

---

## Rendering English indefinite pronominal adverbs of place into Ukrainian

Oleksandr Lytvynov

Department of Foreign Languages, Faculties of Chemistry and Physics, Educational and Scientific Institute of Philology, Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, Ukraine

ORCID 0000-0001-5536-2015

### To cite this article:

Lytvynov Oleksandr. Rendering English indefinite pronominal adverbs of place into Ukrainian.

International Science Journal of Education and Linguistics. Vol. 3, No. 5, 2024, pp. 75-91.

doi: 10.46299/j.isjel.20240305.10.

**Received:** 08 06, 2024; **Accepted:** 09 08, 2024; **Published:** 10 01, 2024.

---

**Abstract:** The article is dedicated to translation methods and strategies in English-Ukrainian rendering of indefinite pronominal adverbs of place *somewhere, anywhere, everywhere, nowhere & wherever* in fantasy fiction at the post-translation stage of generalizing the translator's experience. A complete register of 35 adverbs under study (100%) was compiled by entire sampling from text fragments of the novel "Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban" by J.K. Rowling and its authorized Ukrainian version translated by V. Morozov. Based on monolingual & bilingual dictionary entries' analysis, functional-semantic properties and standard translation equivalents of the lexemes were determined. By means of contextual and immediate constituents' analyses, including sentence parsing procedure, their semantic roles and syntactic functions in the source text were identified. With the aid of translation transformation analysis, a number of grammatical shifts, translation methods and local strategies implemented to reach equivalence and adequacy in rendering the analysed language units into Ukrainian were specified, as well as relevant types of translation were defined. As a result of the investigation, the lexemes under analysis have been found pertaining to three functional-semantic classes, including pronominal adverb (77.1%), pronoun (20%) and conjunction (2.9%). Four semantic roles of the lexemes' referents in 'state of affairs' situations of fictional discourse have been identified, namely: location (42.9%), direction (28.6%), destination (11.4%) and source (17.1%), corresponding to such semantic cases as locative (42.9%), allative (40%), and ablative (17.1%). In the source text, the lexemes have been registered in the syntactic functions of adverbial modifier of place (85.7%), manner (11.4%) and attendant circumstances (2.9%). The translation methods of rendering the relevant units into Ukrainian have been found to be direct and oblique literal translation by equivalent (37.1%), lexical substitution (34.3%) and omission (28.6%). Correspondingly, the principal translation strategies have been proved to be: 1) semantic strategies, comprising related and unrelated word paraphrase (28.6%), emphasis change (5.7%) and synonymy (2.9%); 2) syntactic strategies, including phrase, clause & sentence structure changes (48.6%), literal translation (37.1%) and modulation (17.1%); and 3) pragmatic strategy of explicitness change (11.4%), the most frequent ones being phrase structure change, oblique literal translation and paraphrase. It has been proved that equivalence and adequacy of translation is attained via combination of source text oriented (60%) and target text oriented strategies (40%), in particular the source text oriented literal and semantic translation (37.1% and 22.9% respectively), and the target reader oriented communicative translation (40% of cases).

**Keywords:** indefinite pronominal adverb; method, strategy, equivalent, substitution, omission; literal, semantic, communicative translation.

---

## 1. Introduction

"Adverb" as a part of speech is "a term used in the grammatical classification of words to refer to a heterogeneous group of items whose most frequent function is to specify the mode of action of the verb, ... syntactically, one can relate adverbs to such questions as *how*, *where*, *when* and *why*, and classify them accordingly, as adverbs of 'manner', 'place', 'time', etc. (D. Crystal, 2008, p. 14). According to N. Kobrina et al. (1999), the adverb is "a word denoting circumstances or characteristics which attend or modify an action, state or quality. It may also intensify a quality or characteristics. There is a special group of pronominal adverbs *when*, *where*, *how*, *why* used either as interrogative words or as connectives to introduce subordinate clauses" (Kobrina; Korneeva; Ossovskaya; Guzeeva, 1999, p. 209). This group also includes compound indefinite adverbs of place (or locative adverbs) *somewhere*, *anywhere*, *everywhere*, *nowhere* & *wherever*. To be more precise, herein the lexemes *somewhere*, *anywhere* & *wherever* are indefinite proper, whereas *everywhere* is universal (total) indefinite and *nowhere* is a negative indefinite adverb of place. In this paper the above lexemes are referred to as indefinite pronominal adverbs of place (IPAPs).

## 2. Object and subject of research

The **object** of research is English indefinite pronominal adverbs of place (IPAPs) *somewhere*, *anywhere*, *everywhere*, *nowhere* & *wherever* and their Ukrainian counterparts in modern fantasy fiction. The investigation is based on original text fragments selected 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 applied in rendering the above IPAPs into Ukrainian to attain due equivalence and adequacy of the target text units.

## 3. Target of research

The **target** of research is to identify the methods and strategies of adequate English-Ukrainian translation of IPAPs at the post-translation stage of generalizing the translator's experience. The **objectives** are as follows: 1) to compile a complete register of English IPAPs based on the novel by J.K. Rowling "Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban;" 2) to determine their functional-semantic properties and standard Ukrainian translation equivalents; 3) to identify their semantic roles and syntactic functions in the source text units; 4) to specify grammatical shifts, translation methods and strategies employed in their rendering into Ukrainian; 5) to define the type of English-Ukrainian translation of the text units containing IPAPs.

## 4. Literature analysis

During the recent decade, English adverbs were investigated from several perspectives within applied, corpus and translation studies, e.g., to name a few, a corpus-based study of temporal and locative prepositions and adverbs overlapping in lexical and grammatical perspective from the viewpoint of "part-of-speech" theory (Y. Kovbasko, 2016); the role of pronominal adverbs in legal language (D. Chandler & B. Hashimoto, 2024). Recent translation studies include investigations into adverbs of manner in modern prose (F. N. A'ini, 2015); adverbial placement in Swedish and English translations (C. Truelson, 2017); cultural frame and translation of pronominal adverbs in legal English (Q. Geng, 2018); pronominal adverbs of English legal discourse translated into Ukrainian (N. Pavliuk, 2020); the problems of EFL students translating adverbs from English into Arabic (E. A. AL Khalil, 2021); English-Chinese translation of stance adverbs with suffix -ly in academic text teacher-made assessment (L. Yan, 2023), etc.

Translation strategies (global & local) were studied in various aspects by different scholars, e.g. A. Chesterman (1997) differentiated 'comprehension and production strategies' comprising ten

syntactic/grammatical, nine semantic and five pragmatic strategies; J. Catford (1965) proposed the term 'translation shifts' including level & category shifts, structural & class shifts, unit & intra-system shifts; L. Venuti (1998; 2001) distinguished between 'foreignization' & 'domestication' as global strategies; P. Newmark (1988) equated global strategies to translation methods and differentiated eight translation types, such as 'word-for-word, literal, faithful, semantic, adaptation, free, idiomatic and communicative translation'; M. Baker (1992) proposed eight most frequent strategies employed by professional translators (e.g. translation by a more general, neutral, less expressive, loan word, explanation, cultural substitution, paraphrase, omission, illustration etc.); E. Davies (2003) distinguished seven strategies, such as localization, globalization, addition, omission, preservation, transformation and creation; J. Kearns (2009) overviewed and summarized existing theories and approaches concerning global & local strategies of translation, L. Kyrychuk (2018) differentiated between 'imitative, direct, source text-oriented translation' & 'oblique, indirect, target receptor-oriented or functional translation', the latter being regarded by E. Nida & C. Taber (1969) as 'dynamic equivalence', O. Romaniuk & R. Zapotichna (2020) provided a thorough analysis of the term and concept of translation strategy, differentiating, in particular, between translation strategies and tactics, etc.

