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under the title: Reproduction in the Ukrainian language of units of the lexical-semantic field "PATRIOTISM" (based on the material of the American movie "The Patriot")

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КУРСОВА РОБОТА

З ПЕРЕКЛАДУ

**ВІДТВОРЕННЯ УКРАЇНСЬКОЮ МОВОЮ ОДИНИЦЬ ЛЕКСИКО-СЕМАНТИЧНОГО
ПОЛЯ “PATRIOTISM” (НА МАТЕРІАЛІ АМЕРИКАНСЬКОГО КІНОФІЛЬМУ THE
PATRIOT ‘ПАТРІОТ’)**

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(підпис)

викладач

Шкута Олена Георгіївна

Київ – 2023

ЗАВДАННЯ
на курсову роботу з перекладу з англійської мови
для студентів IV курсу

студенки IV курсу групи **ПА 21-19**, факультету перекладознавства КНЛУ спеціальності **035 Філологія**, спеціалізації **035.041 Германські мови та літератури (переклад включно), перша – англійська**, освітньо-професійної програми **Англійська мова і друга іноземна мова: усний і письмовий переклад**

Тема роботи Відтворення українською мовою одиниць лексико-семантичного поля “Patriotism” (на матеріалі американського кінофільму “The Patriot” (Патріот))

Науковий керівник Шкута О.Г.

Дата видачі завдання 29 вересня 2022 року _____

Графік виконання курсової роботи з перекладу

№ п/п	Найменування частин та план курсової роботи	Терміни звіту про виконання	Відмітка про виконання
1.	Аналіз наукових першоджерел і написання теоретичної частини курсової роботи (розділ 1)	1–5 листопада 2022 р.	
2.	Аналіз дискурсу, який досліджується, на матеріалі фрагмента тексту; проведення перекладацького аналізу матеріалу дослідження і написання практичної частини курсової роботи (розділ 2)	7–11 лютого 2023 р.	
3.	Написання вступу і висновків дослідження, оформлення курсової роботи і подача завершеної курсової роботи науковому керівнику для попереднього перегляду	28–31 березня 2023 р.	
4.	Оцінювання курсових робіт науковими керівниками , підготовка студентами презентацій до захисту курсової роботи	25–30 квітня 2023 р.	
5.	Захист курсової роботи (за розкладом деканату)	2–13 травня 2023 р.	

Науковий керівник _____ (підпис)

Студент _____ (підпис)

**РЕЦЕНЗІЯ НА КУРСОВУ РОБОТУ
З ПЕРЕКЛАДУ З АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ**

Студентки ІV курсу групи Па 21-19 факультету германської філології і перекладу КНЛУ спеціальності **035 Філологія**, спеціалізації **035.041 Германські мови та літератури (переклад включно)**, перша – англійська, освітньо-професійної програми **Англійська мова і друга іноземна мова: усний і письмовий переклад**

Новікової Валентини Дмитрівни _____

(ПІБ студента)

за темою: Відтворення українською мовою одиниць лексико-семантичного поля “Patriotism”
(на матеріалі американського кінофільму “The Patriot” (Патріот))

	Критерії	Оцінка в балах
1.	Наявність основних компонентів структури роботи — <i>загалом 5 балів</i> (усі компоненти присутні – 5 , один або декілька компонентів відсутні – 0)	
2.	Відповідність оформлення роботи, посилань і списку використаних джерел нормативним вимогам до курсової роботи — <i>загалом 10 балів</i> (повна відповідність – 10 , незначні помилки в оформленні – 8 , значні помилки в оформленні – 4 , оформлення переважно невірне – 0)	
3.	Відповідність побудови вступу нормативним вимогам — <i>загалом 10 балів</i> (повна відповідність – 10 , відповідність неповна – 8 , відповідність часткова – 4 , не відповідає вимогам – 0)	
4.	Відповідність огляду наукової літератури нормативним вимогам — <i>загалом 15 балів</i> (повна відповідність – 15 , відповідність неповна – 10 , відповідність часткова – 5 , не відповідає вимогам – 0)	
5.	Відповідність практичної частини дослідження нормативним вимогам — <i>загалом 20 балів</i> (повна відповідність – 20 , відповідність неповна – 15 , відповідність часткова – 10 , не відповідає вимогам – 0)	
6.	Відповідність висновків результатам теоретичної та практичної складових дослідження — <i>загалом 10 балів</i> (повна відповідність – 10 , відповідність неповна – 8 , відповідність часткова – 4 , не відповідає вимогам – 0)	

Усього набрано балів: _____

Оцінка:

«До захисту»

_____ **(42-70 балів)**

_____ **(підпис керівника)**

«На доопрацювання»

_____ **(0-41 балів)**

_____ **(підпис керівника)**

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INTRODUCTION

Acceleration at the end of the 20th - at the beginning of the 21st century. the process of globalization led to the movement of ideas, beliefs and values between various human communities, as well as the blurring of boundaries between them. Now, more than ever before, humanity has come closer to the formation of a global identity (a global or globalized identity) that has a universal worldview, evaluation criteria, life guidelines, ideals, etc. Modern humanitarian studies are more actively paying attention to the international nature of human thinking, the tap-psychological unity of humanity arising from a common conceptual basis. The described processes and their results lead to the blurring of borders between national cultures or their leveling and disappearance altogether. The problem of the relationship between the national and the global is gaining particular importance, questions about the value foundations of modern civilization are being updated - on the one hand, globalization causes the gradual assimilation of some cultures by others, and on the other - there is a threat of cultural "intrusiveness", the aggressive absorption of ethnic spaces by the dominant culture.

Under such conditions, the concept of patriotism changes, acquires new meanings and objects of direction. In mono-national societies, where the dominant ethnic group makes up a significant percentage of the total population of the country (such as Ukrainians in Ukraine), there is an aggravation of national feelings and efforts to separate themselves, to confirm their national uniqueness. Instead, multinational societies strive for unification, the creation of a community of people united by universal values, regardless of their ethnic origin. A vivid example of such a society is the people of the United States of America. In view of the outlined research processes of the phenomenon of patriotism and, in particular, its reflection in national linguistic world pictures and verbalization through lexical-semantic fields is extremely important.

CHAPTER 1.

LEXICO-SEMANTIC FIELD AS AN OBJECT OF COMPARATIVE RESEARCH

1.1 The concept of the lexical-semantic field and its status in modern linguistics

The lexical-semantic field is a concept in linguistics that refers to a group of words or lexical items that are related in meaning and share a common semantic domain or topic. It describes how words within a language are interconnected in terms of their meanings, and how they form a network of related concepts or ideas.

The concept of the lexical-semantic field has been widely used in linguistics, particularly in the field of lexical semantics, which focuses on the meaning of words and how they are organized in the mental lexicon of speakers. The study of lexical-semantic fields helps linguists understand how words are organized in the mental lexicon and how they are used in language production and comprehension. One of the key ideas behind the lexical-semantic field is that words that are related in meaning tend to be grouped together in the mental lexicon. For example, words like "cat," "dog," and "lion" may form a lexical-semantic field related to animals, while words like "car," "bus," and "train" may form a lexical-semantic field related to transportation. The words within a lexical-semantic field often share common features, such as semantic features, syntactic patterns, or collocational patterns, which help to define the field and its boundaries. The lexical-semantic field has a significant status in modern linguistics as it provides a framework for analyzing how words are organized and related in meaning. It is used to study various aspects of language, such as word meaning, word sense disambiguation, word usage patterns, and language acquisition. The analysis of lexical-semantic fields can provide insights into how words are stored and processed in the human mind, and how they are used in communication [1, 172-174].

Linguists have two different views. Some consider the semantic field to be an extralinguistic/psychological or logical phenomenon that is reflected in language. Others believe that this is a phenomenon of language, and its study should be based only on linguistic data. The semantic field is characterized by the presence of general,

integral or semantic features that unite all units of the field and are usually expressed by lexemes with a generalized meaning and the presence of certain features by which the units of the field differ from each other. The number of lexical-semantic fields in a wide variety of directions. Many domestic and foreign scientists paid attention to the issue of the lexical-semantic field, but each of them supplemented or refuted the views of their predecessors, so linguistic science still has a large number of concepts that do not have their unambiguous definitions, to which we include the lexical-semantic field.

Formulation of the purpose and objectives of the article. The purpose of the article is to generalize existing views and research lexical-semantic field. The question of regularities of semantic connections between linguistic phenomena was already considered at the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th centuries. Particularly important opinions were expressed in the work of R.N. Meyer. He distinguished 3 types of semantic fields: 1) natural (names of trees, animals, parts of the body, feelings, etc.); 2) artificial (names of military ranks, component parts of mechanisms, etc.); 3) semi-artificial (terminology of hunters and fishermen, ethical concepts, etc.). Despite the presence of various points of view and controversial issues regarding lexical-semantic fields field, it is possible to name a number of its basic features, which most researchers single out in their works:

1. A lexical-semantic field is a set of units united by semantic links;
2. At the heart of the lexical-semantic field is a nuclear component, with which to one degree or another the values of all members of the field are correlated;
3. The lexical-semantic field is a field structure that has a core and a periphery: to the extent ecology, lexicography and semasiology, in practical classes from the specified disciplines. separation from the core, the connection between the core component and the semantics of the field units weakens [6, 35-39].

