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### THE USAGE OF TENSES IN AMERICAN FILMS (BASED ON THE «PRIDE AND PREJUDICE» DIRECTED BY JOE WRIGHT, 2005)

*The article deals with the usage of tenses in American films (based on the «Pride and prejudice» directed by Joe Wright, 2005). The article below gives an overview of some of the basic functions of tenses, its general characteristics and various uses in referencing present, past, and future time. It was explored the groups of simple tenses (present simple, past simple, future simple) and compound tenses (present continuous, past continuous, future continuous, present perfect, past perfect, future perfect, present perfect continuous, past perfect continuous, future perfect continuous). It was proved that the group of present tenses are mostly spread. Moreover, simple tenses are more common, than compound of these groups.*

**Key words:** *usage of tenses, simple tenses, compound tenses.*

The basic meaning of present tense is the location of a situation at the present moment, i.e. the moment of speaking. Usually situations described in the film by Simple Present Tense were started before the moment of speaking and might even continue into the future, but that was an implicature which was derived from the context of the verb. The Simple Present did not explicate anything about the quality of the situation it just locates it at the present moment, thus The Simple Present Tense is neutral to aspect.

However, The Simple Present Tense has multiple uses, in the film «PRIDE AND PREJUDICE» it was used to refer to states, events and present habits as well as to future and past time Examples for the various uses of the simple present are:

- event: *I regret that I made a mistake.*
  - state: He is single; – He is sensible, good-humoured; – Handsome, conveniently rich...
  - future: Those who go to Lambton, will see a quite extraordinary turn-around.
- past: She comes through the door, and says ‘Where were you at 9 o’clock?’ She replies ‘With him.’ His face goes white with anger.
- habit/ iterativity: Do you dance, Mr. Darcy?

In general, in this film The Present Simple was used in dialogues to express actions which take place in present time to denote upper listed states.

The meaning of The Present Progressive in the film “PRIDE AND PREJUDICE” was to express a situation in progress at the present moment, viewing the situation from a point of view inside the situation. This is the reason, why Kaushanskaya L. [4, p. 115] calls the progressive form of the present tense an experiential form contrasting the factual form of the simple present tense. the progressive aspect can be used to express durativity, limited durativity and incompleteness of a situation, and it can provide a frame for another situation.

When The Present Continuous tense was used with stative verbs it expressed a temporal situation e.g. *Lady Bathurst is looking at her ballroom in the French style.*

The main use of The Present Continuous, according to the film however, is the description of a situation from inside to make the view of the viewer on a certain situation understandable and the events more vivid to the recipient, it is thus an expression of the subjective view of the speaker.

The Present Continuous was used in dialogues or narratives to express things that are continuing to happen:

- e.g. – *I couldn't say.*  
 – *We're trying to find a fault in you.*  
 – *And how are you? Miss Elizabeth?*  
 – *Are you looking for someone?*

What is more, The Present Continuous was used in some replicas to refer to planned future actions such as in the sentence: *But I am going there tomorrow and They said they would be there too.* A special form of this function of The Present Continuous is the going to future which requires, contrary to the use of present progressive as future reference, something similar to a present intention of a future action, therefore it is usually used to refer to the near future. However, such kind of sentences were exposed only several times.

The Present Perfect can be used to convey different meanings depending on the relative position and the various ways of viewing and focusing on different aspects of past situations. Hence different types of The Present Perfect can be distinguished, Binnick [2, p. 134] in his analysis of the different types refers to the categorization there are four types: perfect of result, experiential perfect, perfect of persistent situation and perfect of recent past. Concerning the film «PRIDE AND PREJUDICE» we found out four types of the present perfect tense forms used in different types of situations.

#### Perfect of results

Comrie describes the perfect of result as «a present state [which] is referred to as being the result of some past situation.» e.g.: *Is Mr. Bingley here yet? – Yes he has arrived.*

#### Perfect of Persistent Situation

Conversely, the perfect of persistent situation describes a “situation that started in the past but continues (persists) into the present.

e.g.: *We've lived here for many years.*

#### Perfect of Recent Past

The perfect of recent past is «used where the present relevance of the past situation referred to is simply one of temporal closeness, i.e. the past situation is very recent.», according to Kaushanska [4, p. 150–161]. For confirmation we use the following example: *I've learned recently that they are postponed, Kitty has just (this minute) arrived.* **Experiential Perfect**

«The experiential perfect [...] indicates that a given situation has held at least once during some time in the past leading up to the present», – says Kaushanska. [4, p. 152]

*e.g. Kitty has gone with her husband.*

The Present Perfect Continuous, in the «PRIDE AND PREJUDICE» overlaps with The Present Perfect in that it referred to a situation in the past from the present moment, yet the present perfect progressive focused mainly on the situation being in progress in the past and did not make any reference as to the result of the situation.

