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**DEVELOPMENT OF TRANSLATION AND INTERPRETATION IN UKRAINE IN THE FIRST HALF OF THE 20TH CENTURY**

The history of Ukrainian translation and interpretation in the first half of the 20th century can be divided into several periods.

The first period lasted until the beginning of the First World War. At that time such outstanding literary figures as Ivan Franko, Lesya Ukrainka, Borys Hrinchenko, Maria Zahirnya, Anastasia Hrinchenko, Ahatanhel Krymsky, Natalya Romanovych-Tkachenko, Opanas Mykhalevych, Petro Karmanskyi, Yuri Tyshchenko (Siryi), Mykhailo Lozynskyi, Osyp Makovey, Volodymyr Samiylenko, Ivan Belay, Kesar Bilylovskyi, Tymofiy Bordulyak, Vitaly Borovyk, Maksym Vdovychenko, Mykola Voronyi and many others were actively working on the translation of fiction. In those years, publication of Ukrainian literary translations was mainly done in the Ukrainian lands which at that time belonged to the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and it was connected with the fact that on the territory of the Russian Empire there was in effect the Valuev Circular and the Ems Ukaz. A crucial role in this process was being played by the Shevchenko Scientific Society founded in Lviv and its Literary Scientific Herald, in which the best translations were published.

The beginning of the 20th century in the Ukrainian lands was also marked by the active development of the informative translation and interpretation, mainly technical and legal, which was connected with the availability of foreign investments, that is, among others, European investments in the Ukrainian lands of the Russian Empire (e. g. the Kramatorsk Mechanical Plant, which was founded in 1896 by German-Swiss company "Fitzner-Gamper"), as for the Ukrainian lands of Austria-Hungary, in addition to foreign investments, there were also internal investments from various corners of the multinational empire (e. g. the enterprises of the Austrian Gredl brothers on the territory of the modern Lviv oblast) [7].

The next period covers the years of independence of Ukraine in the period after the First World War and before the occupation of Ukraine by neighbouring countries – from 1917 to 1921. During this short and unstable period, there was no significant translation activity in Ukraine. For the most part, works of literature previously translated and published in Lviv, Chernivtsi, and other cities of the western part of Ukraine were now republished in Kyiv, Kharkiv, Poltava, and other cities that had previously belonged to the Russian Empire [2, p. 63].

The third period starts with the beginning of the Soviet regime and ends with the beginning of the Second World War (20–40s). On the one hand, this period was characterized by the vigorous activity of Ukrainian poets and writers in the field of the fiction translation, and on the other hand, these years were full of bolshevist and stalinist terror against the Ukrainian intelligentsia.

An important role in the Ukrainian translation not only of this period, but also of the most part of the entire 20th century was played (and is still played) by the magazine "Vsesvit", which was founded in January, 1925. The magazine published the best Ukrainian translations of outstanding works of world literature, translations of foreign news, articles about local history and culture. During the stalinist terror in October, 1934, for some political reasons the magazine was closed, and most of its workers were repressed and killed.

Mykola Zerov (1890–1937), a representative of Ukrainian neoclassicism, was the most outstanding translator of poetry of this period. He knew 20 languages. As a teacher and connoisseur of ancient literature and translation, Zerov improved and successfully applied new effective techniques of versification, which cemented his leading position among neoclassicists and Ukrainian translators. Among Zerov's achievements are brilliant translations of the works of ancient Greek, Roman and Western European poets. These translations became a paragon of artistic versification for many years ahead. M. Zerov managed to faithfully convey not only the main content, but also the artistic features and spirit of the source texts. His translations retain the lightness and poetic beauty that are characteristic of each original work of an author. M. Zerov was arrested in 1935 and accused of counter-revolutionary activities. On November 3, 1937, he and many other representatives of Ukrainian culture were shot in Karelia (their mass graves were found in the forest only in 1997) [2, p. 65–66].

