

DOI : 10.33274/2079-4835-2020-21-2-45-54

UDC 81'255.4:81'37'373

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**COMPREHENSIVE APPLICATION OF LEXICO-SEMANTIC
TRANSFORMATIONS IN UKRAINIAN TRANSLATIONS OF THE NOVEL
“JANE EYRE” BY CHARLOTTE BRONTE**

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**КОМПЛЕКСНЕ ЗАСТОСУВАННЯ ЛЕКСИКО-СЕМАНТИЧНИХ
ТРАНСФОРМАЦІЙ В УКРАЇНСЬКИХ ПЕРЕКЛАДАХ РОМАНУ ШАРЛОТТИ
БРОНТЕ «ДЖЕЙН ЕЙР»**

Objective. *The objective of the article is to analyze the application of lexical and semantic transformations in the process of translations of Charlotte Bronte's novel «Jane Eyre» into Ukrainian, carried out by U. Hryhorash, P. Sokolovskyi and M. Kiianovska, and carry out their comparative analysis.*

Methods. *The main scientific results are obtained applying a set of general scientific and special methods of research, namely: analysis and generalization of scientific and educational-methodical literature on the problems of translation transformations; theoretical generalization, analysis and synthesis; holistic and integral approaches to the study of linguistic phenomena; comparative, descriptive and analytical methods.*

Results. *On the basis of comparative analysis the authors investigate the problem of lexico-semantic transformations application in translation process of the novel “Jane Eyre” by Charlotte Bronte and identify their integrity and propriety.*

Transformation is a basis of the majority of the translation receptions involving changing formal (lexical or grammatical transformations) or semantic (semantic transformations) components of a source text while preserving the information intended for transference.

In translation process of the novel “Jane Eyre” U. Hryhorash, P. Sokolovskyi and M. Kiianovska applied all types of lexico-semantic transformation: synonymous substitution, calque, descriptive translation, contextual substitution, transcoding, antonymous translation, compression, decompression, permutation, transposition, concretization of meaning, and generalization of meaning. Synonymous substitution and transposition were more often applied, the rare are permutation and generalization of meaning. Summing up the carried-out analysis, it's possible to draw a conclusion that in most cases transformations are justified.

Lexico-semantic transformations play an important role in the process of translation, providing the text with dynamics, enhancing expressivity, serving to enhance the image-expressive functions of a language. It is important in the process of translation to convey not only the content but also the mood with which the work was created. Therefore, most of the

transformations were of complex nature: to achieve adequacy — the main goal of translation — the translators applied several transformations simultaneously.

Key words: *adequate translation, semantic development, transformation, lexical-semantic transformation.*

Problem statement. The translation process involves establishing a relationship between the information of the target language and the source language. This relationship is a prerequisite for translation, because any interpretation of the source text is directly related to the selection of verbal means of translation. Translation difficulties (lexical, grammatical and stylistic) are due to the inconsistencies between the units of the target language and the source language. “To translate means to express correctly and completely by means of one language what has already been expressed earlier by means of another one” [8, p. 7]. To overcome inconsistencies, the translator uses interlanguage substitution techniques to achieve equivalence between the original text and the translated text. These changes are called translation transformations. The choice of transformation depends on a number of factors and is due to the lexical and grammatical features of the source language (SL) and the language of translation (TL). Thus, the vocabulary of the Ukrainian language is characterized by great specificity, and the vocabulary of the English language is characterized by a broad semantics of the meaning of the word.

Transformation is the basis of most translation techniques. L. Barkhudarov under the term of “transformation” understands certain relations between two language units, one of which is the source, and the second is created on the basis of the first one, and under the term of translation transformations — those numerous and qualitatively various interlingual changes which are carried out for translation adequacy achievement despite the differences in the formal and semantic systems of the two languages [2].

