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Oleksandr O. Lytvynov

PhD in Philology, Associate Professor,
Foreign Languages Department,
Faculties of Chemistry and Physics,
Educational and Scientific Institute of Philology,
Kyiv National Taras Shevchenko University,
Kyiv, Ukraine

<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5536-2015>

e-mail: oleksandr14124@gmail.com



RENDERING ENGLISH UNIVERSAL PRONOUNS INTO UKRAINIAN: A CORPUS APPROACH

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Abstract

The paper deals with investigation into the usage of English universal pronouns in contemporary fiction and their rendering into Ukrainian with employment of corpus approach. The universal pronouns under study were selected by the entire sampling method from the complete register compiled on the basis of the novel by J. K. Rowling "Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban" and its authorized Ukrainian version translated by V. Morozov. There were determined the lexico-semantic characteristics of four English universal pronouns ('everybody', 'everyone', 'everything', and 'each') based on monolingual dictionary entries' analysis. Absolute and relative frequencies (per 1,000 words) of the above pronouns in the analyzed corpus fragment were calculated. The lexeme 'each' was found to be the most frequent, with 'everybody' being the least frequent. There were identified 12 semantic roles performed by the universal pronouns' referents in the situations presented in the microcorpus, the agent and experiencer being the most frequent ones. The Ukrainian translation equivalents of the analyzed pronouns were determined based on bilingual dictionary entries' analysis. By means of immediate constituents' analysis and contextual analysis, there were described the peculiarities of the pronouns' usage in the source text. The translation methods and types of translation shifts used for adequate rendering of the pronouns into Ukrainian were specified on the basis of transformational analysis. The most common methods of rendering the universal pronouns into Ukrainian

were proved to be equivalent translation (65%), omission (21%) and lexical substitution (14%) (grammatical shifts and addition inclusive).

Keywords: universal pronoun, semantic role, equivalent, omission, substitution.

1. Introduction.

In modern Linguistics ‘universal pronouns’ as the name for one of the numerous classes of the Pronoun as part of speech is used rarely (Kobrina et al., 1999, pp. 197–198). It is more often the case that the scholars call them as ‘indefinite’ or ‘distributive’, or even ‘indefinite distributive’. Meanwhile the English so-called ‘indefinite’ pronouns constitute the largest and the most ambiguous word group due to various controversial definitions and classifications in lexicographic sources, which causes difficulties in their comprehension, usage and adequate translation into other languages, including Ukrainian. In some educational resources, the lexemes *each* and *every* are referred to as distributive pronouns, while the lexemes with *every-* are regarded as inclusive pronouns. According to ABBYY Lingvo x3 Multilingual + V10 / Version 14.0.0. 644, 2009 (OxfordDictionary (En-En), CollinsCobuild (En-En), OxfordAmericamDictionary (En-En)), the lexeme *each* is a determiner, pronoun, adjective, adverb, and quantifier; the lexeme *both* is a pre-determiner, determiner, pronoun, adverb, conjunction, and quantifier, etc.

Crystal (2008) states that the term ‘pronoun’ is used “in the grammatical classifications of words that refer to the closed set of items which can be used to substitute for a noun or a noun phrase”, and “the grammatical statement of pronominal distribution in a language [...] is often discussed with reference to the more general notions of pro-form and deixis” (pp. 391–392). According to Crystal, ‘indefinite’ is “a term used in grammar and semantics to refer to an entity (or class of entities) which is not capable of specific identification; it is contrasted with definite; [...] indefiniteness in English is usually conveyed through the use of the indefinite article or an indefinite pronoun” (p. 241). The term ‘distributive’ is used “in semantics for predicates or quantifiers which ascribe a property or action to the individual members of a group, as opposed to the group as a whole; it contrasts with collective” (Crystal, 2008, p. 154).

Indefinite pronouns do not refer to any particular person or thing but to persons and things in general (<https://gkscientist.com/indefinite-and-distributive-pronouns>).

The core indefinite universal pronouns “are quantitative in meaning, indicating number or amount. They are quantifiers in a logical sense and have universal or partitive meaning” (<https://www.awelu.lu.se/language/selective-mini-grammar>).

In our opinion, it is only logical to choose one grammatical term for the limited number of pronouns we analyse in this paper: be it ‘universal’. However, we still consider it appropriate to start with the traditional literature review to show the problematic status of the pronouns classification and differentiation, when applying a corpus approach in particular.

2. Literature Review.

English pronouns have been in the focus of linguistic studies from different perspectives: structural-semantic, functional-semantic, cognitive, psycholinguistic, cross-linguistic, corpus-based and corpus-oriented studies, etc.

From cross-linguistic perspective, various formal, semantic and syntactic properties of indefinite pronouns were studied by Haspelmath (2001) who investigated grammaticalization of indefinite pronouns, focusing on the ways in which such pronouns arise and change over time in different languages and the regularities in these changes, described diachronic typology and four main source constructions for indefiniteness markers: the ‘dunno’ type, the ‘want/pleases’ type, the ‘it may be’ type, and the ‘no matter’ type. The author examined six parameters of grammaticalization, three of which are paradigmatic (integrity,

paradigmaticity, and paradigmatic variability) and three are syntagmatic (scope, bondedness, and syntagmatic variability). According to the researcher, indefinites express free-choice functions and they are used as true universal quantifiers (Haspelmath, 2001, <https://doi.org/10.1093/oso/9780198235606.003.0006>).

In the past few years, a series of cross-linguistic research of pronouns were accomplished, e.g. Denić, Steinert-Threlkeld, & Szymanik (2021) studied so-called ‘indefinite’ pronouns (e.g. *someone*, *anyone*, *no-one*) as function words to establish the meaning space and feature make-up for these words. The authors state that “indefinite pronoun systems across languages optimize the complexity / informativeness trade-off [...] that may explain some of the universal properties of indefinite pronouns, thus reducing the explanatory load for linguistic theories” (Denić et al., 2021 doi: <https://doi.org/10.3765/salt.v30i0.4811>).

The recent corpus-based studies of English pronouns include investigations into pronouns’ usage in scientific journal articles, e.g. works by Harianja, Yudar, & Deliani (2020) dealing with an analysis of pronouns used in selected international journal articles on education, medicine and engineering, where they identify the pronouns in terms of numbers and familiarity (<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/341156196>).

Wang, Tseng, & Johanson (2021) conducted corpus-based research on first-person pronoun (*we*) use in abstracts and conclusions of articles from electrical and electronic engineering (EE) journals to analyze and explain how *we*-clusters and *we*-collocations were employed. Their findings suggest “a yearly increase in the frequency of “we” in EE journal papers, as well as the existence of three “we-use” types in the article conclusions and abstracts: exclusive, inclusive, and ambiguous” (Wang et al., 2021 <https://doi.org/10.1177/21582440211008893>).

The usage of first person pronouns ‘I’ and ‘we’ in academic journal papers abstracts (in chemistry, computer sciences, social sciences, and medicine) was researched by Kim (2015) who managed to provide quantitative evidence of current trends in the mentioned pronouns use in academic writing (<https://www.academia.edu/33832817>).

Lutsyk (2009) carried out corpus-based research of indefinite pronouns contained in BNC (British National Corpus) and obtained the results on such pronouns distribution in the written and spoken material with frequencies per million words, gender data, agreement of co-referent pronouns with their antecedents, semantic types of adjectival modifiers in various sentences (<https://www.duo.uio.no/handle/10852/25558?show=full>).

Earlier, Kuo (1999) conducted empirical studies of the use of personal pronouns in scientific journal articles, exploring how the occurrences of various personal pronouns reveal writers’ perceptions of their own role in research, of their relationship with expected readers as well as their discipline. The researcher examined possible semantic references of personal pronouns in different discourse contexts of journal articles in relation to the discourse functions they perform (Kuo, 1999 [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0889-4906\(97\)00058-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0889-4906(97)00058-6)).

In terms of applied studies and language acquisition, Zane, Arunachalam, & Luyster (2021) investigated the types of pronominal errors made by some groups of learners, indicating that pronouns “provide an ideal test case for the argument that children with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) show relative deficits in assigning / extending lexical meaning alongside relative strengths in morpho-syntax because they are marked both for grammatical features (case) and features that reflect qualities of the referent itself (gender and number) or the referent’s role in conversation (person)” (<https://doi.org/10.1007/s41809-021-00087-4>).

