

PREFIXES WITH NEGATIVE AND REVERSATIVE MEANING IN ENGLISH AND THEIR RUTHENIAN EQUIVALENTS**

The researchers of the English and Ruthenian language defined the prefix, explained the meanings of prefixes and their use, in their own languages, but, there are not many works which focus on contrasting the prefixes in these two languages. For this reason, this paper was written, where the focus is on the negative and reversative meaning of English prefixes and their translation into the Ruthenian language. The goal of this paper is to provide a different perspective on how the negative and reversative meanings are denoted in English and Ruthenian. Through analysis of the examples from the corpus, some conclusions were made, about the similarities and differences in the two languages.

Key words: English language, Ruthenian language, prefixes, contrastive analysis, negative meaning, reversative meaning

1. INTRODUCTION

Through the analysis of the grammars of the English and Ruthenian language it can be seen that the English researchers and linguists do not just give definitions of different linguistic phenomena, which is done in great detail, but also compare and contrast those phenomena with the same or similar ones from different languages, such as, for example, French or German. On the other hand, when the grammars and research papers of the Ruthenian language are analyzed, it is seen that the linguists and researchers of this language focus mainly on defining and explaining prefixes of the Ruthenian language, comparing them only to Slavic languages such as Ukrainian or Serbian. However, in the more recent days, the linguists of this language started turning their focus on contrasting the Ruthenian language with English, so as to provide a new perspective on the Ruthenian language. This research paper is written in order to encourage more researchers to write papers on this topic, as well as to offer a starting

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point for further research about prefixes, so as to show the similarities and differences which English and Ruthenian have, and which may not be noticeable at the first glance.

Both in the English and Ruthenian language, there are four types of affixes, and those are prefixes, suffixes, postfixes and interfixes. The focus of this research paper will be on the prefixes of both languages, giving the relevant definitions, explanations and examples, and then finally they will be contrasted. In the first part of this paper, the definitions and explanations of the English prefixes with negative and reversative meaning will be given, and they will be summarized and presented based on the Grammar written by Quirk and Greenbaum (1990). After that, the process of prefixation and prefixes themselves in the Ruthenian language will be defined, explained and exemplified, and for that the grammars written by Kosteljnik (1923) and Ramač (2002).

Finally, the focus of the paper will shift to contrasting the function, meaning and use of prefixes of the English language which bring negative and reversative meaning to the word with their Ruthenian equivalents. For that part, the examples from *Alice in Wonderland*, in the English language and its translation into Ruthenian, will be used. In order to draw conclusions about how the negative and reversative meaning of the English prefixes *in-*, *un-* and *dis-* transfers into the Ruthenian language, first the examples with these prefixes in the English language are listed, and then they are followed by their translations in the Ruthenian language. By contrasting and analyzing these sentences, some conclusions have been made about how the English prefixes *in-*, *un-* and *dis-* are translated into the Ruthenian language.

The main purpose and goal of this research paper is to present and analyze the prefixes of the English and Ruthenian language, and then contrast them in order to get the answer to the main question of this research, which is how the English prefixes *in-*, *un-* and *dis-* are translated into the Ruthenian language. In the last part of the paper, all of the possible ways of translation of these prefixes which have been found in the corpus of the paper will be presented.

2. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

In this part of the paper, the research relevant to the topic done by the English and Ruthenian researchers and linguists will be summarized and presented, so as to give some background information about prefixes, their meaning and use in the two languages in question.

2.1. Prefixation in the English language

Laurie Bauer in his work *Word-formation* (1983) gives definitions and explanations related to the process of word-formation in the English language. However, since this paper focuses only on the process of prefixation, his conclusions about this linguistic phenomenon will be extracted.

