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GENRE CHARACTERISTICS AND TRANSLATION OF HISTORICAL WORDS IN CHARLOTTE BRONTË'S «JANE EYRE»

This article is devoted to the analysis of genre characteristics, as well as translation of historicisms from English into Kazakh in Charlotte Brontë's novel «Jane Eyre». The research actively examines historical terms, social and cultural realities of the 19th century, which create difficulties for the translator when adapting the text to a new linguistic and cultural environment. The main task is to convey the exact meaning of the original, as well as to preserve the historical context of the novel for the Kazakh reader. Article pays special attention to the difficulties of translating historicisms in social circumstances that may not have direct analogues in the Kazakh language. The study considers various translation methods that are used to solve these problems. These are the methods of literal translation, equivalent translation, generalization and explication. Literal translation is used for words and expressions that have exact analogues in the Kazakh language, while equivalent translation helps to find the most suitable analogues in the cultural context. Generalization allows you to preserve the general meaning of the term, and explication is a method of explaining the meanings of terms through description, which helps the reader better understand the cultural features of the original. Thus, the translation of historicisms in the novel «Jane Eyre» from English into Kazakh requires flexibility and attention to detail in order to preserve not only the accuracy of the translation, but also the cultural richness of the text.

Keywords: genre, gothicism, bildungsroman, historicisms, generalization, equivalence, explication, literal translation.

Introduction

Charlotte Brontë's «Jane Eyre» is an influential masterpiece of literature that combines the use of multiple literary genres. The outstanding work of literature consists of the several important topics including women's rights and status, social class clashes, freedom and religion. The use of multiple genres such as gothicism, bildungsroman, and romance genres create a very interesting and complex plot of the novel.

Using the bildungsroman genre, the novel follows Jane's growth and development as a character, exposing and questioning the fallacies of social stereotypes, gender and economic inequalities. Researchers such as J. Yang, Ch. Young, and T. Romanova have rightfully noted that the relevance of the plot of the novel was visually illustrated and widely recognized due to Charlotte Brontë's literary professionalism [1].

It is important not only to convey the meaning, but also to shed more light on Jane's inner experiences, her development as a person, her search for love and moral guidelines. When translating into Kazakh, there are difficulties in conveying inner experiences, since the peculiarities of Kazakh culture may have their own accents in understanding morality, social justice and personal values. The translator must be careful that these elements do not lose their significance, and also avoid literal translations, which can reduce the depth of perception of the hero's transformation [2].

Charlotte Brontë uses the gothic genre in her novel «Jane Eyre». This genre was very popular in the British literary community in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Based on the story and the plot of Jane Eyre's ordeal of orphanhood, the cruelty of people, the trampling of women's rights, and the evil antagonistic characters who want the poor to be silenced, Charlotte Brontë has shown the world the wonderful use of the Gothic genre [3]. The novel contains words and expressions that create an effect of tension and anxiety, such as descriptions of abandoned buildings or gloomy natural landscapes. In the Kazakh translation, it is important to choose the right vocabulary that would preserve the atmosphere of tension, but at the same time sound natural for the Kazakh language.

Translating Jane Eyre from English into Kazakh requires the translator to be attentive and able to accurately convey not only the meaning, but also the atmosphere of the gothic style and the philosophy of the bildungsroman. It is important to preserve the subtlety of emotions, the description of the psychological growth of the character and specific cultural elements, adapting them in such a way that they are understandable and relevant to the Kazakh reader [4].

Translation of the «Jane Eyre» from English into Kazakh language requires a deep historical knowledge as the book contains multiple historical words. These words are not found in everyday conversation or in modern textbooks. The

disappearance of these words from language use is a phenomenon that occurs over hundreds of years. Such words are called historical words.

According to A. Bolganbayuly G. Kaliyev, obsolete words are divided into several groups. One of them is historical words – words that have fallen out of use due to the civil and societal development [5]. Historical words are words that were used to describe things that people used in social and domestic circumstances in the past. These words have fallen out of the vocabulary of the language due to the change of the time and the transition to another era.

