Translations from Ukrainian into English language between 1991 and 2012

a study by the Next Page Foundation in the framework of the Book Platform project

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I. Introduction

General review of Ukrainian literature translations into English allows us to note certain tendencies from the very first glance; they are different from translation process of any other national literature, which is first of all explained by historical and political factors. In their turn, these factors defined the nature of translations strictly by geographic principle, i.e. English-language translations performed on the European continent and beyond. Still, we can objectively state that the latter dominate over the former. In our opinion, there are solid reasons for that, as it is in the United States of America, Canada and Australia that powerful scientific centres and Ukrainian studies institutions are located; those were established thanks to the efforts of Ukrainian intellectuals emigrating to these parts of the world after World War II.

As for Europe, and the United Kingdom in particular, the interest towards Ukrainian studies has always been much weaker: despite the existence of the Institute of Ukrainian Studies and Department of Ukrainian Studies in National British Library (London), Ukrainian studies as such were established only recently, in 2008 in Cambridge University. Therefore, the number of translators working on translations of Ukrainian literature in the United Kingdom and the USA, Canada or Australia is different. The most famous British authors are Vira Rich and Steven Komarnitsky, Sarah Lukacs is already much less known; we can also mention Thomas Moore from Ireland and Robert Jamison from Scotland. If we look at translations from Ukrainian beyond Europe and only selectively, among the most well-known we can name Michael Naydan, Larysa Zaleska-Onyshkevych, Mariya Skrypnyk, Marko Tsarynnyk, Bohdan Boychuk, Yuriy Lutsky, Patricia Warren (Kylyna), Virlyana Tkach, Wanda Philips, Marko Pavlyshyn, Yuriy Tkach, Vitaliy Chernetsky, Roma Franko, Marko Andreychyk, Dzvina Orlovska, and others.

As Maxim Tarnawsky rightly points out, the history of translations of Ukrainian literature into English is rather short and uneven With the exception of publishing Ukrainian classical authors, in particular Taras Shevchenko, Ivan Franko, Lesya Ukrainka and several other writers, Ukrainian literature was published in English extremely rarely. As for translations in the UK, up until 2000 there had not been a single publication of Ukrainian book in English there. Still, it doesn’t undermine in any way several decades of work in poetry translation by one of the most famous British translators of Ukrainian literature, Vira Rich, whose texts were published abroad

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and in periodicals, especially during 1990s. In English-language space beyond Europe the situation has been somewhat different. Ukrainian literature has been translated, but the choice of authors has been sporadic and did not reflect the general state and main trends of Ukrainian literature development.

That is why a period encompassing twelve years, from 2000 till 2013, was chosen as the subject of this research.

II. Review of book publishing and translations market in the United Kingdom

Between 2000 and 2013, 20 titles of Ukrainian literature translated into English were published; all twenty publications belong to modern fiction. The books were issued by four publishers: two of them are leading British publishing houses “Vintage” and “Harvill Secker”, one is “Retailer”, and one more is joint British-Dutch publishing house “Glagoslav”. “Vintage” published nine books, “Harvill Secker” – six books, “The Harvill Press” and “Retailer” – one book each, and “Glagoslav” – three books.

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III.1. General data and division by genres

If we compare the number of translations from Ukrainian literature published on the European continent and beyond between 2000 and 2013, we’ll observe the same tendency as in the period before 2000, i.e. quantitative domination of translations published in the USA, Canada and Australia over translations published in Europe.


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4 A full bibliography of Vira Rich’s translations is provided in the following monograph: Г. Косів. Віра Річ: Творчий портрет перекладача. – Львів: Піраміда, 2011. – С.207-228.
5 A full bibliography of Ukrainian literature is provided in annotated bibliography of Canadian researcher Marta Tarnawska available at http://www.utoronto.ca/elul/English/ULE/
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Instead, translations of Ukrainian literature published and issued in the USA, Canada and Australia are more adequate in demonstrating its internal wealth and diversity integrated in problematic, genre and style dimensions: they include poetry, prose and drama, classical and modern fiction, children’s books, literature on religion and theology as well as scientific works (humanities).