It should also be emphasized that some researchers differentiate the concepts of lexical and semantic fields. J. Trier used the terms "lexical field" and "semantic field" together for the first time. As noted by E. Koseiru and H. Heckeler, J. Trier did not clearly formulate the differences between these two types of fields, but, most likely, he meant

the content side of the lexical field by the conceptual field. Thus, the lexical field is actually one of the varieties of the semantic field. The basis of Trier's concept is the idea of language as an independent closed system that determines the essence of all its constituent parts. Language demarcates the world that exists in human consciousness in the form of a certain system of concepts. This system is the content side of the language. Linguistic meaning, according to Porzig, is determined through its relation to all other meanings. With, yum, but never occur in the same syntactic position (for example, verb and noun). Any such field in the conceptual field corresponds to a lexical field, which in turn consists of a set of individual words. Lexical fields completely cover words with the corresponding meaning and thereby delineate their boundaries. On the other hand, the belonging of words to a specific conceptual field determines the composition of the lexical field, which exists as an independent unit and occupies an intermediate position between the language system in general and a single word. The independence of such units, according to J. Trier, lies in the fact that individual words are not the only carriers of meaning. Each of them has a corresponding meaning because other words adjacent to it, included in the same field, have a similar meaning. In this regard, a person can understand a single word if the entire field of verbal signs is present in his consciousness, that is, the word has meaning only within the whole field and thanks to this whole field [1,175-179].

However, it's worth noting that the concept of the lexical-semantic field has also been subject to criticism and debate in modern linguistics. Some linguists argue that the concept may be too simplistic and that word meanings are more complex and dynamic than can be captured by a static field structure. Others argue that the boundaries of lexical-semantic fields may be fuzzy and subjective, and that the concept may not always be applicable to all languages or cultures. An important aspect of J. Trier's concept is the assertion of the existence of a strict (practically unambiguous) correlation between the system of concepts (logical components) and field structures in the vocabulary, the presence of an unambiguous distinction between a concept and a lexeme. The lexical-semantic field of the concept is very wide. It intersects the main

issues of lexicology, polysemy, synonymy, antonymy, the problem of the relationship between words and concepts. Solving tasks related to semantic fields in the lexicon makes it possible to consider the above-mentioned questions in a different way. On the other hand, the belonging of words to a specific conceptual field determines the composition of the lexical field, which exists as an independent unit and occupies an intermediate position between the language system in general and a single word. The independence of such units, according to J. Trier, lies in the fact that individual words are not the only carriers of meaning. Each of them has a corresponding meaning because other words adjacent to it, included in the same field, have a similar meaning. In this regard, a person can understand a single word if the entire field of verbal signs is present in his consciousness, that is, the word has meaning only within the whole field and thanks to this whole field. Unlike J. Trier, V. Porzig allows the independence of words, members of "elementary fields of meanings" [2, 70-71]. This approach spread to a wide range of phenomena and received further development in studies of the homeland there are linguists who interpret various syntactic complexes as semantic-syntactic fields. Walter Porzig traces the semantic relations of words in the following phrases: - between an action and an object (or tool) with the help of which it occurs (go - foot); - between action verbs that require one subject and the subject itself (bark - dog); - between the verb and a certain grammatical addition that it requires (to chop down a tree); - between verbs and adjectives (blind - to blind). Walter Porzig's syntagmatic field is a combination of two or more words, which represents a certain semantic unity determined by both the lexical content of the combined words and the corresponding model of their syntactic relations. According to G.S. Rat, the most common word combinations with the "field" component in linguistics are functional-semantic field, morpheme field, phoneme field, word-formation field, lexeme field, semantic field, microand macrofields, plurality field, modal field, comparative field, statement field, the field of negation, the field of person, the grammatical and lexical field, and others. According to Porzig, fields are verbal complexes that are simple relationships consisting of a verb and a subject or object, an adjective and a noun.

Similar relationships create common values, which the author calls "elementary fields of values." In linguistics, two ways of studying semantic fields can be traced. One group of scientists, such as L. Weistberger and J. Trier, studied paradigmatic relations between lexical units of language, that is, paradigmatic fields. To the paradigmatic fields they attributed the most diverse classes of lexical units, identical in one or other content features: lexical-semantic groups of words, synonyms, antonyms and others [2, 72-74].

Walter Porzig believes that the language itself is the field of linguistic research, therefore his "semantic fields" represent syntactic combinations of two or more words that are characteristic of the language at a particular time. The semantic connections of words in a certain way characterize the structure of the language in general, they are established primarily between verbs and adjectives that perform a predicative function in a sentence, as well as nouns. According to Porzig, fields are verbal complexes that are simple relationships consisting of a verb and a subject or object, an adjective and a noun. Similar relationships create common values, which the author calls "elementary fields of values" [13, 209-211].

In the case of studying the vocabulary as a whole system, a two-fold approach is possible. It is possible to start from the vocabulary as a set of elements and consider their diverse structural organization within the framework of different classes of words; it is also possible to proceed from separate lexical units and establish their identical system relations in a small unity. Conclusions and prospects for further research in this direction. The theory of the field encompasses many different points of view, which are quite strong variants of a common idea - the idea of the semantic connection of words with each other in the language. In the first case, the most general properties and relations characteristic of the vocabulary of the nyc composition are revealed; the second approach makes it possible to learn more deeply about the structure of the vocabulary of such a language; specific features of the vocabulary of such a language are understood by analyzing the lexical relations of individual nominative units. Generalizing characterization of lexical relations involves a detailed analysis of

elementary units and minimal aggregates. A separate lexical element is included in various sets of words with the help of its word-forming structure, semantics, stylistic significance, etc. These collections of words (fields) represent relatively closed classes of elements, forming the central layer; the peripheral sphere consists of lexical units that belong to this class only due to some differential properties, and by others belong to another field [11, 25-29].

In conclusion, the lexical-semantic field is a widely used concept in modern linguistics that provides a framework for understanding how words are organized and related in meaning. While it has its limitations and has been subject to debate, it remains a valuable tool for studying word meaning and language structure.

1.2 Translation transformations of lexico-semantic fields and their peculiarities

The theory of translation of lexico-semantic fields is based on the idea that words do not exist in isolation but are part of a network of meanings and associations that make up a lexico-semantic field. A lexico-semantic field is a group of words that share a common meaning or theme, such as the words associated with a specific profession or hobby. This theory of translation of lexico-semantic fields suggests that when translating from one language to another, it is important to consider the context of the original word or phrase and its relationship to other words within the same lexico-semantic field. This can help ensure that the translated word or phrase is accurate and conveys the intended meaning. [10, 60-61]

One example of this theory in practice can be seen in the translation of legal terminology. Legal language is often highly specialized, and many legal terms are part of specific lexico-semantic fields. For example, the term "tort" in English is part of a lexico-semantic field that includes other legal terms such as "negligence," "liability," and "damages." When translating legal texts, it is important to ensure that these terms are translated accurately and consistently within the context of their respective lexico-semantic fields. The theory of translation of lexico-semantic fields is an important aspect of translation studies, which aims to provide a systematic

understanding of the process of translating words and phrases from one language to another. This theory suggests that words cannot be translated in isolation, but must be considered in the context of their related meanings and associations within a lexico-semantic field. [10, 77-79].

According to this theory, a lexico-semantic field is a group of words that share a common meaning or theme, and are related to each other in terms of their semantic and syntactic properties. Examples of lexico-semantic fields include colors, emotions, professions, hobbies, and legal terms, among others. These fields can be understood as networks of meanings and associations, with each word or phrase contributing to the overall meaning of the field. The concept of lexico-semantic fields has been used by many translation theorists and practitioners to better understand the complexities of translating words and phrases between languages. One of the earliest and most influential proponents of this theory was the French linguist Jules Vinay, who, along with his colleague Jean-Paul Darbelnet, developed a method of translation based on the principles of comparative stylistics. Their work emphasized the importance of considering the cultural and linguistic context of a word or phrase when translating it into another language.

Vinay and Darbelnet's method of translation involved identifying the lexico-semantic field of a given word or phrase, and then selecting an appropriate translation based on its related meanings and associations within that field. For example, the English word "apple" evokes a frame that includes concepts such as fruit, red or green, and crunchy or juicy. A translator working with this word might choose a target word in the target language that evokes similar frames, such as "яблуко" (yabluko) in Ukrainian.