Morphology is defined by Bauer as a “sub-branch of linguistics which deals with the internal structure of word-forms”, and morphemes are “the basic units of its analysis” (1983: 13). A morph is defined as “a segment of a word-form which represents a particular morpheme” (Ibid. 15). A morph can be free, which can occur in isolation, and bound, occurring only with at least one other morph (Ibid. 17). He states that affixes are bound morphs, and that they are affixes added before a base (Ibid. 18).

Furthermore, a definition for derivation is given, saying that it is “the morphological process that results in the formation of new lexemes” (Ibid. 27). Bauer states that there are two kinds of derivation. The first one is a class-maintaining process of derivation, which produces lexemes that are in the same form class as the base. The second type is a class-changing process of derivation, where lexemes after the process belong to a different form class than the base (Ibid. 31). He applied these definitions when listing prefixes, thus arranging them into two basic groups, that of class-maintaining, and that of class-changing prefixes. Prefix *dis-*, according to Bauer, is a class-changing prefix, which can form verbs from other types of words, and as an example he gives the verb *disbar*. About the prefix *dis-*, Bauer also says that it is the most productive prefix which can be added to not only verbs, but also to nouns and adjectives.

Randolph Quirk and Sidney Greenbaum in *A Student's Grammar of the English Language* (1990) presented affixes by organizing them into specific semantic categories, in order to show in a clearer way the relation between contrasted affixes. The semantic categories they used are the group of prefixes with negative meaning, reversative or privative prefixes, pejorative prefixes, prefixes of degree or size, prefixes of orientation and attitude, locative prefixes, prefixes of time and order, number prefixes, neo-classical prefixes and conversion prefixes. In this paper, only their conclusions about the groups of prefixes with negative and reversative meaning will be presented.

Quirk and Greenbaum (1990: 1540) listed the following prefixes in the group of negative prefixes: the prefix *dis-* *disobey* (*не послушаѹ*), *in-*

incomplete (не подполносу), *non-smoker* (той хто не кури) and *unfair* (не поштено).

In the group of prefixes with reversative meaning, Quirk and Greenbaum (Ibid.: 1541) found three prefixes which can be combined with verbs, and those are the following:

1. *dis-*, which has the meaning ‘to reverse an action’, combined freely with verbs, especially denominal ones. Some of the examples are *disconnect*, *disinfect* and *disown*;
2. *de-* has two meanings. When combined with verbs, especially denominal ones, this prefix has the meaning of ‘reversing the action’, as in *decentralize* and *defrost*. Another meaning of the prefix *de-* is ‘depriving of’, and it can be added to several items already connoting deprivation, such as *denude* or *defraud*;
3. *un-*, when combined with verbs has the meaning of ‘reversing the action’, as it can be seen in the examples *undo*, *unzip* and *unpack*.

2.2. Prefixation in the Ruthenian language

Havrijil Kosteljnič was the first linguist of the Ruthenian language who defined the term prefix in his *Граматика бачваньско-рускей бешеди* (*The Grammar of the Ruthenian Speech*) (1923). He said that prefixes change the meaning of the word to which they are added (Kosteljnič, 1923: 233), that they are most often part of the verb, but can also be added to other words (Ibid.: 242), and that the majority of prefixes are of the prepositional basis, but there are also those which cannot function as independent units, such as *об-* and *роз-* (Ibid.: 243). Since this was the first grammar of the Ruthenian language, not many conclusions can be found in this work, but it served as the starting-point for further research.

That further research was one by Julijan Ramač in *The Grammar of the Ruthenian Language* (*Граматика руского язика*), where he defined prefixes as morphemes which can form new words. He stated that verbs which were formed through the process of prefixation can denote the meaning of place, time, condition and degree or size (Ramač 2002: 136-137). Ramač gave description of the meaning of 15 prefixes, where verbs were made out of verbs with the use of prefixes, and those are:

1. *в-/во-* (*войсу* ‘come inside’, *вланиц* ‘catch’)
2. *ви-* (*вису* ‘go out’)
3. *до-* (*добегнуц* ‘run to a certain point’)
4. *з-/зо-/с-* (*зису* ‘come down’, *зограц* ‘heat up’, *спечису* ‘burn too much’)