Lin, Weerman, & Zeijlstra (2021) explored the learnability of English indefinite *any* by investigating the distribution of this pronoun in child and child-directed speech recorded

in the CHILDES database. According to the researchers, such indefinite pronouns “have been referred to as negative polarity items (NPIs) in the literature, as they are all restricted to contexts that in some sense count as negative although there are differences in the types of semantic environment that may license them” (Lin et al., 2021 <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11049-021-09502-5>).

From psycholinguistic perspective, English pronouns were analysed by SuMing & Maarof (2010) to study the effect of consciousness-raising (C-R) activities on personal pronoun acquisition. By employing a quasi-experimental single-group pretest-posttest design, they examined the effect of C-R activities on English personal pronoun usage to show accurate pronoun-antecedent agreement and the perceptions of C-R activities on personal pronouns and learning target grammar (SuMing, & Maarof, 2010 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sbspro.2010.03.819>).

Warnke (2008) investigated into acquisition of indefinite pronouns in first language learning. The author writes with reference to Quirk et al, “In standard American and British English compound indefinite pronouns ending in *one*, are generally more frequently used in adult speech because they are more elegant,” [...] compounds ending in *one* sound more cultivated and elegant than the ones ending in *body*. Consequently, compound pronouns ending in *one* are more frequent in adult speech than those ending in *body*.” The author concludes that indefinite pronouns ending in *one* “will be learned earlier than those ending in *body*” (Warnke, 2008 <https://www.grin.com/document/122410>).

Gender aspects of English pronouns were studied by Saguy & Williams (2021) who argue that “the longstanding usage of singular *they* as an indefinite pronoun has new importance today in affirming gender as a self-determined identity” offering “new insight into how nonbinary *they* challenges dominant gender norms and practices beyond incorporating additional gender categories” (<https://doi.org/10.1177/08912432211057921>).

English gender-neutral pronouns were analysed by Teglová (2012) to describe the development of generic pronoun throughout history and investigate the usage of reflexive pronouns that follow indefinite ones in order to avoid gender-specific third person singular pronouns in contemporary discourse ([https://theses.cz/id/efizkm/Gender-neutral Pronouns In the English Language.pdf](https://theses.cz/id/efizkm/Gender-neutral_Pronouns_In_the_English_Language.pdf)).

Sheldon (2009) explored research papers writers’ identity through first-person roles representation with English pronouns across English and Spanish written cultures (comparative and corpus studies results provided) (<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.esp.2009.05.001>).

Urolagin, Nayak & Satish (2017) explored English pronouns in the context of automatic text summarization and translation. According to them, pronouns “are most commonly used in natural expressing text to indicate proper nouns” (<https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/8308170>).

In respect of translation of modern fiction into Ukrainian, Soliuk (2021) regards indefinite pronouns as means of expression of the category of definiteness / indefiniteness in the original text, arguing that “while there are no certain morphological means of expression of this category in the Ukrainian language, the translator uses lexical and syntactic means for reproduction of the category of definiteness / indefiniteness; the context also plays an essential role” (<https://doi.org/10.32999/ksu2663-2691/2021-87-13>).

Ptasznik (2020) investigated English indefinite pronouns in the context of single-clause when-defining models in English monolingual pedagogical dictionaries, in particular two types of models: (1) when + personal pronoun; and (2) when + indefinite pronoun (someone/something). The author indicates that “the effect of when-definition type on syntactic class identification accuracy is statistically significant at the 8% level of

significance, with the when + personal pronoun defining style being the superior defining model” (Ptasznik, 2020 <https://doi.org/10.1093/ijl/ecaa021>).

Lobanova (2019) highlighted the role of pronouns and recent changes in their functioning in modern English (p. 34–40).

During the recent years, Ukrainian indefinite pronouns were studied by Kalashnyk (2021) to investigate semantic and stylistic aspects of pronominals in the Ukrainian poetry of the XXth and XXIst centuries (<https://dspace.hnpu.edu.ua/handle/123456789/6357>). Zvonska, Koroliova, & Lazer-Pankiv (2017) provided definitions and classifications of pronouns in classical languages, such as Greek and Latin, in contrast with Ukrainian (p. 194–552). Shpyt (2016) studied the grammatical and semantic aspects of pronouns in the Ukrainian language of the XVI-XVIIth centuries (https://lnu.edu.ua/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/dis_shpyt.pdf). Dzuman (2015) conducted a complex analysis of semantic and syntactic aspects of various types of Ukrainian pronouns (<http://enpuir.npu.edu.ua/handle/123456789/8423>). Dudko (2010) covered history and present-time functioning of pronominals as means of expressing the functional-semantic category of determination in the Ukrainian language (<http://enpuir.npu.edu.ua/handle/123456789/15906>).

However, not enough attention has been given recently to corpus-based translation studies from English into Ukrainian in terms of semantics and functioning of ‘universal pronouns’ (as we restrict and specify the name of the pronoun class under analysis within this work) in fiction discourse. This paper focuses on functional and lexico-semantic properties of English universal pronouns *everybody*, *everyone*, *everything*, *each* and their adequate rendering into Ukrainian.

3. Aim and Objectives.

The aim of the paper is to examine the usage of the English universal pronouns in modern fiction discourse and outline the specificity of their rendering into Ukrainian with the aid of corpus approach.

Objectives are as follows:

- to compile a register of English universal pronouns based on the novel by J. K. Rowling “Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban;”
- to describe the lexico-semantic characteristics of the English universal pronouns;
- to determine the frequencies of the lexemes under analysis in the investigated microcorpus;
- to identify the semantic roles of the pronouns in the microcorpus;
- to specify the types of translation shifts and methods of rendering the English universal pronouns into Ukrainian with employment of corpus approach,

4. Methodology.

The object of the investigation is the English universal pronouns *everybody*, *everyone*, *everything* and *each*. *The subject* is the usage of the above lexemes in modern fictional discourse, their semantic roles, and methods of adequate rendering from English into Ukrainian.

The material of the research comprises the universal pronouns contained in a fragment of the English-Ukrainian parallel corpus based on the novel by J. K. Rowling “Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban”, which consists of 107,253 words, and its authorized Ukrainian version translated by V. Morozov.

In the course of the study, the following *methods* were used: 1) the dictionary entries’ analysis to reveal the lexico-semantic characteristics of the English universal pronouns and

their Ukrainian translation equivalents; 2) the immediate constituents' analysis and contextual analysis to identify their semantic roles in the source text; 3) the comparative and contrastive transformational analysis to determine the types of grammatical shifts and translation methods employed; 4) the procedure of quantity calculations to determine the frequencies of the lexemes and their properties in the microcorpus.

The corpus approach was employed to ensure entire sampling of the lexemes and to accomplish the procedure of leveling the source text with the target text for the purpose of identifying the types of translation shifts in the English-Ukrainian rendering of the pronouns under investigation.

5. Results.

5.1. Lexico-Semantic Characteristics of the English Pronouns under Study.

According to the monolingual dictionary entries (OxfordDictionary (En-En); OxfordAmericanDictionary (En-En), Collins (En-En), CollinsCobuild (En-En) in ABBYY Lingvo x3 Multilingual + V10 / Version 14.0.0. 644, 2009), the following lexico-semantic variants of the lexemes under study are available:

Everybody, everyone:

1) every person 2) all the people in a particular group; 3) all people.

Everything:

1) all things (all things of importance; the most important thing or aspect); 2) the current situation; life in general; 3) the entirety of a specified or implied class; 4) a great deal, esp. of something very important; 5) all the objects, actions, activities, or facts in a particular situation; 6) all possible or likely actions, activities, or situations.

- The informal phrase *and everything* is used to refer vaguely to other things associated with what has been mentioned to indicate that they are only examples and that other things are also involved. The informal phrase '*have everything*' means 'possess every attraction or advantage.'

Each:

- Determiner, pronoun, adverb, quantifier used to refer to: 1) every one of two or more people or things, regarded and identified separately or considered individually; 2) to, for, or by every one of a group (used after a noun or an amount), apiece;

- The phrases *each one, each and every, each and every one, each and all* are used emphatically to refer to all the members of a group. The reciprocal pronoun *each other* is used to indicate that each member of a group does something to the others or has a particular connection with the others.

