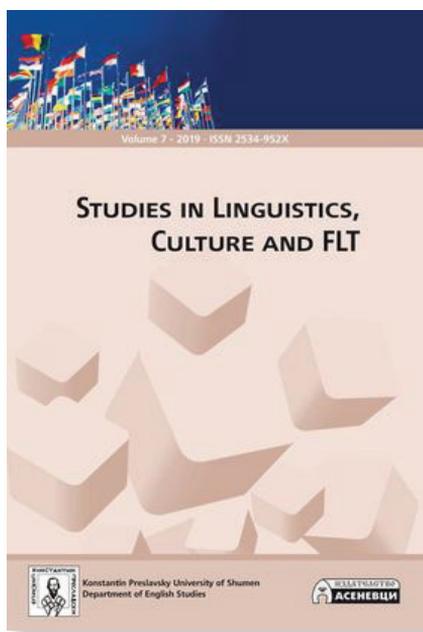


VIEWPOINTS AND PERSPECTIVES IN LINGUISTICS AND TRANSLATION

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Studies in Linguistics, Culture, and FLT (Volume 7 – 2019) is an open access journal issued annually by the Department of English Studies, Faculty of Humanities at *Konstantin Preslavsky University of Shumen*. The journal publishes original scholarly contributions which may fall under one of the following categories: research papers involving empirical investigations and methodological or theoretical analyses and discussions within the field of English Studies; state of the art reviews and reports of recent books covering issues related to the topic of the journal; or notes and squibs. All articles submitted for publication go under a two-step blind peer-review process undertaken by experts in the respective areas.

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Each volume of the series *Studies in Linguistics, Culture, and FLT* focuses on a particular topic. The first volume in 2020 was entitled *Exploring English studies: Aspects of language, culture and education*. In 2019 there were several issues of the journal with the titles indicating quite narrow topics which united all the articles included into the volume. To name a few, the fifth volume in 2019 was all about *Viewpoints and perspectives in discourse studies*, the sixth issue discussed *Viewpoints and perspectives in FLT*.

The seventh issue of *Studies in Linguistics, Culture, and FLT* is entitled *Viewpoints and perspectives in linguistics and translation*. This issue presents the end result of a project *Viewpoints and Perspectives in English Studies* of the Department of English Studies, Faculty of Humanities, Konstantin Preslavsky University of Shumen financed by The Bulgarian National Science Fund (BNSF)

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at the Bulgarian Ministry of Education. This issue embraces five papers, which reflect on a variety of issues in the fields of linguistics and translation.

In the paper “How seeing is different from looking: A cognitive perspective on verb-particle constructions with look and see” Svetlana Nedelcheva focuses on the similarities and differences in the meanings of the verb-particle constructions with the verbs *look* and *see* using the theoretical framework of Cognitive linguistics and Construction Grammar. The hypothesis of the research is that there are common features in the realized image schemas when the two verbs are combined with the same spatial particle. Svetlana Nedelcheva “mostly concentrates on the metaphorical meanings of the studied phrasal verbs and how they are systematically motivated in relation to the spatial ones” (Nedelcheva, 2019, p. 10). The obtained results can be considered credible as the researcher uses the naturally occurring factual material from the Corpus of Contemporary American English which contains various uses of the phrasal verbs in different text genres. As the result of the research there have been worked out several concrete image schemas which define the meaning and the uses of the verb-particle constructions with *look* and *see*: “source-path-goal, surface, near-far, up-down, containment, separation, self motion, caused motion, etc.” (Nedelcheva, 2019, p. 19). The author states that the phrasal verbs that share the same spatial particle “have developed distinct meanings and there is no interchangeability among them, except for *look/ see around*” (Nedelcheva, 2019, p. 19). The main finding of the present research is that “there are correspondences in the applied image schemas. The analyzed phrasal verbs differ in their meanings due to different conceptual metaphors that took part in their development” (Nedelcheva, 2019, p. 20). So we can assume that the author has verified the hypothesis. The algorithm of the research can be used for further investigations with the involvement of various phrasal verbs and constructing their image schemas.

The second paper of the issue exposes the results of one more research made within the confines of Cognitive linguistics and Corpus study. Tsvetalina Aneva in her paper “The semantic network of ‘see’ (a corpus-based study)” analyses eight of the most frequent patterns with *see* as presented in the Corpus of Contemporary American English. As the author states, “the verb is examined first by paying attention to its meaning that refers to physical visual perception, and then to cover the meanings that involve mental processes” (Aneva, 2019, p. 20). The researcher takes into consideration the context where the verb *see* is used. It complicates the task but at the same time it is obligatory as the analysis is carried out according to the norms and rules of Cognitive linguistics. The final results are supposed to cover both the factual use of the verb and its cognitive perception. So the author has managed to distinguish eight patterns in the literal and figurative meanings of the perception of the verb “see”: 1) an animate subject sees a physical object; 2) an animate subject sees a document or a document part; 3) an animate subject meets someone; 4) an animate subject

sees a movie /a play, a book or information; 5) an animate subject sees an object or a situation; 6) see + that-clause or wh-clause; 7) I /we see; 8) an animate subject sees a proposition or a concept (Aneva, 2019, pp. 34-35).

