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STUDENTS' TRANSLATIONS OF ADJECTIVAL COMPOUNDS: A CORPUS ANALYSIS¹

The aim of the paper is to analyze English language students' translations of adjectival compounds and examine various linguistic choices, given the structural differences between English and Serbian. The research relies on a students' corpus compiled at the University of East Sarajevo and observes the students' translations of three texts from English into Serbian. A total of nine adjectival compounds with a similar morphological structure was excerpted (*brick-faced, hand-carved, pint-sized, real-life, self-conscious, self-possessed, self-reliant, small-featured, tree-lined*). Their translations might prove to be problematic for various reasons such as lack of translation equivalents, culture-specific lexemes, or differences in structural characteristics of the two languages. The paper thus provides the morphological and semantic analyses of the source vocabulary, lists the offered translations,

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and categorizes the adequacy of translation in the target language. Some pedagogical implications are offered in the conclusion.

Key words: translation, adjectival compounds, morphological analysis, semantic analysis

INTRODUCTION

Given that adequate translations require a complex set of knowledge types as well as specific skills, it is of great importance to provide students with appropriate instructions in the matter. In this paper we focus on one segment of translation which might prove to be problematic for the English-Serbian language pair – adjectival compounds. Observing just this small segment of language in a students' corpus of translations poses questions that require an analytic approach if the aim is to enhance the quality of translations by improving the quality of teaching, syllabi and curricula. Although all of this by far surpasses the scope of this paper, we will attempt to offer some answers to this complex problem.

The aim is, therefore, to analyze the adequacy of students' translations of adjectival compounds from English into Serbian and establish patterns of adequate, semi-adequate and non-adequate solutions. In order to do this, the theoretical aspects of adjectival compounds from morphological and semantic points of reference have been laid out, which serves as a basis for forming expectations of adequate translations. A total of 73 texts translated from English into Serbian (*KorPSAng1*) containing adjectival compounds (*brick-faced, hand-carved, pint-sized, real-life, self-conscious, self-possessed, self-reliant, small-featured, tree-lined*) have been analyzed and assigned a certain level of adequacy based on the semantic and morpho-syntactic properties, cultural appropriateness where applicable and a general description of language appropriacy.

The results reveal instances of (in)adequate translations and an interpretation of the possible sources of such translations is offered. This is, in turn, used to formulate not only linguistic considerations pertaining to the differences between L1 and L2, but also pedagogical implications so as to improve the learning outcomes of translation courses.

THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

Compounding (or composition) is one of the primary word formation processes in all languages. Thus, compound lexemes constitute a large portion of the lexicon of most languages. Its productivity lies in its semantic transparency and versatility. Even if a compound has not yet been lexicalized, uncovering the meaning of a newly formed compound is relatively easy. It is a task of understanding the semantic relationship between the meanings of the constituent lexemes (Booij, 2005: 75–76). This task, however, may heavily rely on the context of the compound in a sentence, which we will demonstrate later.

Before that, the structure of compounds will be discussed, and one of the key notions is that of a head. In Germanic languages such as English, the head is typically the right element in the structure, although this is not the only possible position. The head (represented by Y) position might be occupied by the three major lexical categories (V, N, Adj) The headedness of a compound decides on the formal properties as well as the semantic aspects – determining the meaning. The left constituent most often then is a non-head element (represented by X) and functions as a modifier of the meaning. It does not have to belong to content words (Booij, 2005: 76, Jovanović, 2013: 196–197). A typical structure of a compound can be represented as:

$$[X Y]Y, Y = N, \text{Adj}, V$$

The head element as the carrier of the functional properties is also relevant for inflectional processes, however, since the compounds dealt with in this paper are absolute adjectives, this aspect is irrelevant for further analysis. It is worth noting that some compounds do not contain the head within the structure, so the presence or absence of the head element within their structure decides whether compounds are endocentric or exocentric, respectively (Booij, 2005: 79).

Adjectival compounds are defined as lexical items whose internal structure in general, as with all compounds, consists of at least two stems, and which perform grammatical functions of adjectives in higher linguistic units (phrases and clauses) (Bauer, 1983: 209; Plag, 2002: 194; Jovanović, 2003: 40–41) In this paper two of the observed lexemes are simple compounds, while the remaining seven are complex (Jovanović, 2013: 195) or synthetic compounds (Booij, 2005: 90–91), which show simultaneous compounding and derivation.

