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## RENDERING ENGLISH FICTION INDEFINITE PRONOUNS INTO UKRAINIAN: A CORPUS APPROACH

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### **Abstract**

*The paper deals with an investigation into the usage of English indefinite nominal pronouns in modern fictional discourse and the specificity of their rendering into Ukrainian with employment of corpus approach. The pronouns under study have been 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 Ukrainian version translated by V. Morozov. There have been determined the semantic structures of nine English indefinite pronouns based on their formal characteristics and the dictionary entries' analysis. The units under analysis have been divided into three structural-semantic types according to their form and meaning, wherein two semantic subtypes have been distinguished. The lexemes of each of type have been distributed in decreasing sequence on a zero-ten frequency scale. There have been calculated the expected frequencies per 1,000 words for each of the types to suggest the probability of their usage in a text. The most frequent and the least frequent indefinite pronouns and pronoun types have been revealed, as well as the lexemes possessing medium frequencies. It has been identified that pronouns with 'some' are of highest frequency when pronouns with 'ever' – the lowest, and pronouns with 'any' are in between. The most frequent is the pronoun 'something', the least frequent is the pronoun 'whoever'. Pronouns 'anyone' and 'someone' have demonstrated the average frequency in the microcorpus under analysis. With the use of the immediate constituents' analysis and contextual analysis there have been revealed the peculiarities of the pronouns' usage in the source text. Based on the transformational analysis there have been specified the translation methods and types of translation shifts employed for adequate rendering of the pronouns into Ukrainian. The*

*most common methods of the analysed pronouns' translation have been proved to be equivalent translation, omission, addition, lexical and lexico-grammatical replacements, with additions and grammatical shifts.*

**Keywords:** *indefinite pronoun, translation shift, translation method, equivalent, omission, addition, replacement.*

### **1. Introduction.**

The pronoun as a part of speech has been in the focus of linguistic studies for many decades. However, there are disputable points of view concerning the definitions and classifications of pronouns, as well as their functions and usage in different languages, including English and Ukrainian. The term 'pronoun' is used "in the grammatical classifications of words, referring to the closed set of items which can be used to substitute for a noun phrase (or single noun). There are many types of pronoun, with terminology varying somewhat between grammars... The grammatical statement of pronominal distribution in a language is usually quite complex. It is often discussed with reference to the more general notions of pro-form and deixis" (Crystal, 2008, pp. 391–392).

According to V. Plotkin, pronouns represent "several smaller word classes united by an important semantic distinction between them and all the major parts of speech... and do not denote anything, but refer to things, phenomena or properties without involving their peculiar nature." (2006, pp. 82–83).

Over the past decades, pronouns have been tackled by scientists in various aspects, such as the structural-semantic, functional, communicative, comparative and contrastive, cognitive and discursive, cross-linguistic and corpus aspects etc.

From the structural-semantic perspective, pronouns were investigated by the following researchers: Christina George (2006) in terms of semantic and syntactic aspects of French to English machine translation of relative pronouns in sentences with restrictive and non-restrictive relative clauses; Heidi Quinn (2002) who studied distribution of pronoun case forms in English; Garry Wilson (1995) carried out a study of the use of 'minimal' information, i.e. gender, number, linguistic conjunction, thematic role occupancy, and 'non-minimal' information, i.e. spatial data and description type, in the comprehension of pronouns; I. V. Dudko (2002) investigated the semantic and functional aspects of adjective and substantive indefinite pronouns in modern Ukrainian; N. P. Dzuman (2015) conducted a complex analysis of semantic and syntactic aspects of various types of Ukrainian pronouns; O. V. Kalashnyk (2020) did research on semantic and stylistic aspects of pronominals in the Ukrainian poetry of the XX<sup>th</sup>–XXI<sup>st</sup> centuries; T. P. Matviychuk (2010) studied the realization of text categories by means of pronominals in modern Ukrainian; O. B. Shpyt (2016) disclosed the grammatical and semantic aspects of pronouns in the Ukrainian language of the XVI<sup>th</sup>–XVII<sup>th</sup> centuries.

In the functional aspect, pronouns were studied by Darbhe N. S. Bhat (2007) who carried out a series of cross-linguistic research into categories and functions of personal pronouns and proforms in contrast with interrogative, demonstrative, relative pronouns based on 250 world languages; Rodney Huddleston and Geoffrey Pullum (2002) dealt with issues concerning the grammatical and functional aspects of modern English pronoun usage; Liane Guillou (2016) studied functional problems related to statistical machine translation of English coreferential (anaphoric) pronouns into languages with grammatical gender using a parallel corpus of English-German texts called ParCor; Martin Haspelmath (2001) carried out an encyclopaedic cross-linguistic investigation of functional and formative properties of indefinite pronouns, including theoretical approaches to the functions of indefinite and negative pronouns etc.; Robin Montgomery Watson (2010) researched into the use of epicene (common gender) pronouns in American English; V. Lobanova (2019) touched upon the role of pronouns and the recent changes in their functioning in modern English.

In the comparative and contrastive aspects, this word class was researched by: Laura Louise Paterson (2011) who did corpus-based comparative and contrastive studies of epicene pronouns, such as singular *they* and generic *he*, in written British English; L. L. Zvonska, N. V. Koroliova, O. V. Lazer-Pankiv (2017) who provided definitions and classifications of pronouns in classical languages, such as Greek and Latin, in contrast with Ukrainian.

From the cognitive and communicative perspectives, pronouns were studied by: Joshua Hartshorne (2012) who conducted research on interpretation of pronouns in explanatory sentences; Horst J. Simon and Heike Wiese (2002) accomplished a series of studies based on Indo-European and non-Indo-European languages as to the typology of pronominal paradigms, generation of syntactic and semantic representations for constructions with pronouns, and the neurological bases for linguistic distinctions relevant for producing and interpreting such constructions; N. V. Petrenko (2008) investigated the cognitive-semiotic and lingual-synergetic aspects of pronouns in American poetry; Judith N. Biesen (2012) studied the use of personal pronouns in the context of anxiety and the association between pronoun use and communication, etc.

At the same time, very little attention has been given so far to corpus-based translation studies of indefinite pronouns in modern fictional discourse. Various controversial definitions, classifications and interpretations of English indefinite pronouns, which constitute the largest and the most ambiguous group of this word class, cause difficulties in their adequate translation into Ukrainian. For instance, in some English-language educational resources (Types of Pronouns, URL: <https://usefulenglish.ru/miscellany/types-of-pronouns>) the indefinite pronouns *each*, *every*, *either*, *neither* are treated as distributive pronouns, *many*, *much*, *few*, *several* are called quantifiers, the indefinite pronouns with the constituent *every* are classified as inclusive pronouns, the pronoun *such* is referred to as indefinite in some sources and as indicative in other sources, the words *little* and *much* are sometimes regarded not as pronouns, but as adjectives, nouns or adverbs, etc.

