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PROCESS OF GRAMMATICAL INCORPORATION IN ENGLISH AND ITS RENDERING INTO LITHUANIAN

MASTER THESIS

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ANGLŲ KALBOS GRAMATINĖS INKORPORACIJOS PROCESAS IR JO PERTEIKIMAS LIETUVIŲ KALBOJE

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CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

Language has always been the first and most important tool to think and cooperate in solving the world affairs and problems as well as to realise human beliefs and thoughts. Cultural variety requires to transit values, ideas, styles from one language to another, so translation becomes a means of improving cultural contacts and a way to construct languages and cultures. As McAuley (1995:1) observes, 'translation has been widely practised … in all European societies, the founding myths and holy texts of the dominant European religions are based on translations, and in literature, science, politics and commerce translation has been essential to development and change'. Nowadays when we live in the world of developing communication and information systems, translation becomes inevitable. Moreover, as the importance of translation grows, it attains more linguistic attention and interest, including such fields as syntax, semantics, pragmatics, morphology, etc.

Grammatical side of translation causes a number of difficulties and obscurities. Translators need to have grammatical knowledge of both – source and target languages. It plays an important role in 'processes of grammatical choice in translation' (Kashkin, 1998:1). Kashkin states that:

'In re-coding (translating) a grammatical categorial situation (part of an utterance) with the help of the target-language means, a translator is also engaged in a probabilistic activity of choosing from a sui generis 'field of possible means of translation'. This field includes not only grammatized forms, but also other means from different levels of language structure which could be correlated with the functional potential of the grammatical form in the source language' (1998: 3).

According to Armalytė and Pažūsis (1990), when translating from one language to another grammatical transformations or changes are inexorable. Translation as a process connecting two languages concerns not only basic knowledge of the grammar. A good translator must have deep understanding of grammatical rules and use his intuition when applying them and 'employing different strategies of using parallel forms and various transformations' (Bernotaitė, 2005:4).

One of the fields of grammar requiring specific attention and causing certain difficulties for translators is a process of grammatical incorporation. Although in linguistics much of the effort has been devoted to the understanding of the syntax and semantics of different parts of speech, the phenomenon of incorporation has received much less attention. However, 'if not represented in the same way in SL and TL, incorporation may cause translation divergences'

(Dorr, 1993:156). Thus, grammatical transformations arising from the differences of incorporation in English and Lithuanian give us a reason to compare and analyze them.

The **subject** of the research is the phenomenon of grammatical incorporation in the aspect of translation.

The **aim** of this study is to analyse the ways and peculiarities of rendering the incorporating constructions from English into Lithuanian.

The work seeks to achieve the following **objectives**:

1. To specify the phenomenon of grammatical incorporation.
2. To describe the grammatical structure of incorporation.
3. To show the spread of incorporation in English and other languages.
4. To analyse the ways the incorporating constructions are rendered from English into Lithuanian and supplement the analysis with the examples selected from fiction.
5. To carry out an investigation and present the analysis of the data in order to examine peculiarities and difficulties of translating incorporating constructions.

The present research employs the following **research methods:**

1. Descriptive – theoretical literature analysis provided an opportunity to overview different aspects pertinent to the process of grammatical incorporation and to identify the issues of various approaches to this phenomenon.
2. Contrastive linguistic analysis enabled us to study and compare different language structures.
3. Statistical analysis provided a possibility to evaluate the results of the empirical part of the research.

The issue of the incorporating constructions has been researched in the facets of both, grammar and translation. Foreign authors have emphasized the grammatical aspects of prepositional (Gruber, 1976; Roeper, 1999; Niyogi, 2001; Farrell, 2005), adjectival (Hale and Keyser, 2000) and noun incorporation (van Hout and Roeper, 1998; Murray, 2004) in the English language, while the others have investigated the subject in the aspect of translation (Basilico, 2000; Baker, 2003; Dikken, 2003). Lithuanian authors paid more attention to prepositional (Špokienė, 2000) and noun incorporation (Valeika, 1998; Grenda, 2001; Roikienė, 2005). However, there has been little attention paid to the phenomenon of grammatical incorporation and its translation specifically from English into Lithuanian, thus the process of grammatical incorporation in English and its rendering into Lithuanian is **new**.

The **practical value** of our research is a detailed presentation of the peculiarities of translating English constructions with grammatical incorporation into Lithuanian. We consider that our research and the data collected might be of potential interest to foreign language

learners, teachers and translators, as well as for students of translation and comparative linguistics conducting their research.

The **hypothesis** of the research is as follows: not all English incorporating constructions have equivalent incorporating constructions in Lithuanian.

The work consists of an introduction, five parts, conclusions, a list of abbreviations, references, sources and a summary. The introduction presents a brief overview of our research. *The first part* of the research introduces the phenomenon of the grammatical incorporation. *The second part* describes and analyses the grammatical structure of incorporation, focusing on the aspects of studies pertinent to the phenomenon. *The third part* is intended to show the spread of incorporation in English and other languages and to describe the main types of the phenomenon, providing the reader with examples. *The fourth part* presents and analyses the ways of rendering English incorporating constructions into Lithuanian. *The fifth part* discusses the results of translation experiment, which reveals typical difficulties and reasons for the incorrect translation. References, given in the alphabetical order, cover 57 books and articles including materials taken from the Internet.

Examples of the incorporating constructions have been selected from the world known fiction pieces Dickens "David Copperfield", Hemingway "A Farewell to Arms" and their translations into Lithuanian. All the accumulated 705 examples are grouped according to the typology of incorporation and presented in the annex.

The work was reviewed at the Master Committee meeting on 19th April 2006 and recommended for defence.

1. INCORPORATION AS A GRAMMATICAL PROCESS: GENERAL UNDERSTANDING

Historically the phenomenon of incorporation was first described as noun incorporation in American Indian languages. It was confused with polysynthesis and used to define it. It is true that incorporation is important to many polysynthetic languages such as those found in Siberia and North America, but not all of them are incorporating, and not all incorporating languages are polysynthetic. One of the first definitions of incorporation was presented by Kroeber in 1909: 'Noun incorporation is the combination into one word of the noun object and the verb functioning as the predicate of a sentence.' Another definition, which was known as standard in American linguistics until 1980, belongs to Sapir (1911:257): 'It is the process of compounding a noun stem with a verb that it is here proposed to call noun incorporation, no matter what the syntactic function of the noun logically is.'

Generally the term *incorporation* specifies 'constructions in which a verb and one of its arguments form a particularly tight unit' (Farkas, de Swart, 2004:1). However, in linguistics does not exist the unified approach to incorporation. According to Anderson (1999), two views of incorporation can be singled out. One of them sees this phenomenon as syntactic in nature, which has initially attracted the attention of linguists. This view has been specifically developed in recent years especially by Sadock (1986), Baker (1988), Massam (2001). In Baker's theory of incorporation (1988), he defines the phenomenon as syntactic, with the incorporated noun, preposition or adjective counting as a part of the grammatical object of the verb. Massam (2001) uses the term 'pseudo noun incorporation' when analysing this process in the Niuean language. He opposes pseudo incorporation to head-incorporation, which is essential to Baker's approach. Johnson (2004) defines the phenomenon in the following way: 'incorporation is a syntactic process occurring when multiple words or morphemes combine to form a larger, more complex words'. Sadock (1986) analyses the question of the discourse transparency of the nominal in an incorporated construction as an evidence of the syntactic nature of the process of incorporation.

Another approach to this phenomenon is purely lexical, i.e. incorporation is conceptualized as a type of word formation, related to compounding. This approach can be recognized in the aforementioned Sapir's (1911) definition. He argued against Kroeber (1909) that the morphological process of noun incorporation should be separated from syntactic process. A number of other linguists also proved the controversial side of the claim that word formation actually occurs in the syntax (Rosen, 1989; Mithun, 1984; Spencer, 1995: etc.). Rosen (1989) has argued for the lexicalist approach proposing that noun incorporation is essentially lexical compounding. Mithun's (1984:852) position is that what is created is a 'new word'. She presents

a typology of incorporation and divides languages into several groups according to their functional criteria. Two of the types of incorporation are regarded as lexical compounding. This typology will be analysed in more detail in the subsequent sections of our work. Spencer (1995) states that all incorporation must be a lexical operation on predicate-argument structure. Lambert (1999:6) also supports this approach claiming that 'noun incorporation is a lexical process, governed by the argument structure of the incorporating element'.

According to Farkas and de Swart (2004), semantic aspects of this phenomenon have also been in the background or even the foreground of the discussion from the beginning. Sadock (1980) and Mithun (1984) analysed the questions of discourse transparency of the incorporated nominals. Semanticists have also paid much attention to incorporation because of its significance to issues of scope and semantics of indefinite noun phrases. One of the best known works in this field belong to Van Geenhoven (1998). She offered a detailed semantic account of incorporation and highlighted the similarities between the semantic properties of incorporated nouns in West Greenlandic and bare plurals and split noun phrases in West Germanic language. Furthermore, she presented a new term *semantic incorporation* based on the hypothesis that verbs can combine with nominal expressions of different semantic types. Her work served as a basis for the analysis of another key problem in semantics relevant to incorporation – bare plurals. Chierchia (1998) investigated the semantic properties of English bare plurals. Dayal (1999) showed the semantic features of the singular/plural distinction in incorporating constructions. Farkas and de Swart (2003) presented the analysis of the semantic properties of incorporated nominals.

Thus, summarising all these brief references to the literature, it can be stated that one of the most important issues, which has been discussed in past decades is whether *incorporation* is a syntactic or lexical process and how it is related to semantics. It is clear that a unified approach to incorporation does not exist. So our ulterior task is to analyse those questions in a more detailed way in order to define our understanding of incorporation, which the empirical part of the research will be based on.

2. GRAMMATICAL STRUCTURE OF INCORPORATION

The two aforementioned views of incorporation (syntactic and lexical) as well as a tension between them have existed for quite a long time. Both of them seem to account for the basic facts of incorporation, but a deeper analysis discloses significant differences.

2.1 Syntactic Side of the Phenomenon

The syntactic approach has been substantially elaborated in the works of Baker (1988, 1996) and supported by a number of other authors who used his theory as a basis for their researches and applied it to many other linguistic phenomena. Baker pays major attention to noun incorporation (NI), which is more typical to such noun incorporating language as Mohawk. He and the coauthors propose the following understanding of this phenomenon: 'Noun incorporation is the phenomenon in which a nominal that would otherwise bear a grammatical relation to the verb (such as direct object) is expressed not as an independent noun phrase, but rather as a morphological root that is integrated into the inflected verb to form a kind of composite form' (Baker et al., 2004:138). It is a syntactic process, by which an argument of the verb moves from its syntactic A-position to adjoin to the verb. According to Baker (1988), the noun starts out as the head of the constituent, which includes the modifier, and it is separated from the modifier by head movement. Then it can be incorporated into the verb creating a new verb that is 'morphologically complex' (Murray, 2004:10). Baker also proposes to use the process of incorporation to unify the treatment of other grammatical function changing operations (e.g. passive, causative, reflexive, etc.), but he does not apply his theory to the English language. As it mostly concerns NI, it seems that the only possible connection can be found with the English verb-noun compounds. However, Baker assumes, that head movement never separates the two parts of a root compound (e.g. *scarecrow, blackbird*) and it cannot be used to explain formation of such compounds. 'Root compounding is a nonsyntactic process' (Baker, 2003:281). Speaking about synthetic compounds (e.g. *truck-driver, knife-murder*), he and his coauthors also do not regard them as syntactic and claim that 'synthetic compounds in English raise no new typological or theoretical issues. We do not challenge the judgement of most researchers that these are lexically formed' (Baker et al, 2004:142).

Other researchers present rather controversial opinions towards syntactic NI in English. Anderson (1999) supports Baker's approach. He denies the possibility of syntactic NI in English, but supposes that syntactic and lexical views are closely related to each other as 'each can account for roughly the same range of phenomena the other can' (1999:7). Roeper (2002), on the contrary, describes compounds as complex word-formation occurring in the syntax. He claims

that 'root compounding is an exceptionally "pure" case of syntactic merger' (2002:1). Such an attitude is partly sustained by Progovac (2004) who proposes to apply the Baker-style head incorporation analysis to derive synthetic compounds such as *truck-driver*. The process is as follows: 'first, the noun *truck* incorporates into the verb *truck*, by left-adjunction, deriving *truck-drive*; next, the complex verb *truck-drive* incorporates into the light verb affix –*er*, deriving *truck-driver*' (Progovac, 2004:1). Murray (2004) analyses formation of this type of compounds in the same way. She emphasizes the extreme productivity of this O+V+-er (object noun+verb+-er) compounding process in English.

Thus, we can single out two approaches towards syntactic side of incorporation. One group of researchers treat English compounding as nonsyntactic in nature and having no relation to the process of incorporation in the sense of Baker. The others support a controversial attitude and propose the idea that English compounds are formed through syntactic incorporation. However, these approaches do not cover all cases of incorporation and do not explain all peculiarities of this phenomenon in English. Therefore, a brief review of quite different hypothesis, i.e. lexical conception of incorporation will be presented in the next chapter of our research.