An interesting phenomenon is the publication of Ukrainian literature (both classical and modern) in English conducted in Ukraine (mostly in Lviv in such publishing houses as “Litopys”, “Sribne slovo”, “Spolom”, “Klasyka”, “Kalvariya”, “Piramida”, “Vydavnytstvo Starogo Leva”; there are also two publishing houses in Kyiv, “Mystetstvo” and “Vydavnychy dim Burago”); they include both separate authors, mostly poets, and anthologies, mono- and bilingual. Among those we can name the following:

a) monolingual publications: poetry collection by Ivan Franko “Withered Leaves” translated by Ivan Teply (2009); antology of works by the youngest generation of writers, in particular Lyubko Deresh, Irena Karpa, Kateryna Khinkulova, Svitlana Pyrkalo and Ostap Slyvynsky under the title “Half a Breath” (2009); fairy tales by Zirka Mentazyuk “Kyiv Fairy Tales” (2006);

b) bilingual publications of separate writers, in particular poets: “Autumn Stars” by Maksym Rylsky (2008); “Great Harmony” by Bohdan-Ihor Antonych (2007); “Flying Head and Other Poems” by Viktor Neborak (2006); “Memory Landscapes” by Lina Kostenko (2002); “Early Lyrics” by Pavlo Tychyna (2000) and collection of prose by Yuriy Vynnychuk “Windows of Frozen Time” (2000) translated by Michael Naydan (“Litopys” publishing house); poetry collections by Volodymyr Tsybulko “Eye on Bell Tower” and “Angels in the Pyramid” translated
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c) bilingual antologies: “In Other Light” – antology of classical and modern poems translated by Virlyana Tkach and Wanda Phipps (2008) and “100 Years of Youth” – antology of Ukrainian poetry of the 20\textsuperscript{th} century translated by Michael Naydan and other authors.

If we analyze translations of Ukrainian literature into English language, which were published beyond Europe, despite similar tendencies in publishing both separate books and antologies, texts for English readership are more complete and diverse in writers. They can be grouped in the following way:


b) monolingual antologies of selected short stories, mostly from Ukrainian classics translated by Roma Franko and arranged by gender principle, which was reflected in the following series: “\textit{Ukrainian Male Prose: 1880s - 1920s}” (“Down Country Lanes” (2008): selected short stories by Tymofiy Bordulyak, Mykola Chernyavsky, Ivan Franko, Bohdan Lepky, Dmytro Markovych, Les Martovych, Stepan Vasylchenko, Volodymyr Vynnychenko; “From
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c) bilingual publication of poetry by Vasyl Makhno “Thread and Selected New York Poems” translated by Orest Popovych (2009);


e) trilingual (Ukrainian, Russian and English) anthology of poems by Ihor Pavlyuk and Yurii Lazirko (Catching Gossamers. A Double Hot Trick in Poetry: Create-Space Independent Publishing Platform, 2011);


The main book publications of Ukrainian literature in English on the European territory:

2013: 1 publication
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2012: 4 publications


2011: 1 publication


2010: 3 publications


2009: 3 publications

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2007: 1 publication


2006: 1 publication


2005: 2 publications


2004: 2 publications


2003: 2 publications


2001: 1 publication

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The main publications of Ukrainian literature outside Europe are the following:

2013: 1 publication


2012: 3 publications


2011: 3 publications


2010: 1 publication


2009: 2 publications

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2008: 5 publications, among those one anthology


2006: 7 publications


**2005:** 2 publications


**2004:** 3 publications


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2002: 3 publications


2001: 5 publications


2000: 2 publications
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III.2. Publications by genres

religious and theological literature – 2 publications


humanitarian and social sciences – 13 publications, out of those five literary studies, seven on history and philosophy, one social studies publication.


nonfiction – not a single publication

classical poetry – not a single publication between 2000 and 2013

modern poetry – 7 publications, out of those two antologies, 3 bilingual publications, 1 trilingual publication, 3 separate poetry collections

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classical fiction – 11 publications, out of those six antologies and five separate book publications


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modern fiction – 36 publications, out of those two antologies and the rest are separate books


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children’s literature – 3 publications


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Franko’s poem Lys Mykyta, with additional material added. A compact disk with narration by Roman B. Karpishka accompanies the printed book.