According to B. Norman, historical words arise due to the obsolescence and disappearance of certain objects and phenomena because of the changes in objective reality [6]. Moreover, D. Shmelev argues that historical words are realities that have lost their relevance in modern society due to changes in real life [7]. Furthermore, A. Minyar-Beloruicheva and M. Pokrovskaya suggest that the difficulties that a translator encounters when translating historical words from one language to another comes with its own difficulties in terms of cultural and linguistic aspects. Although translating historical words may seem easy at first glance, the informational features of historical words require the translator to adhere to certain translation principles. The most basic of these principles are background knowledge and a good knowledge of the culture of the language being translated. The main obstacle in translating historical words is trying to translate words used in a certain historical context for a modern reader while preserving their historical meaning. It is very important not to provide unclear information when translating historical words. This, in turn, leads to serious problems such as distortion of historical facts [8].

According to researcher Yu. Komleva, the process of translating historical words has its own peculiarities such as, adequate understanding of the text, knowledge of the lexical and grammatical rules of the target language, as well of the original language, the ability to identify text's linguistic features; the ability to convey full informative content of the text to readers in the target language, using the historical and cultural context, while preserving the informative and communicative features of texts in which historical words occur; the ability to convey the original style of the text, that is, to create the same effect in the target language as readers perceive the internal and external atmosphere of the text in the original language. Full disclosure of the meaning of stylistic devices, allusions, irony, aphorisms [9].

Thus, all of the above-mentioned statements of various researchers demonstrate the complex nature of historicisms and need for appropriate methods to be used, while transmitting their meaning into Kazakh language. The current article is relevant due to the representation of translation problems of historicisms in relation to its historical and cultural context. In order to solve these problems,

the research focuses on concrete examples from the novel, and translation methods applied in the process. Identifying appropriate translation methods facilitates the translator's fidelity to author's initial idea, correct rendering of the meaning of historicisms into Kazakh language, preserving historical and cultural uniqueness of the text. Moreover, the study of the translation of historicisms in Charlotte Brontë's novel «Jane Eyre» from English into Kazakh is due to the growing interest in the high-quality adaptation of world classics for the Kazakh-speaking reader, as well as the need to preserve the historical and cultural context of the original during translation. However, the methodology for translating historical vocabulary remains underdeveloped. This creates the risk of losing meanings, distorting the cultural code, and simplifying the original text. Thus, research aimed at identifying effective strategies and approaches to translating historicisms is timely and in demand.

Materials and methods

Charlotte Brontë's «Jane Eyre» is one of the most popular novels of English literature that combines elements of the gothic novel, social drama and romance. The article examines genres of the novel and difficulties of rendering genre characteristics into Kazakh language. Furthermore, one of the important aspects in translating this novel into Kazakh language is translating historicisms, which are an integral part of the cultural context. The article applied qualitative methods (content analysis, comparative analysis) and quantitative methods (frequency analysis) to analyze the material. We applied content analysis to investigate the source and target texts by examining the features of the translation of historicisms. In this case, attention is paid not only to linguistic but also to cultural aspects, such as the preservation of historical context of the words and the transfer of the specifics of English culture into Kazakh. It is studied how the translator uses various translation techniques to adequately convey the meaning of historicisms. In addition to this, we used comparative analysis to provide a detailed comparison of the source and target texts with a focus on the translation of historicisms. Moreover, frequency analysis was used to count and analyze the frequency of historicisms in the source and target texts.

Results and discussion

This article examines the translation of historical words in Charlotte Brontë's «Jane Eyre». Moreover, translator used a wide range of translation methods to translate historical words from source language into target language. The quantitative analysis was conducted to investigate thirty historicisms in «Jane Eyre». Half of them (fifteen) were translated into target language by using generalization technique. Seven of them were translated by using explanation method. Three of them were translated by using equivalent translation method. Five of them were translated by using literal translation method. This research

illustrated only selective examples from the total thirty historicisms. Moreover, it can be assumed that the translator predominantly applied generalization method to translate historicisms of the novel from English into Kazakh language. Furthermore, the research applied qualitative method to provide detailed analysis for some of the examples taken from the novel.

One method of conveying such words is generalization. Generalization is the replacement of a word (combination) with a more specific (concrete) meaning into the word (combination) that has more widespread meaning in the translated text [10]. In the example below, the translator applied generalization strategy. As it is shown in the example, generalization method narrowed the meaning of the historicism in the original text when translating into Kazakh language. Generalization is commonly used when the translator decides to use more general meaning of the particular word when translating into target language. However, the historicisms are rich in historical and cultural traditions that complicate their rendering into another language. Thus, generalization method proved to be inefficient to convey the meaning of the historical words, when dealing with historicisms. The following examples are demonstration of the method of generalization:

Source text: I was a discord in Gateshead Hall: I was like nobody there; I had nothing in harmony with Mrs. Reed or her children, or her chosen vassalage.