2.2 Lexical Analysis of Incorporation

The roots of lexical approach to word-formation can be found in the early 1970s in the works of Chomsky (1970) and Halle (1973). They launched many theoretical discussions, particularly on incorporation, and were supported by a number of linguists, who 'have successfully argued that all types of incorporation have to be regarded as lexical phenomena' (Scalise, Guevara, 2005:24). Lexicalist view is accepted by Mithun (1984), Rosen (1989), Spencer (1995), etc. Opponents of the syntactic approach respect the morphological integrity of the word. This is formulated in the Strong Lexicalist Hypothesis (Chomsky, 1970), which entails that all word-formation occurs in the lexicon. This hypothesis proposes the idea that the word has the same psychological status in different languages. It simply may include more information in polysynthetic languages as compared with isolating languages like English.

Rosen (1989), as the most outstanding proponent of a purely lexical approach, mainly analyses NI and claims that all NI is noun-plus-verb compounding that takes place in the lexicon. She indicates that both lexical and syntactic NI follows the same thematic hierarchy. E.g. English compounds can have incorporated theme as in *man-eating by sharks* but not an incorporated agent as in **shark-eating of men*. Thus, it is necessary to use syntax in order to understand why only direct objects can be incorporated. Rosen singles out two types of NI: Compound NI and

Classifier NI. In Classifier NI the verb's transitivity is left unaffected. The incorporated noun acts like a classifier on the direct object argument that it is associated with. Languages that have Classifier NI usually allow doubling and stranding. The other kind of NI is Compound NI, where the transitivity of the verb is affected by its being compounded with a noun. The resulting compounds are intransitive and do not allow stranding or doubling.

Compound NI	Classifier NI
Affects transitivity	No effect on transitivity
Reduces valence	No effect on valence
No doubling	May or may not allow doubling
No stranding	Allow stranding

Table 1. Two kinds of noun incorporation.

According to Rosen, 1989.

Thus, it seems that Rosen's theory is fairly simple and explains all peculiarities of NI cross-linguistically. 'Languages simply choose between two derivations' (Gronemeyer, 1996:15). It has also influenced other researchers working on NI. However, her theory 'does have a rather serious difficulty with respect to the typology it predicts' (Baker et al., 2004). Firstly, a number of languages do not meet all the requirements of any type. For example, Southern Tiwa allows stranding but not doubling. Secondly, it leaves unexplained many other problems, such as why NI with stranding and doubling is typical only of polysynthetic languages.

Mithun (1984) also considers NI to be a kind of compounding, which is a morphological process combining free forms into new free forms. She presents quite a different typological overview of NI and identifies four types of NI, which are summarized in the following table:

TYPE	CHARACTERISTIC PROPERTIES
I. 'lexical compounding'	IN is generic, nonreferential; N+V is conventional, institutionalised activity
II. 'manipulation of case'	IN loses argument status; another NP takes on the grammatical function it vacates
III. 'manipulation of discourse'	NI is used productively for discourse purposes, e.g. to background known information
IV. 'classificatory NI'	An IN can be supplemented by more specific NP material external to the complex verb

Table 2. Mithun's types of noun incorporation.

Type I of NI is lexical compounding when a generic noun adjoins to the verb and the verb becomes intransitive. The IN becomes more closely related to the verb and loses its inflection. For example: *finger-pointing, backstabbing, apple-picking*. As Mithun (1984) points out, this type of NI is specific to Oceanic, Mayan, Aborigine, Turkish and English among many others. Type II of NI involves changes in case marking of various participants in a sentence and is consequently relevant to the verb and its internal arguments. According to Mithun (1984), this type of incorporation is found in such languages as Tupinamba, Mayan, Blackfoot. Type III NI is completely different from the previous two types. It is the use of NI in order to background known or incidental information. The IN can be specific, receive a referential interpretation and function as the antecedent of discourse anaphora. It also plays an active role in discourse. This type is characteristic to a handful of languages like Chukchi, Tanoan. In type IV NI a general stem is incorporated and the compound verb is supplemented by a more specific external NP, as in the Mohawk, Gunwinggu and Caddo languages.

According to Rosen (1989), the first three functional categories of NI in Mithun's typology correspond to her Compound NI, and the fourth corresponds to her Classifter NI. Both of them claim, that all of these types of NI are lexical in nature. This approach is fully supported by Spencer, who analyses incorporation in Chukchi as compatible with Rosen's account and points out that 'the compounding process itself is lexical' (1995:440).

The next section will introduce a brief review of the semantic side of the phenomenon in order to clarify the role of semantics in the process of grammatical incorporation and describe the semantic properties of incorporation.

2.3 Semantics of Incorporation

As mentioned above in the first chapter of the research, incorporation has captured the attention of semanticists because of its relevance to studies of discourse transparency, scope, bare plurals and semantics of indefinite noun phrases. These categories form the basis of Van Geenhoven's (1998) semantic account. She develops a theory of Semantic Incorporation, focusing on West Greenlandic noun incorporating verbs, which are viewed as semantically derived from the base verbs. She relates incorporation to narrow scope and presents assumption that incorporated nominals are fully discourse transparent. In her analysis she unifies the idea of incorporation in West Grenlandic and the semantics of bare plurals and narrow scope indefinites in Germanic languages. Her approach to incorporation is purely semantic and the term 'semantic incorporation' takes no account of any morpho-syntactic characteristics.

According to Dayal (2003:3), 'NI can be identified directly on the basis of syntactic and morphological evidence or indirectly on the basis of semantics'. She analyses semantics for pseudo incorporation, when the incorporated nominal does not have to form a syntactic or morphological unit with the verb. Dayal singles out four semantic properties of NI, which she illustrates with familiar examples from English:

1. *Kim is a book-seller.*

2. *The baby ate. (something)*

3. *Sue didn't eat apples.*

4. *Mary went apple-picking. * They/The apples were delicious.*

Such examples as (1), describe the property, which Dayal calls number-neutrality. Although the nominal *book-seller* is singular, there is no singularity implication. There could be one or more books involved in selling. Number-neutrality is a feature that is stable cross-linguistically. The second property can be called prototypicality, which is possible to explain referring to Mithun's (1984:874) claim that 'incorporated nominal loses its individual salience both semantically and syntactically. It no longer refers to a specific entity; instead, it simply narrows the scope of the verb'. In the given example (2) the intransitive version of *eat* restricts its direct object to prototypical theme such as meal. Levin (1993:33) calls it 'typical object of the verb'. The third property is obligatory narrow scope as shown by bare plurals in (3). And finally, the fourth feature concerns discourse anaphora, which is not allowed when we speak about incorporated nominals. It is demonstrated by (4). According to Dayal (2003), this property does not hold cross-linguistically, but it is relevant to at least some languages that have noun incorporation.

Farkas and de Swart (2003) highlight the semantic differences between incorporated and non-incorporated nominals, and between bare singular and plural incorporated nominals in Hungarian. They analyse semantic properties of incorporated nominals, such as the relationship between morphological and semantic number, the contrasts between incorporated singulars and incorporated plurals, argument structure, scope and various shades of discourse transparency. Their analysis of incorporation is based on the framework of discourse representation theory, connecting sentence-level and discourse-level semantics.

Concerning the semantics of the English language, it must also be noted that in many cases, especially when we have incorporation of the compounding-type, a phrase with an incorporated nominal carries a different meaning in comparison to the equivalent phrase but without incorporation. It is not simply the incorporation of the direct object. For example: *to window-shop* does not imply *to shop a window,* and *pickpocket* does not mean *the one, who picks pockets.* Usually they can be qualified as incorporation of prepositional phrases, which can be

easily implied: *to shop in windows, to pick from pockets.* Typically the incorporated phrase is indefinite and more general than the non-incorporated one, which is usually more specific.

Having presented the overview of the three sides of incorporation (syntactic, lexical and semantic), it is expedient to decide on our approach to the phenomenon. Inasmuch as the goal of our research is to analyse the process of incorporation in the aspect of translation from English into Lithuanian and we are going to cover all types of incorporation, including incorporation of the compounding-type, our understanding of this phenomenon will refer to the lexical approach. The subject of the next chapters will be the main types of lexical incorporation as well as the spread of the phenomenon in different languages.

3. INCORPORATION AS A PART OF ENGLISH AND OTHER LANGUAGES

Incorporation as well as other constructions that are similar to it is typical to many languages. Incorporating structures are a particularly characteristic feature of the various Siberian and North American language families. Although neither English nor Lithuanian belong to such kind of languages, even several types of incorporation can be identified in their grammatical structure.

3.1 The Spread of Incorporation in the Languages Other than English

In some languages lexical items can occur either as words or as affixed elements within other words. As it was mentioned above, the latter structures are very often met in polysynthetic languages though polysynthesis cannot be always characterized as involving incorporation. But still polysynthetic languages form a big part of incorporating languages. Baker (1996) even defines polysynthetic languages as having both productive noun incorporation and full, obligatory agreement paradigms for subjects and objects. However, generally polysynthetic languages are described as having a very high number of morphemes per word. Polysynthesis and incorporation continue to be an important topic of investigations and discussions in the world of linguistics.

In the works of Baker (1988; 1996) and Mithun (1995; 1996) great attention is paid to the grammatical properties of the Mohawk language, belonging to the Iroquoian family and spoken in the United States and Canada. This language makes heavy use of incorporation as in the following example: *Se-'wahr-a-nut (*Feed the dog some meat*)*, where the direct object of the verb *whar* 'meat' is incorporated into the verb *nut* 'feed'. According to Mithun (1995), incorporation can be used either to background information that is not particularly newsworthy or to classify events or states. The noun root *-nikonhr-*, 'mind', for example, appears in many Mohawk verbs rendering the meaning of mental phenomena: *wake-'nikonhr-atshį:nih*, 'I am brave' ('my mind is strong'); *wake-'nikonhr-įksen's*, 'I feel sad, disappointed' ('my mind is bad'); *wake-'nikónhr-hens*, 'I forget' ('my mind has fallen'). The noun root *-ia't-*, 'body', usually serves to describe physical phenomena: *wat-ia't-į:ken*, 'I am conspicuous' ('I am bodily visible'); *wat-ia't-įhton*, 'I'm lost' ('I am bodily lost'); *ronwa-ia't-enhį:wi'*, 'she's carrying him' ('she's body-carrying him'). The noun root *-rihw-*, 'word, idea, matter', appears in many verbs describing verbal or abstract phenomena: *wa'ke-rihw-ķsa'*, 'I promised' ('I word-finished'); *wa'ke-rih-ón:ni'*, 'I caused it' ('I matter-made').

Another language displaying a wide array of incorporating structures is Chukchi. It is a Paleosiberian language spoken in North Eastern Siberia. Chukchi and namely the phenomenon of noun incorporation in this language attracted attention of many linguists, including Spencer (1995), Lambert (1999), Runner and Aranovich (2003). In his paper Spencer analyses syntactic and lexical views to incorporation in Chukchi and comes to the conclusion that this phenomenon 'cannot be the result of syntactic head-to-head movement' (1995:482). He as well as Lambert (1999) admits that the extremely free use of NI in Chukchi poses a problem for both syntactic and lexical approaches. Runner and Aranovich claim that NI in Chukchi is of the Compound type, i.e. 'the result of a Lexeme-to-Lexeme type' (2003:7). For example, the phrase consisting of two words *təpelarkən qoranə* means 'I'm leaving the reindeer'. The same can be said using one word *təqorapelarkən*, where the noun root *qora* 'reindeer' is incorporated into the verb.

Grammatical incorporation attracted attention of other researchers, who analysed peculiarities of the phenomenon in a number of languages, such as Hindi, Dutch, Hopi, Paiwan, Mapudungun, etc. McShane and Zacharski (2001) discussed the problems incorporation in different languages causes to the machine translation and presented cross-linguistic peculiarities and complexities of incorporation. They divide them into morphological, syntactic, semantic and lexical complexities. According to McShane and Zacharski (2001), *Morphological complexities* include:

1. Incorporated nouns generally lose their inflectional morphology.
2. An epenthetic vowel can sometimes be inserted between the V and N.
3. The incorporated noun can occur between the verb stem and its inflectional affixes.

Syntactic complexities are as follows:

1. After incorporation the verb might remain transitive or become intransitive.
2. Generally only the head of the incorporated NP is incorporated, leaving modifiers as separate words, which causes numerous syntactic changes.

Speaking about *Semantic complexities* McShane and Zacharski (2001) note the idiomatic side of the incorporating structures as in the example from Panare: unincorporated 'head cut' describes a person getting a cut on the head, whereas incorporated 'head-cut' asserts that the head was cut off. *Lexical complexities* concern lexical restrictions. For example, in some languages only nouns indicating body parts involve incorporation.

