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Анотація. У статті мова йде про специфіку розуміння категорії естетичне відсторонення («просвітлення») у історико-критичній праці І.Ф.Анненського, присвяченій повісті М.В.Гоголя «Портрет». Анненський звернув увагу на наявність естетично нерозв'язних тем (предметів) і намагався осмислити їх природу на матеріалі гоголівської повісті. В даній статті робиться спроба часткового розв'язання даної проблеми шляхом включення її у християнський контекст, важливий для гоголівського світу.

Ключові слова: М.В.Гоголь, І.Ф.Анненський, естетичне відсторонення.

Summary. The author considers the peculiarities of the «aesthetic detachment» concept's (in the English literary criticism is approximately – Nonutilitarian pleasure) interpretation in Annenskii's article about Gogol's novelette «Portrait» Annenskii asks why literal imitation does not cause the effect of «enlightenment»? Answering to this question, he comes to the conclusion that the object must be deeply comprehended. This is the condition of his «enlightenment» (Nonutilitarian pleasure). Then Annenskii asks, is it always possible this enlightenment? Annenskii has no answer to this question. But the answer is still possible, if not in a general way, then, at least in relation to the cultural context, which is defined by Annenskii's article and Gogol's novelette. It goes about the range of the artist's creative possibilities with the Christian understanding of the world who looks to the «own» theme. Just in Gogol's novelette, the author of the moneylender's portrait was. It remains within the limits of his cultural (religious) paradigm. He needs to understand, to comprehend the depicted object, and in this sense, to master it, to subjugate it. But do it in relation to the moneylender – devil (the Antichrist, in the first edition) is fully possible only for God. Gogol's artist is not a rival of God; he solves the «hint» on the «supernal» in the depicted object. In this position, the Gogol's artist occupies a natural place for it. Such artist is also comparable with another character of Gogol. Such as the blacksmith Vakula in the novelette «The Night before Christmas». Both the artists, in principle, do not see any aesthetic limitations for themselves. It complements the concept of Annenskii.

Key words: Nikolai Gogol, Innokenty Annensky, Nonutilitarian pleasure.

Уманець А.В.

LEXICAL TRANSLATION TRANSFORMATIONS

Due to a great number of works covering different aspects of translation theory and practice (i.e. historiography of translation trends, methods and research objectives, main categories and aspects of translation, etc.) more in-depth study of structural, grammatical and semantic correlations of a source text and a target text has been observed. But next to the problems, the topicality of the research of adequate translation is even more vivid not only in traductology but also in linguistics, intra- and interlingual pragmatics, theory of communicative and operational linguistics, theory of information and communication, etc. The factors favoring pre-conditions of translation activities (mass media, cross-cultural communication, partnership relations, profound changes in the global higher education market, emerging regional language varieties, etc.) enlarge potentialities of communication, help to study and compare inner language mechanisms which exist in reality in the plurality of separate national languages.

Translation as an extremely complicated process involves different pragmatic, psychological, cross-cultural, linguistic and methodological factors, considers interference and transposition processes, structural and grammatical correlation specifying plurilingual conceptual basis, lexical-semantic autonomy [5; 6; 14-17]. They specify three models in the theory of translation: denotational, semantic and transformational. The most popular translation model is denotational which implies referential peculiarities of language signs. Semantic model treats the plane of content of language signs. Transformational model considers an infinite number of transforms generated from a finite number of nucleus structures.

As a key problem of any communication consists in considering a hierarchy within text semantics and its pragmatic content [7, 47], the problems of intra- and interlingual translation, inter-semiotic and interpreting translation, adequate translation, and the notion of equivalency have been widely studied nowadays [2; 3; 7; 8; 10; 13].

Differentiation of meaning is used while translating some information which differs in its amount. Sometimes, we can use it within a phrase, in some cases we envisage a sentence, a text clipping or overall material of a source text. For example:

I didn't want to hurt his feeling [12, 12]; *Не хотілось ображати почуття старого* [11, 13].