5. з- сербски еквивалент уз- (*зовреџ* ‘come to boil’)
6. за- (*заплакаџ* ‘start crying’)
7. на- (*нацагнуџ* ‘pull something on’)
8. над- (*надмудриџ* ‘outwit’)
9. о- (*означиџ* ‘mark’)
10. об(о)- (*областиџ* ‘hug’)
11. од(о)- (*одвесџ* ‘take somewhere’)
12. по- (*побешедоваџ* ‘talk for a bit’)
13. под- (*подкопаџ* ‘dig under/undermine’)
14. пре- (*прескочиџ* ‘jump over’)
15. пре- (*претиџ* ‘start drinking’)

Ramač (Ibid. 62) also stated that, although not as often as with suffixes, nouns can be formed with prefixes, and those are:

1. без- (*безсмисленосџ* ‘nonsense’)
2. ви- (*виход* ‘exit’)
3. медзи- (*медзичас* ‘time in between something’)
4. над- (*надприродносџ* ‘supernatural’)
5. не- (*невирносџ* ‘infidelity’)
6. о- (*охрана* ‘security’)
7. од- (*одход* ‘going away’)
8. по- (*Подунавџ* ‘place surrounding the Danube’)
9. под- (*поднебеџ* ‘place under the sky’)
10. пре- (*преклад* ‘translation’)
11. пред- (*предгород* ‘suburb’)
12. при- (*примирџ* ‘peace treaty’)
13. у- (*уход* ‘entrance’)

3. CORPUS

3.1. Information about the corpus

To form the corpus of this paper, the novel by Lewis Carroll *Alice in Wonderland* (2004) was taken, as well as its translation into the Ruthenian language by Mihajlo Fejsa *Алуца у Жџџ Чудоџ* (2010). First, the original English version of the sentences where a prefix with negative and reversative meaning occurs are listed, which are then followed by their Ruthenian translations, in order to see clearly how these prefixes are transferred from English into Ruthenian.

There are 32 sentences where, in the English version, there is a prefix with negative and reversative meaning, and here those are the prefixes *un-*, *dis-* and *in-*, in this case its allomorph *im-*. There are 25 sentences with the prefix *un-* occurring in them, 4 with the prefix *dis-* and 4 with the prefix *im-*.

4. ANALYSIS OF THE CORPUS

In this part of the paper, the three English prefixes, *im-*, *dis-* and *un-*, through their occurrences in the corpus, and their Ruthenian equivalents will be extracted and then an analysis about how these prefixes are translated into the Ruthenian language will be given.

The prefix *im-*, as the allomorph of the prefix *in-*, is found four times in the corpus. It can be added to nouns and adjectives, and it denotes a negative meaning. In this corpus, it is found only with adjectives and it still denotes a negative meaning. It is added to adjectives *possible*, *patient* and *pertinent* to form *impossible*, *impatient* and *impertinent*. The first two adjectives, *impossible* and *impatient*, are translated into the Ruthenian language with the negative particle *не*, which carries the negative meaning of the prefix *im-*, and adjectives *можливе* (*possible*) and *цярпезліво* (*patient*). This prefix also appears with the adverb *patiently* to form *impatiently*, but it is translated into Ruthenian the same way as the adjective, which is *не цярпезліво*. The adjective *impertinent* differs from the previous examples, because the prefix is not translated with the negative particle *не*, rather that negative meaning is added with the prefix *без-* in the translation of this adjective, which is *безочліви*.