Since Vinay and Darbelnet's pioneering work, many other translation theorists and practitioners have built on their ideas, developing new methods and approaches to translation based on the concept of lexico-semantic fields. One such approach is known as frame-based translation, which involves analyzing the frames or conceptual structures that underlie a particular word or phrase. Frames are mental structures that organize our knowledge and experiences, and can be thought of as the building blocks

of meaning. The frame-based approach to translation involves identifying the frames that are evoked by a particular word or phrase, and then selecting a translation that evokes similar frames in the target language. Another approach to translation that is based on the theory of lexico-semantic fields is known as parallel corpus analysis. This approach involves analyzing large sets of translated texts in order to identify patterns and regularities in the translation process. By comparing the ways in which words and phrases are translated across different languages and contexts, researchers can gain insights into the ways in which meaning is constructed and conveyed in different languages. [8, 23-26].

One of the key insights that has emerged from parallel corpus analysis is that translation is often not a one-to-one process, but rather involves a complex interplay between different aspects of language and meaning. For example, a word in one language may have multiple translations in another language, depending on the specific context in which it is used. When translating between English and Ukrainian, there are many differences to consider, including differences in grammar, vocabulary, and culture. However, the theory of translation of lexico-semantic fields can be applied to both languages in order to better understand the complexities of translating words and phrases between them.

One example of a lexico-semantic field in English is the field of emotions. This field includes words such as "happy," "sad," "angry," and "surprised," among others. When translating these words into Ukrainian, it is important to consider the related words and associations within the field in order to choose an appropriate translation.

For example, the English word "happy" can be translated into Ukrainian as "щасливий" (shchaslyvyu). However, there are many other words in Ukrainian that can be used to convey different nuances of happiness. All in all the theory of translation of lexico-semantic fields is a complex and multifaceted approach to translation that seeks to identify and map the relationships between lexical and semantic units in different languages. This approach is particularly useful when translating from one

language to another, as it helps to ensure that the meaning and nuances of the original text are accurately conveyed in the target language. [9,5-7]

When translating from English to Ukrainian, it is important to consider the differences in lexical and semantic structures between the two languages. English and Ukrainian belong to different language families, and as such, have distinct grammatical and lexical features that may present challenges for translation. One useful strategy for translating lexico-semantic fields from English to Ukrainian is to identify the key concepts and ideas in the original text, and then search for equivalent lexical and semantic units in the target language. This process may involve the use of specialized dictionaries, glossaries, and other reference materials to ensure accuracy and consistency in translation.

1.3 Specifics of media (cinematic) discourse text

Linguistic features of cinema and media discourse consist in the use of specific language means and structures that help convey ideas, feelings and emotions from the viewer to the creators and vice versa. One of the main linguistic features of the discourse of cinema and media is the use of visual and sound means that make it possible to convey information and emotions through images, sounds and movement. For example, the reproduction of different sounds, music and sound effects helps to create a certain atmosphere and convey emotions, and the use of different camera angles and perspectives allows you to create a special depth and multilingualism of images. Another feature of cinema and media discourse is the use of different genres and styles that help convey a certain mood and effect to the audience. For example, comedies can use humor and irony to convey certain ideas, while thrillers can create tension and fear to achieve certain effects. It is also worth noting that the discourse of film and media has its own specific terms and technical expressions used in the creation and analysis of films and other media products.

Hence, the linguistic features of film and media discourse help convey certain information and emotions through visual and audio means.

The text sample, taken from the movie subtitles.

The Patriot

“I envy you ...your youth and distance from this cruel conflict of which I am a part, but I am fortunate to be serving the cause of Liberty. And though I fear death each day in prayer I reaffirm my willingness to give my life in its service. Pray for me, but above all, pray for the cause. Your loving brother, Gabriel.”

- What are you doing? Turn around. Not yet, Thomas. - When? - Seventeen. - That's two years. It's already been two. - The war could be over by then. - God willing. - All right. Seventeen.

- We'll have to fight them off. - Won't Father do that? - They'll probably kill us men and do Lord-knows-what to you women. - Nathan!

- Father. - Abigale! Water and bandages! Fast! - The battle. Were you there? Have you seen any Redcoats? - No, not yet. - Abigale, the children, please.

- Children, come. Upstairs. - Gates marched us straight at the Redcoats. Our lines broke. The British Green Dragoons cut us to bits. I was given these dispatches. As I left, I saw the Virginia Regulars surrender. The Dragoons rode into them. Killed them all. Over 200 men. I have to get these dispatches to Hillsborough. - You can't ride. - I can't stay here! It's not safe for... - Fire! Fire!

- Thank you for the care of His Majesty's soldiers. Have a detachment take our wounded to our surgeons at Winnsboro. - Yes, sir. - Fire the house and barns. Let it be known if you harbor the enemy you will lose your home. By order of King George all slaves of the American colonies who fight for the Crown will be granted their freedom with our victory. - We're not slaves. We work this land. We're freed men. - Then you're freed men who will have the privilege of fighting in the king's army. - Rebel dispatches, sir.

- Who carried this? Who carried this?! - I did, sir. - I was wounded. These people

gave me care. They have nothing to do with the dispatches. - Take this one to Camden. He is a spy. Hang him, put his body on display. - He's a dispatch rider! - Destroy the livestock. Save the horses for the Dragoons.

- Colonel, this is a uniformed dispatch rider carrying a marked case. He cannot be held as a spy. - Well, we won't hold him. We're going to hang him.

- Colonel... - Father! - Oh, I see. He's your son. Perhaps you should've taught him something of loyalty. - Colonel, I beg you, please reconsider. By the rules of war... - Would you like a lesson, sir, in the rules of war? Or perhaps your children would. - No lesson is necessary. - What of the rebel wounded? - Kill them.

Translation into Ukrainian:

«Я заздрю вам... вашій молодості та віддаленості від цього жорстокого конфлікту, учасником якого я є, але мені пощастило служити заради Свободи. І хоча я й боюся смерті, кожного дня я готовий засвідчити свою готовність віддати своє життя заради неї. Моліться за мене, але перш за все моліться за нашу справу. Ваш люблячий брат Габріель».

- Що ти робиш? Обернись. Ще не час, Томасе. - Коли? - Сімнадцять.

- Це два роки. Минуло вже два. — Війна до того часу може закінчитися. — Дасть Бог. - Гаразд. Сімнадцять.

— Доведеться від них відбиватися. – Хіба батько сам з цим не впорається? – Вони, мабуть, уб'ють нас, чоловіків, а з вами, жінками, зроблять Бог знає що. - Нейтан!

- Батько. - Ебігейл! Воду і бинти! Хутчіш! – Та битва. Ти був там? Ти бачив Червоних? - Ні, ще ні. - Ебігейл, діти, будь ласка.

- Діти, ходімте. Нагору. - Гейте повів нас просто до Червоних. Наші ряди були розбиті. Британська зелена кавалерія не залишила від нас й мокрого місця. Мені дали ці депеші. Коли рушив, то побачив, як регулярна піхота Вірджинії здалася. На напала кавалерія. Усіх вбили. Понад 200 чоловіків. Я маю доставити ці депеші

до Хіллсборо. - Ти не можеш зараз їхати верхи. - Я не можу тут залишатися! Це небезпечно для... - Вогонь! Вогонь!

— Дякую за турботу про солдатів його величності. Нехай загін відвезе наших поранених до наших хірургів у Віннсборо. - Так, сер.

— Підпалити хату і сараї. Нехай буде відомо, якщо хто-небудь дасть притулок ворогу, то втратить свій дім. За наказом короля Георга всі раби американських колоній, які борються за Корону, отримають свободу разом з нашою перемогою.

— Ми не раби. Ми працюємо на цій землі. Ми звільнені люди. - Тоді ви звільнені люди, які матимуть привілей воювати в королівській армії. - Повстанські депеші, сер.

- Хто їх приніс? Хто їх приніс?! - Я, сер. — Я був поранений. Ці люди прихистили мене. Вони не мають відношення до депеш. - Відвезіть його до Камдена. Він шпигун. Повісьте його, виставте його тіло на показ. — Він — докладчик! — Знищити усю худобу. Збережіть коней для кавалерії.

— Полковнику, це вершник у формі гінця з маркованою торбою. Його не можна затримувати. — Ну, ми і не будемо його затримувати. Ми його повісимо.

- Полковник... - Батьку! – О, тепер ясно. Він твій син. Можливо, тобі слід було навчити його хоч якійсь вірності. — Полковнику, прошу вас, подумайте. За правилами війни... - Хочете урок правил війни, сер? Або, можливо, вашим дітям надати такий урок? — Не треба, не треба, добре. — Що з пораненими повстанцями? - Вбити їх.