Target text: Менің кейпім Гейтсхед-Холл жекежайымен мүлдем үйлеспейтін еді. Мұнда ешкімге ұқсамайтынмын. Миссис Редпен, оның балалары және қызметшілерімен ортақ ештеңем болмады.

The word *vassalage* has more semantic connotations than the word *қызметшілерімен* in the target language. In Merriam-Webster dictionary the word '*vassalage*' means the duty of a subordinate to be loyal and to serve a superior in exchange for the latter's patronage. In English the word '*vassalage*' is a total submission of one's life to serve other people who belong to dominant class. However, translation of this word into Kazakh language uses its only meaning of being a servant to somebody. That is why, it reflects only physical state of being a servant, however in English society being a vassal was an inner choice of a person as they perceived their life's mission to serve their master. However, in English, the word *vassalage* acquires more spiritual nature than it is in Kazakh language. We think it is more adequate to give some complementary meaning to the historicisms when translator is troubled with finding an analogue in the target language.

Source text: Celine's chamber-maid entered, lit a lamp, left it on the table, and withdrew.

Target text: Селиннің қызметшісі балауыз шамды жағып, оны үстелдің үстіне қойып, шығып кетті.

The translator used the word қызметшісі as the translation of the word *chamber-maid*. According to Cambridge dictionary, '*chamber-maid*' is a female servant that cleans bedrooms. However, the Kazakh translation 'қызметшісі' has a general meaning of being a servant, but as we know in English estates servants were attached different names according to the tasks they accomplished. In this example, the translator used the generalization strategy as well. Thus, the translation of the historicism into Kazakh language by using general semantic connotation of the word is insufficient due to the translator's inappropriate choice of the semantic connotation of the historicism that fails at capturing the exact cultural and historical context of the novel. We think it is more adequate to give some complementary meaning to the historicisms when translator is troubled with finding an analogue in the target language. Therefore, it can be claimed that the Kazakh translation қызметшісі does not fully explain the functions of the English word *chamber-maid*.

Another method used in the translation of «Jane Eyre» into Kazakh is the one proposed by J. Vinay and J. Darbelnet. Literal or word-for-word translation refers to the process when the translator only monitors the observance of the mandatory norms of the language, while rendering information from the source language into the target language, which leads to the creation of a correct text in terms of linguistic aspects [10]. The literal translation was used to preserve the source vocabulary as much as possible. In addition to this, literal translation was used in «Jane Eyre's» Kazakh version to avoid distortion of meaning of the historicisms. The ability to balance the literal approach with adaptive strategies allows the translator to create texts that preserve the meaning of the original and make the target text natural for the target audience. The example below represents the use of literal translation in the translation of «Jane Eyre» into Kazakh language.

Source text: I abandoned it and framed a humbler supplication; for change, stimulus: that petition, too, seemed swept off into vague space: 'Then,' I cried, half desperate, 'grant me at least a new *servitude*!'

Target text: Онда маған тым болмаса жаңа қызмет бере гөрші! – деп, түңіле айқай салдым.

In this case, translator used the Kazakh word қызмет, which shares the semantic characteristics with the word *servitude*. Thus, it can be assumed that the translator used the word-for-word method to adequately convey the message of the source text.

Source text: This testimonial I accordingly received in about a month, forwarded a copy of it to Mrs. Fairfax, and got that lady's reply, stating that she was satisfied, and fixing that day fortnight as the period for my assuming the post of *governess* in her house.

Target text: Бұл құжат бір айдан кейін қолыма тиіп, оның көшірмесін оның көшірмесін Миссис Фэйрфакске жолдадым. Ол маған алған мәліметтерге қанағаттанғанын жазып, екі аптадан кейін үйінде *тәрбиеші* қызметін бастауды ұсынды.

