MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE

KYIV NATIONAL LINGUISTIC UNIVERSITY

FACULTY OF GERMANIC PHILOLOGY AND TRANSLATION

Department of Theory and Practice of Translation from the English Language

TERM PAPER

in Translation Studies

**under the title: Peculiarities of translating author's occasionalisms into Ukrainian (case study of an English novel)**

**Viktoriia Y. Myshynova**
**Group PA 05-19**

Educational Programme:
**English and Second Foreign Language:**
**Oral and Written Translation**
Majoring 035
Philology
**Research supervisor:**
**K.P. Nykytchenko**
Candidate of Philology
Associate Professor

Kyiv – 2023

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
Київський національний лінгвістичний університет

Факультет германської філології і перекладу
Кафедра теорії і практики перекладу з
англійської мови

Представлено на кафедру_____
*(дата, підпис секретаря кафедри)*
Рецензування _____
_____
*(кількість балів, «до захисту» («на доопрацювання»), дата, підпис керівника курсової роботи)*
Захист _____
*(кількість балів, дата, підпис викладача)*
Підсумкова оцінка_____
_____
*(кількість балів, оцінка за 4-х бальною системою, дата, підпис викладача)*

# КУРСОВА РОБОТА

З ПЕРЕКЛАДУ

## ОСОБЛИВОСТІ ПЕРЕКЛАДУ АВТОРСЬКИХ ОКАЗІОНАЛІЗМІВ УКРАЇНСЬКОЮ МОВОЮ (НА МАТЕРІАЛІ АНГЛОМОВНОГО РОМАНУ)

Мишиньова Вікторія
студентка групи Па05-19

Керівник курсової роботи_____
*(підпис)*
кандидат філологічних наук, доцент кафедри
Никитченко Катерина Петрівна

Київ – 2023

Київський національний лінгвістичний університет
Кафедра теорії і практики перекладу з англійської мови

Завідувач кафедри теорії і
практики перекладу з
англійської мови

_____
(підпис)
к.ф.н., доц. Мелько Х.Б.
"29" вересня 2022 р.

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

студентки Мишиньової В. Я. курсу Па 05 19 групи, 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 Особливості перекладу авторських оказіоналізмів українською мовою (на матеріалі англомовного роману)
Науковий керівник к.філол.н. Никитченко Катерина Петрівна
Дата видачі завдання 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 IV курсу групи Па 05-19 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**

**Мишиньової Вікторії Ярославівни**

(ПІБ студента)

за темою Особливості перекладу авторських оказіоналізмів українською мовою (на матеріалі англомовного роману)

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

**”____”_____2023 р.**

**CONTENTS**

INTRODUCTION ..... 1
CHAPTER 1
THEORETICAL ASPECTS OF OCCASIONAL WORDS IN LINGUISTICS AND TRANSLATION ..... 4
1.1 Occasional words as an object of linguistic research ..... 4
1.1.1 Status of occasional words in the modern English ..... 4
1.1.2 Types of occasional words ..... 11
1.2 The features of translating occasional words ..... 15
1.3 Specifics of fictional discourse text analysis ..... 17
CHAPTER 2
ANALYSIS OF THE ASPECTS OF RENDERING AUTHOR'S OCCASIONALISM IN THE NOVEL "DUNE" BY F. HERBERT ..... 22
2.1 The use of lexical transformations in the translation of occasionalisms ..... 24
2.2 The use of grammatical transformations in the translation of occasionalisms 33
2.3 The use of lexical-grammatical transformations in the translation of occasionalisms ..... 36
CONCLUSIONS ..... 43
BIBLIOGRAPHY ..... 44
LIST OF DATA SOURCES ..... 47
LIST OF DATA SOURCES ..... 47
ANNEX ..... 48
РЕЗЮМЕ ..... 64

# INTRODUCTION

The main focus of this term paper is on the linguistic analysis of the features and ways of translation of occasional words in the English fictional discourse. **The relevance of this term paper** lies in the fact that nowadays there is no profound research of the structural-semantic aspects and the features of translation of occasional words in the English fictional discourse in the domestic linguistics. So, this paper is aimed to fill this research lacuna.

Scientific inquiry has already been directed towards occasional words. A number of foreign (M. L. Rus, P. Stekauer) and Ukrainian researchers (S. V. Voropai, D. V. Haidanka, K. V. Duykar, and other) have their own view on this issue. There is no consensus about how to classify them, what kinds of words should be called nonce-words and whether any of them will become neologisms or simply fade away. Additionally, the usage of nonce-words has evolved over different periods of history, and it is unclean when their usage peaked and why.

Thus, the aspects of the linguo-cognitive and communicative aspects of the functioning and formation of occasional words were analysed by the Ukrainian researcher D. V. Haidanka [5]. The aspects of the nature on occasional words in the cognitive linguistics were investigated by the domestic researcher K. P. Nykytchenko [16]. Also, the researcher investigated the nature of occasional words, their essence.

The aspects of translation of occasional words was analysed by the following researchers: S. Vlakhov, S. Florin, L. S. Barkhidarov, V. Komissarov, A. F. Guerra, A. G. Macedo and others.

**The aim of the research** the analysis of the structural-semantic aspects and the features of translation of occasional words of the English fictional discourse into Ukrainian.

**The object** of analysis is the occasional words as a linguistic phenomenon.

**The subject** of the paper is the study of the structural-semantic aspects and the features of translation of occasional words of the English fictional discourse into the Ukrainian language.

**The study has the following objectives**:

- to study occasional words as an object of linguistic research;
- to identify the status of occasional words in modern English;
- to analyse the types of occasional words;
- to identify the features of translation of occasional words;
- to conduct the analysis of the aspects of translation of occasional words of the English fictional discourse into Ukrainian.

**The material** of the study was: the text of the novel “Dune” of F. Herbert and its Ukrainian translation.

This paper employed the following **methods**:

- method of generalization – was used for the formulation of general concepts from specific instances by abstracting common properties.
- method of selection – the method of selection was used in the theoretical part of this research to determine the semantic content of arguments.
- descriptive method – is the study of how language is constructed.
- definitional method – is the study that explains the meaning of a concepts. This method is used for explanation the meaning of concepts.
- componential method – componential analysis is a method typical of structural semantics which analyzes the components of a word's meaning. The componential method was used both in theoretical and practical analysis.;
- method of translational analysis was used in the practical research;
- method of continuous sample was applied in the practical part of this research.

**The theoretical significance** of the work is that the theoretical research of the paper deepens the present research about occasional words.

**The practical significance** of this study is determined by the possibility of using the results obtained during the development of theoretical courses on English grammar, as well as comparative linguistic of English and Ukrainian.

**The structure of the thesis.** The paper consists of an introduction, two chapters, conclusion and findings, bibliography.

In the first chapter we consider occasional words as an object of linguistic research in modern English refer to words that are rarely used or are limited to specific contexts or situations.

In the second chapter of the paper focuses on analysing how the author's occasionalism is conveyed .

# CHAPTER 1
# THEORETICAL ASPECTS OF OCCASIONAL WORDS IN LINGUISTICS AND TRANSLATION

## 1.1 Occasional words as an object of linguistic research.

**1.1.1 Status of occasional words in the modern English.** Language undergoes constant change every day and minute in the contemporary world. In such conditions, the issue of occasional words is among the most notable linguistic problems. The appearance of occasional words is an ongoing process. They are difficult to translate, as the author creates it and puts some implicit information and stylistic flair.

Nowadays, the main approaches to the study of lexical innovations are [19: 494]:

1) structural (in the domestic tradition) [7; 17], the focus of which is structural compliance / non-compliance with the norms of word formation and which contrasts potentials words and occasional words;

2) communicative-functional 23] (in modern western research) [1; 2], which identifies potentialisms as a kind of occasional words;

3) synergistic [9; 10], which considers the language as an independent inter-deterministic system with the presence of interregulatory relationships, and as an indicator of continuous development of the language. Within the framework of the structural approach, based on S. V. Voropai [4: 28], lexical innovations are divided into neologisms, occasional words and potentialisms (semi-occasional words).

Thus, D. V. Haidanka notes that potentialiams are the lexical unites, that realize the norms of word formation, and occasional words, on the contrary, are phenomena, which are against of the norms of word formation [5].

The founders of the second approach (K. V. Duykar [10], O. M. Turchak [24]) identify potentialisms as the kind of occasional formation.

The synergetic paradigm has postulated that occasional words are on the macro-level of the language system. The presence of such contraventions facilitates the progress in development and preservation of the authenticity of language. Thus, the deviation of the norms of formation of words causes the appearance of non-standard lexical unite – occasional word [5: 45].

One of the most extensive definitions of the term "occasional word" was suggested by E. Turchak: "Occasional words are unusual, expressively colored words or stable combinations of words (new in meaning and form or only in meaning / form), which originally call objects and phenomena created in violation of the laws of derivation, exist only in the context, have their own author and are characterized by <...> single and irregular use" [20: 7].

R. Stam identifies the concept of occasional word as "Occasional words" are new words coined by an author using a nonproductive word-formative model, and are only used in specific contexts to add artistic expression and linguistic play. These neologisms are not commonly adopted into mainstream language usage. [27: 54].

Oxford Dictionary defines occasional words as the words "invented for a particular occasion or situation" (OD, URL)

Thus, it is possible to form the working definition of the concept of occasional words: ***occasional words*** are unusual words, which are formed by the deviation, or violation of the rules of word formation and serve as representation of certain subjects, objects, and events. Sometimes, they can be called the author's individual neologism.

K. P. Nykytchenko [16: 179] performs the following key peculiarities of occasional words:

1. Occasional words denote a certain fragment of the world, the certain "quantum of knowledge" about the surrounding world, which is perceived by the author. In other words, occasional words are a "verbalized quantum of information about the surrounding reality" [2; 1], which is opposed to their semantics in the traditional sense.

In this aspect, fundamental is the opinion that the word is “a unit of storing, extracting, receiving and systematizing new knowledge” [5: 56]. This approach to the description of occasional word is, in the opinion of the researcher, quite promising, since it allows to consider how certain layers of language knowledge are accumulated, modern realities and phenomena of reality are interpreted in the consciousness of a language personality.

2. Occasional words are implemented to the structure of our previous experience. In such conditions, the focus is on the knowledge and experience of a person, that is his ontological (knowledge of the world) and axiological (evaluation of the world by the subject) picture of the world in various spheres of activity. After all, K. P. Nykytchenko [17: 179] notes that without fixing knowledge of a valuable, axiological nature, we find ourselves outside the field of human experience [1; 12], which is excluded by the nature of the occasional word as an expressive, characteristic unit created by a specific individual.

As a rule, occasional words are formed from the existing language material and do not arise as completely new sounds [1: 52]. They are formed on the basis of another word or phrase and are characterized by a semantic derivation from the basic word and a double reference.

However, the meaning of derived occasional words not always can be inferred from the basic word. Transparency of the internal form of occasional word in most cases does not lead directly to its understanding, because the morphemic composition of such a word is only a basis for understanding its meaning.

Thus, it is possible to make a conclusion that there are some approaches to the definition of the concept “occasional word”. On the basis of the definitions, considered in the paper, the working definition of the concept of occasional words was formed. Thus, occasional words are unusual words, which are formed by the deviation, violation of the rules of word formation and serve as representation of certain subjects, objects, events. Sometimes, they can be called author’s individual neologism.

Occasional words are related to the lexical innovations in the modern English. A lexical innovation may involve the introduction of a new lexical unit, as well as modification of the root or of the semantic structure of existing words in a language. Highlighting a linguistic innovation involves comparing various stages of a language's evolution, but because the innovation is broadly applicable, it becomes widespread and integrated into the language. that becomes a historical category [26]. The lexical innovations are represented in all spheres of modern English: thus, they can be identified in the sphere of science, media, every-day communication, sphere of the literary text, sphere of cinema, etc. Certain innovations have their starting point in different mistakes, infringements from the linguistic standards.

As was noted, the modern innovations in English include neologisms, and occasional words, which foreign researchers sometimes call ‘nonce-words’. P. Hohenhaus identifies the following four criteria of occasional words in modern English:

1) for a formation to be considered new, it must be created from scratch rather than simply retrieved from one's mental lexicon.

2) context-dependency is a characteristic of nonce formations, which often require contextual support to be properly understood or used, as stated in [26: 239-240].
3) nonce formations are often considered deviant since they do not adhere to the language's standard word-formation rules or well-formedness conditions, as mentioned in [26: 240].
4) ue to the combination of context-dependency and deviation, many nonce formations cannot be included in the mental lexicon and therefore cannot be lexicalized.