The majority of researchers define translation strategies as a long-term set of rules, approaches and actions, methods and procedures aimed at adequate rendering of an original text into a foreign language, with cultural, linguistic and extra-linguistic factors taken into account, as "ways in which translators seek to conform to norms... not to achieve equivalence, but simply to arrive at the best version they can think of" (Kearns, 2009, p. 285). Following the preceding publication (Lytvynov, 2024), translation strategy is defined as "a long-term systematic plan of explicit mental and behavioral actions to render the semantic, pragmatic and cultural aspects of the original text, text segment or translation unit by foreign language means, to preserve its style, genre characteristics and imagery to therefore ensure its denotative, connotative, text-normative, formal and pragmatic equivalence and adequacy." This paper is focused on lower units of translation, i.e. words, phrases, clauses and sentences.

At the same time, not enough research has been done recently regarding English pronominal adverbs, in particular in terms of their functional-semantic properties in modern fantasy fiction as well as methods and strategies applied in their rendering into other languages, including Ukrainian.

## 5. Research methods

The research **methods** & procedures include: 1) entire sampling to compile the register of IPAPs subject to investigation; 2) monolingual & bilingual dictionary entries' analysis to define their functional-semantic properties and standard Ukrainian translation equivalents; 3) immediate constituents' analysis to determine the relevant units of translation containing IPAPs; 4) contextual analysis to identify their semantic roles in the source text; 5) translation transformational analysis to specify the types of grammatical shifts, translation methods and local strategies; 6) sentence parsing procedure to establish the syntactic functions of IPAPs in the source and target texts, and 7) quantity calculations to reveal the frequencies pertinent to IPAPs in fantasy fiction.

With regard to rendering the IPAPs into Ukrainian, applicable to this investigation are common translation methods of literal translation by equivalent (equivalent translation), lexical substitution and omission, in correlation with a set of semantic, syntactic and pragmatic translation strategies, in particular 1) semantic strategies: a) synonymy – selecting the closest synonym, which is not the first literal translation of the source text word or phrase; b) antonymy – selecting a word with the opposite meaning, mostly combined with a negation; c) emphasis change – increasing, decreasing or changing the emphasis of the translated text items in comparison to the original; d) paraphrase – creating a liberal approximate translation wherein some lexical items may be ignored, which corresponds to Davies' and Baker's omission, and related or unrelated-word paraphrase (Baker, 1992); 2) syntactic strategies: a) literal translation – following the source text form as closely as

possible without following the source language structure, which, is ‘an oblique method of rendering a source language text into the appropriate idiomatic or grammatical equivalent in the target language’ (Venuti, 2004); b) modulation – changing in viewpoint, e.g. one part of speech into another (Venuti, 2004), also called transposition (Chesterman, 1997); c) phrase structure change – changing the internal structure of the noun phrase or verb phrase, although the source language phrase itself may be translated by a corresponding phrase in the target language, which corresponds to transformation (Davies, 2003) – totally changing the text in a way that could be considered distorting to the original, i.e. substitution (replacement) of a reference with another one; d) clause and sentence structure change – changing the organization of the constituent clauses or sentences; 3) pragmatic strategies: a) explicitness change – adding or deleting some information to make the text more or less explicit (Chesterman, 1997), which corresponds to addition – ‘preserving the original reference but supplemented with additional information judged necessary by the translator’ and omission – deleting an item ‘so that no trace of it is found’ (Davies, 2003, p. 77, 79).

Besides, relevant hereto are the following types of translation involving the above strategies: 1) direct and oblique literal translation (Chesterman, 1997; Newmark, 1998) – converting the original-text individual words and grammatical structures into the nearest equivalents in the target text, which in Chesterman’s theory is a ‘default’ strategy; 2) semantic translation (Newmark) – a source text-oriented strategy aimed at preserving the meaning of the original text with emphasis on naturalness; 3) 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.

## 6. Research results

### 6.1. Functional-semantic properties of English indefinite pronominal adverbs of place

The IPAPs under analysis were selected from the source text by means of entire sampling, in particular: *somewhere* – 6 (17.1%), *anywhere* – 8 (22.9%), *everywhere* – 10 (28.6%), *nowhere* – 5 (14.3%), *wherever* – 6 (17.1%), which makes 35 lexemes (100%) in total.

Monolingual dictionary entries contain the following lexico-semantic variants of the IPAPs:

**Somewhere:** **1) adverb:** a) in or to some place; b) used to indicate an approximate amount, number or time; **2) pronoun:** some unspecified place; 3) *get somewhere:* make progress; achieve success.

**Anywhere:** **1) adverb:** a) [usu. with negative or in questions] in or to any place; b) [without negative] used for emphasis; refer to a place that could be any of a large number of places; c) used to indicate an approximate range **2) pronoun:** any place; 3) anywhere near (close to) [with negative or in questions]: a) at all near (used for emphasis); b) remotely close to an extent, level, or scope; *get (go) anywhere:* to be successful; *anywhere from:* any quantity, time, degree, etc., above a specified limit; *anyplace:* informal term for anywhere.

**Everywhere:** **1) adverb:** a) in or to all places; b) common or widely distributed, in many places; **2) noun** [mass noun]: all places or directions; **3) everywhere else:** in all other places; **4) synonyms:** *all over*, *all around*, *ubiquitously*, *in every nook and cranny*, *far and wide*, *near and far*, *high and low*, *'here, there, and everywhere'*; *throughout the land*, *the world over*, *worldwide*, *globally*; *all over the place*, *everyplace*, *all over the map*; antonym: *nowhere*.

**Nowhere:** **1) adverb:** not in or to any place; not anywhere; **2) pronoun:** a) no place; b) a place that is remote, uninteresting, or nondescript; **3) adjective:** [attrib., informal] having no prospect of progress or success; **4) *be (come) nowhere:*** be badly beaten or completely unsuccessful in a race or competition; *from (out of) nowhere:* appearing or happening suddenly and unexpectedly; *get (go) nowhere:* make no progress; *get someone nowhere:* be of no use or benefit to someone; *nowhere near:* not nearly far from; *a road to nowhere:* a situation or course of action offering no prospects of progress or advancement; *in the middle of nowhere:* a long way from other places.

**Wherever:** **1) adverb [relative]:** a) in or to whatever place (emphasizing a lack of restriction); b) in all places; regardless of where, at, in, or to an unknown or unspecified place; **2) adverb [interrogative]:** used for emphasis instead of ‘where’ in questions, typically expressing surprise or confusion; **3) conjunction:** in every case when; **4) or wherever:** or any similar place;

Thus, the lexemes under investigation are included in five lexical-grammatical classes (parts of speech), such as the adverb, pronoun, noun, adjective and conjunction.

In the source text, IPAPs are found pertaining to three lexico-grammatical classes, such as: the adverb (27–77.1%), pronoun (7–20%) and conjunction (1–2.9%). In particular, *somewhere* occurs as an adverb in 4 out of 6 cases (67.7%) and as a pronoun (2–33.3%); *anywhere* and *everywhere* occur as adverbs in 8 and 10 cases respectively (100% each); *nowhere* is found as a pronoun in 5 cases (100%), and *wherever* as an adverb in 5 out of 6 cases (83.3%) and conjunction (1–16.7%).

In this research, the IPAPs are analysed in terms of **semantic roles (SR)**, which are defined as "the underlying relationships that a participant has with the main verb in a clause," i.e. the actual roles a participant plays in some real or imaginary situation, apart from the linguistic encoding of those situations, also known as case frames (Fillmore, 1968) and thematic roles (Dowty, 1991), which are assigned to arguments and adjuncts in predicate-argument structures.

