

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ**  
Український державний університет імені Михайла Драгоманова  
Кафедра прикладної лінгвістики, порівняльного мовознавства та перекладу



## **ПРОГРАМА** **і матеріали**

IV Міжнародної науково-практичної конференції  
30 березня 2023 року  
**“ФІЛОСОФІЯ МОВИ ТА НОВІ ТЕНДЕНЦІЇ  
В ПЕРЕКЛАДОЗНАВСТВІ Й ЛІНГВІСТИЦІ”**



**КИЇВ – 2023**

**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE**  
**Mykhailo Drahomanov State University of Ukraine**  
**Department of Applied Language Studies, Comparative Linguistics, and Translation**



# **PROGRAM**

## **and Papers**

of Fourth International Scientific and Practical Conference  
March 30, 2023

**“LANGUAGE PHILOSOPHY AND NEW TRENDS  
IN TRANSLATION AND LINGUISTIC STUDIES”**



**KYIV – 2023**

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*Матвеева С.А.* – доктор філологічних наук, професор, професор кафедри прикладної лінгвістики, порівняльного мовознавства та перекладу факультету іноземної філології Українського державного університету імені Михайла Драгоманова.

*Ramunė Kasperė* – Dr., Prof., Vice-dean for Research, Faculty of Social Sciences, Arts and Humanities, Kaunas University of Technology, Lithuania.

*Danuta Stanulewicz* – Dr. habil., Ass. Prof., Head of the Section of Glottodidactics and Natural Language Processing, Institute of English and American Studies, University of Gdańsk, Poland.

## ВІДПОВІДАЛЬНИЙ СЕКРЕТАР / RESPONSIBLE SECRETARY

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*Факультет іноземної філології / Faculty of Foreign Philology:*

Адреса: вул. Олександра Кониського, 8/14, 6-ий поверх, м. Київ, 01601

Тел.: (044) 486-47-17

e-mail: [fif@npu.edu.ua](mailto:fif@npu.edu.ua)

*Кафедра прикладної лінгвістики, порівняльного мовознавства та перекладу/  
Department of Applied Language Studies, Comparative Linguistics, and Translation:*

Тел.: (044) 484-29-99

e-mail: [linguoplus@ukr.net](mailto:linguoplus@ukr.net)

# ПРОГРАМА КОНФЕРЕНЦІЇ / CONFERENCE PROGRAM

Четвер, 30 березня 2023 р. / Thursday, March 30, 2023

10:45-10:55	Registration of Conference Participants ( <i>online</i> ) <a href="https://us02web.zoom.us/j/86011626861?pwd=N25GU3dEWEEwc0w0LzBuWDZ3Vm1kQT09">https://us02web.zoom.us/j/86011626861?pwd=N25GU3dEWEEwc0w0LzBuWDZ3Vm1kQT09</a> Meeting ID: 860 1162 6861 Passcode: 468559
10:55-13:30	Plenary Session ( <i>online</i> )
10:55-11:00	<u>Opening:</u> Welcome Speech of <i>Alla Zernetska</i> , DSc, Professor, Dean of Foreign Philology Faculty, Mykhailo Drahomanov State University of Ukraine.
11:00-11:20	<b><u>Academia and ChatGPT: will it Trend to Be a Friend in the End?</u></b> <i>Ramunė Kasperė</i> – Dr., Professor, Vice-dean for Research, Faculty of Social Sciences, Arts and Humanities, Kaunas University of Technology, Lithuania
11:20-11:30	<u>Questions – answers (I)</u>
11:30-11:50	<b><u>The Adjectives ‘light’ and ‘dark’ in Astrophysical Texts: a Corpus Study</u></b> <i>Danuta Stanulewicz</i> – Dr. habil., Associate Professor, Head of the Section of Glottodidactics and Natural Language Processing, Institute of English and American Studies, University of Gdańsk, Poland. <i>Konrad Radomyski</i> – MA, doctoral student, University of Gdańsk, Poland.
11:50-12:00	<u>Questions – answers (II)</u>
12:00-12:20	<b><u>Tropology of Perception from the Cognitive Semantic Perspective: PopSci vs. Intellectual Fiction</u></b> <i>Olga Vorobyova</i> – DSc, Professor, Department of Theory, Practice and Translation of English, National Technical University of Ukraine “Igor Sikorsky Kyiv Polytechnic Institute”.
12:20-12:30	<u>Questions – answers (III)</u>
12:30-12:50	<b><u>Extremes Meet: What Kind of Opposite Meanings do Translators Produce?</u></b> <i>Pavlo Shopin</i> – PhD, Assistant Professor, Department of Applied Language Studies, Comparative Linguistics, and Translation, Mykhailo Drahomanov State University of Ukraine.
12:50-13:00	<u>Questions – answers (IV)</u>
13:00-13:30	Announcement of Translation Contest Winners

