

remain alert to these deceptive similarities and consult specialised resources to ensure the accurate rendering of meaning.

In summary, while internationalisms act as bridges facilitating communication, pseudo-internationalisms act as traps. The ability to distinguish between the two is essential for maintaining the integrity and precision of scientific and technical discourse.

### **References**

1. Акуленко, В. В. (2002). Запитання інтернаціонального словникового складу. Харків.
2. Кононенко, Я. (2011). До проблеми класифікації інтернаціоналізмів. Матеріали IV Всеукраїнської студентської науково-технічної конференції “Природничі та гуманітарні науки. Актуальні питання”, 2, 259-259.
3. Селіванова, О. О. (2006). Сучасна лінгвістика: термінологічна енциклопедія. Довкілля-К.
4. Смущинська, І. В. (2010). Інтернаціоналізми та «хибні друзі» як проблема перекладу. Лінгвістика ХХІ століття: нові дослідження і перспективи, 201-205.
5. Ostapenko, S. (2013). Preudo international lexicon units verbal translation impropriety. Науковий вісник Чернівецького університету: Германська філологія, (668), 211-220.

## **LEXICAL AND SEMANTIC ASPECTS OF TRANSLATION: THEORETICAL PREREQUISITES AND DESCRIPTIVE APPLICATIONS**

**Demenchuk Oleh**  
*Doctor of Philology, Professor*  
*Rivne State University of Humanities*  
*Rivne, Ukraine*

Lexical and semantic aspects of translation focus on the intricate relationship between lexical items (words and phrases) and their meanings as they are transferred from one language to another. This involves understanding how different languages encode meaning, the connotations and denotations of words, the handling of polysemy (words with multiple meanings), and the translation of idiomatic expressions and culturally specific terms. Of paramount importance are words' associative and linear relations, which help translators choose the most appropriate words to convey meanings accurately and maintain the stylistic nuances of the original text.

The purpose is to characterize theoretical prerequisites and descriptive applications of lexical and semantic aspects of translation (onomasiological, semasiological, epidigmatic, paradigmatic, and syntagmatic).

## **I. Theoretical Prerequisites**

The *onomasiological* aspect of translation focuses on how different languages name or denote concepts, objects, actions, or phenomena, emphasizing the process of finding the most appropriate term in the target language that corresponds to a concept in the source language. Key considerations in onomasiological analysis are the following: (a) understanding how concepts are structured and categorized differently across languages. This involves identifying the conceptual domains to which words belong and how these domains might overlap or diverge between languages; (b) recognizing that some concepts may be culturally specific and lack direct equivalents in the target language. This requires that the translator should find innovative solutions, such as paraphrasing, using loanwords, or providing explanatory notes.

The *semasiological* aspect of translation focuses on the meanings of words or phrases in the source language and how these meanings can be accurately and effectively conveyed in the target language. This approach starts from a particular word or phrase and explores its various meanings, aiming to find the most appropriate equivalent in the target language that captures the same nuances and connotations. It

is contrasted with the onomasiological approach, which begins with a concept or idea and seeks different ways it can be expressed linguistically. Key considerations in semasiological analysis are the following: (a) understanding both the denotative (literal) and connotative (implied or associated) meanings of words is essential. This includes the emotional, cultural, or social nuances that words might carry beyond their dictionary definitions; (b) the choice of words in translation is also influenced by the register (formal, informal, technical, etc.) and style of the source text. Semasiological analysis helps ensure that the translation matches the source text's tone and level of formality.

The *epidigmatic* aspect of translation addresses the challenge of translating words that have multiple meanings, or polysemy. Polysemy is a common linguistic phenomenon where a single word carries several related but distinct meanings, depending on the context in which it is used. This aspect is particularly significant in translation because it requires careful consideration of the context to determine which meaning is intended in the source text and finding an equivalent word or expression in the target language that accurately conveys that meaning: (a) translators must accurately interpret the context in which a polysemous word is used to select the correct meaning for translation; (b) some meanings of a polysemous word in the source language may not have direct equivalents in the target language due to cultural differences; (c) translators must often resolve ambiguities in the source text, deciding which of the possible meanings or connotations is most relevant or intended in the given context.

