

# ЕВРАЗИЙСКИЙ ГУМАНИТАРНЫЙ ИНСТИТУТ

Дипломная работа на тему:  
«Особенности перевода предлогов с  
английского языка на русский язык (на  
материале СМИ)»

по специальности 5В020700 – «Переводческое дело»

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# EURASIAN INSTITUTE OF HUMANITIES

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Degree work on a topic: «Translation peculiarities of prepositions from the English language into Russian (mass media texts were as exemplified)»

A degree in 5B020700 – «Translation studies»

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# THE RELEVANCE OF THE STUDY

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- The **relevance** of this thesis is determined by insufficient knowledge of the translation peculiarities of English prepositions, the absence of a clear classification of prepositions in English and Russian language. Despite the great interest in this subject, linguists still have not decided how to translate so that the translation was perfectly adequate and equal amount of the original text.

# THE GOAL OF THE STUDY

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- The **goal** of this study is to identify the peculiarities of translation of English prepositions of place, time, and some of it that form phrasal verbs into Russian according to mass media text.

# THE AIMS OF THE STUDY

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- To achieve this goal, we have identified the following **aims**:
- -to consider the peculiarities of using the prepositions in the English language;
- -to compare the peculiarities of using the prepositions in the languages with different systems;
- -to determine the peculiarities of translation of English prepositions that determine the place and time of action, and some of it that form phrasal verbs into Russian language.

# THE OBJECT AND THE SUBJECT OF THE STUDY

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- The **object** of the research is the peculiarities of translation of English prepositions that determine the place and time of action, and some of it that form phrasal verbs into Russian language.
- The **subject** of the research is the peculiarities of translation of English prepositions that determine the place and time of action, and some of it that form phrasal verbs that are used in mass media texts.

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□ We analyzed 4862 of derivations, the number of English prepositions was 13.7 %.

□ We used the following **research methods**: method of comparative analysis, descriptive method, method of continuous sampling.

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□ The theoretical significance of this study is that the material can be used to generalize researches data of linguists that will help in the drafting of manuals on the subject, dictionaries and grammars in the course of lexicology and special courses on semantics.

□ The practical significance of the research is that the obtained results can be used in the translation practice, further studies of semantics of prepositions in the various languages.

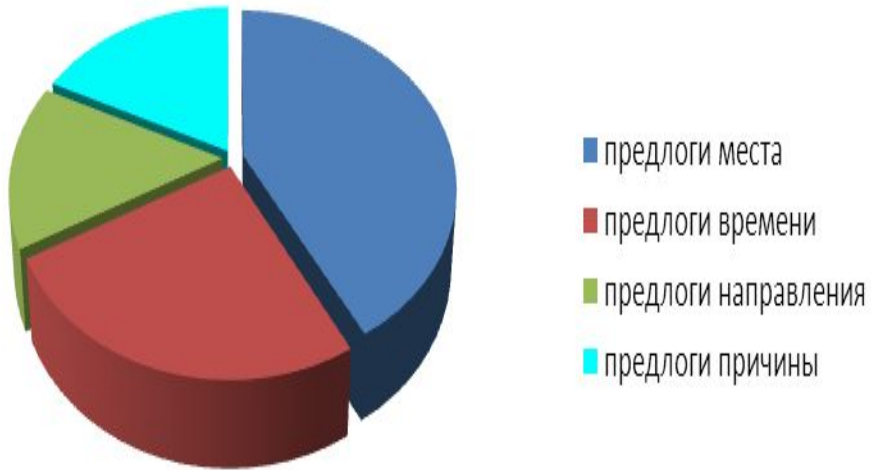


# METHODOLOGICAL FOUNDATION

- Виноградова Е.Н. Мотивированные предлоги и аналоги предлогов: пути грамматикализации.; Эпштейн Г.А. The prepositions, the Conjunctions, Word-Formations. ; Робатень Л. С. Английские предлоги; значение и употребление.; Христорощенковская Л.П. Элементарно об английских предлогах.; Загатова С.Б. Союзные функции французского наречия aussi. Вестник Евразийского гуманитарного института № 4 2016.; Загатова С.Б., Ильясова А.У. Национальная специфика репрезентации концепта дом в английском, русском, казахском и турецком языках. Вестник Евразийского гуманитарного института № 2 2016.; Курсовая работа «Предлоги в современном английском языке». – Астана: КазГЮУ.; Акынбеков Т.А. Дипломная работа «Семантика и функции английских предлогов». Алматы: КазНУ.

