PSYCHOLOGICAL TERMINOLOGY TRANSLATION IN NONFICTION

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У статті розглянуто шляхи перекладу психологічної термінології у науково-популярній літературі та особливості її відтворення в українській мові. Дослідження проведено на матеріалі роману Габора Мате «In the Realm of Hungry Ghosts: Close Encounters with Addiction» та його українського перекладу, виконаного в межах дипломного проєкту.

Ключові слова: психологічна термінологія, перекладацькі трансформації, переклад.

The topicality of the article is due to a fast-developing terminology system in the psychological field and the way of its adaptation in the Ukrainian language. The lack of specified definitions in Ukrainian as compared to English increases the need for reliable psychological works that can be easy for perception for Ukrainian readers. Regarding the explicit nature of the Ukrainian language, our article shows how to use different means in order to convey different meanings properly.

The aim of the article is to elucidate the peculiarities of psychological terminology translation from English into Ukrainian on the material of the Gabor Maté's book *In the Realm of Hungry Ghosts: Close Encounters with Addiction*. The main **tasks** are to classify the ways of psychological terminology translation in the book *In the Realm of Hungry Ghosts: Close Encounters with Addiction* by Gabor Maté and to define the translational difficulties, which arise while rendering these terminological units in the TL. **The body of research** is the text of the passage of the book *In the Realm of Hungry Ghosts: Close Encounters with Addiction* by Gabor Maté (Chapter 29 and Chapter 30).

The analysis or recent articles. The problems of contemporary psychological terminology translation and creation were researched by such scholars as N. Ababilova, V. Bilokaninska (2015), N. Hut, N. Mishchenko (2012), L. Veklinets (2002) and others.

The main body of the article. Popular science literature emerged in Britain in the 1920s "while lower-middle- and upper-working class readers bent on "self-improvement" [13, p. 593]. We have determined six ways of psychological

terminology translation in such literature based on our research material: loan translation (or calquing), explication, the usage of translation equivalents, lexico-semantic substitutions (modulation, concretization and generalization), transcoding and the creation of neologisms.

Loan translation, according to N. Gut and N. Mishchenko, is the rendition of a combinatorial composition of a word, when the constituent parts of the word or phrases are translated by the corresponding elements of the target language [1, c. 3]. For example, we have used **(1-b)** *"співчутлива цікавість"* for **(1-a)** *"compassionate curiosity"* [12, p. 333] as a particular analogue for the author's concept does not exist in the Ukrainian language and word-for word translation allows to convey the semantic meaning in the most accurate form. Our sampling contains terminology that can be considered to be common words separately, but has an important meaning for the psychological field as word combinations. "The difficulty of recognition is aggravated by the fact that a term can be used in a non-terminological sense, and, contrarily, an ordinary word can be a term" [3, p. 278]. For instance, **(2-a)** *"addicted brain"* [12, p. 349] translated as **(2-b)** *"залежний мозок"* personificates the conception portrayed and deprives the target audience of informational redundancy, though such forms are not typical of Ukrainian.

Some terms used by the author do not have Ukrainian analogies, for instance, **(3-a)** *"environmental enrichement"* [12, p. 346], that we have translated as **(3-b)** *"позитивно-стимулюючі зовнішні умови"* by means of explication. According to N. Ababilova and V. Bilokanminska, this method "is used when the lexical unit of the original language is replaced by a word or word combination that conveys its meaning" [1, c. 127].

Another method of terminology translation is translation using the lexical equivalent. It is the main method of translating terms. The equivalent is a constant lexical correspondence that exactly coincides with the meaning of the word [9, c. 256]. For instance, the pair **(4-a)** *"compassion"* [12, p. 336] – **(4-b)** *"співчуття"* represents an accurate correspondence between the meaning of the source text word and the target text word. To think of equivalence in terms of complete "identity"

would be linguistically rather naïve, because translation takes place texts embedded in complex communicative situations [11, p. 72]. Due to explicit nature of the Ukrainian language, we can trace the problem of synonymy in TL occurring because of peculiarities of its morphological structure. According to L. Veklynets, "some term variants have the same or different meanings (terms with a zero suffix can denote a process or even point to the result of an action or indicate a phenomenon and process)" [2, c. 5]. For example, in our translation project we have had to render **(5-a)** "*anxiety*" [12, p. 338-339] as **(5-b)** "*тривожість*" and **(5-c)** "*тривога*", because in Ukrainian there is a clear distinction between these terms. As V. Shapar stated in the dictionary, "тривога" is more of a situational response at the moment, whereas "тривожність" is referred as a personality trait [10, c. 550].

Lexical-semantic substitutions are inevitable in the psychological terminology translation, because they are related to extralingual factors such as different visions of processes and concepts among different peoples [9, c. 256]. For instance, we have translated **(6-a)** "*addicted mind*" [12, p. 333] as **(6-b)** "*мозок людей, що мають залежність*" in the context using modulation, because it clarifies the concept implied by the author. According to A. Kalyta and D. Lazurenko, modulation is used for a more in-depth semantic interpretation a lexical unit or word-combination [6, c. 319]. For example, the modulation of the word-combination **(7-a)** "*compulsive behaviours*" [12, p. 342] – **(7-b)** "*прояви компульсивної поведінки*" has allowed us shift the emphasis from an abstract notion to a visible representation.

We have rendered **(8-a)** "*counsellor*" [12, p. 335] as **(8-b)** "*психолог*" using the transformation of concretization, because this term has a range of possible meanings in different discourses but the communicative situation required the narrowing of its meaning within the psychological discourse. Concretization occurs due to the "differences in the functional characteristics of lexical dictionary equivalent elements of the original [text] and traditions of speech" [5, c. 570].

According to O. Pashun, generalization expresses the replacement of a unit of the original language with a narrower meaning for a unit of the translation language that has a broader meaning [9, c. 257]. For example, we have rendered **(9-**

a) *"addicted phase"* [12, p. 336] *as* **(9-b)** *"рецидив залежності"* as there is no notion for the English term in Ukrainian, but the general meaning is close to our variant.

According to L. Knodel, transcoding is "transmission of the sound or graphic form of the word of the source language by means of the alphabet of the target language" [7, с. 110]. For example, in our translation **(10-a)** *"trigger"* [12, p. 350] is rendered as **(10-b)** *"тригер"*, because it is quite widespread notion in Ukrainian and does not need additional description.

English-language psychological terms-neologisms can be divided into psychological neologisms that make up the names or reflect the key concepts of modern psychological concepts and theories [8, с. 7]. For example, we have rendered **(11-a)** *"enriched environments"* [12, p. 347] as **(11-b)** *"позитивно-стимулюючі зовнішні умови"* creating a neologism by means of explication and modulation, the parallel term **(11-c)** *"environmental enrichment"* [12, p. 345] is translated in the same way, but the English text allows to change its form and include some variations, unlike the Ukrainian one.

Conclusions and further perspectives for the research. The terminology in our translation of the nonfiction book is characterized by variability and its adaptability to the context.

A great space for the further research exists, considering the further developing notions and branches of psychology and the need for their adaptation in Ukrainian.

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