The *paradigmatic* aspect of translation focuses on the choices translators make from the available set of linguistic and cultural resources when rendering meaning from one language to another. This involves considering all possible substitutions and variations that could be used in the target language to accurately convey the meaning of the source text. Paradigmatic (or associative) relations refer to the connections between words in the mental lexicon based on similarity or opposition in meaning. These relations are crucial for understanding how words and their meanings are

organized and how this organization affects translation choices. Associative relations in translation encompass synonymy (selecting the most fitting synonym in the target language that captures the source word's connotation and usage context), antonymy (using antonyms effectively, especially in translating negated expressions or when the target language expresses a concept through its opposite), hyponymy and meronymy (these relations are particularly important in specialized or technical translations, where accurately conveying the specificity or categorization of terms is crucial). Associative relations are not always straightforwardly translatable from one language to another due to cultural and linguistic differences. Translators must navigate these differences, sometimes choosing to explain a concept rather than finding a direct equivalent or using a culturally more resonant term that maintains the associative network of the original: (a) translators face paradigmatic choices regarding words, phrases, and cultural references. They must select the most appropriate equivalents in the target language that maintain the meaning, style, tone, and nuance of the original. This selection is influenced by the translator's understanding of the source and target languages, cultures, and the specific context of the translation; (b) translators must choose terms and expressions that are culturally and contextually appropriate, which may involve adapting or localizing certain elements to fit the target culture better; (c) while the paradigmatic aspect highlights the constraints within which translators operate (due to the need for accuracy and cultural appropriateness), it also opens space for creativity. Translators must creatively navigate these constraints to produce a translation that resonates with the target audience while staying true to the original.

The *syntagmatic* aspect of translation focuses on the linear relationships between words in sentences, examining how words combine to form meaningful sequences according to the syntax and grammar of a language. Unlike the paradigmatic aspect, which deals with word choices and their associations, the syntagmatic aspect concerns the arrangement of words in phrases, clauses, and sentences, and how this affects translation: (a) a deep understanding of the linguistic resources available in the target language is necessary to make effective syntagmatic choices. This includes

knowledge of collocations (how words tend to combine); (b) translators must ensure that the translated text maintains the logical links and connectors that bind sentences and paragraphs together, preserving the text's overall cohesion; (c) changing the word order or sentence structure can sometimes alter the emphasis or meaning of a sentence. Translators must find ways to preserve the original's emphasis while adhering to the target language's syntactic preferences; (d) the goal is to produce a translation that is not only accurate but also fluent and natural-sounding in the target language. This may involve syntagmatic adjustments to achieve idiomatic expression.

## **II. Descriptive Applications**

The onomasiological approach is particularly relevant in fields where precise and accurate conveyance of concepts is critical, such as in technical, scientific, legal, and cultural translations. In technical and scientific contexts, the onomasiological approach helps in identifying and selecting the most appropriate terms that accurately represent concepts and phenomena in the target language.

The semasiological approach is particularly valued in contexts where precision and clarity are paramount, such as technical manuals, legal documents, and scientific texts. These fields demand accuracy in conveying terms and concepts because even minor deviations in meaning can lead to significant misunderstandings or legal repercussions.

The epidigmatic approach offers nuanced and multifaceted interpretations rather than settling for a singular, often reductionist, meaning. In literary works, the polysemous nature of language is often deliberately used to add layers of meaning, evoke emotions, and create a deeper connection with the reader. The approach allows translators to capture the richness and ambiguity inherent in the original text, offering readers in the target language a similarly profound experience. When translating educational materials, understanding the polysemous nature of language can help

make complex concepts more accessible and engaging to students in different linguistic and cultural settings.

A paradigmatic approach to translation focuses on the selection and substitution of words or phrases with their equivalents in the target language, taking into account their relations and positions within a system of linguistic choices. Translating poetry and song lyrics often requires a creative balance between maintaining the original's poetic qualities (such as rhythm, rhyme, and imagery) and conveying its literal meaning. A paradigmatic approach allows translators to explore different linguistic options to recreate the poetic effects in the target language, making strategic choices that resonate with the original work's aesthetic and emotional essence.

The syntagmatic approach is crucial in adapting the sentence structure of the source language to the grammatical norms and conventions of the target language. This includes managing differences in word order, handling grammatical gender, tense, aspect, and voice, and ensuring that the translated sentence is both grammatically correct and stylistically appropriate. Translators must navigate these structural transformations while preserving the meaning and nuances of the original text. This includes the use of connectors, pronouns, and other cohesive devices that ensure the text flows logically and smoothly. Translators apply this approach to maintain the original's logical progression, argument structure, and narrative flow, making the translated text understandable and engaging for the reader. Literary translation benefits from a syntagmatic approach when adapting styles and genres, as it allows translators to recreate the stylistic effects of the original. Translators work within the target language's syntactic possibilities to mirror the source text's poetic devices, narrative techniques, and dialogue structures.

In summary, lexical and semantic aspects of translation underscore a deep understanding of linguistic structures, cultural nuances, and the cognitive aspects of language use, highlighting the creative and interpretive nature of the translation process.