Based on the above dictionary entries, the following potential semantic roles are distinguished: 1) location (**Lc**)– ‘the place where something happens or is situated,’ 2) direction (**Dr**)– ‘a course along which someone or something moves,’ 3) destination (**Ds**) – ‘the place to which someone or something is going or being sent,’ 4) source (**Sc**) – ‘a place, person, or thing from which something originates or is obtained,’ 5) position (**Ps**) – ‘a situation, especially as it affects one's power to act.’

As a result of contextual analysis, the IPAPs are registered in four semantic roles in the source text, namely: 1) location (**Lc**), 2) direction (**Dr**), 3) destination (**Ds**), 4) source (**Sc**), correlating with such semantic cases as locative, allative & ablative, e.g. Lc (locative): *you've got a very good friend somewhere; bodies everywhere*; Dr (allative): *Weasley... was tailing him everywhere*; Ds (allative): *did you say it goes anywhere?*; Sc (ablative): *a faint, tinny sort of whistle was coming from somewhere*. The most frequent SR is Lc (15–42.9%), less frequent are Dr and Sc (10–28.6% and 6–17.1% respectively), the least frequent SR being Ds (4–11.4%). The data are shown in Table 1:

**Table 1.** Semantic roles of indefinite pronominal adverbs of place in the source text

#	Adverb	Semantic Role				Total
		Lc	Dr	Ds	Sr	
1	<i>somewhere</i>	4	-	-	2	6
2	<i>anywhere</i>	4	2	2	-	8
3	<i>everywhere</i>	4	5	1	-	10
4	<i>nowhere</i>	-	-	1	4	5
5	<i>wherever</i>	3	3	-	-	6
<b>Total</b>		<b>15</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>%</b>		<b>42.9%</b>	<b>28.6%</b>	<b>11.4%</b>	<b>17.1%</b>	<b>100%</b>

In terms of semantic cases, correspondingly, locative occurs 15 times (42.9%), allative (which includes Dr & Ds) 14 times (40%) and ablative 6 times (17.1%).

In the source text, the IPAPs occur in such syntactic functions as 1) adverbial modifier of place (30–85.7%): *we can take you anywhere you want to go everywhere they went they saw signs of tighter security*; etc.; 2) manner (4–11.4%): *then, out of nowhere, something hit Harry...*; and 3) attendant circumstances (1–2.9%): *he was stranded..., with absolutely nowhere to go*.

These semantic roles and syntactic functions of IPAPs in the source text influence the choice of translation methods and strategies, and determine concomitant translation shifts in the target text.

## 6.2. Standard Ukrainian equivalents of English indefinite pronominal adverbs of place

Bilingual dictionary entries contain the following standard translation equivalents of the IPAPs:

**Somewhere:** 1) adverb a) [place] **десь, де-небудь**; *somewhere else* – **десь в іншому місці**; b) [direction & destination] **кудись, куди-небудь**; c) [source] *from somewhere (or other)* – **звідки-небудь**; [place, source, cause] **звідкись**; d) [amount] **приблизно, близько**.

**Anywhere:** 1) adverb a) [place & direction] **скрізь, всюди**; b) [place] **де-небудь, будь-де, десь** (in interrogative sentences); [direction & destination] **куди-небудь, будь-куди, кудись** (in interrogative sentences); [amount] *anywhere from... to...* – **десь (щось) у межах від... до..., загалом, якоюсь мірою, щось середнє між...**; c) [direction & destination] **нікуди** (in negative sentences); d) [place] **де завгодно, будь-де, скрізь**; [direction & destination] **куди завгодно** (in affirmative sentences); e) [source] **звідки-завгодно, де завгодно (скрізь)**.

**Everywhere:** 1) adverb **всюди (усюди, повсюди), скрізь**; *here, there and everywhere* – **скрізь і повсюди**.

**Nowhere:** 1) adverb a) [place] **ніде**; b) [direction & destination] **нікуди**; c) [source] *from nowhere* – **нізвідки**; d) [position] *this will take you nowhere* – **це вам нічого не дасть; to come (to be) in nowhere** – **азнати поразки [to suffer defeat, to be defeated], провалитися [to fail; to flunk], розгубитися [to be at a loss, to be disconcerted (embarrassed)]**.

**Wherever:** 1) adverb a) [place] **де**; b) [direction & destination] **куди** (in interrogative sentences); 2) conjunction a) [place] **де б не, де б то не, де тільки**; b) [direction & destination] **куди б не, б куди б то не, куди тільки**.

In this research, these equivalents are classified as direct, pure equivalents that in translation process can be blended, or mixed, with other elements, thus leading to all types of translation shifts.

## 6.3. Translation methods & strategies in rendering IPAPs

As a result of translation transformational analysis, the main translation methods in rendering English IPAPs into Ukrainian include: 1) literal translation by equivalent, 2) lexical substitution and 3) omission, which correlate with such local translation strategies as: 1) source text-oriented strategy of literal translation as a default strategy, 2) source text-oriented strategy of semantic translation, and 3) target text-oriented strategy of communicative translation. These strategies, in their turn, determine three types of translation, such as literal, semantic and communicative translation.

### 6.3.1. Rendering ‘somewhere’ into Ukrainian

Rendering ‘somewhere’ into Ukrainian involves two translation methods, namely: literal translation by equivalent and omission (3 out of 6 cases, i.e. 50% each), integrated with syntactic and pragmatic strategies implemented in literal and communicative translation.

Direct literal translation of *somewhere* by the standard Ukrainian equivalent *десь* that denotes approximate location is illustrated in the following case:

(E) *Somewhere above him, Hermione whispered, “Mobilierbus!”*

(U) *Десь угорі Герміона прошепотіла “Мобіліарбус!”*

In the target sentence the word order is preserved, with the personal pronoun *him* deleted, which causes a slight decrease in explicitness on the pragmatic level, i.e. suggests applying the pragmatic strategy of explicitness change.

The following case is oblique literal translation of *somewhere* with word order change:

(E) *“I wrote them down!” Neville was saying tearfully. “But I must’ve dropped them somewhere!”*

(U) *“Я записав їх на папірець”, – ледь не плакав Невіл, – “але десь його загубив!..”*

The target clause contains the standard equivalent *десь* denoting unspecified location used prior to the object and predicate.

The next fragment illustrates oblique literal translation of *somewhere* performing the semantic role of Source, which in its turn corresponds to the deep case ablative, with word order change:

(E) “*What’s that noise?*” said Ron suddenly. *A faint, tinny sort of whistle was coming from somewhere.*

(U) “Що це?” – зненацька насторожився Рон. **Звідкись** долинав слабенький металевий свист.

This word order change consists in the category shift ‘subject-predicate-adverbial modifier → adverbial modifier-predicate-subject’, which is a typical syntactic structure in Ukrainian. Besides, there can be observed the level shift ‘prepositional phrase’ (*from somewhere*) → ‘lexeme (*звідкись*)’ with the transposition (Chesterman) or modulation (Venuti) ‘pronoun’ → ‘adverb’. Such shifts are caused by structural differences between the two languages.

**Omission** of *somewhere* in communicative translation occurs in three cases. Below is omission of *somewhere* denoting unspecified location with sentence structure change:

(E) “*Where are we, Ern? Somewhere in Wales?*”

(U) “Ерні, де ми? В Уельсі, чи шо?”

The target interrogative sentence contains the category shift ‘general (yes/no) question’ → ‘alternative (or) question’ resulting from addition of the pronominal phrase *чи шо?* [\*or what?], which can be classified as unrelated-word paraphrase. Besides, the colloquial form *шо* [what] is used instead of the literary formal lexeme *що*, which is evidence of stylistic transposition aimed to ensure more naturalness in depicting the informal speech style of the characters in line with communicative translation strategy.