## 2. Aim and Objectives.

**The aim** of the paper is to examine the usage of English indefinite nominal pronouns in modern fictional discourse and outline the specificity of their translation into Ukrainian with employment of the corpus approach.

**Objectives** are as follows:

- to compile a complete register of English indefinite nominal pronouns based on the novel by J.K. Rowling “Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban;”
- to reveal the structural-semantic characteristics of the English indefinite nominal pronouns;
- to determine the frequency of each lexeme under analysis in the investigated microcorpus;
- to specify the types of translation shifts and methods of adequate rendering of the English indefinite nominal pronouns into Ukrainian employing the corpus approach.

## 3. Methodology.

**The object** of the research is English indefinite nominal (substantive) pronouns *somebody*, *someone*, *something*, *anybody*, *anyone*, *anything*, *whoever*, *whatever*, *whatsoever* – in total nine lexemes. The **subject** of the investigation is the usage of these units and their adequate rendering in Ukrainian fictional discourse.

**The material** of the research comprised the indefinite pronouns employed in a fragment of the English-Ukrainian parallel corpus created on the basis of the novel by

J.K. Rowling "Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban," which encompasses 107,253 words, and its Ukrainian version translated by V. Morozov.

In the course of identifying the methods of rendering the English indefinite pronouns into Ukrainian, there were employed: the dictionary entries' analysis, the immediate constituents' analysis, the contextual analysis, the transformational analysis and the procedure of quantity calculations.

The corpus approach was used to ensure entire sampling of the units under study and to accomplish the procedure of leveling the source text with the target text for the purpose of further identifying the types of translation shifts in the English-Ukrainian rendering of the lexemes being investigated.

#### **4. Results.**

##### **4.1. Frequency of English Indefinite Pronouns in the Parallel Microcorpus.**

At the first stage of the investigation the indefinite nominal pronouns were selected by the entire sampling method and divided into 3 structural-semantic types according to their form and meaning, i.e. the *some*, *any* and *ever* types, wherein 2 subtypes were distinguished, namely: the pronouns referring to human beings and those referring to creatures, things, objects and notions. The first subtype includes the *body*, *one* and *who* pronouns (*somebody*, *someone*; *anybody*, *anyone*, *whoever*), whereas the second includes the *thing* and *what* pronouns (*something*, *anything*, *whatever*, *whatsoever*).

According to the results of the dictionary entries' analysis (OxfordDictionary; OxfordAmericanDictionary, Collins (ABBYY Lingvo x3 Multilingual + V10 / Version 14.0.0. 644, 2009), the basic semantic structures of the pronouns under study are as follows:

##### ***Somebody, someone***

- 1) "Some person."
- 2) "A person of importance or authority."

##### ***Something***

- 1) "An unspecified or unknown thing; some thing."
- 2) "An unspecified or unknown amount."
- 3) Used in various expressions indicating that a description or amount being stated is not exact.
- 4) "An impressive or important person, thing, or event."
- 5) "To some degree; a little; somewhat," e.g. *to be something scared*.
- 6) Used for emphasis (as an intensifier) before an adjective functioning as an adverb, e.g. *my back hurts something terrible*.

##### ***Anybody, anyone***

- 1) "Any person or people" (usually with negative or in questions); without negative used for emphasis, e.g. *anyone could do it*.
- 2) "A person of importance or authority," "a person of any importance."
- 3) "Any person at random; no matter who" (often preceded by 'just').

##### ***Anything***

- 1) "No matter what" (usu. with negative or in questions used to refer to a thing; without negative used for emphasis; used to indicate a range.
- 2) "Any object, event, action, etc. a thing of any kind."
- 3) "In any way," e.g. *he wasn't anything like his father*.

##### ***Whoever***

- 1) "The person or people who;" "any person who;" "regardless of who," "anyone that," "no matter who," "an unknown or unspecified person."

2) Used for emphasis instead of ‘who’ in questions, typically expressing surprise or confusion, an intensive form of ‘who.’

**Whatever**

1) "No matter what;" "regardless of what," "everything or anything that," used to emphasize a lack of restriction in referring to any thing or amount.

2) "At all," "of any kind," used for emphasis with negative, e.g. *they received no help whatever.*

3) "An unknown or unspecified thing or things."

4) "No matter what happens," e.g. *we told him we'd back him whatever.*

5) "Absolutely," "whatsoever" (postpositive), e.g. *I saw no point whatever in continuing.*

6) An intensive form of ‘what,’ e.g. *use whatever tools you can get hold of.* Used for emphasis instead of ‘what’ in questions, typically expressing surprise or confusion, e.g. *whatever is the matter?*

7) Used as a response indicating a reluctance to discuss something, often implying indifference or dismissal, e.g. *'I'll call you later.'* *I shrugged. 'Whatever.'* Used to express skepticism or exasperation, e.g. *Joseph's commentary amounted to "Yeah, well. Whatever."*

**Whatsoever**

1) "At all," used for emphasis with negative, e.g. *I have no doubt whatsoever.* A postpositive intensifier used with indefinite pronouns and determiners such as ‘none, any, no one, anybody.’

2) "Whatever" (an archaic word for ‘whatever’).

As a result of entire sampling, a total number of 331 lexemes of the three structural-semantic types has been selected, which includes, in particular, 177 *some* pronouns, which is 53.5% of the total, 137 *any* pronouns (41.4%) and 17 *ever* pronouns (5.1%). The figures are shown in Table 1, Columns 3 and 4.

In the given microcorpus the following ratios have been found: between *some any* pronouns – 1.3 to 1; between *some* and *ever* pronouns – 10.4 to 1; between *any* and *ever* pronouns – 8 to 1. It is evidence that *some* pronouns are supposed to be the most frequent, *ever* pronouns – the least frequent, with *any* pronouns being in the middle in regard to frequency.

At the next step the above pronoun types were placed on a zero-ten frequency scale, where 10 suggests the highest frequency corresponding to the total number of 331 (100%), and distributed in decreasing sequence as shown in Table 1, Column 5. According to this scale, the *some* pronouns possess the highest frequency of 5.4 points, which is almost half a point higher than the medium frequency of all the relevant pronouns. The *any* pronouns are in the middle at 4.1 points, while the *ever* pronouns are at the lowest frequency of 0.5 points.