The prefix *dis-*, unlike the previous one which has only negative meaning, can add both the negative and reversative meaning to the word, and for both of these meanings, some examples were found in *Alice*. There are two examples where the negative meaning of this prefix is seen, and those are the verbs *disagree* and *disobey*. These negative meaning of the prefix *dis-* was translated into Ruthenian the same way as the negative meaning of the prefix *im-* was, and that is with the negative particle *не*. This means that the verb *disagree* was translated as *не зложуц* and the verb *disobey* as *не послухац*. The reversative meaning of this prefix is seen in the verb *disappeared*, which is translated into the Ruthenian language with the verb *цезнуц* without a prefix, because the reversative meaning is already implied in the meaning of the verb itself.

The prefix *un-* is another prefix which can add both negative and reversative meaning to a word. The negative meaning of this prefix can be

seen in the following examples from the corpus: *unpleasant, uncomfortable, unhappy, uncivil, unusually, uneasily, uneasy, unwillingly, unfortunate, unimportant, uncommon* and *unable*. This negative meaning is again transferred into Ruthenian with the negative particle *не*, which is followed by the translation of the base to which the prefix is added in English. This means that the examples listed above are translated into Ruthenian as *неприємности, неприємно, нещешліва* (or *бідна* used as the synonym), *непристойне, незвичайно, неспокойно* (or the synonym *знемирено*), *нелагодно, недзечно, нещешліви, неважне, незвичайни* and *не у можлівосци*. The only example which stood out from this list, is the adverb *uncommonly* which is found in the corpus as the part of the phrase *uncommonly fat*. This phrase was translated into Ruthenian as *сама сланїна*, in order to paint the picture as vividly as possible in the Ruthenian language.

As it was already said, the prefix *un-* can also add reversative meaning to a word, which is transferred into Ruthenian with several prefixes. The first prefix is the prefix *роз-* as in the examples *розплесц* (*undo* and *unfold*), *розруцел* (*unrolled*), and *розкруцел* (*unfold*). Then, it is also translated with the prefix *од-* as in *одмервїювац* (*untwist*), *одомкла* (*unlocking*) and *одмотал* (*unrolled*). Finally, the prefix *ви-* is also used, as in *випросцела* (*to prevent its undoing itself*) and *винаяла* [дугов] (*uncorked*).

5. CONCLUSION

What can be noticed when reading the theoretical part of this paper, is that both the English and Ruthenian linguists find the process of prefixation in their languages to be one of the ways in which new words can be formed. These newly-formed words, as the linguists of the two languages conclude, are mainly verbs, nouns and adjectives, whose structure changes due to the added morpheme, and sometimes even their part of speech shifts to another group. Additionally, linguists agree that, besides changing the part of speech, prefixes can change the meaning of the word to the meaning they denote.

In this research paper, where the focus was only on the English prefixes which denote negative and reversative meaning and their Ruthenian equivalents, some conclusions have been made about the similarities and differences between the prefixes of the two languages in question. These conclusions are based on the examples taken from the corpus of this paper, which consists of the list of sentences from *Alice in Wonderland* and its translation into Ruthenian.

When it comes to the negative meaning of the English prefixes *dis-*, *im-* and *un-*, and their Ruthenian equivalents, there are both similarities and differences. The difference between the English words with these negative prefixes and their Ruthenian equivalents is in the form of the words in these two languages. In other words, when the English word is found with negative meaning and one of these three prefixes, it is translated into the Ruthenian language not with a prefix, but rather with the negative particle *не*. What the original word and its translation have in common is that they both carry the negative meaning. That was not lost during the translation.

The reversative meaning of the English prefixes *un-* and *dis-* is seen to be translated into the Ruthenian language in two ways. The first, which represents the similarity among the two languages, is the translation of the English prefix *un-* with the Ruthenian prefixes *роз-*, *од-* and *ву-*, meaning that an English prefix was translated with the Ruthenian one. The difference is seen with the prefix *dis-*, when it appeared in the verb *disappeared*, and was translated with the Ruthenian verb *цезнуц*. Here, a prefix was not used in the Ruthenian language, as this verb already has reversing meaning on its own.