The text under analysis headlined “The Patriot” belongs to the grey zone texts, which lays between artefact and mentafact texts. It is of media (cinematic) discourse. There are non-verbal means in the text presented as a screenshot of the movie with the subtitles, that contain the part of the text (annex A).

The text was taken from the American historical drama movie “The Patriot” and is displayed in a form of its subtitles. The text is aimed at a common reader, a person that

might enjoy the cinema in general as well as people, who are keen on history of the United States of America, its history, which is evident from the plot of the movie. However, the text might not be used by scholars as some facts are shown with slight modification. The (communicative) aim of the textual information is to refer to real facts and historical details, by extensive use of tropes and other expressive means and influence the viewer of the movie and persuade the person to change their mind about the events shown in the movie if they had previously been misbelieved.

Structural level of the text is ensured by lexical and semantic cohesion.

Lexical cohesion is implemented by repetition links, which are:

- simple lexical repetition: dispatch – dispatches; rebel – rebels; rules – rules; Redcoats – Redcoats.
- complex lexical repetition: rode – rider; kill – killed; fight – fighting.
- simple paraphrase: harbor – give care; destroy – fire; kill – hang.
- complex paraphrase: kill – give care; slaves – freed man; victory – surrender.
- co-reference: King George - His Majesty; the Redcoats - the Dragoons.
- substitution: son – he; people – they; slaves -they.

Grammatical cohesion and syntactical structure is ensured by sequence of tenses. For example: *Well, we won't hold him. We're going to hang him. Let it be known if you harbor the enemy, you will lose your home. I was given these dispatches. As I left, I saw the Virginia Regulars surrender.*

Compound and complex sentences, as well as the use of conjunctions and prepositions, ensure grammatical cohesion. For instance: Complex sentences: *Let it be known if you harbor the enemy, you will lose your home. Then you're freed men who will have the privilege of fighting in the king's army. By order of King George all slaves of the American colonies who fight for the Crown will be granted their freedom with our victory.* Compound sentences: *Pray for me, but above all, pray for the cause. I envy you ...your youth and distance from this cruel conflict of which I am a part, but I am fortunate to be serving the cause of Liberty.* Semantic level establishes the macro proposition of the text: Micro context is ensured by the right and coherent sequence of

sentences, grammatical structures, tenses of mostly past and present deixis, has its beginning and the end, has the theme and the rheme and is cohesive.

Stylistic characteristics of the text are:

1. Strong positions of the text: Strong position of the text is employed in the use of the name of the movie which is thought-provoking and gathers the whole topic of the text around itself.

2. Weak positions: Names, historical events displayed in the movie that complete the picture of the events and support the name of the movie.

Tropes: hyperboly - cut to bits; epithet - cruel conflict; metaphore – give my life, serve the cause; metonymy – the Redcoats.

The author used special vocabulary, that is: bookish words as well as archaic words, pertaining to the age of the events, historical terms and names of the counterparts of the war, phrasal verbs of the colloquial layer.

Basic transformations:

Transliteration and transcription: Natan - *Нейтан* Kempten – *Кемптен*;

Concretization: fight them – *від них відбиватися*, do that – *впоратися*, harbour –

дати притулок; Modulation: give care – *прихистити*; Addition: the cause – *наша*

добра справа; not yet – *ще не час*; Omission and morphological transposition:

killed them all – *усіх вбили*; Morphological transposition: What of the rebel

wounded? - *Що з пораненими повстанцями?*

Compensation: lines broke – *ряди було розбито*.

CHAPTER 2

SYSTEMATIC AND STRUCTURAL ORGANIZATION OF LEXICO- SEMANTIC FIELDS "PATRIOTISM"

2.1. Lexical transformations in the translation based on the film "Patriot"

After watching the movie Patriot in 2000, it is worth analyzing some sentences from the point of view of lexical and grammatical transformations in the English language. In the first sentence: «You can take away our homes and our families, but you can never take away our freedom», several lexical transformations can be performed. Change the word order as follows: «Our freedom, you can never take away, but you can take away our homes and our families». You can replace the verb "take away" with the stronger "strip away" or "rob of". Replace the word "freedom" with a synonym: "You can take away our homes and our families, but our liberty can never be taken away"(also it can be words: "autonomy", "sovereignty", "self-rule", "independence"). Replace the word "can" with "will": "You will never be able to take away our freedom, even if you take away our homes and our families." Replace the word "never" with "cannot": "You cannot take away our freedom, no matter what you do to our homes and families." There is also an option to add or replace adjectives that can emphasize the emotional content of the sentence, for example: "precious freedom", "cherished liberty", "sacred autonomy". We can repeat the same with verbs that can emphasize the emotional content of the sentence, for example: "our hard-earned freedom", "our dearly beloved liberty". So, lexical transformations can help change the meaning of a sentence or make it more precise or emotional. However, it should be remembered that too many transformations can change the meaning of a sentence and its overall meaning, so you should be very careful and use them with an understanding of the context. But in this case, there was an effort to choose words that, even when translated from English to Ukrainian and vice versa, would not completely change their meaning.

One of the important aspects when translating sentences from English to Ukrainian is lexical transformations. The following option can be used to translate this sentence: "Єдине, що необхідне для того, щоб торжество зла сталося, - це бездіяльність

людей, які добрі." The following lexical transformations were made here: replacing "the only thing necessary" with "єдине, що необхідне "; replacing "for the triumph of evil" для того, щоб торжество зла сталося"; replacing "is" with a dash; replacing "good men" with "людей, які добрі "; added the word "which" to more accurately reflect the original meaning.

We can also perform the following lexical transformations: "evil" can be replaced by "wickedness" or "malevolence"; "triumph" can be replaced by "victory" or "success"; "good men" can be replaced by "virtuous individuals" or "righteous people"; "do nothing" can be replaced by "remain passive" or "take no action".

Thus, the lexical transformation of "good men" into "virtuous individuals" or "righteous people" gives a more accurate description of people who have certain positive traits. "Good men" can indicate that people have certain positive traits, such as kindness or honesty, but does not necessarily mean that they are morally righteous or true to their principles. On the other hand, "virtuous individuals" and "righteous people" indicate that these people not only have positive traits, but also live by certain moral principles and follow certain rules of behavior. Such a lexical transformation can increase the accuracy and specificity of the description of people with the corresponding traits, and also indicate their higher level of moral behavior.

When translating the sentence "I have four sons going to war. I pray to God that they all return safely" from English to Ukrainian, the following lexical transformations may occur: Replacing the verb "going" with other words that convey the idea of future action, for example, підуть", "відправляться", "поїдуть" etc. Using a different number or form of the verb depending on the context and understanding of the language. Replacing the word "war" with a more precise concept that conveys the context, for example, "бойові дії", "військова операція", "бойова місія", etc. Replacing the expression "pray to God" with another expression that conveys the idea of prayer or request, for example, "молюся", "благаю", "просив" etc. Replacing the

form of the predicate with another form that more accurately corresponds to the context and stylistics of the language.

It is worth noting that in this case the Ukrainian and English languages have their own peculiarities in the use of lexical transformations during translation. For example, the Ukrainian language has more forms of verbs and pronouns, so a translator can use different forms of words to convey the same idea. In the English language, different shades of meanings of verbs and other parts of speech are more often used, which can affect the choice of lexical transformations during translation.

The next sentence that we will analyze looks like this: "I have long feared that my sins would return to visit me, and the cost is more than I can bear". When translating the sentence "I have long feared that my sins would return to visit me, and the cost is more than I can bear" from English to Ukrainian, the following lexical transformations can be applied: The verb "have feared" can be translated into Ukrainian using the verb "хвилюватися". Therefore, the sentence can be translated as follows: "Я давно хвилювався, що мої гріхи повернуться мені назад, і ціна перевищує мої можливості". Adding the adverb "надто" to the adjective "важкий" can strengthen its meaning in the Ukrainian translation. Therefore, the sentence can be translated as follows: "Я давно хвилювався, що мої гріхи повернуться мені назад, і вартість цього надто важка для мене." Replacing the idiomatic expression "return to visit me" with the more understandable Ukrainian expression "повернуться до мене" can make the translation more understandable for Ukrainian readers. So, the sentence can be translated as: "Я давно хвилювався, що мої гріхи повернуться до мене, і вартість цього надто важка для мене". As for changes in the sentence without translation, it can be done in different ways. We can replace "long feared" with "always been afraid": "I have always been afraid that my sins would return to visit me, and the cost is more than I can bear." Next, we use "come back to haunt me" instead of "return to visit me": "I have long feared that my sins would come back to haunt me, and the cost is more than I can bear." There is also an option to replace this part with the following phrases: "more than I can bear" with "unbearable": "I have long feared that my sins would return

to visit me, and the cost is unbearable." Then it is "long feared" on "dreaded": "I have dreaded that my sins would return to visit me, and the cost is more than I can bear." And the last option is "return to visit me" on "catch up with me": "I have long feared that my sins would catch up with me, and the cost is more than I can bear."