III.3. Other publications: periodicals and online publications

Except translations of Ukrainian literature published as books, publication of texts in periodicals, both printed and electronic, is also productive and rather functional. Among printed periodicals on European continent publishing translations of fiction, poetry is the dominating genre.

Among British periodicals, “*The Ukrainian Review*” and “*Modern Poetry in Translation*” were the ones to allocate space for translations from Ukrainian most often. For example, “Modern Poetry in Translation” published translations of classical Ukrainian poetry performed by Steven Komarnitsky. In particular, there was one poem from each author of “Shot Renaissance” period: Mykhaylo Dray-Khmara, Mike Johanssen, Volodymyr Svydzynsky as well as two poems by Oleksa Vlyzko (MPT, Series 3, No. 15 “Poetry and the State”, April 2011); selected poems by Bohdan-Ihor Antonych (MPT, Series 3, No.14 “Poliphony”, October 2010), Pavlo Tychyna (MPT, Series 3, No. 12 “Freed Speech”, August 2009); instead, “The Ukrainian Review” (Winter 2000) published a selection of contemporary poetry translated by Michael Naydan and represented by Sergiy Zhadan, Maryana Savka, Andriy Bondar, Tymofiy Havryliv, Mariya Kryvenko, and Yaryna Senchyshyn. At the same time, poetry translations by Steven Komarnitsky, in particular a selection of lyrics by Pavlo Tychyna, were published in Austrian journal “*Poetry Salzburg Review*” (No. 16, Autumn 2009; No. 13, Spring 2008).

As for electronic periodicals publishing translations of modern Ukrainian poetry, the best is literary journal “*Poetry International*” issued in Rotterdam (The Netherlands) as a printed publication of annual International Poetry Festival. Ukrainian poetry is presented there by a
selection from 13 authors (Yuriy Andrukhovych, Oleg Lyshega, Halyna Petrosanyak, Natal’ka Bilotserkivets, Vasyl Makhno, Mykola Ryabchuk, Andriy Bondar, Ivan Malkovych, Oksana Zabuzhko, Halyna Kruk, Sergiy Zhadan, Viktor Neborak, Dmytro Lazutkin) and a range of analytical articles on literary criticism and culture studies from Ukrainian writers and translators of their texts, in particular Michael Naydan, Vitaliy Chernetsky, Olena Jenning, Kateryna Botanova. “KalynaLanguagePress”, a British Internet publication, contains translations of the already mentioned Steven Komarnitsky – a poem by Pavlo Tychyna “Grieving Mother” (quatrilingual publication) and an excerpt from “The Black Raven”, a novel by Vasyl Shklyar. He also translated works by Ihor Pavlyuk, a modern poet (published in the journal of contemporary literature “The Apple Valley Review»” Vol. 7, No. 2, Fall 20126 and in “Barnwood International Poetry Mag”7 along with poems by Bohdan-Ihor Antonych). Electronic literary journal «3:AM MAGAZINE» published in Paris (France) contains a selection of poems by Yuriy Andrukhovych translated by British poet and translator Sarah Lukacs8. Her translations of Andrukhovych’s poetry are published in Internet literary journals “Qarrtsiluni”9 with audio texts in the form of podcasts and “Madhatters’ Review”10.

As for periodicals outside Europe, both printed and electronic, Candada journal “Ukrainian Literature. A Journal of Translations” at http://www.utoronto.ca/elul/Ukr_Lit/ is the most representative; Maxim Tarnawsky is the editor. The journal is entirely targeted at English-speaking reader as it publishes works exclusively by Ukrainian writers giving preference to poetry and prose of contemporary times. In three issues (2004, 2007 and 2011) it published translations of works by Valeriy Shevchuk, Volodymyr Dibrova, Taras Shevchenko, Spyrydon Cherkasenko, Yevheniya Kononenko, Yurko Pokalchuk, Pavlo Tychyna, Borys Antonenko-Davydovych, Vasyl Gabor, Leonid Mosendz, Oleksandr Irvanets, Emma Andiyevska, Taras Prokhasko, Volodymyr Drozd, Ivan Franko, Yuriy Yanovsky, Yuriy Andrukhovych, Oleg Govda, Iryna Vilde, Oleksandr Zhovna, Kostyantyn Moskalets, Bohdana Matiyash, Ivan Kernitsky, Sergiy Zhadan, and Mykola Ryabchuk.