Besides, based on the total number of words in the microcorpus, i.e. 107,253, the frequency per 1,000 words has been calculated for each of the types, as is shown in Table 1, Column 6. The figures suggest the probability that the *some* and *any* pronouns would be used at least once per each 1,000 words in a text or 16-17 and 12-13 times per 10,000 words respectively, whilst the *ever* pronouns would probably be used once or twice per 10,000 words etc.

**Table 1**

*The distribution of pronoun types by quantities, percentages and frequencies*

1	2	3	4	5	6
№	type	quantity	percentage	F (0-10)	AF/1,000
1	<i>some-</i>	177	53.5%	5.4	1.65

1	2	3	4	5	6
№	type	quantity	percentage	F (0-10)	AF/1,000
2	<i>any-</i>	137	41.4%	4.1	1,277
3	<i>-ever</i>	17	5.1%	0,5	0,159
-	<b>total</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>100 %</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3.086</b>

Within each of the above-mentioned structural-semantic types, the following quantities of the pronoun lexemes have been revealed (listed in the order *body*, *one*, *thing* and *who*, *what*): 1) *somebody* – 14 times (4.2% of the total number of 331 lexemes); *someone* – 37 (11.2%); *something* – 126 (38.1%); 2) *anybody* – 10 (3%); *anyone* – 47 (14.2%); *anything* – 80 (24.2%); 3) *whoever* – 2 (0.6%), *whatever* – 12 (3.6%) *whatsoever* – 3 (0.9%). The decreasing frequency sequence in each of the groups is as follows: 1) *something*, *someone*, *somebody*; 2) *anything*, *anyone*, *anybody*; 3) *whatever*, *whatsoever*, *whoever*. The pronouns have been placed in decreasing order according to their absolute quantities, percentages and frequencies as shown in Table 2 below.

It has been found that the microcorpus contains 110 indefinite pronouns that denote human beings (*somebody*, *someone*, *anybody*, *anyone*, *whoever*), which makes 33.2% of the total number, and 221 pronouns denoting things, objects, creatures etc. (*something*, *anything*, *whatever*, *whatsoever*), which is 66.8%.

Their quantity ratios in the former group are as follows: between *somebody* and *someone* – 14 to 37, i.e. 1 to 2.64; between *anybody* and *anyone* – 10 to 47, i.e. 1 to 4.7; between *whoever* and *anyone*, which are similar in meaning, – 2 to 47, i.e. 1 to 23.5. Here the most frequent are *anyone* and *someone* (47 and 37), whereas *somebody* and *anybody* are 3.5 times less frequent (14 and 10). *Whoever* is the least frequent (2), its number being 23.5 times and 7 times smaller than the numbers of *anyone* and *anybody* respectively.

Regarding the lexemes of the latter subtype denoting inanimate objects, creatures, abstract notions etc., the ratios are the following: between *something* and *anything* – 126 to 80, i.e. 1.58 to 1; between *anything* and *whatever* / *whatsoever* – 80 to 15, i.e. 5.3 to 1. The most frequent pronoun of this group is *something*; while *anything* is 1.6 less frequent. The least frequent one is *whatsoever*, whose number is 42 times as small as the number of *something* and 26.7 times as small as that of *anything*. The quantity ratio between *anything* and *whatever* is 80 to 12, i.e. 6.7 to 1, and the ratio between *whatever* and *whatsoever* is 12 to 3, i.e. 4 to 1, which is evident of *whatever* being 4 times more frequent than *whatsoever* and vice versa.

Table 2

The distribution of pronouns by quantities, percentages and frequencies

1	2	3	4	5	6
№	lexeme	quantity	percentage	F (0-10)	F/1,000
1	<i>something</i>	126	38.1%	3.8	1,175
2	<i>anything</i>	80	24.2 %	2.4	0,746
3	<i>anyone</i>	47	14.2 %	1.4	0,438
4	<i>someone</i>	37	11.2 %	1.1	0,345
5	<i>somebody</i>	14	4.2 %	0.4	0,13
6	<i>whatever</i>	12	3.6 %	0.4	0,112
7	<i>anybody</i>	10	3 %	0.3	0,093
8	<i>whatsoever</i>	3	0.9 %	0.09	0,028
9	<i>whoever</i>	2	0.6 %	0.06	0,019
	<b>total</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3.086 (3)</b>

In conclusion, the *some* pronouns have been found to be the most frequent, being at 5.4 points on the 0-10 scale, the *ever* pronouns – the least frequent at 0.5 points, with the *any* pronouns possessing the medium frequency of 4.1 points.

In the ‘person’ subtype the most frequent are *anyone* and *someone*, whereas *somebody* and *anybody* are 3.5 times less frequent, and *whoever* is the least frequent, its number being 23.5 times and 7 times smaller than those of *anyone* and *anybody* respectively.

In the ‘thing and what’ subtype *something* is the most frequent, *anything* is 1.6 times less frequent; *whatsoever* is 42 and 26.7 times less frequent than *something* and *anything* respectively, and 4 times less frequent than *whatever*. It is rather interesting that *whatever* is in the middle between *somebody* and *anybody* in terms of frequency.

#### **4.2. Rendering English Fiction Indefinite Pronouns into Ukrainian.**

The next part of the research contains analyses of the most common ways of the English indefinite pronouns’ rendering into Ukrainian with concomitant translation shifts in the order *body*, *one*, *thing* and *who*, *what*.

At this stage the main translation variants of the pronouns under investigation were determined based on the results of the bilingual dictionary entries’ analysis (ABBYY Lingvo x3 Multilingual + V10 / Version 14.0.0.644 (2009); V.1. Balla (1996), English-Ukrainian Dictionary, V 1, p. 64, 65; V.1. Balla (1996), English-Ukrainian Dictionary, V. 2, p. 394, 674, 680).

According to these data, the Ukrainian equivalents for *somebody* and *someone* are indefinite pronouns *хтось*, *хто-небудь*, *де-хто*, *будь-хто*. The Ukrainian equivalents for *something* are the indefinite pronouns *щось*, *що-небудь*, *дещо*.

The translation equivalents for *anybody* and *anyone* include: 1) the indefinite pronouns *хто-небудь*, *будь-хто*, *хтось* (in interrogative sentences); 2) the indefinite pronoun *ніхто* (in negative sentences); 3) the attributive pronouns denoting human beings and used as nouns in affirmative sentences: *всякий* (*усякий*), *кожний*, the indefinite pronoun *будь-який*.

The translation equivalents for *anything* are: 1) *що-небудь*, *будь-що*, *щось* (in interrogative sentences); 2) *ніщо* (in negative sentences); 3) *усе* (*все*), *що завгодно* (in affirmative sentences).

The translation equivalents for *whoever* are pronominal phrases that denote any person, in particular *хто б не*, *який би не*, which are comprised of the pronouns *хто* [*who*] and *який* [*what; what kind; which*] with the conditional particle *би* (*б*) [*if, should, would*] and the negative particle *не* [*not*].