W. Guz identified the following defining characteristics of nonce formations:

1) Nonce formations are novel lexical creations, meaning that they are crafted anew by the speaker instead of being pre-existing in the mental lexicon.

2) They are often created to fulfill a lexical gap, whether genuine or perceived, which may occur when a speaker forgets a more common form.

3) Nonce formations are not considered part of the core vocabulary and may only be used once or a few times by a single speaker or multiple speakers before falling out of use . If they do become popular, they may evolve into neologisms and become part of the societal norm.

4) Most nonce formations have a short lifespan, disappearing from spoken production after they are coined. However, some may be recorded in writing and have varying longevity based on their popularity.

5) Nonce words can be simple or complex and may be formed through a variety of word-formational processes such as affixation, compounding, blending, back-derivation, conversion, clipping, acronymization, and root creation. Their status as nonce formations is not affected by whether they follow regular, rule-governed morphology or more creative and marked morphology.

[24].

D. V. Haidanka [5: 69] proposed a list of criteria of occasional words:

- belonging to speech;
- non-reproducibility.
- motivated deviation;
- functional single-use;
- individual affiliation;
- expressiveness;
- nominative optionality;
- synchronous-diachronic diffusivity (lack of the ability to “get old” [28: 43]).

P. Hohenhaus has developed his own theory of occasional words, which he calls “adhoc formations” [25: 238], the belonging of which to the group of occasional

words is determined by the “degree of occasionality” [25: 6], which is measured based on certain criteria:

- uniqueness (it is impossible to check the frequency of innovations in all possible contexts, therefore occasional word can be considered as a unit, which is missing in the mental lexicon of a speaker / listener) [25: 14];
- situational and contextual dependence (interpretation of occasionalism outside of the context depends on experimental-ideological characteristics of a person) [25: 29]);
- deviation from existing word-formation rules;
- the absence in the lexicon [25: 51].

P. Stekauer [29] considers occasional words in diachrony within the framework of its own onomasiological theory, considering them as “nominative units” that represent a certain stage from the origin of the word to its widespread use” [29: 99].

In his opinion, the features of occasional words are:

- as occasional words are the nominative units”, which are regular and predictable on the level of system, because they are formed on demand of the language community, it is depend only from the system, if they are integrated in the centre of the system or will remain on the periphery with the prospect of extinction” [29: 110];
- unusualness of occasional words is due to the interaction of lingual and extralinguistic factors: the relationship between language and extralinguistic reality, and the relationship between language and speech community [29: 99].

Thus, it is possible to make a conclusion that occasional words have the status of innovation lexical unite in the modern English. They characterised by the following criteria: belonging to speech; non-reproducibility. motivated deviation; functional single-use; individual affiliation; expressiveness; nominative optionality; synchronous-diachronic diffusivity.

**1.1.2 Types of occasional words.** Nowadays there isn`t the unified classification of the types of occasional words. Thus, N. Babenko classifies occasional words according to the degree of occasionality:

There are three degrees of occasional words, as categorized by D. V. Haidanka. The first degree includes words of standard, potential formation, which are created in accordance with language norms. The second degree comprises partially non-standard formations that can still be easily understood semantically. The third degree encompasses fully non-standard formations that pose difficulties in semantic interpretation [12: 56].

In addition, D. V. Haidanka distinguishes three types of occasional words based on how they breach the law of word-formation.

- The first type consists of occasional words that are created by breaching the laws of system productiveness of word-formative types.
- The second type includes occasional words that are modeled after non-productive and underproductive types, resulting in the breach of laws of empirical productiveness.
- The third type comprises occasional words that are created using infrequent methods or modeled after words that cannot be divided into parts [5: 30].

Thirdly, there exist occasional words which are made according to the language the work is written in, with the creating words reflecting the influence of borrowings from other language.

Fourthly, there exists systemized classification of occasional words according to their structure:

1. Phonetic nonce words: These are words that are not recorded in any language, and are created by the author using only sounds to convey meaning.
2. Lexical nonce words: These are created by combining affixes and stems according to word formation norms, or in some cases, in violation of those norms.

3. Grammatical nonce words: These words create conflict between the lexico-semantic and grammatical form, allowing the author to make the impossible possible.
4. Semantic nonce words: These are the result of adding semantic elements to existing words or creating entirely new words with new meanings.
5. Specific word combinations: These are combinations of words that are not typically used together, but are created for a specific purpose or effect.

The words present the confluence of lexemes, compatibility of which is not possible.

– Graphic occasional words [21].

According to the classification of S. Voropai by the categorical meaning, all occasional words are divided into three groups [4: 22—27]:

- objectivity (names of persons, objects, phenomena, certain actions);
- a procedural attribute;
- a non-procedural attribute (activation of grammatical categories intended for enhanced expression, in particular, the degrees of comparison of adjectives and adverbs).

According to structural compliance with the norms of word formation, occasional words are divided [**Ошибка! Источник ссылки не найден.**: 83—84] into:

1) occasional words formed with violation of productive derivational patterns;

2) occasional words formed in violation of the laws of system performance of word-formation models;

3) occasional words formed by updating the derivation form of an existing unit;

4) occasional words, formed on the model of an existing word;

5) occasional words formed using unproductive derivational models;

6) occasional words formed with the use of unique elements;

7) occasional words formed by unexpected system methods.

O. M. Turchak [21: 69] offers a classification of occasional words based on the author's word formation and the common trichotomy neologism – potentialism – occasional word:

1) proper potentialisms (formed according to word-formation models, easily reproducible, not fixed in dictionaries);

2) potential words with nominal authors (not used by the author, but associated with his work);

3) author's neologisms (“correspond to the realities of a certain era”, created by writers with productive models). The productive models include such methods of forming the author's neologisms as:

– affixation:

*RICHESE: fourth planet of* Eridani *A, classed with Ix as supreme in machine culture. Noted for miniaturization* (HF, DN: URL).

In this case, an occasionalism was formed by means of suffixation: *RICHESE – RICH + ESE.*

– Back-formation

*The Guild will deposit them at the city of Arrakeen rather than at our city of Carthag* (HF, DN: URL).

An occasionalism *Carthag* was formed by means of back-formation, from the proper name *Cartagena.*

– Conversion:

*He could smell the dust even now despite a blower cleaning at the portals of his Keep* (HF, DN: URL).

An occasionalism *Keep* (noun) was formed by means of conversion, from the verb “to keep”.

– Stem-composition:

*SANDRIDER: Fremen term for one who is capable of capturing and riding a sandworm* (HF, DN: URL).

In this case, stem-composition was applied: *SANDRIDER – SAND + RIDER.*

– Shortening:

*"Have you ever seen the Fremen?"* (HF, DN: URL).

In the fragment, an occasionalism was formed by means of shortening: *Fremen – Fre + men.* The lexical unit *Fre* was formed by shortening, from the lexical unit *free*.

O. Garmash identifies the following ways of formation of occasionalisms [6: 8]:

– morphological ways of creating of occasional word (affixation / deafixation, element-composition);
– lexical (telescoping, basic / word structure); "graphic formation" – abbreviation, acronym.

In the frameworks of the synergetic approach, S. Enikeeva [9: 13] identifies "the functional orientation" as the most effective way of formation of occasional words, as it is based in the modification of the formal aspects of preservation of expression plan. The researcher divides the following ways of formation of occasional words:

– verbotransformation;
– conversion (functional transposition);
– semantic derivation;
– affixation of free lexical unites;
– integration of phrases;
– the secondary category – the ways of word formation that are typical for analytical languages.

Zh. Kolois [12] has systematized all the ways of occasional derivation. The researcher contrasts usual and non-usual ways that are differentiated on the clear ("simple": prefixation, suffixation, stem-composition) and mixed ("combined / elementary": mixed-affixation, stem-composition, which is accompanied by affixation), as well as forward and backward.

In the focus of the modern linguistic researches, the popular is the derivation of occasional words by analogy – the certain sample.

Thus, it is possible to make a conclusion that the means of occasional word-formation are considered in the frameworks of oppositions form – content, compliance – non-compliance with the norms of word formation and etymological parameters, which are traditionally divided into morphological and non-morphological. The most considerable attention is paid to combined or exactly occasional methods of word formation.

### 1.2 The features of translating occasional words

In the frameworks of the analysis of the features of translation of occasional words, it is necessary to relate them to the non-equivalent vocabulary, as occasional words haven't equivalents in the languages of translation. Many well-known scientists have considered ways to translate non-equivalent vocabulary.

T. Kiyak results somewhat different from the classification of the translation of non-equivalent vocabulary: transcription, hypo-hypernymic translation, assimilation, cross-language connotative transposition, descriptive periphrastic translation, combined renominate, contextual interpretation of realia, the situational equivalent, tracing [11: 150—153].

O. I. Oleskiv notes that bulgarian scientists S. Vlakhov and S. Florin distinguish between two ways of transmitting of non-equivalent vocabulary: transliteration and translation, the latter in turn is divided into:

a) occasionalisms, which include calques, semi-calques, mastering, semantic neologism;

b) approximate translation (correspondence by gender and type, functional analogue, description, explanation, interpretation);

c) contextual translation [18].

We will dwell in more detail on the classification of T. R. Kiyak, who identifies 5 main ways of translating the lexicon without equivalent [10: 97—100]:

1. Transliteration and transcription. In transliteration, the graphical form of the word of the source language is transmitted by means of the translation language, and in transcription – the sound form of the word. These methods of translation are used in the transmission of foreign names of their own, geographical names and the names of various companies, firms, hotels, newspapers and magazines. These methods of translation are especially common in journalism, when events and life abroad are described. Sometimes first used transcription is used by other translators and gradually replenishes the language of translation with a new one lexical unit. Transcription and transliteration are appropriate where it is important to preserve the lexical brevity of the designation and at the same time to emphasize the specificity of the named object or concept, which is absent in the language of translation. The disadvantage of this method is that it is not always allows you to reveal the content of the new concept to the recipient. Therefore, this method should be used moderately.

2. Calque. The essence of this method is the transfer of non-equivalent vocabulary of the source language by replacing its constituent parts – morphemes or words with their direct lexical correspondences in the target language.

3. Descriptive or explanatory translation. This method of transmission of non-equivalent vocabulary is to reveal the meaning of the lexical unit of the source language with the help of expanded phrases that reveal the essential features of the phenomenon designated by this lexical unit.

Translators combine two methods: transcription or calcification and descriptive translation.

4. Approximate translation. The essence of this method is that instead of a translator uses the realia of a language that has its own national specifics, but at the same time has much in common with the realia of the output languages.

5. Transformational translation. In this way, the translator has to resort to the restructuring of the syntactic structure of the sentence, to lexical changes with a complete replacement of the meaning of the original word or both at the same time.

The Ukrainian researcher S. Ye. Maksimov identifies the following transformations:

– lexical transformations, which include formal (practical transcription, transliteration, traditional phonetic or graphic reproduction of the lexeme, calque) and lexical-semantic transformations (generalization, concretization, differentiation, modulation, substantiation).
– grammatical transformations that include: zero transformation, transpositions, replacement of parts of speech, addition, and omission.
– lexical and grammatical transformations that include: antonymic translation, compensations and total reorganization [13: 128—132].

It is possible to conclude that there are different approaches to translating occasionalism, which is caused by the complex nature of these lexical units. Thus, it is necessary to highlight that occasionalisms are the challenge for translator.

### 1.3 Specifics of fictional discourse text analysis

This part of the paper deals with the fictional discourse text analysis. It is necessary to note that fictional discourse characterizes by not only linguistic aspects, but also extralingual factors, such as pictures, schemes, formulas. There are some general characteristics of discourse:

- Discourse is expected to be coherent, meaning that it should be logically organized and connected. It should make sense as a whole and be easily understood by the audience.

- Discourse should also have cohesion, meaning that the different parts of the text should be connected through various linguistic devices such as pronouns, conjunctions, and lexical repetition.
- Discourse is always produced and understood in a specific context. The context includes the situation, social and cultural factors, and the participants involved.
- Discourse can have different styles, depending on the purpose, audience, and context. It can be formal or informal, academic or colloquial, and can use various rhetorical devices to create an effect.
- Discourse can also be categorized into different genres such as narratives, persuasive texts, expository texts, and descriptive texts, each with its own characteristics and expectations.

The type of extralingual factors depends from the thematic of fictional text. In this subparagraph, we will analyze the fragment from the novel of F. Herbert “Dune” (HF, DN: URL) (see ANNEX B).