## WHICH TYPE OF PREPOSITIONS USE MORE OFTEN?

Использование предлогов английского языка



In the study, we found that prepositions are very distinctive units of language, able to express a variety of relations. In the process of historical development of language, the composition of the prepositions was updated, changed, and their functional significance.

# PECULIARITIES OF TRANSLATION OF ENGLISH PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE, TIME AND THAT FORM PHRASAL VERBS

1. In English, the preposition can be used even if there is no preposition in Russian text, and relations between words expressed by the case ending.

под Москвой – near Moscow

под утро – towards morning

помещение под офис – premises for an office

под диктовку – from dictation

под мрамор – in imitation of marble

на столе – on the table

The color of your eyes. – Цвет твоих глаз.

Explain the rules to the new guy. – Объясни правила новенькому.

It looks like she cut the rope with a knife. – Похоже, что она перерезала веревку ножом.

The papers were signed by the police officer. – Документы были подписаны полицейским [20; с. 24].

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## 2. Prepositions are polysemantic words.

For example, the preposition *in* can be used to mark the location (*in the river* – *в реке*) and to mark time in the sense of "via" (*in an hour* – *через час*).

However, this does not mean that "*через*" is always translated into English as *in* – only in the sense of "*через какое-то время*" [3; p. 240]. For example, in the expression "*прыгнуть через забор*" the preposition "*through*" has a spatial meaning and is translated as *over*: *to jump over the fence*[18].

3. One preposition can have a different match in the translating language. There is no permanent translation between English and Russian prepositions. The same English preposition can be translated from different Russian prepositions.

I'm standing at the window. – Я стою у окна.

Look at me. – Посмотри на меня.

Don't laugh at me. – Не смейся надо мной.

We are at the hospital.– Мы в больнице[23; с. 34-40].

И наоборот. Одному русскому предлогу могут соответствовать несколько английских.

Подушка на кровати. – The pillow is on the bed.

Не пялься на нее! – Don't you stare at her!

Продолжайте ехать на север. – Keep moving to the North.

Он родился на севере. – He was born in the North.

Я уйду на несколько часов. – I'm going to leave for a few hours [25; с.48-54 ].

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4. Often the choice of preposition depends on the preceding word (verb, adjective or noun). For example, after to depend (depend on) the right preposition is “on”. In some cases it is no need to translate prepositions of the English language it into Russian.

It depends on your decision. – Это зависит от вашего решения.

После прилагательного afraid (испуганный) – предлог of:

Are you afraid of darkness? – Ты боишься темноты?

После существительного fear (страх) – предлог of:

He has no fear of poverty. – Он не боится бедности [8; с 118].

Some verbs used with different prepositions, changing the meaning:

She is looking at the cat. – Она смотрит на кошку.

She is looking after the cat.– Она присматривает за кошкой.

She is looking for the cat.– Она ищет кошку[10; с. 203].

5. There is a whole category of stable combinations of words with prepositions (prepositional phrases) used as ready speech pattern.

- *At last – наконец,*
- *Once in a while – время от времени,*
- *In vain – напрасно.*
- *For a minute – на минутку[8; с. 102].*

You should draw your attention to the fact that prepositions often change the meaning of the verb with which it is used. In this case, the verb and the preposition to form a phrasal verb. For example,

- break off - 1) *прервать(ся); 2) отделить(ся),*
- break up - 1) *прекращать; 2) расставаться; расходиться [12; с. 117].*

Some verbs are interchangeable. This means that there is not much difference in their use. For example, "at the corner" and "on the corner" (*на углу*).