Finally, the main translation equivalents for *whatever* and its emphatic or archaic form *whatsoever* are compound indefinite pronouns *все що*, *що б не*, *який би не*, *будь-який* mainly in affirmative sentences, *будь-який який-небудь* in affirmative and interrogative sentences, the negative pronouns *ніякий*, *жоден* (*жодний*) in negative sentences, as well as the adverbial phrase *зовсім ні* [*absolutely, completely, entirely not*] to express absolute negation.

##### **4.2.1. Rendering the English Pronouns with ‘some’ into Ukrainian.**

According to the results of the analysis, the main methods of rendering the *some* pronouns into Ukrainian are equivalent translation (94 times, i.e. 28.4% of the total of 331 lexemes), omission (47, i.e. 14.2%), lexical and lexico-grammatical replacements (36, i.e. 10.9%).

The equivalent translation of *somebody* has been observed in 12 cases (3.6% of the total number of the samples) including 10 sentences with the indefinite pronoun *хтось* in the nominative case in the syntactic function of the subject and two sentences with this pronoun in the accusative case *когось* as the object.

Below is illustrated the equivalent *хтось* as a subject:

(E) *Somebody had been in to tidy; the windows were open and sun was pouring inside.*

(U) *Хтось уже встиг там поприбирати – вікна були відчинені й кімнату заливало сонце.*

*Somebody* as a direct object is translated by means of *хтось* in the accusative case form *когось*, e.g.:

(E) *What if you'd given the others the slip, and bitten somebody?*

(U) *А що, якби ви когось таки покусали?*

Some equivalent translations are accompanied by grammatical shifts, such as replacement of the object which is a logical agent in the source sentence by the subject in the target sentence, e.g.:

(E) *But you were now accompanied by somebody else.*

(U) *Але тепер з вами був іще хтось.*

Omission of *somebody* is shown in the following example:

(E) *It was a room...; every piece of furniture was broken as though somebody had smashed it.*

(U) *Там була кімната..., з мовби навмисне полаганими меблями*

There has been registered one case of lexical replacement of *somebody* (0.3%), e.g. a contextual lexical replacement by the personal pronoun of the first person singular *я*:

(E) *It is time somebody took this class in hand.*

(U) *Я нарешті за вас візьмуся.*

The main methods of translation of *someone* include equivalents (23 – 6.9 %), omission (11 – 3.3 %), lexical and lexico-grammatical replacements (3 – 0.9%). Moreover, there have been found some cases of addition with equivalent translation (1 – 0.3 %) and addition with lexical replacement (1 – 0.3 %), as well as omission with grammatical replacement (1 – 0.3 %) and with lexical replacement (1 – 0.3 %).

The most common way of translation of *someone* is equivalent translation by means of the indefinite pronoun *хтось* (nominative case) including the oblique case forms *когось* (genitive, accusative), *комусь* (dative), e.g.:

(E) *The compartment door suddenly opened and someone fell painfully over Harry's legs.*

(U) *Зненацька відчинилися двері, і хтось незграбно перечепився через Гарріну ногу.*

The Ukrainian equivalent for *someone* in the accusative case is as follows:

(E) *"Think we'd better go and get someone?" said Ron nervously.*

(U) *"Можє, краще піти когось покликати?" – стривожився Рон.*

Omission of *someone* is illustrated in the following example:

(E) *Indeed, he had suspected for some time that someone on our side had turned traitor.*

(U) *Він якийсь час підозрював, що серед нас є зрадник.*

There has been registered a case of omission with grammatical substitution for an indefinite personal construction, e.g.:

(E) *And he strode back into his cabin as someone knocked at the front door.*

(U) *І пошкандибав до своєї хижі – у двері вже стукали.*

The following example illustrates grammatical replacement of *someone* in the predicative function in the source sentence by the subject group attribute expressed by the indefinite-qualitative pronoun *якийсь* in the masculine gender, singular, nominative case in the target sentence:



(E) *If there's **someone** untrustworthy around, it's supposed to light up and spin.*

(U) *Якщо неподалік буде **якийсь** негідник, ця штучка має засвітитися й завертітися.*

A number of lexical replacements, including those with addition and omission, have been found, e.g. lexical replacement of *someone* by the indicative pronoun *той* in the form of the accusative case, masculine gender, singular number *того* with addition of the relative pronoun *хто* separated by a comma:

(E) *Why would I go looking for **someone** I know wants to kill me?*

(U) *Але навіть я мав би шукати **того, хто** хоче мене вбити?*

There has been registered one lexico-grammatical replacement of *someone* by the indicative pronoun *той* in the accusative case, plural number with the relative pronoun *хто* in the dative case form *кому*:

(E) *Harry sat stunned for a moment at the idea of **someone** having their soul sucked out through their mouth.*

(U) *Гаррі приголомшено сидів, уявляючи **тих, кому** висмоктують через вуста душу.*

In regard to the pronoun *something*, the most common ways of its translation into Ukrainian have been found to be equivalent translation (59 – 17.8%), omission (35 – 10.6%), lexical replacements (19 – 5.7%) and lexico-grammatical replacements (13 – 3.9%), i.e. 32 (9.7%) in all, as well as addition, transposition and compensation.

For example, an equivalent translation of *something* by means of *щось*:

(E) *As Harry opened the door, **something** brushed against his leg.*

(U) *Відчинив двері, і відчув, як **щось** торкнулося до його ноги.*

The microcorpus contains some equivalent translations of *something* with grammatical transformations of addition and transposition, in particular with addition of the adverb *іще* [*more, some more, additionally*], e.g.:

(E) *Scabbers probably had a fight with another rat or **something**.*

(U) *Скеберс міг побитися з іншими пацюками або **іще щось**.*

The example below illustrates an equivalent translation with grammatical transposition of *something* from the subject in the source sentence into the object in the target sentence with a shift in the word order:

(E) ***Something** stirred in Harry's memory.*

(U) *Гаррі раптом **щось** пригадав.*

Omission of *something* manifests itself in the following example wherein it is not rendered in the target sentence:

(E) *We'll have to hide behind a tree or **something** and keep a lookout.*

(U) *Сховаємося за деревом і подивимось.*

The fragment below illustrates a blend of equivalent translation and at the same time omission of *something* with latent compensation in the target sentence:

(E) *"There is **something** here!" Professor Trelawney whispered, lowering her face to the ball, so that it was reflected twice in her huge glasses.*

*"**Something** moving... but what is it?"*

(U) *"Тут **щось** рухається!" – прошепотіла професорка, наблизивши обличчя до кулі. "Але що це?"*

In this case *something*, which is used twice in the source text, is translated only once into Ukrainian by means of the equivalent indefinite pronoun *щось*, which is used in one sentence. The latter, which word for word translates into English as "*here something is moving,*" in fact, renders the meaning of the two source sentences that contain *something*, thus compensating for its omission in the Ukrainian text.