1. Discourse parameters of the text:

1) The text is supplemented with maps and pictures, which provide additional information and visual aids to aid in the understanding and interpretation of the context. The use of maps and pictures can help to clarify complex concepts, illustrate key points, and provide a more engaging and interactive experience for the reader.

2) The text of the novel belongs to the fictional discourse (referse to the use of language in fictional narratives).

The language used in fictional discourse often differs from that used in everyday communication, as it may involve the use of figurative language, metaphors, and other literary devices to create a vivid and immersive experience for the reader.

2. Stylistic characteristics of the text (tropes and figures of speech can include metaphors, similes, hyperbole , personification , allusion , and irony , among others :

Such analysis can provide insights into the style and tone of the writing, as well as the intended audience and purpose of the work.

1) The text is analysed for the use of stylistic devices and expressive means , including tropes and figures of speech:

– Epithet ( is a descriptive word that is used to characterise or describe a person , place or thing . It can be used to emphasize certain qualities or characteristics of the subject and is often used to create a vivid mental image in the reader )

*The old woman was let in by the side door down the vaulted passage by Paul's room and she was allowed a moment to peer in at him where he lay in his bed.*

In the example, the use of epithet *old* is observed:

– Simile (is a figure of speech that compares two things using the words (like or as) to create a vivid and imaginative image) :

*The old woman was a witch shadow—hair like matted spiderwebs, hooded 'round darkness of features, eyes like glittering jewels. Her voice wheezed and twanged like an untuned baliset.*

In this case, there are the following examples of simile: *hair like matted spiderwebs, eyes like glittering jewels, her voice wheezed and twanged like an untuned baliset.*

– Sound imitation:

*It was solemn there and like a cathedral as he listened to a faint sound—the drip-drip-drip of water.*

In the fragment, sound imitation was applied: *the drip-drip-drip*.

– Repetition:

*Over and over and over within Paul's floating awareness the lesson rolled.*

Also, there is an example of repetition: *Over and over and over*.

2) Analysis of special literary and colloquial vocabularies used in the text:

– proper names:

*IN THE week before their departure to Arrakis, when all the final scurrying about had reached a nearly unbearable frenzy, an old crone came to visit the mother of the boy, Paul.*

*It was a warm night at Castle Caladan, and the ancient pile of stone that had served the Atreides family as home for twenty-six generations bore that cooled-sweat feeling it acquired before a change in the weather.*

The examples given above include the following proper names: *Arrakis, Castle Caladan, Atreides.*

– Subject field terms (are specific words or phrases used to describe the main topic or theme of a piece of information) :

*Paul's mother answered in her soft contralto: "The Atreides are known to start late getting their growth, Your Reverence."*

The fragment demonstrates the use of the term of the field of music: *contralto.*

*bodily integrity follows nerve blood flow according to the deepest awareness of cell needs ... all things/cells/beings are impermanent ... strive for flow-permanence within….*

In this case, the following medical terms were applied: *nerve blood flow, cell needs.* They are represented by noun clusters.

– Realia ( refers to real objects or materials used to teach or illustrate a particular concept or idea ) :

*"Tomorrow you'll need all your faculties to meet my gom jabbar."*

The example represents the use of such realia, as *gom jabbar*.

*Now, she's the Emperor's Truthsayer.*

In this case, realia *Truthsayer* was applied.

This way, it is possible to conclude that the text of the novel characterizes by lingual and extralingual factors. The extralingual factors are represented by the presence of maps and pictures in the text of the novel. On the stylistic level, the text of the novel characterizes by the use of epithets, simile, sound imitation, repetition. The linguistic level characterizes by the use of proper names, subject field terms, realia.

## Conclusion on chapter 1

The primary focus of this chapter is to examine and analysis of the theoretical elements of the functioning and translation of occasional words in the fictional discourse. Thus, it was that there are some approaches to the definition of the concept "occasional word". On the basis of the definitions, considered in the paper, the working definition of the concept of occasional words was formed. Thus, occasional words are unusual words, which are formed by the deviation, violation of the rules of word formation and serve for representation certain subjects, objects, events. Sometimes, they can be called author's individual neologism.

Also, it was made a conclusion that occasional words have the status of innovation lexical unite in the modern English. They characterised by the following criteria: belonging to speech; non-reproducibility; motivated deviation; functional single-use; individual affiliation; expressiveness; nominative optionality; synchronous-diachronic diffusivity.

There is a great number of classifications of occasional language, as the following: occasional words according to the degree of occasionality: according to the aspect of breaching the law of word-formation according to their structure according to the categorical meaning according to the etymological parameters based on the author's word formation and the common trichotomy neologism

Also, the following ways of creation of occasional words were identified: morphological ways of creating of occasional word (affixation / deafixation, element-composition); lexical (telescoping, basic / word structure); "graphic formation" – abbreviation, acronym.

The means of occasional word-formation are considered in the frameworks of oppositions form – content, compliance – non-compliance with the norms of word formation and etymological parameters, which are traditionally divided into morphological and non-morphological. The most considerable attention is paid to combined or exactly occasional methods of word formation.

Occasional words were related to the non-equivalent vocabulary, as they haven't equivalents in the languages of translation. There are the following ways of translation of occasional words: transliteration and transcription, calque, descriptive or explanatory translation, approximate translation, transformational translation.

# CHAPTER 2
# ANALYSIS OF THE ASPECTS OF RENDERING AUTHOR'S OCCASIONALISM IN THE NOVEL OF F. HERBERT "DUNE"

The second part of the term paper performes with the analysis of the aspects of rendering author's occasionalism. The material of analysis is the novel of F. Herbert "Dune" (FH, D: URL) and the Ukrainian variant of translation (ФГ, Д: URL). ( Annex)

## 2.1 The use of lexical transformations in the translation of occasionalisms

Lexical transformations can be useful in translating occasionalisms, which are words that are rarely used or are limited to specific contexts or situations.

The first step, we will analyze the features of the use of lexical transformations. Thus, the use of the following lexical transformations was identified:.

1. Calque (is a type of loanword that involves borrowing a phrase or expression from one language and translating it literally into another language). This can result in a new expression that retains the original meaning but may not be idiomatic or natural in the target language :

(1). <u>*WATER OF LIFE*</u>*: an "illuminating" poison (see Reverend Mother). Specifically, that liquid exhalation of a sandworm produced at the moment of its death from drowning which is changed within the body of a Reverend Mother to become the narcotic used in the sietch tau orgy. An "awareness spectrum" narcotic*

(HF, DN: URL) – *ВОДА ЖИТТЯ — «отрута просвітлення» (див. ПРЕВЕЛЕБНА МАТІР). Точніше, це рідкі виділення піщаного хробака, що виробляються в мить його смерті у воді й модифікуються в тілі Превелебної Матері та стають наркотиком, який використовують у тау-оргії на січі. Психоспектральний наркотик* (ФГ, Д: URL).

The author's occasionalism was expressed by transforming calque in the given example. This means that the author was not relying on the exact translation of words or phrases from one language to another, but rather was using the context and the intended meaning to create a new expression in the target language: *WATER OF LIFE – ВОДА ЖИТТЯ.*

(2). *"I'll handle this, Jessica," the old woman said. "Now, lad, do you know about the Truthsayer drug?"* (HF, DN: URL) – *Я дам сама раду, Джессіко, — зупинила її стариця. — Юначе, що ти знаєш про Зілля Правди?* (ФГ, Д: URL)

In this fragment, the translator used the technique of calque, which involves translating a word or phrase by literally borrowing the structure and components of the source language and applying them to the target language. The English phrase "Truthsayer drug" was translated into Ukrainian as "Зілля Правди" (literally "herb of truth"), which is a calque because it uses the same structure as the English phrase but with Ukrainian words. The occasionalism "Truthsayer drug" is a nonce word created by the author of the text. It is not a commonly used term in the English language and was created for a specific purpose within the context of the story. The Ukrainian translator chose to use a calque to convey the same meaning in Ukrainian, while also preserving the creative and unique nature of the English word. It is worth noting that calques can sometimes lead to awkward or non-idiomatic translations, especially when the structures of the two languages differ significantly. However, in this case, the calque "Зілля Правди" effectively conveys the meaning of the original phrase while also sounding natural and idiomatic in Ukrainian.

(3). *He could smell the dust even now despite a blower cleaning at the portals of his Keep* (HF, DN: URL) – *Навіть зараз він чув запах пилу, попри очисні вентилятори на вході до Твердині* (ФГ, Д: URL).

In this case, the author`s occasionalism *Keep* was translated by means of the transformation of calque: *Твердиня.*

2. The majority of the examples are provided by converting practical transcriptions into a different form. The transformation of transcription is a useful tool in the translation process, allowing for the accurate and effective conveyance of meaning across different languages and cultural contexts :

(4). *GRUMMAN: second planet of Niushe, noted chiefly for the feud of its ruling House (Moritani) with House Ginaz* (HF, DN: URL) – *ҐРУММАН — друга планета системи Нюші, переважно відома через ворожнечу її правлячого Дому Морітані з Домом Ґінац* (ФГ, Д: URL).

The transformation of transcription was used in the process of translating occasionalism *GRUMMAN – ҐРУММАН.*

(5). *AL-LAT: mankind's original sun; by usage: any planet's primary* (HF, DN: URL) – *АЛЬ-ЛЯТ — перше сонце людства; часто — будь-яке планетарне світило* (ФГ, Д: URL).

In this case, while translating occasionalism *AL-LAT*, the transformation of transcription was used: *АЛЬ-ЛЯТ.*

(6). *ALAM AL-MITHAL: the mystical world of similitudes where all physical limitations are removed* (HF, DN: URL) – *АЛЯМ АЛЬ-МІТАЛЬ — містичний світ подібностей, де немає будь-яких фізичних обмежень* (ФГ, Д: URL).

In the above fragment, the transformation of transcription of occasionalism was applied: *ALAM AL-MITHAL – АЛЯМ АЛЬ-МІТАЛЬ.*

(7). *BASHAR (often Colonel Bashar): an officer of the Sardaukar a fractional point above Colonel in the standardized military classification. Rank created for military ruler of a planetary subdistrict. (Bashar of the Corps is a title*

*reserved strictly for military use.)* (HF, DN: URL) – *БАШАР (часто: полковник-башар) — офіцерське звання сардаукарів, що, за стандартною військовою класифікацією, трохи вище за звичайного полковника. Ранг, створений на позначення військового керівника планетарного району. (Башар корпусу — звання, яким послуговуються винятково військові.)* (ФГ, Д: URL)

When translated, the officer rank (occasionalism) was rendered by applying the transcription transformation: *BASHAR – БАШАР.*

(8). *BELA TEGEUSE: fifth planet of Kuentsing: third stopping place of the Zensunni (Fremen) forced migration* (HF, DN: URL) – *БЕЛА ТЕҐЕЙЗЕ — п'ята планета системи Куентсінґ; місце третьої зупинки дзен-сунітів (фріменів) під час примусової міграції* (ФГ, Д: URL).

The translation of BELA TEGEUSE from English to Ukrainian involved the use of transcription transformation, where the English pronunciation was adapted to the Ukrainian phonetic system. This is a common technique used in translation when dealing with proper names or other types of occasionalisms that are specific to a particular language or culture.

In this case, the English pronunciation of "tegeuse" was transformed to the Ukrainian pronunciation "тегейзе" using the appropriate phonetic symbols.

(9). *ARRAKEEN: first settlement on Arrakis; long-time seat of planetary government* (HF, DN: URL) – *АРРАКІН — перше поселення на Арракісі; тривалий час — резиденція планетарного уряду* (ФГ, Д: URL).

In the Ukrainian version, the name of the settlement (occasionalism) was transcribed by a translator: *ARRAKEEN – АРРАКІН.*

(10). *HAGAL: the "Jewel Planet" (II Theta Shaowei), mined out in the time of Shaddam I* (HF, DN: URL). – *ҐАҐАЛ — «планета коштовностей» (II Тета Шавей). Під час правління Шаддама I всі її ресурси було вичерпано* (ФГ, Д: URL).

Occasionalism of the example *HAGAL* was translated by means of the transformation of transcription: *ГАҐАЛ.*

(11). *WALLACH IX: ninth planet of Laoujin, site of the Mother School of the Bene Gesserit* (HF, DN: URL) – *ВАЛЛАХ IX — дев'ята планета системи Лаоджин, штаб-квартира Материнської Школи Бене Ґессерит* (ФГ, Д: URL).