Some prepositions have the form of participles, from which they took place: concerning, regarding, respecting concerning, regarding etc.

When translating from Russian language need to be especially careful, because the same prepositions in different situations correspond to different English counterparts.

- *Книга на столе - The book is on the table*
  - *Я сержусь на него - I am angry with him*
  - *Я поеду туда на три дня - I will go there for three days[16; с. 52-53].*
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# PECULIARITIES OF PREPOSITIONS OF TIME

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- Beyond known since the year 1000 in the primary value on the other side. The word identifies a location of the object at a very great distance (mountains, sea):
- From 1646 to 1660 he had lived beyond sea – С 1646 по 1660 он жил за морем.
- In the field of abstract notions of the preposition means crossing the border , often with nouns the notion means out of reach, unbelievable:
- Beyond believe – невероятно, Beyond all mistake – безошибочно, Beyond endurance – нестерпимо.



# TRANSLATION OF THE PREPOSITION

## “TO”

- ▣ 1) To indicates the direction of movement in a real place. To means a movement with the achievement or no achievement :
  - ▣ I moved with him to the shed door – Я вместе с ним двинулись к двери сарая.
  - ▣ She retreated to her bedroom – Она удалилась в свою спальню.
  - ▣ He laid his ear to the crack – Он прислонил свое ухо к щели [1.8].
  - ▣ She addressed it to Tommy at his club – Она адресовала это Томи в его клуб [1.9].
  - ▣ Whittington turned to Tuppence – Вайтингтон повернулся к Тьюпенс [1.10].
- ▣ 2) In its path the moving person or object may face an obstacle. This refers to all the words expressing permeability, accessibility, sensitivity, responsiveness to whom and what they are not treated.
  - ▣ His mind was receptive to nothing – Его разум не к чему не был восприимчив [1.6].
- ▣ 3) In accordance with its fundamental value of direction to can express both purpose and reason. The meaning of the grounds reflected only in a narrow range of words, including the notion of causality, motive, reason.
  - ▣ Tuppence helped herself liberally to buttered toast – Тьюпенс прогрессивно помогла себе намазать тост.
  - ▣ I only just mentioned it to him «It must be» he muttered to himself – Я только что упомянул ему об этом. «Может быть» пробормотал он про себя [1.2].
- ▣ 4) Next most important meaning is a derived that expresses the targeted traffic to "destination". Circulation to took over the function of the dative to express its various meanings.
  - ▣ To my mind, the situation was uncomfortable – По моему мнению, ситуация была неудобной [1.3].

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- To indicates movement in time and place relation, for example, the minute hand to a certain figure on the dial, as well as some limit point of the motion of development, and usually the beginning of the movement given or implied .
  - It was two minutes to eleven when I looked at the clock – Когда я посмотрел на часы, оставалось две минуты до одиннадцати.
  - To this day I have never troubled about it – По сей день, я никогда не беспокоился об этом [1.4].

# CONCLUSION

- After analyzing the available scientific approaches to studying the semantic structure and functionality of prepositions, we can conclude that the best option for a comprehensive description of the characteristics of prepositions is to use an integrated approach, which combines elements of traditional linguistic descriptions of paradigmatic relations between the study of linguistic units and cognitive approach, based on the nature of spatial concepts reflected in the minds of native speakers and pronounced in the semantics of these prepositions. The combination of these methods will allow us to scientifically substantiate and highlight components in the semantic composition of the studied units, and to provide a more complete picture of the role and functioning of pretexts in the speech.
  - In the research process, we found that for an appropriate and faithful translation of English prepositions, indicating the time and place of the action, as well as forming part of phrasal verbs, requires the study of the most frequently used prepositions, both outside and in different contexts. The material studied by us belongs to various genres, which makes it overall and cross functional for studying translation peculiarities.
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**THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!**