Recent research and publications. Linguists’ interest in the problem of translation transformations and their comprehensive study are already traditional in the course of translation theory and practice. Such well-known linguists as L. Barkhudarov, E. Breus, A. Fedorov, V. Komissarov, J. Retsker, O. Schweizer and many others have devoted their numerous articles and monographs to the study of translation transformations.

Charlotte Bronte’s novel “Jane Eyre” is the object of study of a great number of subjects and areas. Studies of the novel are conducted both from a literary point of view, and from a linguistic one. Thus, A. Arkhangel'skaya and F. Yarmukhamedova considered the theme of context and its functions in the translation of metaphor (based on the novel “Jane Eyre” by S. Bronte), addressing the current problem of the context in linguistics. O. Kamyshva researched the metaphor with the source sphere of “music” in the novel “Jane Eyre”, analyzing it from the point of view of cognitive linguistics, in particular, the theory of conceptual metaphor and the theory of metaphorical modeling. Yu. Yamalova studied the history of translations of Charlotte Bronte’s novel “Jane Eyre” in Russia in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Ukrainian researchers also made a great contribution into the novel study. For example, N. Grzhanda did with the theme of romantic discourse in the novel, where she analyzed the romantic tendencies in the work. A. Ponomarova in her work “Linguo-cultural features of the novel ‘Jane Eyre’” studied the author’s style, the originality of the novel, analyzing the different techniques of its translation.

Thus, there has been no separate comprehensive study and comparative analysis of lexical and semantic transformations in Ukrainian translations of Charlotte Bronte’s novel “Jane Eyre”. This is the reason for the choice of our study.

The objective of the article is to analyze the application of lexical and semantic transformations in the process of translations of Charlotte Bronte’s novel “Jane Eyre” into

Ukrainian, carried out by U. Hryhorash, P. Sokolovskyi and M. Kiianovska, and carry out their comparative analysis.

The outline of the main research material. A word is a unit that is a part of the lexical system of a language. Since the semantics of a word is unique for each individual lexical system, when translated into another language there are many problems associated with finding an equivalent word with the similar meaning in the lexical system of the target language. As a rule, with this kind of inconsistency, the translator replaces the “mismatched” word or phrase with another unit, preserving the meaning of the statement as a whole. Such substitutions in translation studies are called “transformations”. Thus, translation transformations are “those numerous, diverse in meaning interlingual transformations that are applied to achieve translation equivalence, despite the differences in the formal and semantic systems of the two languages” [2].

There are four reasons that cause lexical transformations: different vision of objects of objective reality, based on the selection of two different features in the corresponding words of two different languages; difference in the semantic structure of the word; difference in compatibility; traditions of using the word by ethnos. Each word corresponds to the concept of the objects it denotes. Its semantics reflects the vision of the world, peculiar only to the native of this language.

Lexical transformations describe the formal and substantive relationship between words and phrases in the original and translation.

In his work “Translation Course” [6] L. Latyshev defines lexical transformations as “deviations from vocabulary correspondences”. In lexical systems of the English and Ukrainian languages there are differences, which are manifested in the type of semantic structure of the word. Any word, i. e. lexical unit is a part of the lexical system of the language. This explains the uniqueness of the semantic structure of words in different languages. Therefore, the essence of lexical transformations is to “replace individual lexical units (words and set phrases) of SL with lexical units of TL, which are not their vocabulary equivalents and, accordingly, have a different meaning than those delivered by them in the translation of the unit of SL” [6, p. 196].

Lexical-semantic translation transformations include all ways of translating lexical units (words, phrases, phrasemes), taking into account changes in their form and meaning in comparison with SL.

We will take as a basis the classification of the scholars L. Naumenko and A. Hordieieva [6], who, depending on the nature of the units of the source language, distinguish the following lexical-semantic translation transformations: synonymous substitution, contextual substitution, calque, descriptive translation, antonymous translation, transposition, permutation, concretization of meaning, generalization of meaning, transcoding, compression, de-compression.