A significant contribution in presentation of Ukrainian literature in English-speaking world is made by a range of American journals concentrating on contemporary literature representatives,

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6 http://www.applevalleyreview.com
7 http://www.barnwoodpress.org/Site_33/Komarnyskij.html
8 http://www.3am-magazine.com/3am/six-poems-yuri-andrukhovych/
equally in poetry and prose. The most influential are “World Literature Today” (excerpts from “The Lost Button”, a novel by Iren Rozdobudko, and “The Moscoviad” by Yurii Andrukhovych, a short story by Tetyana Malyarchuk “Demon of Hunger”, poetry by Yurii Andrukhovych, Viktor Neborak, Oleksandr Irvanets), “Metamorphoses” (excerpts from novels “Sweet Darusya” by Mariya Matios and “Servant from Dobromyl” by Halyna Pahutyak, poems by Oles Ilchenko), “International Poetry Review” – its theme issue (IPR, Issue XXXVII 2, Fall 2010) edited by Michael Naydan was fully dedicated to Ukrainian poetry; there are also such journals as “Absinthe: New European Writing”, “AGNI” and many others where Ukrainian literature works are published in translations by Michael Naydan.

IV. Translations of Ukrainian authors in other languages

Among translations of Ukrainian literature into English, works by two writers were translated from Russian language; however, in this case it was not a Russian translation per se, but full-fledged functioning of Russian-speaking authors in Ukrainian literature, these writers being Andriy Kurkov and Ihor Klekh:


V. Translations from Ukrainian – conditions of work and professional development
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Work conditions of translators of Ukrainian literature into English are most important but very little studied and known. In comparison with other countries interested in spreading their national culture and literature beyond its borders Ukraine is extremely passive; any forms of stimulating translations such as grands, programs or scholarships are mostly initiatives of NGOs, private organizations or even individuals and have nothing to do with culture politics of the state as such.

In particular, one example of such activities is a grand program of Open Ukraine Fund, the Book Fund supporting translations of modern Ukrainian literature into foreign languages. Thanks to its financial help Maryana Savka, a Ukrainian poet and publisher, was able to participate in the 25th International Literature Festival in Edinburgh (Scotland) in 2008; besides, an almanac *Contemporary Ukrainian Literature: Review* was published in 2009 familiarizing English-speaking readership with the names of leading contemporary Ukrainian writers of different generations: Yuriy Andrukhovych, Lyubko Deresh, Yurko Izdryk, Kseniya Kharchenko, Yevheniya Kononenko, Leonid Kononovich, Vasyl Kozhelyanko, Tanya Malyarchuk, Mariya Matios, Halyna Pahutya, Taras Prokhasko, Valeriy Shevchuk, Vasyl Shklyar, Maryna Sokolyan, Oles Ulyanenko, Lesya Voronina, Yuriy Vynnychuk, Tetyana Vynokurova-Sadychenko, Oksana Zabuzhko, Sergiy Zhadan as well as literary criticism articles analyzing modern literary process in Ukraine.

Another example is the financial support from a patron and a businessman Dmytro Firtash provided to establish Ukrainian studies in Cambridge University (2008); those are to spread knowledge about Ukraine in the United Kingdom and all over the world focusing on promotion of Ukrainian literature and culture in modern English-speaking world.

Mostly it is still about various support of translations of Ukrainian literature into English provided outside Ukraine. One such example is publication of literary almanac of the youngest generation of Ukrainian writers (*Half a Breath: A Brief Anthology of Young Ukrainian Writers*: TEKA Publishing House, 2009): prose writers Lyubko Deresh, Irena Karpa, Kateryna Khinkulova, Svitlana Pyrkalo, and poet Ostap Slyvynsky. It became possible thanks to the support of British Council in Ukraine, Forum of Publishers NGO and International Literature Festival in Lviv.