Among other victims of the stalinist terror in the 1920s and 1930s, there were such masters of Ukrainian literary translation as Mike (Mykhailo) Johansen (1895–1937), Dmytro Zahul (1890–1944), Ivan Kulyk (1897–1937), Myroslav Irchan (1897–1937), Vasyl Bobynskyi (1898–1938), Mykhailo Dry-Khmara (1889–1939), Valerian Pidmohylny (1901–1937), Borys Ten (1897–1983); Vasyl Mysyk (1907–1983); Pavlo Fylypovych (1891–1937), Hryhoriy Kochur (1908–1994) and many others [1].

Translation from some modern Indian languages and from Sanskrit into Ukrainian was first done in the late 1920s and early 1930s by Pavlo Ritter (1872–1939), professor of Indian philology at Kharkiv University. He also became a victim of stalinist terror (being seriously ill, he was arrested in 1938 and died in hospital in April, 1939) [2, p. 83].

Among those masters of literary translation who managed to survive in those tough times, was Maksym Rylsky (1895–1964). He stood proudly among other translators because he had translated more than two hundred thousand poetic lines and a number of stories, novels, and plays into Ukrainian. Mostly he translated from these three languages: Polish, French and Russian. What is more, Maksym Rylsky was an active literary critic of translation, who laid the foundations of scientific Ukrainian criticism of literary translation in the Soviet times.

On the territory of the Soviet Union this period was marked by a large-scale industrialization which became possible due to the profits received from the sale of the agricultural products taken away from the peasants by the strong arm in 1920s – 1930s. For example, it was the time when the DniproHES was built under the supervision of American specialists, and all the construction mechanisms and the first equipment for hydraulic structures were imported from the USA. On the territory of the Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts, according to American projects there were built a lot of coal mines and residential neighbourhoods. Technical translators were in high demand during the period of industrialization. It explains the fact that for the first time Ukrainian universities began to train professional translators. So, on May 31, 1930, the Ukrainian Institute of Linguistic Education was founded in Kyiv. It was the first primary institution in the Soviet Union that specialized in training professional translators. The Institute had German-English, English-German, German-Jewish, French-Romanian and Polish-Czech languages departments. In 1934, for political reasons, the Institute was transferred from Kyiv to Kharkiv, and in 1935 it was renamed to the Kharkiv Pedagogical Institute for Foreign Languages and had three faculties (German, English and French). At that time, the Institute trained translators at the specialized translation department [5, p. 30–34].

The end of the 1930s – the beginning of the 1940s marked the end of the third period in the history of translation in Ukraine. The defining feature of this period was the gradual revival and active development of literary translation at its initial stage and its slowdown with clear signs of stagnation at the final stage. Persecution, trials, murders and exile of many prominent Ukrainian fiction translators prevented them from enriching the Ukrainian literary tradition with masterpieces of world literature. Terror, reigning at that time, almost stopped the entire process of cultural revival, which began in Ukraine in the early 1920s. As a result, there were only a few active translators who, during the 1930s and early 1940s, continued to introduce the best works of Western and Eastern fiction to Ukrainian readers.

The Second World War and the German occupation of Ukraine put an end to any translation activity in Ukraine for several years.

After the Second World War, authorities of the Soviet Union finally realized the urgent need for mass training of professional specialists in foreign languages, in particular translators, and in Ukraine there began to appear autonomous linguistic higher educational institutions and specialized faculties on the basis of large universities. For example, in 1949, such an institute for foreign languages was established in the city of Bila Tserkva on the basis of the Bila Tserkva Pedagogical School. On September 9, 1954, the Bila Tserkva Pedagogical Institute for Foreign Languages was transferred from Bila Tserkva of the Kyiv oblast to Horlivka in the Stalin (now Donetsk) oblast and renamed to the Horlivka Pedagogical Institute for Foreign Languages.

In the post-war period, technical, legal and military translation and interpretationinto Russian was actively developed in the Soviet Ukraine, due, firstly, to the restoration of pre-war industry, secondly, to the construction of new plants and factories according to foreign projects and documentation, and thirdly, to the occupation of Eastern Europe countries by the Soviet Union.

From 1945 to the end of the 1950s, there was a transitional period in Ukrainian literary translation. Only at the beginning of the 1950s, and particularly after the death of Stalin in 1953, the first signs of the revival of fiction translation began to appear.

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