in **you can’t attach to yourself an extra arm*.

Thus, lexical substitution by the dative form *собі* is found in semantic translation of possessive adjectives, which also involves transposition, modulation, hyponymy combined with the syntactic strategies of phrase, clause & sentence structure shifts.

Addition of the dative form *собі* is observed in 9 cases of literal translation in the semantic roles of beneficiary and recipient after the verbs *keep* and *buy*, experiencer after *imagine*, *presume* and the verb phrase *take to doing smth* (as a regular habit), e.g.:

(E) “*I thought your friend Ron might like to keep this owl...*”

(U) “*Можливо, твій приятель Рон захоче залишити собі цю сову...*”

Such addition of a beneficiary object is evidence of explicitness increase as a pragmatic strategy. The target sentence also contains transposition ‘modal verb’ → modal adverb’, i.e. *might* → *можливо* [*possibly, probably, perhaps*] as a parenthetic word in the initial position, which results in clause structure change.

It is to be noted that addition of the experiencer object *собі* after the verb of mental activity *to imagine* is standard usage in Ukrainian, e.g.:

(E) *Harry couldn’t imagine when that would be.*

(U) *Такого Гаррі навіть не міг собі уявити.*

Another standard addition of *собі* is as follows:

(E) “*I would certainly not presume to predict anything quite as far-fetched as that!*”

(U) “*Я б ніколи не дозволила собі пророкувати такі нісенітніці!*”

The above target sentence necessarily requires a dative object; otherwise its meaning would be incomplete.

In the next case, addition of *собі* as experiencer object is not mandatory and suggests explicitness increase as a pragmatic strategy:

(E) *Parvati Patil and Lavender Brown had taken to haunting Professor Trelawney’s tower room at lunch times...*

(U) *Парваті Патіл і Лаванд Браун взяли собі за звичку під час обідньої перерви відвідувати кімнатку у вежі професорки Трелоні.*

The target sentence contains the unit shift ‘phrasal verb’ → ‘verb phrase’, i.e. *take to* → *взяти за звичку* [*get the habit (of)*], which is combined with sentence structure shift, i.e. moving the adverbial modifier of time from the final position to the immediate after the predicate one in the middle of the sentence.

Thus, addition of *собі* as beneficiary, recipient or experiencer object occurs due to structural differences between the two languages in some cases, as well as in line with applying the pragmatic strategy of explicitness increase.

Addition of *собі* is also found in **semantic** translation, e.g.:

(E) *Harry’s immediate impression was of a large, glittering insect.*

(U) *Гаррі чомусь відразу уявив собі велику бліскучу комаху.*

The target sentence contains paraphrase with transposition “noun → verb”, i.e. *impression* → *уявив* [*imagined/figured/pictured (to himself)*], leading to sentence structure change ‘subject group – compound nominal phrasal predicate’ → ‘subject – adverbial modifiers of cause and time – simple verbal predicate – dative object – direct object group’ resulting thus in (ww) **Harry for some reason or other immediately figured/pictured to himself a large, glittering insect*, the addition of *собі* herein suggesting explicitness increase.

Thus, the most frequent translation method involving the pronoun *собі* in the dative case is addition registered in 20 cases, while equivalent translation and lexical substitution are much less frequent, found in 9 and 4 cases respectively. These methods are applied in combination with local literal, semantic and communicative translation strategies.

6.4.4. The modifying particle *собі* in implementing local translation strategies:

The dative case form *собі* as a modifying particle in the TT is found 8 times, including a verb modifying particle (6) and pronominal modifying particle (2). The verb modifying particle is used as a result of **addition** to imperfective and inchoative verbs to indicate, depending on the context, an unrestricted, continuous or independent action in direct speech and narrative sentences marked by very informal, colloquial style, e.g.: in **literal** translation with sentence structure change and explicitness change:

(E) “*You notice the lantern dangling from his hand? Hops ahead – people follow the light...*”

(U) “*Бачите ліхтарик на його лапці? Він собі стрибає... люди йдуть на світло...*”

This elliptical one-member sentence is rendered by a simple two-member sentence comprising the subject *він* [*he*] and the predicate *стрибає* [*hops*] premodified by the pronominal particle *собі*, suggesting explicitness increase. At the same time, omission of the locative adverb *ahead*, which also functions as a phrasal-verb particle modifying the main verb in the source sentence, causes explicitness decrease in the target sentence. Hence, it is evident that the pragmatic strategy of explicitness shift is applied.

Literal translation involving addition of *собі* with phrase and clause structure changes is as follows:

(E) ... *he simply turned his head the other way, mouth slightly open, and slept on.*

(U) ... *професор* просто інакше вмостиє голову та й **далі** *собі* спав з напівроззявленим ртом.

