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UKRAINIAN KING LEAR STUDIES IN THE LEGACY OF PANAS MYRNYI, M. RYLSKYI, VASYL BARKA AND O. HRIAZNOV: ON THE HISTORY OF TRANSLATIONS' CREATION

Summary

In the article, the author strives to study the historical aspect of Ukrainian King Lear Studies, namely the process of creation of translations by Panas Myrnyi, M. Rylskyi, Vasyl Barka and O. Hriaznov. The author analyzes mainly the epistolary of the translators where they express their ideas on the choice of translation strategies, process of publication, thoughts on their translations. The study of circumstances that foreran the appearance of the translations will facilitate the further analysis of peculiarities of reproduction of the tragedy into the Ukrainian language.

Keywords: W. Shakespeare, Ukrainian King Lear Studies, translation, epistolary, Panas Myrnyi, M. Rylskyi, Vasyl Barka, O. Hriaznov.

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RENDERING ADJECTIVES OF LEXICO-SEMANTIC GROUP HUMAN APPEARANCE IN THE UKRAINIAN TRANSLATION OF "THE PICTURE OF DORIAN GRAY" BY OSCAR WILDE

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The article dwells on the features of the lexico-semantic group of adjectives belonging to the lexico-semantic group HUMAN APPEARANCE in the novel "The Picture of Dorian Grey" by Oscar Wilde and on the corresponding adjectives used in the Ukrainian translation of the novel. The subgroups are distinguished within the set of English and Ukrainian adjectives specifying the understanding of the phenomena related to the concept of human appearance in both languages and cultures. Translation techniques applied are discussed. Regularities in application of translation techniques in rendering various subgroups of adjectives are traced. Numerous examples are provided to prove the conclusions.

Keywords: lexico-semantic group, translation technique, equivalence, sense modulation, adjective.

The problem. At the modern stage of the development of linguistics it is obvious that language should be studied in the light of anthropocentric paradigms which provide a wider and deeper understanding of language functioning peculiarities and also the connection between language and human mind mediated by conceptual and linguistic pictures of the world. [2, p. 3]. Some authors studying interrelation and mutual influence of different factors are: Yu. Apresian, N. Alefirenko, Z. Verdiveva, S. Mironova and others.

Conceptual analysis of linguistic categories connected with the class of adjectives, like their lexico-semantic features should be held taking into consideration the functional aspect of the phenomena, i.e. the function of the inner form of adjectives. The theme is topical because of the tendency in modern linguistics of holding research at intersection areas, i.e. by joining and re-conceptualizing the data of different sciences or branches and approaches within a science. By transposing a morphological notion of classes of words into the sphere of interest of functional linguistics, text and discourse linguistics and linguoculturology we might find new aspects for analysis. The outcomes of the research seem even more promising if further insight is taken into differences between the original and the translation.

Literature review. According to S. Mironova if we adopt an approach based on semantic re-conceptualization, adjectives would be the least researched

class of words [7, p. 6]. The reasons for this are suggested by A. Ufimtseva. According to the scholar, one of significant features of adjectives is the broad volume of their sense. And, as she states, it is understandable, since there are much more properties, qualities, emotional evaluations in the objective, social and spiritual spheres etc than there are objects which they described or to which they are ascribed [8, p. 197].

This area seems very promising, as many lexico-semantic groups of words with rich range of shades of meanings might be distinguished within the wide class of adjectives. Taking into account the ability of adjectives to render expressiveness, evaluation and emotiveness their functional potential cannot be overestimated. There are no unified criteria of defining the types of adjectives, as well as there is no a unified classification of them. Accordingly, there exist different classifications with different constituents [2, p. 3]. However, the scholars do agree on the major lexico-semantic groups of adjectives if it comes to describing a human being. Traditionally such groups like human appearance, human character, human activities etc are distinguished.

The definition of translation does not cause much of argument. In our paper we follow the definition suggested by I. Korunets: translation as a term and notion is of polysemantic nature, its common and most general meaning being mostly associated with the action or process of rendering/expressing the

meaning/content of a source language word, word-group, sentence or passage (larger text) in the target language or with the result of the process/action of rendering [6, p. 10].

Translation is also a kind of bilingual and bicultural communication. It can be viewed, and analyzed from different points of view: according to correspondence of translation and original, the communicative effect of the translation, its pragmatic adequacy etc.