As Plag (2002: 195–197) explains, compounds with past participles as heads are often interpreted as passive structures, where the non-head is expressed as the agent of the verb in the past participle. Determining the meaning however is not always straightforward, even if all formal linguistic and extralinguistic knowledge about the compounds is available.² The role of context must always be carefully observed to construe the proper meaning, especially when nonce-formations are in question, as often is the case with synthetic adjectival compounds and as is the case with some of the lexical items discussed in this paper (*brick-faced*, *small-featured*).

In a sentence adjectives can perform either attributive or predicative functions. The former is a position within a noun phrase where adjectives can take pre- or post-nominal positions, while the latter use is as part of a verb phrase or predicate, following verbs *to be* or other linking verbs to complement the subject (Jovanović, 2012: 88–89). The compound adjectives in this paper are used both as attributes and predicates, the former occupying only the pre-nominal position (*pint-sized commissar*, *hand-carved gifts*, *self-reliant friend*, *tree-lined street*, *brick-faced stores*, *real-life literary forger*), while the predicative use is exemplified by the following adjectives: *feel self-conscious*, *was self-possessed*, *was small-featured*. Although the syntactic analysis of adjectival syntactic functions would provide useful insight, a detailed analysis of this aspect of translation falls beyond the scope of this paper.

Contrasting compounds in two languages is not an easy and simple task due to the differences in languages which pertain not only to the morphological typology of languages, but also to other formal differences – structural, semantic and syntactic. Comparing English and Serbian compounds must encompass their formative capacities and their different uses. As a Germanic and analytic language with very few inflectional affixes English allows for a quick and easy compound formation as well as the use of, in this case, adjectival compounds in pre-nominal and post-nominal positions. Serbian, however, as a Slavic and synthetic language, has a lot more constraints at both these levels, so the

² Examples provided in the literature are compounds *butt-call*: context provided meaning is ‘call made by sitting on someone’s mobile phone’ in contrast to the meaning of ‘making a sex-related phone call’ (Booij, 2005: 76) and *air-minded*: context provided meaning is ‘someone who is obsessed with flying – whose mind is occupied by being in the air’ in contrast to the meaning of ‘(someone’s) mind is full of air or having properties of air’ as in *narrow-minded* or *absent-minded* (Jovanović, 2017: 43).

process of compounding is not a very productive one due to a strong inflectional burden. At the level of use in sentences, the heavy noun phrase restrictions of agreement bar from a flexible usage of compounds in sentences (Klajn, 2002: 15; Jovanović, 2003: 7).

Although semantic relations between elements of compounds are frequently of associative or comparative nature, what can also be observed in synthetic compounds is the relationship of semantic roles, which in turn are linked to arguments of a verb. In an in-depth analysis of English and Serbian formative and semantic aspects of adjectival compounds Jovanović (2017) established that, while English shows 32 different models of compounding adjectives, Serbian is limited to 19 such models (Jovanović, 2017: 45–46). Models 1–17 show corresponding compounding patterns in both languages, which hypothetically means that the compounds found to belong to this group may be translated into Serbian respecting both semantic and formal characteristics. Models 18–32 are patterns available exclusively in the English language and, in contrast to the previous group, one may be oriented towards finding translations which convey the semantic aspects, but do not follow formal aspects of the lexeme in question. Models 33 and 34 describe compounding patterns found in Serbian, but not in English and are not relevant for this paper since the source language was English. With respect to the nine adjectival compounds observed in this paper only the relevant patterns³ will be presented here.

MODEL 1 (corresponding to Model 1 in Jovanović, 2017: 46) seems to be the appropriate one for the analysis of the compound adjective *pint-sized*, where the underlying structure of two nominal bases forms an original relative clause and where the comparative element has been omitted. Here the subject noun is present as the second element and the adjectival characteristic is gained through additional derivation, namely the one appearing as a past participle (*-ed* suffix). Because the quality to which the subject noun is compared is missing from the structure, this element of meaning remains implicit based on the inherent features of the N2 element:

Nm	[WHcase]	N1	Vcop	[CMPR]	Adj	[CMPR]	N2
commissar	whose	size	be	as	–	as	pint> <i>pint-sized</i>
trkač	čija	noga	biti	toliko	–	kao	vetar> <i>vetronog</i>

³ Pattern numbers for the purpose of this paper will be given in the order from one to seven, and will be referenced to model numbers as presented in Jovanović (2017).

The interpretation of the underlying structure is then: the entity (the commissar's size) is comparable to the size of a pint – therefore it is small, especially if used to describe a person, whose size generally is not comparable to a pint > a small / short commissar.