There have been observed lexical replacements of *something* by nouns, word combinations, the indicative pronoun of the neuter gender, singular number *те* with its oblique case forms, such as *того*, *тому*, *тим*, the indefinite qualitative pronoun *якийсь* including its gender and case forms, the indefinite quantitative and emphatic pronoun *стільки* in an exclamatory sentence, the indicative and emphatic pronoun *таке* with its declension forms etc.

For instance, here is an example of contextual lexical replacement of *something* by the concrete noun *матеріал* [material]:

(E) *Harry moved the tip of his eagle-feather quill down the page, frowning as he looked for **something** that would help him write his essay.*

(U) *Гаррі водив по сторінці орлиним пером і, насуплюючи брови, підшукував **матеріал** для реферату.*

Lexical replacement by the indicative pronoun of the neuter gender, singular number *таке* in its emphatic meaning is as follows:

(E) *And then he saw **something** to make his heart stand still.*

(U) *І тут він побачив **таке**, від чого його серце похолло.*

The following is lexical replacement of *something* by the noun phrase *таке слово* [such a word], which is comprised of the concrete noun *слово* with the preceding attributive indicative pronoun *такий*, both due to grammatical agreement being in the form of the neuter gender and the instrumental case:

(E) *He called Snape **something** that made Hermione say “Ron!”*

(U) *Він обізвав Снейпа **таким словом**, що Герміона аж вигукнула: “Роне!”*

In addition, there have been registered lexico-grammatical replacements of *something* by means of nouns and pronouns, such as the indefinite attributive pronoun *якийсь* with its declension forms, interrogative *що*, indicative *те*, proxemic *це*, the substantivised numeral *один* [one] etc., including replacements with addition. For instance, replacement of the source sentence object by the attribute expressed by the indefinite attributive pronoun *якийсь* in the feminine gender, singular number, accusative case with addition of the emphatic particle *хоч* in the target sentence:

(E) *He’s retired now, good for him to have **something** to do.*

(U) *Він зараз у відставці, йому добре мати **хоч якусь** роботу.*

The following is replacement of the affirmative sentence object by the subject expressed by the interrogative pronoun *що* in the target interrogative sentence:

(E) *I hope there’s **something** good for lunch, I’m starving.*

(U) *Цікаво, **що** буде на обід? Я вмираю з голоду.*

Replacement of the source sentence predicative by the attribute expressed by the indefinite pronoun *якийсь* in the masculine gender, singular, nominative case as part of the subject group in the target sentence is illustrated below:

(E) *There’s **something** funny about that animal.*

(U) *Цей котяра **якийсь** дуже химерний.*

In the following case the object *something* is substituted with the indefinite pronoun *хтось* [someone], which refers to a human being, in the role of the subject:

(E) *Harry was sure he could see **something** else moving in the shadow of the trees too.*

(U) *Гаррі був переконаний, **що** в затінку дерев рухався **ще хтось**.*

Replacement of *something* as the sentence object by the substantivised numeral *один* [one] in its genitive case form in the same syntactic function is as follows:

(E) *Harry, there’s **something** I don’t understand.*

(U) *Гаррі, я не розумію **одного**.*

Thus, the most common methods of rendering the pronouns with ‘some’ into Ukrainian are equivalent translation, including both pure equivalents and those with addition and / or grammatical shifts, as well as omission, lexical replacements and lexico-grammatical replacements. Totally, the equivalent translation has been registered in 94 cases (28.4%), omission in 47 cases (14.2%), lexical and lexico-grammatical replacements in 36 cases (10.9%).

#### 4.2.2. Rendering the English Pronouns with ‘any’ into Ukrainian.

The analysis has shown that the most common methods of rendering the *any* pronouns into Ukrainian are equivalent translation (78 cases – 23.6% of the total of 331), omission (37 – 11.2%) and replacements (22 – 6.6%), including lexical and lexico-grammatical ones.

The indefinite pronoun *anybody*, which occupies the 7<sup>th</sup> position according to frequency, has been registered 10 times, which makes 3% of the total number of the pronouns. The main methods of its rendering into Ukrainian include equivalent translation (5 – 1.5%), omission (3 – 0.9%), lexical and lexico-grammatical replacements (2 – 0.6%).

The equivalent translation of *anybody* by means of the negative pronoun *ніхто* in negative sentences or the attributive pronoun *кожний* in affirmative sentences has been found in 5 cases, which constitutes 50% of its usages in the microcorpus or 1.5% of the total. Below is an equivalent translation with the aid of the negative pronoun *ніхто* in the genitive case form *нікого* in a negative sentence:

(E) *The lake was coming nearer and nearer, but there was no sign of anybody.*

(U) *Озеро наближалося, але там **нікого** не було видно.*

The following example illustrates an equivalent translation of *anybody* by the same pronoun in the instrumental case with the preposition *з* [*with*] to signify an agent of cooperative action as part of the word combination *ні з ким* [*with no one*], which is accompanied by grammatical substitution of the affirmative sentence with the interrogative one:

(E) *She barely spoke to anybody and snapped when she was interrupted.*

(U) *Вона майже **ні з ким** не розмовляла й огризалася, коли хтось відвертав її увагу.*

Omission in translating *anybody* has been registered thrice, which is 30% of the number of its usages or 0.9% of the total number of lexemes, i.e.:

(E) *He was forbidden by Dumbledore to tell anybody.*

(U) *Дамблдор суворо заборонив йому про це розповідати.*

Lexical replacements of *anybody* have been found in two cases (20% of its usages and 0.6% of the total number). The sentence below illustrates replacement of *anybody* by the substantivized attributive pronoun *інший* in the role of a noun in the genitive case plural:

(E) *She was taking more subjects than anybody else.*

(U) *Вона вивчала предметів незрівнянно більше за **інших**.*

The example below demonstrates lexico-grammatical replacement of *anybody* (which is grammatically singular) by the indicative pronoun *той* in the plural accusative case form *тих*:

(E) *He was becoming increasingly edgy, and gave very severe punishments to anybody who disturbed the quiet of the common room in the evenings.*

(U) *Він був дуже знервований і суворо карав **тих**, хто вечорами порушував спокій у вітальні.*

The indefinite pronoun *anyone* has been found in 47 cases, which is 14.2% of the total. This allowed for placing it on the third position based on frequency. The main ways of its rendering into Ukrainian are equivalent translation (28 cases – 8.5%) including additions

and grammatical transformations, omission (14 – 4.2%), lexical and lexico-grammatical replacement (5 – 1.5%) with addition.