Generally, as many scholars have remarked, the process of translation may be presented as a chain of the following steps: the translator should first decode the source text, that is, to figure out the meaning/message/intention of the original speaker or writer and then ask himself or herself how the same decoded meaning/message/intention is encoded in the target text, i.e. find the equivalents in both languages [6, p. 11].

However widely analyzed the issue of translating linguistic units may be, there is still an aspect which claims the attention of researchers. It embraces such aspects as differences between conceptualizing various spheres of reality and human activity in different languages, and specific features of translating linguistic units relating to such spheres verbalized by groups termed lexico-semantic fields and groups.

Therefore, **the aim of the article** is to analyze the English adjectives belonging to the lexico-semantic group HUMAN APPEARANCE from structural, semantic and functional view and to contrast them with the Ukrainian adjectives used by translator, R. Dotsenko []. The findings of the research, though rather narrow in significance, may contribute to the more general analysis of divergences and convergences between the English and Ukrainian languages and, thus, cultures. Also, the research aimed at establishing the translation techniques most often applied by the translator. The methods used for analysis included componential, contextual and contrastive analysis.

Findings. For our analysis of the methods of rendering adjectives into Ukrainian we have chosen to use the model developed by V. Komissarov, who distinguished equivalence, grammatical substitution, concretization, generalization, sense modulation, compensation and explication [5]. As the analysis has shown, there is a comparatively large number of adjectives which are rendered with the help of their equivalents. Here it should be mentioned that we are not talking about formal equivalence, but functional equivalence. It means that the translation of the adjective “beautiful” as “прекрасний” is considered equivalent, though semantic structures of these adjectives are slightly different. However, some remarks should be made as to which pairs of adjectives are considered equivalent. For, this, several conditions have to be maintained:

- a) both the original and the translation belong to the same part of speech and are similar in terms of their morphological structure;
- b) their semantic structures mainly coincide;
- c) their collocability is similar to a high degree.

Special attention should be paid to the translation of sets of words synonymic with “beautiful” and “ugly”. These words play an important part in the novel, and are directly connected with ideational and thematic layer of the text. As the analysis has shown, in total 15 adjectives synonymic to “beautiful” were used by Oscar Wilde. They are: “beautiful”, “charming”, “delightful”, “fascinating”, “exquisite”, “marvellous”, “good-looking”, “extraordinary”,

“pretty”, “refined-looking”, “smart”, “dainty”, “delicate”, “fair”, and “winsome”.

The analysis of their dictionary definitions and also the contextual analysis show that there is a set of semes which are present in the semantic structure of each of them. These semes are: “human appearance”, “attractive appearance”, “bringing pleasure”, and “attracting sight”.

Analogously, we have written out and counted all Ukrainian translations of the above mentioned set of adjectives. There are 17 of them (for the purpose of analysis we have changed the forms from three genders into one, masculinum, as this is the form usually presented first in dictionaries): “прекрасний”, “вродливий”, “прегарний”, “привабливий”, “принадний”, “чарівний”, “витончений”, “граціозний”, “досконалий”, “чудовий”, “гарний”, “захопливий”, “блискучий”, “ладний”, “гожий”, “принадний”, “бездоганний”. In the analysis, it was taken into account that the words should describe human appearance, so that we could make a grounded comparison.

The results of componential analysis prove that despite certain differences between semantic structures of the adjectives and their collocational differences, all of them share the same integral semes as the adjectives from the corresponding group of English adjectives. So, we can say that the lexico-semantic subgroup “adjectives denoting attractive appearance” is rendered by way of finding partial equivalents each of which has the same 4 integral semes as any of the English adjectives from the subgroup.

The same may be said about the counterpart group, i.e. the group of adjectives denoting unattractive appearance. Their number is 9: “ugly”, “hideous”, “monstrous”, “terrible”, “horrid”, “uncomely”, “foul”, “sordid”, “vile”. The integral semes which all of them share are “human appearance”, “non-attractive experience”, “causing disgust by one’s look”. These adjectives are translated into Ukrainian with the help of the equal number of adjectives: “бридкий”, “відразливий”, “потворний”, “моторошний”, “гидкий”, “мерзенний”, “страхітливий”, “огидний”, “мерзенний”, and all of them share the three integral semes correspondent with their English counterparts.