An exhibition of private initiative is the creation of small publishing centers focused on Ukrainian literature translations into English. In the UK, it is an online publishing house
«KalynaLanguagePress» founded by Steven and Susie Komarnitsky (it published a poem by Pavlo Tychyna “Grieving Mother” and an excerpt from “The Black Raven”, a novel by Vasyl Shklyar), and in Canada, a private publishing house “Language Lanterns Publications” where anthologies and separate books of classical and modern Ukrainian prose were published. Thanks to financial support of Taras Shevchenko Research Association and personally its president, Professor Larysa Zalevska-Onyshkevych, a journal “Ukrainian Literature” with Maxim Tarnawsky as editor-in-chief was founded.

However, first of all the functioning of Ukrainian literature in English translations is possible thanks to unique – in the context of Ukrainian culture – dedicated and tireless, sometimes bordering on heroic, work of translators, including Vira Rich in the UK and Michael Naydan in the US who deserve the greatest honor and gratitude.

If we turn to the issue of translators at least in general, we must unfortunately state that the number of Ukrainian literature translators into English in the UK is extremely small, which explains such minute quantity of translation products in this country. The contribution of Vira Rich (died in 2009) is no doubt the greatest. Ms. Rich is a British poet, translator, journalist and editor of modern poetry journal *Manifold*. Her work was a real major sacrifice and continued for her whole life; mostly she engaged in poetry translations (both classical and modern poems). Rich’s poems were published in British journals “Manifold. A Magazine of New Poetry” and “The Ukrainian Review” as well as in Munich publication of “Ukrainian Herald: Underground Magazine from Ukraine”. Among a great number of Ukrainian poets whose works were translated by Vira Rich we can name Taras Shevchenko, Ivan Franko, Lesya Ukrainka (poetry dramas), Mykhaylo Orest, Olena Teliga, Vasyl Symonenko, Vasyl Stus, Ihor Kalynets, and Lina Kostenko; the analyzed period of fiction translations between 2000 and 2013 includes two bilingual publications of Vira Rich’s translations – a fundamental anthology of Ukrainian poetry of the 20th century “One Hundred Years of Youth” (2000) and a full collection of poems by Taras Shevchenko (2008). Among British authors of translations from Ukrainian poetry translation by Steven Komarnitsky also deserves our attention; thanks to his efforts, works by Pavlo Tychyna, Bohdan-Ihor Antonych, modern Ukrainian poet Ihor Pavlyuk were published in English. Poetic works of Yuriy Andrukhovych became available to the public thanks to translations of British poet and translator Sarah Lukacs. Ukrainian literature was also popularized in European English-speaking environment by Irish poet and translator Thomas Moore who translated poems by Ihor
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Pavlyuk and Scottish poet and translator Robert Jamison who rendered in English the poems by Oleg Lyshega, Ihor Rymaruk, Mykola Ryabchuk, Mykola Vorobyov, Vasyl Holoborodko, and Vasyl Stus. The works by Ukrainian writer Andriy Kurkov, who is popular in the UK, were translated by George Bird, Andrew Bromfield and Amanda Love Darragh.

Among translators of Ukrainian literature outside Europe, Michael Naydan, professor of Pennsylvania University USA) is the most productive. He is a translator of poetry collections by Bohdan-Ihor Antonych (2010, 2007), Maksym Rylsky (2008), Viktor Neborak (2005), Lina Kostenko (2002), Pavlo Tychyna (2000), “Perverzion” – a novel by Yuriy Andrukhovych (2005), a collection of short stories by Yuriy Vynnychuk (2000), a co-translator of novels by Larysa Denysenko (2013) and Iren Rozdobudko (2012), Ihor Klekh, poems by Dmytro Pavlychko (2012), a fundamental antology of Ukrainian poetry of the 20th century “One Hundred Years of Youth”. Among his translations published in periodicals or antologies are poems by Vasyl Herasymyuk, Natalka Bilotserkivets, Halyna Petrusanyak, Oksana Zabuzhko, Yuriy Andrukhovych, Oleksandr Irvanets, Vasyl Makhno, short stories by Tanya Malyarchuk. His translations of “Sweet Darusya”, a novel by Mariya Matios, as well as prose by Yuriy Vynnychuk, poems by Atilla Mohyla, “Masterworks of Ukrainian Poetry” antology have already been prepared for publication; he is a co-author of translations of works by Hryhoriy Skovoroda, modern female prose, which became part of “Herstories: An Anthology of Ukrainian Women’s Prose”. Apart from translations of fiction, Michael Naydan is an editor, author of forewords and comments to many publications, numerous scientific articles on Ukrainian literature in periodicals, editor and publisher of “International Poetry Review” theme issue (Issue XXXVII. 2, Fall 2010).