MODEL 2 (corresponding to Model 7 in Jovanović, 2017: 49–50) closely corresponds to the underlying structure found in the compound *small-featured*. Here the adjective elements are found as subjects of the matrix clause. In this group of compound adjectives the first constituent appears in the form of an adjective and it modifies the second element, which is usually in the past participle form or a derivative adjective in Serbian.

Nm	[WHcase]	N	Vcop	Adj
Bee (girl)	whose	features	be	small > <i>small-featured</i>
novinar	čiji	um	biti	slobodan > <i>slobodouman</i>

The interpretation is realized as a defining one where the Noun is assigned the features of the adjective, hence > features are small.

MODEL 3 (corresponding to Model 8 in Jovanović, 2017: 50) warrants the formation of an adjectival compound made from an adjective phrase modified by a prepositional phrase in the deep structure clause. The nominal first element performs an instrumental or locative thematic role.

Nm	[WH]	Vcop	Adj	[PREP]	N
person	who	be	conscious	of	self > <i>self-conscious</i>
pas	koji	biti	žedan	za	krv > <i>krvožedan</i>

In MODEL 4 (corresponding to Model 17 in Jovanović, 2017: 55) the process of adjectival compounding involves the usage of pronouns and lexical verbs, where the pronoun is the verb's argument. The verbal element, which is the second constituent, surfaces in the participle forms or other verb-based elements.

Nm	[WH]	V	Pron
person	who	possess	self > <i>self-possessed</i>
person	who	rely (on)	self > <i>self-reliant</i>
osoba	koja	kritikovati	sebe > <i>samokritična</i>

Jovanović (2017: 56) groups patterns 19 to 23 into a compound-formation which surfaces as a past participle in the second element, derived from the deep structure of the predicate and its subject or modifiers (arguments of the verb). The relationships of the constituents

are, therefore, analyzed as thematic roles. As it has already been mentioned, these patterns are only available in English lexeme formation.

MODEL 5 (corresponding to Model 20 in Jovanović, 2017: 57) represents the sematic component of agents not able of conscious actions, such as natural phenomena. However, the compound *hand-carved* satisfies the criteria for this model, since 'hand' is not a conscious action doer, but it does represent an agent in the deep structure clause.

Nm	[WH]	Vcop	Ved	[PREP]	N
present	which	be	carve	by	hand > <i>hand-carved</i>

In MODEL 6 (corresponding to Model 23 in Jovanović, 2017: 57) the case relation is that of instrument or location introduced by a preposition, so the deep structure clause of the prepositional phrase has given rise to these surface structures. The function of the prepositional phrase is descriptive as a complement to the predicate.

Nm	[WHcase]	[PRO]	V	[PREP]	N
street	which	–	line	with	trees > <i>tree-lined</i>
stores	which	–	face	with	brick > <i>brick-faced</i>

MODEL 7: The simplest in the surface structure, the adjectival compound *real-life* is derived from a deep structure where a noun phrase serves as a part of the verb complement in the predicate. The constituents retain their positions from the matrix NP, with the adjective performing the role of the modifier and the noun as the head element. The confusing point here is that these are often NPs and not compounds, unless they are used attributively (Bauer, 1983: 211).

Nm	[WH]	V	[Prep]	NP
forgerer	who	exists	in	real life > <i>real-life</i>

After a detailed theoretical consideration of the process of adjectival compounding, we proceed to the semantic analysis and the analysis of the translation of the nine adjectives which are the focus of this paper.

METHODOLOGY

Since the aim of the paper was to analyze English language students' translation of adjectival compounds, we excerpted the material from *KorSAng*, a students' corpus compiled at the University of East Sarajevo, which comprises 127 translations from English into Serbian (*KorPSAng1*), 130 translations from Serbian into English (*KorPSAng2*), and 70 essays in Serbian (*KorSSAng*), with a total of 140,000 words. As we focused on translations from English into Serbian, the sub-corpus *KorPSAng1* provided the necessary information. It was thoroughly examined and a total of three source texts containing adjectival compounds were identified, which amounted to 73 student translations (the first text was translated 32 times, the second text was translated 22 times, the third text was translated 19 times). The analysis was conducted in three steps: (1) reading all English texts which were the source texts in the process of translation in order to single out all adjectival compounds; (2) using the *NoSketchEngine* freeware to search the *KorPSAng1* for all translations of the nine adjectival compounds identified in the corpus; (3) manually searching the *KorPSAng1* to refine the results and add translations that the software did not locate. Upon collecting all possible translations from the corpus, including lack of translations of adjectival compounds, we categorized the students' translations and conducted a morphological and semantic analysis in order to determine the correspondence between the source and the target text, or lack thereof. This was followed by the analysis of the adequacy of students' translation in relation to the sentential context and the entire text.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Prior to the critical analysis of students' translations of adjectival compounds it is necessary to conduct a semantic analysis of the nine adjectival compounds whose translations we analyzed. In this section we first present the semantic analysis based on monolingual and bilingual dictionary entries (Table 1) and offer possible adequate translations and their morphological classification, which is the basis of a later analysis of students' translations and their adequacy. Finally, we locate problem areas and use them as a diagnostic tool, which consequently feeds into pedagogical implications regarding translation classes and translator competences.