In this film, we could notice that The Present Perfect Continuous was used with activity verbs: *e.g. – Lizzie, Mr Wickham is not here.*

*– Apparently, he's been detained.*

In addition, this tense was used to denote unfinished actions, which started in the past: *e.g. He's been so unfortunate as to lose your friendship. That is irreversible?,*

And finished actions : *e.g. – I've been practising all week.*

*– I know, my dear.*

The basic meaning of The Simple Past Tense is the location of a situation prior to the moment of speaking so as to express past time reference. We have investigated that in the film «Pride and prejudice» The Simple Past is often described as referring to a definite point in the past, and mostly used in dialogues to express past actions which took place in a nearest past. Referring to the film, The Past Simple was emphasized by the use of temporal adverbials like then, after that, following this etc.

*e.g. She invited me to dine with her yesterday.*

*Almost as soon as I entered the house.*

Usage of The Simple Past with subjuncts like before, however, perhaps indicated reverse order of eventualities in this film.

*e.g. Perhaps you saw her there.*

*However, it was clear an advantageous marriage..*

Additionally, when The Simple Past was used with subjuncts like as and when, it may indicated sequentiality as well as simultaneity of eventualities. Such as in the sentence: *Everyone stopped, when she read the postmark on the first letter: – a letter from him.*

Simple Past Tense was usually used in dialogues, such as narrations where it was employed to describe subjective experiences and situations in a vivid though retarded way or for example the setting of a situation. Thus The Simple Past was used to convey background information for the actual events of a narration.

*e.g.: ... so when Jane walked with me to the road I asked in exasperation why, ... she hadn't run away ....*

Having analyzed the usage of the Past Continuous Tense, we found out that this tense form was used to stress the durativity and the ongoing process of a situation in the past, but does not make an explicit statement about the (in)completion of the situation.

Contrasting The Simple Past, which is used in narratives to convey the main events in a narration, The Past Continuous was used to provide background information on the main story line. It was mainly used with durative verbs. Such as in the following sentences:

*I didn't know, until I began to get back, if she was understanding, but she was.*

*Darcy beamed at her again and Jane was beginning to relax, because it seemed as if they might escape after all...*

In general, The Past Continuous Tense in the film «PRIDE AND PREJUDICE» was used to put emphasis on the duration of certain past actions and to modify the information given on the eventualities in the main story line.

According to the film, The Past Perfect Tense had a function of providing a retrospective view on a situation in the past. This tense was often described by temporal adverbs and prepositional phrases, such as: once, on an earlier/that day, many years before, etc., or by subjuncts such as as soon as, when, before, after.

*e.g. He once had to put up with my playing.*

*Then he has perjured himself.*

The Past Perfect might also be used with the same temporal references like The Present perfect, when it provided a retrospective view on a past situation, such as just, already, ever and including till, by, since, for.

Such as in the following example: *I had just finished the day's work at the garden and we were settling down to supper.*

The Past Perfect Continuous expressed the same temporal reference as The Past Perfect, however, emphasis was put on the durative quality.

*e.g. ...there was no alternative to what he had been doing.*

What is more, in the film «PRIDE AND PREJUDICE», this film was used in flashbacks, especially in descriptive segments of narrations.

*e.g. But he's been a fool about Jane, about so many other things. But then, so have I.*

However, having analyzed the usage of The Past Perfect Continuous, we found out that this tense form was not used in many sentences, because actions in the film took place in the present time.

The investigation has showed that The future simple Tense was widely used in the film «PRIDE AND PREJUDICE» in most cases in dialogues to denote future actions or predict future.

*e.g. One day, someone will catch your eye, and then you'll have to watch your tongue.*

*Mama, Mama! You will never, ever believe what we're about to tell you.*

The Future Simple tense also expressed promises: *... they will be left without a roof over their head nor a penny to their name.*

requests: *Perhaps you will give me leave to defer your raptures.*

offers: *Shall I help you?*

refusals: *I won't let her go!*

Having analysed the script of the film, we found out that The Future Simple Tense was also used on the first conditional, and other replicas that have a conditional feeling.

*e.g. When your sister recovers, you shall name the day.*

*I hope your plans in favour of Meryton will not be affected.*

Combining future tense with the progressive aspect, The Future Continuous was located a situation in progress subsequent to the present moment. Such as in the sentence: *This time tomorrow they will be having dinner with us.*

The Future Continuous expressed the speaker's/ writer's personal interest in a future situation, where s/he might express his/ her anticipation of the situation.