As for other translators, we should also mention the names of Larysa Onyshkevych-Zaleska – an editor, author of foreword and co-translator of “An Anthology of Modern Ukrainian Drama” (2012), Marko Mavlyshyn, Yury Tkacz, Vitaliy Chernetsky, Askold Melnychuk, Virlyana Tkacz, Wanda Phipps, Roma Franko, Ulyana Pasichnyk, Patric Cornes; there is also a young generation of translators represented by Marko Andreychyk, Dzvina Orlovskaya, Olena Jenning, Yaryna Yakubyak, and Marta Bazyuk.

As for the possibility of translators’ professional training and exchange, it is still in the future, as presently such forms of cooperation are not available.
VI. Intermediaries

Among different forms of Ukrainian literature promotion in English-speaking word, the European continent is characterized by greater diversity. Despite a minimal number of Ukrainian literature translators in Europe, they are still more significant. In particular, thanks to several decades of dedicated and self-sacrificial work of Vira Rich, a British poet, translator and journalist, the British reader was able to get to know classical (with Taras Shevchenko, Ivan Franko and Lesya Ukrainka as its distinguished representatives) and modern poetry (encompassing the whole 20th century). Apart from indirect familiarization with Ukrainian poetry through publication of translations, Vira Rich also presented it directly, thanks to a range of events dedicated to her translations. The events were conducted under a title “Ukraine: From Mazepa to Maydan” and were held in Oxford and Cambridge Universities as well as during the International Literature Festival in Edinburgh (Scotand) in 200711.

Ukrainian literature was also promoted among British readership by Steven Komarnitsky, as a cofounder (along with Susie Komarnitsky) of one’s own online publishing house «KalynaLanguagePress», which actively promotes selected names of Ukrainian literature; he also participated in literary readings of Ukrainian literature in English organized by editors of British publication “Modern Poetry in Translation” David and Helen Constantin in London in 2007.12

No doubt, an important role in popularizing translated literature is played by publishing houses. In case of Ukrainian literature, the most active – however, limiting themselves with only one author – are London publisher “Vintage” specializing in publication of high-quality modern fiction and “Harvill Secker”, giving preference to intellectual detective stories. They published novels by Andriy Kurkov, nine and six respectively. A certain contribution to promotion of Ukrainian literature on British book market has been made by a small joint British-Dutch publishing house “Glagoslav Publications” issuing translations of fiction and nonfiction belonging to Slavic (Ukrainian, Russian, Belarusian) literatures – as of 2013, three titles were published and four more are ready for publication.

11 Дмитро Дроздовський. Поетична історія України: погляд із туманного Альбіону // Всесвіт. 2007. № 5-6. С. 186.
12 Стівен Комарницький. Інтеграція України в Європу має розпочатися на рівні діалогу культур // Всесвіт. 2012. № 5-6. С. 173.

On a somewhat smaller scale, but “The Ukrainian Review”, a printed journal, also promoted Ukrainian literature by publishing Vira Rich’s poetry translations on its pages.