In this case, the transformation of transcription was used in the process of translating occasionalism: *WALLACH IX – ВАЛЛАХ IX.*

(12). *PORITRIN: third planet of Epsilon Alangue, considered by many Zensunni Wanderers as their planet of origin, although clues in their language and mythology show far more ancient planetary roots* (HF, DN: URL) –*ПОРИТРИН — третя планета системи Епсілон Аланг. Кочівники дзен-суніти вважають цю планету своєю батьківщиною, однак аналіз їхньої мови та міфології свідчить про походження з іншої, значно давнішої планети* (ФГ, Д: URL).

The transformation of transcription was used in the process of translating occasionalism *PORITRIN – ПОРИТРИН.*

(13). *RICHESE: fourth planet of* Eridani *A, classed with Ix as supreme in machine culture. Noted for miniaturization* (HF, DN: URL) – *РІЧЕЗА — четверта планета системи Еридані А, відома, як і планета Ікс, своєю високорозвиненою машинною культурою. Знана через своє мистецтво мініатюризації* (ФГ, Д: URL).

In this case, while translating occasionalisms *Richese, Eridani, Ix* the transformation of transcription was used: *Річеза, Еридані, Ікс.*

(14). *SALUSA SECUNDUS: third planet of Gamma Waiping; designated Imperial Prison Planet after removal of the Royal Court to Kaitain* (HF, DN: URL) – *САЛУСА СЕКУНДУС — третя планета системи Ґамма Вайпінь; після перенесення королівського двору на Кайтайн отримала статус планетарної в'язниці Імперії* (ФГ, Д: URL).

In the Ukrainian version, occasionalism was transcribed by a translator: *SALUSA SECUNDUS – САЛУСА СЕКУНДУС.*

(15). *GIEDI PRIME: the planet of Ophiuchi B (36), homeworld of House Harkonnen. A median-viable planet with a low active-photosynthesis range* (HF, DN: URL) – *Ґ'ЄДІ ПРАЙМ — планета Змієносця B (36), батьківщина Дому Харконненів. Світ середньої плодючості з низьким рівнем фотосинтезу в рослин* (ФГ, Д: URL).

In the fragment, the transformation of transcription of occasionalism was applied: *GIEDI PRIME – Ґ'ЄДІ ПРАЙМ.*

(16). *SHAI-HULUD: Sandworm of Arrakis, the "Old Man of the Desert," "Old Father Eternity," and "Grandfather of the Desert."* (HF, DN: URL) – *ШАЙ-ХУЛУД — піщаний хробак із Арракіса, «Старець із Пустелі», «Прабатько-Вічність» та «Дідусь Пустелі»* (ФГ, Д: URL).

In this example, the occasionalism "SHAI-HULUD" is a fictional creature in Frank Herbert's "Dune" series of novels. The translator used the transformation of transcription to render the occasionalism in Ukrainian as "ШАЙ-ХУЛУД", where the original English sounds are adapted to the Ukrainian phonetic system. This is a common strategy used in translation when dealing with names of fictional characters or places, where the goal is to maintain the original name's unique identity while making it recognizable and pronounceable in the target language.

(17). *Jessica crossed to the window, flung wide the draperies, stared across the river orchards toward Mount Syubi* (HF, DN: URL) *–Джессіка підійшла до вікна, широко розсунула штори та поглянула крізь річкові сади на гору Саюбі* (ФГ, Д: URL).

Occasionalism of the example *Mount Syubi* was translated by means of the transformation of transcription: *гору Саюбі.*

(18). *Observe closely, Piter, and you, too, Feyd-Rautha, my darling: from sixty degrees north to seventy degrees south—these exquisite ripples* (HF, DN: URL)

*–І ти, Пітере, і ти, мій любий Фейде-Раутo: від шістдесяти градусів на півночі та до сімдесяти на півдні — вишукані брижі* (ФГ, Д: URL).

In the fragment, the transformation of transcription of occasionalism was applied: *Feyd-Rautha – Фейде-Раутo.* This means that the original term was transcribed phonetically and adapted to the target language's phonetic system.

(19). *Paul's mother answered in her soft contralto: "The Atreides are known to start late getting their growth, Your Reverence."* (HF, DN: URL) – *Усі знають, що Атріди дорослішають пізніше, Ваша Превелебносте* (ФГ, Д: URL).

In this case, the transformation of transcription was used in the process of translating occasionalism: *Atreides – Атріди.*

(20). *"Sardaukar!" Feyd-Rautha breathed* (HF, DN: URL) –*Сардаукари! — у Фейда-Раути перехопило подих* (ФГ, Д: URL).

The transformation of transcription was used in the process of translating occasionalism *Sardaukar – Сардаукари.*

(21). *"Have you ever seen the Fremen?"* (HF, DN: URL) - *Ти коли-небудь бачив фрименів?* (ФГ, Д: URL)

The author`s occasionalism was translated by means of the transformation of transcription: *Fremen – фримен.*

(22). *Anything the Guild will transport, the art forms of Ecaz, the machines of Richesse and Ix* (HF, DN: URL) - *Усе, що може доправити Гільдія, — мистецтво з Еказа, машини з Річези та Ікса* (ФГ, Д: URL).

Occasionalism of this example *Ecaz* was translated by means of the transformation of transcription: *Еказ.*

(23). *You may even want to keep the head housekeeper: the Shadout Mapes* (HF, DN: URL) - *Можливо, ти навіть захочеш залишити головну економку, Шедаут Мейпс* (ФГ, Д: URL).

In this case, the transformation of transcription was used in the process of translating occasionalism: *the Shadout Mapes – Шедаут Мейпс.*

(24). *Paul opened his eyes. "It's just one of Gurney Halleck's tone poems for sad times* (HF, DN: URL) *–Просто одна з настроєвих поезій Ґурні Галлека для сумних часів* (ФГ, Д: URL).

In this case, while translating occasionalism *Gurney Halleck,* the transformation of transcription was used: *Ґурні Галлек.*

(25). *It had been done by the famed artist, Albe, during the Old Duke's middle years* (HF, DN: URL) *–Його намалював відомий художник Елбі, коли старий Герцог сягнув зрілого віку* (ФГ, Д: URL).

Occasionalism of the example *Albe* was translated by means of the transformation of transcription *Елбі.*

(26). *"It may be Otheym and Korba returning."* (HF, DN: URL) *– Певно, повертаються Усайм і Корба* (ФГ, Д: URL).

The transformation of transcription was used in the process of translating occasionalisms: *Otheym and Korba – Усайм і Корба.*

(27). *If the Emperor recognized my claim, he'll signal by restoring the Atreides flag to Arrakis* (HF, DN: URL) *– Якщо Імператор визнає мої вимоги, він повідомить про це, піднявши над Аррakісом стяг Атрідів* (ФГ, Д: URL).

In this case, while translating occasionalisms *Atreides, Arrakis,* the transformation of transcription was used: *Аррakіс, Атріди.*

(28). *The Fedaykin stepped back, giving him room* (HF, DN: URL) *– Федайкін відступив, даючи йому місце* (ФГ, Д: URL).

In the Ukrainian version, occasionalism was transcribed by a translator: *Fedaykin – Федайкін.*

(29). *The Baron took two backward steps, thinking: It was Rabban. He has done this to me. Rabban has ….* (HF, DN: URL) *– Барон відступив на два кроки, міркуючи: «Певно, це Раббан. Він підставив мене. Раббан…»* (ФГ, Д: URL).

When translated, occasionalism was rendered by applying the transcription transformation *Rabban – Раббан.*

(30). *A single metal hutment, many stories tall, reached out in a thousand-meter circle from the base of the lighter—a tent composed of interlocking metal leaves—the temporary lodging place for five legions of Sardaukar and His Imperial Majesty, the Padishah Emperor Shaddam IV* (HF, DN: URL) – *Багатоповерхова металева споруда, схожа на шатро із переплетених металевих пластин, що сягала в радіусі тисячі метрів, — тимчасове помешкання для п'яти легіонів сардаукарів та Його Імператорської Величності Падишаха-Імператора Шаддама IV* (ФГ, Д: URL).

In this fragment, the translator used the transformation of transcription to translate the occasionalism "Shaddam IV" from English to Ukrainian. The name "Shaddam" is transliterated as "Шаддам" and the Roman numeral "IV" is translated as "IV" in Ukrainian. It is important to note that the translator chose to preserve the original spelling of the name "Shaddam" rather than adapting it to fit Ukrainian spelling rules, which often require the use of the Ukrainian letter "Ш" to represent the "sh" sound found in English. This is a common choice in translating proper names, as it helps to maintain the recognizability and distinctiveness of the name.

(31). *He's the Mahdi whose merest whim is absolute command to his Qizarate missionaries* (HF, DN: URL) – *Він Магді, чиї бажання є беззаперечним наказом для його місіонерів із Квізарату* (ФГ, Д: URL).

In this case, while translating occasionalism: *Mahdi* the transformation of transcription was used: *Магді.*

(32). *A hush of the person settled over Stilgar* (HF, DN: URL) – *Над Стілґаром запанувала тиша* (ФГ, Д: URL).

Occasionalism of this example *Stilgar* was translated by means of the transformation of transcription: *Стілґаром.*

(33). *When she gives you a Fremen son, you begin with him, with Liet-Kynes, and the other children, teaching them ecological literacy, creating a new language with symbols that arm the mind to manipulate an entire landscape, its climate,*

*seasonal limits, and finally to break through all ideas of force into the dazzling awareness of order* (HF, DN: URL) – *Та народила йому сина-фримена, Лієта-Кайнса, і Пардот почав навчати його та інших дітей екологічної грамотності* (ФГ, Д: URL).

Occasionalism of the example *Liet-Kynes* was translated by means of the transformation of transcription: *Лієт-Кайнс.*

(34). *Uliet was his name, Older Liet* (HF, DN: URL) – *Чоловіка звали Улієт, Старший Лієт* (ФГ, Д: URL).

In the fragment, the transformation of transcription of occasionalism was applied: *Uliet Older Liet – Улієт, Старший Лієт.*

(35). *Feyd-Rautha Harkonnen is with them* (HF, DN: URL) – *З ними Фейд-Раута Харконнен* (ФГ, Д: URL).

In this case, the transformation of transcription was used in the process of translating occasionalism: *Feyd-Rautha Harkonnen – Фейд-Раута Харконнен.*

(36). *She stood at a corner of Edric's tank, a tall blond beauty, splendid in a robe of blue whale fur and matching hat. Gold buttons glittered at her ears* (HF, DN: URL) – *Стояла побіля акваріума Едріка — висока білява красуня, виряджена в сукню із синього хутра бйондекського кита й відповідну до сукні шапочку* (ФГ, Д: URL).

The transformation of transcription was used in the process of translating occasionalism *Edric – Едрік.*

3. Transliteration is a method used to convert the characters of one writing system into equivalent characters of another writing system. This technique is commonly used to transliterate names, places, or terms from one language to another, particularly when there is no equivalent term or when the original term is written in a script that is not familiar to the target audience:

(37). *ARRAKIS: the planet known as Dune; third planet of Canopus* (HF, DN: URL) – *АРРАКІС — планета, відома як Дюна; третя планета в системі Канопус* (ФГ, Д: URL)

The transformation of transliteration was used in the process of translating occasionalism: *ARRAKIS – АРРАКІС*.

(38). *BARAKA: a living holy man of magical powers* (HF, DN: URL) – *БАРАКА —обдарована магічними здібностями жива свята людина* (ФГ, Д: URL).

In this case, while translating occasionalism *BARAKA*, the transformation of transliteration was used: *БАРАКА.*

(39). *AMPOLIROS: the legendary "Flying Dutchman" of space* (HF, DN: URL) – *«АМПОЛІРОС» — фантастичний космічний «Летючий Голландець»* (ФГ, Д: URL).

In the fragment, the transformation of transliteration of occasionalism was applied: *AMPOLIROS – АМПОЛІРОС.*

(40). *GRABEN: a long geological ditch formed when the ground sinks because of movements in the underlying crustal layers* (HF, DN: URL) – *ГРАБЕН – видовжена геологічна впадина, що виникає під час зсуву піску, спровокованого рухом внутрішніх кристалічних шарів* (ФГ, Д: URL).