5.2. Frequencies of the English Universal Pronouns in the Microcorpus.

By means of entire sampling at the next stage of the investigation, the total number of 159 pronominal lexemes (100%) was selected, including in particular: *everybody* – 8 lexemes (3.6%), *everyone* – 66 (29.9%), *everything* – 30 (13.6%), *each* – 55 (24.9%). The absolute frequencies (AF) and percentages are given in the receding order in Table 1, Columns 3 and 4.

Furthermore, based on the total number of 107,253 words comprising the English-language part of the microcorpus, the relative frequency (RF) per 1,000 words (per mille) was calculated for each of the pronouns, as is shown in Table 1, Column 5. The figures suggest the probability that the pronoun *everyone* would approximately be used at least one time per each 1,600 words on average, *each* – one time per 1,500 words, *everything* – one time per 3,600 words, while *everybody* would probably be used once per 13,000 words.

Table 1

Absolute and Relative Frequencies of the Universal Pronouns

1	2	3	4	5
№	pronoun	quantity	%	RF/1,000 (‰)
1	<i>everyone</i>	66	41.5 %	0.615
2	<i>each</i>	55	34.6 %	0.513
3	<i>everything</i>	30	18.9 %	0.28
4	<i>everybody</i>	8	5 %	0.075
	Total	159	100%	2.06 ‰

Thus, in the microcorpus under investigation, the lexeme *everyone* has shown the highest absolute frequency and therefore is placed in the first position in Table 1, Column 1, whereas *everybody* has the lowest frequency, occupying the fourth position, with the ratio between the two indicators being 8.25 to 1. The lexemes *each* and *everything* are placed in the middle (positions 2 and 3 respectively) as such that have shown medium frequencies.

5.3. Semantic Roles of the English Universal Pronouns in the Microcorpus.

In this research, the English universal pronouns are analyzed in terms of semantic roles, which are defined as “the underlying relationships that a participant has with the main verb in a clause,” i.e. “the actual roles a participant plays in some real or imagined situation, apart from the linguistic encoding of those situations” (<https://glossary.sil.org> > term > semantic-role). They are also known as case frames (Fillmore, 1968) and thematic roles (Dowty, 1991).

By means of context analysis, the following semantic roles of the pronouns under study were identified: 1) agent (**Ag**), 2) experiencer (**Ex**), 3) patient (**Pt**), 4) beneficiary (**Bn**) / recipient (**Rc**), 5) theme (**Th**), 6) factive (**Fc**), 7) declarative (**Dc**), 8) eventive (**Ev**), 9) locative (**Lc**), 10) temporal (**Tm**), 11) instrument (**In**), 12) measure (**Ms**).

In the microcorpus under study the pronoun *everybody* occurs in three semantic roles, such as: 1) the agent (**Ag**) (6 – 75%), 2) experiencer (**Ex**) (1 – 12.5%), 3) patient (**Pt**) (1 – 12.5%), e.g.:

- (1) *Everybody* proceeded to the front doors (**Ag**);
- (2) *Everybody* knows about Harry and You-Know-Who (**Ex**);
- (3) *They'll* wake *everybody* up (**Pt**).

The most frequent semantic role of *everybody* in the microcorpus is the agent, while the experiencer and patient are much less frequent.

The pronoun *everyone* has been found in four semantic roles: 1) the agent (**Ag**) (44 – 67%), 2) experiencer (**Ex**) (20 – 30%), 3) patient (**Pt**) (1 – 1.5%), 4) beneficiary (**Bn**) / recipient (**Rc**) (1 – 1.5%), e.g.:

- (1) [...] *he* was coming with *everyone* else (**Ag**);
- (2) *Everyone* felt very full and sleepy (**Ex**);
- (3) [...] *he* killed *everyone* within twenty feet of himself (**Pt**);
- (4) [...] *Lupin*, who was now giving chocolate to *everyone* else (**Bn / Rc**).

The most frequent semantic roles of *everyone* are the agent and experiencer, whereas the patient and recipient / beneficiary are much less frequent.

Because the pronouns *everybody* and *everyone* are in theory interchangeable, being close synonyms (*everybody* in the world but *everyone* in the restricted group), they are most likely to perform the semantic roles of the agent and experiencer in approximately 70% and 20% of cases respectively, according to the data obtained.

The pronoun *everything* occurs in five semantic roles: 1) theme (**Th**) (10 – 33.3%), 2) factive (**Fc**) (6 – 20%), 3) declarative (**Dc**) (5 – 16.7%), 4) eventive (**Ev**) (6 – 20%), and 5) locative (**Lc**) (3 – 10%), e.g.:

- (1) *Harry [...] helped himself to **everything** he could reach* (Th);
- (2) *Harry scribbled **everything** Florean Fortescue had ever told him* (Fc);
- (3) *"I think that's **everything** of importance."* (Dc);
- (4) *"**Everything** under control, sir."* (Ev);
- (5) ***Everything** was covered in a thick layer of dust except the floor* (Lc).

The most frequent semantic role of *everything* is theme (33.3%), which is evidence of the fact that in real or imaginary situations it refers to inanimate physical objects. The roles of factive and eventive (20% each), as well as declarative (16.7%), are quite frequent as it refers to facts, information, actions, events, thoughts, personal opinions, judgments, etc. The least frequent role of *everything* in this microcorpus is locative (10%).

The lexeme *each* has been registered in nine semantic roles: 1) agent / **Ag** (31 – 56.4%), 2) experiencer / **Ex** (5 – 9.1%), 3) patient / **Pt** (5 – 9.1%), 4) theme / **Th** (4 – 7.3%), 5) event / **Ev** (1 – 1.8%), 6) locative / **Lc** (5 – 9.1%), 7) instrument / **In** (1 – 1.8%), 8) temporal / **Tm** (2 – 3.6%), 9) measure / **Ms** (1 – 1.8%), e.g.:

- (1) *They joined **each** other* (Ag);
- (2) *He will immediately become whatever **each** of us most fears* (Ex);
- (3) *Two [...] cars, **each** of which was driven by a furtive-looking wizard* (Pt);
- (4) *He separated Harry's, Ron's and Hermione's wands and threw **each** back to its owner* (Th);
- (5) ***Each** of her visits stood out horribly vividly in Harry's mind* (Ev);
- (6) *Candles were burning in brackets beside **each** bed* (Lc);
- (7) *She was inflating like a monstrous balloon [...], **each** of her fingers blowing up like a salami [...]* (In);
- (8) *Harry ate breakfast **each** morning in the Leaky Cauldron* (Tm);
- (9) *Five points to Gryffindor [...] and five **each** to Hermione and Harry* (Ms).

The most frequent semantic role of the lexeme *each* in the given microcorpus is that of the agent (56.4%) as it refers to human beings who are the characters of the novel and active participants of the plot. The roles of the experiencer and patient are much less frequent (about 10%).

The semantic role frequencies of the lexemes are summarized in Table 2.

Table 2

Semantic Roles of the Universal Pronouns

Pronoun	AF	Semantic roles											
		1 Ag	2 Ex	3 Pt	4 Bn	5 Th	6 Fc	7 Dc	8 Ev	9 Lc	10 Tm	11 In	12 Ms
<i>everybody</i>	8	6	1	1									
<i>everyone</i>	66	44	20	1	1								
<i>everything</i>	30					10	6	5	6	3			
<i>each</i>	55	31	5	5		4			1	5	2	1	1
Total	159	81	26	7	1	14	6	5	7	8	2	1	1
RF(100%)	100%	51	16.4	4.4	0.6	8.8	3.8	3.1	4.4	5	1.3	0.6	0.6

Thus, in the given microcorpus about 70% of 12 semantic roles played by the participants that the analysed universal pronouns refer to pertinent to human beings, i.e. the agent, experiencer, beneficiary, and partially patient, and are borne by the lexemes *everybody*, *everyone*, and *each*. At the same time, the roles typical of inanimate objects,

phenomena, events, creatures, etc, are performed by participants indicated by the pronoun *everything* in 100% of cases (30) and by the pronoun *each* in 25% of cases (14 out of 55). It is evidence of the fact that in 75% of cases the pronoun *each* refers to human beings in the source text.