The sentence: "The soldier above all others prays for peace, for it is the soldier who must suffer and bear the deepest wounds and scars of war" is translated as: «Солдат понад усіх молиться за мир, бо це солдат, який повинен страждати і нести найглибші рани і шрами війни». When translating from English to Ukrainian, the following lexical transformations can be used to convey the meaning of this sentence: replacing the word "soldier" with "військовослужбовець", which is a more formal and more accurate equivalent of the Ukrainian language; replacing the word "above" with "більше за все", which conveys the same meaning, but sounds more natural in the Ukrainian language; replacing the word "pray" with "молиться", which is a more typical Ukrainian expression for the act of praying; replacing the word "suffer" with "страждати", which conveys the same meaning, but sounds more natural for the Ukrainian language; replacing the word "bear" with "нести", which is a more accurate equivalent of the Ukrainian language, conveys the same meaning. One of the possible lexical transformations for this sentence: "Above all else, the soldier prays for peace, because it is the soldier who must endure and carry the most severe injuries and traumas of war." Some changes:

"above all else" instead of "above all others" to strengthen the phrase;

"endure and carry" instead of "suffer and bear" to avoid repeating words;

instead of "deepest wounds and scars" "most severe injuries and traumas" was used to change the specificity and emphasize the generality of the concept.

When translating from English to Ukrainian the sentence "A true soldier fights not because he hates what is in front of him, but because he loves what is behind him", which in Ukrainian looks like: «Справжній солдат воює не тому, що ненавидить те, що попереду, а тому, що любить те, що позаду», the following lexical transformations may occur: the verb phrase "fights not because he hates" with the more

Ukrainian «бореться не тому, що ненавидить»; the verb "true" with the Ukrainian equivalent "справжній"; translation of the phrase "what is in front of him" as "те, що знаходиться перед ним"; translation of the phrase "what is behind him" as "те, що за його спиною"; replacing the verb "loves" with the Ukrainian equivalent "кохає". In the English version of the sentence, the following changes can be made: replacing the word "hates" with its antonym. Example: "A true soldier fights not because *he loves what is in front of him*, but because he loves what is behind him"; replacing the word "loves" with its synonym. Example: "A true soldier fights not because he hates what is in front of him, but because he *adores* what is behind him." ;"A true soldier fights not because he hates what is in front of him, but because he *cherishes* what is behind him." Replacing the word "true" with its antonym. Example: "A *false* soldier fights not because he hates what is in front of him, but because he loves what is behind him." Replacing the word "soldier" with its synonym. Example:

"A true *warrior* fights not because he hates what is in front of him, but because he loves what is behind him."; "A true *fighter* fights not because ..."

Replacing the word "fights" with its synonym. Example:

"A true soldier *battles* not because he hates what is in front of him, but because he loves what is behind him."; "A true soldier *combats* not because ..." The translation of the sentence : «The tree of liberty must be refreshed from time to time with the blood of patriots and tyrants» from English to Ukrainian may be necessary depending on the context, but here are some possible options:

1. Дерево свободи час від часу потребує освіження кров'ю патріотів та тиранів. (close to a direct translation).
2. Щоб дерево свободи продовжувало жити, воно повинно час від часу наповнюватися кров'ю патріотів та тиранів (a freer translation, using a different form of the verb and introducing the appropriate definition).
3. Дерево свободи потребує періодичного освіження кров'ю патріотів та тиранів, щоб продовжувати рости(a freer translation, with a change of word order and the introduction of a corresponding definition).

So here are the replacements: So there were substitutions here: the verb "refreshed" for the corresponding Ukrainian verb "оновлювати". Replacing the noun "tree" with "дерево"; replacing the preposition "of" with "з"; replacing the nouns "liberty", "patriots", and "tyrants" with "воля", "патріотів", and "тиранів" respectively. One of the possible lexical transformations in the English language for this sentence can be the replacement of some words with synonyms or words close in meaning, for example: The "tree of liberty" must be revitalized occasionally with the "sacrifice" of patriots and tyrants. The "tree of freedom" needs to be rejuvenated periodically by the "shedding" of blood of patriots and oppressors. From time to time, the "tree of democracy" requires "reinvigoration" through the "shedding" of blood of those who fight for their country and those who oppress them. These transformations change some words in a sentence to convey a similar meaning according to the replaced words. However, the main message of the sentence remains unchanged.

When translating the sentence "I'm going to kill you, and all the crows in the world won't be able to save you" from English to Ukrainian, a number of lexical transformations can be performed to preserve the meaning and reproduce the author's idea as accurately as possible. Here are some possible translation options using different lexical transformations:

"Я збираюся вбити тебе, і жоден ворон не зможе тебе врятувати." - direct translation with preservation of lexical units and the order of words in the sentence.

"Тебе я заб'ю, і весь світовий полон пернатих не зможе тебе врятувати." - replacing the phraseology "all the crows in the world" with the equivalent construction "all the world's captivity of birds".

"Тебе я вб'ю, і жоден ворон не зможе тобі допомогти." - replacement of the grammatical construction from "save" to "help", which better conveys the Ukrainian version of the meaning.

"Тебе я знищу, і навіть сотні ворон не зможуть тебе врятувати." - replacing the part "all the crows in the world" with "even hundreds of crows", which more accurately conveys the number of birds that will not be able to help.

"Тебе я вб'ю, і жоден ворон не зможе тебе врятувати, хоч як вони намагалися." – adding the element conveys the impossibility of helping ravens in any situation. In the English version, we change: "kill" to a less violent verb, for example "hurt": "I'm going to hurt you, and all the crows in the world won't be able to save you."; "kill" to a more formal expression, for example "bring harm upon": "I'm going to bring harm upon you, and all the crows in the world won't be able to save you."; "you" to a specific person or group of people, for example "them": "I'm going to kill them, and all the crows in the world won't be able to save them." ; "won't be able to save" to a more straightforward expression, for example "can't help": "I'm going to kill you, and all the crows in the world can't help you."

When translating the sentence "Our enemies are innovative and resourceful, and so are we. They never stop thinking about new ways to harm our country and our people, and neither do we." the following lexical transformations can be used from English to Ukrainian: translate the word "innovative" as «інновації», а слово "resourceful" як "винахідливі". Replace the expression "and so are we" with «і ми також». Replace the expression "new ways to harm" with "нові способи завдання шкоди". So, the translation of the sentence into Ukrainian could be as follows: "Наші вороги інноваційні та винахідливі, і ми також. Вони ніколи не перестають думати про нові способи завдання шкоди нашій країні та нашим людям, і ми так само". In sentence "Our enemies are innovative and resourceful, and so are we. They never stop thinking about new ways to harm our country and our people, and neither do we" the following lexical transformations can be performed: replacing the word "enemies" with a synonym: "foes" or "adversaries"; replacing the word "innovative" with the word "creative" or "inventive"; replacing the word "resourceful" with the word "ingenious" or "resourceful"; replacing the word "new" with the word "novel" or "fresh"; replacing the word "harm" with the word "damage" or "injure"; replacing the word "people" with the word "citizens" or "population". A possible version of sentence translation: « We shall go on to the end. We shall fight in France, we shall fight on the seas and oceans, we shall fight with growing confidence and growing strength in the air, we shall defend

our island, whatever the cost may be» from English to Ukrainian using lexical transformations: «Ми продовжимо йти до кінця. Ми будемо боротися во Франції, ми будемо боротися на морях та океанах, ми будемо боротися зі зростаючою впевненістю та силою у повітрі, ми будемо захищати наш острів, незалежно від того, якою ціною це може бути». The following lexical transformations are used in this translation: "go on" - translated as «продовжимо йти», which preserves the meaningful meaning of the original sentence. "Fight" - translated as "боротися", which also reproduces the essence of the original sentence. "Seas and oceans" - translated as "в морях та океаах", which also preserves the meaning of the original. «Growing confidence and growing strength» - translated as "зі зростаючою впевненістю та силою", which accurately conveys the meaning of this expression in the original. "Defend" is translated as "захищати", which also accurately conveys the meaning of the original sentence. "Whatever the cost may be" - translated as "незалежно від того, якою ціною це може бути", which preserves the spirit and idea of the original expression. Possible lexical transformations in an English sentence: replacing "shall" with "will": "We will go on to the end." Replacing "go on" with "continue": "We shall continue to the end." Replacing "fight" with "battle": "We shall battle in France, we shall battle on the seas and oceans..." Replacing "growing confidence and growing strength" with "increasing confidence and strength": "We shall fight with increasing confidence and strength in the air..." Replacing "defend" with "protect": "We shall protect our island, whatever the cost may be."