Table 1. Monolingual dictionary definitions and bilingual dictionary translations of adjectival compounds

	LDOCE	Oxford Learner's Dictionary	Cambridge Dictionary	Filipović	Bujas	Ristić, Simić, Popović	Benson	EUDict	Possible translations
brick-faced	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(face brick – fasadna cigla)	od fasadne cigle
hand-carved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ručno rezbaren
pint-sized	small – usually used humorously	(of people) very small	(of a person) small and not important smaller than usual or expected	sitan, malen	sitan, vrlo malen	–	sićušan	(a lot of compounds with –sized: medium-sized, middle-sized)	sitan mali
real-life	actually happening in life, not invented in a book	actually happening or existing in life, not in books, stories or films	what happens in human situations rather than in a story, film, etc.	stvaran, postojeći	iz stvarnosti, u stvarnom životu	–	stvaran	–	stvaran
self-conscious	worried and embarrassed about what you look like or what other people think of you	nervous or embarrassed about your appearance or what other people think of you	nervous or uncomfortable because you are worried about what people think about you or your actions	u neprilici, smeten, zbunjen	sputan, smeten, bojažljiv	samosvestan, svestan samog sebe, svestan svoga ja	zbunjen, samosvestan	smeten, svestan svog ponasanja, u neprilici, zbunjen	osećati se neugodno, neprijatno zbog nečega

	LDOCE	Oxford Learner's Dictionary	Cambridge Dictionary	Filipović	Bujas	Ristić, Simić, Popović	Benson	EUdict	Possible translations
self-possessed	calm, confident, and in control of your feelings, even in difficult or unexpected situations – used to show approval	able to remain calm and confident in a difficult situation	calm and in control of your emotions at all times	hladnokrvan, pribran, sabran	hladnokrvan, pribran	pribran, priseban	–	hladnokrvan, priseban, staložen	hladnokrvan priseban
self-reliant	able to do or decide things by yourself, without depending on the help or advice of other people	able to do or decide things by yourself, rather than depending on other people for help	not needing help or support from other people	koji se uzda u se, koji se oslanja na vlastite snage	samopouzdan, samostalan, autonoman	koji se pouzdaje u sebe, koji se oslanja na sebe	samopouzdan	–	samostalan
small-featured	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	sitne crte lica
tree-lined	a tree-lined road has trees on both sides	–	a tree-lined road has trees on both sides of it	zasaden (obrubljen drvećem), koji ima drvored	zasaden drvećem, sa drvoredom	–	–	–	sa drvoredom

In order to be able to classify students' translations of the adjectival compounds from the corpus, we first needed to see what their adequate translations are in the given sentential context having in mind their semantic features contained in their dictionary definitions. In the process we also relied on translations proposed by bilingual English-Serbian (Serbo-Croatian and Croato-Serbian) dictionaries and modified these solutions accordingly. Furthermore, we conducted a brief morphological analysis and classification of the proposed translations, which is the basis of a subsequent formal analysis of students' translations from the corpus (Table 2).

Table 2. Possible translations of adjectival compounds into Serbian and their morphological classification

<i>Original text</i>	<i>Possible translation</i>	<i>Classification of translation</i>
Bee made us feel self-conscious at times	Zbog Bi smo se povremeno osećali neprijatno	derived adverb
If Denise was a pint-sized commissar	Ako je Deniz bila sićušni/sitni komesar	adjective
She was self-possessed and thoughtful	Bila je prisebna i pažljiva	adjectival compound
had brought us hand-carved gifts from the jungles	donosila nam je ručno rezbarene poklone iz džungle	adjectival phrase
the sophisticated and self-reliant friend of one of my children	prefinjen i samostalan prijatelj jednog od moje dece	adjectival compound
Bee was small-featured except for her eyes	Bi je imala sitne crte lica izuzev očiju	noun phrase
The work would affect only the houses on the quiet tree-lined street	Radovi bi uticali samo na kuće u tihoj ulici sa drvoredom	prepositional phrase with a compound noun
within walking distance of a row of brick-faced stores	nedaleko od niza prodavnica od fasadne cigle	prepositional phrase
Melissa McCarthy as real-life literary forger Lee Israel	Melisa Makarti kao stvarni književni falsifikator Li Izrael	derived adjective