I had a feeling old Ackley'd probably heard [12, 47]; *Я здогадувався, що каналія Еклі не спав і, певно, чув увесь наш гармидер* [11, 47].

To make a word differentiation more precise we should consider not only linguistic contextual background, but pragmatic, cross-cultural, psycholinguistic, social factors of different plurilingual conceptual basis. We can encounter a frequent use of both differentiation and specification of meaning in the process of translation. As English is characterized by a large amount of substance names, process names, primary and secondary property names, different kinds of replacive morphemes, words with a wide semantic basis, their translation depends to a great extent on the specifying of their meaning. In many cases a translator involves expressive specification which in the translation is used together with expressive concord (the process based on the considering of narrow and, conversely, broad context). The phenomenon can be traced in some samples where translation, depending on the context, freely widens the volumes of many dictionaries for the sake of contextual meanings. For example:

She was able to get every ounce of humour out of the semicolon [W.S. Maugham. The Creative Impulse];

Из точки с запятой она умела выжать весь юмор до последней капли [У.С. Моэм. Источник вдохновения. (Пер. М. Лорие)].

Выжать specifies the meaning of the verb *get*, and is expressively supported by the phrase *до последней капли*. But though the English phrase does not lack the ironic expressiveness, it is not the neutral *get out of* that makes the shift of meaning, but the word *ounce* and the context which characterizes the heroine of the story [10, 135].

Transformation which specifies the word meaning is typical while translating verbs of motion and communication when the choice of a proper lexico-semantic verb equivalent depends on the structure and lexical meaning of surrounding words.

In the English language the frequency of verbs with full nominative value is far wider than in Ukrainian (Russian). It is due to the fact that verbs of full nominative value in English possess a fixed meaning which does not depend on some noun phrases, adverb phrases or complement phrases which follow such types of verb. For example:

"Well, well," – I said, "perhaps you have, still I don't see them; and I handed him the paper without additional remark, not wishing to ruffle his temper; but I was much surprised at the turn of affairs had taken" [18, 276].

"Не стоит волноваться, – сказал я, – может быть, вы их и нарисовали, Легран, но я их не вижу". – И я отдал ему рисунок без дальнейших замечаний, не желая судить его. Я был удивлен странным оборотом, который приняла эта история [9, 266].

In this sample specification has been encountered twice. The construction *perhaps you have* is rendered *может, вы их и нарисовали*; and the noun *paper* which has a far broader meaning (*бумага, газета, статья, документ*) is rendered into *рисунок* with a much narrower meaning.

An ample use of compensation transformation means in translation from English into Ukrainian (Russian) is of great frequency in fiction. Thus, some elliptic words, phrases, sentences correspond to some correlative means of the Ukrainian language which satisfy parameters of adequacy of translation. While translating some terms, slang (jargon) lexis there appears a primary task for a translator: to make a shift in the semantic, expressive, and emotive word meaning very slight, leaving out its stylistic colouring. But if this stylistic colouring is of primary value for the original, then it has a great importance either for the plot or character. Therefore, it should be emphasized in the translation. For example:

I'm not going to tell you my whole goddam autobiography or anything [19, 3]; *Та я не збираюсь описувати тут усю свою трикляту́щу біографію* [11, 4].

I'll just tell you about this madman stuff that happened to me around last Christmas just before I got pretty run-down and had to come out here and take it easy [19, 3]; *Я тільки розповім ому ідіом-ську історію, що сталася зі мною на Різдво, – це до того, як я мало не врізав дуба, і мене прита-рабанили сюди, щоб я трохи оклигав* [11, 4].

We encounter a frequent use of compensation means while rendering into Ukrainian non-standard, grammatically deficient speech, which characterizes a character. For example:

"C'mon, c'mon," – I said right out [19, 7]; *"Та швидше, швидше ж," – мало не гукав я вголос* [11, 7].

"Who belongsa this?" – Ackley said [18, с. 24]; *"Це чиє?" – спитав Еклі* [11, 20].