A no less important factor of influence on popularization of Ukrainian literature in the English language is the participation of Ukrainian writers in various cultural events, festivals and open readings. In this respect we should first of all note active participation of Ukrainian writers in annual International Poetry Festival taking place in Rotterdam (The Netherlands): Yuriy Andrukhovych, Oksana Zabuzhko, Natalka Bilotserkivets, Sergiy Zhadan, Halyna Kruk, Andriy Bondar – between 2005 and 2012, International Literature Festival in Edinburgh (Scotland) o

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Ihor Pavlyuk in 2006, Maryana Savka in 2008, and Andriy Kurkov in 2011. In May 2011, the literary readings organized upon the initiative of Ukrainian Studies department in Cambridge University hosted presentation of “Vsesvit” (“The Universe”), a Ukrainian journal of foreign literature; the journal representatives also participated in the meeting on Ukrainian-Jewish contacts with a selected presentation of poems by Jewish authors of Ukrainian origin, in Ukrainian and English languages: A. Oz, A. Appelfeld, N.Kh. Byalyk (May 2012).

In the context of popularizing Ukrainian literature among English-speaking readers in Europe and the world in general, two other significant events took place: English-language publications of 1) a literary almanac of selected works by the youngest generation of Ukrainian writers with the support of British Council in Ukraine, Forum of Publishers NGO and International Literature Festival (Half a Breath: A Brief Anthology of Young Ukrainian Writers: TEKA Publishing House, 2009); 2) another almanac (Contemporary Ukrainian Literature: Review, 2009) with the financial help of Open Ukraine charity fund.

As for the abovementioned forms of Ukrainian literature promotion in English-speaking world beyond Europe, a most significant role of its translators should be noted: Michael Naydan, Larysa Onyshkevych-Zaleska, Marko Pavlyshyn, Yuriy Tkacz, Vitaliy Chernetsky, Askold Melnychuk, Virlyana Tkacz, Vanda Phipps, Roma Franko, Ulyana Pasichnyk, Patrick Cornes, as well as the younger generation – Marko Andreychyk, Dzvina Orlovska, Olena Jenning, Yaryna Yakubyak, and Marta Bazyuk.

If we analyze the role of publishing houses, special attention should be paid to: 1) private initiative of Roma Franko and Sonya Morris who founded a small private publishing house “Language Lanterns Publications” (Toronto, Canada); it specializes in publication of anthology of classical prose (four books of male prose – 2004, 2008; two books of female prose – 2000; four more books before 2000) as well as modern prose (selected prose by Anatoliy Dimarov (2001), anthology of modern prose – Anatoliy Dimarov, Yevhen Hutsalo, Olena Zvychayna (2002)), plus Ukrainian small prose and four books of prose by Ivan Franko (2006); 2) “Toronto University Press”, a publishing house of scientific literature in humanities and social sciences – six publications.
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Among cultural events, a translation project initiated by Marko Andreychyk “Contemporary Ukrainian Literature. Series” really stands out. It was implemented thanks to the support of Ukrainian Studies in the Harriman Institute of Columbia University and Kennan Institute (USA); under its aegis, a range of meetings of Ukrainian writers with American readers was organized.

**VII. Reaction to translation**

If we are to describe the reaction to translations of Ukrainian literature into the English language, it is rather difficult to stay unambiguous. The analysis of book publications in the EU countries shows that the total amount of published translations is 21 titles; twenty are dedicated to prose and only one contains poetry – besides, it was published in Austria. Second editions were provided for only one writer, Andriy Kurkov: these are novels *The Milkman in the Night* (2012 and 2011), *The President’s Last Love* (2009 and 2007), *A Matter of Death and Life* (2010 and 2005); there were three editions of his novels *The Case of the General’s Thumb* (2009, 2004, and 2003), *Penguin Lost* (2010, 2005 and 2004), and *Death and the Penguin* (2010, 2003 and 2001). He is also the only Ukrainian writer whose works are widely publicized in leading British media in the form of interviews (*The Independent*: One Minute With: Andrey Kurkov, novelist by Boyd Tonkin – August 12, 2011), articles about his creative works (*The Guardian*: A life in books: Andrey Kurkov by Nicholas Wroe), or book reviews – to such novels as *The Milkman in the Night* (*Financial Times* by Marina Lewycka) – July 29, 2011; *The Scotsman* – August 1, 2011), and *The President’s Last Love* (*The Independent* by Barry Forshaw) – September 28, 2007). In the US, Canada or Australia it is much harder to track down the reaction to translations of Ukrainian literature; we can only list reviews of translations by Michael Naydan published in such journals as “*Slavic and East European Journal*”, “*The Review of Contemporary Fiction*”, “*The Complete Review*”, “*World Literature Today*”, etc.
VIII. Final provisions and recommendations