As can be seen in Table 2 above, the majority of adequate and correct translations of adjectival compounds from English are not compounds themselves, except for *self-reliant* and *self-possessed* – ‘samostalan’ and ‘priseban’ respectively. Quite the contrary, the translations range from monomorphemic or derived lexemes such as ‘sitan’, ‘stvaran’ and ‘neprijatno’, for *pint-sized*, *real-life* and *self-conscious* respectively, to phrases such as ‘od fasadne cigle’ (PP), ‘ručno rezbaren’ (AdjP), ‘sitne crte lica’ (NP) or ‘sa drvoredom’ (PP) for *brick-faced*, *hand-carved*, *small-featured* and *tree-lined*. While some translations are fairly straightforward word-for-word translations of English adjectival compounds, others are actually translated underlying structures of English adjectival compounds, e.g. *brick-faced* – ‘(made) of face brick’ or *tree-lined* – ‘trees grow in line’ as was stipulated in the theoretical part of the paper.

Turning to students’ translations of the nine adjectival compounds from the corpus, we can say that there are some adequate translations, but also quite a few solutions that are problematic for various reasons.

The first adjectival compound found in the corpus was *self-conscious* and in the 32 texts that were analyzed there were only six adequate translations, while there were five semi-adequate and 21 inadequate ones. A closer look reveals that adequate translations are a semantic match to the original adjective (‘nelagodno’ or ‘neprijatno’), while semi-adequate translations do not have all semantic features of the English compound (‘nesigurno’). However, the largest number of inadequate translations are caused by a translated calque with the Serbian adjective ‘samosvestan’, which actually has a totally opposite meaning to the English *self-conscious* (‘uveren u vlastitu vrednost’, Nikolić, 2011: 1167) This can be interpreted as a sign that the students who translated the text did not use any dictionaries in the process of translation, otherwise they would not have missed such a stark difference between the English and Serbian adjectival compounds. As a solution, ‘samosvestan’ is morphologically not a surprising one since the pattern is allowed in Serbian and it involves the parallel constituents, however, the shift in the meaning bars this Serbian lexeme as a translation for English *self-conscious*. Finally, several wrong translations did have a negative meaning like the English adjective does, but this meaning did not correspond semantically to the English adjective (‘posramoćen’, ‘postidjen’).

Pint-sized, also found in 32 texts, was adequately translated in 19 texts as 'sitan', 'mali', 'sićušan' or 'majušni', while there were two semi-adequate translations ('minijturni') and eleven inadequate ones ('veličine pinte', 'nebitni'). The adequate translations included a range of synonymous adjectives whose main semantic feature is 'small', as was elaborated and predicted in the theoretical part, sometimes in the diminutive form. Morphologically speaking, this pattern of compounding is allowed in Serbian, but a lexicalized item does not exist. The adequate lexemes listed above are used in Serbian to describe human physique. For this reason the adjective 'minijaturan' was classified as semi-adequate, because it is not typically used in Serbian to describe humans. Inadequate translations reflect the fact that some students did not understand the original text because their translations describe the rank of the commissar ('niži') or another quality ('nebitan') or include a comparison with a pint ('veličine pinte', 'veličine kao pinta'). Although *pint* is a culturally dependent concept, for this lexical item it did not seem to present a problem. Most students correctly understood and conveyed the intended meaning of comparison to a (small) size and rightfully did not approximate the pint to metric measurements.

The third adjective found in 32 translations in the corpus was *self-possessed* and the analysis reveals that there are ten adequate translations ('priseban'), twelve semi-adequate and ten inadequate ones. Apart from the full semantic overlapping, the morphological pattern of this compound is also found in Serbian, thus the compound 'priseban' (from the underlying structure: *biti pri sebi*) is all the more appropriate than other solutions. Semi-adequate translations are a partial semantic match to the English adjective ('staložen' or 'pribran'), i.e. their meaning shares some semantic features of the English adjective, but they are not precise enough. Inadequate translations are also all adjectives, but this time their semantic features do not match those of the English adjective ('nadmen', 'uzdržan', 'samosvestan', or 'uravnotežen'). With this adjectival compound cultural dependency was not an issue.