The percentage of equivalent renderings varies depending on the subgroup. It is the highest for the subgroups “adjectives denoting attractive appearance” and “adjective denoting unattractive appearance”. The adjectives from the first subgroup are translated by using the equivalent in 94% of cases, from the second subgroup – in 84% of cases. The remaining substances were translated using grammatical transformation, namely grammatical substitution (changing the part of speech: e.g. “ugly” – “потвори”) giving 6% for the subgroup “adjectives denoting unattractive appearance: and 16% for the subgroup “adjectives denoting unattractive appearance”.

The ways of translation are different for other subgroups, which are further from the nucleus. So, the adjectives from the subgroups “manifestation of positive inner features” and “manifestation of negative inner features” were translated with the help of following methods: Equivalence – 60%; Sense modulation – 20%; Grammatical substitution – 13% and Combination of two translation methods – 7%.

As we have observed, the ways of translation are more various. In 7 % of cases the adjective required the application of two translation methods.

The results change in the direction of more various ways of rendering and lower percentage of equivalent translation as with the distance of the adjective from the nuclear part of the lexico-semantic group. The percentages of the ways of rendering adjectives of the group “adjectives describing face, eyes etc” are: Equivalence – 32%; Concretization – 24%; Sense modulation – 14,7%; Grammatical substitution – 14,7%; Generalization – 10% and Combination of two translation methods – 5%.

The adjectives of these groups sometimes share only one or two integral semes with those in the nucleus, and, accordingly, they have more differential semes. Also, they are members of other lexico-semantic groups, and often are closer to the nucleus there. It is also worth noticing that the adjectives with contextual meanings require elaborated translation. For example, in the following passage several translation methods had to be used in order to render the richness of sense and connotations of the original:

Harry, imagine a girl, hardly seventeen years of age, with a little, **flowerlike** face, a **small Greek** head with plaited coils of **dark-brown** hair, eyes that were **violet** wells of passion, lips that were like the petals of a rose [10, p. 34].

Гаррі, уявіть собі дівчину літ сімнадцяти, обличчя в неї – **наче квітонька**, **голівка грекині**, а на голівці тій вінок **темно-каштанових** кіс. Очі її – **немов бузкові** плеса пристрасті, а уста – пелюстки троянди... [4, p. 50].

The first pair “flowerlike” – “наче квітонька” is translated with the help of grammatical transformation (changing a compound adjective into a word combination) and also sense development (“flower” belongs to neutral vocabulary, while “квітонька” is diminutive and brings about richer sense which includes semes “small”, “slender”, “young”, “causing tenderness” etc.

The second pair has to be analyzed in complex, since the sense is distributed among part of the combinations in different ways: “small Greek head” –

“голівка грекині”. The adjective “small” is omitted, and the technique of compensation is used in a different part of the sentence – the neutral noun “head” is translated by the diminutive “голівка”. The second adjective “Greek” is translated by way of grammatical substitution by a noun.

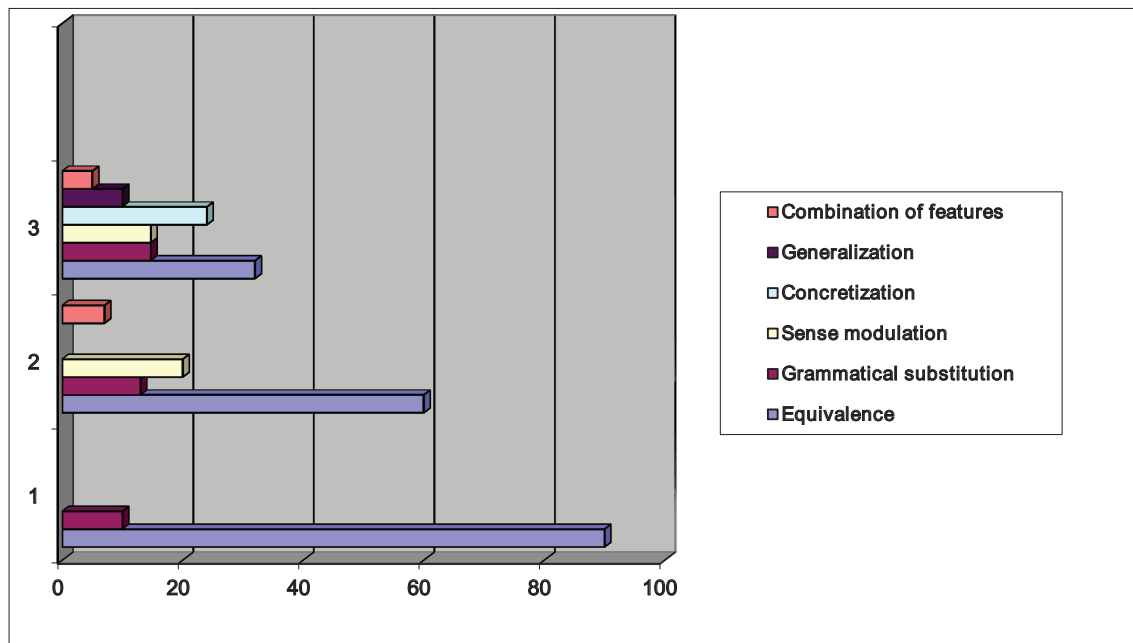
The third pair of adjectives “dark-brown” – “темно-каштанових” is translated by way of concretization. The adjective “brown” belongs to the group of primary colours in the lexico-semantic group COLOUR ADJECTIVES, while “темно-каштановий” is more concrete in its meaning – not just brown, but brown in a way that chestnuts are. It is also situated further from the nucleus of the lexico-semantic group of colour adjectives in the Ukrainian language.