The general analysis of Ukrainian literature translations into English encompassing the period between 2000 and 2013 testifies to gradual, though extremely slow and little noticed familiarization of English-speaking readership with products of Ukrainian origin. Such weak and slow process of extending book market is explained by many objective reasons, several of which should be named. Though more than twenty years have passed since Ukraine’s independent status, its reception in the world is often incomplete, in particular in the field of culture and, more specifically, in literature. The country itself is mostly to blame for the lack of the necessary information; there is no consistent and balanced cultural policy to promote Ukraine in contemporary informational world; leading state institutions – Ministry of Culture and Ministry of Education, Science, Youth and Sports – remain passive, while their direct task is to promote achievements of their own culture in the intellectual space of modern world; there are practically no forms of state financial support to stimulate various translation projects with the aim of presenting Ukrainian literary products to a wide circle of consumers. On the other hand, the number of Ukrainian experts in fiction translation is insignificant; that is why Ukrainian literature – more classical than modern – remains in a certain artistic and cultural vacuum which can be overcome only by personal contacts of Ukrainian writers and rare initiatives of individuals or NGOs. A substantial reason for such cultural isolation of Ukraine is a small number of translators from Ukrainian language with regard to high productivity and active development of contemporary literature as well as huge volumes of literature from previous generations.

However, contrary to unfavorable conditions translations of Ukrainian literature into English are developing, and some positive trends in comparison with the previous period, until 2000, can be noted. First of all we should state that the quality of translations, with very few exceptions, is very high, the quality of printing and design has improved according to modern polygraphy standards, and with constant development of informational technologies new possibilities keep emerging, such as publications in electronic format.

For improvement of the state of Ukrainian literature translations, we deem it necessary to provide several recommendations:

1. To promote Ukrainian literature among English readership on a state level in a more active way, which envisages the following: a) stimulating translations of Ukrainian literature thanks
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to programs, grands, scholarships, awards or other types of state recognition\textsuperscript{14} for translators from Ukrainian language; 6) providing financial support for participation of Ukrainian writers in international literary and art festivals, open literary readings, etc.

2. To establish closer international cooperation in culture and art (literature) with mediation of British Council in Ukraine to inform stakeholders (writers, translators) about important events in cultural life of Ukraine and the UK and to encourage their participation in those.

3. To conduct international exchange among highly qualified fiction translators for enrichment of professional experience and holding workshops, in the framework of scholarships, grants, study programs, summer schools and international scientific conferences and forums dedicated to the issues of fiction translation.

4. To train young experts in Ukrainian-English fiction translation on the basis of Ukrainian schools (Kyiv National Taras Shevchenko University, Kyiv National Linguistic University, Lviv National Ivan Franko University), Ukrainian studies department of Cambridge University and Institute of Ukrainian Studies in London with the prospect of further internships in the British Centre for Literary Translation in London and organization of translation workshops in scientific centers.

5. To promote the achievements of classical and modern Ukrainian literature by publishing review articles or issuing theme publications of literary and art journals “The Ukrainian Review” and “Modern Poetry in Translation”, to record interviews with leading writers on British radio and TV.

6. To offer joint publishing projects interesting for both parties, in particular publication of theme antologies or series by genre (poetry, small prose, essays), style (modern, postmodern small prose, classical / modern poetry, gothic novels, detective stories), or gender (male / female small prose); audiobooks of poetry and small prose.

\textsuperscript{14} As of now, only one state award has been given to translator from Ukrainian into English language, namely to Vira Rich who received Ivan Franko Prize in 1997 (from the National Union of Writers of Ukraine), and the Order of Princess Olga in 2007. However, several awards for high achievements in translation were given out abroad: to Michael Naydan, Eugene Cayden Translation Prize from the University of Colorado (1993) and a prize from American Ukrainian Linguists Association (1996); and to James Bresfield, a translation prize from International Pen Club (1999).