According to Cambridge dictionary the word ‘governess’ is a woman who is hired to teach children and live at proprietor’s estate. In addition to this, the Kazakh word *тәрбиеші* usually associates with the teacher that shares knowledge with children at special places, such as, schools or madrasah. Therefore, it can be argued that the addition of the word *үйінде тәрбиеші қызметін бастау* is more appropriate, and helps to avoid misunderstanding caused by cultural and historical backgrounds of English and Kazakh people.

Another method for translating historical words is explication by V. Komissarov. He argues that explication is the replacement of a lexical unit of the original text with a target language phrase that gives a more or less complete explanation or definition. Furthermore, the explication method is one of the methods of semantic adaptation of the text during translation. This method is aimed at explaining the meaning of the original word, phrase or expression, which for various reasons does not have a direct or exact analogue in the translated language [11]. However, its use requires a balance between the accuracy of meaning transmission and preservation of the artistic or stylistic integrity of the text. The method was applied by the translator to make the text understandable to the reader by providing additional explanation or description of the historicisms. This approach allowed translator to preserve the cultural uniqueness of the text and adapt it for the audience with its linguistic and cultural background. Based on the examples below, our research considers the use of the explanation method as the most effective method when translator renders the meaning of the historical words. The following examples are demonstration of the method of explication:

Source text: In crossing a field, I saw the church spire before me: I hastened towards it. Near the churchyard, and in the middle of a garden, stood a well-built though small house, which I had no doubt was the *parsonage*.

Target text: Мен бұл *әулие әкейдің баспанасы* екеніне күмән келтірмедім.

The word *parsonage* is translated into Kazakh as *әулие әкейдің баспанасы* as Kazakh and English have religious differences, and the exact equivalent of the word *parsonage* is absent in Kazakh vocabulary. According to Oxford dictionary ‘*parsonage*’ means a house located in the territory of the church that belongs to a clergy. Translator added explanatory words to the translation text to clarify the meaning of the original.

Source text: The fact is, once for all, I don’t wish to treat you like an *inferior*: that is’ (correcting himself), ‘I claim only such superiority as must result from twenty years’ difference in age and a century’s advance in experience.

Target text: Мәселе мынада: мен сізді дәрежесі төмен адам деп есептеймін, – деді де өз-өзін түзеп, – Тек қана жиырма жас үлкендігім мен жиған тәжірибеме сүйеніп, солай дедім.

The translator used additional words *дәрежесі төмен адам* to give the meaning of the word *inferior*. According to Cambridge dictionary, the word '*inferior*' describes a person, who belongs to a lower social class.

Another method of translation historical words is equivalence translation by Vinay and Darbelnet. The researchers argue that the equivalence translation is the use of ready-made forms of words in source and target languages. The equivalence translation involves the transfer of one and the same meaning of the source text by means of the translation language. It requires not only linguistic, but also cultural adaptation, so that the original content is perceived as naturally in another language environment. This strategy was used in the translation of «Jane Eyre» into Kazakh when translating the texts rich in historicism, where the meaning of a word is often associated with a certain era or culture. Equivalent translation was effectively used in translation of the examples from the novel when translating historicisms, as it provides a balance between the accuracy of meaning transfer and adaptation to the linguistic and cultural environment of the translation. The examples below illustrate the application of equivalence translation:

Source text: I am an orphan, the daughter of a clergyman. My parents died before I could know them. I was brought up a *dependant*; educated in a charitable institution.

Target text: Мен әулие әкейдің жетім қызымын. Ата-анамнан оларды көрмей танып үлгермей айырылдым. Миыма '*жатып ішерсің*' дегенді әбден күйды, жетімдер үйінде тәрбиелендім, сонда білім алдым.

Translator used the phraseological expression *жатып ішерсің* to convey the meaning of the word *dependant*. According to Cambridge dictionary, a '*dependant*' is someone who lives at someone else's expense, by using someone else's money. Kazakh phrase '*жатып ішерсің*' is used to denote a person, who lives on someone else's account, neither works nor does anything. Thus, it can be argued translator adequately rendered the meaning of the source language expression into the target language.

Source text: But the three most distinguished – partly, perhaps, because the tallest figures of the band – were the *Dowager* Lady Ingram and her daughters, Blanche and Mary.

Target text: Жесір қалған екі тәкаппар ханым леди Линн мен леди Ингрэм бір-бірімен шүйіркелесті.