In the Ukrainian version, occasionalism was transliterated by a translator: *GRABEN – ГРАБЕН.*

(41). *ECAZ: fourth planet of Alpha Centauri B; the sculptors' paradise, so called because it is the home of fogwood, the plant growth capable of being shaped insitu solely by the power of human thought* (HF, DN: URL) – *ЕКАЗ — четверта планета в системі Альфа Центавра Б; рай для скульпторів. Отримала свою назву через те, що є батьківщиною туманного дерева, яке в процесі зростання змінює свою форму під впливом людської думки* (ФГ, Д: URL).

Occasionalism of this example *ECAZ* was translated by means of the transformation of transliteration: *ЕКАЗ.*

*GAMONT: third planet of Niushe; noted for its hedonistic culture and exotic sexual practices* (HF, DN: URL) – *ҐАМОНТ — третя планета системи Нюше. Відома своєю гедо-ністичною культурою та екзотичними сексуальними практиками* (ФГ, Д: URL).

When translated, occasionalism was rendered by applying the transliteration transformation: *GAMONT – ҐАМОНТ.*

(42). *CALADAN: third planet of Delta Pavonis; birthworld of Paul-Muad' Dib* (HF, DN: URL) – *КАЛАДАН — третя планета від Дельти Павича; місце народження Пола-Муад'Діба* (ФГ, Д: URL).

Occasionalism of the example CALADAN was translated by means of the transformation of transliteration: КАЛАДАН.

- The lexical transformations utilized in translation can be categorized into different types, with some of the most common ones including the use of calque, transcription, and transliteration.

- Calque involves the direct translation of a word or phrase from one language to another, while retaining the structure and meaning of the original term. This technique can be useful when there is no equivalent term in the target language or when the original term carries a specific cultural or historical context that needs to be preserved in the translation.

- Transcription, on the other hand, involves the phonetic rendering of a word or phrase from one language to another, based on its pronunciation. This technique can be useful when there are phonetic or phonological differences between the source and target languages that need to be taken into consideration.

- Transliteration, as previously mentioned, involves the conversion of characters or letters from one writing system to another, while preserving the original pronunciation and meaning of the term. This technique is commonly used when there

is no exact equivalent for a term in the target language, or when the original term is written in a script that is unfamiliar to the target audience.

## 2.2 The use of grammatical transformations in the translation of occasionalisms

The next step, the analysis of the use of grammatical transformations will be conducted. The following grammatical transformations were identified:

1. Transposition (is a type of translation technique that involves the movement of words, phrases, or sentence structures from one position to another within a sentence or paragraph. This technique is used to maintain the meaning and clarity of the original text in the target language, while also adhering to the rules and conventions of the target language's grammar and syntax) :

(43). *"Hurry and dress," she said. "Reverend Mother is waiting."* (HF, DN: URL) – *Мерщій одягайся. Превелебна Мати чекає на тебе* (ФГ, Д: URL).

In this case, while translating occasionalism *Reverend Mother*, the transformation of transposition was applied, as the word order was changed in the sentence.

(44). *Directly beneath her, Paul sat on the Lion Throne on its raised dais* (HF, DN: URL) – *Просто під вічком Алії, на Левиному Троні, що здіймався посеред помосту-подіуму, сидів Пол* (ФГ, Д: URL).

The same situation is observed while translation occasionalism *the Lion Throne*. The translator uses the transformation of transposition, as the word order was changed in the sentence.

2. Grammatical replacement (is a type of translation technique that involves replacing a word or phrase in the source language with a grammatically equivalent word or phrase in the target language. This technique is used to ensure that the

translated text is grammatically correct and conforms to the rules and conventions of the target language) :

(45). *SANDRIDER: Fremen term for one who is capable of capturing and riding a sandworm* (HF, DN: URL) – *ВЕРШНИК ПІСКУ — фріменське поняття на позначення того, хто здатен зловити піщаного хробака та їздити на ньому* (ФГ, Д: URL).

In the fragment, the transformation of grammatical replacement was applied. Thus, two-part lexical unit *SANDRIDER* was translated by means of collocation *ВЕРШНИК ПІСКУ.*

(46). *Six Harkonnen bravos, shielded and fully armed, had trapped three Fremen youths in the open behind the Shield Wall near the village of Windsack* (HF, DN: URL) – *Шестеро харконненівських бандитів, озброєні й при щитах, піймали трьох фримен-ських юнаків у відкритій пустелі за Оборонною Стіною, біля селища Вітряна Торба* (ФГ, Д: URL).

In the example, two-part lexical unit *Windsack* was rendered by means of collocation *Вітряна Торба.* Thus, the transformation of grammatical replacement was applied in this case.

3. Omission can occur in the form of ellipses, which are used to indicate that some words or phrases have been intentionally left out of a sentence or paragraph:

(47). *Let us presume that our wise Sardaukar commander, knowing the need for speed, immediately sent the preserved flesh of Idaho to the Bene Tleilaxu* (HF, DN: URL) – *Припустімо, що наш розумний командир, знаючи про необхідність швидких дій, негайно ж відправив збережене тіло Айдаго до Бене Тлейлакс* (ФГ, Д: URL).

As the example demonstrates, occasionalism of the example *Sardauka* was omitted: *our wise Sardaukar commander – наш розумний командир.*

Thus, the following grammatical transformations are used for translation of occasionalisms:

- transposition;
- grammatical replacement;
- omission.

### 2.3 The use of lexical-grammatical transformations in the translation of occasionalisms

Also, the analysis of the use of lexical-grammatical transformations in the translation of occasionalisms will be conducted. During the analysis process, the use of numerous examples of translational comments was identified:

(48). "Sleep well, you sly little rascal," said the old woman. "Tomorrow you'll need all your faculties to meet my gom jabbar." (HF, DN: URL) – Завтра тобі знадобляться всі твої вміння, аби зустрітися з моїм ґом джаббаром2 .

As the example demonstrates, the translator transcribes occasionalism *gom jabbar – ґом джаббар*, but also explains the meaning of occasionalism by means of the translational comment:

*2. «Джаббар» може бути варіацією слова, що арабською означає «могутній», «наділений владою»*

(49). *"Enough," the old woman muttered. "Kull wahad!* (HF, DN: URL)

*— Годі, — промимрила вона. — Кулль вахед!1 Ще жодна дівчинка не витримувала так довго.*

*1 Словосполучення арабського походження, буквально означає «кожен, усе». Значення у світі «Дюни» див. у словнику Френка Герберта («Термінологія Імперії») наприкінці книги.*

In the fragment, the transformation of transcription was applied: *Kull wahad! – Кулль вахед!.* The translator also explains the meaning of occasionalism by means of the translational comment:

(50). *This every sister of the Bene Gesserit knows* (HF, DN: URL) – *Кожна сестра Бене Ґессерит 1 знає про це* (ФГ, Д: URL).

In the example, occasionalism was transcribed: *Bene Gesserit – Бене Ґессерит.* Also, with the aim to explain the meaning of this occasionalism, the translator uses the translational comment:

*Найімовірніше, термін має латинське походження: «bene» — добре, а «gesserit» — gero, gerere — «керувати» або «нести».*

(51). *And if he's really the Kwisatz Haderach … well…* (HF, DN: URL) –

*А якщо він і справді Квізац Хадерах… 1 що ж…* (ФГ, Д: URL)

Occasionalism of example was transcribed in this case: *Kwisatz Haderach – Квізац Хадерах.* The translator uses the translational comment, explaining the meaning of occasionalism:

*Френк Герберт 1. тлумачив цей вислів як «той, хто скорочує шлях»*

(52). *Thufir Hawat, his father's Master of Assassins, had explained it: their mortal enemies, the Harkonnens, had been on Arrakis eighty years, holding the planet in quasi-fief under a CHOAM Company contract to mine the geriatric spice, melange* (HF, DN: URL) – *Зуфір Хават, майстер-асасин його батька, пояснював: їхні смертельні вороги Харконнени вісімдесят років панували на Арракісі* (ФГ, Д: URL).

In the fragment, the translator uses the transformation of transcription: *Thufir Hawat – Зуфір 1 Хават.* Also, he uses the translational comment with the aim to explain the essence of occasionalism: *МІСЦЕВІСТЬ у Ємені.*

(53). *Yet, Hawat had said, this appearance contained the deadliest peril, for the Duke Leto was popular among the Great Houses of the Landsraad* (HF, DN: URL) – *Хоча, як сказав Хават, у цій очевидності чаїлася смертельна небезпека, адже Герцог Лето був дуже популярним серед Великих Домів Ландсрааду 2.* (ФГ, Д: URL).

The example demonstrates the use of the transformation of transcription: *Great Houses of the Landsraad – Великих Домів Ландсрааду 2.* The translator also

explains the meaning and origin of occasionalism by means of the translational comment:

*2. Сам Френк Герберт стверджував, що слово «Ландсраад» — давньоскандинавське, означає «збори землевласників», тобто історично перше засідання законодавчого органу. Ландсраад — це помісне дворянство.*

(54). *The Guild will deposit them at the city of Arrakeen rather than at our city of Carthag* (HF, DN: URL) – *Гільдієри висадять його в Арракіні, а не в нашій столиці Карфазі 1* (ФГ, Д: URL).

In the example, occasionalism was rendered by means of the transformation of transcription: *Carthag, Карфаг 1.* Also, he uses the translational comment with the aim of representation of the essence of occasionalism:

*1Натяк на фінікійське місто-державу Карфаген, яке воювало із Римською Імперією протягом трьох Пунічних воєн.*

(55). *And she says: 'Tell me about the waters of your homeworld, Usul.'* (HF, DN: URL) – *Тоді вона каже: «Повідай мені про води твого рідного світу — Усулю 1»* (ФГ, Д: URL).

In the fragment, the transformation of transcription was applied: *Usul – Усулю.* The translator also explains the meaning of occasionalism by means of the translational comment:

*1Арабський корінь А-С-Л означає «основа». Значення у світі «Дюни» див. у словнику Френка Герберта («Термінологія Імперії») наприкінці книжки.*

(56). *Despite the murderous nature of the plot he hoped to devise, the thoughts of Scytale, the Tleilaxu Face Dancer, returned again and again to rueful compassion* (HF, DN: URL) – *Тлейлаксанський лицепляс Скителі1 намагався не думати про концептуально вбивчий характер їхньої змови, проте його думки раз у раз звертали в русло покаянного співчуття* (ФГ, Д: URL).

As the example demonstrates, the translator transcribes occasionalism, but also explains the meaning of occasionalism by means of the translational comment: *Scytale – Скителі1.*

*1. Як часто в Герберта, ім'я значуще. Пов'язане із словом «скитала» (грец. «палиця»), що позначало шифрувальний пристрій, який використовували в Давній Спарті. «Лицепляс» — конструкт зі слів «лицедій» і «мартопляс».*

(57). *"He's called Hayt now," Paul said. "A curious name."* (HF, DN: URL) – *Тепер він зветься Гайтом, — промовив Пол. — Цікаве ім'я1* (ФГ, Д: URL).

In the example, occasionalism was transcribed: *Hayt – Гайт1.* Also, with the aim to explain the meaning of this occasionalism, the translator uses the translational comment:

*1 Арабською мовою схоже слово вимовляється як «хая, хаят» і означає «життя». Крім того, ім'я «Гайт» можна розглядати як часткову й приблизну анаграму імені «Дункан Айдаго», а підкреслена небезпека, прихована в ньому, фонетичною схожістю з англійським hate — ненависть.*

Occasionalism of example was transliterated in this case: *Arrakis – Аррakіс2*. The translator also uses the translational comment, explaining the meaning of occasionalism: 2. *Імовірно, походить від арабського кореня «ракс» — «танцювати».*

(58). *It was a warm night at Castle Caladan3, and the ancient pile of stone that had served the Atreides family as home for twenty-six generations bore that cooled- sweat feeling it acquired before a change in the weather* (HF, DN: URL) – *Замок Каладан 3 огорнула тепла ніч; прадавнє кам'яне громаддя, що слугувало домівкою двадцяти шести поколінням роду Атрідів, укрилося холодною росою, як завжди на зміну погоди* (ФГ, Д: URL).

In the fragment, the translator uses the transformation of transliteration: *Caladan – Каладан.* Also, he uses the translational comment with the aim to explain the essence of occasionalism:

*3. За однією з версій, Герберт запозичив назву «Каладан» від острова Каледан із казки братів Грімм «Принц Омар і принцеса Шахерезада». Браян Герберт у книзі «Мрійник Дюни» пише таке: «Планету Каладан названо на честь Калідона, давньогрецького міста, де вполювали Калідонського вепра».*

Thus, there are the following ways of translating occasionalisms:

– the use of the transformation of calque;
– the use of the transformation of transcription;
– the use of the transformation of transliteration;
– transposition;
– grammatical replacement;
– omission;
– translational comment (fig. 2.1).