The absolute nominative construction *mouth slightly open* in the syntactic function of adverbial modifier of attendant circumstances is shifted into the final position and used in the function of adverbial modifier of manner with the preposition *з* [with] resulting in [**slept on, with his mouth slightly open*]. Moreover, the target sentence contains contextual substitution of the subject expressed in the personal pronoun *he* for its antecedent noun *професор* [professor].

The fragment below illustrates **semantic** translation by paraphrase:

(E) "Thought o' jus' letting Buckbeak go... tryin' ter make him **fly away**..."

(U) "Хмів відпустити Бакбика... най би **собі** десь **полетів**..."

This sentence contains unrelated-word paraphrase of the participial causative construction *tryin' ter make him fly away* into a subordinate conditional clause with the main verb in the subjunctive mood expressing desirability, consent, permission, which in turn leads to clause structure change and explicitness increase, thus resulting in [**so that he flew away somewhere*] or [**wishing he would fly away somewhere*].

Semantic translation by synonymy is illustrated in the following fragment:

(E) "We've been **having a little chat**, Peter, about what happened..."

(U) "Ми тут **собі** розмовляли, Пітере, про те, що сталося..."

Besides addition of the verb particle *собі*, which closely resembles a reciprocal addressee object, this sentence contains substitution of the main verb phrase *having a little chat* by its more neutral and less expressive synonym *розмовляли* [talking], accompanied by omission of the diminutive adjective *little* and addition of the locative adverb *тут* [here], which is evidence of explicitness change and clause structure change.

The following case shows **semantic** translation involving hypernymy, paraphrase and sentence structure change:

(E) "I'm **able to curl up in my office**, a harmless **wolf**, and wait for the moon to wane again."

(U) "Я стаю цілком безпечним **вовком**, що **сидить** **собі** в **моєму кабінеті** й чекає, коли почне худнути місяць".

The target sentence contains: 1) substitution of the specific verb *to curl up* for a more neutral, less expressive hypernym *сидіти* [to sit] modified by the particle *собі*; 2) paraphrase: *I'm able to curl up in my office, a harmless wolf...* into [**I am becoming/turning into a totally harmless wolf who sits in my office...*], which entails 3) sentence structure change.

Addition of the modifying particle *собі* also occurs as a result of rendering the emphasizing adverb *just* in the sense 'simply, only' indicating annoyance, admiration, certainty, etc., e.g.:

(E) "Jus' stood there an' laughed."

(U) "Омо стояв **собі** й резомав".

This sentence also contains the deictic particle *omo* [here, there], normally used in colloquial speech, as well as in narrations and descriptions to express a wide range of connotations, such as vivacity, animation, spontaneity, immediacy or reiteration of action, which contributes to ensuring naturalness for the target text readership.

Addition of *собі* being part of the modifying particle in the pronominal phrase *такий* (-a, -e, -i) *собі* that denotes an indefinite quality or state is as follows:

(E) *It was nearly midnight, and he was lying on his stomach in bed, the blankets drawn right over his head like a tent, a flashlight in one hand...*

(U) *Була вже майже північ, а він лежав у ліжку на животі, тримаючи в руці ліхтарик. Над головою він зробив **таке** **собі** шампіон з ковдр...*

In this fragment the adverbial modifier of comparison *like a tent* is rendered by the prepositional indefinite qualifier *make* *собі* [*a kind/sort of, something like*] in the object group, which is accompanied by a number of structure shifts, resulting in [**over his head he (had) drawn a sort of/something like a tent of blankets*].

The following is addition of the particle *собі* in semantic translation:

(E) “*He’s going to be okay. He’s still out of it, but Madam Pomfrey says she’ll be able to make him better.*”

(U) “*З ним усе буде нормально... він поки що так собі, але мадам Помфрі каже, що його вилікує.*”

The phrase *out of it* is rendered by the structure *так собі [so so]* that consists of the pronominal adverb *так* and the particle *собі* and denotes ‘*neither good nor bad, average, nothing special*’.

Thus, addition of the modifying particle *собі* in literal and semantic translation contributes to implementing the pragmatic strategy of explicitness increase in combination with the semantic strategies of paraphrase, synonymy, hypernymy and the syntactic strategies of phrase, clause & sentence structure shifts.

6.4.5. The locative case form *собі* in implementing local translation strategies:

The **translation methods** involved herein are equivalent translation and addition in literal and communicative translation.

