

Nowadays most translators use a computer plus online translation tools and technology to complete their work. First, they convert the piece to be translated to a file type that is easy to work with. They apply a translation to that source text, which grabs past translations that match the current job and plugs them in automatically. Translators review those translations and translate the rest from scratch. They read each section of source language, refer to a glossary and style guide, and then translate the source to the target language. Next, a linguist other than the person who performed the original translations edits and proofreads them. Lastly, the translations are ported into their original format and desktop publishing so that the language version closely approximates the look of the source language version.

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## ENGLISH PRE-ROMANTIC POETRY IN TRANSLATIONS BY V. ZHYKOVSKY

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The emergence of Pre-Romanticism in the spiritual life of Europe in the XVIII century marked the beginning of an uncompromising rejection of Enlightenment rationalism. Not by chance, this trend appeared primarily in English literature since contradictions of bourgeois civilization appeared first of all in England that was the first to pass through the bourgeois revolution. Russian Pre-Romanticism had other origins. They were based on the disappointment in the ideal of enlightened absolutism. However, when the British Pre-Romantic poetry began to penetrate into Russia, the ground for its perception was to some extent prepared.

English Pre-Romantic poetry launched two interwoven with each other themes: nature and death. Negation of civilization and social contrasts led to the glorification of "natural life", the existence in the lap of nature. Further development of these ideas led to the denial of earthly life, full of vices, suffering and sorrow. It was opposed to eternal bliss grounded on the immortality of the soul. These themes were in tune with the mood of V. Zhykovsky and were further developed in his works.

The central place in the creative works of V. Zhukovsky as a translator of English Pre-Romantic poetry belongs to the elegy *Сельское кладбище*. The translation of T. Gray's *Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard* became a milestone not only in the poetry by V. Zhukovsky, but in the development of Russian Romanticism. It contributed to emergence of the elegy as a new genre of Russian Romantic poetry that was enriched with new forms of expression, confession, meditation and description. It acquired special intimacy and expressiveness due to innovations of V. Zhukovsky in his three translations of this English masterpiece.

English Pre-Romantic poetry was of great interest to the Russian poet due to his genre searches in 1808-1814. V. Zhykovsky's translations of the poetry by O. Goldsmith (*The Hymn and the pastoral poem The Deserted Village*) influenced the formation of psychological lyrics of the Russian poet. Disclosure of his own soul to the reader, transfer of his psychological experience on the narrator, differentiation of states and feelings led to the enrichment of the language of poetry and the preparation of Russian literature to the perception of romantic poetry. The translation of *The Deserted Village* became a stage on the way to the Russian 'panoramic' elegy.

The poetry of English Pre-Romanticists facilitated the expansion of genre boundaries of the lyrics by V. Zhukovsky. The translations of the ballads by O. Goldsmith *The Hermit*, J. Mallet *Edwin* and Emma and T. Campbell *Lord Ullin's Daughter* prepared a new genre of the romantic ballad in Russia.

The ballad *Пустинник* opened in the works by V. Zhukovsky a series of ballads about love rebelled against the prejudices and taboos, love that is stronger than death and all sorts of ordeals. It is this translation that was destined to become an inspirational model for many years. Gloomy colors, mystery, sad and at the same time happy story about the separation and the sudden meeting of two lovers chimed with mood of readers of the 1810s.

In the translations of English Pre-Romantic ballads the poet showed rebellion of human souls against the onslaught of fate, opened to Russian readers a new world of passions and emotions, depicted the transition of society to new ideas about life and morality. The characters of his ballads were people with an awakened sense of identity. That is why in the center of his narrative is a clash of the character with the fate, a kind of rebellion against a predetermined path.

### References

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## LEXICAL-STYLISTIC FEATURES OF RICHARD MARCINKO'S MILITARY DISCOURSE IN UKRAINIAN TRANSLATION

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Due to the internalization and global character of some military trainings and operations, and because there have been hundreds of terror incidents through the world it is important to share military knowledge. Richard Marcinko's 'The Rogue Warrior', once it is translated into Ukrainian, will definitely become one of the most popular warfare books with the Ukrainian military men and sure it is one the most urgent manuals in terms of learning about counterterrorist methods from such an unconventional warrior as Marcinko. A brilliant virtuoso of violence, Richard Marcinko rose through Navy ranks to build and command one of the US most elite and classified counterterrorist units, SEAL TEAM SIX. Then Marcinko created Red Cell, a team of the military's most accomplished and decorated counterterrorists.

The volunteer project of translation 'The Rogue Warrior' into Ukrainian was started in September, 2014 as FB community. It was initiated by Maryna Shvyhar with a group of the patriots of Ukraine living all over the world who volunteered to invest their time, efforts and knowledge. Besides taking part in translation into Ukrainian, the presenters were also involved in pair-work acting as Alpha-Bravo to proofread chapters 1-5 and 20-23.

The presentation gives an overview of the volunteer project dealing with translation of specific military technical terms (blacked-out plane - літак з усіма вимкненими вогнями, light-sticks - хімічні (одноразові) ліхтарі, Mike boat - річковий десантний катер LCM-8, depth charge -- глибинна бомба); abbreviations (SEAL (sea air land) - «морські котики», XO -- заступник командира (ВМС і МП); помічник командира (СВ і ПВ - previously ВПС), OCS -- курси підготовки офіцерів, UDT training -- підводна диверсійна підготовка, ELINT - електронна розвідка); abundant military slang (KISS -- Роби простіше, Dirty Name - Матюгальниця (смуга перешкод).

A translator of military discourse should also be aware of the organizational structure of the US Navy, their strategy and tactics, armaments and defense technique. Another challenge for a transla-