Summing up, it must be noted that the phenomenon of incorporation is widespread in different languages. Its properties differ across languages. So the next chapter will concentrate on the languages underlying the research, i.e. English and Lithuanian and review cases of incorporation, presented in theoretical literature.

3.2 Types of Grammatical Incorporation in English and Lithuanian

Primarily linguists analysed the phenomenon of incorporation particularly as noun incorporation. But later researches disclosed the existence of other types of grammatical incorporation. Niyogi (2001) presents the following types:

1. Nouns incorporated into a verbal entry.
2. Prepositions incorporated into a verbal entry.
3. Adjectives incorporated into a verbal entry.
4. Multiple incorporations, e.g., where a preposition is incorporated into a verbal entry, and the same preposition has a noun incorporated into it, as in *bookshelf*.

The most studied type of incorporation is **Noun Incorporation**, 'in which a verb stem forms a morphological compound with a noun apparently functioning as its direct object' (Spencer and Zwicky, 1998:5). English shows patterns of incorporation in compounding, e.g. *housekeeping, breastfeeding, car-driver, etc.* Baker (1996) points out that in English only objects but not subjects can appear inside compounds and reasons this using the following examples. Cf:

The husband washed the dishes.

*The husband enjoys **dishwashing**./The husband is a good **dishwasher**.(=The husband enjoys to wash dishes).*

***She appreciates husband-washing** (of dishes)./*He is a good **husband-washer** (of dishes).*

According to Roeper and Siegel (1978), English has a very productive object-incorporation process in *–er* and *–ing* nominalizations ('synthetic compounds').

a. *-er* nominalizations

paper-cutter, can-opener, door-stopper, housekeeper, page-turner, truck-driver, scriptwriter, tiebreaker, mind-reader, homemaker, name-caller, storyteller, noisemaker, blood donor

b. *-ing* nominalizations

paper-cutting, can-opening, housekeeping, page-turning, truck-driving, script-writing, tiebreaking, mind-reading, name-calling, storytelling, noisemaking, fact-checking, fact-finding

Apart from incorporation of the compounding type, incorporation of instrument can also be found in English. This type of NI is closely related to semantics. Harley (2005) calls this phenomenon Manner Incorporation and presents the following examples of these activity verbs named after the instrument used to accomplish them with:

*John **hammered** the metal.*

*Sue **brushed** the dog.*

*Jill **raked** the leaves.*

She also suggests paraphrases to explain these cases of incorporation:

With a hammer, John hit the metal.

Sue stroked the dog with a brush.

Jill pushed the leaves with a rake.

Instrumental incorporation attracted attention of linguists analysing both English and Lithuanian languages. Valeika, analysing instrumental and other semantic functions of verbs in English, notes that 'some of the nouns used as instrumentals may be incorporated into the verb' (1998:71):

He killed him with a stone. vs.

*He **stoned** him to death.*

He attacked him with a knife. vs.

*He **knifed** him.*

The process of instrument incorporation into the verb is called *verbalization.* Nilsen (1973) presents a large group of verbs with incorporated body parts performing a semantic function of instrument. For instance, the noun *eyes* is incorporated in *observe, stare, see, glance, look, read, blink, wink,* the *lips* in *purse, kiss, sip, suck, whistle, smile,* the *ears* in *listen to, hear,* the *nose* in *smell, sniff, breathe,* the *mouth* in *spit, slobber,* etc.

Lithuanian language is also rich in similar examples. Špokienė (2000) analyses Lithuanian holistic verbs and notes that some of them have incorporated meaning of the instrument used to accomplish them. She gives the examples of derivatives with prefix *pri-: pridrožti, pripjaustyti, prikapoti, prikirpti, prikirsti, prikošti, prikulti, primeškerioti, pripumpuoti, priseikėti, prisemti, pritarkuoti.* Grenda (2001) discusses the cases when semantic structure of the verbs is different from syntactic. He claims that 'there are verbs that are used without any objective case but actually their meaning is equal to the collocation 'action+object' (2001:240). The object is implicated into the semantic structure of such verbs. Grenda singles out several groups of these verbs:

1. Verbs including semes 'pick, look for'+'thing': *grybauti, uogauti, aviečiauti, žemuogiauti, riešutauti, malkauti,* etc.

1. Verbs including semes 'catch'+'thing': *žuvauti, lydekauti, vėžiauti, peliauti,* etc. However, not all names of the animals can be used to form such type of verbs.

2. Verbs including semes 'produce'+'offspring': *ėriuotis, kačiuotis, kumeliuotis, paršuotis, veršiuotis,* etc. This group of verbs also conforms to certain restrictions. Consider the collocations *atvesti šuniuką, atvesti ožiuką,* which do not have the possibility of incorporation.

18

3. Verbs including semes 'lay, spread'+'means' (material which is used to lay): *auksuoti, sidabruoti, asfaltuoti, faneruoti, dervuoti, lakuoti, moliuoti, tinkuoti, žvyruoti, žemėti, purvinti,* etc. This group is rather productive.

4. Small group of verbs with the meaning 'to spend time': *vakaroti, vasaroti, žiemoti, nakvoti, dienoti.*

One more type of NI can be noticed in the analysis of spatial relations in English and Lithuanian presented by Roikienė (2005). She discusses locative verbs that are 'homophonous or nearly homophonous with the corresponding nouns' (2005:109) and proposes the following examples:

*Harry **camped** with friends* vs. *Harry spent time in the camp with friends.* Cf.Lith.:

*Haris **stovyklavo** su draugais* vs. *Haris leido laiką stovykloje su draugais.*

*They **jailed** Harry* vs. *They put Harry into prison.* Cf.Lith.:

*Jie **įkalino** Harį* vs. *Jie įkišo Harį į kalėjimą.*

Here we can notice that the incorporation occurs in both English and Lithuanian languages.

NI can also have a purely semantic form. Gruber (1976) describes incorporation of nouns, such as direct objects and presents the word *eat* as an example. If we say

*The baby is **eating**.*

this automatically implies that the baby is eating some sort of food, so food is semantically incorporated in *eat.* Thus it is impossible to say

*I know that John was eating at five o'clock because I saw him eating dirt at that moment.

Another type of incorporation, which is closely related to noun incorporation, is **Incorporation of Prepositions**. As it was already mentioned, very often prepositions are also incorporated in the meaning of the verb during the process of NI and it can be regarded as a fact of multiple incorporation. For instance, consider the following examples, given by Downing and Locke (1992) to illustrate the incorporation of instrument or means:

*to milk a cow = to take milk **from** cow*

*to paper a wall = put paper **on** wall*

But that is not the only case of PI. Dikken (2003) presents the analysis of serial prepositions and describes incorporation of the dative preposition *to* into the verb. This alternation is illustrated by the *b* sentences below:

*a. John sent the message **to** his parents.*
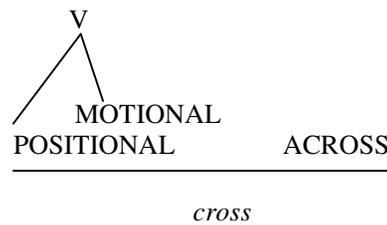
b. John sent his parents the message.

*a. John passed the salt **to** Mary.*

b. John passed Mary the salt.

Schematically these cases of incorporation can be expressed as follows:

$$[_{VP}\ V\ [_{SC}\ DP\ [_{PP}\ P\ DP]]]$$

Another and one of the most detailed presentations of PI was offered by Gruber (1976). He proposes the idea that 'evidence for the occurrence of some sort of prelexical structure is given by certain verbs which appear to be characterizable in terms of more elementary units' (1976:9). He analyses prepositional and adverbial constructions and the differences between incorporation and deletion in deep detail. According to Gruber, incorporation can be optional and obligatory. To prove this he thoroughly discusses several examples, including such verbs as: *cross, pierce, climb, jump, leap, hop, rise, fall, enter.* Following the author's ideas, the verb *cross* would have the lexical entry:

```
                 V
                / \
               /   \
              /   MOTIONAL
       POSITIONAL          ACROSS
       _____
                   cross
```

This implies that the incorporation of *across* is obligatory. Thus in *b* it is impossible to say:
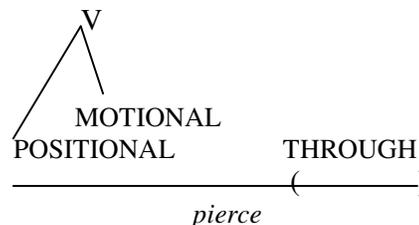
*a. John **crossed** the bridge.*

*b. *John **crossed across** the street.*

Another case is optional incorporation, when a verb may have a preposition either incorporated or following it. For example:

*a. The pencil **pierced** the cushion.*

*b. The pencil **pierced through** the cushion.*

To explain this Gruber suggests the following lexical entry:

```
                 V
                / \
               /   \
              /   MOTIONAL
       POSITIONAL          THROUGH
                             (_____)
       _____
                   pierce
```

Here he uses parenthesis to show that *through* is obligatory in the environment, which may mean that it is incorporated or that it must follow the verb.

According to Gruber (1976), in English there are also cases of **Incorporation of Adjectives**, such as adjectival complements. Consider the word *smell,* which incorporates the adjective *bad.* We can say

The kitchen smells fine.

The kitchen smells bad.

But if we say

*The kitchen **smells**.*

it only means 'smells bad'. It must be noticed, that this case involves only semantic incorporation. But English also has examples of lexical incorporation of adjectives. Hale and Keyser (2000) single out the class of deadjectival verbs. 'Adjective incorporation is the process involved in the derivation of deadjectival verbs' (Hale and Keyser, 2005:8). Such verbs are represented by zero-derivation cases, like *clear, narrow, thin,* as in the following examples:

*a. The sky **cleared**.*

*b. The wind **cleared** the sky.*

Another group of deadjectival verbs include such verbs, as *redden, widen, lengthen, strengthen, tighten, darken,* etc. These are composite verbs, derived when the adjectival complement adjoins to the left of V.

Incorporation of adjectives is quite productive in the Lithuanian language too. 'Dabartinės lietuvių kalbos gramatika' (1996) presents a detailed analysis of nominal verbs and their composition. Many of them are derived from adjectives and can be classified on the basis of suffixes they are formed with. 'Dabartinės lietuvių kalbos gramatika' (1996:387-393) provides the following examples of such verbs:

1. ***-inti, -ina, -ino:*** *blaivinti, gerinti, platinti, žeminti, aukštinti.* This group is one of the most typical and productive in this verbal category.

2. ***-uoti, -uoja, -avo:*** *geltonuoti, ruduoti, juoduoti, žiluoti.* This group is quite limited.

3. ***-ėti, -ėja, -ėjo:*** *baltėti, tamsėti, griežtėti, pilkėti.* Derivatives from gradable qualitative adjectives make the biggest part of this group.

4. ***-auti, -auja, -avo:*** *narsauti, puikauti, atbulauti, priešingauti.*

One more grammatical category closely related to adjectives and involved in the process of incorporation is adverbs. Roeper & Siegel (1978) analyse the cases of incorporation in adverbial synthetic compounds. They claim that synthetic compounds may occur not only between verbs and objects, but between any two categories that are first sisters. First sister position means that the non-head of the verbal compound must be a word which can appear immediately after the verb in a corresponding verb phrase. So when a verb does not have an object, it is possible to form adverb-verb synthetic compounds. To illustrate this they present the following examples:

a. quick-acting baking powder (It acts quick(ly))

b. fast-falling snow (It falls fast)

21

c. snappy-looking suit (It looks snappy)

d. light-stepping horse (It steps lightly)

e. odd-seeming sentence (It seems odd)

f. late-bloomer (He blooms late)

g. well-written story (It's written well)

h. oft-heard motto (It's heard often)

i. early-riser (She rises early)

But if a verb has an object, incorporation of the adverb is not possible:

a. The farmer grows wheat quickly.

*b. a **wheat-growing** farmer*

*c. *a quick-growing farmer*

d. The wheat grows quickly.

*e. **quick-growing** wheat*

Summing up, it must be said that these are the most important and frequent cases of incorporation presented in linguistic literature. Our aim was to give a brief description of the grammatical incorporation in order to provide general understanding of the phenomenon, necessary for the further research. Therefore, the next part of the study will disclose the results of the research, concerning the ways of rendering the incorporative constructions from English into Lithuanian, and provide a lot of examples.

4. TRANSLATING THE INCORPORATIVE CONSTRUCTIONS FROM ENGLISH INTO LITHUANIAN

Different languages encode meaning in different forms. In translating various grammatical constructions between different languages, one often faces a problem that translation is not possible without addition or omition of certain information and various other changes. Translation mismatches are one of the key problems in translation theory and practice. Although the slight divergences are inevitable in the process of translation, very often arise serious translation difficulties and it is not always possible to adequately express the meaning of one language (SL) in the other language (TL). 'Translation mismatches are found when the grammar of one language does not make a distinction required by the grammar of the other language' (Megumi Kameyama et al, 1991: 194). Thus, translation of incorporating constructions is also inevitably associated with different grammatical transformations or shifts.