Below is **equivalent** translation of the reflexive pronoun *yourself* in the semantic-syntactic function of locative object, with its meaning based on the conceptual metaphor “*person is container*,” in direct literal translation:

(E) “*You know, Harry, in a way, you did see your father last night. You found him inside yourself.*” – (U) *Тож учора, Гаррі, ти й справді бачив свого батька... ти знайшов його в собі.*

The following is direct literal translation of RP *itself* in the function of adverbial modifier of manner by the locative case form *собі* in the structure *само по собі [by itself]* that denotes manner of action:

(E) “*Never trust anything that can think for itself, if you can’t see where it keeps its brain.*” – (U) “*Ніколи не довіряй тому, що думає само по собі, і ти не знаєш, де його мозок.*”

Addition of *собі* is found in two cases, e.g. in literal translation of the main verb *to wear* by its closest synonym causing clause structure shift:

(E) *Three-quarters of the crowd was wearing scarlet rosettes...*

(U) *Три чверті глядачів мали на собі яскраво-червоні стрічки...*

In this fragment the simple verbal predicate *was wearing* is rendered by the synonymous verb phrase *мали на собі* [**had on themselves*], which leads to explicitness increase and clause structure shift ‘subject group – predicate – direct object group’ => ‘subject group – predicate – prepositional locative object – direct object group’. It should be noted that the direct translation equivalents of *to wear*, i.e. *бути вдягненим (в що-н.)* [*to be dressed (in smth)*] and *носити (одяг)* [*to wear (clothes)*], the latter denoting a long-time habitual action, would, if employed herein, produce a clumsy effect.

Communicative translation via paraphrase with addition of the reflexive pronoun *собі* entailing sentence structure change is illustrated below:

(E) *But Lupin silenced him with a look.*

(U) *Відчуєши на собі Люпінів погляд, він завмер на півслова.*

The original simple sentence is rendered by a simple sentence with a participial construction placed in the initial position. This provides more naturalness from the viewpoint of the reader’s perception of the target sentence that can be translated back w-w as [**feeling/having felt on himself Lupin’s look, he froze at half-word*].

Thus, the translation methods involving the locative case form *собі* are equivalent and addition (50% each) applied in two types of translation, such as literal and communicative, the main translation shifts including synonymy, paraphrase, clause structure shifts and explicitness increase.

6.4.6. The instrumental case form *собою* in implementing local translation strategies:

The instrumental form *собою* is used as a result of applying the methods of equivalent translation (9), lexical substitution (4) and addition (28), integrated into literal, semantic and communicative translation strategies.

Equivalent translation by *самою* is found in 4 cases of rendering the source text RPs *yourself*, *himself*, *herself*, *itself*, e.g. in literal translation using the pronominal phrase *сам самою* in the function of AM of manner:

(E) ... *the coach set off all by itself...*

(U) ... *диліжанс ... покотився сам самою...*

The following is indirect literal translation of a clause with a theme object:

(E) *You should be very proud of yourself after last night.*

(U) *Після цієї ночі ти можеш самою пишатися.*

The target sentence contains a unit shift ‘verb phrase => verb, i.e. *be proud of* => *пишатися* with emphasis increase via addition of the adverb of degree *very*, and structure change due to shifting the adverbial modifier of time into thematic position.

Below is translation by equivalent in semantic translation strategy:

(E) “*Really, what has got into you all today?*” said Professor McGonagall, turning back into *herself* with a faint pop...

(U) “*Що з вами сьогодні таке?* – здивувалася професорка Макгонагел, коли з тихеньким ляском знову стала сама *самою*.

The above participial construction is rendered by a subordinate clause of time introduced by the conjunction *коли* [when], which is a clause structure shift with modulation ‘participle I (present) => finite form (past)’, alongside replacement of the VP *turn back into* by *знову стала* [*become again] and emphasis increase via the pronoun *сама* in the structure *сама самою* in the function of factitive object.

Lexical **substitution** for *самою* is found in 16 cases of rendering English personal pronouns *him*, *her*, *them*, *you*, *us* etc chiefly in the semantic-syntactic function of locative object (13 cases), as well as comitative (2) and factitive (1) object. It should be noted that in many a case this could be treated, on one hand, as standard substitution and as oblique equivalent, on the other, because of normative usage of the RP *самою* instead of personal pronouns in Ukrainian, where such usage would imply the presence of other participants of a situation, e.g.:

(E) *The team trooped out, trailing mud **behind them**.*

(U) *Гравці вийшли, залишаючи за *самою* брудні сліди.*

The substitution of the personal pronoun *them* for the RP *самою* [*themselves*] is mandatory herein to preserve the reference to the noun *team*, otherwise the use of the corresponding Ukrainian personal pronoun would mean the presence of another team.