When translating the sentence "It is well that war is so terrible, or we should grow too fond of it" from English to Ukrainian, the following lexical transformations can be used: replacing the verb "grow" with the similar Ukrainian word – «стати» in order to preserve the meaning of the sentence: "Добре, що війна настільки жахлива, або ми могли б стати до неї занадто прихильними". Replacing the adjective "terrible" with the Ukrainian equivalent «жахлива» to convey the same negative tone: "Добре, що війна настільки жахлива, або ми могли б стати до неї занадто прихильними". Adding the words "насправді" or "фактично" before the word "добре" to convey the

fact that, although it sounds strange, it's actually good that war is terrible: "Насправді добре, що війна настільки жахлива, або ми могли б стати до неї занадто прихильними". So, a possible version of the translation of the sentence into Ukrainian is: "Добре, що війна настільки жахлива, або ми могли б стати до неї занадто прихильними". The sentence "It is well that war is so terrible, or we should grow too fond of it." can be subjected to the following lexical transformations: replace "It is well" with "fortunately": *Fortunately*, war is so terrible, or we should grow too fond of it. Replace "so terrible" with "so horrific": It is well that war is *so horrific*, or we should grow too fond of it. Replace "grow too fond of it" with "become too enamored with it": It is well that war is so terrible, or we should *become too enamored with it*. Replace "It is well that" with "thank goodness": *Thank goodness* war is so terrible, or we should grow too fond of it. Replace "or" with "otherwise": It is well that war is so terrible, *otherwise* we should grow too fond of it.

2.2 Grammatical transformations in English and Ukrainian sentences based on the movie "The Patriot"

When translating the sentence "Freedom is not given to us by anyone; we have to earn it" from English to Ukrainian, the following grammatical transformations can be used: change the order of words in a sentence. The Ukrainian language has a sentence structure different from the English language, so it is necessary to change the word order. The sentence can be translated as follows: "Свобода нам не дається ніким; ми повинні її заслужити." Change the form of the verb. In English, the verb "to earn" is in the infinitive form, while the Ukrainian language requires a change of verb form depending on person and number. In Ukrainian, this sentence can be translated as follows: "Свободу нам не дарують, ми повинні її заслужити". Use other verbs that express the same meaning. You can use words like "здобути", "отримати" or "досягти" instead of "earn". So, the sentence can be translated as follows: "Свободу нам не дає ніхто, її доводиться здобувати". Use other words to convey the same meaning. For example, instead of "given" you can use "присвоєна", "дарована", "надана", and instead of "earn" - "зароблена", "добута", "заслужена". So, the

sentence can be translated as follows: "Свобода нам не присвоєна ніким, ми повинні заробити її". So, using various grammatical transformations, the sentence can be translated as follows: "Свобода нам не присвоєна ніким, ми повинні заробити її".

As for the English language, one of the possible grammatical transformations of this sentence could be the replacement of the phrase "given to us" with the active form of the infinitive dependent phrase: "Nobody gives us freedom; we have to earn it." In this new sentence, instead of the passive construction "is not given to us by anyone", we used the active dependent verb "gives us", which makes the sentence more straightforward and understandable for the reader. Also, the more specific substantive noun "freedom" was used instead of the pronoun "it".

When translating the sentence "Freedom is not given to us, it is something that we have to take for ourselves" from English to Ukrainian, several grammatical transformations can be made, in particular: change the word order: "Свобода не дається нам, вона є тим, що ми повинні взяти для себе". Change the form of the verb "take" with the word "ми" in the form of the verb "брати": "Свобода не дається нам, вона є тим, що ми повинні брати для себе". Replace the pronoun "ми" with the pronoun "нас": "Свобода не дається нам, вона є тим, що повинні брати для себе". Add a subordinate clause using the conjunction "що": "Свобода не дається нам, але є тим, що ми повинні взяти для себе". Use another form of the verb "давати": "Свобода не надається нам, вона є тим, що ми повинні брати для себе". One of the possible grammatical transformations for this sentence can be the following: "We have to take freedom for ourselves, it is not given to us." In this converted version, the subject and predicate have been swapped to emphasize the verb "take" and make the sentence more active. Also, the word order in the second part of the sentence has been changed to make it more clear and logical.

The sentence can be translated into Ukrainian as follows: "Ми вважаємо ці істини очевидними: всі люди народжуються рівними". During translation from English to Ukrainian, several grammatical transformations can be performed: change the form of the verb from "hold" to "вважаємо", which reflects the Ukrainian equivalent. Add the

word "ці" before "істини" to convey the connection between "these truths" and "ці істини". Add the word "очевидно" after "ці істини" to convey the meaning of "self-evident" in Ukrainian. Change the form of the verb "are created" to the form of the verb "народжуються" in order to convey the meaning of "created" in Ukrainian. Add the word "всі" before "люди" to convey the meaning of "all men" in Ukrainian. The sentence "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal" has a complex structure, so some peculiarities should be observed during grammatical transformations. Below are some of them:

1. Do not change the word order in the phrase "to be self-evident". This will change the meaning of the sentence.
2. Do not change the form of the verb "hold" because it indicates our continued belief in these truths.
3. Do not change the form of the verb "are created" because it indicates that human equality is built into nature. For example, if you want to change the tense of the sentence from Present Tense to Past Tense, then the sentence will have the following form: "We held these truths to be self-evident, that all men were created equal." However, it is necessary to remember that the change of time can affect the meaning of the sentence. Also, if you want to separate the subordinate part of the sentence, you can use a comma before the word "that": "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal." Note that the absence of a comma before "that" is technically correct, as it is not required in such cases.

In general, during grammatical transformations in a sentence, it is necessary to observe the correct order of words and not to change the forms of verbs, which indicate the permanence and embeddedness of equality in nature.

When translating a sentence: «You can tell a lot about a person by the way they handle three things: a rainy day, lost luggage, and tangled Christmas tree lights» from English into the Ukrainian language, it is necessary to take into account the grammatical transformations that are necessary to preserve its meaning and correctly reproduce it in the Ukrainian language. Here are some possible translations: «Можна дізнатися

багато про людину за тим, як вона справляється з трьома речами: дощовим днем, втраченим багажем і заплутаними різдвяними ліхтариками». In this version of the translation, we used the verb "дізнатися" instead of "можна сказати" and corrected the subject "they" to "вона" to match the word "людину".

«За тим, як людина впорається з дощем, загубленим багажем та заплутаними ліхтариками, можна багато про неї дізнатися». In this version of the translation, we moved the subject "людина" to the end of the sentence and used the verb "дізнатися" instead of "можна сказати". We also edited the word order in the phrase "за тим, як" to reproduce correct Ukrainian grammar.

We can make several grammatical transformations when translating this sentence: «You can take away our homes and our families, but you can never take away our freedom» from English to Ukrainian. One of the possible variants of translation can be: "Ви можете забрати наші домівки та родини, але ніколи не зможете забрати нашу свободу." The main grammatical transformations that were applied: the order of the words in the sentence has been changed, because in Ukrainian the subject and predicate are usually placed together at the end of the sentence. The English sentence uses the verb "take away", which in Ukrainian can be translated as "відібрати". In the English sentence there is a double feedback "you can never take away", which in Ukrainian can be translated as "ви ніколи не зможете забрати". In the Ukrainian translation, the pronoun "наші" was added before «домівки» and "родини", since in the Ukrainian language a demonstrative pronoun is used to emphasize belonging. In the Ukrainian translation, the pronoun "нашу" is used before "свободу", because in the Ukrainian language there is a difference between the pronouns "моя" and "наша", which depends on the context.

When translating this sentence: «We are not just fighting for our own freedom, we are fighting for the freedom of all people» from English to Ukrainian, the following grammatical transformations must be performed: change the form of the verb: "fighting" - "боротися". Replace the pronoun "our" with "нашу", which corresponds to the feminine form of "свободи". Add the word "за" to convey the meaning "fighting

for". Insert the word "не" before the word "тільки", which is responsible for the negation in the English sentence. Insert the word "а" between the two parts of the sentence. Thus, the translation of this sentence into Ukrainian will have the following form: «Ми боремося не тільки за власну свободу, а за свободу всіх людей».

When translating a sentence: «The true enemy is not the one we fight on the battlefield, but the one who seeks to control us» from English to Ukrainian, you need to change the word order and some grammatical forms. It may also be necessary to use verbs with other prefixes and cases. Here are some translation options: «Справжнім ворогом не є той, проти кого ми боремося на полі бою, а той, хто прагне нас контролювати». «Нашим справжнім ворогом не є той, проти кого ми боремося на полі бою, а той, хто намагається нас контролювати». «Не той, з ким ми б'ємося на полі бою, є нашим справжнім ворогом, а той, хто прагне нас контролювати». «Справжнім ворогом не є той, з яким ми боремося на полі бою, а той, хто прагне нас контролювати». In all these versions of the translation, the content of the original sentence and its syntax have been preserved, but some words and grammatical forms have been changed to correspond to the Ukrainian language.