4.1 Ways of Rendering Constructions with Noun Incorporation

As pointed out in the third chapter, NI as the most studied type of incorporation can be classified into the following subtypes:

1. NI of the compounding type;
2. NI of instrument;
3. NI of body parts;
4. NI in locative verbs;

Thus, it is reasonable to present the analysis of the selected examples within the framework of these subtypes:

1. NI of the compounding type

There are many cases when English incorporating constructions of the compounding type do not involve lexical incorporation when they are translated into Lithuanian. Cf.:

(1) **Stretcher-bearers** *came in all the time, put their stretchers down, unloaded them and went away* (Hem 43).

Visą laiką ateidavo **sanitarai***, padėdavo ant žemės neštuvus, iškraudavo juos ir vėl nueidavo* (Hem 245).

(2) *<…> I saw a* **ticket-porter** *coming upstairs, with a letter in his hand* (Dic 303).

<…> pamačiau **pasiuntinį***, belipantį aukštyn su laišku rankoje* (Dik 310).

(3) *'He said I wasn't at all what he expected, and so he married his **housekeeper'*** (Dic 334).

*- Jis kalbėdavo, kad aš apvylęs jo lūkesčius, ir jis todėl vedęs savo **šeimininkę*** (Dik 343).

As can be seen from these examples, when English incorporating structures of the compounding-type are rendered into Lithuanian, they involve only semantic incorporation. In the first example the word *neštuvai (stretchers)* is an implied but not affixed element within Lithuanian word *sanitarai.* The second example show very similar patterns: *namas (house)* is implied in the meaning of the Lithuanian *šeimininkė* and it also represents the case of semantic but not lexical incorporation. In the third case *leidimas (ticket)* is not even implied in the meaning *pasiuntinys,* thus it involves neither lexical nor semantic incorporation.

Furthermore, this subtype of English incorporating constructions may also be rendered in equivalent Lithuanian constructions as in the following examples. Cf.:

(4) *<…> there was nothing for it but to blind him and put him in the **plate-warmer*** (Dic 494).

*<…> mums nieko nebelieka daryti, kaip užrišti akis ir patupdyti jį į **lėkščių šildytuvą** (*Dik 507).

(5) *Mr. Dick would not have relinquished his post of **candle-bearer** to anyone alive* (Dic 572).

*Misteris Dikas nė už ką niekam nebūtų užleidęs savo **žvakės nešėjo** pareigų* (Dik 586).

(6) *'You know what I told you about time-servers and **wealth-worshippers**?'* (Dic 409).

*- Dikai, prisimenate, ką aš jums kalbėjau apie prisiplakėlius ir **turto garbintojus**?* (Dik 419).

It must be mentioned that the equivalent translation of constructions of the compounding type is not very common. It makes 27 % (10 cases) of all the ways of translation among the examples of this subtype. The rest part (73% or 27 cases) belongs to the non-equivalent incorporating or non-incorporating constructions.

2. NI of instrument

Examples with instrumental incorporation show quite contradictory results. There are cases when incorporating structures in English have similar equivalents in Lithuanian. Cf.:

(7) *Bonello **was digging** out in front of the wheels* (Hem 153).

*Bonelas priešais ratus **kasė** žemę* (Hem 357).

(8) *We went down and got a boat and **rowed** while the barman sat <…>* (Hem 189).

*Nusileidome į paežerę, pasiėmėme valtį, ir aš **irklavau**, o barmenas sėdėjo <…>* (Hem 394).

These examples involve incorporation when the instrument is semantically implied in both English and Lithuanian verbs. But lexical side of incorporation is different. The instrument does not form a part of the English words but it is present on the surface of the Lithuanian words (*kastuvas – kasė; irklas – irklavau).* However, comparing English-Lithuanian incorporating constructions completely different cases can be noticed. They include examples when instrument is lexically incorporated only in English but not in Lithuanian. Cf.:

(9) *<…> when he went out **boating** with Mr. Peggotty, which was a favourite amusement of his, I generally remained ashore* (Dic 266).

*<…> kai mano draugas **išplaukdavo** su misteriu Pegočiu, - tai buvo labai mėgstama jo pramoga, - aš dažniausiai likdavau ant kranto* (Dik 271).

(10) *'The present communication **is penned** within the personal range (I cannot call it the society) of an individual <…>* (Dic 354).

*Šis pranešimas **yra parašytas** akivaizdoje (nenorėčiau pasakyti: draugystėje) žinomo asmens <…>* (Dik 363).

(11) *'Why don't they **whip** these creatures?'* (Dic 589).

*- Kodėl gi nėra **išplakami** panašūs padarai?* (Dik 603).

While translating these examples into Lithuanian only semantic but not lexical incorporation is retained. Thus, *laivas (boat)* can be only implied in *išplaukdavo*, as well as *parkeris (pen)* in the construction *parašytas* and *bizūnas (whip)* in *išplakami.* However, there is a large group of verbs where an instrument is incorporated both semantically and lexically in English and Lithuanian. Thereby, these constructions are rendered into Lithuanian as equivalent noun incorporating structures. Cf.:

(12) *She put a white gown on me and **pinned** it at the neck in the back <…>* (Hem 235).

*Ji užvilko man chalatą ir **susegė** jį nugaroje <…>* (Hem 436).

25

(13) *He was high-shouldered and bony; dressed in decent black, with a white wisp of a neckcloth; **buttoned up** to the throat <…>* (Dic 187).

*Jis buvo kaulėtas, išsišovusiais pečiais, apsirengęs kuklia juoda eilute, **užsagstyta** iki pat kaklo <…>* (Dic 187).

(14) *On the day preceding its resumption, the Doctor gave me with his own hands a folded note **not sealed*** (Dic 509).

*Išvakarėse daktaras perdavė man sulankstytą, bet **neužantspauduotą** laiškutį* (Dik 523).

Here it can be seen that both Lithuanian and English incorporating verbs have an instrument incorporated in their structure, i.e. *pin – pinned (segtukas – susegė), button – buttoned (saga – užsagstyta), seal – not sealed (antspaudas – neužantspauduotą).*

Furthermore, there are examples where only semantic incorporation in both English and Lithuanian verbs is observed, though such cases are not very common. Cf.:

(15) *Mrs. Heep, with a prodigious sniff, resumed her **knitting*** (Dic 468).

*Misis Hip garsiai sušnarpštė ir ėmėsi **megzti*** (Dik 481).

However, it must be noted that not always instrumental incorporation in English has incorporating equivalents in Lithuanian. Cf.:

(16) *<…> Mrs. Markleham panted, stared, and **fanned** herself* (Dic 538).

*<…> misis Markleham tik alsavo, spoksojo ir pati **gaivinosi vėduokle*** (Dik 552).

(17) *This would occasion a diversion in Jip's favour, and some **inking** of his nose, perhaps, as a penalty* (Dic 528).

*Tai suteikdavo jai progą pažaisti su Džipu, o kartais **teptelėti** jam **rašalu** per nosį, šitokiu būdu jį nubaudžiant* (Dik 542).

(18) *<…> I sat looking about me and thinking, and listening to the stitching in the room and the tune that **was being hammered** across the yard <…>* (Dic 113).

*<…> aš tuo tarpu dairiausi aplinkui, galvojau, klausiausi adatų čežėjimo kambarėlyje ir **plaktuko tuksėjimo** anapus kiemo <…>* (Dik 110).

These examples show non-incorporating ways of rendering incorporating constructions from English into Lithuanian, when noun is separated from the verb in the process of translation. Such translation transformations are necessary, as the Lithuanian language does not have incorporating equivalents. Only the second example can be an exception, as *inking* is possible to translate as *rašaluoti* but in this case the translator has chosen a non-incorporating structure, which can be considered as a more figurative one.

Having analysed the examples of instrumental incorporation, possible ways of translating instrumental incorporating constructions can be summarised in the following table:

English	Lithuanian
1. Semantic incorporation ⟶	Lexical incorporation
2. Lexical incorporation ⟶	Semantic incorporation
3. Lexical incorporation ⟶	Lexical incorporation
4. Semantic incorporation ⟶	Semantic incorporation
5. Lexical incorporation ⟶	No incorporation

Table 3. Ways of translating instrumental incorporating constructions

3. NI of body parts

Apart from the already mentioned cases, a large group of verbs with incorporated body parts also exists. This group involves differences in Lithuanian and English equivalents. Cf.:

(19) *The man with the wooden leg **eyed** me all over* <…> (Dic 73).
*Žmogus su medine koja **apžvelgė** mane nuo galvos iki kojų* <…> (Dik 69).

(20) *He came back and **handed** me the pistol* (Hem 152).
*Jis sugrįžo ir **atidavė** man revolverį* (Hem 357).

(21) *I had turned and **faced** him* (Hem 119).
*Aš atsigręžiau ir **žiūrėjau** jam tiesiai į veidą* (Hem 322).

(22) *A dog **was nosing** at one of the cans* (Hem 235).
*Vieną kibirą **uostinėjo** šuva* (Hem 440).

When in English these examples show patterns of lexical incorporation, the Lithuanian ones perform only semantic function. It is obvious that in English such body parts as *eye, hand, face,*

27

foot appear on the surface of the verbs or verbal constructions: *eyed, handed, faced, was nosing.* While in Lithuanian these verbs are conveyed as *apžvelgė, atidavė, žiūrėjau, uostinėjo* and the aforementioned body parts are only implied elements.

However, it must be noted, that the biggest part of English verbs incorporating body parts also involves only semantic incorporation. This can be illustrated by the following examples reflecting the cases of semantic incorporation of the noun *eyes* which is similar in both languages:

(23) *But I can't always **look** at him - I know him without that white thing on, and I am afraid of his wondering why I **stare** so <…>* (Dic 24).
*Bet aš negaliu visą laiką **žiūrėti** į jį – aš gerai pažįstu mūsų kunigą be to balto apdaro ir bijau, kad jis nustebs, kodėl taip **spoksau** į jį <…>* (Dik 18).

(24) *These she put down upon the table without a word, **glaring** at me the while with exemplary firmness, and then retired, locking the door after her* (Dic 59).
*Visa tai, netarusi nė žodžio, ji padėjo ant stalo, **pažvelgė** į mane su pavyzdingu tvirtumu ir išėjusi vėl užrakino duris* (Dik 54).

Consider more examples involving semantic incorporation of body parts in both English and Lithuanian:

(25) *As Traddles seemed to expect that I should assent to this as a matter of course, I **nodded*** (Dic 335).
*Tradlsas nutilo, tartum laukdamas mano pritarimo; aš **linktelėjau galva*** (Dik 343).

(26) *Jip nestled closer to his mistress, and lazily **licked** her hand* (Dic 572).
*Džipas arčiau prisiglaudė prie savo šeimininkės ir tingiai **palaižė** jai ranką* (Dik 586).

(27) *The others **listened*** (Hem 9).
*Kiti **klausėsi*** (Hem 211).

4. NI in locative verbs

The cases of NI in locative verbs observed in the selected examples give a reason to state that generally translation of such verbs involves broad range of grammatical transformations. Equivalent translation is quite rare among this subtype. Cf:

(28) *It appeared to my childish fancy, as I ascended to the bedroom where I **had been imprisoned**, that they brought a cold blast of air into the house <...>* (Dic 104).

*Lipant į miegamąjį, kur aš anksčiau **buvau kalinamas**, mano vaikiškai vaizduotei atrodė, kad Merdstonai atnešė su savimi į mūsų namus šaltą oro srovę <...>* (Dik 101).

Instances when noun-incorporating structures in locative verbs are not rendered directly from English into Lithuanian are much more common. Lexical incorporation in English locative verbs is usually conveyed as semantic incorporating or non-incorporating constructions in Lithuanian. Cf.:

(29) *Sometimes my difficulties have - in short, **have floored** me* (Dic 219).

*<...> kartais sunkumai, trumpai sakant, **parblokšdavo** mane* (Dik 221).

(30) *'To speak to her, if I should ever find her; **shelter** her, if I have any shelter to divide with her <...>'* (Dic 556).

*- Jūs pavedate man pakalbėti su ja, jei kada nors sutiksiu, **priglausti** ją, jei pati turėsiu kampelį, kad mudvi juo pasidalintume <...>* (Dic 556).

(31) *A glimpse of the river through a dull gateway, where some waggons **were housed** for the night, seemed to arrest my feet* (Dic 555).

*Pamatęs upę pro tamsią vartų angą, kur buvo nakčiai **pastatyti** keli vežimai, stabtelėjau kaip įbestas* (Dik 569).

(32) *<...> his master, as he hears, **is coasting** Spain* (Dic 550).

*<...> jo šeimininkas, kaip jis girdėjo, dabar **plaukiojąs** Ispanijos **pakrantėmis*** (Dik 563).

(33) *We had another long talk about my plans, when we **were** safely **housed** <...>* (Dic 294).

