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## **PECULIARITIES OF TRANSLATION OF K. ISHIGURO’S NOVEL “NEVER LET ME GO”**

The central concept of the gerund is the notion of gerund inversion, its properties, dual nature, and constructions. A broad definition of these phenomena is reflected in the works of famous Ukrainian and Russian linguists O. Bloch, I. Ivanova, V. Karaban, V. Komissarov, I. Korunets, L. Kaushanskaya, and A. Kobrina.

The gerund, unlike other parts of speech, has no direct analog in the Ukrainian language. The gerund belongs to the common grammatical phenomena of the English language, and always in the process of translation represents a special complexity. These difficulties create increased interest of scientists in this problem and make it interesting for research [5, p. 34]. Although the gerund is a later form than the infinitive, the scope of the gerund is gradually expanding due to the displacement of the infinitive, because the gerund was more flexible in its use and is the only verb form that can be used after the preposition, conveying different relations: object and attributive [3, p. 38].

In some cases, it is possible to use both the infinitive and the gerund, for example, **they began studying = they began to study**. Traces of the dual nature of the gerund are preserved in the modern language in the form of the duality of its functions: it has features of both a noun and a verb and retains a connection with each of these categories. The prevalence of gerunds in modern English is determined by the general tendency to use inversions with impersonal verb forms to express various adverbial modifier, objective, and attributive relations, rather than propositional sentences.

According to A.V. Klimenko, the connection of the noun with the gerund is manifested in the fact that the gerund:

- Expresses not an action, but only the name, the process of action;
- Performs the functions of the noun in the sentence, acting as a subject, object, attribute, adverbial modifier, part of the predicate;
- Combined with prepositions, is determined by possessive pronouns and nouns in the possessive case [2, p. 15].

The difference between a gerund and a noun is that the gerund cannot have an article, a set, and also that a gerund cannot be determined by an adjective.

It is necessary to consider the connection of the gerund with a verb, which is specialized in the fact, that the gerund:

- Has the verb root;
- Has temporary differences;
- Accepts direct object;
- Can be determined by adverbs [2, p. 16].

The difference between the gerund and the verb is that being an impersonal form of the verb, gerund is a form that does not express either the category of person or the category of number, the gerund cannot perform the functions of a predicate, but can only be part of it [4, p. 23].

Some scholars confuse the concepts of gerund, verb-noun, and unity. In particular, M.Y. Bloch in his work “Grammar of the English language” says that the forms on -ing in different grammars have received different names: gerund, verb-noun. Moreover, M.Y. Bloch states that sometimes it is difficult to distinguish the noun on -ing from the present tense adjectives and this is not particularly necessary. The gerund can be indefinite or perfect. And, in turn, can be passive and active. For example: **active: Sorry for calling you so late.** “*Вибач, що телефоную тобі так пізно. (Зараз прошу вибачення і зараз телефоную*”. **Passive: You will have to enter the house without being noticed** “*Тобі необхідно буде увійти в будинок і залишитися непоміченим*” [5, p. 56].

The main goal in translating a literary text is to achieve adequacy. The main task of the translator in achieving adequacy is to competently use translation transformations in his work so that the translation text more accurately conveys all the information contained in the original text, while the translator must maintain the relevant norms of the translating language [6, p. 38]. Komisarov considers translation transformations to be such transformations, with the help of which it becomes possible to carry out the transition from the units of the original to the units of translation in the indicated sense. In the analysis of the use of translational transformations, we will regard the novel-anti-utopia of the British writer of Japanese origin Kazuo Ishiguro "Never let me go". The novel is a memoir of the main character Katie who grew up in Halesham, an unusual boarding school. The heroine talks about her childhood, about friends, about the subsequent life and awareness of her destiny.

Due to the variety of methods of use and the presence of individual characteristics of the gerund, the methods of its transmission into Ukrainian can be modified and come into contact with each other.

So, let's look at examples from the analyzed work of the features of the translation of the gerund and gerundial constructions.

"Now I know my being a carer so long isn't necessarily because they think I'm fantastic at what I do" [1].

Тепер я розумію, що мене, може бути, зовсім не тому тримають стільки часу, що вважають мої успіхи фантастичними.

In this translation you can also trace the use of a number of grammatical transformations. First of all, it is noteworthy the replacement of the gerundial design of the original by the contractor in translation.

Replacement of the gerund form can be traced in the following example:

"She already had a carer assigned to her at the time, and I remember it taking a bit of nerve on my part" [1]. У неї на той час вже був призначений доглядач, і я це пам'ятаю з явщи трохи нерву з мого боку.

The gerund construction *it taking a bit of nerve*, which in English is a stable phrase, when translated into Ukrainian undergoes a grammatical replacement, namely translated with the help of an adverb with a conjunctive connection, which is one of the ways to translate a gerund from English into Ukrainian.

Consider the following example, in which you can trace another way of translating gerund:

“Driving around the country now, I still see things that will remind me of Nailsham” [1]. Проїжджаючи країною, я все ще бачу речі, які мені нагадуватимуть Гейлшем.

When translating the gerund of the original in the above sentence, the translator used a grammatical substitution, namely the replacement of part of the language - gerund in English *driving* is replaced by the noun “*проїзд*” in Ukrainian.

If you want to make the expression in translation more concise, correctly conveys the pragmatics of the statement as a whole, there may be a transfer of the gerund of the personal form of the verb, as in the following example.

«It's no good saying it's a free country» said Polly, «that won't prevent 'em bashin' your 'ead in if they get the chanst» [1].

Ну вже й вільна, теж скажеш! - заперечувала Поллі, - візьмуть та й проломлять тобі голову, дай їм тільки шанс.

When using a gerund construction in the composition «*it's no use*» and in some other cases the gerund is usually replaced by an infinitive, and the sentence itself becomes impersonal “*senseless / useless ... to do something*”.

“It's no use getting away from it all if the cause of all your troubles lies within yourself” [1]. Від себе не втечеш.

Thus, on the basis of the conducted research it is possible to make a conclusion that at translation of gerund constructions the translator uses various translation transformations. The decision on the choice of a particular technique in the translation of gerund depends on the specific task of the translator, which is to achieve adequacy in translation.

### **Список використаних джерел:**

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