The word *dowager* is translated as *жесір* in Kazakh language. According to Oxford dictionary, '*dowager*' is a *widow* with a title or property derived from

her late husband. In Kazakh, ‘*жесір*’ is also a widow who inherits the husband’s possessions and sometimes even the title as Ulpan in Gabit Musirepov’s novel.

To sum up, translating Jane Eyre from English into Kazakh is a complex and multifaceted task, as it requires preserving the atmosphere of the gothic style and morals of the bildungsroman genre. The translator faces many challenges, including conveying the psychological nuances of the heroine, cultural differences and language features inherent in both literary traditions. It is important that the Kazakh reader can fully feel the spirit of the novel, despite cultural and linguistic differences. In the process of translating Charlotte Brontë’s novel Jane Eyre from English to Kazakh, especially the translation of historical words, it can be seen that the translator resorted to various methods. Among these methods, there are generalization, explication, literal translation, equivalent translation. The use of these methods has an impact on solving translation problems encountered in various translation processes. In the above examples, the translation of historical words into English and Kazakh faced cultural diversity, historical inconsistency, and linguistic problems. Since English and Kazakh societies lived in different cultural and social circumstances in the 19th century, the connotation and semantic value of historical words in both languages are significantly different. Victorian England, which adhered to a sedentary culture, was characterized by class division, misunderstanding between aristocrats and representatives of the lower classes, and different educational and religious backgrounds. Since Kazakh society is a nomadic culture, divided into its own class system, as well as specific religious and educational features, a number of translation methods were used to preserve the meaning when translating historical words from English into Kazakh. Some of the translated historical words were conveyed accurately and clearly in the Kazakh version, however, the above-mentioned examples illustrate that historicisms translated with inappropriate methods hinder the perception of the text by the TL readers. Furthermore, generalization, literal translation methods were misused in some of the examples above, as they failed to give the specific meaning of the historicisms. That is why, in Kazakh translation, the meaning of some historicisms was distorted, and their intended meanings remained misunderstood. Although the novel used generalization method more frequently than the others (fifteen in total), explanation method used in the book proved itself to be effective as it provided historical and cultural context information. Thus, it can be assumed that our analysis of thirty historicisms illustrate that the meaning of historicisms is well-perceived by Kazakh readers when it is explained by the translator, while using explanatory method of translation.

Conclusion

In conclusion, Charlotte Brontë masterfully combines elements of the gothic style, the romantic genre and the bildungsroman in «Jane Eyre», which makes

the novel multifaceted and profound. The gothic atmosphere serves not only to create tension, but also reflects the struggle with the dark sides of society and personality. Romantic elements emphasize the importance of personal feelings and the desire for love, and the bildungsroman genre focuses on the processes of growing up and the inner freedom of the heroine. Together, these genres create a unique picture of the development of personality in the conditions of social pressure and personal experiences, which makes Brontë's novel relevant today. Translation of Charlotte Brontë's novel «Jane Eyre» into the Kazakh language is a complex process, especially in terms of the transfer of historical and cultural realities. There are the main difficulties that arise when translating historical words and expressions such as cultural context and obsolete words. Moreover, historical words related to the way of life of Victorian England may not have direct analogues in Kazakh culture. For example, concepts such as *governess* or *inferior* require clarification as Kazakh and English cultural have different historical backgrounds. Translation of historical words and expressions from the novel «Jane Eyre» into the Kazakh language requires a deep understanding of two cultures, knowledge of history and the ability to preserve the spirit of the original text. The translator used a combination of generalization, explanation, literal and equivalence translation. However, it should be noted that our analysis on thirty historicism examples demonstrate that the translations by applying explanatory method were more accurate in rendering the meaning of the original compared to the other methods. This can be justified by the ability of the method to restore the cultural and historical significance of the historicisms in the Target language. Thus, this article clears a way to the further research on advocating translator's preferences to explicatory translation methods compared to the other methods of translation when dealing with the translation of English historicisms. From a theoretical point of view, the study of the translation of historicisms deepens the understanding of the functioning of historical and cultural realities in a literary text. The novel «Jane Eyre» has an abundant amount of vocabulary of the Victorian era, including social titles, elements of everyday life, educational and religious institutions, specific historical practices and phenomena. The analysis of the methods of translating such units into the Kazakh language allows to expand the existing theory of equivalence, interpretation of realities, and also contributes to the development of cultural transfer strategies. From a practical point of view, the study is valuable for the practice of literary translation, especially in the context of the Kazakh language, which is increasingly used in the field of translating world classics. The results of the work can be used by translators and teachers.