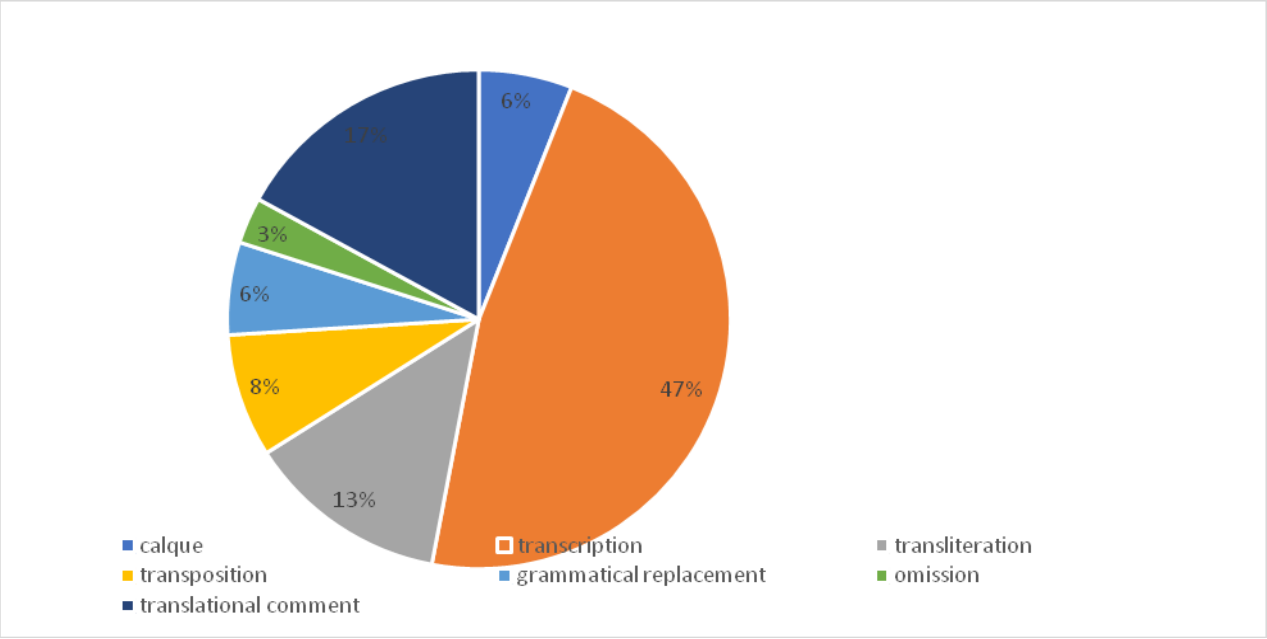


Fig. 2.1 –The results of statistical analysis

Thus, the most common way of translating occasionalisms is the transformation of transcription, which was used in 47% of exampled. The less common way is translational comment, which was used in 17% of examples, transliteration, which was applied in 13% of examples. The least common types are: the transformation of transposition, which was used in 8% of examples, the transformation of grammatical replacement and calque, which were used in 6% of examples, omission, which was applied in 3% of examples.

## Conclusions on Chapter 2

The analysis in the second part of the paper was centered on the examination of the various aspects involved in translating the author's occasionalism. The material of analysis is the novel of F. Herbert “Dune” (HF, DN: URL) and the Ukrainian variant of translation (ФГ, Д: URL). Thus, the following ways of translating occasionalisms were identified: the use of the transformation of calque; the use of the transformation of transcription; the use of the transformation of transliteration; transposition; grammatical replacement; omission; translational comment.

The statistical analysis has shown that  the transformation of calque was used in 6% of examples; the transformation of transcription was used in 47% of examples; the transformation of transliteration was used in 13% of examples; the transformation of transposition was used in 8% of examples; the transformation of grammatical replacement was used in 6% of examples; the transformation of omission was used in 3% of examples; The transformation of translational comment was used in 17% of examples.

## CONCLUSIONS

This paper deals with the analysis of the aspects of rendering author's occasionalism on the material of the texts of the fictional discourse. The paper includes the theoretical and practical parts. The first chapter of this paper deals with the analysis of the theoretical aspects of the functioning and translation of occasional words in the fictional discourse. On the basis of the definitions, considered in the paper, the working definition of the concept of occasional words was formed. Thus, occasional words are unusual words, which are formed by the deviation, violation of the rules of word formation and serve for representation certain subjects, objects, events. Sometimes, they can be called author's individual neologism.

Also, it was made a conclusion that occasional words have the status of innovation lexical unite in the modern English. They characterised by the following criteria: belonging to speech; non-reproducibility. motivated deviation; functional single-use; individual affiliation; expressiveness; nominative optionality; synchronous-diachronic diffusivity.

There is a great number of classifications of occasional language, as the following: occasional words according to the degree of occasionality: according to the aspect of breaching the law of word-formation; according to their structure; according to the categorical meaning; according to the etymological parameters based on the author's word formation and the common trichotomy neologism.

Also, the following ways of creation of occasional words were identified: morphological ways of creating of occasional word (affixation / deafixation, element-

composition); lexical (telescoping, basic / word structure); “graphic formation” – abbreviation, acronym.

Occasional words were related to the non-equivalent vocabulary, as they haven’t equivalents in the languages of translation. There are the following ways of translation of occasional words: transliteration and transcription, calque, descriptive or explanatory translation, approximate translation, transformational translation.

The practical part of the paper deals with on the analysis of the aspects of rendering author’s occasionalism. In the process of analysis, the following ways of translating occasionalisms were identified: the use of the transformation of calque; the use of the transformation of transcription; the use of the transformation of transliteration; transposition; grammatical replacement; omission; translational comment.

The statistical analysis has shown that the transformation of calque was used in 6% of examples; the transformation of transcription was used in 47% of examples; the transformation of transliteration was used in 13% of examples; the transformation of transposition was used in 8% of examples; the transformation of grammatical replacement was used in 6% of examples; the transformation of omission was used in 3% of examples; The transformation of translational comment was used in 17% of examples.

It was found that the most common way of translating occasionalisms is the transformation of transcription, which was used in 47% of exampled. The less common way is translational comment, which was used in 17% of examples, transliteration, which was applied in 13% of examples. The least common are: the transformation of transposition, which was used in 8% of examples, the transformation of grammatical replacement and calque, which were used in 6% of examples, omission, which was applied in 3% of examples.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Андрусяк І.В. Англійські неологізми кінця XX століття як складова мовної картини світу: автореф. дис. ... канд. філол. наук : спец. 10.02.04 «Германські мови». Київський національний університет імені Т. Шевченка. К., 2003. з2 с.

2. Бялик В.Д. Лексичний квантор в англомовному публіцистичному дискурсі: автореф. дис. ... докт. філол. наук : спец. 10.02.04 «Германські мови». Київський національний лінгвістичний університет. К., 2013. 32 с.

3. Вербоформанти, верботрансформанти та система словотвору (на матеріалі англійської мови). *Вісник Сумського державного університету. Серія: Філологічні науки.* Суми: Вид-во СумДУ, 2005. № 5 (77). С. 119–127.

4. Воропай С.В. Індивідуально-авторські інновації як засіб експресивізації медіатексту (словотвірно-комунікативний аспект*). Вісник Дніпропетровського університету. Серія: Мовознавство,* 2014. Т. 22. Вип. 20(2). С. 21–28.

5. Гайданка Д. В. Дисертація оказіональне словотворення у сучасному англомовному кінодискурсі: лінгвокогнітивний і комунікативно-когнітивний аспекти. Дис. кан. філ. наук… 10.02.04 – германські мови. Запоріжжя, 2018. 312 с.

6. Гармаш О.Л. Системність словотвору англійської мови та інноваційні процеси : автореф. дис. на здобуття наук. ступеня канд. філол. наук : 10.02.08. Запоріжжя, 2005. 22 с.

7. Дюкар К.В. Інноваційні одиниці: оказіоналізми чи потенціалізми?. *Вісник Харківського національного університету ім. В.Н. Каразіна. Серія: Філологія*, 2012. № 1014. Вип. 65. С. 10–15.

8. Єнікєєва С. М. Скорочення слова як механізм формотворення та словотворення в сучасній англійській мові. *Вісник Житомирського державного університету ім. І. Франка.* Житомир: Ред.-видав. відділ Житомир. держ. ун-ту ім. І. Франка, 2006. Вип. 27. С. 93–96.

9. Єнікєєва С.М. Синергетизм функціональної трансорієнтації лінгвальних одиниць (на матеріалі сучасної англійської мови*). Вісник Сумського державного університету.* Серія: Філологічні науки, 2006. № 11 (95). С. 43–51

10. Єнікєєва С.М. Синергетичні аспекти семантичної деривації (на матеріалі сучасної англійської мови. *Вісник Житомирського державного університету імені Івана Франка*, 2007. № 32. С. 140–144.

11. Кияк Т. Р. Теорія і практика перекладу. Німецька мова. Вінниця: Нова книга, 2006. 586 с.

12. Колоїз Ж.В. Неузуальне словотворення: монографія. Кривий Ріг: НПП Астерікс, 2015. 158 с.

13. Максимов С.Є. Практичний курс перекладу (англійська та українська мови). К.: Ленвіт, 2006. 175 с.

14. Мороз А.А. Реалія як об'єкт лінгвістичного дослідження. Бердянськ, 1999. С. 104

15. Мусина Н. М. Realia as a cultural phenomenon. *Молодий вчений*, 2017. 22 (156). С. 481—484.

16. Никитченко К. П. Когнітивна природа оказіоналізмів крізь призму когнітивної лінгвістики. *Одеський лінгвістичний вісник*, 2015. 4. С. 179–181

17. Никитченко К.П. До проблеми дефініції оказіонального слова та оказіонального словотворення. *Актуальні питання сучасної філології: Матер.*

*ІІ міжн. наук.-практ. конф.* Львів, 12–13 грудня 2014 р. Херсон: «Гельветика», 2014. С. 44—48.

18. Олеськів О. І. Translation of cultural realia in the context of localization. URl: http://dspace.tnpu.edu.ua/bitstream/123456789/15738/1/110_Oleskiv.pdf

19. Селіванова О.О. Лінгвістична енциклопедія. Полтава: Довкілля, 2011. 716 с.

20. Турчак О.М. Оказіоналізми в мові української преси 90-х років XX століття : автореф. дис. на здобуття наук. ступеня канд. філол. наук : 10.02.01. Дніпропетровськ, 2005. 19 с.

21. Хромых А. А. Functional and classification peculiarities of nonce-words used in headlines and titles. *Молодой ученый*, 2016. № 24 (128). С. 589-591.

22. Чередниченко О. І. Міжкультурні аспекти перекладу. *Мовні і концептуальні картини світу. Мова, культура та переклад*, 2001. 174 с.

23. Fauconnier G. Principles of conceptual integration. *Discourse and cognition: bridging the gap*. California: CSLI Publications, 1998. P. 269–284.

24. Guz W. Register variation and lexical innovation. URL: http://www.wydawnictwokul.lublin.pl/sklep/product_info.php?cPath=22_103&products_id=1539

25. Hohenhaus Peter Ad-hoc-Wortbildung: Terminologie, Typologie und Theorie kreativer Wortbildung im Englischen [Ad-hoc word-formation: teminology, typology and theory of creative word-formation in English]. Frankfurt/M.: Peter Lang, 1996. 505 p.

26. Rus M. L. Lexical innovation. URL: http://cis01.central.ucv.ro/litere/onomastica_lexicologie/revista_scol_2008/maria-laura_rus.pdf

27. Stam R. New Vocabularies in Film Semiotics. Routledge, 2005. 256 p.

28. Stekauer P. On the Theory of Neologisms and Nonce-formations. *Australian Journal of Linguistics*, 2002. Vol. 22. № 1. P. 97—112.

29. Stekauer P. Beheading the Word? Please, Stop the Execution. *Folia Linguistica*, 2000. Vol. 34. Part 3–4. P. 333–356.

## LIST OF DATA SOURCES

CD – Cambridge Dictionary Online. URL: https://dictionary.cambridge.org

CLD – Collins Dictionary Online. URL: https://www.collinsdictionary.com

## LIST OF ILLUSTRATIVE SOURCES

ФГ, Д – Герберт Ф. Дюна. URL: https://shron1.chtyvo.org.ua/Frank_Herbert/Diuna.pdf?