Below is a similar case, involving modulation and clause structure change:

(E) *He ... left the parlor, closing the door **behind him**.*

(U) ... *він вийшов з кімнати і зачинив за *самою* двері.*

The personal pronoun *him* is replaced by the RP *самою* to preserve its reference to the agentive subject *він* [he]; besides, the original simple sentence with a participial construction is rendered by a simple sentence with homogeneous predicates in the past tense, resulting from by ‘non-finite => finite’ modulation, i.e. ‘participle I *closing* => finite verb form *зачинив* [closed]’.

The following is semantic translation with substitution and paraphrase:

(E) “*We need to keep out of sight of Hagrid’s front door, or we’ll see us!*”

(U) “*Нам не можна з’являтися перед вхідними дверима, ми можемо зіткнутися *самі* з *самою*!*”

The factitive object *us* is rendered by the structure *самі з самою* [*ourselves*] producing emphasis increase, the simple verbal predicate in the future simple tense ‘*ll see* is replaced with the compound modal verbal predicate *можемо зіткнутися* [*may collide with, run, bump into], which ultimately entails clause structure change.

The next case illustrates ‘whole for part’ transposition:

(E) *Harry gripped his flanks with his knees, feeling the great wings rising powerfully **beneath them**.*

(U) Гаррі стискав колінами його боки, відчуваючи **за собою** могутні помахи велетенських крил.

In the original sentence the pronoun *them* refers to *knees*, whereas the target sentence contains the RP *собою* referring to *Harry*, which manifests the transposition ‘whole for part’, based on metonymy.

Substitution blended with paraphrase is as follows:

(E) *The bedroom door had opened of its own accord.*

(U) ... **самі собою** відчинилися двері до спальні.

The phrase *of its own accord* is rendered by the structure *самі собою* [**by itself*] shifted to thematic position, leading to a slight increase in emphasis, alongside transposition ‘possessive adjective => RP’ (*its* => *itself*) and omission of the NP *own accord*, which is a combination of semantic and communicative translation strategies.

Thus, lexical substitution by the instrumental form *собою* results from the need to ensure accuracy and naturalness in applying semantic and communicative translation strategies, as well as from the normative standards of current Ukrainian usage.

Addition of the instrumental case form *собою* is registered 5 times in the TT in literal, semantic and communicative translation, e.g. for the purpose of concretization or clarification in indirect literal translation:

(E) *Uncle Vernon now came in, smiling jovially as he shut the door.*

(U) *Тут увійшов дядько Вернон і з радісною усмішкою зачинив **за собою** двері.*

The addition of the prepositional locative object *за собою* [*behind himself*] in the target sentence suggests implementing the pragmatic strategy of explicitness increase.

The following is addition blended with paraphrase in semantic translation:

(E) *As a sobbing Wood passed Harry the Cup, as he lifted it into the air, Harry felt he could have produced the world's best Patronus.*

(U) *Коли заплаканий Вуд передав йому Кубок і Гаррі підняв його **над собою**, він відчув, що тієї місії міг би вичакувати найкращого в світі патрона.*

Addition of the prepositional locative object *над собою* [*above himself*] herein emerges from paraphrasing the prepositional NP *into the air*.

The following illustrates mandatory addition of a prepositional comitative object required by the usage norms after the verb *носити*:

(E) “*And you've been carrying them around ever since?*”

(U) “*I mu й досі носиши це **з собою**?*”

This fragment contains a unit shift ‘verb => VP’, i.e. *carry* => *носити з собою* [**carry with you*], which serves the purpose of concretization imposed by this verb’s semantics, alongside omission of the locative adverb *around* that nonetheless remains implicitly present in the target sentence.

Below is addition and unrelated word paraphrase in **communicative** translation:

(E) ... *Trevor ... reappeared suddenly, fully grown.*

(U) *Тревор знову став **самим собою**.*

The structure *самим собою* emerges from replacing the verb *reappeared* with *становив* [**became*] that requires a factitive (or translative) object and omitting *suddenly, fully grown*, which ultimately results in (literally) **Trevor became himself again*.

A similar case of unrelated word paraphrase is shown in the fragment below:

(E) *He knew he was being stupid, knew that the Nimbus was beyond repair, but Harry couldn't help it; he felt as though he'd lost one of his best friends.*

(U) *Гаррі розумів, що це безглуздо, що "Німбуса" вже не відреставрувати, але нічого не міг **із собою** відіяти: він мовби втратив свого друга.*

The verb *help* in the VP *couldn't help it* is substituted for the verb with a more general meaning *відіяти* [*do*] preceded by the prepositional theme object *із собою* and direct object *нічого* [*nothing*], which ultimately entails clause structure change resulting, if translated back literally, in **couldn't do anything (could do nothing) to/with himself*.