*Laimingai **parėję namo**, mudu dar ilgai svarstėme namo planus* (Dic 294).

The first three examples illustrate the case when NI in locative verbs is rendered as semantic incorporating constructions, while the latter two present non-incorporative way of translation.

5. Other cases of NI.

It must be noted that apart from the already mentioned cases of NI, other examples also involving process of incorporation were found. As it is difficult to group them in any broader categories, at least the most typical ones should be presented. Verbs associated with meal and food are among the most frequent ones. Cf.:

(34) *We went to bed on our arrival <…> and **breakfasted** late in the morning* (Dic 253).
*Atvažiavę į viešbutį, mes tuojau ruošėmės gulti <…> ir kitą rytą **pusryčiavome** gan vėlai* (Dik 257).

(35) *Mr. Mell took his meals with the boys, but Mr. Sharp **dined** and **supped** at Mr. Creakle's table* (Dic 79).
*Misteris Melis valgydavo su mokiniais, o misteris Šarpas **pietaudavo** ir **vakarieniaudavo** prie misterio Kriklo stalo* (Dik 75).

(36) *<…> she was not likely to come that day; and was so much disturbed, that I wondered how even the Doctor, **buttering** his toast, could be blind to what was so obvious* (Dic 431).
*<…> Agnes neketinanti šiandien atvykti pas juos. Ji atrodė tokia susijaudinusi, jog aš stebėjausi, kaip daktaras, kuris **tepė sviestu** apkepintą duoną, gali būti aklas tam, kas taip aiškiai matoma* (Dik 442).

As can be seen from these examples, English verbs incorporating names of meals (*breakfasted, dined, supped*) have direct Lithuanian equivalents (*pusryčiavome, pietaudavo, vakarieniaudavo*). But incorporated food as in the last example may not have an incorporating equivalent in Lithuanian.

Consider more examples:

(37) *They **were watering** the street and it smelled of the early morning* (Hem 60).
***Laistė** gatvę ir kvepėjo ankstyvu rytu* (Hem 263).

(38) *He stood with the umbrella until we were in and I **had tipped** him* (Hem 118).
*Jis stovėjo po skėčiu, kol mes įsėdome, ir aš **daviau** jam **arbatpinigių*** (Hem 321).

(39) *The sky **had clouded** over again and it was raining a little* (Hem 156).
*Dangus vėl **apsitraukė debesimis**, ir po truputį lynojo* (Hem 361).

These cases of noun incorporation, which is clearly seen in English, show that their Lithuanian equivalents either involve only semantic incorporation (consider the first example) or do not involve incorporation at all as in the second and in the third examples.

Summarising all the above-mentioned examples and all types of NI, it can be stated that translation of noun incorporating constructions causes certain difficulties, as they do not always have direct correspondences in the target language. When rendering from English into Lithuanian incorporating structures may or may not undergo grammatical transformations which is illustrated by the following figure:
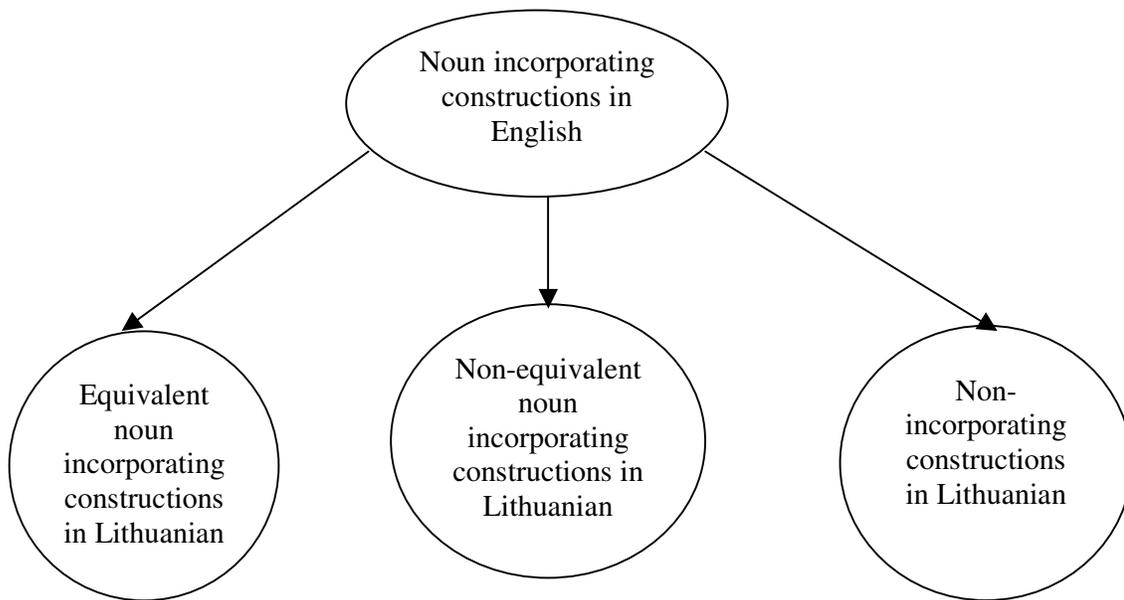

Figure 1. Translating the noun incorporating constructions.

Furthermore, in order to estimate the frequency of different ways of translating noun incorporating constructions the following figure was designed:
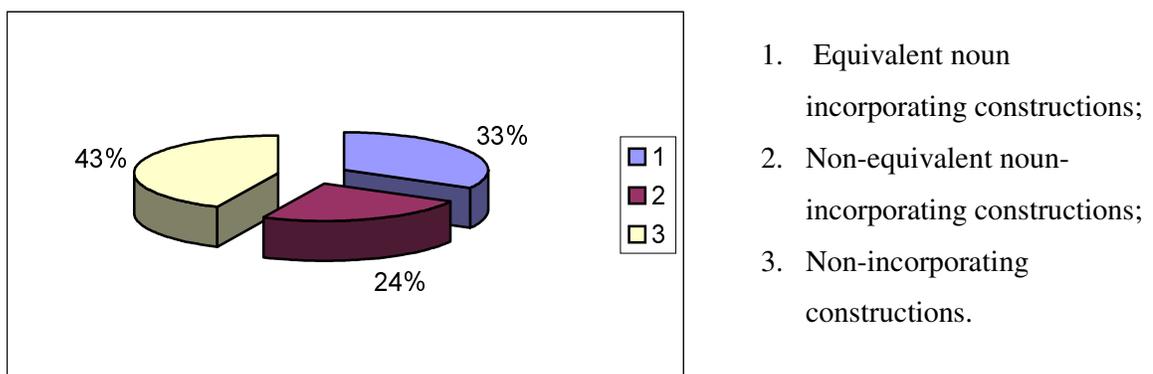

1. Equivalent noun incorporating constructions;
2. Non-equivalent noun-incorporating constructions;
3. Non-incorporating constructions.

Figure 2. Total results of translating the noun incorporating constructions.

The analysis of the selected corpus showed a clear dominance of non-equivalent noun-incorporating and non-incorporating constructions over equivalent noun incorporating constructions: in a corpus of 404 examples 97 cases of non-equivalent noun-incorporating constructions and 174 cases of non-incorporating constructions were found. When stated in percentage terms, non-equivalent noun-incorporating constructions accounted for 24% and non-incorporating constructions – for 43% of the ways of translating the noun incorporating constructions. Equivalent noun incorporating constructions covered 33% (133 cases).

Thus, it must be considered that in many cases grammatical transformations in the process of translation of noun incorporating constructions are inevitable and word-for-word translation may result in a poor quality of translation. The main characteristic of good translation is translational equivalence, which can be achieved through various grammatical changes.

4.2 Translating the Prepositional Incorporating Constructions

Concerning the prepositional incorporative constructions, it must be mentioned, that they are relatively rare in the English language. Statistical results of the research indicate that only 6% of all the selected examples belong to PI. However, in some cases significant differences can be noticed in translation in the aspect of incorporation.

First of all, it must be noted that the PI in English and Lithuanian can be qualified as semantic, as incorporated prepositions do not appear on the surface of the verbs. They are only incorporated in the meaning. Depending on the incorporated prepositions, the following types of PI could be distinguished:

1. Incorporation of *to/into*. Cf.:

The selected examples show that the verbs with incorporated prepositions *to/into* require certain grammatical shifts as they are rendered using non-incorporating constructions. Cf.:

(40) *'I only say,' he resumed,* **addressing** *me, 'that I disapprove of your preferring such company as Mistress Peggotty, and that it is to be abandoned* (Dic 108).
-Taigi, sakau, - pabrėžė jis, **kreipdamasis į** *mane, - kad aš nepritariu tokiai jūsų draugystei kaip su mis Pegoti, ir to daugiau neturi būti!* (Dik 105).

(41) *At length I saw some before me; and* **approaching** *them, went into a little shop* <...> (Dic 164).
Pagaliau pamačiau juos tolumoje ir, **prisiartinęs prie** *jų, užsukau į mažą krautuvėlę* <...> (Dik 163).

32

(42) *When the road **entered** the field I got down and walked ahead* (Hem 154).

*Kai mašinos **pasuko į** lauką, aš išlipau ir nuėjau į priekį* (Hem 358).

Thus, as can be seen in the first example, *addressing* semantically incorporating the preposition *to* is translated as *kreipdamasis į,* so the Lithuanian preposition *į* is involved but not incorporated into the sentence. The other examples indicate similar situation.

2. Incorporation of *up*. Cf.:

(43) *<…> we saw the troops marching along the road and the dust **rising** <…>* (Hem 1).

*<…> mes matėm, kaip žygiuoja keliu kariuomenė ir **kyla** dulkės <…>* (Hem 203).

(44) *We **climbed** the stairs and went into my room* (Hem 131).

***Užlipome** laiptais ir įėjome į mano kambarį* (Hem 335).

(45) *Two men **were lifting** the hernia man to put him in* (Hem 26).

*Du sanitarai **kėlė** į vežimą patrūkusį kareivį* (Hem 228).

In all the above presented examples the construction is rendered using direct Lithuanian equivalents also involving semantic incorporation of *up* (*aukštyn*).

3. Incorporation of *down*. Cf.:

(46) *Ahead there was a rounded turn-off in the road to the right and looking down I could see the road **dropping** through the trees* (Hem 33).

*Prieky buvo nestaigus posūkis į dešinę, ir, žiūrėdamas žemyn, mačiau tarp medžių **besileidžiantį** kelią* (Hem 235).

(47) *<…> whenever I looked towards those two red suns, I was sure to find them, either just rising or just **setting*** (Dic 190).

*<…> kiekvieną kartą, grįžtelėjęs į jį, būdavau tikras, kad tos dvi raudonos saulės tuojau pakils arba **nusileis*** (Dik 190).

(48) *Mr. Micawber slightly **bowed** to me <…>* (Dic 336).

*Misteris Mikoberis truputį **nusilenkė** man <…>* (Dik 345).

All the examples involving incorporation of *down* also have direct equivalents in Lithuanian. Thus, *dropping* is translated as *besileidžiantis, setting* – as *nusileis, bowed* – as *nusilenkė.*

It must be mentioned, that very often direct Lithuanian equivalents of PI are formed using prefixes which helps to express the incorporated meaning of English prepositions. Cf.:

(49) *After a while we said good-night and **left*** (Hem 15).
*Netrukus mes palinkėjome labos nakties ir **išėjome*** (Hem 216).

(50) *We **climbed** the stairs and went into my room* (Hem 131).
***Užlipome** laiptais ir įėjome į mano kambarį* (Hem 335).

4. Incorporation of other prepositions

Apart from the already mentioned cases, there are other prepositions also involving incorporation. They are not so commonly used but require grammatical transformations in the process of translation. Cf.:

(51) ***Passing** where the shells had landed I avoided the small broken places and smelled the high explosive <…>* (Hem 17).
***Važiuodamas pro** tas vietas, kur krito sviediniai, aš aplenkiau mažas išraustas duobeles ir užuodžiau sprogstamosios medžiagos <…> kvapą* (Hem 219).

(52) *I **followed him** into the train <…>* (Hem 119).
*Aš **įlipau paskui jį** į vagoną <…>* (Hem 322).

(53) *We **alighted** at one of the entrances to the Square she had mentioned <…>* (Dic 585).
*Mes **išlipome iš** karietos prie vieno įėjimų į jos nurodytąjį skverą* (Dik 599).

In all the examples the incorporated prepositions in English are rendered into Lithuanian as non-incorporating constructions where prepositions are separated from the meaning of the verb and appear in the sentence. Thus, *passing* is translated as *važiuodamas pro, followed* – as *įlipau paskui, alighted* – as *išlipome iš*.