Omission of *somewhere* that denotes unspecified location is as follows:

(E) “*Well, here it is, we’ve done everything we could think of, and there doesn’t seem to be anything wrong with it at all – you’ve got a very good friend somewhere, Potter...*”

(U) “Ось, тримай, ми все перевірили і не знайшли нічого небезпечного... ти маєш якогось дуже доброго приятеля, Поттере...”

In this case the pragmatic strategy of explicitness change is implemented to provide naturalness for the target readership – the meaning of the indefinite article *a* in *a very good friend* is rendered by the attributive indefinite pronoun *якогось* [some, any, a certain] (in the accusative case), which can be considered partial compensation for the omission.

Below is omission of *somewhere* denoting approximate location-source:

(E) *And then, as they both took a fourth piece of chocolate from Madam Pomfrey, they heard a distant roar of fury echoing from somewhere above them.*

(U) *І ось, коли вони взялися до четвертого шматочка, згори почувся розлючені верески...*

Such omission is intended to avoid insignificant nuances in the reader-friendly communicative translation.

Thus, literal translation of *somewhere* by direct equivalents *десь* and *звідкись* involves explicitness change, word order change and modulation. Communicative translation with omission of *somewhere* is accompanied by category shifts, explicitness decrease and unrelated word paraphrase, the latter resulting from addition of other elements in the target text.

### 6.3.2. Rendering ‘anywhere’ into Ukrainian

Rendering ‘anywhere’ into Ukrainian involves such translation methods as equivalent translation, lexical substitution and omission in literal, semantic and communicative translation.

**Literal translation** of *anywhere* is registered in three cases by means of the standard equivalents *нікуди*, *ніде*, *куди завгодно*. The following is literal translation of *anywhere* denoting unspecified direction of motion in a negative sentence by the negative adverb *нікуди* [nowhere]:

(E) “*You’re not going anywhere till you’ve found my badge!*” yelled Percy.

(U) “*Ти нікуди не підеш, поки не знайдеш мій значок!*” – заревів Персі.

In the target sentence the adverbial modifier *нікуди* is placed before the main verb, which is a typical word order in Ukrainian.

The same word order is observed in the following interrogative sentence with *anywhere* denoting unspecified location:

(E) “*Harry,*” he said, in a low, serious voice, “*You haven’t seen a great black dog **anywhere**, have you?*”

(U) “*Гаррі, – мовив він тихим серйозним голосом, – але ж ти **ніде** не бачив великого чорного пса?*”

The target sentence contains the negative adverb *ніде* [nowhere] placed before the main verb, and the meaning of the tag *have you* is rendered by the emphatic particle *ж*, which is a typical structure in Ukrainian.

Below is literal translation of *anywhere* denoting direction in an interrogative sentence by means of the adverbial phrase *куди завгодно* [wherever you like]:

(E) “*So – so this bus,*” he went on quickly, hoping to distract Stan, “*did you say it goes **anywhere?***”

(U) “*То... то цей автобус, – швидко додав він, сподіваючись відвернути Стенову увагу, – ти казав, він їде **куди завгодно?***”

The unit shift ‘adverb → adverbial phrase’ is a standard Ukrainian equivalent in this case.

**Lexical substitution** of *anywhere* is found three times by means of the relative adverb of direction *куди* [where], the noun *місце* [place] and the idiom *хоч до чорта на ріжечки* [even to the devil’s horns/\*small horns] in line with semantic and communicative translation strategies, e.g.:

(E) “*Welcome to the Knight Bus, emergency transport for the stranded witch or wizard: just stick out your wand hand, step on board, and we can take you **anywhere** you want to go.*”

(U) “*Запрошуємо в “Лицарський автобус” – рятувальний транспорт для чаклунів і чарівниць, які потрапили в халепу. Піднесіть руку з чарівною паличкою, сідайте в автобус і ми відвеземо вас, **куди** забажаєте.*”

The above case illustrates implementation of the semantic strategy of related-word paraphrase in an affirmative sentence, with *anywhere* in the semantic role of unspecified direction of motion.

Below is lexical substitution of *anywhere* in a negative sentence:

(E) After a pause, Hermione said timidly, “*Is it awful in there, Hagrid?*” “*Yeh’ve no idea,*” said Hagrid quietly. “*Never bin **anywhere** like it.*”

(U) “*Там, мабуть, жахливо, так?*” – боязко спитала Герміона. – “*Ви собі й не уявляєте,*” – неголосно відповів Гегрід. – “*Ніколи ще не був у такому **місці**!*”

In this fragment the adverb *anywhere*, which denotes unspecified place, is rendered by the noun *місце* in the locative case with the preposition ‘y’ in the noun phrase *у такому місці* [to/in such a place (a place like that)], which is evidence of semantic strategy of related-word paraphrase.

Lexical substitution of *anywhere* by idiomatic paraphrase in an affirmative sentence that contains colloquialisms is as follows:

(E) “*Yep,*” said Stan proudly, “***anywhere** you like, ’long it’s on land.*”

(U) “*Канєшиненько!*” – гордо відповів Стен. – “***Хоч до чорта на ріжечки**, аби тільки по землі*”

This unrelated-word paraphrase by the informal idiom [even to the devil’s horns] is applied within communicative translation strategy, which is intended to bring the translation product closer to the target reader.

**Omission** of *anywhere* denoting unspecified place is found in two cases, e.g.:

(E) “*... if Snape sees me **anywhere** near there again, I’m in serious trouble,*”

(U) “*... якщо Снейп знову мене там побачить, я матиму серйозну халепу.*”

This omission is caused by the translator’s attempt to avoid insignificant details in the character’s emotional direct speech in line with communicative translation strategy, which does not at all affect the original statement.



The following is omission of *anywhere* in a negative sentence:

(E) *Harry wasn't going to let Malfoy anywhere near the Snitch...*

(U) *Він не міг допустити, щоб Мелфой першим торкнувся сніча...*

The target sentence contains unrelated word paraphrase of the main verb group, literally resulting in *\*he couldn't let Malfoy to be the first to touch / brush against the Snitch*, which in turn brings about sentence structure change that consists in the grammatical shift 'infinitive → object clause' introduced by the subordinating conjunction *щоб [that, so that]*. Such restructuring suggests an effort to ensure sufficient naturalness in reader-oriented communicative translation.

Thus, literal translation of *anywhere* includes direct translation (in one (12.5%) of eight cases) and oblique translation (2–25%) that contains word order change caused by the Ukrainian language grammatical norms. Semantic translation strategy is registered two times (25%) with lexical substitution accompanied by related word paraphrase. Communicative translation is found in three cases (37.5%) containing lexical substitution with unrelated word paraphrase (one case) and omission that entails unrelated word paraphrase and sentence structure change (two cases). On the whole, literal and communicative translation strategies are the most frequent in rendering *anywhere* into Ukrainian (three cases each), while semantic translation strategy is less frequent (2 cases).

### 6.3.3. Rendering 'everywhere' into Ukrainian

Rendering 'everywhere' into Ukrainian includes such methods as literal translation by equivalent (four (40%) of ten cases), lexical substitution and omission (three cases (30%) each) in accordance with literal and communicative translation strategies.

**Literal** translation of *everywhere* is registered four times by direct equivalent *скрізь* in the semantic roles of place (2), direction (1) and position (1) with word order change, e.g.:

(E) *Torn pages were flying everywhere as the books grappled with each other, locked together in furious wrestling matches and snapping aggressively.*

(U) *Скрізь літали подерті сторінки – книжки борюкалися одна з одною в лютих сутичках і зухвало кусалися.*

In the target sentence the adverb of place *скрізь* in the semantic role of direction of motion occurs in initial (thematic) position, which is typical in Ukrainian.