In the process of working on translations of Charlotte Bronte’s novel “Jane Eyre” [9], made by U. Hryhorash [3], P. Sokolovskyi [5] and M. Kiianovska [4] in Ukrainian, we extracted and processed the use of various lexical and semantic transformations. The most commonly used transformation was **synonymous substitution** the essence of which is “to choose one of the meanings of a polysemantic word according to the context” [7]:

Thus, in the phrase “*reservoir of frost and snow*” [9] — «невичерпний запас холоду і снігу» [3] — «царства морозу й кригу» [5] — «вмістище морозу й снігів» [4] the word *reservoir* is polysemantic and has the following meanings: 1) сховище; 2) скарбниця; 3) вмістилище; 4) джерело; 5) басейн; 6) запас [1]. As you can see, the authors of the translation used one of the meanings that best fits the context.

In the following example, “*crimped her nightcap borders*” [9] — «гофрувала краї її нічного ковпака» [3] — «плячи оборки на її нічних чепчиках» [5] — «плячи краєчок

її нічного чепчика» [4] we can observe three polysemantic words. The word *crimp* can be translated as: 1) гофрувати; 2) плоїть; 3) укладати; 4) завивати [1]. The word *border* has the following vocabulary meanings: 1) межа; 2) облямівка; 3) край; 4) галявина [1]. And *nightcap* means нічний ковпак or нічний чепчик. Thus, we can state the applying of three synonymous substitution simultaneously. But at the same time, it should be pointed out that while the word *nightcap* translation the transformation of calque was applied as well.

The transformation of *calque* — “rendering the denotative meaning of a lexical unit without preserving the sound or spelling norm, but with the reproduction of its structural model” [7] can be observed in the next phrase: “*in the leafless shrubbery*” [9] — «безлистою алеєю» [3] — «алеями, обсадженими кущами, з яких уже опало листя» [5] — «між безлистих кущів» [4]. As it can be seen, while the word *leafless* rendering into Ukrainian U. Hryhorash and M. Kiianovska applied the transformation of calque (*безлистих*), but P. Sokolovskyi translated this word in a descriptive way. At the same time all three translators used synonymous substitution for the polysemantic word *shrubbery* translation (*shrubby* — чагарник; чагарникові насадження; алея, обсаджена кущами; алея, обсаджена кущами; клумба [1]).

In the next example: “*Of these death-white realms I formed*” [9] — «Я уявляла це смертельно біле царство» [3] — «Про ці мертво-білі простори» [5] — «Отож про цю смертельно білу країну» [4] calque is used for the word *death-white* (смертельно білий, мертво-білий) translation. Alongside with it, synonymous substitution is applied while the word *realms* (королівство, царство, область, сфера, світ, країна, ареал [1]) rendering by all the translators.

Due to the differences in the grammatical structure of the English and Ukrainian languages, the focus should be on the transformation of transposition.

Transposition is “the replacement of one part of speech with another one in the process of translation” [1].

Depending on the category to or into which the word (its basis) is transferred, the following processes are distinguished: *nominalization* (i. e. transition to the class of nouns); *adjectivation* (transition to the class of adjectives); *verbalization* (transition to the class of verbs); *adverbialization* (transition to the class of adverbs).

The most common type of transposition in the translations is **adjectivation**.

Thus, in the translation of the phrases *winter wind* (*зимовий вітер*), *November day* (*Листопадовий день*) and *sea-fowl* (*морські птахи*), all the authors of the translation unanimously applied adjectivation, translating the noun by an adjective that is more in line with the usage of the Ukrainian language.

The following examples are similar: “*winter afternoon*” [9] — «зимовий вечір» [3] — «зимовий вечір» [5] — «зимове надвечір'я» [4]; «*lace frills*” [9] — «мереживні жабо» [3] — «мереживні оборочки» [5] — «мереживні краї» [4].

But the adjective was also used to convey other parts of speech. Thus, P. Sokolovskyi used an adjective to reproduce an adverb: “*speak pleasantly*” [9] — «навчишся бути чемною» [5] and a noun: “*he was not quick either of vision or conception*” [9] — «він не був ні спостережливий, ані кмітливий» [5].