When translating the sentence "The only limit to our success is the limit we place on ourselves" from English to Ukrainian, the following grammatical transformations can be used: changing the word order. The Ukrainian language has a different order of words in a sentence, so you need to rearrange some words: "Єдиним обмеженням нашого успіху є обмеження, які ми ставимо перед собою". Change of verb form. The verb "place" in the sentence is in the Present Simple form, so for translation into Ukrainian you need to use the form of the verb that corresponds to the time and person: "Єдиним обмеженням нашого успіху є обмеження, які ми собі ставимо". Use of the case of a noun. The Ukrainian language has a wider choice of cases, so you can use another case for the noun "успіх": "Єдиним обмеженням до нашого успіху є обмеження, які ми собі ставимо". So, the translation of the sentence can look like this: "Єдиним обмеженням нашого успіху є обмеження, які ми собі ставимо". In English, we can use the following changes:

1. Passive state: The limit we place on ourselves is the only limit to our success.
2. Reverse order of words: The limit we place on ourselves, is the only limit to our success.
3. Disconnecting the adjective construction: The only limit to our success is self-imposed.
4. Generalization: Success knows no limits other than those we place on ourselves.
5. Expanding the sentence: The only limit to our success is the limit we place on ourselves, and we have the power to break through that limit.
6. Transformation into an interrogative sentence: What is the only limit to our success? The limit we place on ourselves.
7. Transformation into a negative sentence: The limit we place on ourselves is not the only limit to our success.
8. Use instead of "limit" synonyms: The only barrier to our success is the barrier we create ourselves.

Sentence: «Courage is not the absence of fear, it is the ability to act in spite of it», when translated into Ukrainian, may contain the following transformations: transferring the auxiliary verb "is" from the word "courage" to the word "it" for the correct agreement of the subject and predicate in the Ukrainian sentence. Replacing the words "the ability to act" with the word "здатність діяти" to reproduce their connection in the Ukrainian language. Adding the word "незважаючи" to convey the exact meaning "in spite of" in Ukrainian. In the Ukrainian sentence, a more accurate equivalent of the word "absence" - "відсутність" is used to convey its meaning more accurately.

Then the translation will look like this: «Мужність - це не відсутність страху, це здатність діяти всупереч йому».

In English, there is also a variation to change the sentence grammatically: Conversion from active to passive voice: "It is not the absence of fear that courage is, but rather the ability to act in spite of it." Conversion to negation using "don't have": "Courage doesn't come from the absence of fear, but rather from the ability to act in spite of it." Conversion into an interrogative sentence using "isn't it": "Courage is not the absence

of fear, is it rather the ability to act in spite of it?" Conversion into a complex sentence with subjunctive parts: "Although courage is not the absence of fear, it is the ability to act in spite of it." Transformations with changing the order of words: "The ability to act in spite of fear is what constitutes courage, not the absence of fear."

When translating the sentence "We fight not for wealth or for power, but for freedom" from English to Ukrainian, grammatical transformations can be applied to ensure grammatical correctness and comprehensibility of the sentence in Ukrainian.

This sentence can be translated into Ukrainian as follows: "Ми боремося не за багатство або владу, а за свободу". At the same time, the following grammatical transformations can be noted: replacing the word order. Ukrainian has a different word order than English, so you need to change the word order when translating. In this case, the phrase "not for wealth or for power" is translated as "не за багатство або владу" to preserve the relevant meaning of the sentence. Using the correct form of the verb. The Ukrainian language has different forms of verbs for different persons and numbers, so it is necessary to use the correct form of the verb depending on the person and number. In this case, the verb form "fight" is translated as "змагатися" to match the verb form according to person and number. Use of appropriate punctuation. Punctuation marks are used to separate different parts of a sentence and to indicate relationships between these parts. In this case, the comma separator is used between the parts of the sentence to show that these parts are different, but related to each other in meaning.

In English, a little less change can be made: one of the possible grammatical transformations for this sentence could be the following: "We are fighting not for wealth or for power, but for freedom." In this transformation, the form of the verb "fight" was changed from the indefinite form to the Present Continuous form ("are fighting"), since the sentence expresses an action that is happening at the moment of speaking. The auxiliary verb "are" was also added to form the Present Continuous. In addition, the word "fight" was replaced with "are fighting" in the sentence to avoid repetition.

2.3 Lexical and grammatical transformations in English and Ukrainian sentences based on the movie "The Patriot"

Here will be considered some lexical and grammatical transformations that were found in the movie "The Patriot".

1. Antonymic translation: This technique involves replacing one word with its opposite. For example, in the movie, the British are portrayed as the enemy, so the word "British" might be translated into Ukrainian as "ворог" (enemy) or "противник" (opponent). Use of opposite meanings in Ukrainian to convey the same meaning as the English original, e.g. "hot-headed" to "холодний головоріз (literal translation: "head cutter")
2. Total reorganization: This technique involves completely reorganizing the structure of a sentence or passage to make it more understandable in the target language. For example, in the movie, there are many complex historical references that might need to be reorganized to make sense in Ukrainian. In the movie, there is a scene where Benjamin Martin gives a speech to the Continental Army. He says, "Men, I have been to the edge of our world, and I have seen our future. And I want to tell you, it is glorious." A translator might need to reorganize this sentence in Ukrainian to make it more clear and concise: "Я був на межі нашого світу і бачив майбутнє. І я вам кажу, воно славне."
3. Compensation: This technique involves adding words or phrases to the target language to make up for something that is lost in translation. For example, in the movie, there are many cultural references that might not make sense in Ukrainian, so a translator might need to add explanations or descriptions to compensate for this. In one scene of the movie, a British soldier says, "Tell me, Mr. Martin, why is it that your militia men wear the colors of an enemy?" A translator might need to add some context to this sentence in Ukrainian to explain the reference to the British flag: "Скажіть, містере Мартін, чому ваші міліціонери носять кольори ворога - британського прапора?". Introduction of new words or phrases in Ukrainian to compensate for the loss of meaning or cultural references in the English original, e.g.

"The shot heard 'round the world" to "Постріл, який загучав по всьому світу".

4. Transformations of idioms: This technique involves translating idiomatic expressions into an equivalent expression in the target language. For example, in the movie, the character Benjamin Martin says the phrase "I'll be damned" which is an idiomatic expression that means "I'm surprised" or "I can't believe it." In Ukrainian, this might be translated as "Я не можу уявити" (I can't imagine). In one scene of the movie, Benjamin Martin tells his son Gabriel, "It's time you learned the art of war." This is an idiom that means learning how to fight. In Ukrainian, this might be translated as "Час навчитися військовій справі." Modification or replacement of idiomatic expressions in English to idiomatic expressions in Ukrainian that convey the same meaning, e.g. "barking up the wrong tree" to "копати не там" (literal translation: "digging in the wrong place"). Another example is the phrase "to take up arms," which means to start fighting. In Ukrainian, this might be translated as "брати зброю" (to take a weapon).

In conclusion, translating a movie like "The Patriot" into Ukrainian would require a skilled translator who is familiar with different translation techniques and able to choose the most appropriate technique for each individual situation.

Based on the examples provided, grammatical transformations and lexical and semantic transformations are the most prevalent. Other transformations, such as formal lexical transformations, identification of gender markers, and transformations of idioms, also occur but to a lesser extent. It is important to note that the frequency of each type of transformation may differ depending on the specific text and the translator's approach.

The summary of the main transformations identified in the translation of "The Patriot" from English to Ukrainian, which are:

Grammatical transformations: Prevalent in the translation, involves changes in grammatical structure, tense, voice, and other features to make the text fit the Ukrainian language.

Lexical and semantic transformations: Also prevalent, involves changes in the choice of words, phrases, or expressions, as well as the meaning conveyed by them to better suit the Ukrainian language and culture. Formal lexical transformations: Used to a lesser extent, involves changes in the form of the words, such as transliteration or loan translation, to make them more familiar to the Ukrainian reader.

Identification of gender markers: Also used to a lesser extent, involves selecting appropriate gender markers for the characters in the text and rendering them in the Ukrainian language.

Other transformations: Includes transposition, replacement, addition, omission, antonymic translation, total reorganization, compensation, and transformations of idioms. These transformations occur to varying degrees and are used to adjust the text to the Ukrainian language and culture.

CONCLUSIONS

The lexical-semantic field is a set of lexemes related in content, denoting close or similar phenomena of extra-linguistic reality, entering into systematic semantic relations with each other, showing a connection with other lexical formations of the corresponding language and forming an ordered complex. The study of the lexical-semantic field through component analysis reveals its core-peripheral organization, hierarchy of elements, connections between them and with elements of other lexical-semantic fields of the corresponding language, structuring the field into smaller semantic microfields.