The fourth pair of adjectives “violet” – “бузковий” is translated by way of sense modulation (the adjective in the source text belongs to the group of primary colours, while the Ukrainian correspondent belongs to the group of secondary colours, and denotes a lighter colour.

The application of various translation techniques is visualized in Graph 1. The first group is the closest to the nucleus of the lexico-semantic group and shares four integral semes. It is translated mostly by way of finding the equivalent with the corresponding set of semes in the target language. There are only two methods of translation employed for rendering adjectives of this group.

The second group is farther from the nucleus, has more differential semes and some contextual meanings are included into their semantic structures. The number of equivalent options falls to 60 % and the number of translation methods increases to four.

The third group is the farthest from the nucleus, its constituents have the highest number of differential semes and they often share only one integral seme – “human appearance”. The percentage of equivalent translations falls to 32, and the number of ways of translation rises to six.



Graph 1. Translation methods for subgroups of lexico-semantic group HUMAN APPEARANCE

1 – adjectives denoting attractive/unattractive appearance; 2 – adjectives manifesting inner features; 3 – adjectives describing parts of the body

Conclusions. The lexico-semantic group HUMAN APPEARANCE consists of several subgroups: “adjectives denoting attractiveness” and its counterpart “adjectives denoting unattractiveness” (they are the largest groups), “adjectives describing physical manifestation of positive inner features” and the counterpart group “adjectives describing physical manifestation of negative inner features”, and a set of microgroups comprising adjectives used to describe different body parts: face, lips, eyes, figure/build, hair, skin and eyebrows. These groups possess the smallest number of adjectives. Structurally, the first two groups are closest to the nucleus of the group, while the latter are the farthest because often the only integral seme uniting them with the nuclear lexeme(s) is “human appearance”.

Adjectives of lexico-semantic group HUMAN APPEARANCE are translated by employing various methods. The tendency has been observed that the method of translation depends on the closeness of the adjective to the nuclear part of the lexico-

semantic group and on the number of integral semes corresponding with the nuclear adjectives.

The most frequent ways of rendering adjectives of this group include finding the equivalent, sense modulation and grammatical substitution. Analysis allows making interesting conclusions. It was observed that the closeness to the nucleus of the group and the number of integral semes is proportionally connected with the possibility of finding the equivalent. It means that the general ideas about human appearance in the English and Ukrainian languages are rather similar, while the additional associations are rather different.

Such approach, if generating extensive research allows making conclusions about differences in conceptual and linguistic pictures of the world. It would be too ambitious to aim at such aim in a narrower research, but it allows developing the methodology for contrastive analysis of adjectives belonging to other groups, and then, with enough material, may be a very useful basis for establishing similarities and differences between the two languages and cultures.

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ПЕРЕДАЧА ПРИКМЕТНИКІВ ЛЕКСИКО-СЕМАНТИЧНОЇ ГРУПИ ЗОВНІШНІСТЬ ЛЮДИНИ В УКРАЇНСЬКОМУ ПЕРЕКЛАДІ РОМАНУ ОСКАРА ВАЙЛДА «ПОРТРЕТ ДОРІАНА ГРЕЯ»

Анотація

У статті проаналізовано риси лексико-семантичної групи прикметників ЗОВНІШНІСТЬ ЛЮДИНИ у романі Оскара Вайлда «Портрет Дориана Грея» та відповідних прикметників, використаних в українському перекладі твору. Прикметники із вибіркою з обох варіантів класифіковано із метою дослідження особливостей концептуалізації зовнішності людини в українській та англійській культурах. Досліджено методи перекладу. Прослідковано закономірності застосування методів перекладу до різних підгруп прикметників. Подано численні приклади із метою кращої ілюстрації висновків.