Very often in translations one can observe such a type of transposition as **verbalization**.

Thus, the phrase with the adjective *remain silent* was reproduced by all the translators as *мовчи*, using the verb, and the nouns of the next sentence were translated descriptively with help of verbs: “*I don't like cavillers or questioners*” [9] — «я не люблю, коли чіпляються до слів і допитуються» [5] — «я не люблю тих, хто чіпляється до слів або ставить неналежні питання» [3] — «я терпіти не можу, коли чіпляються до слів і лізуть із запитаннями» [4].

In the sentence “*I feared nothing but **interruption***” [9] two translators rendered noun with a verb: «*боялась тільки одного: що моє щастя **урветь***» [5] — «*я не боялася нічого, хіба одного: мені можуть **завадити***» [3], but M. Kiianovska applied adverbialization: «*я боялась тільки, що моє щастя — **ненадовго***» [4].

The authors of the translation didn't miss **nominalization** and in most cases translated gerund by a noun: “*mysterious often to my undeveloped **understanding** and imperfect feelings*” [9] — «*здебільшого **незбагненну** для мого дитячого **розуму й серця***» [5] — «*незбагненну для моєї бідної **уяви і недосконалих почуттів***» [3] — «*незовсім сформованих **уяви та розуміння й недосконалих чуттів***» [4].

In the following example, only M. Kiianovska used nominalization, reproducing the adjective with a noun, while other translators used the Ukrainian equivalent: “*introductory pages*” [9] — «*вступні сторінки*» [5] — «*вступні сторінки*» [3] — «*сторінки **вступу***» [4].

Now let's consider examples of **adverbialization** in translations of the novel.

Thus, when translating the sentence “*I asked, with **awkward diffidence***” [9] P. Sokolovskyi applied adverbialization twice, reproducing an adjective and a noun with an adverb — «*спитала я **вдавано покірливо***» [5]. At the same time, M. Kiianovska and U. Hryhorash use an adverb to translate a noun: «***невпевнено** запитала я*» [3] — «***боязко і нерішуче** запитала я*» [4].

In the following example, translators are unanimous in their choice of adverbialization: “*dreadful to me was the coming home in the raw twilight*» [9] — «***жахливо** було вертатися додому в холодному присмерку*» [5] — «***нестерпно** було повертатися додому у вогких сутінках*» [4].

Rather often the translators apply transformation of **contextual substitution**, the essence of which is in “translation of a word or phrase of the source language by a word that is not its vocabulary meaning and is selected taking into account the context and language norms of the target language” [7].

Thus, in the phrase “*a dingy and unwholesome skin*” [9] — «*прищуватою нездоровою шкірою*» [8] — «*впадали в очі його прищувата нездорова шкіра*» [7] — «*землистим нездоровим кольором шкіри*» [6], the word *dingy* which has the following dictionary meanings: 1) тьмянний, 2) запилений, 3) неяскравий, 4) запущений [1], was translated as *прищуватий* and *землистий*, which are not its lexical meanings, but harmonize with the word *skin* in accordance with the norms of the Ukrainian language.

In the example “*I asked, with awkward diffidence*” [9] — «*спитала я з удаваною байдужістю*» [3] — «*спитала я **вдавано покірливо***» [5] — «***невпевнено** запитала я*» [4] the word *diffidence* has the following vocabulary meanings: 1) боязкість; 2) сором'язливість; 3) непевненість; 4) комплекси [1] and the word *awkward* can be rendered as 1) незграбний; 2) нескладний; 3) скрутний; 4) несміливий; 5) невмілий [1]. But the translators didn't use any of these meanings and applied the contextual substitution in order to convey accurately not only the semantic meaning of the word, but also the situational attachment to the context. At the same time, we can observe the transformation adverbialization. All these emphasize the importance to use the transformations in complex to overcome the obstacles of translation and make the text closer to the target reader.