Get'em a second, willya? [19, 25]; *Дістань на хвильку, га?* [11, 22].

Where'dja get that hat? [19, 31]; *Де ти допяв таку шапку?* [11, 27]

But in the original the use of such means fulfils a very important communicative goal.

One of the types of complex transformations is antonymous translation. Antonymous translation is often the best (or if not the only) way of transmitting semantic, structural, and stylistic peculiarities of text clippings:

Take your time – не поспішай [4, 538]; *Take it easy – не хвилюйся* [4, 538];

Mind your own business – не твоє діло [4, с. 342]; *To keep one's head – не розгубитися* [4, 551];

To have clean hands in the water – не мати ніякого відношення до якоїсь справи [4, 550].

If an English word or a phrase is rendered by means of antonymous translation, used in the original in the negative form, the translation will have an affirmative form:

Don't sit up, I'll be late [19, 34]; *Не чекайте на мене, лягайте спати* [11, 34].

I could hardly move my fingers at all [19, 7]; *... а пальцями вже й не поворухну* [11, 7].

Consequently, an affirmative construction *I could hardly move* in the text of the original is transformed by means of the antonymous translation into the Ukrainian construction: *Вже й не поворухну.*

A very frequent use of antonymous translation is encountered while translating phraseological units. In the English language there are many set expressions, the content of which can be rendered (without loss of idiomatic character) only by a contrary notion. For example:

He has a ready tongue – він за словом в кишеню не лізе [4, 552];

No time like the present – лови момент [4, 549].

Non-motivated substitution of any morphological form or a syntactical structure by a functionally inconsistent linguistic form involves the recipient in the inadequate environment (linguistic or extralinguistic), and causes considerable discrepancy in communication.

All in all, outlining some lexical transformations, we treated some units which vary in their lexical meaning while translating from English into Ukrainian, but are characterized by the same content plane and means of performing identical communicative function in the given context. The prospects for future research will cover the investigation of structural and semantic peculiarities of syntactic structures while translating English text clippings, combinational and non-combinational textual relations, referential text properties, conventional and non- conventional use of language signs in the texts and their socio-pragmatic value.

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Анотація. Розглядаючи лексичні трансформації, що виникають при перекладах англійських текстів, ми описали такі види як генералізацію, конкретизацію, компенсацію та антонімічний переклад. Вони, головним чином, зумовлені різницею семантичних, референційних та структурних особливостей мови оригіналу та мови перекладу.

Ключові слова: перекладацькі трансформації, генералізація, конкретизація, компенсація, антонімічний переклад.

Summary. Typological analysis of translation transformations in the source and target text clippings testifies to a specific choice of language units at different levels (lexical, morphological, syntactical). They reflect complex logical and grammatical sequences resulting in the appearing of different units of open and closed language layers, their adapting to a language, and the use of morphological, syntactic and stylistic means which are actualized in the process of translation (lexical specification, various types of transformations at different language levels, functional transposition, etc.).

Lexical transformations appear as a result of semantic, referential and structural diversity in the language units of source and target texts. Therefore a translator makes an ample use of the translation means which do not change the content of a source text clipping but change some lexical forms of its expression. These means of translation embrace different types of equivalents with partial meaning, hypo-hyperonymic equivalents, contextual equivalents, socio-pragmatic, and cross-cultural equivalents. They are characterized by generalization, antonymous translation, interpretation, compensation, logical analysis.

While considering some lexical transformations in the process of translating English text clippings we envisaged such types as generalization of meaning, specification of meaning, compensation, antonymous translation. They appear mainly as a result of semantic, referential and structural diversity in the language units of source and target texts. We treat translation transformations as lexico-semantic, structural and functional adequate means of covering different associate, correlative and informative relationships in the source and target text clippings, resulting in some peculiarities of verbalizing different conceptual matters as consequence of a cognitive modeling mechanism which favor correlation at the lingual and paralingual levels.

Key words: translation transformations, generalization, specification, compensation, antonymous translation.