There has been registered equivalent translation of *anyone* by means of the indefinite pronouns, such as *хтось*, *будь-хто*, *кожний* with their oblique case forms, i.e. *комусь*, *когось*, *кожному*, as well as the negative pronoun *ніхто* with its oblique case forms, i.e. *нікому*, *нікого* – 28 cases in all, which is 8.5% of the total number of the pronouns.

The following example illustrates equivalent translation of *anyone* by the indefinite pronoun *хтось* in an affirmative exclamatory sentence:

(E) *If anyone finds out, he'll be in so much trouble!*

(U) *Якщо хтось про це довідається!...*

The fragment below demonstrates equivalent translation accompanied by grammatical substitution of the participial construction containing *anyone* with the finite form of the main verb in the target explanatory sentence:

(E) *These days they lived in terror of anyone finding out that Harry had spent most of the last two years at Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry.*

(U) *Минулі два роки жили в постійному жасі: а ну ж бо хтось довідається, що Гаррі навчається в Гогвортській школі чарів та чаклунства.*

In the above case the target sentence predicate is expressed by a perfective verb in the active voice, future tense, third person singular.

The next example illustrates equivalent translation of *anyone* by the negative pronoun *ніхто* [nobody, no one] in an affirmative sentence:

(E) *But nothing anyone said or did could make Harry feel any better, because they knew only half of what was troubling him.*

(U) *Але ніщо не поліпшувало його настрою, адже ніхто не здогадувався, що Гаррі тривожило найбільше.*

The following is an equivalent translation of *anyone* by means of the negative pronoun *ніхто* in the dative case form *нікому* in an affirmative sentence with grammatical substitution of *anyone* as the source sentence subject for the object after a causative verb in the target sentence:

(E) *Then he hurried them off to the field before anyone else had finished.*

(U) *А тоді, не давши нікому доісти, поспішно вивів команду з зали.*

There have been found some cases of equivalent translation of *anyone* by the same negative pronoun with addition. For instance, the following Ukrainian sentence contains the equivalent *ніхто* as part of the phrase *ніхто з вас* [none of you] that comprises the personal pronoun of the second person plural *ви* in the genitive case with the preposition *з* that conveys selective meaning:

(E) *"Hasn't – hasn't anyone been able to open their books?" said Hagrid.*

(U) *"Невже... невже ніхто з вас не може відкрити свою книгу?"*

The following example illustrates grammatical replacement of *anyone* as the conditional subordinate clause subject with the adverbial modifier of comparison expressed by the negative pronoun *ніхто* in the nominative case preceded by the comparative conjunction *як* [like]:

(E) *If anyone deserves that place, he does.*

(U) *Він заслужив його, як ніхто.*

Omission of *anyone* is illustrated in the case below:

(E) *Never, in anyone's memory, had a match approached in such a highly charged atmosphere.*

(U) *Ще жоден матч не очікувався в такій напруженій атмосфері.*

Lexical replacements of *anyone* have been found in 5 cases, which is 10.6 % of its usages, including addition. For instance, a replacement by the generalizing pronoun *всі* [*all, everybody, everyone*]:

(E) *Nothing **anyone** said made him feel any better about being left behind.*

(U) *Всі намагалися його розрадити, але марно.*

The following case illustrates lexical replacement of *anyone* by the interrogative pronoun *хто* [*who*] in the interrogative sentence:

(E) *Can anyone confirm that? .*

(U) *А хто це може підтвердити?*

Below is lexical replacement accompanied by addition, in particular the above-mentioned generalizing pronoun *всі* followed by the noun *охочий* [*volunteer; person interested*] in the accusative case plural:

(E) *Hannah Abbott, from Hufflepuff, spent much of their next Herbology class telling **anyone** who'd listen that Black could turn into a flowering shrub.*

(U) *Анна Ебот з Гаффелпафу цілий урок гербології запевняла **всіх охочих** її слухати, що Блек уміє перетворюватися на квітучий кущ.*

The indefinite pronoun *anything* has been placed on the 2<sup>nd</sup> position according to frequency, as 80 cases of its usage have been registered, which is 24.2% of the total. The main ways of its rendering into Ukrainian are equivalent translation (45 – 13.6%), omission (20 – 6%), lexical and lexico-grammatical replacements (15 – 4.5%), as well as addition and grammatical substitutions.

The equivalent translation of *anything* has been found in 45 cases (56.3% of its uses), in particular by means of the indefinite pronoun *щось* with its oblique case forms, such as *чогось*, in affirmative sentences, the negative pronoun *ніщо* including its oblique case forms *нічого*, *ні для чого* in negative sentences, the indefinite pronoun *що-небудь*, the generic pronoun *все* including the phrase *все, що завгодно*.

The following is an equivalent translation of *anything* by the negative pronoun *ніщо* [*nothing*] in the genitive case in a negative sentence:

(E) *Harry didn't know **anything** about the wizard prison.*

(U) *Він **нічого** не знав про ту чаклунську в'язницю.*

Equivalent translation by the indefinite pronoun *щось* [*something*] in an affirmative sentence is as follows:

(E) *If there's **anything** you need, Mr. Potter, don't hesitate to ask.*

(U) *Містер Поттер, коли буде **щось** потрібно, відразу кажіть.*

There have been found equivalents of *anything* with addition and grammatical transformations, i.e. the negative pronoun *ніщо* in the genitive case form *нічого* with addition of the generic pronoun *все* in the nominative case in separated sentences:

(E) *We came back to help Sirius; we're not supposed to be doing **anything** else.*

(U) *Нам необхідно врятувати Сіріуса! І **все**. Більше **нічого**.*

Below is equivalent translation of *anything* by means of generic *все* with grammatical substitution of the negative sentence with the affirmative one:

(E) *There wasn't **anything** wrong with it.*

(U) *З нею було **все** о'кей.*

Omission of *anything* has been found in 20 cases (6% of the total), e.g.:

(E) *Hermione, who disapproved of copying, pursed her lips but didn't say **anything**.*

(U) *Герміона мовчки скривилася: вона ніколи не схвалювала списування.*

Lexical and lexico-grammatical replacements in the rendering of *anything* into Ukrainian have been registered 15 times (4.5%), in particular 11 lexical replacements (3.3%) and 4 lexico-grammatical ones (1.2%) including addition and concretization.