The following is direct literal translation of *everywhere* denoting location, which is used in thematic position in the target sentence:

(E) *"You'll start seeing death omens everywhere. It's enough to frighten anyone to death."*

(U) *"Скрізь почнеш бачити ознаки смерті – так можна й справді померти."*

Literal translation of *everywhere* in the semantic role of location in an elliptical nominative sentence with addition in the target sentence is as follows:

(E) *A crater in the middle of the street, so deep it had cracked the sewer below. Bodies everywhere. Muggles screaming.*

(U) *Вирва посеред вулиці – така глибока, що аж видно потріскані труби водогону. Скрізь тіла людей, верески маглів...*

The above target sentence with locative adverb *скрізь* in initial position contains addition of the noun *людей* in the genitive case ('of people/people's') for the purpose of concretization to provide more naturalness in the target text.

The following is a similar case of literal translation of *everywhere* in the semantic role of location with word order change:

(E) *"You'd been passing information to him for a year before Lily and James died! You were his spy!" – "He – he was taking over everywhere!" gasped Pettigrew.*

(U) *"Ти став його шпигуном ще за рік до загибелі Джеймса та Лілі! Ти був його інформатором! – "Він... він скрізь перемагав!" – видихнув Петігрю.*

In this case the adverbial modifier of place stands between the subject and the predicate in the target sentence, which is normative word order in Ukrainian.

**Lexical substitution** is found in three cases with *everywhere* in the semantic roles of destination and direction.

Below is contextual substitution of *everywhere* for the noun *замок* [castle] in the locative case with the preposition *у* [in] – *у замку* [in the castle]:

(E) *Throughout the day, everywhere they went they saw signs of tighter security...*

(U) *Наступного дня у замку з'явилися ознаки нових заходів безпеки...*

The target sentence contains transposition 'adverb → noun', and unrelated-word paraphrase (word-for-word) [*\*the next day in the castle appeared signs of new measures of security*] accompanied by sentence structure change, which suggests implementing communicative translation strategy.

The next example illustrates lexical substitution of *everywhere* in the semantic role of direction for an unrelated adverb of time:

(E) *Wood had given instructions that Harry should be accompanied everywhere he went, in case the Slytherins tried to put him out of action.*

(U) *Вуд розпорядився, щоб Гаррі постійно хтось супроводжував на випадок слизеринських підступів.*

The target sentence above contains the temporal adverb *постійно* [constantly, continually, always] that replaces the source sentence's locative adverb *everywhere* and such structural changes as a) sentence structure change 'complex sentence with relative subordinate clause (*that Harry should be accompanied everywhere he went*) → complex sentence with object subordinate clause (*щоб Гаррі постійно хтось супроводжував*)', b) verb phrase structure change in the subordinate clause 'compound modal passive predicate (*should be accompanied*) → simple verbal active predicate (*супроводжував*) and c) clause structure change 'conjunction – subject – predicate – adverbial modifier of place (*that Harry should be accompanied everywhere*) → conjunction – direct object – adverbial modifier of time – subject – predicate (*щоб Гаррі постійно хтось супроводжував*) resulting in [*\*so that Harry constantly / continually somebody / someone accompanied*].

The following case exemplifies substitution of *everywhere* used in an elliptical sentence by paraphrase combined with sentence structure change:

(E) *"Where did you go?" By the sound of it – everywhere: Dervish and Banges, the wizarding equipment shop, Zonko's Joke Shop, into the Three Broomsticks for foaming mugs of hot butterbeer, and many places besides.*

(U) *"Де ви були?" Де вони тільки не були! І в крамниці магичного знаряддя "Дервіш і Бенгіс", і в магазині жартів "Зонко", і в "Трьох мітлах" – о-о, ті пінисті кухлі з гарячим маслом!*...

The target fragment contains an exclamatory sentence, which can possibly be translated back literally as [*\*Where on earth they were not!*], to substitute for the 'universal' pronominal adverb of place *everywhere*, with the first part of the source sentence (*By the sound of it*) deleted, which implies application of communicative translation strategy in this case.

**Omission** of *everywhere* is registered in three cases where it occurs in the semantic roles of direction and location, e.g.:

(E) *Teachers found excuses to walk along corridors with him, and Percy Weasley (acting, Harry suspected, on his mother's orders) was tailing him everywhere like an extremely pompous guard dog.*

(U) *Учителі під різними приводами супроводжували його в коридорах, Персі (очевидно, за наказом матері) ходив слідом за ним, наче самовдоволенний сторожовий пес.*

Denoting different directions of motion herein with reference to the locative noun phrase *along corridors* presented in the first clause, the adverb *everywhere* is omitted in the second clause without affecting the original message.

The following fragment illustrates omission of *everywhere* with partial compensation due to semantics of the main verb:

(E) *Hermione slammed her Arithmancy book down on the table so hard that bits of meat and carrot flew everywhere.*

(U) *Герміона жбурнула на стіл підручник, аж м'ясо й морква порозліталися з тарілок.*

The Ukrainian perfective verb *порозліталися* in the syntactic function of predicate in the above subordinate clause of consequence conveys the meaning 'flew away in different directions,' which provides partial compensation for the omission of locative adverbial modifier in the target sentence.

Below is omission of *everywhere* in the semantic role of location:

(E) *"That's the day we finish our exams," said Hermione, still looking everywhere for her Arithmancy book.*

(U) *"Це останній день екзаменів", – додала Герміона, й далі шукаючи підручника.*

Omission of the locative adverb is herein accompanied by phrase structure change that involves hypernym *підручник [textbook/manual]* replacing the noun phrase *Arithmancy book* in compliance with communicative translation strategy.

Thus, rendering *everywhere* required application of two types of strategies, in particular: a) oblique literal translation (4–40%) that involves word order change and addition leading to phrase structure change, and b) communicative translation (6–60%) via omission that entails phrase structure change and lexical substitution with modulation and paraphrase, resulting in phrase, clause & sentence structure changes.

#### 6.3.4. Rendering 'nowhere' into Ukrainian

Rendering 'nowhere' into Ukrainian involves literal translation by equivalent, lexical substitution and omission integrated into literal, semantic and communicative translation strategies.

**Literal** translation by equivalent is found in one case, with *nowhere* denoting destination:

(E) *Whichever way he looked at it, he had never been in a worse fix. He was stranded, quite alone, in the dark Muggle world, with absolutely nowhere to go.*

(U) *Скрутніше становище годі було й уявити: він зовсім не мав куди податися і залишився абсолютно самотній у непривітному маглівському світі.*

In this case, *nowhere* is a pronoun within the verbless nominative construction *with absolutely nowhere to go* in the syntactic function of adverbial modifier of attendant circumstances (its possible direct literal translation could be *\*і абсолютно нікуди податися*, with the first syllable stressed in *нікуди*, which in Ukrainian means 'absence of a place to go because it does not exist,' i.e. 'there is no place of destination', while *нікуди* with the stress on the second syllable implies that the place of destination exists but is unknown or not indicated). The target sentence contains a) phrase structure change: 'nominative construction → simple extended explanatory sentence introduced by semicolon' (*він зовсім не мав куди податися* [\*: *he absolutely did not have where to go*]) and b) modulation: 'pronoun → conjunctive adverb', i.e. adverb of direction *куди*, which in combination with the negative particle *не [not]* indicates that the action or movement expressed in the main verb is directed to any place and/or in any direction. Besides, the following sentence structure change is observed at a higher syntactic level, as a result of which two sentences are united in one: *\*[he had never been in a worse fix: with absolutely nowhere to go and he was stranded, quite alone, in the dark Muggle world]*. This is evidence of communicative translation strategy at the level of the entire fragment, with oblique literal translation of the unit containing the lexeme *nowhere* in particular.