5.4. The Ukrainian Equivalents of the English Universal pronouns.

Based on bilingual dictionary entries analysis (Universal (Uk-En), Explanatory (Uk-Uk) in ABBYY Lingvo x3 Multilingual + V10 / Version 14.0.0. 644, 2009), the following pure translation equivalents of the distributive pronouns were found:

Everybody, everyone

1) **Кожний (кожен)** – 1) an attributive (adjectival) pronoun that means “one of all, taken separately; any of a given set; each” [один з усіх, узятий окремо; будь-який з даного ряду; всякий] and also translates as *every, each; any*; 2) (used as a noun) a singular nominal pronoun that refers to any (every, each) person (individual) [будь-яка, всяка людина] and also translates as *anyone, anybody*.

2) **Всяка людина** – a noun phrase composed of the attributive pronoun *всякий (усякий)* [*every, each, any*] and the noun *людина* [*man, person, individual, human being*], and therefore translates as *every person*.

3) **Всі (усі)** – 1) the plural form of the adjectival (attributive) pronoun *весь (весь, увесь)* that describes something as a whole, indivisible, taken entirely [означає щось як ціле, неподільне, взяте повністю], an entire, complete coverage of a person, thing or phenomenon with something [цілковите охоплення чим-небудь якоїсь особи, предмета, явища], the highest degree of manifestation of a quality, state etc. [вищий ступінь виявлення якості, стану і т. ін.] and translates as *all, the whole, entire, total*; 2) (used as a noun) a plural collective nominal pronoun [*all*] that denotes an entire scope of separate homogeneous persons, objects, phenomena – each inseparably connected with one another, as a complete set, without exception [цілковите охоплення окремих однорідних осіб, предметів, явищ – кожного у нерозривному зв'язку з іншим, у повному складі, без винятку]; (Explanatory (Uk-Uk); Universal (Uk-En)).

4) **Усе товариство / весь світ** – noun phrases that translate as *all, the whole, entire, total society, institution, community / world, universe*.

Everything

1) **Все (все)** – a pronoun used as a noun that refers to: 1) an entire scope, totality, aggregate of objects, things, phenomena, actions, notions; all that there is, as a complete set, without exception [означає вичерпне охоплення, сукупність предметів, явищ, дій, понять; те, що є, без винятку, у повному складі]; 2) all, everything that is the most important, [усе найважливіше], all, everything primary, chief, principal [усе найголовніше].

Each

1) As a determiner: **кожний (кожен)** – an attributive (adjectival) pronoun that refers to one of all, taken separately; any of a given set, each and translates as *every, each; any*.

2) As a pronoun: 1) **кожний (кожен)** – a singular nominal pronoun that refers to any (every, each) person (individual) and also translates as *everyone, everybody; anyone, anybody*, 2) **будь-який** – an indefinite attributive pronoun that denotes *some, any; whichever, whatsoever, whatsoever*.

3) As a reciprocal pronoun *each other* – **один одного** – a nominal phrase comprised of the cardinal numeral *one* used as a noun; *for each other* – **один за одного**,

4) As an emphatic pronoun: **кожний (кожен)**; *each and all* – **всі до одного** – a combination of the plural collective nominal pronoun [*all*] and the cardinal numeral *one* used as a noun in the genitive case with a preposition, **усі без винятку** – a nominal word combination that literally translates as *all without exception*.

5) As an adverb and quantifier: **кожний (кожен)** – a singular nominal pronoun; **на (за) кожного** – a singular nominal pronoun in the accusative case with prepositions; **по** – a preposition used before a noun in the locative case or a numeral preceding a noun.

The above dictionary entries data are summarized in Table 3.

Table 3

The Ukrainian Translation Equivalents of the English Universal Pronouns

#	Pronoun	Ukrainian equivalents
1	<i>everybody</i> <i>everyone</i>	1) кожний (кожен); 2) всяка людина; 3) всі (усі); 4) усе товариство / весь світ;
2	<i>everything</i>	1) все (усе);
3	<i>each</i>	1) кожний (кожен); 2) будь-який; 3) всі (усі); 4) по, на, за;

As a result, the pure equivalents of the English universal singular pronouns *everybody*, *everyone* and *each* are the Ukrainian nominal singular-number, masculine-gender pronoun **кожний (кожен)** and the plural collective pronoun **всі (усі)**. The Ukrainian equivalent of the English singular pronoun *everything* is the singular-number, neuter-gender nominal pronoun **все (усе)**.

The main translation equivalent of the determiner *each* is the Ukrainian attributive (adjectival) pronoun **кожний (кожен)** in its initial form of the singular number, masculine gender, nominative case, including its related forms: **кожна** (singular, feminine gender), **кожне** (singular, neuter gender), **кожні** (plural, common gender). The Ukrainian equivalent of the reciprocal pronoun *each other* is the pronominal phrase **один одного**.

Thus, there are four dictionary entries' pure equivalents of the English lexemes *everybody*, *everyone*, and *each* in Ukrainian, and one equivalent of *everything*.

5.5. Rendering of the English Universal pronouns in the Parallel Microcorpus.

At this stage, a procedure of surface and deep parsing of sentences and clauses was carried out to determine the syntactic functions of the pronominal lexemes and identify possible grammatical shifts in their rendering into Ukrainian by means of comparative and contrastive analysis of the source and target sentence structures.

As a result, the analyzed pronouns have been registered in the syntactic functions of the subject, object, predicative, attribute, and adverbial modifier, as well as in the functional-semantic roles of determiner, quantifier, address, and as pro-forms.

5.5.1. Rendering the Pronoun 'Everybody' into Ukrainian.

In the analyzed microcorpus, *everybody* has been registered in four syntactic functions, such as the subject (5 – 62.5%), object (2 – 25%), including direct (1 – 12.5%) and prepositional object (1 – 12.5%), and attribute (1 – 12.5%).

In terms of deep structures, there have been registered four cases of *everybody* as an agentive subject (50%), one experiencer subject (12.5%); one patient object (12.5%), one agentive object (12.5%), and one agentive attribute (12.5%).

The methods of its rendering into Ukrainian include equivalent translation (6 – 75%), lexical substitution (1 – 12.5%), and omission (1 – 12.5%).

There have been registered four pure equivalents of *everybody* (50%), one partial equivalent (12.5%), and two (25%) equivalents with grammatical shifts.

The following fragment ('E' for English, and 'U' for Ukrainian) illustrates pure equivalent translation of *everybody* as an agentive subject by means of the collective plural pronoun *всі* in the same syntactic function in the target sentence:

(E) [...] as **everybody** else proceeded to the front doors.

(U) [...] коли **всі** вийшли у вестибюль і попрямували до входних дверей.

Pure equivalent translation of *everybody* by means of the nominal singular pronoun *кожний* is illustrated below:

(E) **Everybody** knows about Harry and You-Know-Who.

(U) **Кожний** знає про Гаррі й Відомо-Кого.

In this sentence, *everybody* as an experiencer subject is rendered by the pure Ukrainian equivalent in the same syntactic function.

Pure equivalent translation by the plural collective nominal pronoun *всі* with the subject → object grammatical shift is as follows:

(E) "I'm afraid the poor fellow is ill again," said Dumbledore, indicating that **everybody** should start serving themselves.

(U) "Боюся, що він знову занедужав", сказав Дамблдор, припрошуючи **всіх** до трапези.

In this case the agentive subject *everybody* is rendered into Ukrainian as a direct experiencer object in the accusative case after the verb *припрошувати* [to invite; to ask (to eat)].

Below is partial equivalent translation of *everybody* with a grammatical shift:

(E) **Everybody's** heads turned toward Harry again, but nobody spoke

(U) **Усі** погляди знову повернулися на Гаррі, але ніхто не вимовив і слова.

In this sentence the nominal pronoun *everybody*, which is used in the possessive case as an attribute of an agentive subject group, is rendered into Ukrainian by the plural collective adjectival pronoun *усі* in the nominative case in the same syntactic function in the subject group. In addition, there is a metonymic shift of the partitive subject *heads* in the source sentence to the factitive subject *погляди* [gazes] in the target sentence, wherein the subject group literally translates as *all gazes*.