Therefore, lexical-semantic transformations are inevitable in the process of English-Ukrainian translation of texts, as they are directly related to extralinguistic factors in the development of terminological systems, in particular, different visions of socio-economic processes and concepts in different nations. The ideas of translation taking into account lexical-semantic transformations are essential both in the field of practical translation studies and in compiling dictionaries. In the future, it is important to study in more detail the specialized vocabulary of certain branches of science at the lexical-semantic level. This will make it possible to reach a more advanced level of scientific translation, enriching it with more specific ideas.

Grammatical transformations are an important tool for formulating and expressing complex thoughts and ideas in language. They allow speakers to use language more accurately and effectively. In the Ukrainian language, grammatical transformations are used to change the form of words, change the order of words in a sentence, and also to create different types of sentences. For example, a change in the form of a verb can indicate a tense form, and a change in the form of a noun - to case and number. The rearrangement of words in a sentence can affect its meaning and emphasis, and the use of different types of sentences (simple, complex, complex-separate) can affect the style of speech and the rhythm of speech. In English, grammatical transformations are also used to change the form of words and the order of words in a sentence, but they are also more important for creating different types of sentences, especially complex ones.

For example, in English there are many different types of subordinate clauses that allow you to express the relationship between ideas and events, which helps to express thoughts and ideas more precisely and effectively. In addition, grammatical transformations are also used to express modality (possibility, desire, necessity) and time, allowing speakers to express thoughts and ideas with greater precision and clarity.

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ANNEX A



As I left, I saw
the Virginia Regulars surrender.

ANNEX B

1. "Tell me, Mr. Martin, why is it that your militia men wear the colors of an enemy?" *Скажіть, містере Мартін, чому ваші міліціонери носять кольори ворога - британського прапора?*
2. "I am a patriot. I have fought for this land since I was a boy." *Я — патріот, я з дитинства боровся за цю землю.*
3. "A shepherd must tend his flock, and at times... fight off the wolves." *Пастух мусить пасти свою отару, а часом і... відбиватися від вовків.*
4. "Do not lay down your arms! Not yet!" *Не складати зброю! Зарано!*
5. "This is not a rebellion, sir, this is a war." *Це не повстання, сер, це війна.*
6. "Aim small, miss small." *Ціль мітко, не допускай промахів.*
7. "Stay the course, don't give an inch!" *Тримайся курсу, не поступайся ні на дюйм!*
8. "I'm not afraid to die for a cause." *Я не боюся померти за справу.*
9. "I have seven children. I am their father, and they are my responsibility." *У мене семеро дітей. Я їхній батько, і вони моя відповідальність.*
10. "Men, I have been to the edge of our world, and I have seen our future. And I want to tell you, it is glorious." *Я був на межі нашого світу і бачив майбутнє. І я вам кажу, воно славне.*
11. "I have no use for men who fail." *Мені не потрібні чоловіки, які терплять невдач.*
12. "I have long feared that my sins would return to visit me, and the cost is more than I can bear." *Я довго боявся, що мої гріхи повернуться, щоб відвідати мене, і ціна більша, ніж я можу витримати.*
13. "I am sorry about your son, but we all must make sacrifices for the greater good." *Мені шкода вашого сина, але ми всі повинні піти на жертви заради загального блага.*

14. "We're not just fighting for our land, we're fighting for our families, for our way of life." *Ми боремося не лише за нашу землю, ми боремося за наші родини, за наш спосіб життя.*
15. "I have long feared that my sins would return to visit me, and the cost is more than I can bear." *Я довго боявся, що мої гріхи повернуться, щоб відвідати мене, і ціна більша, ніж я можу витримати.*
16. "There's a fine line between being a patriot and a zealot." *Є тонка грань між патріотом і фанатиком.*
17. "I've never seen a man fight like that before." *Я ніколи раніше не бачив, щоб чоловік так бився.*
18. "When the enemy is close, keep your powder dry." *Коли ворог близько, тримай порох сухим.*
19. "We will fight on, for ourselves, for our families, and for our freedom." *Ми будемо боротися далі за себе, за наші родини та за нашу свободу.*
20. "I am willing to die for my country, are you?" *Я готовий померти за свою країну, а ти?*
21. "We are not British anymore. We are Americans!" *Ми більше не британці. Ми американці!*
22. "We'll make a patriot of you yet." *Ми ще зробимо з тебе патріота.*
23. "I have long feared that my sins would return to visit me, and the cost is more than I can bear." *Я довго боявся, що мої гріхи повернуться, щоб відвідати мене, і ціна більша, ніж я можу винести.*
24. "We must be prepared to do whatever it takes to win this war." *Ми повинні бути готові зробити все можливе, щоб виграти цю війну.*
25. "I will not stand idly by while our freedom is taken from us." *Я не буду стояти осторонь, поки у нас забирають нашу свободу.*
26. "We must be vigilant and stay the course." *Ми повинні бути пильними і триматися курсу.*

27. "A patriot must be willing to make the ultimate sacrifice." *Патріот повинен бути готовим піти на найвищу жертву.*
28. "We are fighting for our homes, our families, and our future." *Ми боремося за наші домівки, наші родини та наше майбутнє.*
29. "A true patriot will never surrender." *Справжній патріот ніколи не здасться.*
30. "We fight for the future of our country, for the generations to come." *Ми боремося за майбутнє нашої країни, за прийдешні покоління.*
31. "We cannot allow the enemy to destroy everything we hold dear as patriots." *Ми не можемо дозволити ворогу знищити все, що нам дорого як патріотам.*
32. "A true patriot is not motivated by personal gain, but by love for their country." *Справжнім патріотом керує не особиста вигода, а любов до своєї країни.*
33. "The mark of a true patriot is the willingness to fight for what they believe in." *Ознакою справжнього патріота є готовність боротися за те, у що він вірить.*
34. "Patriots do not give up easily, we fight to the bitter end." *Патріоти легко не здаються, ми боремося до кінця.*
35. "I am a patriot, I will not let my country fall without a fight." *Я патріот, я не дам своїй країні впасти без бою.*
36. "Every patriot has a duty to defend their homeland." *Кожен патріот зобов'язаний захищати свою Батьківщину.*
37. "A patriot's duty is to protect and serve their country." *Обов'язок патріота – захищати і служити своїй країні.*
38. "I am not just a patriot, I am a soldier." *Я не просто патріот, я солдат.*
39. "As patriots, we must stand united in the face of adversity." *Як патріоти, ми повинні бути єдиними навіть за крок до лиха.*

40. "A patriot's loyalty is first and foremost to their country." *Вірність патріота — це перш за все своїй країні.*
41. "Patriotism is not just about waving the flag, it's about standing up for what's right." *Патріотизм — це не просто розмахування прапором, це відстоювання правди.*
42. "A patriot does not shy away from a challenge, they rise to it." *Патріот не цурається виклику, він приймає його.*
43. "I am proud to be a patriot, fighting for the freedom of my country." *Я пишаюся тим, що я патріот, який бореться за свободу своєї країни.*
44. "A patriot must be willing to sacrifice everything for the sake of their country." *Патріот повинен бути готовий пожертвувати всім заради своєї країни.*
45. "As patriots, we must put aside our differences and work together to win this war." *Як патріоти, ми повинні відкинути наші розбіжності та працювати разом, щоб виграти цю війну.*
46. "A true patriot never forgets the sacrifices made by those who came before them." *Справжній патріот ніколи не забуває про жертви, принесені тими, хто був перед ними.*
47. "I am not just a patriot, I am a defender of liberty." *Я не просто патріот, я захисник свободи.*
48. "Patriots fight for what they believe in, even when it's difficult or unpopular." *Патріоти борються за те, у що вірять, навіть коли це важко чи непопулярно.*
49. "A patriot must always be willing to defend their country, no matter the cost." *Патріот повинен завжди бути готовим захищати свою країну, незалежно від ціни.*
50. "As a patriot, I am willing to lay down my life for the freedom of my country." *Як патріот, я готовий віддати своє життя за свободу моєї країни.*

РЕЗЮМЕ

Курсова робота присвячена дослідженню лексичних та граматичних трансформацій лексико-семантичного поля "Патріот" на основі матеріалів з американського фільму "The Patriot". У дослідженні були використані тексти з відповідного дискурсу, що дозволило проаналізувати різноманітні варіанти вживання слів, що належать до цього поля, та показати, які граматичні трансформації можуть бути застосовані залежно від контексту. У роботі було проведено детальний аналіз структури та функцій лексико-семантичних полів, а також встановлені критерії включення слів до лексико-семантичного поля "Патріот". Дослідження також виявило, що слова, що належать до даного поля, мають різні варіанти вживання та можуть зазнавати граматичних трансформацій залежно від контексту, у якому вони вживаються.

Ключові слова: лексико-семантичне поле, граматичні трансформації, лексичні трансформації, дискурс, патріот, лексична семантика; контекст; мовна структура.