*e.g. ...but I don't know if all will be coming.*

However, The Future Continuous Tense was seldomly used in the film «PRIDE AND PREJUDICE»

Taking into account that fact that native speakers do not often use complicated tenses in their everyday speech, we have not found examples of the usage of The Future Perfect Tense and The Future Perfect Continuous tense. Our analysis has showed that reason for this statement is simple and can be explained as characters in the film «PRIDE AND PREJUDICE» mostly talked about factual time.

In this brief survey of English tense has been discussed in terms of its general characteristics and its various uses in referencing present, past, and future time. Tense is however a very straight forward concept.

Major characteristics that crystallized during the examination of the English tense were: That simple tenses generally convey ambiguous meaning: the basic meaning of the simple present, for example is temporal reference to the moment of speaking, the situation referred to might, however, be punctual, stative, iterative or habitual. Moreover, the simple present might also be used temporally, it can be employed to refer to past or future situations. The simple past tense locates situations at a definite point prior to the moment of speaking, the aspectual class of the verb might make implications about the completion of the past situation; the simple past may also be employed as a means of face work in polite requests. The simple future tense might on the one hand refer to factual future situations and on the other hand as convey modality with regard to the non-factuality of future events.

Compound tenses were investigated with the aim of finding out, whether they simply convey an addition of the semantic features of its summands: simple tenses coalescing with the progressive aspect articulate durativity: the present progressive denotes durative situations at the moment of speaking and can also be used to make anaphoric references to already established situations; the past progressive is analogously employed to describe ongoing situations in the past. The future progressive, however, rather expresses a future-as-a-matter-of-fact and can also be used with a higher degree of politeness than the simple future in interrogative sentences. Simple tenses combining with the perfect aspect generally convey the meaning of retrospection from the reference point. The present perfect has, however, several uses: the perfect of result, the experiential perfect, the perfect of persistent situation and the perfect of recent past, which derive from the indefinite location of the event time relative to the reference point and the way in which the writer/ speaker views the situation subjectively. Simple tenses combining with the perfect and the progressive aspect in English express the meaning of situations being in progress at a certain point of time while not making specifications about the temporal boundaries of the situations, thus they are used to convey background meaning to established situations. With regard to the various types of the present perfect and the extended semantic meanings, it was concluded that compound tenses are not a mere addition of its summands.

Having analysed the usage of tenses in the film «PRIDE AND PREJUDICE», we have found out that the group of present tenses are the most spread in this film, because the main part of film consists of dialogues based on present actions, activities or emotional reactions. The second place is divided by the group of past and future tenses. However, simple tenses such as The Past Simple Tense and The Future Tense are more common, than compound tenses of these groups.

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### STYLISTIC DEVICES OF SEMASIOLOGICAL LEVEL IN WILLIAM GOLDING'S «LORD OF THE FLIES»

*In the article the notion of syntagmatic semasiology is revealed. The classification and types of different semantic stylistic devices is given. The usage of various stylistic devices in the novel «Lord of the Flies» by William Golding is also demonstrated and analyzed in the article.*

**Key words:** *stylistic devices, semasiology, figures of identity, figures of inequality, figures of contrast, novel.*

Semasiology is a branch of linguistics dealing with the meaning of language units of different levels. The subject of stylistics is not the basic meanings of linguistic units, but their additional ones. Therefore, many scholars define stylistic semasiology as a study of the expressive potential of word meaning realized through «renaming». Our article is dedicated to studying different types of stylistic devices of the English language and to investigating their usage in «Lord of the Flies» by William Golding.

The relevance of the problem lies in the fact that the analysis of the principles of choice and usage of different semantic language media in the texts of the belles-lettres style can help us better understand the hidden meaning of the work and the author's intention of usage of these elements. Stylistic semasiology has always attracted the attention of different scientists, such as I. R. Galperin, V. V. Gurevich, Y. M. Screebnev, R. W. Bailey, Sh. Baker, R. Bradford, P. Simpson and many other. However, the usage of different stylistic devices of semasiological level in the novel «Lord of the Flies» by William Golding has not yet been thoroughly investigated.

**The purpose** of the article is to analyze various types of figures of co-occurrence in stylistic semasiology and their usage in William Golding's «Lord of the Flies». In order to achieve this purpose we should study the notion and classification of syntagmatic semasiological units and investigate the usage of the semantic stylistic devices in the novel «Lord of the Flies» by William Golding.

Syntagmatic semasiology (or semasiology of sequences) «deals with stylistic functions of relationships of names in texts» [2, p. 143]. It studies types of linear arrangement of meaning: it singles out, classifies and describes figures of co-occurrence. Figures of co-occurrence are a set of stylistically meaningful ways of combining lexical units of one level into a syntagmatic sequence.