In all 32 texts *hand-carved* was translated with AdjP, but there are ten adequate translations, five semi-adequate ones and 17 inadequate ones. As the verb *to carve* has a direct equivalent in Serbian, 'rezbariti', both 'ručno rezbaren' and 'ručno izrezbaren' were deemed as adequate. The compounding pattern of this lexical item is not shared within the two languages, so a compound as such was not an expected solution. The NP offered shows full correspondence in terms of semantic properties and partial morphological properties – 'rezbaren' is a past participle form in an adjectival function. On the other hand, the translation

'rukom izrezbaren', which occurs in five instances, was categorized as semi-adequate because the adverb 'rukom' does not collocate with the adjective 'rezbaren' in Serbian. Finally, all inadequate translations were not a semantic match to the English verb *to carve*: 'graviran', 'izrađen', 'rađen', 'isklesan', 'ukrašen'. With this adjectival compound cultural dependency was not an issue.

The fifth adjectival compound found in 32 texts in the corpus was *self-reliant*, which was translated adequately in eleven texts ('samostalna'), semi-adequately in one text ('sposoban') and inadequately in 20 texts. The compounding pattern of this compound is found in Serbian and is appropriately manifested in 'samostalna'. Inadequate translations, like in the previous cases, did not share the semantic features of the English adjective: 'nezavisna', 'samouverena', 'pouzdana' or 'samozadovoljna'. All translations were adjectives and the only exception was a clause ('uzda se samo u sebe').

Small-featured, the last adjective from the first text translated 32 times, was translated adequately in twelve texts, semi-adequately in five and inadequately in 15 texts. Students' translations are very diverse, firstly because this adjectival compound is a nonce form and, secondly, although the compounding pattern is hypothetically possible in Serbian, a fully corresponding lexical item does not exist. Our semantic analysis above has determined that the most adequate translation is the noun phrase 'sitne crte lica'. However, in quite a few cases the students did not realize that *features* refers to the face and, therefore, translated this compound as 'sitan', 'sićušan', 'sitne građe' – thus modifying a different entity rather than facial features. In other words, these translations were inadequate because the students misunderstood the head of the compound and thus in their translations they referred to the entire body or the build of the person in question. On the other hand, semi-adequate translations either semantically corresponded to the original ('crte lica su bile sitne') but were unnecessarily long and uneconomical in linguistic terms, or they used the adjective 'male', which does not collocate with 'crte lica' in Serbian.

The adjectival compound *tree-lined* was found in 22 texts and it was adequately translated in only six, with one semi-adequate translation and 15 inadequate ones. This morphological pattern is not possible in Serbian, so a different solution had to be sought out. The adequate translation was not adjectival but a PP comprised of a compound noun 'drvored' preceded by a preposition: (ulica) 'sa drvoredom' or (ulica) 'sa drvoredima'. The semi-adequate translation

was the noun 'drvoredi', primarily because the whole sentence containing this lexeme was unnecessarily long ('ulica gde su bili drvoredi'). Inadequate translations were the ones which did not correspond semantically to the English compound, either because they did not reflect the concept of a line in which the trees grew ('obrasla', 'okružena', 'obložena', 'ograđena') or the concept of a tree ('krošnja', 'drvena bandera'). Cultural considerations here should not play a role since in both cultures the concept of 'streets with trees in lines' is a well-established one.

The penultimate adjective from the corpus of 22 translations, *brick-faced*, was adequately translated only twice, semi-adequately once, inadequately 17 times and in two instances it was not translated at all. As previously established, this adjectival compound is a nonce formation and its meaning relies on the compound *face brick*, which is a special type of brick used both in construction and façade decoration. For that reason very few students adequately translated it as (obložen sa) 'fasadnom ciglom' and semi-adequately as 'fasada od sitne cigle'. In the majority of cases, though, students just used the Serbian noun 'cigla' and various other structures ('ciglana', 'ciglasta', 'od cigle', 'obložena ciglom', 'crveno-cigлана', 'sučeljene ulice', 'od opeke', 'sazidana od cigle'), which do not reflect the cultural aspect very common in British architecture – face brick, which is sometimes red and sometimes yellow. Additionally, the compounding pattern of the source lexeme is non-existent in the Serbian language.