**Lexical substitution** of *nowhere* as a pronoun in the phrase *out of nowhere* that means 'appearing or happening suddenly and unexpectedly' occurs in three cases and correlates with semantic translation strategy, e.g.:

(E) *Then a Bludger, hit by one of the Ravenclaw Beaters, came pelting out of nowhere ...*

(U) *І тут раптом виринув бладжер, запущений кимось із суперників...*

The structure *out of nowhere* is herein rendered by adverb of manner *пантом* [*suddenly, unexpectedly, (all) of a sudden, on a sudden, all at once*], which brings about a) unit shift ‘phrase → lexeme’, i.e. phrase structure change, accompanied by b) transposition ‘pronoun → adverb’ and c) clause structure change, namely word order change consisting in placing the adverb of manner in thematic position, i.e. before the predicator and subject, which is typical of Ukrainian.

The following is lexical substitution of the structure *out of nowhere* by means of adverb of manner *зненацька* [*suddenly, unexpectedly*];

(E) *Then, out of nowhere, something hit Harry so hard across the face he was knocked off his feet again.*

(U) *І тут зненацька Гаррі щось ударило в обличчя з такою силою, що знову збило його з ніг.*

This is a similar case of semantic translation involving the above mentioned phrase structure change (unit shift) and transposition.

Lexical substitution of the phrase *out of nowhere* for a comparative noun structure *мовби з повітря* \**[as if (as though) out of (from) the air]* is as follows:

(E) *And then they saw two more figures materialize out of nowhere.*

(U) *І тут, мовби з повітря, з'явилися ще дві постаті.*

The target sentence contains: a) transposition ‘pronoun → noun’ integrated with metaphor ‘nowhere – air’; b) phrase structure change ‘complex object → adverbial modifier of manner expressed in a comparative noun phrase’; and c) sentence structure change involving word order change and paraphrase via deletion of the source sentence subject and predicate, which literally results in \*\**[and then, as if out of the air, appeared (materialized) two more figures]*. Such shifts directly correlate with communicative translation strategy.

**Omission** of the phrase *out of nowhere* is illustrated in the following fragment:

(E) *The fingers tightened, Harry choked, his glasses askew. Then he saw Hermione's foot swing out of nowhere. Black let go of Harry with a grunt of pain.*

(U) *Його пальці стискалися, Гаррі задихався, його окуляри збилися набік. Він помітив, як Герміона замахнулася ногою, і Блек, захрипівши з болю, відпустив Гаррі.*

Such omission can be justified by application of communicative translation strategy aimed at ignoring minute details in conveying dynamism of events and the characters' behaviour without distorting the overall original message.

Thus, the translation methods in rendering *nowhere* into Ukrainian are literal translation by blended equivalent (1–20%), lexical substitution (3–60%) and omission (1–20%), which correlate with oblique literal, semantic and communicative translation strategies. The most frequently applied strategies are semantic and communicative translation occurring in two cases each, which is 40% of cases respectively, the least frequent being literal translation registered in 20% of cases.

### 6.3.5. Rendering ‘wherever’ into Ukrainian

Rendering ‘wherever’ into Ukrainian involves literal translation, lexical substitution and omission incorporated into literal, semantic and communicative translation strategies.

**Literal** translation of *wherever* denoting direction by standard equivalent *куди б не* blended with prepositive addition of locative adverb *скрізь* [*anywhere, everywhere*] separated by a comma is illustrated in the following case:

(E) *Crabbe and Goyle kept popping up wherever he went, and slouching away looking disappointed when they saw him surrounded by people.*

(U) *Креб і Гойл виринали скрізь, куди б він не пішов, але, бачачи його в оточенні учнів, розчаровано відходили.*

The above addition of ‘universal’ adverb of place suggests implementing semantic strategy of emphasis increase in literal translation.

The following is literal translation with emphasis decrease by means of partial equivalent *куди* [where] in the semantic role of direction:

(E) "She's still letting him wander about **wherever** he wants..."

(U) Вона й далі дозволяє йому лазити, **куди** заманеться!..

This example is evidence of combining semantic strategy of emphasis increase with pragmatic strategy of explicitness change within literal translation.

**Lexical substitution** of *wherever* is in the following case containing unit shift 'adverb → adverbial set phrase' that means 'as much as one (he) wanted':

(E) He could even go **wherever** he pleased, as long as it was in Diagon Alley...

(U) Він навіть міг **скільки завгодно** гуляти, щоправда, тільки по алеї Діагон...

The above Ukrainian adverbial phrase, which consists of quantitative adverb *скільки* [how/as much/long] and attributive adverb *завгодно* \*[desirable, necessary], implies semantic shift 'place → time' resulting, as translated back, in \*he could even walk as much (long) as he pleased, with the main verb *go* replaced by hyponym *гуляти* [walk].

Below is substitution of *wherever* for indicative adverb of distant place *там* [there (as opposed to here)] joined by a comma with relative adverb of place *де* [where] in the phrase *там, де*:

(E) But Harry happened to agree wholeheartedly with Mrs. Weasley that the safest place on earth was **wherever** Albus Dumbledore happened to be.

(U) Але він цілковито погоджувався з місіс Візлі: **там, де** буде Дамблдор, Гаррі нічого не загрожує.

The above fragment contains clause structure change that consists in placing locative adverbial phrase in thematic position in the objective clause and paraphrase resulting in \*\*[where Dumbledore will be, nothing threatens Harry].

The following is lexical substitution of *wherever* for synonym *скрізь* [anywhere, everywhere] linked with relative adverb of place *де* [where] separated by a comma in the phrase *скрізь, де*:

(E) After Boggarts, they studied Red Caps, nasty little goblin-like creatures that lurked **wherever** there had been bloodshed...

(U) Після ховчиків вони вивчали червоних каптуриків – брудних тобліноподібних істот, що чайлися **скрізь, де** колись лилася кров...

In this case, the unit shift 'adverb → adverbial phrase' is combined with the oblique semantic strategy of synonymic translation.

**Omission** of *wherever* is found in one case illustrated below:

(E) As the days slipped by, Harry started looking **wherever** he went for a sign of Ron or Hermione.

(U) Наближався початок навчання... Гаррі почав пильніше придивлятися до перехожих – сподівався углядіти серед них Рона або Герміону.

The target sentence contains clause structure change and paraphrase, possibly translated back as \*[Harry started watching passers-by more closely – hoped to see among them Ron or Hermione], wherein replacement of the hypernym *looking* with more specific hyponym *придивлятися* [watch] modified by adverb of manner *пильніше* [more closely] partially compensates for the omission by shifting the focus of attention from 'looking wherever he went' to 'looking \*(watching) more closely', which in turn suggests implementation of pragmatic strategy of explicitness change incorporated in the above mentioned clause structure change and paraphrase in compliance with local communicative translation strategy.

Thus, the most frequent method of rendering *wherever* is lexical substitution (3–50%), while equivalent translation is less frequent (2–33.3 %), omission being the least frequent (1–16.7%). Consequently, semantic translation, involving synonymy, clause structure change and paraphrase, is found in 50% of cases; oblique literal translation by equivalent with addition, emphasis change and explicitness change is found in 33.3%, and communicative translation with clause structure change, paraphrase and explicitness change in 16.7% of cases.