It should be emphasized at the end of this paper that as the source for the corpus of this paper a literary work and its translation was taken, and, since a work cannot be translated word by word, some exceptions are to be expected. Because of this, when the original sentences are analyzed with their translations, it can be noticed that some parts are translated descriptively rather than literarily. The reason behind this is that when translating a work, the task is to convey the same message the author wanted to tell, so the focus is on the meaning rather than the formal features of words.

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АНГЛІЙСКИ ПРЕФИКСИ З НЕГАТИВНИМ И РЕВЕРЗИЙНИМ
ЗНАЧЕНЕМ И ЇХ ЕКВИВАЛЕНТИ У РУСКИМ

Резиме

Же би ше звекшало число контрастивних роботох у хторих ше контрастную англійски и руски язык, написана тота робота о англійских префиксах з негативним и реверзийним значенем и їх еквивалентох у руским языку. У першей часци роботи представени найзначнейши виглядовацки роботи релевантни за тоту тему, перше англійских, а потим и руских лингвистох. После краткей теорийней часци, представени корпус роботи, хтори представя

група ви́реченьо́х на англійським язѣку и ї́х пре́клад на руски язѣк. През поровноване ориѣнальних ви́реченьо́х и ї́х пре́кладах, достати за́ключеня хтори представени у диску́сийней часци роботи, дзе будзе бешеди о подобно́сцох и розлико́х тих пре́фиксох.

Ключни слова: англійськи язѣк, руски язѣк, пре́фикси, контра́стивна а́нализа, негати́вне значене, реверзи́йне значене

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List of sentences

1. a) ...for she had read several nice little stories about children who had got burnt, and eaten up by wild beasts, and other *unpleasant* things,... (Al. 10)

b) То прето же вона пречитала даскелї шумни приповедочки о дзецох хтори ше опекли, хторих поедли дзиви жвири, хторих знашли вельи други *неприємности*... (Ал. 13)

2. a) ...and she had never forgotten that, if you drink much from a bottle marked “poison,” it is almost certain to *disagree* with you, sooner or later. (Al. 9)

b) ...и вона нігда не забула же кед дахто вельо одпие зоз фляшки на хторей пише „Отров”, то ше му вшелїяк *не зложи* зоз организмом, скорей або познейше. (Ал. 12)

3. a) They were indeed a queer-looking party that assembled on the bank—the birds with dragged feathers, the animals with their fur clinging close to them, and all dripping wet, cross, and *uncomfortable*. (Al. 29)

b) Наисце представляли єдно чудне дружество кед ше позбєрали на побережю – птици зоз окляпнутим пирїом и животинї зоз шерсцу припиту гу целу, а шицки, понеже же з нїх вода ише счурїовала, мокри, нагнївани и *напарту*. (Ал. 26)

4. a) “Oh, do let me help to *undo* it!” (Al. 38)

b) „О, допуц ми най ци поможем *розплєсц* их!” (Ал. 35)

5. a) There was no label this time with the words “DRINK ME,” but nevertheless she *uncorked* it and put it to her lips. (Al. 44)

b) На тот завод не було нїякей цидулки зоз словами „ПИЙ МЕ”, але заш лєм, Алиса *виняла дугов* з ней и приложела ю гу устом. (Ал. 46)

6. a) ... still it was very *uncomfortable*, and, as there seemed to be no sort of chance of her ever getting out of the room again, no wonder she felt *unhappy*. (Al. 46)

b) Заш лєм було ей барз *неприємно*, а понеже не було нїякого вигляду же вообщє дакеди видзе з тей хижи, не чудо же ше *бидно* чувствовала. (Ал. 48)

7. a) For some minutes it puffed away without speaking; but at last it *unfolded* its arms, took the hookah out of its mouth again, and said, “So you think you’re changed, do you?” (Al. 62)

b) У шлїдуюцей хвильки Гушенїца поцапчала даскельо дими без словох же би на остатку *розплєтла* руки, заш виняла пипосар з устох, и гварела: „Значи, ти думаеш же ши же прєменєла, чи не?” (Ал. 65)

