

PHILOLOGICAL SCIENCES

UKRAINIAN TRANSLATIONS OF W. SHAKESPEARE'S TRAGEDY «ROMEO AND JULIET»: A COMPARATIVE LINGUISTATISTIC ANALYSIS

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The high artistic and aesthetic value of the tragedy «Romeo and Juliet» for centuries attracted the attention of many Ukrainian translators, namely P. Kulish (1901), A. Hozenpud (1937), I. Steshenko (1952), I. Kostetskyi (1957), V. Mysyk (1988), Yu. Andrukhovych (2016). Research of the reproduction of the original text features is impossible without studying the multiplicity of translations because «an objective artistically full-fledged reflection of an exact original text usually achieved and is achieved as a result of long searches, through a series of translations that replaced each other... these translations can complement each other, reveal different aspects of the original text, finally – to rule as a material for further synthesis in the future for a fuller and more perfect disclosure of the original work» [1, p. 10].

The aim of our study is a linguistic and statistical analysis of the specifics of the lexical level reproduction in Shakespeare's tragedy «Romeo and Juliet» [2] in the Ukrainian translations by V. Mysyk [3] and I. Steshenko [4].

To achieve this goal, it was decided to construct a parallel corpus of the texts of the original tragedy and two Ukrainian translations of it, which required the creation of electronic copies of selected works, their editing and normalization. During the next step, the information about the text's structure has been added: the texts were marked with sentences, paragraphs, the language of the characters and remarks were allocated.

After processing the corpus with a text editor Microsoft Word, AntConc and MS Excel, we obtained the following general characteristics of the marked electronic corpus of the original texts and two Ukrainian translations (Table 1).

According to the data, the original text is the largest – the volume of Mysyk's translation was 24% smaller, and the volume of Steshenko's

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translation was 14% smaller. The ratio of the author's dictionary and dictionaries of translations shows the opposite trend: Steshenko's dictionary is 22% larger than the original text, Mysyk's dictionary is 18% larger.

Table 1

**Statistical indicators of the original text
and Ukrainian translations of the tragedy**

Statistics	Original	Mysyk	Steshenko
Text size	25910	19649	22209
Different word forms	3509	6204	6292
Different words	2866	3496	3718
Hapax legomena	1412	1954	2000
Number of words with frequency ≥ 10 in the dictionary	376	249	269
Number of words with frequency ≥ 10 in the text	392	265	324
Number of sentences	1800	2745	2421
Number of prepositions and conjunctions	3694	2738	3798
Number embolus	5229	4117	5024

Source: developed by the authors

The number of hapax legomena in Ukrainian texts is also higher: Steshenko's hapax occupies 54% of the dictionary, Mysyk's – 56%, in the original – 49%.

After the partial language marking of the corpus for each part of the language automatically (with the help of a specially written program) its frequency is determined in the dictionaries of the original text and translations. Nouns, verbs and adjectives turned out to be the most diverse. Nouns make up 45% of the original dictionary and 37% of the translation dictionary of both Mysyk and Steshenko, the relative number of verbs in the original dictionary (27%) is slightly lower than in translations (33% and 34% respectively), the number of adjectives is 17% in the original text and translated text by Mysyk and 15% in the translated text by Steshenko. It is from these parts of the language that the richness of the vocabulary of the original work and its translations is formed. Based on the established quantitative data, some coefficients can be calculated to define the lexical level of the text [5]. The results of the calculations are illustrated in a histogram (Figure 1).

The average sentence size indicates the peculiarities of verbal intelligence or a sharp change in an emotional state. Quite a significant indicator of the length of sentences indicates (7,17, 9,17, and 15,11) a balanced rhythm and dimension in the unfolding of the text structure.