In the analysed microcorpus, no cases of rendering *everybody* by means of the equivalent noun phrases *всяка людина* and *все товариство* (*увесь світ*) were found. This can presumably be explained by the peculiarities of the plot, where concrete characters are involved rather than people in general or the whole world, i.e. where the whole world equals the world of magicians and Muggles.

The next fragment contains contextual lexical substitution of *everybody*:

(E) [...] and Lavender Brown looked puzzled, but nearly **everybody** else clapped their hands to their mouths in horror.

(U) Лаванда виглядала ні в сих, ні в тих, але **решта учнів** перелякано затулили долонями рота.

In this case the pronoun *everybody* in the role of the agentive subject is rendered by the noun *учні* [pupils] as part of the noun phrase *решта учнів* [the rest of the pupils] in the same syntactic function in the target sentence.

The following case illustrates omission of *everybody* as an agentive subject:

(E) This meant that the end of term feast took place amid decorations of scarlet and gold, and that the Gryffindor table was the noisiest of the lot, as **everybody** celebrated.

(U) *Отже, бенкет з нагоди завершення навчального року відбувався в залі, прикрашеній червоно-золотистими кольорами, і грифіндорський стіл був найгаласливішим.*

Thus, the most common way of rendering the pronoun *everybody* into Ukrainian is pure equivalent translation (6 – 75%) by means of the plural collective pronoun *yci* (*всі*) (5 – 62.5%) and by the singular nominal pronoun *кожний* that was found in one case (12.5%). Lexical substitution and omission of *everybody* was registered in 12.5% of cases respectively.

5.5.2. Rendering the Pronoun 'Everyone' into Ukrainian.

The universal pronoun *everyone* was found in six syntactic functions, such as the subject (39 – 59.1%), object (6 – 9.1%), complex object (3 – 4.5%), attribute (4 – 6%), adverbial modifier (3 – 4.5%), and address (11 – 16.7%).

The methods of translation of *everyone* are equivalent translation, lexical substitution, and omission.

Pure equivalent translation by the plural collective nominal pronoun *yci* is shown in the following sentence, where *everyone* is an agentive subject:

(E) *Everyone* looked quickly at Professor Lupin to see how he would take this; to their surprise, he was still smiling.

(U) *Усі* дивилися на професора Люпина і чекали на його реакцію.

Pure equivalent mixed with addition of the second-person plural pronoun *ви* [*you*] and grammatical shift is illustrated below:

(E) *Well done, everyone...*

(U) *Ви всі* молодці.

In this case the address *everyone* in the source sentence is rendered by the pronominal phrase *ви всі* [*you all*] as an experiencer subject in the target sentence.

The following case is pure equivalent translation mixed with the grammatical shift 'experiencer subject → object' in an impersonal sentence:

(E) *After dinner everyone* felt very full and sleepy.

(U) *Після ситної вечері усіх* хилило на сон.

The Ukrainian equivalent *ycix* is used as a direct experiencer object in the accusative case after the verb *хилити* [*to incline (to sleep)*].

Below is another case of grammatical shift 'subject → object' with *everyone* as an experiencer subject and the verb in the passive voice in the source sentence:

(E) *Not everyone* was convinced, however.

(U) *Проте слова професорки* переконали не *всіх*.

In this case the target sentence contains the main verb in the active voice and the equivalent *всіх* as a direct object in the accusative case.

The equivalent translation of *everyone* by the plural collective pronoun *yci* with the grammatical shift 'attribute → subject' is illustrated in the next fragment:

(E) *To everyone's* delight except Harry's, there was to be another Hogsmeade trip on the very last weekend of the term.

(U) *Усі, крім Гаррі, були захоплені тим, що останні вихідні цього семестру можна буде провести в Гогсміді.*

In the source sentence the pronoun *everyone* is used in the possessive case form as an experiencer attribute of the noun *delight* which is part of the adverbial modifier group of attendant circumstances, while the target sentence contains the equivalent *yci* used as the main experiencer subject.

Partial equivalent with the grammatical shift 'subject → attribute' is as follows:

(E) *Everyone* looked up at him.

(U) *Усі* погляди вступилися в нього.

In this sentence the agentive subject *everyone* is rendered by the adjectival pronoun *усі* in the syntactic function of an attribute of the factitive subject *погляди* [*gazes*] in the target sentence.

Partial equivalent with the grammatical shift ‘attribute → subject’ is as follows:

(E) *Everyone’s* eyes were now on Lupin, who looked remarkably calm...

(U) *Тепер усі* дивилися на Люпина, що був на диво спокійним...

In this case the pronoun *everyone* is an experiencer, used in the possessive case form in the syntactic function of an attribute of the partitive subject *eyes*, is rendered by means of the plural collective pronoun *усі* as the agentive subject before the verb *дивитися* [*to look*] in the target sentence, which is therefore a lexico-grammatical transformation.

The next fragment illustrates pure equivalent translation by the plural collective pronoun *всі* [*all*] with addition of the singular noun *решта* [*the others*]:

(E) “*Er – Snape told all the Slytherins this mornin’. Thought everyone’d know by now. Professor Lupin’s a werewolf, see.*”

(U) “*Е-е... Снейп зранку розказав усім слизеринцям... уже, напевно, і всі решта знають... що... професор Люпин – вовкулака*”.

Omission of *everyone* has been registered in eight cases (12.1%), e.g. omission of *everyone* as an experiencer subject in an adverbial modifier group:

(E) *Extremely unusual though he was, at that moment Harry Potter felt just like everyone else – glad, for the first time in his life, that it was his birthday.*

(U) *І мені миті такий незвичайний Гаррі Поттер був звичайнісіньким хлопчиськом, котрий уперше в житті радів своєму дню народження.*

The next is a case of omission of *everyone* as an agentive subject in the source sentence and, at the same time, omission of the third-person plural subject *they* in the target sentence wherein the predicate is expressed by an indefinite personal form of the verb, which is a typical construction in Ukrainian:

(E) *As they left the Great Hall, everyone applauded again.*

(U) *Коли вони виходили, їх знову проводжали оплесками.*

Omission of *everyone* as a beneficiary / recipient in the syntactic function of an indirect (dative) object is illustrated in the following fragment:

(E) “*A Dementor,*” *said Lupin, who was now giving chocolate to everyone else.*

(U) “*Дементор*”, – *відповів Люпин.*

The following is omission of *everyone* as part of a participial construction within an adverbial modifier group of attendant circumstances:

(E) *It was bad enough that he’d passed out, or whatever he had done, without everyone making all this fuss.*

(U) *Навіщо весь цей галас – йому й так було соромно, що він тоді знепритомнів.*

Omission of *everyone* as a co-agent used in the syntactic function of a prepositional object that implies a joint action is shown below:

(E) *The Halloween feast was always good, but it would taste a lot better if he was coming to it after a day in Hogsmeade with everyone else.*

(U) *Бенкет на Гелловін був завжди розкішний, але святкові страви були б іще смачніші, якби він перед тим побував у Гогсміді.*

Below is omission of *everyone* as an address in the source sentence:

(E) *He gave Harry’s broom a look of fervent admiration, then said, “Okay, everyone, let’s go.”*

(U) Вуд кинув захоплений погляд на Гарріну мітлу. – “А тепер – полетіли”.

Omission of *everyone* as an agent integrated into an adverbial modifier of comparison is illustrated below:

(E) [...] and Professor Snape sat in the very front row, wearing green like **everyone** else, and a very grim smile.

(U) [...] а в першому ряду, також у всьому зеленому, сидів професор Снейп і лиховісно підсміювався.

Lexical substitution has been found in three cases (4.5%) using the nouns *учні* [pupils], *клас* [class], *в'язні* [prisoners]. Below is contextual lexical substitution of *everyone* as an agentive subject with the noun phrase *увесь клас* [all the class] that comprises the attributive pronoun *увесь* and the noun *клас*:

(E) **Everyone** stared at her.

(U) **Увесь клас** зиркнув на неї.

The following sentence illustrates contextual lexical substitution of *everyone* as an agentive subject with the noun *учні* [pupils]:

(E) **Everyone** drew back slightly as Hagrid reached them and tethered the creatures to the fence.