8. a) And have grown most *uncommonly* fat; (Al. 64)

b) и постал ши сама сланіна; (Ал. 67)

9. a) and every now and then she had to stop and *untwist* it.
(Al. 74)

b) та ше мало – мало мушела застановяц и *одмервйовац* ю.
(Ал. 77)

10. a) He was looking up into the sky all the time he was speaking, and this Alice thought decidedly *uncivil*. (Al. 79)

b) Док приповедал, цали час патрел на небо, цо Алиса охарактеровала як крайне *непристойне*. (Ал. 82)

11. a) “Oh, there goes his precious nose!”, as an *unusually* large saucerpan flew close by it, and very nearly carried it off. (Al. 84)

b) „Яй пошол ей шумни ноцок”, зйойчала кед една *незвичайно* велька шерпенка прелетла непосредно коло бебового носа, и лем цо го не однесла зоз собу. (Ал. 86)

12. a) As soon as she had made out the proper way of nursing it (which was to twist it up into a sort of knot, and then keep tight hold of its right ear and left foot, so as to prevent its *undoing* itself), she carried it out into the open air. (Al. 86)

b) Накадзи винашла вигодни способ за тримане (хтори ше состоял у тим же бебу скруцела на цошка цо могло буц и гузел, та ю вец мощно тримала за праве ухо и ліву ногу же би ше не *випросцела*), винесла ю вонка на воздух. (Ал. 89)

13. a) The poor little thing sobbed again (or grunted, it was *impossible* to say which), and they went on for some while in silence. (Al. 87)

b) Бидне мале существо знова застукало од плачу (або загрузлело; *не було можліве* повесц цо ше ту стало), та кратши час ишли без словох. (Ал. 89)

14. a) ...he had taken his watch out of his pocket, and was looking at it *uneasily*, shaking it every now and then, and holding it to his ear. (Al. 99)

b) Винял свою годзинку з кишенки, патрел на ню *знемирено*, покивйовал ю з часу на час и приношел гу уху. (Ал. 102)

15. a) The Dormouse shook its head *impatiently*, and said, without opening its eyes, “Of course, of course: just what I was going to remark myself.” (Al. 100)

b) Пух *несцерпезліво* затресло з главу и, не отвераючи очи, гварел: „Розуми ше, розуми ше! Праве и я то сцел замерковац.” (Ал. 103)

16. a) ...the March Hare moved into the Dormouse’s place, and Alice rather *unwillingly* took the place of the March Hare. (Al. 108)

b) Марцов Заяц ше премесцел на Пухово место, а Алиса досц *недзечно* завжала место Марцового Заяца. (Ал. 110)

17. a) “Now, I’ll manage better this time,” she said to herself, and began by taking the little golden key, and *unlocking* the door that led into the garden. (Al. 111)

b) „А тераз, тераз ми то уж будзе лепше исц,” гварела сасей себе и, пошала з тим же вжала златни ключик та *одомкла* дзвери хтори водзели до гевтей загради. (Ал. 114)

18. a) and when she had got its head down, and was going to begin again, it was very provoking to find that the hedgehog had *unrolled* itself (Al. 122)

b) А кед би му заш лем намесцела главу и сцела шицко почац ознова, секирало ю кед видзела же ше їж *одмотал* и рихтал ше одшмикац. (Ал. 125)

19. a) Alice began to feel very *uneasy*... (Al. 122)

b) Алиса ше уж почала чувствувац барз *нелagodно*... (Ал. 125)

20. a) “Don’t be *impertinent*,” said the King, “and don’t look at me like that!” (Al. 125)

b) „Не буц *безочлїви*,” опомнул хо Краль, „и не пач так на мне!” (Ал. 127)