Having analysed the examples, we can state that PI is rendered using either equivalent incorporating or non-incorporating constructions. Equivalent prepositional incorporating constructions accounted for 62% (28 cases) and non-incorporating prepositional constructions –

for 38% (17 cases). Thus, equivalent prepositional incorporating constructions are much more frequently used to translate the structures involving prepositional incorporation in comparison with non-incorporating prepositional constructions. The frequency of using those ways of translation is presented in the following figure:
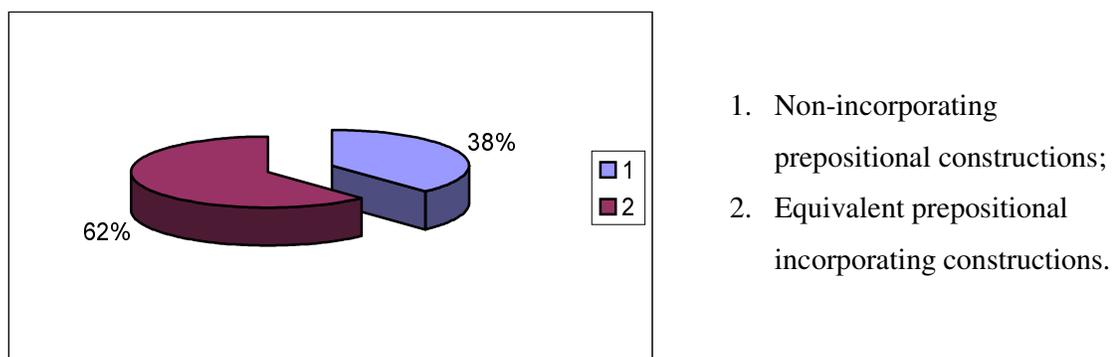

Figure 3. Total results of translating the prepositional incorporating constructions.

4.3 Translating the Adjectival and Adverbial Incorporating Constructions

As already indicated in the third chapter, adjectival and adverbial incorporation can be either semantic or lexical. However, cases of semantic incorporation should be particularly rare as no examples involving this type of incorporation were found. Constructions with lexical incorporation cover a large group of examples. Depending on the compositional features, the following types of adjectival and adverbial incorporation could be distinguished:

    1.   Incorporation in deadjectival verbs.

As mentioned above, English deadjectival verbs can be derived either by zero-derivation *(slow, pale)* or using affixes: *en- (enlarge, enable), -en (whiten, blacken), -ize (modernize, legalize), -ify (clarify).* Sometimes deadjectival verbs may have direct equivalents in Lithuanian and then they cause no trouble for the translators. Cf.:

(54) *The sun was going down and the day **was cooling off*** (Hem 27).
*Jau leidosi saulė, ir diena **vėso*** (Hem 229).

(55) *The lake **widened** and across it on the shore at the foot of the mountains on the other side we saw a few lights that should be Luino* (Hem 203).

*Ežeras **praplatėjo**, ir kitoje pusėje, kalnų papėdėje, pamatėme žiburių; tai turėjo būti Lujinas* (Hem 408).

(56) *There had been short thaws when the wind blew warm and the snow **softened** <…>* (Hem 227).
*Užeidavo neilgi atlydžiai, kai papūsdavo šiltas vėjas, ir sniegas **suminkštėdavo** <…>* (Hem 433).

A closer look at the first example reveals that this is the case of zero-derivation both in English and Lithuanian. The other examples present English deadjectival verbs derived using suffix *–en* and their direct equivalents in Lithuanian with the suffix *–ėti.*

However, the material examined showed that the equivalents of deadjectival verbs in Lithuanian are often different. According to the results of the research, 57% of all the English examples with deadjectival verbs are not translated directly due to the variety of reasons. Usually these verbs or verbal constructions have direct equivalents in Lithuanian but they do not convey the meaning fully, so the translation requires certain grammatical transformations. Cf.:

(57) *The desolate feeling with which I went abroad, **deepened** and **widened** hourly* (Dic 664).
*Vienatvės jausmas, su kuriuo išvažiavau į užsienį, valanda po valandos **augo ir gilėjo*** (Dik 680).

This example indicates that in English the *feeling* can *widen* while in Lithuanian no. Thus, *widened* is translated as *augo.* Similar situation can be observed in the following examples:

(58) *Not to **lengthen** these particulars, I need only add, that she made a handsome provision for all my possible wants during my month of trial <…>* (Dic 296).
***Nepasakodamas** tolesnių smulkmenų, pridursiu tiktai tiek, kad teta ėmėsi visų priemonių mane visu kuo aprūpinti per bandomąjį mėnesį <…>* (Dik 302).

(59) *But, once there, it remained there; and **hardened** into a purpose than which I have never entertained a more determined purpose in my life* (Dic 153).
*Bet, kartą dingtelėjusi, ji pasiliko manyje ir **išaugo** į tokį tvirtą pasiryžimą, kokio aš niekad neturėjau savo gyvenime* (Dik 152).

Sometimes decisions of the translator may be determined by more exact or figured expressions that can be found in the target language. Therefore, although direct equivalents exist, in some cases they are replaced by other constructions. Cf.:

(60) *His little failings **would** only **have endeared** him to you the more* (Dic 610).
*O mažos jo silpnybės jį būtų **padariusios** jums dar **brangesnį*** (Dik 624).

(61) *<…> his generous heart **was stilled** for ever* (Dic 650).
*<…> jo tauri širdis **nustojo plakusi** visam laikui* (Dik 665).

(62) *Miss Dartle suddenly kneeled down before it, and began **to loosen** the dress* (Dic 655).
*Staiga mis Dartl atsiklaupė prieš ją ir ėmė **atseginėti** jai suknelę* (Dik 671).

(63) *All the advertisements **were blacked out,** supposedly to prevent communication in that way with the enemy* (Hem 217).
*Visi skelbimai **buvo užtepti spaudos dažais**, matyti, kad nebūtų panaudoti ryšiams su priešu* (Hem 423).

2. Adjectival incorporation of the compounding type.

First of all, it must be noted that among this type of incorporation the most frequent cases belong to adjectives incorporated into nouns, while incorporation of adjectives into verbs is relatively rare. Cf.:

(64) *He was a little **light-haired** gentleman <…>* (Dic 247).
*Tai buvo mažo ūgio, **šviesiaplaukis** džentelmenas <…>* (Dik 298).

(65) *<…> the grave old **broad-leaved** aloe-trees, which remained shut up in themselves a hundred years together <…>* (Dic 238).
*Didingi seni, **plačialapiai** alijošiai, kurie žydi kartą per šimtą metų <…>* (Dik 241).

(66) *There was a **long-legged** young man with a very little empty donkey-cart, standing near the Obelisk, in the Blackfriars Road <…>* (Dic 154).
*Netoli Obelisko, Blakfrajarso Rode, prie mažo vežimėlio su asiliuku stovėjo **ilgakojis** vaikinas* (Dik 153).

These examples illustrate the cases having direct equivalents in Lithuanian. However, examples employing numerous transformations are much more common in English-Lithuanian translation. Cf.:

(67) *She was a little, **sharp-eyed** woman <…>* (Dic 204).
*Tai buvo maža moteris **veriančiomis akimis*** (Dik 205).

(68) *He was taciturn, **soft-footed**, very quiet in his manner <…>* (Dic 250).
*Jis buvo ypač ramus, pagarbiai tylus, **atsargiai vaikščiodavo** <…>* (Dik 254).

(69) *However, as I knew how **tender-hearted** my dear Dora was, and how sensitive she would be to any slight upon her favourite, I hinted no objection* (Dic 525).
*Tačiau, žinodamas, kokia **švelni** mano brangiosios Doros **širdelė** ir kaip ji jautri net mažiausiai skriaudai, padarytai jos numylėtiniui, aš nė nemėginau prieštarauti* (Dik 539).

(70) *<…> for its being the **neat-tiled** kitchen I have mentioned more than once. The door opening immediately into it, I found myself among them before I considered whither I was going* (Dic 282).
*<…> kadangi Emli ir Marta sėdėjo kaip tik toje pačioje **plytelėmis grįstoje** virtuvėlėje, kurią jau ne kartą minėjau, o durys į ją atsivėrė tiesiog iš gatvės tai aš, nespėjęs susivokti, tuojau atsidūriau tarp jų* (Dik 287).

The last example can be considered as a case of multiple incorporation, as apart from the adverb *neat* incorporated into the verbal entry, the noun *tile* is also incorporated.

3. Adverbial incorporation of the compounding type.

As can be seen from the selected material, this type is very productive in the English language. A number of examples including such adverbs as *ill, well* were found:

(71) *'You can't believe how **ill-tempered** and shocking she is, Julia'* (Dic 397).
*- Jūs negalit įsivaizduoti, Džulija, kokia ji **niurzgli** ir priekabi* (Dik 407).

(72) *In the moment's pause I speak of, I saw Uriah's countenance form itself into a most **ill-favoured** smile* (Dic 424).
*Kol tai vyko, pamačiau, kaip Urijos veidą iškreipė labai **klastinga** šypsena* (Dik 435).

(73) <…> 'your confidence is not, at the existing juncture, **ill-bestowed**' (Dic 608).

<…> *jūsų pasitikėjimas šiame įvykyje nebus **piktam panaudotas*** (Dik 622).

(74) *He had the character, among the gentlefolks, of being such a **well-behaved** man, that they were determined to bring him in* (Dic 471).

*Jis taip išgarsėjo **gražiu elgesiu** tarp diduomenės, jog jie nusprendė jį iškelti* (Dik 484).

(75) <…> *I don't know when the figure of a handsome **well-formed** young man dressed with a tasteful easy negligence which I have reason to remember very well, became a real presence to me* (Dic 241).

*<…> ne iš karto atkreipiau dėmesį į esantį svetainėje gražų, **dailiai nuaugusį** jaunuolį puošniai pasiūta eilute, bet dėvima su kažkokiu savotišku, gerai man pažįstamu nerūpestingumu* (Dik 245).

All the examples above indicate that *ill-, well-* constructions are rendered into Lithuanian as non-incorporating structures. Lithuanian language does not form compounds of this type.

Other cases of adjectival incorporation show similar situation. Cf.:

(76) *Miss Lavinia turned my letter, so as to bring the superscription towards herself, and referred through her eye-glass to some **orderly-looking** notes she had made on that part of it* (Dic 490).

*Mis Lavinija apvertė mano laišką, kad antrašas būtų į jos pusę, ir su lornetu ėmė skaityti ten kažkokias pastabas, jos pačios ranka **tvarkingai užrašytas*** (Dik 503).

(77) *With loves from the children, and a smile from the **happily-unconscious** stranger <…>* (Dic 512).

*Mano vyresnieji vaikai siunčia jums linkėjimus, o, **laimei, nieko dar nesuvokiąs** nepažįstamasis šypsosi jums* (Dik 525).

(78) *I had only time, in dressing, to glance at <…> some pictures in crayons of ladies with powdered hair and bodices, coming and going on the walls, as the **newly-kindled** fire crackled and sputtered <…>* (Dic 245).

Šie portretai čia pasirodydavo ant sienų, čia vėl dingdavo, plevenant liepsnai **tik ką užkurtame** židinyje (Dik 249).

The ways the adjectival and adverbial incorporating constructions are rendered from English into Lithuanian can be summarised in the following figure:
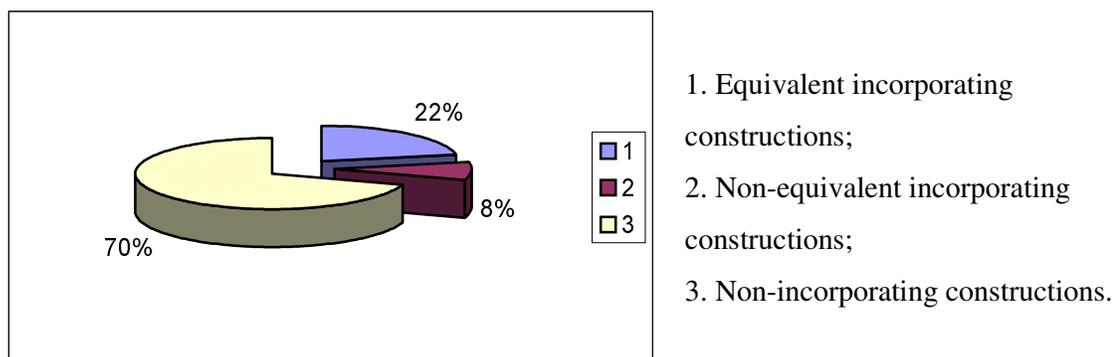

1. Equivalent incorporating constructions;

2. Non-equivalent incorporating constructions;

3. Non-incorporating constructions.

Figure 4. Total results of translating the adjectival and adverbial incorporating constructions.

Adjectival and adverbial incorporating constructions totaled 256 cases. It is obvious that translation of the adjectival and adverbial incorporating constructions is impossible without grammatical shifts and transformations as only 22 % of them (56 cases) have direct equivalents in the Lithuanian language. 8 % (21 case) are translated using non-equivalent incorporating constructions. Non-incorporating constructions are a dominant way to render adjectival and adverbial incorporating constructions from English into Lithuanian. They make 70 % (179 cases).