The last adjectival compound from the corpus located in 19 texts was *real-life*. Despite its apparent transparency and frequency in everyday language, it was adequately translated only once, semi-adequately six times, inadequately three times and it was not translated in nine texts. From the morphological viewpoint, this pattern of compounding is not present in Serbian. This English adjectival compound refers to a person who exists in real life, so the adequate translation was derived adjective 'stvaran'. Its adequacy can be compared to the widely used Serbian nominal clause 'film sniman po stvarnom događaju'. Semi-adequate translations were variations including this adjective ('u stvarnom životu' or 'iz stvarnog života'), but are unnecessarily long and uneconomical. Inadequate translations did not match the semantic features of the English adjective ('prava osoba', 'istinita', 'poznata'), which indicates that the students did not read the text carefully and did not understand the phrase. The lack of translation in as many as nine texts could be interpreted as the students' evaluation

that this adjective was not important and that it did not contribute to the meaning of the sentence and, therefore, they left it out.

For the purpose of quantification and clarification of research results, a summary table with a total number of translations (adequate, semi-adequate and inadequate) as well as lack of translations is given below (Table 3):

Table 3: Quantitative summary of translations

Adjective	Number of adequate translations	Number of semi-adequate translations	Number of inadequate translations	Number of untranslated adjectives
<i>First text – 32 translations</i>				
self-conscious	6	5	21	0
pint-sized	19	2	11	0
self-possessed	10	12	10	0
hand-carved	10	5	17	0
self-reliant	11	1	20	0
small-featured	12	5	15	0
<i>Second text – 22 translations</i>				
tree-lined	6	1	15	0
brick-faced	2	1	17	2
<i>Third text – 19 translations</i>				
real-life	1	6	3	9

Having analyzed the students' translations, several conclusions might be drawn. Firstly, as we stipulated in theoretical observations, an adequate translation will not be dependent on the morphological structure of the source lexical items, especially when adjectival compounds are in question. The explanation for this lies, as we previously mentioned, in the morphological typology of the two languages and, consequently, different levels of flexibility with which English and Serbian treat compounding processes (cf. Babić, 1986: 383). We have observed that even if the patterns are available in both languages, English will more readily produce compounds, while Serbian will be quite resilient to compounding. However, it is not to be concluded that detailed morpho-syntactic knowledge is superfluous for translators in the making. Quite the contrary, being aware of linguistic capacities of the source and target languages enables divergent thinking which offers various types of solutions, as well as a critical analysis and

evaluation of each solution. Critical thinking in translation is of essence, but it is inseparable from substance knowledge in any given matter.

The adequacy of translation was almost exclusively dependent on the adequacy of transferring the semantic aspects of the intended message and the economic linguistic expressions chosen for the purpose at hand. However, it was proven that the adequacy of translation does not primarily depend on using formally parallel structures. For example, the majority of English compounds were not translated with a Serbian compound, but with various phrases (PP, AdjP, NP). Translated calques remain an issue (cf. *self-conscious* vs. *samosvestan*) for anyone dealing with two languages, as well as polysemous words (cf. English *face* > Serbian *lice, fasada, suočiti se*). In instances where this was a problem, it can be inferred that the students failed to refer to the reference literature of any kind, although dictionaries were justifiably allowed during the translation process.

Finally, some problems in translation can be ascribed to a lack of understanding of the source text as a whole, thus also misinterpreting discrete units that compose it. This was seen in examples of not having understood that Denise, a little girl, was seen as a petite general of sorts making anyone around her uncomfortable (a paraphrase from one of the original texts) which would have made *pint-sized* and *self-conscious* more readily available as concepts to be translated.

CONCLUSION AND PEDAGOGICAL IMPLICATIONS

Having analyzed in detail the translations of adjectival compounds done by students of English language and literature from the corpus compiled at the University of East Sarajevo, we can offer some recommendations regarding the education and training of translators that should be taken into account. Firstly, the analysis shows the importance of theoretical and practical linguistic knowledge in the process of translation, particularly that of morphology, semantics and syntax (cf. Popescu, 2013). In addition, the results indicate the importance of teaching contrastive analysis at each linguistic level with special reference to the differences in typology (e.g. types of compounds in English vs. types of compounds in Serbian), the knowledge of which is extremely helpful in determining the points of similarity and difference between two languages and various possibilities for translating problematic lexical items such as adjectival compounds. Secondly, it goes without saying that students need to be educated regarding the existence and usefulness of various dictionaries (cf.