(U) Гетрид причвалав до них і поприпинав істот до огорожі. **Учні** відсахнулися.

Besides, there have been found four lexico-grammatical substitutions, e.g. an experiencer ‘subject → adverbial modifier’ substitution with the noun *клас* [class]:

(E) “Orange, Longbottom,” said Snape, ladling some up and allowing to splash back into the cauldron, so that **everyone** could see.

(U) “Оранжева, Лонгботоме!” – Снейп на очах у **класу** зачерпнув трохи настійки, а тоді повільно вилив її назад у казенець.

An agent ‘complex object → subject’ substitution with the noun *учні* [pupils]:

(E) Harry had to endure **everyone** in the class talking loudly and happily about what they were going to do first, once they got into Hogsmeade.

(U) Ну а Гаррі тим часом, хоч-не-хоч, мусив слухати, як радісні **учні** навперебій обговорювали, що вони робитимуть у Гогсміді.

The following is an agentive ‘address → subject’ substitution with the first-person plural pronoun *ми* [we]:

(E) “Anyway – good work, **everyone**.”

(U) **Ми** сьогодні добре попрацювали.

An experiencer ‘attribute → subject’ substitution with the noun *учні* [pupils]:

(E) Hermione irritated the rest by fussing about how her tortoise had looked more like a turtle, which was the least of **everyone** else’s worries.

(U) Герміона дратувала всіх своїми побиваннями, що її морська черепаха скидалася радше на океанську – решта **учнів** мали клопоти значно серйозніші.

Thus, the methods of rendering the pronoun *everyone* into Ukrainian are as follows: equivalent translation (49 – 74.2%), including pure equivalents (41 – 62.1%) and mixed equivalents (8 – 12.1%), i.e. partial equivalents, addition and grammatical shifts. There were registered nine lexical substitutions (13.6%), among which five lexical substitutions (7.6%) and four lexico-grammatical substitutions (6%). Omission was found in eight cases (12.1%). In all, equivalent translation comprises approximately 74%, substitution – 14%, and omission – 12% (see summary Table 5).

5.5.3. Rendering the Pronoun ‘Everything’ into Ukrainian.

In the microcorpus under analysis, the pronoun *everything* was found in four syntactic functions, such as the object (19 – 63.3%), subject (9 – 30%), adverbial modifier in a subject

clause (1 – 3.3%) plus adverbial modifier as a pro-form (1 – 3.3%), and predicative (1 – 3.3%).

The main translation methods of the pronoun *everything* in the microcorpus are equivalent translation (20 – 66.7%), lexical substitution (8 – 26.7%), and omission (2 – 6.7%).

Pure equivalent of *everything* is illustrated in the following fragment where it indicates a theme object:

(E) *Black lost **everything** the night Harry stopped You-Know-Who...*

(U) *Тієї ночі, коли Гаррі зупинив Відомо-Кого, Блек утратив **усе**.*

Below is equivalent mixed with addition of the emphatic adverb *далеко* [*far (not)*] in a negative sentence with a declarative object is:

(E) *You haven't heard **everything** – I can explain...*

(U) *Ти ж чув далеко не **все**... я можу пояснити...*

Equivalent of *everything* as a theme object with addition of the emphatic particle *зеть* [*utterly, completely*] is as follows:

(E) *Filch was suddenly bustling up and down the corridors, boarding up **everything** from tiny cracks in the walls to mouse holes.*

(U) *Філч метався коридорами, забиваючи дошками **зеть усе** – від найменших тріщин у стіні до мишачих нірок.*

Equivalents with grammatical shifts have been found in four cases (13.3%), e.g. below is an object → subject shift in rendering *everything* in the syntactic function of an eventive object:

(E) *Lie back down, now, we've got **everything** under control...*

(U) *Лежи й відпочивай, тепер уже **все** під нашим контролем...*

Equivalent translation of *everything* as a theme object with the grammatical shift 'object → subject' and addition of the emphatic pronominal phrase *що завгодно* [*anything (the world of)*] in the target sentence is illustrated below:

(E) *"It's this sweetshop," said Ron, a dreamy look coming over his face, "where they've got **everything**..."*

(U) *"Крамниця солодоців, цукерня", – замріяно пояснив Рон. – "У ній є **все, що завгодно**..."*

The following case is equivalent translation of *everything* as a declarative predicative with the grammatical shift 'predicative → object':

(E) *"Well, I think that's **everything** of importance," said Dumbledore.*

(U) *"Ну, здається, я сказав **усе** найголовніше", – підсумував Дамблдор.*

Lexical substitution has been found in three cases (10%), where *everything* as a theme object in the source sentence is rendered by noun phrases, e.g. the emphatic noun phrase *всяка всячина* [*all sorts of things (stuff), medley, hotchpotch, mishmash*]:

(E) *Harry, suddenly ravenous, helped himself to **everything** he could reach and began to eat.*

(U) *Гаррі, що зголоднів як вовк, наклав собі на тарілку **всякої всячини** і накинувся на їжу.*

Contextual lexical substitution of theme object complement with the noun phrase *усі страви* [*all the dishes*] as a means of concretization in the target text:

(E) *The food was delicious; even Hermione and Ron, who were full to bursting with Honeydukes sweets, managed second helpings of **everything**.*

(U) *Їжа була розкішна. Навіть Герміона і Рон, які мало не лускали від медоворуцівських ласощів, наклали собі по дві порції **усіх страв**.*

Lexical substitution with the emphatic adverbial phrase *що завгодно* [anything] is as follows:

(E) *Harry was prepared to bet **everything** he owned, including his Firebolt, that it wasn't good news, whatever it was.*

(U) *Гаррі міг закластися на **що завгодно**, навіть на “Вогнеблискавку”, що нічого доброго вона не побачить.*

Lexico-grammatical substitution has been found in three cases (10%), e.g. substitution of *everything* as a factive object in the source sentence with the adjectival pronoun *весь* [all, the whole] serving as an attribute of the object *замок* [castle]:

(E) *Two years at Hogwarts hadn't taught them **everything** about the castle.*

(U) *За два роки в Гогвортсі вони ще не встигли вивчити **весь** замок.*

The following case is antonymic translation and periphrasis by way of lexico-grammatical substitution of the action predicate *do* and the eventive object *everything* with the stative predicate *мати* [have] and a direct object group comprised of the negative adjectival pronoun *жодний* [not any, none], which is normally used in Ukrainian in negative sentences before the subject or object to express absolute negation, and the noun *проблеми* [problems]:

(E) *Hermione did **everything** perfectly until she reached the trunk with the Boggart in it.*

(U) *Герміона не мала **жодних** проблем, доки не залізла в скриню з ховчиком.*

Below is lexico-grammatical substitution of *everything* as an eventive object with the noun *справа* [affair; business, matter] in the same syntactic function:

(E) *I'm grateful... it will make **everything** much easier.*

(U) *Я вдячний... це значно полегшує **справу**.*

The following is contextual lexico-grammatical substitution of the eventive object *everything* with the noun phrase *всі іспити* [all the exams] in the same syntactic function, accompanied by a 'singular → plural' shift.

(E) *“Sh-she said I'd failed **everything**!”*

((U) *“В-вона ска-ка-зала, що я п-п-провалила **всі іспити**!”*

Pure equivalent translation of *everything* as a locative subject has been found in four cases, e.g.:

(U) ***Everything** was slightly blurred.*

(U) ***Усе** злегка розпливалося.*

Equivalent translation with grammatical shifts has been found in three cases, e.g. the eventive subject → object shift is as follows:

(E) *“**Everything** under control, sir.”*

(U) *“Я **все** контролюю, пане професоре”.*

Partial equivalent translation combined with theme subject → attribute shift within the adverbial modifier of comparison is illustrated below:

(E) *Like nearly **everything** Ron owned, Scabbers the rat was secondhand (he had once belonged to Ron's brother Percy) and a bit battered.*

(U) *Скеберс, як і майже **все** Ронове майно, мав пошарпаний вигляд і дістався йому у спадок від братів (раніше він належав Персі).*

In this case the nominal pronoun *everything* is rendered into Ukrainian by the adjectival (attributive) pronoun *все* [all] which is a determiner / quantifier of the noun *майно* [property, possessions; belongings], the latter corresponding to the verb *owned* in the source sentence.