Having analysed all the types of incorporating constructions and the ways they are rendered from English into Lithuanian, we can now present translation results in the following figure:
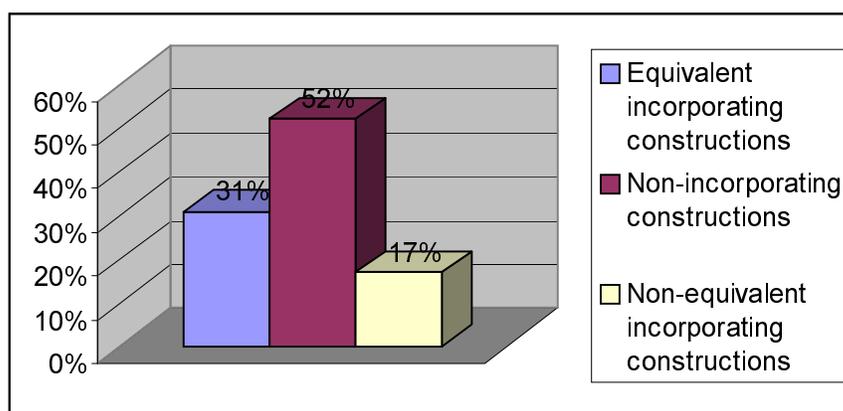

Figure 5. Total results of translating the incorporating constructions

The results of the research indicate that only 31% (219 cases) of the English incorporating constructions were translated with the help of the direct equivalents, i.e. equivalent

incorporating constructions in Lithuanian. The other translations were performed employing either non-incorporating (52% - 366 cases) or non-equivalent incorporating constructions (17% - 120 cases). The latter cases involve grammatical transformations and shifts necessary to convey full and correct meaning of the English incorporating constructions into Lithuanian. Thus, it must be said that in many cases word-for-word translation would undoubtedly lead to poor quality and mistakes in translation. The translator should always bear in mind these constructions and employ different linguistic means of expression to render them fully and properly.

5. THE RESULTS OF TRANSLATION EXPERIMENT WITH THE ENGLISH-LITHUANIAN INCORPORATING CONSTRUCTIONS

Translation experiment has been carried out seeking to investigate and specify the difficulties occurring in the process of translation of incorporating constructions, and justify the necessity of sufficient attention that should be paid to this grammatical process, as well as the importance of the research.

The data corpus collected comprises 30 sentences including 33 cases of incorporating constructions and covers all main types of incorporation, i.e. noun, prepositional, adjectival and adverbial incorporation. The examples were singled out from the whole empirical material. They vary in the degree of difficulty. Some of them have direct equivalents and do not require any transformations, but the greatest part of the sentences containing incorporating constructions cause serious difficulties in the process of translation. The respondents were presented the following sentences:

Noun incorporation
1. *It was one of those things that gave you a false feeling of **soldiering**.*
2. *But I found a place where the cars **would be sheltered** <…>.*
3. *He hoped the road **would not jam**.*
4. *<…> the barber **lathered** my face and **shaved**.*
5. *<…> beyond the trees that **lined** the road the fields looked too wet and too soggy to try to cross.*
6. *The sky **had clouded** over again and it was raining a little.*
7. *<…> I see no green growth near her; nothing that can ever come **to fruit** or **flower**.*
8. *But there's a little room in the roof <…> which Sophy **papered** herself, to surprise me.*
9. *We **eyed** one another narrowly in passing, and with no favour.*
10. *And that then they had come to me, and had had **bottled** porter and sandwiches on the road.*

Incorporation of prepositions
11. *I had gone to no such place but to the smoke of cafes and nights when the room **whirled** and you needed to look at the wall to make it stop <…>.*
12. ***Passing** where the shells had landed I avoided the small broken places and smelled the high explosive <…>.*

*13. I **followed** him into the train <…>.*

*14. We **climbed** the stairs and went into my room.*

*15. When the road **entered** the field I got down and walked ahead.*

*16. At length I saw some before me; and **approaching** them, went into a little shop <…>.*

*17. We **alighted** at one of the entrances to the Square she had mentioned <…>.*

*18. <…> she should only bring in the dishes, and then **withdraw** to the landing-place <…>.*

*19. Mr. Micawber slightly **bowed** to me <…>.*

*20. <…> my aunt sent up for Mr. Dick again, who **joined** us <…>.*

Incorporation of adjectives and adverbs

*21. She was a **big-busted** woman in black satin.*

*22. They were **nice-looking** girls.*

*23. Mr. Dick, as I have already said, was **grey-headed**, and florid.*

*24. She was a pretty, **good-natured** girl <…>.*

*25. I seemed to have left the Doctor's roof with a dark cloud **lowering** on it.*

*26. After half an hour's **cooling** in the churchyard, I saw the chariot coming back.*

*27. <…> I loitered through the old streets with a sober pleasure that **calmed** my spirits, and **eased** my heart.*

*28. <…> there was nothing for it but **to blind** him and put him in the plate-warmer.*

*29. <…> his generous heart **was stilled** for ever.*

*30. 'May he never leave us but **to better** himself <…>'*

Three groups of respondents were chosen to perform the translation:

1.The first group consists of 25 first year students of Šiauliai University, studying for the Bachelor Degree in English Philology. They are supposed to have an upper-intermediate or advanced level of English.

2. The second group comprises 15 4th year students of Šiauliai University, who study for the Bachelor Degree in English and Russian Philology and have advanced level/fluent knowledge of the English language.

3. The third group consists of 13 5th year students of Šiauliai University, who study for the Bachelor Degree in English and are supposed to have advanced level/fluent knowledge of English.

The groups of students with different level of knowledge of the English language have

been chosen in order to investigate and compare the ways they deal with difficulties they encounter when translating incorporating constructions from English into Lithuanian. 53 respondents were given the list of 30 sentences, which were grouped but not titled according to the types of incorporation. The students were not informed about the purpose or the essence of the experiment.

The analysis of the results proved our proposition that incorporating constructions cause numerous difficulties and mistakes, especially when they do not have direct equivalents in the Lithuanian language. Thus, it can be claimed that the experiment was successful. The following table presents the results of the experiment:

Sentences in English	Correct translation of the incorporating constructions	Erroneous translation of the incorporating constructions	No translation
1.	27	26	0
2.	53	0	0
3.	51	2	0
4.	48	4	1
	53	0	0
5.	37	16	0
6.	52	1	0
7.	49	3	1
	48	4	1
8.	39	14	0
9.	52	1	0
10.	18	31	4
11.	38	10	5
12.	35	13	5
13.	42	11	0
14.	51	2	0
15.	37	14	2
16.	31	20	2
17.	39	11	3
18.	37	12	4
19.	47	4	2
20.	41	9	3

21.	48	2	3
22.	53	0	0
23.	49	3	1
24.	41	11	1
25.	44	5	4
26.	34	13	6
27.	44	2	7
	16	29	8
28.	36	7	10
29.	41	9	3
30.	4	41	8

Table 4. The results of the experiment with the English-Lithuanian incorporating constructions.

Sentences 4,7 and 27 contain two examples of incorporation.

As can be seen from the table, some sentences were translated correctly without any difficulties, while the others became the reason of numerous mistakes and mistranslations. For example, sentence 2 seems to have caused no problems, as all translations provided by the respondents were correct. It must be noted that none of these translations employed direct equivalents because the verb *to shelter* do not have them in Lithuanian. But it is easy to understand and was translated as: *vieta po stogu mašinoms statyti, būti pastogėje, turėti pastogę, laikyti po stogu.* Thus, when the English verb is translated into Lithuanian, in many cases the incorporated noun is separated from it and non-incorporating construction is used to render the meaning. The same can be said about sentences 6, 9, 22, though the constructions there were different from those in sentence 2. Concerning the cases with numerous mistakes, it is evident that sentence 10 was a source of mistranslations, as 31 translations were erroneous. Even the students with advanced level/fluent knowledge of both languages felt confused and provided wrong translations or no translation at all (4 cases). It must be admitted that not only the incorporating structure but also the whole sentence seemed to be difficult to translate. The incorporating construction *bottled porter* was translated as *butelių nešikas, nešikas su buteliais, durininkas, pilstytas alus, butelinis porteris, termosas,* etc. The translations look rather inventive, though they are wrong. It was reasonable to compare them with the version provided by the professional translator of the book, which was the source of the examples for this experiment. Although no translation can be considered as the only correct possibility, a professional translator seems to have higher level of proficiency than the students, who took part in the

45

experiment. Thus, he translated the above-mentioned construction as *iš butelių gėrę porterį.* It is interesting to notice that there was no exactly the same translation among the versions presented by the students. Another example, which can be characterized by relatively high level of mistakes, is sentence 27. Although it includes two incorporating constructions, only one of them caused difficulties. In many cases the construction *eased my heart* involving adjectival incorporation was rendered as *palengvino širdį.* The verb *palengvinti* is in common use in Lithuanian. It can be employed in such phrases as: *palengvinti kančią, palengvinti gyvenimą, palengvinti skausmą.* However, *palengvinti širdį* is not a typical usage in Lithuanian. This example clearly shows the consequences of word-for-word translation, which became the reason of numerous mistakes. As can be seen from the table, 29 respondents provided erroneous translations and 8 presented no translation at all. One more exceptional case is sentence 30. Only 4 translations were assessed as correct, while the others belong to the categories of mistranslations (41 case) or non-translations (8 cases). The most common reason of such a high level of mistakes was inability to understand the meaning of the sentence in English. Although it does not contain any words, which could seem to be complicated to understand, the incorporated adjective made the language learners confused about the meaning of the whole sentence. Thus, the sentence *'May he never leave us but to better himself <…>'* (= *tegul jis niekuomet nepalieka mūsų, nebent tiktai jo lauktų kas nors geresnio*) was translated as *jam pačiam būtų geriau mus palikti* or *jis gali mūsų nepalikti, bet tapti geresniu.* The respondents presented the impressive variety of different versions of this sentence, which means that this and other similar cases require attention.

Total results of the experiment with the English-Lithuanian incorporating constructions are summarized in the following figure:
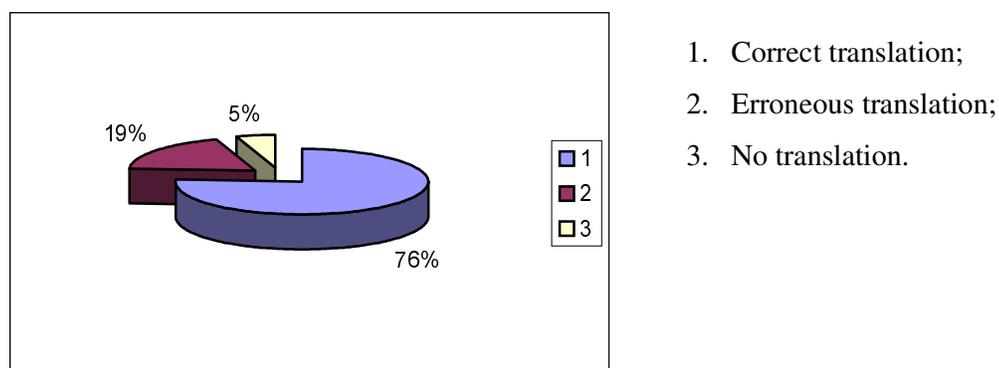

1. Correct translation;
2. Erroneous translation;
3. No translation.

Figure 6. Total results of the experiment with the English-Lithuanian incorporating constructions.

As the figure shows, the majority of translations, i.e. 76% (1335 cases) were correct. It means that in many cases the respondents employed proper means to render the incorporating constructions into Lithuanian. Having in mind that they had to choose between equivalent incorporating, non-equivalent incorporating or non-incorporating ways of translation, the results of the experiment indicate relatively good level of English language knowledge among the students. However, 19% (330 cases) of translations were not performed correctly. The main reasons of erroneous translation were either misinterpreting or mistranslating, i.e. in some cases the respondents did not understand the meaning of the sentence correctly, while in other cases they did not use proper means of translation. Cf.: the sentence *but there's a little room in the roof <…> which Sophy papered herself, to surprise me* was translated as follows: *bet ten yra mažas kambarėlis stoge, kurį Sofija išlankstė iš popieriaus pati, norėdama nustebinti mane* or *ant stogo buvo mažas kambarėlis, kurį Sofija pati apklijavo pamušalais, kad nustebintų mane.* These translations can be regarded as cases of misinterpreting while the following mistakes occurred because of mistranslating and violating the norms of the target language: *it was one of those things that gave you a false feeling of soldiering* was translated as *tai buvo vienas tų dalykų, kuris iššaukė neteisingą kareiviškumo jausmą* or *tai buvo vienas iš šitų dalykų, davęs klaidingą pojūtį iš kareivio gyvenimo.* Moreover, 5% of the respondents provided no translation at all, which is an evidence of insufficient knowledge of translating the incorporating constructions. Thus, it can be claimed now that teaching of the subject requires more attention.

