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**COMPOUNDS IN THE ORIGINAL AND IN THE TRANSLATION (ON THE MATERIAL
OF A. PUSHKIN'S NOVEL «EUGENE ONEGIN» AND ITS TRANSLATION INTO UKRAINIAN)**

The article deals with one of the most urgent philological problems of today – the problem of fiction translation from closely related languages. The material of the investigation is a verse novel «Eugene Onegin» written by Alexander Pushkin and its remarkable Ukrainian version translated by Maksym Rylsky. The object of comparative analysis is the composite words in source and target texts. The cases when the composite words are used by A. Pushkin and M. Rylsky have been analyzed, thoroughly described and classified in the article. The translator employed various means of composite words rendering, both using lexical potential of the Ukrainian language and creating occasionalisms without fear of being misunderstood, because the semantics of a composite word is quite clear. Translation techniques contribute to adequacy at different levels. The given linguistic material and its classification enable to state that Maksym Rylsky has used about ten different techniques not only trying to translate the analyzed lexemes (while preserving their underlying form, that is desirable), but also tending to rhyme them saving well-known Onegin stanza. The following means are peculiar to the given translation: usage of genuine equivalent (both of semantical and word-building nature); variation of genuine composite equivalent (either derivational or grammatical); usage of semantical equivalent that is simple as to the structure, word-building calque, including the creation of occasionalisms, explication when the meaning of the composite word is rendered descriptively in the form of a phrase; usage of partial equivalent that is a simple contextual synonym; addition of translated composite that is the genuine equivalent to one or several simple words in the source text; compensation of the composite word in the context. Statistical analysis of the given techniques says that the most frequently used are usual genuine equivalents, partial paronymous equivalents, calques and the author's own composite words.