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ШАРЛОТТА БРОНТЕНІҢ «ДЖЕЙН ЭЙР» РОМАНЫНЫҢ ЖАНРЛЫҚ СИПАТТАМАСЫ МЕН ТАРИХИ СӨЗДЕРДІ АУДАРУ ӘДІСТЕРІ

Ағымдағы мақала Шарлотта Бронтенің «Джейн Эйр» романындағы жанрлық сипаттарды талдауға, сондай-ақ тарихи сөздерді ағылшын тілінен қазақ тіліне аудару мәселелерін зерттеуге арналған. Зерттеу аудармашыға қиындықтар туғызатын 19 ғасырға тән тарихи терминдерді, әлеуметтік және мәдени шындықтарды белсенді түрде зерттейді. Басты міндет – қазақ оқырманы үшін романның тарихи контекстін сақтаумен бірге түпнұсқадағы берілген тарихи сөздердің нақты мағынасын жеткізу. Мақалада қазақ тілінде тікелей баламасы кездеспейтін, әлеуметтік жағдайларда қолданылған тарихи сөздерді аударудың қиындықтарына ерекше назар аударылған. Зерттеу осы мәселелерді шешу үшін қолданылатын әртүрлі аударма әдістерін қарастырады. Бұл сөзбе-сөз аударма, эквивалентті аударма, генерализация және экспликация әдістері. Сөзбе-сөз аударма қазақ тілінде тура баламасы бар сөздер мен сөз тіркестері үшін қолданылады, ал эквивалентті аударма мәдени контекстте ең қолайлы баламаларды табуға көмектеседі. Генерализация әдісі тарихи сөздердің жалпы мағынасын сақтауға мүмкіндік берсе, ал экспликация – оқырманға түпнұсқаның мәдени ерекшеліктерін жақсы түсінуге көмектесетін сипаттау арқылы тарихи сөздердің мағыналарын түсіндіру әдісі болып табылады. Олай болса, «Джейн Эйр» романындағы тарихи сөздерді ағылшын тілінен қазақ тіліне аудару мәтіннің мағыналық дәлдігін ғана емес, тарихи-мәдени байлығын да сақтау үшін әр түрлі тәсілдерді тиімді пайдалануды қажет етеді.

Кілтті сөздер: жанр, готика, билдунгсроман, тарихи сөздер, генерализация, эквиваленттілік, экспликация, сөзбе-сөз аударма.

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ЖАНРОВЫЕ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКИ И МЕТОДЫ ПЕРЕВОДА ИСТОРИЧЕСКИХ СЛОВ В РОМАНЕ ШАРЛОТТЫ БРОНТЕ «ДЖЕЙН ЭЙР»

Данная статья посвящена анализу жанровых особенностей, а также переводу историзмов с английского языка на казахский в романе «Джейн Эйр» Шарлотты Бронте. В исследовании активно изучаются исторические слова XIX века, которые создают трудности для переводчика при адаптации текста к новой языковой и культурной среде. Основная задача – передать точный смысл оригинала, а также сохранить исторический контекст романа для казахского читателя. Особое внимание в статье уделено трудностям перевода историзмов в социальных обстоятельствах, которые могут не иметь прямых аналогов в казахском языке. В исследовании рассматриваются различные методы перевода, которые используются для решения этих задач. Это методы дословный перевода, эквивалентного перевода, генерализации и экспликации. Дословный перевод применяется для слов и выражений, имеющих точные аналоги в казахском языке, в то время как эквивалентный перевод помогает найти наиболее подходящие аналоги в казахском культурном контексте. Генерализация позволяет сохранить общее значение термина, а экспликация — это метод объяснения значений терминов через описание, что помогает читателю лучше понять культурные особенности оригинала. Таким образом, перевод историзмов в романе «Джейн Эйр» с английского на казахский требует гибкости и внимания к деталям, чтобы сохранить не только точность перевода, но и культурное богатство текста.

Ключевые слова: жанр, готика, бильдунгсроман, историзмы, генерализация, эквивалентный перевод, экспликация, дословный перевод.

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