To convey the meaning of a lexical unit, the equivalent of which is absent in the language of translation, U. Hryhorash, P. Sokolovskyi and M. Kiianovska applied a descriptive translation.

For example, while translating the phrase “*you have no money*” [9] — «*у тебе немає грошей*» [3] — «*живеш у нас на ласкавому хлібі*» [5] — «*ти утриманка на нашому хлібі*» [5] P. Sokolovskyi and M. Kiianovska used that very transformation alongside with expressivation (a stylistic transformation).

In the next example: “*fed our eager attention with passages*» [9] — «розважала нас різними старими казками» [3] — «заспокоювала нашу жадібну цікавість розповідями» [5] — «втамовувала нашу спраглу цікавість розповідями» [4] all the translators render the meaning of the phrase in a descriptive way.

One more transformation which is necessary to overcome the differences of the morphological layer of the comparative languages is the **antonymous translation** — «replacement of the word form in SL with the opposite in meaning one in TL (positive meaning — to negative and vice versa)” [7]: “*blind and deaf*” [9] — «не чути і не помічати» [3] — «сліпа й глуха» [5] — «сліпою та глухою» [4]. In this example, we can observe the transformation of **negativation**, where a word without a clearly expressed seme of negation was translated by U. Hryhorash by a word with such a seme. The same can be seen in the next example as well: “*to be sure*” [9] — «можеш навіть не сумніватися» [3] — «напевне» [5] — «кажу тобі» [4].

Not so often we can observe the transformations of permutation, concretization and generalization of meaning in the process of translation, but we can supply some examples.

“**Concretization** of meaning is a lexical-semantic transformation, as a result of which a word with broader semantics in SL is rendered by a word with narrower semantics in TL” [7].

Thus, in the sentence “*Where the dickens is she!?*” [9] — «Де в біса вона поділася?» [3] — «Де в біса вона поділася?» [5] — «Куди, до дідька, вона зникла?» [4] the verb *to be* has a broad meaning but was translated as *поділася, зникла* (with more definite meaning). So, we can state the transformation of concretization.

The same situation is in the next example: “*yet there were certain introductory pages that, child as I was*” [9] — «проте навіть я, дитина, не могла пропустити деякі вступні сторінки» [3] — «проте, хоч я була ще дитиною, деякі вступні сторінки мимоволі привернули мою увагу» [5]. The meaning of the verb *to be* was rendered more specifically. Except for concretization, we can point out that U. Hryhorash applied antonymous substitution and P. Sokolovskyi — contextual substitution and decompression.

While translating the phrase “*large extremities*” [9] — «кінцівки задовгі» [3] — «великі руки та ноги» [5] — «масивними руками й ногами» [4] the word *extremities* (кінцівки) was translated by P. Sokolovskyi and M. Kiianovska more definite as *руки і ноги*.

Generalization is a reverse to concretization process when “words with narrower semantics are replaced by words with broader semantics” [7]. Thus, in the translation of the phrase “*turning over the leaves of my book*” [9] — «Гортаючи книжку» [3] — «Гортаючи книгу» [5] — «перегортаючи сторінки» [4] U. Hryhorash and P. Sokolovskyi applied the transformation of generalization rendering the word *leaves* as *книгу* (by the word with broader meaning).

Due to the differences between the English and Ukrainian languages not only at the lexical but mostly at the grammatical level, and taking into account the norms of both languages, the translators used **permutation** — “replacement of places of lexemes in a phrase or elements in a phraseme” [7].

Thus, in the phrase “*It contained a bookcase*” [9] — «шафа з книжками» [3] — «шафа з книжками» [5] — «книжкова шафа» [4] U. Hryhorash and P. Sokolovskyi applied permutation while M. Kiianovska — calque.

Analyzing the translations of the novel “*Jane Eyre*” for the application of lexical and semantic transformations by U. Hryhorash, P. Sokolovskyi and M. Kiianovska, it should be noted that to achieve the adequacy of translation and reproduction of the pragmatics of the work mostly the transformations were of complex nature.