#### 6.4. The obtained overall data are presented in Summary Tables 2, 3 & 4 below:

**Table 2.** Translation methods in rendering English IPAPs into Ukrainian

#	IPAP	AF / %	Translation method					
			equivalent		substitution		omission	
			AF	RF	AF	RF	AF	RF
1	<i>somewhere</i>	6 / 100%	3	50%	-	-	3	50%
2	<i>anywhere</i>	8 / 100%	3	37.5%	3	37.5%	2	25%
3	<i>everywhere</i>	10 / 100%	4	40%	3	30%	3	30%
4	<i>nowhere</i>	5 / 100%	1	20%	3	60%	1	20%
5	<i>wherever</i>	6 / 100%	2	33.3%	3	50%	1	16.7%
<b>Total AF &amp; RF</b>		<b>35 / 100%</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>37.1%</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>34.3%</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>28.6%</b>

The above Table 2, wherein AF & RF stand for absolute & relative frequencies, shows translation methods used in rendering the IPAPs. These methods are integrated with three types of strategies: 1) semantic strategies comprising synonymy, related and unrelated word paraphrase, and emphasis change (increase & decrease), 2) syntactic strategies, with phrase, clause & sentence structure changes and modulation, and 3) pragmatic strategy of explicitness change (see Table 3):

**Table 3.** Translation strategies in rendering English IPAPs into Ukrainian

Translation strategies			AF		RF
<b>Semantic</b>	1) synonymy		1		2.9%
	2) paraphrase	a) related word b) unrelated word	2 8	10	28.6%
	3) emphasis change	a) increase b) decrease	1 1	2	5.7%
<b>Syntactic</b>	1) literal translation	a) direct b) oblique	2 11	13	37.1%
	2) structure change	a) phrase b) clause c) sentence	11 3 3	17	48.6%
	3) modulation		6		17.1%
<b>Pragmatic</b>	1) explicitness change		4		11.4%

The most frequent local strategies applied have been proved to be the syntactic strategies of phrase structure change and oblique literal translation (48.6% and 37.1%), whereas the semantic strategies of related & unrelated word paraphrase have been found less frequent (28.6%), with synonymy being the least frequent one (2.9%). These strategies directly correlate with two main types of translation, such as source text (ST) oriented literal and semantic translation, and the target text (TT) oriented communicative translation. The data are indicated in Table 4 below:

**Table 4.** Types of translation in rendering English IPAPs into Ukrainian

#	IPAP	AF	ST oriented				TT-oriented	
			literal		semantic		communicative	
			AF	RF	AF	RF	AF	RF
1	<i>somewhere</i>	6	3	8.6%	-	-	3	8.6%
2	<i>anywhere</i>	8	3	8.6%	2	5.7%	3	8.6%

Continuation of Table 4

3	<i>everywhere</i>	10	4	11.4%	-	-	6	17.1%
4	<i>nowhere</i>	5	1	2.8%	3	8.6%	1	2.8%
5	<i>wherever</i>	6	2	5.7%	3	8.6%	1	2.8%
<b>Total AF &amp; RF</b>		<b>35</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>37.1%</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>22.9%</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>40%</b>
			<b>21 – 60%</b>			<b>14 – 40%</b>		

Thus, the analysis has revealed a combination of two types of almost equally distributed translation strategies, namely: source text oriented and target text oriented ones, observed in 60% and 40% of cases respectively, involving literal, semantic and communicative translation. It is noticeable that the most recurrent types, and almost equally applied ones, are target reader oriented communicative translation, found in 40% of cases, and source text oriented literal translation, observed in 37.1% of cases, whereas source text oriented semantic translation is less recurrent, registered in 22.9% of cases.

### 7. Prospects for further research development

The research **prospects** include applied and corpus investigations into English pronominal adverbs of time and manner with respect to their functioning and translation into Ukrainian for the purpose of further application of the obtained data in academic practice.

### 8. Conclusions

It has been proved that equivalence and adequacy of translation in rendering English IPAPs into Ukrainian is achieved by means of combination of source text oriented (ST) & target text (TT) oriented strategies of literal, semantic and communicative translation incorporating semantic, syntactic and pragmatic strategies applied with three main translation methods, such as equivalent translation, lexical substitution and omission.

The research results can be explained by a set of factors including linguistic (objective) ones, i.e. structural differences between the languages, stylistic and genre characteristics, contextual peculiarities etc., and pragmatic (subjective) factors, such as the translator's intentions and efforts to meet presumable needs and expectations of the target reader, i.e. to reach dynamic equivalence.

Literal translation as a default ST oriented strategy has been proved effective in approximately 37% of cases, of which 15.4% (two cases), i.e. about 3% of the overall sampling, are direct literal translation with insignificant alterations, employing standard translation equivalents intended to adequately express the meanings of relevant source language units. Word order change as well as modulation and phrase, clause & sentence structure changes in oblique literal translation can be explained by structural differences between the two languages.

The ST oriented strategy of semantic translation, found in 22.9% of cases, involving contextual lexical substitution by synonyms and/or phrase, clause & sentence structure changes is implemented to ensure more naturalness of the target text in case literal translation proves to be inefficient.

The TT oriented communicative translation strategy, observed in 40% of cases, which requires omission and lexical substitution that entail paraphrase and numerous phrase, clause & sentence structure changes, as well as emphasis change and explicitness change, is applied in many cases due to certain inherent features of the target language structure, stylistic or genre peculiarities of the text and, most importantly, the necessity to produce a target reader-friendly text void of excessive wordiness, concise and focusing on the most significant elements of information despite inevitable distortion of the original text to ensure sufficient naturalness and adequate readability.

### References:

- 1) A'ini, Fitria Nur (2015). Translation Analysis on Adverbs of Manner in The Hunger Games into The Hunger Games Novel by Hetih Rusli. <https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/Translation-Analysis-On-Adverb-Of-Manner-In-The-The-A'ini/4fc3bf04832bf199bbd2859d60951466277561b5>
- 2) AL Khalil, Eman Abdulsalam (2021). Identifying the Problems EFL Students Encounter in Translating Adverbs from English into Arabic. *International Journal of Research in Social Sciences and Humanities*. Volume 11, Issue 3, September 2021. DOI:10.37648/ijrssh.v11i03.032
- 3) Baker, Mona (1992). In *Other Words: A coursebook on translation*. London: Routledge. 317 p. <https://staffnew.uny.ac.id/upload/197701052008121001/pendidikan/Reference+book+1-In+Other+Words+-+Coursebook+on+Translation.pdf>
- 4) Catford, John C. (1965). *A Linguistic Theory of Translation. An Essay in Applied Linguistics*. Oxford University Press. ISBN 0 19 437018 6. 103 p.
- 5) Chandler, David; Hashimoto, Brett (2024). Here-, there-, and every where-: Exploring the role of pronominal adverbs in legal language. *Applied Corpus Linguistics*. Volume 4, Issue 1, April 2024, 100087. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.acorp.2024.100087>. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2666799124000042>
- 6) Chesterman, Andrew (1997). *Memes of Translation: The Spread of Ideas in Translation Theory*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins. 219 p.
- 7) Davies, Eirlys E. (2003). "A goblin or a dirty nose? The treatment of culture-specific references in translations of the Harry Potter books." *The Translator* 9.1: 65-100. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13556509.2003.10799146>  
[https://www.researchgate.net/publication/261676606\\_A\\_Goblin\\_or\\_a\\_Dirty\\_Nose](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/261676606_A_Goblin_or_a_Dirty_Nose)
- 8) Dowty, D. (1991). Thematic Proto-Roles and Argument Selection. *Language*, 67(3), 547–619. <https://doi.org/10.2307/415037>; <https://linguistics.berkeley.edu/~syntax-circle/syntax-group/dowty91.pdf>
- 9) Fillmore, Ch. (1968). The Case for Case. *Universals in Linguistic Theory*. (ed. by Emmon Bach and R.T. Harms). New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, p. 1–88. <http://wwwhomes.uni-bielefeld.de/sgramley/Fillmore-1-2.pdf>
- 10) Geng, Qianqian (2018). Cultural Frame and Translation of Pronominal Adverbs in Legal English. *International Journal of Society, Culture & Language*. Volume 6, Issue 2, September 2018. P. 113–124. [https://www.ijscel.com/?\\_action=article&kw=116756&\\_kw=Legal+translation](https://www.ijscel.com/?_action=article&kw=116756&_kw=Legal+translation)
- 11) Kearns, John (2009). Strategies. *Routledge Encyclopedia of Translation Studies*. 2<sup>nd</sup> edition (ed. by M. Baker and G. Saldanha. London, New York: Routledge. P. 282–285. [https://ssu.elearning.unipd.it/pluginfile.php/422897/mod\\_folder/content/0/Routledge\\_Encyclopedia\\_of\\_Translation\\_Studies\\_2nd\\_ed.pdf](https://ssu.elearning.unipd.it/pluginfile.php/422897/mod_folder/content/0/Routledge_Encyclopedia_of_Translation_Studies_2nd_ed.pdf)
- 12) Kobrina, N.A.; Korneeva, E.A. Ossovskaya, M.I. Guzeeva, K.A. (1999). An English Grammar. Morphology. Syntax. Grammatika angliyskogo yazyka. Morfologiya. Sintaksis. *Uchebnoe posobie dlya studentov pedagogicheskikh institutov i universitetov po spetsialnosti # 2103 «Inostrannyie yazyki»*. – SPb., SOYuZ 1999 496 s. [An English Grammar. Morphology. Syntax Tutorial for students of pedagogical institutes and universities, speciality #2103 “Foreign Languages.” SPb., SOYuZ, 496 p.] [In English]
- 13) Kovbasko, Y. (2016). Temporal and Locative Prepositions Versus Adverbs: Lexical and Grammatical Overlapping (Corpus-Based Study). *Advanced Education*, (6), 69–75. <https://doi.org/10.20535/2410-8286.77941>
- 14) Kyrychuk, Larysa (2018). Translation Strategies, Methods and Techniques: In Pursuit of Translation Adequacy. *Research Trends in Modern Linguistics and Literature. International Journal*. V. 1/2018 p. 64–80. <https://rtmll.vnu.edu.ua/index.php/fgh/article/view/20/5>
- 15) Lytvynov, O. (2024). Translation Strategies in English-Ukrainian Rendering of Dual-Number Quantifiers. *Alfred Nobel University Journal of Philology*, vol. 1 issue 27, pp. 325-346, DOI: 10.32342/2523-4463-2024-1-27-21. <https://phil.duan.edu.ua/index.php/uk/arkhiv/134-2024-1/127-alfred-nobel-university-journal-of-philology-2024-1-27>