Lexico-grammatical substitution of *everything* as a locative subject is shown in the following case wherein its locative meaning is expressed in the adverb *скрізь* [everywhere]

combined with the attributive pronoun *same* [only] which serves as a limiting emphatic particle before the noun *nip'я* [feathers]:

(E) *Harry wasn't sure where to hold on; everything in front of him was covered with feathers.*

(U) *Гаррі не знав, за що триматися – скрізь було саме пір'я.*

Lexical substitution in the above case is obviously determined by the double semantic role, in particular Th and Lc, of the pronoun *everything* in this context.

Omission of *everything* as a locative subject has been found in one case, e.g.:

(E) *Everything was lit with a dim, crimson light; the curtains at the windows were all closed, and the many lamps were draped with dark red scarves.*

(U) *У кімнатці, залитій тьмяно-червоним світлом На вікнах завіси, а численні настільні лампи задранировані темно-червоною тканиною.*

The following is omission of the structure *and everything* as a pro form that refers to the adverbial modifier of comparison within the clausal object of the declarative verb *to swear*:

(E) [...] *"I swear I'll remember where I'm supposed to go to school, and I'll act like a Mug – like I'm normal and everything."*

(U) [...] *"я обіцяю не переплутати назву того Центру і поводитись як мал, тобто як нормальна особа"*.

Thus, the translation methods of the pronoun *everything* in the microcorpus are equivalent translation (20 – 66.7%), of which pure equivalents are found in 10 cases (33.3%), equivalent translation mixed with addition – in two cases (6.7%) and with grammatical shifts in eight cases (26.7%). Lexical substitution is found in eight cases (26.7%), which include five cases (16.7%) of lexico-grammatical substitution. Omission in rendering of *everything* occurs in two cases (6.7%).

5.5.4. Rendering the Pronominal Lexeme 'Each' into Ukrainian.

The lexeme *each* was found pertaining to four functional-semantic types in the microcorpus, such as: 1) the pronoun proper (34 – 61.8%), including the nominal pronoun (3 – 5.5%), emphasizing pronoun (3 – 5.5%), phrasal emphasizing pronoun (1 – 1.8%); reciprocal pronoun (27 – 49%); 2) determiner (10 – 18.2%); 3) quantifier (9 – 16.4%); 4) adverb (2 – 3.6%), which is shown in Table 4.

Table 4

Functional-Semantic Types of the Lexeme 'Each' in the Microcorpus

№	Type	Example	F	%	Total
1	nominal pronoun	<i>each</i>	3	5.5%	55 (100%)
	emphatic pronoun	<i>You will each write an essay</i>	3	5.5%	
	phrasal emphatic pronoun	<i>each and every one</i>	1	1.8%	
	reciprocal pronoun	<i>each other</i>	27	49%	
2	determiner	<i>each morning</i>	10	18.2%	
3	quantifier	<i>each of them</i>	9	16.4%	
4	distributive adverb	<i>five points each</i>	2	3.6%	

The syntactic functions of *each* in the microcorpus are as follows: the subject (16 – 29.1%), object (29 – 52.7), determiner (3 – 5.5%), and adverbial modifiers of place (3 – 5.5%), time (2 – 3.6%) and distribution (2 – 3.6%).

The methods of rendering *each* into Ukrainian include equivalent translation (28 – 50.9%), lexical substitution (4 – 7.3%), and omission (23 – 41.8%).

Below is equivalent translation of the **nominal pronoun** *each* as a patient subject of an elliptical coordinate clause with an absolute participial construction:

(E) *But the truly remarkable thing were the tiny ink dots moving around it, each labeled with a name in minuscule writing.*

(U) *Але, що найдивовижніше, по ній рухалися крихітні чорнильні цяточки, кожна з яких позначалася дрібновиведеним ім'ям.*

The next case is omission of the nominal pronoun *each* as a theme object:

(E) *He separated Harry's, Ron's and Hermione's wands and threw each back to its owner; Harry caught his, stunned.*

(U) *Він кинув Гаррі, Ронові й Герміоні їхні чарівні палички Гаррі приголомшено впіймав своєю.*

Equivalent translation of *each* as an **emphatic pronoun** in an agentive subject group is as follows:

(E) *They could each turn into a different animal at will.*

(U) *Кожен з них за бажанням міг обернутися в якусь тварину.*

The following is equivalent translation of *each* being part of the emphatic pronominal phrase *each and every one* in the role of an experiencer object:

(E) *I [...] warn each and every one of you to give them no reason to harm you.*

(U) *Тому попереджаю всіх і кожного: не давайте їм ані найменшого приводу завдати вам якоїсь шкоди.*

As an emphatic pronoun *each* is registered in three cases wherein it is omitted in the target sentences, e.g. as an agentive subject:

(E) *"You will each write an essay, to be handed in to me, on the ways you recognize and kill werewolves. I want two rolls of parchment on the subject, and I want them by Monday morning."*

(U) *"До понеділка здасте мені двосувійний реферат про методи розпізнавання і знищення вовкулак".*

Pure equivalent translation of the **determiner** *each* occurs in five cases (9.1%), e.g. the following fragment illustrates *each* in the role of a subject determiner in an elliptical clause, where it is rendered by means of the attributive pronoun *кожний*:

(E) *The Forbidden Forest looked as though it had been enchanted, each tree smattered with silver, and Hagrid's cabin looked like an iced cake.*

(U) *Заборонений ліс стояв як зачарований: кожне дерево було присипане сріблом, а Гегрідова хатинка нагадувала глазурований торт.*

The following is equivalent translation of *each* as a locative noun determiner in the syntactic function of an adverbial modifier of place:

(E) *Candles were burning in brackets beside each bed, illuminating the wood-paneled walls.*

(U) *На скобах біля кожного ліжка потріскували свічки, осяваючи оббиті дерев'яними панелями стіни.*

Omission of the locative object determiner *each* in the function of an adverbial modifier of place has been found in two cases (3.6%), e.g.:

(E) *There were seven people on a Quidditch team: three Chasers, whose job it was to score goals by putting the Quaffle (a red, soccer-sized ball) through one of the fifty-foot-high hoops at each end of the field.*

(U) *Кожна квідична команда складалася з семи гравців. Завданням трьох загонців було забивати голи, тобто закидати квафела (червоного м'яча завбільшки як футбольний) в одне з трьох кілець на п'ятнадцятиметрових жердинах по кутах поля.*

Lexical substitution of the determiner *each* has been registered in one case (1.8%) with the adjective *черговий* [*next, next in turn*]:

(E) *As each person climbed back down the silver ladder, the rest of the class hissed, "What did she ask?"*

(U) *Коли черговий учень злязав по срібній драбині, усі накидалися на нього з тривожним шепотом: – "Що вона питала?"*

There are two cases of lexico-grammatical substitution of the determiner *each* in temporal noun phrases in the function of an adverbial modifier of time, e.g.:

(E) *Harry ate breakfast each morning in the Leaky Cauldron, where he liked watching the other guests.*

(U) *Щоранку він снідав у "Дірявому Казані", спостерігаючи за відвідувачами.*

In these cases the determiner *each* is substituted with the temporal adverbs *щоранку* and *щодня* corresponding to the English temporal noun phrases *each morning* and *each night*. Below is antonymic translation of the noun phrase *each night* by the temporal adverb *щодня* [*each day*].

(E) *And you're to be back here before dark each night.*

(U) *І щодня, тільки-но почне сутеніти, вертайся сюди.*

As a **quantifier** *each* occurs in nine cases (16.4%), of which eight (14.5%) are in subject groups and one (1.8%) in an object group.