“*I trembled at the idea*” [9] — «мене кидало в жар на одну згадку» [3] — «я боялася» [5] — «здрігнулася від самої лише думки» [4].

When translating the above phrase, U. Hryhorash used lexical-semantic transformations of synonymous substitution (the polysemantic noun *idea* was rendered by one of its meanings), decompression (added the word *одну*) and descriptive translation (the word *trembled* was translated more expressively) as well as the stylistic transformation of expressivation, which was not the subject of our study, but provided the translation with complexity and adequacy. M. Kiianovska, in her turn, brought her translation closer to the language of the original, using synonymous substitution while the noun *idea* translating and decompression (added the words *самої лише*). P. Sokolovskyi rendered the whole phrase descriptively.

“*Wet lawn and storm-beat shrub*” [9] — «мокрый газон і пошарпаний бурями чагарник» [3] — «моріжок з пошарпаними бурею кущами» [5] — «мокрый газон та кущі, які розшарпував вітер» [4]. All three translators applied synonymous substitution while the words *lawn* (газон, моріжок) and *shrub* (кущ, чагарник) rendering. At the same time U. Hryhorash and P. Sokolovskyi used calque when translating the word *storm-beat*. M. Kiianovska did it with help of descriptive translation.

The next example: “*a pale blank of mist and cloud*” [9] — «блідим туманом і хмарами» [3] — «густа запона туману і хмар» [5] — «біла завіса туману і хмар» [4]. U. Hryhorash applied synonymous substitution (for translating the word *pale*) and compression (the word *blank* was omitted).

P. Sokolovskyi and M. Kiianovska, in their turns, used contextual substitution for the word *pale* translation and the synonymous one — for the word *blank*.

In the translation of the phrase “*ceaseless rain*” [9] — «безперервний дощ» [3] — «дошові потоки, гнані вітром» [5] — «невпинні потоки дощу» [4] U. Hryhorash used calque (while the word *ceaseless* rendering), P. Sokolovskyi applied descriptive translation and decompression and M. Kiianovska — decompression and synonymous substitution (for the word *ceaseless*).

While the phrase “*dreadful to me was*” [9] — «я просто ненавиділа» [3] — «Жахливо було» [5] — «жахливою мукою було» [4] translating U. Hryhorash applied antonymous translation (negativation) and transposition (verbalization) when rendering the word *dreadful*. P. Sokolovskyi used compression and adverbialization while the word *dreadful* conveying. M. Kiianovska addressed to the synonymous substitution and decompression (added the word *мукою* to make the meaning more definite).

The next example: “*having brought her ironing-table to the nursery hearth*” [9] — «приносила столик для прасування в дитячу кімнату, ставила його біля вогню» [3] — «Поставивши перед каміном у дитячій кімнаті прасувальний столик» [5] — «присунувши прасувальну дошку до каміна в дитячій кімнаті» [4]. While the word *ironing-table* rendering U. Hryhorash used permutation and nominalization, S. Sokolovskyi — calque, and M. Kiianovska — contextual substitution. All of the also applied descriptive translation for the word *hearth* and decompression (added the noun *кімнату* to make the meaning more specific).

As we can see from the examples above, the transformations applied by the translators were of complex nature.

This complexity can be traced in the following examples: “*I sat cross-legged, like a Turk*” [9] — «де й сіла, підібгавши ноги по-турецькому» [5] — «схрестила ноги по-турецькому» [3] — «всілася по-турецьки» [4]. As you can see, a phrase with a noun *like a Turk* was reproduced by a Ukrainian adverb *по-турецьки* by all translators adverbialization), and the Past Participle *cross-legged* — by a finite form of the verb — *схрестила*.

As can be seen from the above examples, the complex nature of the application of translation transformations gives the translation accuracy and adequacy.

Conclusions. Summing up the analysis, we conclude that in most cases the transformations are justified. The translators applied all kinds of lexical and semantic transformations. Most often, the transformation of contextual, synonymous substitutions and transposition were used, less often — concretization and generalization of meaning.