21. a) The Cat’s head began fading away the moment he was gone, and, by the time he had come back with the Duchess, it had entirely *disappeared*: (Al. 129)

b) Кандурова глава почала капац у истей хвильки кед кат пошол, и по хвильку кед ше врацел з Войводкиню, уж цалком *щезла*. (Ал. 130)

22. a) For some minutes the whole court was in confusion, getting the Dormouse turned out, and, by the time they had settled down again, the cook had *disappeared*. (Al. 101)

b) Єден час у цалей дворани запановал вельки непорядок док вируцовали Пуха, а по хвильку кед ше знова шицко змирело, кухарка *щезла*. (Ал. 125)

23. a) “Come, that’s a good thing!” she said to herself, for she had felt quite *unhappy* at the number of executions the Queen had ordered. (Al. 137)

b) „Е, то наисце фино!” хварела Алиса у себе, понеже була барз *нещешлїва* пре таке вельке число смертельных карох хтори Кралїца наказала вивершиц. (Ал. 140)

24. a) “No, no! The adventures first,” said the Gryphon in an *impatient* tone: “explanations take such a dreadful time.” (Al. 155)

b) „Не, не! Перше дожица,” умишал ше Грифон *нещерпезлїво*, „за толкованя треба страшно вельо часу.” (Ал. 157)

25. a) “Well, I never heard it before,” said the Mock Turtle; “but it sounds *uncommon* nonsense.” (Al. 158)

б) „Е, я то скорей ані не чула,” гварела Фалшива Коритнявка, „але ми звучи як даяки *незвичайни* безсмыслел.” (Ал. 161)

26. а) Alice did not dare to *disobey*, though she felt sure it would all come wrong... (Al. 158)

б) Алиса ше не ошмелела *не послухац*, гоч чувствовала же знова шицко випадне наспак... (Ал. 162)

27. а) On this the White Rabbit blew three blasts on the trumpet, and then *unrolled* the parchment-scroll, and read as follows: (Al. 165)

б) На тото Били Заяц три раз затрубел, а потим *розруцел* ролну пергаменту и пречитал... (Ал. 168)

28. а) ...he kept shifting from one foot to the other looking *uneasily* at the Queen, and in his confusion he bit a large piece out of his teacup instead of the bread-and-butter. (Al. 169)

б) Почал ше премесцовац з ноги на ногу, патриц *неспокойно* на Краліцу, и у шицкей своей змухавеносци одгризол вельки фалат шольки за чай место фалатка хлеба з маслом. (Ал. 172)

29. а) Alice looked at the jury-box, and saw that, in her haste, she had put the Lizard in head downwards, and the poor little thing was waving its tail about in a melancholy way, being quite *unable* to move. (Al. 178)

б) Алиса попатрела на поротніцку лавку збачела же од велького понагляня Ящурку поставела з главу на долу, та бидне мале створене жалосне махало зоз хвостом понеже *не було у можлівосци* вибахтац ше. (Ал. 180)

30. а) “*Unimportant*, your Majesty means, of course,” he said, in a very respectful tone, but frowning and making faces at him as he spoke. (Al. 179)

б) „*Неважне*, сцело повесц вашо височество, розуми ше,” гварел зоз полно почитованя, але ше хмурел и правел гримацци на нього док бешедовал. (Ал. 182)

31. а) He *unfolded* the paper as he spoke, and added “It isn’t a letter, after all: it’s a set of verses.” (Al. 181)

б) Док бешедобал *розкруцел* цидулку и додал: „Заш лем то не писмо, то якишик стихи.” (Ал. 184)

32. а) The *unfortunate* little Bill had left off writing on his slate with one finger, as he found it made no mark; (Al. 186)

б) *Нещешливи* мали Бил ше охабел писаня з єдним пальцом по таблічки, бо винашол же не охабя ніяки шлїд. (Ал. 190)