Knežević, Mišeljin & Halupka-Rešetar, 2019: 481–482), thesauri, encyclopedias, etc. (cf. Newmark, 1995: 174–183), which will help them determine semantic features of the lexemes in question as well as offer extralinguistic information that could be of crucial importance in the process of translation. Thirdly, translation requires the use of all cognitive functions, but adequate translation can be achieved only through critical thinking (cf. Kashirina, 2015). Namely, after the semantic analysis of lexical items that need to be translated, students should critically assess possible translations and choose the best ones with respect to the context in order to create the target language output. Finally, the corpus approach to teaching and analyzing translation such as the one used in this paper might prove to be highly useful. On the one hand, students will see examples of good translation and will be able to learn what can be done in case of nonce formations, which will most certainly develop their creative potential and critical thinking. On the other, real examples of mistakes in translation will teach them what to pay attention to in order to avoid making such mistakes themselves.

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Corpus

Korpus studenata anglistike (KorSAng) (noske.rgf.rs)

Print Dictionaries

- Benson, M. (1986). *Englesko-srpskohrvatski rečnik*. Beograd: Prosveta.
- Bujas, Ž. (2005). *Veliki englesko-hrvatski rječnik*. Zagreb: Nakladni zavod Globus.
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- Ristić, S., Simić, Ž. i Popović, V. (1974). *Enciklopediski [sic] englesko-srpskohrvatski rečnik I–II*. Beograd: Prosveta.

Online Dictionaries

- Cambridge Dictionary (<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/>)
- EUdict: English > Croatian, English > Serbian (<https://eudict.com/>)
- Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English Online (<https://www.ldoceonline.com/>)
- Oxford Learner's Dictionary (<https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/>)

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STUDENTSKI PREVODI PRIDEVSKIH SLOŽENICA: KORPUSNA ANALIZA

Sažetak

Cilj ovog rada jeste analiza prevoda pridevskih složenica, kao i ispitivanje različitih jezičkih rešenja s obzirom na strukturne razlike između engleskog i srpskog jezika. Istraživanje se zasniva na studentskom korpusu prikupljenom na Univerzitetu u Istočnom Sarajevu. S obzirom na to da je cilj istraživanja bila analiza prevoda s engleskog na srpski jezik, korpus ovih prevoda je detaljno pregledan, te su izlovena tri originalna teksta koji su sadržali pridevske složenice, što je predstavljalo potkorpus od 73 studentska teksta, odakle je izdvojeno devet pridevskih složenica slične morfološke strukture (*brick-faced, hand-carved, pint-sized, real-life, self-conscious, self-possessed, self-reliant, small-featured, tree-lined*).

Teorijsku osnovu za ovaj rad predstavlja, s jedne strane, morfološki aparat, u okviru kojeg su posmatrane pridevske složenice, modeli njihove tvorbe na engleskom i potencijali na srpskom jeziku. U okviru tvorbenih procesa posmatrana je ne samo morfološka struktura nego i međusobni semantički odnosi modifikatora i glave složenica. U okviru drugog nivoa teorijskog aparata posmatrane su leksičko-semantičke karakteristike ovih složenica, te je potvrđeno ili demantovano njihovo prisustvo u jednojezičkim rečnicima, čime smo stekli uvid u to da li su one leksikalizovane u izvornom jeziku. Dvojezični rečnici potvrdili su da li ove složenice imaju prevodne ekvivalente na srpskom jeziku. Na osnovu ovoga predloženi su adekvatni prevodi datih složenica. Sledeći korak bila je analiza studentskih prevoda, gde je na prvom mestu izvršena njihova identifikacija, zatim tipologizacija na morfo-sintaksičkom planu, i, na kraju, izvršena je procena adekvatnosti prevoda.

Rezultati su pokazali različit stepen uspešnosti prevoda kod različitih složenica. Pokazalo se, međutim, da adekvatnost prevoda ne zavisi u velikoj meri od formalnih karakteristika, tj. formalno paralelnih struktura, nego uveliko zavisi od uspešnosti prenošenja semantičkog aspekta date složenice. Većina složenica nije prevedena složenicom, nego pridevskim derivatima, imenskim, pridevskim ili predloškim frazama (najučestalije) i klauzom kao dopunom. Neadekvatni prevodi su najčešće uočeni kod prideva kod kojih je ustanovljeno da postoji kalk u srpskom jeziku, a koji ima adekvatan, formalno i semantički, leksikalizovan ekvivalent.

Nakon detaljne analize i tumačenja u radu su navedene pedagoške implikacije i preporuke, koje bi u velikoj meri mogle uticati na adekvatniji razvoj prevodilačkih veština i kvalitet prevoda studenata koji se obučavaju za zanimanje prevodioca.

Кључне речи: превод, pridevske složenice, morfološka analiza, semantička analiza