- 16) Newmark, Peter (1988). *A Textbook of Translation*. NY & L.: Prentice Hall. 292 p. [http://ilts.ir/Content/ilts.ir/Page/142/ContentImage/A%20Textbook%20of%20Translation%20by%20Peter%20Newmark%20\(1\).pdf](http://ilts.ir/Content/ilts.ir/Page/142/ContentImage/A%20Textbook%20of%20Translation%20by%20Peter%20Newmark%20(1).pdf)
- 17) Nida, Eugene; Taber, Charles (1969). *The Theory and Practice of Translation*. Netherlands: E.J Brill, 218 p. [https://library.mibckerala.org/lms\\_frame/eBook/The%20Theory%20and%20Practice%20of%20Tran%20-%20Eugene%20A.%20Nida.pdf](https://library.mibckerala.org/lms_frame/eBook/The%20Theory%20and%20Practice%20of%20Tran%20-%20Eugene%20A.%20Nida.pdf)
- 18) Pavliuk, Nataliia (2020). *Pronominal Adverbs of English Legal Discourse Translated into Ukrainian: Semantic, Morphological and Syntactic Dimensions*. DOI: 10.18523/lcmp2522-9281.2020.6.17-31. <https://ekmair.ukma.edu.ua/server/api/core/bitstreams/c52eb327-5868-4939-b32a-da163e004288/content>
- 19) Romaniuk, O.M.; Zapotichna, R.A. (2020). *The Notion of Translation Strategy: The Main Principles*. *Naukovyi visnyk Mizhnarodnoho humanitarnoho universytetu. Ser.: Filolohiia*. № 45 T. 1. – p. 125–128. DOI <https://doi.org/10.32841/2409-1154.2020.45-1.30>
- 20) Truelson, C. (2017). *Adverbial placement in Swedish and English translations*. <https://www.diva-portal.org/smash/get/diva2:1092346/FULLTEXT01.pdf>
- 21) Venuti, Lawrence, ed.; Baker, Mona, advisory ed. (2004). *The Translation Studies Reader*. London and New York: Taylor & Francis e-Library, Routledge. 524 p. [https://translationjournal.net/images/e-Books/PDF\\_Files/The%20Translation%20Studies%20Reader.pdf](https://translationjournal.net/images/e-Books/PDF_Files/The%20Translation%20Studies%20Reader.pdf)
- 22) Yan, Luo (2023). *A Report on the E-C Translation of Stance Adverbs with Suffix -ly in Academic Text Teacher-Made Assessment*. *Communications in Humanities Research*. Vol. 13, November 2023, p. 61–72. EWA Publishing. DOI: 10.54254/2753-7064/13/20230223. <https://chr.ewapublishing.org/article/04a78501131846aba775adabea1b32d9>

---

#### Lexicographic sources:

- 1) McKean, Erin (ed.) (2005). *New Oxford American Dictionary*, 2nd Edition (in OxfordAmericanDictionary (En-En) for ABBYY Lingvo x3 14.0.0. 644, 2008 version). Oxford University Press, Inc. 2096 p.
- 2) Sinclair, John; Sinclair, John M. (2008). *Collins Cobuild Advanced Learner's English Dictionary*. New Digital Edition (in CollinsCobuild (En-En) for ABBYY Lingvo x3 14.0.0. 644, 2008 version). HarperCollins Publishers. 1744 p.
- 3) Soanes, Catherine; Stevenson, Angus (editors) (2005). *Oxford Dictionary of English*, Revised Edition (in OxfordDictionary (En-En) for ABBYY Lingvo x3 14.0.0. 644, 2008 version). Oxford University Press. 2088 p.
- 4) Балла, М.І. (2004). *Новий англо-український словник / Modern English-Ukrainian Dictionary (Universal (En-Uk) для версії ABBYY Lingvo x3 14.0.0. 644, 2008)*. 668 с. [Balla, M.I. (2004). *Novyi anhlo-ukrainskyi slovnyk / Modern English-Ukrainian Dictionary (Universal (En-Uk) dlia versii ABBYY Lingvo x3 14.0.0. 644, 2008)*. 668 p.]
- 5) Бусел, В.Т. (Уклад. та голов. ред.) (2005). *Великий тлумачний словник сучасної української мови: 250000 (Explanatory (Uk-Uk) для версії ABBYY Lingvo x3 14.0.0. 644, 2008)*. Київ; Ірпінь: Перун – VIII, 1728 с. [Busel, V.T. (Uklad. ta holov. red.) (2005). *Velykyi tlumachnyi slovnyk suchasnoi ukrainskoi movy: 250000 (Explanatory (Uk-Uk) dlia versii ABBYY Lingvo x3 14.0.0. 644, 2008)*. Kyiv; Irpin: Perun – VIII, 1728 p.]

---

#### Sources of illustrations:

- 1) Rowling, J. K. *Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban*. London: Bloomsbury Publishing, 1999. 317 p.
- 2) Роулінг Дж. К. *Гаррі Поттер і в'язень Азкабану, «А-БА-БА-ГА-ЛА-МА-ГА»*, серія ДК, Ме 759 від 2.01.2002. URL: <https://www.ukrlib.com.ua/world/printit.php?tid=3942> [Roulinh, Dzh. K. *Harri Potter i viazen Azkabanu, A-BA-BA-HA-LA-MA-HA*, seriia DK, Me 759 vid 2.01.2002. URL: <https://www.ukrlib.com.ua/world/printit.php?tid=3942>].