For example, lexical replacement of *anything* by the relative pronoun *що* [*that*] in the instrumental case form *чим* with the preposition *за* [*for, about*] (used with an object or aim of action) with addition of the generic pronoun *все* in the nominative case in a distant position:

(E) *Harry, apart from that, you're not missing anything.*

(U) *Ось і все, більше там нема за чим жалкувати.*

The following is a contextual lexical replacement of *anything* by the concrete noun *завдання* [*task, assignment*] in the genitive case plural used as a means of concretization:

(E) *I would advise you not to entrust him with anything difficult.*

(U) *Моя тобі порада: не став перед ним надто складних завдань.*

The case below is lexico-grammatical replacement of *anything* by the concrete noun *дурниці* [*nonsense, stupid things*] in the plural with addition of the prepositive attributive negative pronoun *ніякий* [*no, not any, none*] jointly with grammatical substitution of the compound verbal modal predicate of the original sentence with the predicate expressed by a verb in the imperative mood in the target sentence:

(E) *You mustn't go doing anything stupid.*

(U) *Не роби ніяких дурниць.*

Thus, the most common ways of adequate translation of *any* pronouns from English into Ukrainian in the microcorpus under investigation have been proved to be equivalent translation, omission, lexical and lexico-grammatical replacements. In all, equivalent translation has been registered in 78 cases, which is 56.9% of the number of *any* pronouns (137) and 23.6% of the total number of 331), omission has been found in 37 cases (27% within the *any* group and 11.8% of the total), replacements – in 22 cases (16% within the group and 6.6% of the total).

#### 4.2.3. Rendering the English Pronouns with 'ever' into Ukrainian.

Based on the results of the analysis, the main translation methods of rendering this type of pronouns into Ukrainian are: omission (7 cases – 2.1%), equivalent translation (6 cases – 1.8%), lexical and lexico-grammatical replacements (4 cases – 1.2%). In regard to this type omission prevails over equivalent translation.

The indefinite pronoun *whoever* denoting a human being has been registered in two cases, which constitutes 0.6% of the total quantity of the pronouns and therefore places it on the 9<sup>th</sup> position according to frequency.

The analysis has not revealed any cases of equivalent translation of *whoever* in the investigated microcorpus. The methods of its translation include omission and lexical replacement with addition.

The following sample illustrates omission of *whoever*:

(E) *He wanted to help whoever it was, he tried to move his arms...*

(U) *Він хотів допомогти, намагався поворухнути руками...*

There has been registered lexical replacement of *whoever* by the indicative pronoun *той* [*that*] in the role of the subject followed by the relative pronoun *хто* [*who*], both in the nominative case and separated by a comma, e.g.:

(E) *Whoever had sent that Patronus would be appearing at any moment.*

(U) *Щомиті може з'явитися той, хто вислав Патронуса.*

It is to be noted that there have been found no cases of *whoever* in its objective case form *whomever* in the microcorpus.

The indefinite pronoun *whatever* has been registered in 12 sentences (3.6% of all the relevant lexemes), due to which it occupies the 8<sup>th</sup> position on the frequency scale. Its main translation methods are equivalent translation, omission and lexical replacements.

Equivalent translation of *whatever* has been found in 5 cases (1.5%), including addition (1 – 0.3%) and grammatical substitution (1 – 0.3%). In particular, there has been registered an equivalent translation of *whatever* by means of the pronoun phrase *що б не*, which is comprised of the relative pronoun *що* [what], the emphatic conditional particle *б* [if, should, would] and the negative particle *не* [not], and serves for joining objective, subjective and concessive clauses, e.g.:

(E) *Swear to me that **whatever** you might hear... .*

(U) *Поклянися – **що б ти не** почув...*

The following example demonstrates equivalent translation of *whatever* with addition of the subordinate concessive conjunction *хоч* [despite, regardless, no matter] in the concessive clause, the conditional particle *бу* [if, should, would] and the relative pronoun *що* [what]:

(E) *His jet-black hair, however, was just as it always had been – stubbornly untidy, **whatever** he did to it.*

(U) *Його чорне, як смола, волосся було таке, як і завжди – стирчало навсїбіч, **хоч бу що** він із ним робив.*

The next is a case of rendering *whatever* with the aid of a so-called elliptical equivalent, namely the relative pronoun *що* [what; that] which is a compressed form of (*все*) *все що* [all that; all what]:

(E) *Never before had he been able to get up whenever he wanted or eat **whatever** he fancied.*

(U) *Ще ніколи він не вставав, коли захоче, і не їв, **що** забажає.*

Omission of *whatever* has been registered in 5 cases (1.5%). For instance:

(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.*

Lexical replacements have been found in two cases (0.6%), e.g. a replacement of *whatever* by the indicative pronoun *той* [that] in the masculine gender, instrumental case, singular number form *тим* in combination with the relative pronoun *що* [what; which] in the genitive case:

(E) *He will immediately become **whatever** each of us most fears.*

(U) *Він одразу стане **тим, чого** кожен з нас боїться найбільше.*

The indefinite pronoun *whatsoever* has been revealed in 3 cases (0.9%), due to which it occupies the 8<sup>th</sup> place on the frequency scale. This lexeme has been registered in its postpositive attributive function in all of the three cases. The methods of its rendering into Ukrainian include equivalent translation with addition, omission and lexical replacement.

The following fragment illustrates equivalent translation of *whatsoever* by means of the negative pronoun *жодний* [no one, not any, none, nobody], which is used in negative sentences with the subject or the object to express absolute negation, with addition of the qualitative adjective *серйозний* [serious]:

(E) *On the rare occasion that they did catch a real witch or wizard, burning had no effect **whatsoever**.*

(U) *Випадки, коли вони ловили й спалювали справжню відьму або чаклуна, були украй рідкісні й не мали **жодних серйозних** наслідків.*

Omission of *whatsoever* is presented below:

(E) *Harry could hear the voices whispering, but they made no sense **whatsoever**.*

(U) *Гаррі чув чийсь голоси, але не міг збагнути сенсу слів.*

The following is an example of lexical replacement of *whatsoever* by the adjective *цілковитий* [*complete, entire, total; absolute*] in the role of the prepositive attribute that describes entire, unrestricted manifestation of a quality or feature of the object *безглуздя* [*no sense*] and in this context performs an emphatic function thus adequately conveying the emphatic meaning of *whatsoever*:

(E) *Their story made no sense whatsoever.*

(U) *Їхня розповідь – цілковите безглуздя.*

Thus, the most common translation methods of rendering the *ever* pronouns from English into Ukrainian have been proved to be omission (7 cases – 2.1%), equivalent translation (6 cases – 1.8%) and lexical replacements (4 cases – 1.2%). In this type of pronouns omission prevails over equivalent translation.