Pure equivalent translation of the quantifier *each* is found in two cases (3.6%), e.g. in the eventive subject group below:

(E) *[...] but each of her visits stood out horribly vividly in Harry's mind.*

(U) *[...] але кожен її візит з моторошною яскравістю закарбувався в пам'яті Гаррі.*

Equivalent translation with grammatical shifts is registered 4 times (7.3%), e.g. the grammatical shift 'subject → attribute' is found in the following case where the source sentence contains the pronominal quantifier *each* in the role of an agentive subject that corresponds to the adjectival collective pronoun *усі* as the subject group attribute in the target sentence:

(E) *Each of the beasts had a thick leather collar around its neck...*

(U) *Усі істоти мали шкіряні нашийники з довгими ланцюгами...*

Omission of the quantifier *each* occurs three times (5.4%). Below is omission of the patient subject *each* in a relative clause:

(E) *Mr. Weasley marched Harry across the short stretch of pavement toward the first of two old-fashioned dark green cars, each of which was driven by a furtive-looking wizard wearing a suit of emerald velvet.*

(U) *Містер Візлі повів його до першої з двох старомодних темно-зелених машин, водіями яких були непомітні чарівники в костюмах зі смарагдового оксамиту.*

As a distributive **adverb** *each* is used two times (3.6%). Below is pure equivalent translation of *each* in the semantic role of measure object by means of the preposition *по* before the phrase *п'ять очок* [*five points*]; the latter is comprised of a cardinal numeral and a noun in the accusative case, plural number and indicates distribution of the measure / value objects:

(E) *"Let me see... five points to Gryffindor for every person to tackle the Boggart – ten for Neville because he did it twice... and five each to Hermione and Harry."*

(U) *"Зараз порахую... По п'ять очок кожному, хто змагався з ховчиком... Десять очок Невілові, який зробив це двічі... І по п'ять очок Гаррі й Герміоні".*

The following case is omission of the adverbial inclusive quantifier *each* as an object complement in the syntactic function of an adverbial modifier of distribution in a clause with a dual agentive subject:

(E) *Percy had got his top-grade N.E.W.T.s; Fred and George had scraped a handful of O.W.L.s each.*

(U) *Персі з успіхом здав свої НОЧІ, а Фред і Джордж нашкрябали з десяток СОВ.*

Thus, equivalent translation of *each* has been found in about 51% of cases (28 times), of which 38.2% (21 cases) are pure equivalents and 12.7% (7 cases) mixed are equivalents with grammatical shifts or addition. Omission of *each* has been registered in about 42% of cases (23). Lexical substitution constitutes 7.3% of cases (4), two of which (3.6%) are lexico-grammatical substitution. Equivalent translation of the **reciprocal pronoun** *each other* was found in 14 cases (25.4%), among which pure equivalent – 10 (18.2%), with grammatical shifts – 3 (5.4%); lexical substitution – 1 (1.8%), and omission – 13 cases (23.6%).

6. Discussion and Conclusion.

As a result of the study, the lexeme *everyone* has shown the highest absolute frequency in the analysed corpus fragment, while *everybody* has proved to be the least frequent, *everything* and *each* being in the middle.

From the functional-semantic perspective, the lexeme *each* occurs as a universal pronoun in about 62% of cases, while about 20% of its usage is a determiner, more than 16% a quantifier and about 4% an adverb (the data shown above in Table 4). This supposedly explains the fact that it performs the widest range of semantic roles (9 out of 12) identified in the microcorpus.

The absolute and relative frequencies (AF and RF) of the English universal pronouns having been analysed and the most common methods of their adequate rendering into Ukrainian are given in the summary Table 5.

Table 5

Frequencies and Methods of Translating English Universal Pronouns

№	Pronoun	AF	Translation method					
			equivalent		substitution		omission	
			AF	RF	AF	RF	AF	RF
1	<i>everybody</i>	8	6	75%	1	12.5%	1	12.5%
2	<i>everyone</i>	66	49	74.2%	9	13.6%	8	12.1%
3	<i>everything</i>	30	20	66.7%	8	26.7%	2	6.7%
4	<i>each</i>	55	28	50.9%	4	7.3%	23	41.8%
Total		159	103	64.8%	22	13.8%	34	21.4%

The absolute and relative frequencies characterizing the methods of translation of the English universal pronouns in the microcorpus are shown in Table 6.

Table 6

The Methods of Translation of Universal Pronouns

№	Method	Subtype	AF	RF	Total	
					AF	RF
1	equivalent	pure	78	49.1%	103	64.8%
		mixed	25	15.7%		

№	Method	Subtype	AF	RF	Total	
					AF	RF
2	omission		34	21.4%	34	21.4%
3	substitution	lexical	11	6.9%	22	13.8%
		lexico-grammatical	11	6.9%		
Total			159	100%	159	100%

Regarding the 12 semantic roles performed by the referents of the distributive pronouns in ‘state of affairs’ situations of the given microcorpus, the most frequent ones were proved to be the agent (51%) and the experiencer (16.4%). This can be explained by the fact that the latter are related to human beings, indicated by the lexemes *everyone*, *everybody* in 100% of cases and by *each* in 75% of cases. The recipient / beneficiary and patient roles were found to be much less frequent. The semantic roles pertinent to inanimate objects, phenomena, events, creatures, human knowledge, information, personal opinions, etc., such as theme, locative, instrument, are performed by participants indicated by the pronoun *everything* in 100% of cases and by the pronominal lexeme *each* in 25% of cases.

The methods of rendering the English universal pronouns in the microcorpus proved to be equivalent translation, omission and lexical substitution, with addition and grammatical shifts. Equivalent translation comprises about 65% of cases, of which more than 49% are pure equivalent translation cases and about 16% are mixed equivalents, i.e. with grammatical shifts and / or addition. Omission was found in more than 21% of cases, lexical substitution – in about 14% of cases, wherein lexical and lexico-grammatical substitutions constitute about 7% each.

The obtained data can be explained by several factors. First, equivalent translation of the universal pronouns is ensured by the availability of appropriate lexemes in the target language that fully and completely correspond to those used in the source language and thus adequately convey their meanings. Second, lexical substitution is predominantly caused by mixed or hybrid semantic roles of the pronoun referents in the source text, e.g. due to certain ambiguity in distinguishing between theme and locative, patient and recipient, etc. in some contexts. This results in employment of alternative lexemes capable of adequately expressing their meaning in the target text depending on the context. Besides, lexical substitution is employed as a means of contextual concretization in the target text, as well as addition, which in some cases is used for emphasis, too. Third, omission is caused either by the inherent characteristics of the target language structure or stylistic peculiarities of the target language text attributable to the genre of imaginative fiction.

The prospects of further research include corpus-based investigations into English quantifiers, determiners, negative pronouns, and pronominal adverbs in terms of their usage, functioning, and rendering into Ukrainian.

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Анотація

Стаття присвячена розгляду специфіки вживання англійських універсальних займенників у сучасному художньому дискурсі та особливостям їх адекватного перекладу українською мовою. Дослідження здійснено з використанням корпусного підходу. Аналізовані одиниці, що включають лексеми ‘everybody’, ‘everyone’, ‘everything’, ‘each’, вилучено методом суцільної вибірки з фрагмента англо-українського паралельного корпусу, укладеного на матеріалі оригіналу роману Джоан Роулінг “Гаррі Поттер і в’язень Азкабану” та його авторитетного перекладу, здійсненого Віктором Морозовим. Підраховано абсолютну частоту їх уживання у даному фрагменті корпусу, а також очікувану відносну частоту їх уживання на 1000 слів. Встановлено найбільш і найменш частотні одиниці в досліджуваному мікрокорпусі. З’ясовано, що найчастотнішим є займенник ‘each’, займенник ‘everybody’ є найменш частотним. На основі аналізу словникових дефініцій визначено лексико-семантичні характеристики досліджуваних одиниць у сучасній англійській мові. Використання аналізу за безпосередніми складниками та контекстуального аналізу дало змогу ідентифікувати 12 семантичних ролей референтів універсальних займенників у тексті оригіналу, найчастотнішими з яких є агент та експерієнтив. За допомогою аналізу дефініцій двомовних словників та з метою встановлення типів перекладацьких трансформацій виявлено низку еквівалентних відповідників даних одиниць в українській мові. Розглянуто та описано випадки їх уживання у вихідному тексті та тексті перекладу з метою їх порівняння та зіставлення. За результатами трансформаційного аналізу з’ясовано типи перекладацьких трансформацій при відтворенні універсальних займенників в українськомовному перекладі. Доведено, що основними прийомами перекладу досліджуваних універсальних займенників є еквівалентний переклад (65%), опущення (21%) та лексичні заміни (14%) (граматичні заміни і додавання включно).

Ключові слова: універсальний займенник, семантична роль, еквівалент, опущення, заміна.