The results of comparative analysis of the original text and the translated text suggest that in order to achieve semantic proximity of the translation to the original text, it is necessary to find correspondences to English lexemes by applying complex translation transformations.

Having analyzed the translations of Charlotte Bronte's novel "Jane Eyre" made by U. Hryhorash, P. Sokolovskyi and M. Kiianovska, we came to the following conclusion: in U. Hryhorash's and P. Sokolovskyi's translations there are about thousand transformations, which indicates that the translators deviated slightly from the norms of the source language to make the text easier for the Ukrainian reader to perceive and bring it closer to the norms of Ukrainian usage. In its turn, the translation made by M. Kiianovska demonstrates the translator's efforts to adhere to the norms of the original and to achieve simplification of the translation. Synonymous substitution and transposition were most often used in translations due to the peculiarities of the Ukrainian language. In most cases, the transformations were justified. In some cases, the use of a certain transformation was more accurate in the translation of P. Sokolovskyi. But for the most part, the transformations were of complex nature: in order to achieve adequacy — the main goal of translation — translators applied several transformations simultaneously.

It should be noted that the lexical and semantic techniques of different languages have one basis, but their functioning in the language is different. The same techniques perform different functions, have different degrees of usability and different share in the system of each language, which explains the need for transformation. While taking the translation decisions Ukrainian translators preserved the communicative function of the translated text, the correspondence of its usage to the norms of the Ukrainian language.

It has been practically proven that the translation process is not a simple replacement of units of one language with units of another language, but is a complex process that contains a number of difficulties that need to be overcome by a translator.

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Дата надходження рукопису 28.11.2020

Мета. Мета статті — проаналізувати застосування лексико-семантичних трансформацій у процесі перекладів роману Шарлотти Бронте «Джейн Ейр» українською мовою, виконаних У. Григораши, П. Соколовським та М. Кіяновською, і здійснити їх компаративний аналіз.

Методи. Основні наукові результати отримані з використанням комплексу загальнонаукових та спеціальних методів дослідження, а саме: аналізу й узагальнення наукової та навчально-методичної літератури з проблем перекладацьких трансформацій; теоретичного узагальнення, аналізу та синтезу; цілісних та інтегральних підходів до дослідження лінгвістичних явищ; порівняльного, описового та аналітичного методів.

Результати. На основі порівняльного аналізу автори досліджують проблему застосування лексико-семантичних трансформацій у процесі перекладу роману «Джейн Ейр» Шарлотти Бронте, їх виправданість та комплексність.

Трансформація є основою більшості прийомів перекладу, що включає заміну формальних (лексичні або граматичні трансформації) або семантичних (семантичні трансформації) компонентів вихідного тексту при збереженні інформації, призначеної для перекладу.

У процесі перекладів роману «Джейн Ейр» У. Григораши, П. Соколовський та М. Кіяновська застосували усі типи лексико-семантичних трансформацій: синонімічну заміну, калькування, описовий переклад, контекстуальну заміну, транскодування, антонімічний переклад, компресію, декомпресію, пермутацію, транспозицію, конкре-

тизацію та генералізацію значення. Найчастіше застосовувались синонімічна заміна та транспозиція, рідше — пермутація та генералізація значення. Підсумовуючи проведений аналіз, можна зробити висновок, що в більшості випадків перетворення є виправданими.

Лексико-семантичні трансформації відіграють важливу роль у процесі перекладу, забезпечуючи динаміку тексту, посилюючи виразність та експресивні функції мови. У процесі перекладу важливо передати не лише зміст, а й настрій, з яким твір створювався. Тому здебільшого трансформації носили комплексний характер: для досягнення адекватності — головної мети перекладу — перекладачі застосовували кілька перетворень одночасно.

Ключові слова: адекватний переклад, смисловий розвиток, трансформація, лексико-семантичне перетворення.