### 5. Discussion and Conclusions.

The total number of the English indefinite pronouns having been analysed and the most common methods of their adequate rendering into Ukrainian are shown in the summary Table 3, where Q stands for quantity, P stands for percentage.

**Table 3**

*The quantity of indefinite pronouns and methods of their translation*

№	Pronoun	Q	P (%)	Translation methods					
				equivalent		omission		replacement	
				Q	P (%)	Q	P (%)	Q	P (%)
1	<i>something</i>	126	38.1	59	17.8	35	10.6	32	9.7
2	<i>anything</i>	80	24.2	45	13.6	20	6	15	4.5
3	<i>anyone</i>	47	14.2	28	8.5	14	4.3	5	1.5
4	<i>someone</i>	37	11.2	23	7	11	3.3	3	0.9
5	<i>somebody</i>	14	4.2	12	3.6	1	0.3	1	0.3
6	<i>whatever</i>	12	3.6	5	1.5	5	1.5	2	0.6
7	<i>anybody</i>	10	3	5	1.5	3	0.9	2	0.6
8	<i>whatsoever</i>	3	0.9	1	0.3	1	0.3	1	0.3
9	<i>whoever</i>	2	0.6	-	-	1	0.3	1	0.3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>53.8%</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>27.5%</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>18.7%</b>

The overall data on the varieties and numbers of the most common methods of translation of the indefinite pronouns in the microcorpus are presented in Table 4.

**Table 4**

*The methods of translation of indefinite pronouns*

№	method	variety	Q	P (%)	Total	
					Q	P (%)
1	equivalent	pure equivalent	154	46.5	178	53.8%
		with addition	19	5.8		
		with grammatical shift	5	1.5		
2	omission	pure omission	90	27.2	91	27.5%
		with grammatical shift	1	0.3		
3	replacement	lexical replacement	44	13.3	62	18.7%
		lexico-grammatical	18	5.4		
<b>Total</b>			<b>331</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>100%</b>



The analysis has proved that the *some* pronouns are the most frequent in the investigated fragment of the English-Ukrainian parallel corpus, the *ever* pronouns are the least frequent, with the *any* pronouns being in the middle in terms of frequency.

According to the 0–10 frequency scale, the *some* pronouns possess the highest frequency of 5.4 points, the *any* pronouns are in the middle at 4.1 points, while the *ever* pronouns are at the lowest frequency of 0.5 points.

The indefinite pronoun *something* has revealed the highest frequency in the microcorpus under analysis, while the pronoun *whoever* has shown the lowest frequency, the pronouns *anyone* and *someone* are of the medium frequency.

According to the frequency indicators per 1,000 words calculated for each of the types, there exists the probability of the *some* and *any* pronouns' being used at least once per each 1,000 words in a text or 16–17 and 12–13 times per 10,000 words respectively, while this indicator for the *ever* pronouns is 1–2 per 10,000 words.

The most common methods of adequate rendering of the English indefinite nominal pronouns in the given microcorpus have proved to be equivalent translation, omission and lexical replacements, with additions and grammatical shifts. The equivalent translation constitutes 53.8% of cases, wherein 46.5% are pure equivalents, 5.8% equivalents with additions and 1.5% of cases are equivalents with grammatical shifts. Omission has been revealed in 27.5% of cases; while replacements in 18.7% of cases, out of which 13.3% are lexical replacements and 5.4% are lexico-grammatical replacements.

Such distribution of frequencies and translation methods can supposedly be explained by a number of reasons. Firstly, the highest frequency of *something* may be possibly caused by the genre characteristics of the microcorpus text, which pertains to fantasy literature abounding in enigmatic characters, mysterious creatures, unspecified or unknown things, objects, events and phenomena etc. that are often referred to as 'something'. Secondly, it is the pronoun *something* that possesses the primary meaning "an unspecified or unknown thing or amount" and therefore is frequently used to express the concept of 'mysterious, unknown, unspecified etc.' Thirdly, such distribution of translation methods can be possibly explained by the structural properties of the Ukrainian language, which contains a sufficient number of lexemes that are equivalent to the relevant English words. Omissions, additions, lexical replacements and grammatical transformations in rendering from English into Ukrainian are possibly brought about by the contextual peculiarities and stylistic characteristics of the text that make it highly desirable, preferable or in some cases even indispensable to use alternative language means, other than equivalents, in order to convey various shades of meaning to ensure adequate translation.

The prospects of further studies include corpus-based research into the usage and functions of English inclusive, distributive and negative pronouns, quantifiers and determiners in contemporary fictional discourse, as well as the methods of their adequate rendering into Ukrainian.

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#### **Анотація**

У статті розглянуто специфіку вживання англійських неозначених субстантивних займенників у сучасному художньому дискурсі та визначено особливості їх перекладу українською мовою з використанням корпусного підходу. Досліджувані одиниці вилучено методом суцільної вибірки з фрагмента англо-українського паралельного корпусу, укладеного на основі оригіналу роману Джоан Роулінг “Гаррі Поттер і в'язень Азкабану” та його авторитетного перекладу, здійсненого Віктором Морозовим і з'ясовано частотність їх уживання. На основі аналізу словникових дефініцій досліджувані одиниці, що налічують 9 лексем, розподілено за формальними та структурно-семантичними ознаками на три основні типи, у межах яких на основі семантичних характеристик виділено по два підтипи займенників. Аналізовані лексеми розташовано в порядку зниження частоти за шкалою від 0 до 10. Підраховано очікувану частоту їх уживання на 1000 слів тексту. Виявлено найбільш та найменш частотні одиниці та їх типи в досліджуваному мікрокорпусі. З'ясовано, що займенники з компонентом 'some' є найчастотнішими, займенники з компонентом 'ever' мають найнижчу частоту, займенники з компонентом 'any' виявили середню частоту вживання. Визначено, що найвищу частоту має займенник 'something', найнижчу частоту – займенник 'whoever'. Займенники 'anyone' і 'someone' виявились середньо-частотними одиницями у проаналізованому мікрокорпусі. На основі аналізу за безпосередніми складниками та контекстуального аналізу виявлено особливості вживання неозначених субстантивних займенників у тексті оригіналу. Розглянуто та описано низку випадків уживання неозначених займенників у вихідному тексті та тексті перекладу з метою їх порівняння та зіставлення. За результатами проведеного трансформаційного аналізу встановлено типи перекладацьких трансформацій при відтворенні неозначених займенників в українськомовному художньому дискурсі. Доведено, що основними прийомами перекладу досліджуваних одиниць є еквівалентний переклад, опущення, лексичні та лексико-граматичні заміни, включно з додаваннями та граматичними замінами.

**Ключові слова:** неозначений займенник, перекладацька трансформація, прийом перекладу, еквівалент, опущення, додавання, заміна.