Ключові слова: лексико-семантична група, метод перекладу, еквівалентність, модуляції смислу, прикметник.

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ПЕРЕДАЧА ИМЕН ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНЫХ ЛЕКСИКО-СЕМАНТИЧЕСКОЙ ГРУППЫ ВНЕШНОСТЬ ЧЕЛОВЕКА В УКРАИНСКОМ ПЕРЕВОДЕ РОМАНА ОСКАРА УАЙЛДА «ПОРТРЕТ ДОРИАНА ГРЕЯ»

Аннотация

В статье проанализированы особенности лексико-семантической группы имен прилагательных ВНЕШНОСТЬ ЧЕЛОВЕКА в романе Оскара Уайлда «Портрет Дориана Грея» и соответствующих имен прилагательных. Использованных в украинском переводе романа. Имена прилагательные, использованные в оригинале и переводе, классифицированы с целью исследования особенностей концептуализации внешности человека в английской и украинской культурах. Исследованы методы перевода. Изучены закономерности использования методов перевода к разным подгруппам имен прилагательных. Наведено много примеров для лучшей иллюстрации выводов.

Ключевые слова: лексико-семантическая группа, метод перевода, эквивалентность, модуляции смысла, имя прилагательное.

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ALLUSION AS A TEXT-MAKING ELEMENT IN THE NOVEL “FAHRENHEIT 4510” BY RAY BRADBURY

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The given research is based on the analysis of allusions as a stylistic device and text-making element in the novel “Fahrenheit 451” by Ray Bradbury. Attention is accented on absence of the generally accepted classification of allusion and its functions in literary text. The used allusions have important and clear functions in the novel. They are not accidental in the text of the novel, but an essential part of the author’s creative technology:

Keywords: style, expressive means, stylistic devices, allusion, differential signs of the text, text-making categories of the text.

Introduction. The dynamic progress of society causes visible changes in all spheres of human activities (cultural, political, social and so on). In the development of language these changes are great, because language itself is a part of a very complex human experience and it could not function if it did not rely upon various kinds of information that human experience comprises. Any language is intentionally designed to emphasize, underline, hint and illustrate the speaker or writer’s ideas, feelings or thoughts and to convey a vivid and graphic impression on the reader or listener. With the help of different expressive means, stylistic devices (SD), rhetorical devices or syntactic structure language became more melodic, pleasant, softer and interesting. Accordingly, while studying language we learn its different means.

Language is closely related to text and culture. Thus, studying texts we learn to interpret the products of culture in its different forms. Cultural heritage in general is embodied in a variety of different forms and text is one of them. Exactly text accumulates the results of the writer’s reflection of the culture in which he was born and lives. So, each of the the author’s literary works can be treated as a part of it.

The writer usually expresses his subjective worldview, attitude to different events and situations not directly, but with the help of EMs, SDs, to which allusion belongs. Allusion helps not only to transfer the sense of some information, to make a hint on something, but to appeal to experience

and knowledge of the reader, to recall well-known history and religion episodes and people, great literature, architecture and music masterpieces and their famous creators.

The article **aims** to analyse allusions used in the novel “Fahrenheit 4510” by Ray Bradbury, to associate the given stylistic device with text-making categories and signs of the text and to find out its role as a text-making element in the novel.

The analysis of research work and publications. Text, including literary, comes into the notice of scientists many years ago and the same could be said about allusion. Both have been in the sphere of wide scientific investigations for many years. In a number of works the attempts to give definitions to the notions “text” and “discourse” were undertaken (D. Barannyk, F. Batssevych) as well as study problems of text in linguistics (M. Bakhtin), actualize the questions of correlation the notions “text” and “discourse” (N. Vovk), study text as object of linguistic investigation (I. Galperin), concentrate attention on text structure and grammar (O. Moscalska, L. Losieva), study theoretical questions of communication and text (V. Rizun), study aspects of literary texts (V. Vinogradov, S. Yermolenko) etc. Attention to the text, research of its structure, coherence of its units, character of information in it determine forming of a new branch of science about language, known as “linguistics (or theory) of text”.

In its turn the word “allusion” appeared in many European languages in late XVI century, however