As the results of the respondents, who have various command of the English language, differ, it is reasonable to compare and analyze those differences. So the answers of the respondents will be presented individually.

The analysis of the data collected showed that 1st year students provided 80% of correct translations, 17% of mistranslations and 3% of the examples were not translated at all.
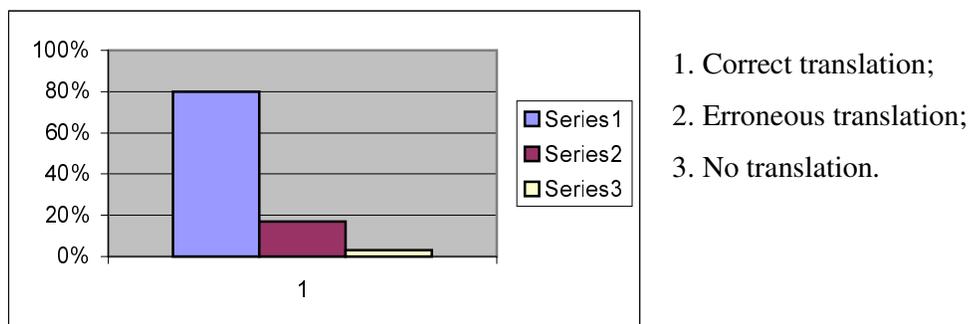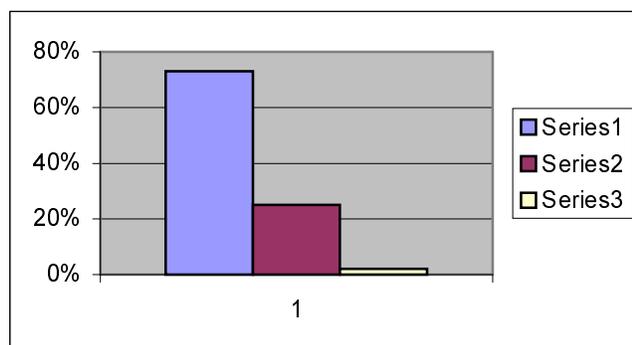

Figure 7. Translation results by 1st year students.

It is surprising that the results of this group were relatively good as compared to the translations presented by 4th year students.
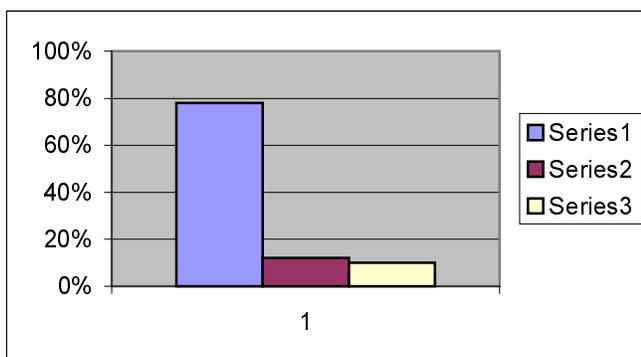
Figure 8. Translation results by 4th year students.

1. Correct translation;
2. Erroneous translation;
3. No translation.

For example, correct translations of 4th year students make 73% and mistranslations even 25 %. This can be accounted for by the program of studies of this group. As their studies cover English and Russian languages, it is more difficult to acquire sufficient knowledge of both languages. So the level of mistakes is the highest in comparison to other groups of respondents. Speaking about the cases when no translation was performed, it must be noted that the result is similar to the result of 1st year students, and that is 2%.

Before the beginning of the experiment there was a presumption that the students of 4th and 5th years should show similar results and therefore they could be presented as the results of one group, supposedly having advanced level/fluent knowledge of the English language. However, the real situation proved the necessity to disclose and analyse the results separately, as they appeared to be quite contradictory. The following figure supports this claim.

Figure 9. Translation results by 5th year students.

1. Correct translation;
2. Erroneous translation;
3. No translation.

As can be seen from the figure, the number of correct translations is rather high – 78%, while mistranslations reach only 12%, which is twice in less than the result of 4th year students. However, the cases when no translation was performed are much more frequent, and that makes

10%. The reasons for that can be only implied and include fear to make mistakes or lack of motivation.

So far we have examined the results of the different groups of respondents. Now it is expedient to revert to the main idea of the experiment, which was to investigate the ways the incorporating constructions are rendered from English into Lithuanian. The ways of translating the incorporating constructions are presented in the following table:

The incorporating constructions translated by:	Noun incorporating constructions	Prepositional incorporating constructions	Adjectival and adverbial incorporating constructions
Equivalent incorporating constructions	16% (87 cases)	62% (245 cases)	34% (140 cases)
Non-equivalent incorporating constructions	34% (177 cases)	1% (4 cases)	11% (44 cases)
Non-incorporating constructions	50% (263 cases)	37% (149 cases)	55% (226 cases)

Table 5. Ways of translating the incorporating constructions from English into Lithuanian

As the data in the table indicate, in cases of correct translations, the respondents of the research employed all the ways of translating incorporating constructions from English into Lithuanian that were already elaborated in the previous chapter of the research. It is also interesting to compare the results presented in Table 5 with the data analysed in chapter 4 of the study. What concerns prepositional incorporation, it must be noted, that the results are almost identical in both parts of the research, i.e. 62% of all the ways of translation. In the category of noun incorporating constructions the material presented in chapter 4 exhibited 33% of equivalent incorporating constructions (Figure 2), while the results of the experiment indicate that this way of translation make only 16% (Table 5). The examination of the material concerning adjectival and adverbial incorporating constructions also shows obvious differences: equivalent incorporating constructions in chapters 4 and 5 make 22% and 34% respectively. The comparison covered only the results of translating by the equivalent incorporating constructions, which usually do not cause any specific difficulties. The other two ways both require more complex transformations and fairly good knowledge of source and target languages. Despite the differences, the above-presented data indicate that the latter ways make the majority of translations. Only prepositional incorporating constructions are an exceptional case. According

to the analysis of the material, presented in chapter 4, non-equivalent ways of translating the incorporating constructions make 79%. The results of the experiment also reveal similar situation:
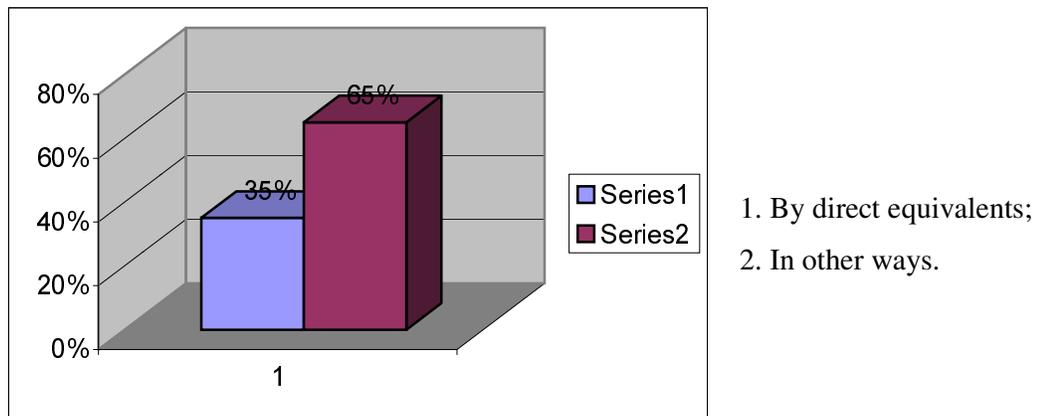

Figure 10. Translating the incorporating constructions

Hence, other ways of translating the incorporating constructions, covering non-equivalent incorporating constructions and non-incorporating constructions, were much more frequently used than direct equivalents.

To sum up, the cases of erroneous translations of the incorporating constructions are relatively numerous and typical to the beginners and students having fluent knowledge of English. It is obvious, that in the majority of cases translation of the incorporating constructions inevitably involves certain transformations and shifts. Thus, the phenomenon of incorporation causes difficulties in the process of translation and therefore requires sufficient attention. Although the aim of the research was to provide the guidelines and ways of dealing with the incorporating constructions, it did not make an attempt to invent or suggest rules on how to translate these constructions from English into Lithuanian. However, it must be noted that the process of grammatical incorporation and its rendering from English into Lithuanian coul be further investigated in various aspects and contexts.

CONCLUSIONS

The investigation of the subject matter enables us to draw the following conclusions:

1. Generally the phenomenon of grammatical incorporation specifies constructions in which a verb and one of its arguments form a very tight unit. However, a unified approach to incorporation does not exist.

2. Grammatical incorporation attracted the attention of linguists as a process covering syntactic, lexical and semantic sides. Different conception of the phenomenon determined the occurrence of the two views of incorporation: syntactic and lexical. Semantics of incorporation also belongs to the fields of particular interest to the certain group of linguists.

3. Incorporation is typical to many Siberian and North American language families. Although English and Lithuanian do not belong to them, even several types of incorporation can be identified in their grammatical structure. They cover cases of noun, prepositional, adjectival and adverbial incorporation typical to both languages.

4. Though the phenomenon of grammatical incorporation exists in both, English and Lithuanian languages, quite a number of English incorporating constructions do not have direct equivalents in Lithuanian. They are translated using either non-incorporating or non-equivalent incorporating constructions in Lithuanian. Thus, translators should pay sufficient attention to the process of incorporation and employ different grammatical transformations and shifts while rendering them from the source language into the target language.

5. The results of the translation experiment indicate that the cases of erroneous translations of the incorporating constructions are relatively numerous. Although no translation can be considered as the only correct version, it is essential to fully convey the meaning using proper linguistic means of expression. This often causes difficulties in the case of translating structures involving grammatical incorporation. Thus, it is not enough to have perfect knowledge of grammar. A good translator should be able to use grammatical rules creatively in order to achieve translational equivalence and retain the beauty of language.

ABBREVIATIONS

NI – noun incorporation

IN – incorporated noun

NP – nominal phrase

V – verb

N - noun

VP – verb preposition

DP – dative preposition

PI – prepositional incorporation

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SANTRAUKA

Skirtingų kultūrų ir kalbų gausa sąlygoja būtinybę vienos tautos vertybes, mintis ir stilius perteikti kitai, taigi vertimas tampa kultūrinių kontaktų kūrimo ir plėtimo priemone. Kadangi vertimo svarba tarpkultūrinės komunikacijos raidoje nuolat auga, jis susilaukia vis daugiau lingvistų dėmesio. Gramatinė vertimo pusė sukelia eilę sunkumų, todėl geras vertėjas turi ne tik puikiai išmanyti gramatikos taisykles, bet ir gebėti jas taikyti praktiškai bei tinkamai atlikti įvairius pakeitimus, kurie neišvengiami vertimo procese.

Šis darbas skirtas anglų kalbos gramatinės inkorporacijos proceso pristatymui ir jo perteikimo lietuvių kalboje būdų ir ypatumų analizei. Gramatinės inkorporacijos procesas, apibūdina konstrukcijas, kuriose pasak Farkas ir de Swart (2004:1), veiksmažodis ir vienas iš jo argumentų sudaro glaudžiai susietą junginį. Šis fenomenas neretai tampa vertimo sunkumų priežastimi, kadangi yra daug atvejų, kai inkorporacinių konstrukcijų pateikimas originalo ir vertimo kalbose skiriasi leksine ir semantine prasme. Tokie vertimo sunkumai bei jų analizė ir suteikia pagrindą šiam darbui, kuriame gramatinės inkorporacijos konstrukcijos analizuojamos gramatiniu ir vertimo aspektu.

Darbe, naudojantis aprašomuoju, gretinamuoju ir statistiniu metodais, apžvelgta mokslinė literatūra, atskleidžiamos inkorporacinių konstrukcijų ypatybės, pateikiami ir aptariami pavyzdžiai bei analizuojami jų vertimo būdai. Atliktas tyrimas patvirtino hipotezę, kad ne visos inkorporacinės konstrukcijos turi tikslius atitikmenis vertimo kalboje. Tai sąlygoja anglų ir lietuvių kalbų gramatinės sandaros bei kalbos raiškos priemonių skirtumai. Todėl norint šias konstrukcijas pilnai ir teisingai perteikti iš originalo į vertimo kalbą, vertėjams tenka atlikti įvairius pakeitimus ir gramatines transformacijas. Pažodinis vertimas perteikiant inkorporacines konstrukcijas neabejotinai taptų prastos vertimo kokybės ir klaidų priežastimi, kadangi tyrimo duomenimis tiesioginiai atitikmenys sudaro tiktai 31% visų ištirtų šio tipo konstrukcijų vertimo atvejų. Taigi svarbu, kad vertėjai atkreiptų dėmesį į šį gramatinį fenomeną ir pasirinktų tinkamas kalbos raiškos priemones jam perteikti. Tai prisideda prie pagrindinio vertėjo darbo tikslo - gražios kalbos išsaugojimo ir vertimo ekvivalentiškumo išlaikymo.