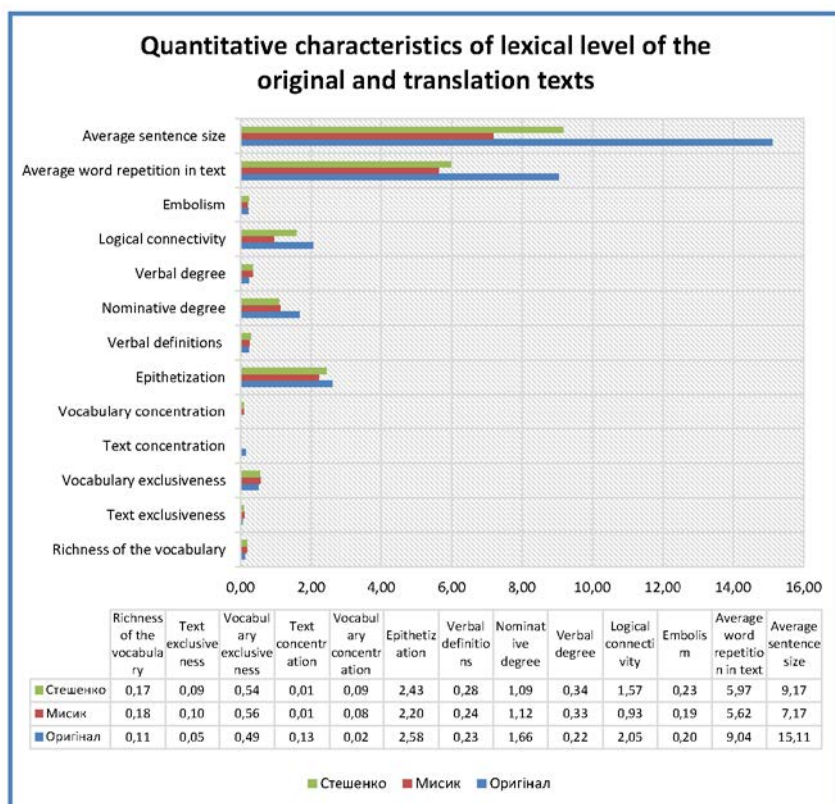


Figure 1. Quantitative characteristics of the lexical level of the original and translated texts

Source: developed by the authors

Vocabulary ratio is one of the most powerful in text diagnostics. The value of this index lies not only in identifying the lexical characteristics of texts, but also in outlining the features of the author's idiosyncrasy and its preservation in translation.

The high coefficient of aggression – 0.22, 0.33, and 0.34 – indicates a high emotional tension of the text, the dynamics of events.

The coefficient of logical connectivity, which is determined by the ratio of the total number of functional words (conjunctions and prepositions) to the total number of sentences, is 0.93, 1.57 and 2.05. It is believed that values

greater than one provide a sufficiently harmonious connection of functional words and syntactic constructions.

The great importance in the study of indicators of linguistic characteristics is the assessment of the significance of differences in indicators. To establish the significance / insignificance of the statistical difference between the values of the coefficients for the two translations, we make calculations χ^2 , which in statistical linguistics is called the criterion of homogeneity. A table is constructed where there are as many rows as there are samples, and as many columns as there are indicators that are compared. According to the results of our study, the table takes the following form:

	k1	k2	k3	k4	k5	k6	k7	k8	k9	k10	k11	k12	k13	ΣT
T1	0,11	0,05	0,49	0,13	0,02	2,58	0,23	1,66	0,22	2,05	0,20	9,04	15,11	31,90
T2	0,18	0,10	0,56	0,01	0,08	2,20	0,24	1,12	0,33	0,93	0,19	5,62	7,17	18,73
T3	0,17	0,09	0,54	0,01	0,09	2,43	0,28	1,09	0,34	1,57	0,23	5,97	9,17	21,97

We use the calculation scheme of χ^2 , proposed by V. Perbyinis [6, p. 72–73].

Having made the necessary calculations for our table, we obtain:

$$\chi^2 = 1,23.$$

To decide whether χ^2 indicates a significant difference, it is necessary to evaluate it according to the table of critical values of χ^2 [2, p. 155]. This evaluation is performed by determining the number of freedom degrees; the number is defined as the product of the number of indicators minus one and the number of samples minus one. For our sample it is $f = (13-1) * (2-1) = 12$. The difference is considered significant if the calculated value of χ^2 is greater than the tabular one for a given level of significance. In our case, 1.23 is much smaller than the smallest number in the series. It means that the difference in the statistical indicators of the original text and translations is insignificant and statistically acceptable.

Analysis of various statistical aspects of the original text and translations revealed features of the writer's idiosyncrasy, which affect the identification of translation dominants and the formation of new translation strategies.

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SUBCONCEPTS OF СМЕРТЬ / DER TOD, ЕМИГРАНТ / DIE EMIGRATION IN E. M. REMARQUE'S NOVEL «FLOTSAM»

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In this work considered the subconcepts СМЕРТЬ, ЕМИГРАНТ as the dominant segments of the concept ВІЙНА, as well as the subconcepts der TOD, die EMIGRATION as the dominant segments of the concept der KRIEG. In this paper we describe.

The aim of the paper is to establish the parameters of verbalization of lexical units of the subconcepts СМЕРТЬ, ЕМИГРАНТ, der TOD, die EMIGRATION axiological concepts ВІЙНА and der KRIEG in the ukrainian translation and original of E. M. Remarque's novel «Flotsam».

The topicality of the relevant research is analysed of the concepts ВІЙНА and der KRIEG, which is due to the need for an axiological component of the Ukrainian and German language pictures of the world as a spectrum of cognitive linguistics and linguocultural studies.

The object of research is the subconcepts СМЕРТЬ, ЕМИГРАНТ, der TOD, die EMIGRATION and their verbalization in the work. The subject of the study is the conceptual features СМЕРТЬ, ЕМИГРАНТ, der TOD, die

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