характері концептуалізації цього явища. Такий підхід відкриває нові перспективи використання когнітивно-семантичного аналізу різножанрових текстів в аспекті їхньої художньої евристики.

## ЛІТЕРАТУРА

Feldman, J. (2006). *From molecule to metaphor: a neural theory of language*. Cambridge, Mass; London: A Bradford Book. The MIT Press.

Jarrett, Ch. (2015). *Great myths of the brain* (pp. 1, 5). Oxford, etc.: WILEY Blackwell.

Kövecses, Z. (2002). *Metaphor. A practical introduction*. Oxford, New York, etc.: Oxford University Press.

Krishtal, O. (2020). *To the singing of birds. A private journey to myself*. Transl. by Tetyana Nekryach. Independently published.

## EXTREMES MEET: WHAT KIND OF OPPOSITE MEANINGS DO TRANSLATORS PRODUCE?

*Pavlo Shopin*

*Doctor of Philosophy, Assistant Professor of the Department  
of Applied Language Studies, Comparative Linguistics, and Translation  
Mykhailo Drahomanov State University of Ukraine*

Producing the opposite meaning to the intended message of the original text sounds like a nightmare scenario to any translator. While translators can make mistakes, they would definitely prefer to avoid saying or writing the opposite of what the source text has intended. Students who learn to translate texts in writing likewise should be advised to avoid producing opposite meanings. While the price of such mistakes can be rather high, their probability might still be relatively significant for a few reasons. First and foremost, opposite meanings might be distinctly different in the real world, but they are closely related in terms of their semantic context. Relational, gradable and complementary antonyms, antipodals, reversives, disjoint opposites, and converses have vastly different effects on the state of the world, but they are closely related in our memory and cognition, as well as language, and even in the context of our behaviour. Hence opposite meanings are both probable and remarkably harmful mistakes in translation.

In this paper, I shall analyse opposite meanings in student translations to better

understand the phenomenon of opposite-meaning translation. I will focus on the translations from English into Ukrainian of 59 popular articles (together comprising 81,728 words in the target language), done by students under my supervision between 18 May 2018 and 20 June 2022. Having access to the original version of these translations, I decided to compare these initial student works with the final published texts, and identified 30 cases when translators produced opposite meanings, which were corrected at the stage of proofreading. These thirty cases were found in 21 texts (comprising 38,895 words in the target language), some texts containing up to three such occurrences. I have identified such groups of opposition as causation and agent reversal, reversal of quantity, time, space, modality, existential status, epistemic status, quality reversal (in the presence of binary opposition). The reasons for these mistakes appear to be misunderstanding of double negation, strong reliance on local collocation of words while disregarding the context of the sentence (the overall message of the text), misunderstanding idioms, voice (passive vs active, -ed vs ing) and modality (necessity or prohibition). This research is a work in progress and at the conference I will present the results of my work at the current stage. The categorization of mistakes appears to be problematic because mistakes are often multilayered and simultaneously touch upon various linguistic issues. My general assumption is that extremes meet and semantic proximity of opposite meanings makes language a minefield for translation. If we avoid binary thinking and language, we might avoid misunderstanding in translation. At the same time, understanding how oppositions work is essential for successful translation. Thus, translators should learn how to deal with binary oppositions and consider the context of the text in order to avoid misunderstanding.