HF, DN – Herbert F. Dune. URL: http://1.droppdf.com/files/BMCyS/dune-frank-herbert.pdf

## ANNEX A

| Original | Translation | Transformation |
|---|---|---|
| (1). *WATER OF LIFE: an "illuminating" poison (see Reverend Mother). Specifically, that liquid exhalation of a sandworm produced at the moment of its death from drowning which is changed within the body of a Reverend Mother to become the narcotic used in the sietch tau orgy. An "awareness spectrum" narcotic* (HF, DN: URL). | *ВОДА ЖИТТЯ — «отрута просвітлення» (див. ПРЕВЕЛЕБНА МАТІР). Точніше, це рідкі виділення піщаного хробака, що виробляються в мить його смерті у воді й модифікуються в тілі Превелебної Матері та стають наркотиком, який використовують у тау-оргії на січі. Психоспектральний наркотик* (ФГ, Д: URL). | Calque |
| (2). *"I'll handle this, Jessica," the old woman said. "Now, lad, do you know about the Truthsayer drug?"* (HF, DN: URL) | *Я сама дам раду, Джессіко, — зупинила її стариця. — Юна-че, що ти знаєш про Зілля Правди?* (ФГ, Д: URL) | Calque |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (3). *He could smell the dust even now despite a blower cleaning at the portals of his Keep* (HF, DN: URL). | *Навіть зараз він чув запах пилу, попри очисні вентилятори на вході до Твердині* (ФГ, Д: URL). | Calque |
| (4). *GRUMMAN: second planet of Niushe, noted chiefly for the feud of its ruling House (Moritani) with House Ginaz* (HF, DN: URL). | *ҐРУММАН — друга планета системи Нюші, переважно відома через ворожнечу її правлячого Дому Морітані з Домом Ґінац* (ФГ, Д: URL). | practical transcription |
| (5). *AL-LAT: mankind's original sun; by usage: any planet's primary* (HF, DN: URL). | *АЛЬ-ЛЯТ — перше сонце людства; часто — будь-яке планетарне світило* (ФГ, Д: URL). | practical transcription |
| (6). *ALAM AL-MITHAL: the mystical world of similitudes where all physical limitations are removed* (HF, DN: URL). | *АЛЯМ АЛЬ-МІТАЛЬ — містичний світ подібностей, де немає будь-яких фізичних обмежень* (ФГ, Д: URL). | practical transcription |
| (7). *BASHAR (often Colonel Bashar): an officer of the Sardaukar a fractional point above Colonel in the standardized military classification. Rank created for* | *БАШАР (часто: полковник-башар) — офіцерське звання сардаукарів, що, за стандартною військовою класифікацією, трохи вище* | practical transcription |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *military ruler of a planetary subdistrict. (Bashar of the Corps is a title reserved strictly for military use.)* (HF, DN: URL). | *за звичайного полковника. Ранг, створений на позначення військового керівника планетарного району. (Башар корпусу — звання, яким послуговуються виняткова військові.)* (ФГ, Д: URL). | |
| (8). *BELA TEGEUSE: fifth planet of Kuentsing: third stopping place of the Zensunni (Fremen) forced migration* (HF, DN: URL). | *БЕЛА ТЕҐЕЙЗЕ — п'ята планета системи Куентсінґ; місце третьої зупинки дзен-сунітів (фріменів) під час примусової міграції* (ФГ, Д: URL). | practical transcription |
| (9). *ARRAKEEN: first settlement on Arrakis; long-time seat of planetary government* (HF, DN: URL). | *АРРАКІН — перше поселення на Арракісі; тривалий час — резиденція планетарного уряду* (ФГ, Д: URL). | practical transcription |
| (10). *HAGAL: the "Jewel Planet" (II Theta Shaowei), mined out in the time of Shaddam I* (HF, DN: URL). | *ГАҐАЛ — «планета коштовностей» (II Тета Шавей). Під час правління Шаддама I всі її ресурси було вичерпано* (ФГ, Д: URL). | practical transcription |
| (11). *WALLACH IX:* | *ВАЛЛАХ IX — дев'ята* | practical |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *ninth planet of Laoujin, site of the Mother School of the Bene Gesserit* (HF, DN: URL). | *планета системи Лаоджин, штаб-квартира Материнської Школи Бене Ґессерит* (ФГ, Д: URL). | transcription |
| (12). *PORITRIN: third planet of Epsilon Alangue, considered by many Zensunni Wanderers as their planet of origin, although clues in their language and mythology show far more ancient planetary roots* (HF, DN: URL). | *ПОРИТРИН — третя планета системи Епсілон Аланг. Кочівники дзен-суніти вважають цю планету своєю батьківщиною, однак аналіз їхньої мови та міфології свідчить про походження з іншої, значно давнішої планети* (ФГ, Д: URL). | practical transcription |
| (13). *SALUSA SECUNDUS: third planet of Gamma Waiping; designated Imperial Prison Planet after removal of the Royal Court to Kaitain* (HF, DN: URL). | *САЛУСА СЕКУНДУС — третя планета системи Ґамма Вайпінь; після перенесення королівського двору на Кайтайн отримала статус планетарної в'язниці Імперії* (ФГ, Д: URL). | practical transcription |
| (14). *GIEDI PRIME: the planet of Ophiuchi B (36), homeworld of House Harkonnen.* | *Ґ'ЄДІ ПРАЙМ — планета Змієносця В (36), батьківщина Дому* | practical transcription |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *A median-viable planet with a low active-photosynthesis range* (HF, DN: URL). | *Харконненів. Світ середньої плодючості з низьким рівнем фотосинтезу в рослин* (ФГ, Д: URL). | |
| (15). *SHAI-HULUD: Sandworm of Arrakis, the "Old Man of the Desert," "Old Father Eternity," and "Grandfather of the Desert."* (HF, DN: URL). | *ШАЙ-ХУЛУД — піщаний хробак із Арракіса, «Старець із Пустелі», «Прабатько-Вічність» та «Дідусь Пустелі»* (ФГ, Д: URL). | practical transcription |
| (16). *Jessica crossed to the window, flung wide the draperies, stared across the river orchards toward Mount Syubi* (HF, DN: URL). | *Джессіка підійшла до вікна, широко розсунула штори та поглянула крізь річкові сади на гору Саюбі* (ФГ, Д: URL). | practical transcription |
| (17). *Observe closely, Piter, and you, too, Feyd-Rautha, my darling: from sixty degrees north to seventy degrees south—these exquisite ripples* (HF, DN: URL). | *І ти, Пітере, і ти, мій любий Фейде-Рауто: від шістдесяти градусів на півночі та до сімдесяти на півдні — вишукані брижі* (ФГ, Д: URL). | practical transcription |
| (18). *Paul's mother answered in her soft contralto: "The Atreides are known to start* | *Усі знають, що Атріди дорослішають пізніше, Ваша Превелебносте* (ФГ, | practical transcription |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *late getting their growth, Your Reverence."* (HF, DN: URL). | Д: URL). | |
| (19). *"Sardaukar!" Feyd-Rautha breathed* (HF, DN: URL). | *Сардаукари! — у Фейда-Раути перехопило подих* (ФГ, Д: URL). | practical transcription |
| (20). *"Have you ever seen the Fremen?"* (HF, DN: URL). | *Ти коли-небудь бачив фріменів?* (ФГ, Д: URL) | practical transcription |
| (21). *Anything the Guild will transport, the art forms of Ecaz, the machines of Richesse and Ix* (HF, DN: URL). | *Усе, що може доправити Гільдія, — мистецтво з Еказа, машини з Річези та Ікса* (ФГ, Д: URL). | practical transcription |
| (22). *You may even want to keep the head housekeeper: the Shadout Mapes* (HF, DN: URL). | *Можливо, ти навіть захочеш залишити головну економку, Шедаут Мейпс* (ФГ, Д: URL). | practical transcription |
| (23). *Paul opened his eyes. "It's just one of Gurney Halleck's tone poems for sad times* (HF, DN: URL). | *Просто одна з настроєвих поезій Ґурні Галлека для сумних часів* (ФГ, Д: URL). | practical transcription |
| (24). *It had been done by the famed artist, Albe, during the* | *Його намалював відомий художник Елбі, коли* | practical transcription |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Old Duke's middle years* (HF, DN: URL). | *старий Герцог сягнув зрілого віку* (ФГ, Д: URL). | |
| (25). *"It may be Otheym and Korba returning."* (HF, DN: URL) | *Певно, повертаються Усайм і Корба* (ФГ, Д: URL). | practical transcription |
| (26). *If the Emperor recognized my claim, he'll signal by restoring the Atreides flag to Arrakis* (HF, DN: URL). | *Якщо Імператор визнає мої вимоги, він повідомить про це, піднявши над Арракісом стяг Атрідів* (ФГ, Д: URL). | practical transcription |
| (27). *The Fedaykin stepped back, giving him room* (HF, DN: URL). | *Федайкін відступив, даючи йому місце* (ФГ, Д: URL). | practical transcription |
| (28). *The Baron took two backward steps, thinking: It was Rabban. He has done this to me. Rabban has ....* (HF, DN: URL). | *Барон відступив на два кроки, міркуючи: «Певно, це Раббан. Він підставив мене. Раббан…»* (ФГ, Д: URL). | practical transcription |
| (29). *A single metal hutment, many stories tall, reached out in a thousand-meter circle from the base of the lighter—a tent composed of interlocking metal leaves—the temporary lodging place for five legions of Sardaukar and His Imperial Majesty, the Padishah* | *Багатоповерхова металева споруда, схожа на шатро із переплетених металевих пластин, що сягала в радіусі тисячі метрів, — тимчасове помешкання для п'яти легіонів сардаукарів та Його Імператорської* | practical transcription |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Emperor Shaddam IV* (HF, DN: URL). | *Величності Падишаха-Імператора Шаддама IV* (ФГ, Д: URL). | |
| (30). *He's the Mahdi whose merest whim is absolute command to his Qizarate missionaries* (HF, DN: URL). | *Він Магді, чиї бажання є беззаперечним наказом для його місіонерів із Квізарату* (ФГ, Д: URL). | practical transcription |
| (31). *A hush of the person settled over Stilgar* (HF, DN: URL). | *Над Стілґаром запанувала тиша* (ФГ, Д: URL). | practical transcription |
| (32). *When she gives you a Fremen son, you begin with him, with Liet-Kynes, and the other children, teaching them ecological literacy, creating a new language with symbols that arm the mind to manipulate an entire landscape, its climate, seasonal limits, and finally to break through all ideas of force into the dazzling awareness of order* (HF, DN: URL). | *Та народила йому сина-фримена, Лієта-Кайнса, і Пардот почав навчати його та інших дітей екологічної грамотності* (ФГ, Д: URL). | practical transcription |
| (33). *Uliet was his name, Older Liet* (HF, DN: URL). | *Чоловіка звали Улієт, Старший Лієт* (ФГ, Д: URL). | practical transcription |
| (34). *She stood at a corner of Edric's tank, a tall blond beauty, splendid in a robe* | *Стояла побіля акваріума Едріка — висока білява красуня, вирядження в* | practical transcription |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *of blue whale fur and matching hat. Gold buttons glittered at her ears* (HF, DN: URL). | *сукню із синього хутра бйондекського кита й відповідну до сукні шапочку* (ФГ, Д: URL). | |
| (35). *ARRAKIS: the planet known as Dune; third planet of Canopus* (HF, DN: URL). | *АРРАКІС — планета, відома як Дюна; третя планета в системі Канопус* (ФГ, Д: URL). | Transliteration |
| (36). *BARAKA: a living holy man of magical powers* (HF, DN: URL). | *БАРАКА — наділена магічними здібностями жива свята людина* (ФГ, Д: URL). | Transliteration |
| (37). *AMPOLIROS: the legendary "Flying Dutchman" of space* (HF, DN: URL). | *«АМПОЛІРОС» — легендарний космічний «Летючий Голландець»* (ФГ, Д: URL). | Transliteration |
| (38). *GRABEN: a long geological ditch formed when the ground sinks because of movements in the underlying crustal layers* (HF, DN: URL). | *ГРАБЕН – видовжена геологічна впадина, що виникає під час зсуву піску, спровокованого рухом внутрішніх кристалічних шарів* (ФГ, Д: URL). | Transliteration |
| (39). *ECAZ: fourth planet of Alpha Centauri B; the sculptors' paradise, so called because it is the home of fogwood, the plant growth capable of being shaped insitu* | *ЕКАЗ — четверта планета в системі Альфа Центавра Б; рай для скульпторів. Отримала свою назву через те, що є батьківщиною туманного* | Transliteration |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *solely by the power of human thought* (HF, DN: URL). | *дерева, яке в процесі зростання змінює свою форму під впливом людської думки* (ФГ, Д: URL). | |
| (40). *GAMONT: third planet of Niushe; noted for its hedonistic culture and exotic sexual practices* (HF, DN: URL). | *ҐАМОНТ — третя планета системи Нюше. Відома своєю гедо-ністичною культурою та екзотичними сексуальними практиками* (ФГ, Д: URL). | Transliteration |
| (41). *CALADAN: third planet of Delta Pavonis; birthworld of Paul-Muad' Dib* (HF, DN: URL). | *КАЛАДАН — третя планета від Дельти Павича; місце народження Пола-Муад'Діба* (ФГ, Д: URL). | Transliteration |
| (42). *"Hurry and dress," she said. "Reverend Mother is waiting."* (HF, DN: URL) | *Мерщій одягайся. Превелебна Мати чекає на тебе* (ФГ, Д: URL). | Transposition |
| (43). *Directly beneath her, Paul sat on the Lion Throne on its raised dais* (HF, DN: URL). | *Просто під вічком Алії, на Левиному Троні, що здіймався посеред помосту-подіуму, сидів Пол* (ФГ, Д: URL). | Transposition |
| (44). *SANDRIDER: Fremen term for one who is capable of capturing and riding* | *ВЕРШНИК ПІСКУ — фрименське поняття на позначення того, хто* | grammatical replacement |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *a sandworm* (HF, DN: URL). | *здатен зловити піщаного хробака та їздити на ньому* (ФГ, Д: URL). | |
| (45). *Six Harkonnen bravos, shielded and fully armed, had trapped three Fremen youths in the open behind the Shield Wall near the village of Windsack* (HF, DN: URL). | *Шестеро харконненівських бандитів, озброєні й при щитах, піймали трьох фримен-ських юнаків у відкритій пустелі за Оборонною Стіною, біля селища Вітряна Торба* (ФГ, Д: URL). | grammatical replacement |
| (46). *Let us presume that our wise Sardaukar commander, knowing the need for speed, immediately sent the preserved flesh of Idaho to the Bene Tleilaxu* (HF, DN: URL). | *Припустімо, що наш розумний командир, знаючи про необхідність швидких дій, негайно ж відправив збережене тіло Айдаго до Бене Тлейлакс* (ФГ, Д: URL). | Omission |
| (47). *"Sleep well, you sly little rascal," said the old woman. "Tomorrow you'll need all your faculties to meet my gom jabbar."* (HF, DN: URL) | *Завтра тобі знадобляться всі твої вміння, аби зустрітися з моїм ґом джаббаром2* .<br>*2. «Джаббар» може бути варіацією слова, що арабською означає «могутній», «наділений владою».* | translational comment |
| (48). *"Enough," the old* | *— Годі, — промимрила* | translational |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *woman muttered. "Kull wahad!* (HF, DN: URL) | *вона. — Кулль вахед!1 Ще жодна дівчинка не витримувала так довго.*<br>*1 Словосполучення арабського походження, буквально означає «кожен, усе». Значення у світі «Дюни» див. у словнику Френка Герберта («Термінологія Імперії») наприкінці книжки.* | comment |
| (49). *This every sister of the Bene Gesserit knows* (HF, DN: URL). | *Кожна сестра Бене Ґессерит 1 знає про це* (ФГ, Д: URL).<br>1 *Найімовірніше, термін має латинське походження: «bene» — добре, а «gesserit» — gero, gerere — «керувати» або «нести».* | translational comment |
| (50). *And if he's really the Kwisatz Haderach ... well…* (HF, DN: URL) | *А якщо він і справді Квізац Хадерах… 1 що ж…* (ФГ, Д: URL)<br>*Френк Герберт 1. тлумачив цей вислів як «той, хто скорочує шлях».* | translational comment |
| (51). *Thufir Hawat, his* | *Зуфір 1 Хават, майстер-* | translational |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *father's Master of Assassins, had explained it: their mortal enemies, the Harkonnens, had been on Arrakis eighty years, holding the planet in quasi-fief under a CHOAM Company contract to mine the geriatric spice, melange* (HF, DN: URL). | *асасин його батька, пояснював: їхні смертельні вороги Харконнени вісімдесят років панували на Арракісі* (ФГ, Д: URL).<br><br>*МІСЦЕВІСТЬ у Ємені.* | comment |
| (52). *Yet, Hawat had said, this appearance contained the deadliest peril, for the Duke Leto was popular among the Great Houses of the Landsraad* (HF, DN: URL). | *Хоча, як сказав Хават, у цій очевидності чаїлася смертельна небезпека, адже Герцог Лето був дуже популярним серед Великих Домів Ландсрааду 2.* (ФГ, Д: URL).<br>*2. Сам Френк Герберт стверджував, що слово «Ландсраад» — давньоскандинавське, означає «збори землевласників», тобто історично перше засідання законодавчого органу. Ландсраад — це помісне дворянство.* | translational comment |
| (53). *The Guild will deposit them at the city of* | *Гільдієри висадять його в Арракіні, а не в нашій* | translational comment |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Arrakeen rather than at our city of Carthag* (HF, DN: URL). | *столиці Карфазі 1* (ФГ, Д: URL).<br>*Натяк на фінікійське місто-державу Карфаген, яке воювало із Римською Імперією протягом трьох Пунічних воєн.* | |
| (54). *And she says: 'Tell me about the waters of your homeworld, Usul.'* (HF, DN: URL) | *Тоді вона каже: «Повідай мені про води твого рідного світу — Усулю 1»* (ФГ, Д: URL).<br>*1Арабський корінь А-С-Л означає «основа». Значення у світі «Дюни» див. у словнику Френка Герберта («Термінологія Імперії») наприкінці книжки.* | translational comment |
| (55). *Despite the murderous nature of the plot he hoped to devise, the thoughts of Scytale, the Tleilaxu Face Dancer, returned again and again to rueful compassion* (HF, DN: URL). | *Despite the murderous nature of the plot he hoped to devise, the thoughts of Scytale, the Tleilaxu Face Dancer, returned again and again to rueful compassion* (HF, DN: URL).<br>*Як часто в Герберта, ім'я значуще. Пов'язане із словом «скитала» (грец.* | translational comment |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | *«палиця»), що позначало шифрувальний пристрій, який використовували в Давній Спарті. «Лицепляс» — конструкт зі слів «лицедій» і «мартопляс».* | |
| (56). *"He's called Hayt now," Paul said. "A curious name."* (HF, DN: URL) | *Тепер він зветься Гайтом, — промовив Пол. — Цікаве ім'я1* (ФГ, Д: URL).<br>*1 Арабською мовою схоже слово вимовляється як «хая, хаят» і означає «життя». Крім того, ім'я «Гайт» можна розглядати як часткову й приблизну анаграму імені «Дункан Айдаго», а підкреслена небезпека, прихована в ньому, фонетичною схожістю з англійським hate — ненависть.* | translational comment |
| (57). *It was a warm night at Castle Caladan3, and the ancient pile of stone that had served the Atreides family as home for twenty-six generations bore that cooled- sweat feeling it* | *Замок Каладан 3 огорнула тепла ніч; прадавнє кам'яне громаддя, що слугувало домівкою двадцяти шести поколінням роду Атрідів,* | translational comment |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *acquired before a change in the weather* (HF, DN: URL). | *укрилося холодною росою, як завжди на зміну погоди* (ФГ, Д: URL).<br>*3. За однією з версій, Герберт запозичив назву «Каладан» від острова Каледан із казки братів Грімм «Принц Омар і принцеса Шахерезада». Браян Герберт у книзі «Мрійник Дюни» пише таке: «Планету Каладан названо на честь Калідона, давньогрецького міста, де вполювали Калідонського вепра».* | |