Thus, addition of *собою* is caused by the need of concretization required by the norms of Ukrainian usage or compensation of ST implicit meanings, or as a result of paraphrase to provide enough naturalness in semantic and communicative translation.

6.5. Translation methods & local strategies involving the Ukrainian RPs:

Generally, the translation methods that involve the usage of the Ukrainian RPs are equivalent translation, lexical substitution and addition. The data obtained are presented in Table 4 below:

Table 4. Translation methods involving Ukrainian RPs

RP	GC	AF / RF	Translation method		
			equivalent	substitution	addition
<i>себе</i>	Gen.	25 / 19%	5	7	13
	Acc.	37 / 28%	21	3	13
<i>собі</i>	Dat.	41 / 31%	9	4	28
	Loc.	4 / 3%	2	-	2
<i>собою</i>	Inst.	25 / 19%	4	16	5
Total AF & RF	132 / 100%	41 / 31.1%	30 / 22.7%	61 / 46.2%	

The most frequent translation method has been proved to be addition, which is found in 46.2% of cases, translation by equivalent is less frequent (31.1%), lexical substitution being the least frequent (22.7%). These methods are applied within three main types of local translation strategies, namely: 1) semantic strategies that involve transposition, modulation, synonymy, hyponymy, hypernymy, related & unrelated word paraphrase; 2) syntactic strategies entailing phrase, clause & sentence structure shifts, and 3) pragmatic strategy of explicitness increase. Implemented in various combinations, the above strategies correlate with two main types of translation, i.e. 1) source text (ST) oriented literal and semantic translation to follow the original as closely as possible, and 2) the target text (TT) oriented communicative translation to ensure a sufficient degree of naturalness from the viewpoint of the target reader.

Thus, the Ukrainian RPs' usage in the TT results from combined implementation of ST and TT oriented translation strategies aimed at achieving adequacy of the translation product.

7. Prospects for further research development

The research prospects include linguistic investigation into the Ukrainian language means of expressing the category of reflexivity and its manifestation in modern literary text and fiction discourse, as well as translation studies into the usage of English reflexive pronouns in terms of their functional and semantic properties displayed in the original text, and their rendering into the Ukrainian language in contemporary fantasy fiction for the purpose of applying the potential findings to academic practice.

8. Conclusions

In conclusion, the Ukrainian RPs *себе*, *собі*, *собою* have been found in: a) five grammar cases, the most frequent of which are the dative and accusative case forms; b) five syntactic functions, of which the prepositional and indirect object are the most recurrent; c) 14 semantic roles, the most frequent ones being those of locative, experiencer and recipient.

It has been proven that the usage of the Ukrainian RPs in the target text is largely due to conjoint implementation of the source text oriented strategies of literal and semantic translation and the target text oriented strategy of communicative translation, which involve three main translation methods including equivalent translation, lexical substitution and addition, the latter being the most recurrent translation method applied hereto.

The obtained results can be explained by a number of objective and subjective factors that include: a) linguistic factors, such as structural differences between the two languages, as well as stylistic, genre and contextual peculiarities of the original text, and b) pragmatic factors caused by the translator's efforts to reach dynamic equivalence for the sake of target text readership.

Translation by standard equivalent in implementing literal translation strategy involving the Ukrainian RPs has been found efficient in 31% of cases, thus providing adequate expression of the source text meanings. Numerous phrase, clause & sentence structure shifts, including word order changes, in literal translation are caused by structural differences between the two languages.

Lexical substitution by the RPs, found in 22.7% of cases, results from implementing semantic and communicative translation strategies, which involve transposition, modulation and hyponymy, combined with phrase, clause & sentence structure shifts, intended to comply with normative standards of current Ukrainian usage and ensure accuracy and naturalness of the target text.

Addition of the RPs, being the most frequent translation method found in 46.2% of cases, has been found to: a) serve as a means of compensation for the source text implicit meanings and/or as a means of concretization required either by the norms of contemporary Ukrainian usage or by the target text readership; b) be an indicator of informal, colloquial style in direct speech and narrative sentences; c) occur due to structural differences between the languages in some cases; d) contribute to implementing the pragmatic strategy of explicitness increase in combination with the semantic strategies of paraphrase, synonymy and hypernymy, and the syntactic strategies of phrase, clause & sentence structure shifts in semantic and communicative translation.

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