An advantage of Volume 7–2019 of the “Studies in linguistics, culture and FLT” is that it embraces the original researches in various fields of linguistics. The third paper “Means of expressing gratitude in English and Bulgarian – pragmatic dimensions” by Deyana Peneva is dedicated to the study of different ways and means of indicating gratitude with a focus on the pragmatic side. “It basically focuses on a number of thanking situations, strategies and expressions with respect to use, politeness orientation and specificities. A division is further made between thanks, appreciation and gratitude” (Peneva, 2019, p. 36). The aim of the paper is “to present the English patterns of speech acts of thanking in context-dependent speech situations and the challenges to learners when being exposed to input settings similar to the linguistic reality of the target community” (Peneva, 2019, p. 36). The article is one-of-a-kind as it for the first time considers the acts of thanking in the English and Bulgarian languages within “an in-depth comparative investigation with respect to English and Bulgarian thanks strategies and their respective cultural aptitudes and connotations” (Peneva, 2019, p. 37).

The representative data – 519 examples from the British National Corpus 2015-17 and 169 from the Bulgarian public debate TV programs – is analyzed from the grammatical, lexico-semantic and pragmatic aspects. As the English and Bulgarian languages are typologically different it seems quite challenging to compare gratitude formulae from the linguistic perspective. Deyana Peneva has managed to find correlations in the languages under observation and single out three main groups according to the three phrases: *I am thankful*, *I am grateful* and *I appreciate*. Together with the most preferred gratitude patterns in English and Bulgarian public debate programmes (*I am grateful to +NP person* and *I appreciate + NPother p / blagodarya + na (to) + NPperson + za (for) + NPother* and *otsenyavam + NPother*), an interesting conclusion made by the author is that in English the interlocutors “either specify the person or the act, whereas in Bulgarian debate formats the speakers use both in a combination which strengthens the sincerity condition and the personal attitude towards the addressee’s communicative act” (Peneva, 2019, p. 46).

Two more papers from the issue cover the problems of translation. One of them is entitled “The role of electronic corpora in translation training”. In this paper Silvana Neshkovska examines and analyzes the potential of electronic corpora as a source and means to study translation. In the opening part of the article the author makes a historical overview of corpora and different types of corpora. It “outlines the beginnings of compiling corpora and the emergence of corpus linguistics. Then, it sheds some light on the inception of corpus-based translation studies and their practical implications in the context of translation training and doing translation” (Neshkovska, 2019, p. 49). Thereafter the author

makes an overview of the current researches in the sphere of translation studies and translation training, the role of corpus linguistics in them. As Silvana Neshkovska claims, the main purpose of the paper is “to offer an overview of the most salient findings and results obtained from these studies, and eventually to draw conclusions as to how future translators could apply these insights into their practical work in order to secure their competitiveness in the global labour market” (Neshkovska, 2019, p. 48). So here the practical significance of the research is undeniable. The suggested novel corpus-based mode of translation teaching will shift “the students’ role from a passive one to an active one ... the application of corpora in translation training promises to make translation teaching not only more objective and efficient but also much more independent and autonomous” (Neshkovska, 2019, p. 57).

The other paper dedicated to the problems of translation is “Strategies and techniques in the translation of movie titles (an English-Russian comparative case study)” by Radostina Iglíkova and Olga Usataya. The authors analyze “the strategies and techniques employed in the translation of movie titles in the specific context of English-Russian translation” (Iglíkova, Usataya, 2019, p. 59). The main aim of the article is “to provide a glance into the process of translation within a specific context, through the prism of a systematic classification of strategies and techniques” (Iglíkova, Usataya, 2019, p. 59). In the introductory part the authors consider the role of the title, its functions in general. They point to the importance of an adequate translation of the movie titles as the effect created by the title is connected with the success of the movie and the audience attraction. While translating the movie or other titles from one language into another, one should take into account cultural specificity. When analyzing and adopting titles to the target language the authors suggest using comprehension and production strategies. An important part here is assigned to a number of pragmatic strategies which include “cultural filtering, explicitness change, information change, etc. Pragmatic strategies have to do with the selection of information in the target text, and often involve syntactic and/or semantic changes as well” (Iglíkova, Usataya, 2019, p. 62).

Radostina Iglíkova and Olga Usataya studied the selected movie titles applying two groups of translation strategies: SL-oriented and TL-oriented. The researchers have found out that “in terms of Global Translation Strategies, there is a clear preference for employing SL-oriented strategy and semantic translation” (Iglíkova, Usataya, 2019, p. 68). Another conclusion made by the authors of the article is that “in terms of Local Translation Strategies, i.e. translation techniques, there is a consistent preference for employing specific sets of techniques depending on the global strategy employed” (Iglíkova, Usataya, 2019, p. 68). Radostina Iglíkova and Olga Usataya have also identified the sets of translation transformations including techniques of syntactic, semantic and pragmatic levels which are preferable in case of SL-oriented, semantic translations or TL-oriented, communicative translations. The findings of the research can be useful

for the further investigations in the sphere of translation with emphasis on the strategies and techniques employed by professional translators.

Thus, rather than being a journal on linguistics, the seventh issue of *Studies in linguistics, culture and FLT* is dedicated to the discussion of some current theoretical and practical problems of translation. All the results presented by the authors of the five papers in the issue are credible and valuable for further investigations. The authors refer to the modern relevant researches in the sphere of linguistics and translation. Furthermore, the selected data – the factual material under examination – seem to be quite extensive and enough to get some concrete results and make generalized conclusions. So the articles may be interesting for linguists, teachers, translators and interpreters. As the problems indicated in the papers may be developed and get a closer examination, the materials will be useful for BA and MA students who undertake studies in the scientific areas mentioned above.

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