ANNEX B

The text that I analysed

*IN THE week before their departure to Arrakis, when all the final scurrying about had reached a nearly unbearable frenzy, an old crone came to visit the mother of the boy, Paul. It was a warm night at Castle Caladan, and the ancient pile of stone that had served the Atreides family as home for twenty-six generations bore that cooled sweat feeling it acquired before a change in the weather. The old woman was let in by the side door down the vaulted passage by Paul's room and she was allowed a moment to peer in at him where he lay in his bed. By the half-light of a suspensor lamp, dimmed and hanging near the floor, the awakened boy could see a bulky female shape at his door, standing one step ahead of his mother. The old woman was a witch shadow—hair like matted spiderwebs, hooded 'round darkness of features, eyes like glittering jewels. "Is he not small for his age, Jessica?" the old woman asked. Her voice wheezed and twanged like an untuned baliset. Paul's mother answered in her soft contralto: "The Atreides are known to start late getting their growth, Your Reverence." "So I've heard, so I've heard," wheezed the old woman. "Yet he's already fifteen." "Yes, Your Reverence." "He's awake and listening to us," said the old woman. "Sly little rascal." She chuckled. "But royalty has need of slyness. And if he's really the Kwisatz Haderach ... well...." Within the shadows of his bed, Paul held his eyes open to mere slits. Two bird-bright ovals—the eyes of the old woman—seemed to expand and glow as they stared into his. "Sleep well, you sly little rascal," said the old woman. "Tomorrow you'll need all your faculties to meet my gom jabbar." And she was gone, pushing his mother out, closing the door with a solid thump. Paul lay awake wondering: What's a gom jabbar? In all the upset*

*during this time of change, the old woman was the strangest thing he had seen. Your Reverence. And the way she called his mother Jessica like a common serving wench instead of what she was—a Bene Gesserit Lady, a duke's concubine and mother of the ducal heir. Is a gom jabbar something of Arrakis I must know before we go there? he wondered. He mouthed her strange words: Gomjabbar… Kwisatz Haderach. There had been so many things to learn. Arrakis would be a place so different from Caladan that Paul's mind whirled with the new knowledge. Arrakis—Dune—Desert Planet. Thufir Hawat, his father's Master of Assassins, had explained it: their mortal enemies, the Harkonnens, had been on Arrakis eighty years, holding the planet in quasi-fief under a CHOAM Company contract to mine the geriatric spice, melange. Now the Harkonnens were leaving to be replaced by the House of Atreides in fief-complete-an apparent victory for the Duke Leto. Yet, Hawat had said, this appearance contained the deadliest peril, for the Duke Leto was popular among the Great Houses of the Landsraad. "A popular man arouses the jealousy of the powerful," Hawat had said. Arrakis—Dune—Desert Planet. Paul fell asleep to dream of an Arrakeen cavern, silent people all around him moving in the dim light of glowglobes. It was solemn there and like a cathedral as he listened to a faint sound—the drip-drip-drip of water. Even while he remained in the dream, Paul knew he would remember it upon awakening. He always remembered the dreams that were predictions. The dream faded. Paul awoke to feel himself in the warmth of his bed—thinking … thinking. This world of Castle Caladan, without play or companions his own age, perhaps did not deserve sadness in farewell. Dr. Yueh, his teacher, had hinted that the faufreluches class system was not rigidly guarded on Arrakis. The planet sheltered people who lived at the desert edge without caid or bashar to command them: will-o'-the-sand people called Fremen, marked down on no census of the Imperial Regate. Arrakis-Dune-Desert Planet. Paul sensed his own tensions, decided to practice one of the mind-body lessons his mother had taught him. Three quick breaths triggered the responses: he fell into the floating awareness … focusing the consciousness … aortal dilation … avoiding the unfocused mechanism of*

*consciousness ... to be conscious by choice ... blood enriched and swift-flooding the overload regions ... one does not obtain food-safety-freedom by instinct alone ... animal consciousness does not extend beyond the given moment nor into the idea that its victims may become extinct ... the animal destroys and does not produce ... animal pleasures remain close to sensation levels and avoid the perceptual ... the human requires a background grid through which to see his universe ... focused consciousness by choice, this forms your grid ... bodily integrity follows nerve-blood flow according to the deepest awareness of cell needs ... all things/cells/beings are impermanent ... strive for flow-permanence within…. Over and over and over within Paul's floating awareness the lesson rolled. When dawn touched Paul's window sill with yellow light, he sensed it through closed eyelids, opened them, hearing then the renewed bustle and hurry in the castle, seeing the familiar patterned beams of his bedroom ceiling. The hall door opened and his mother peered in, hair like shaded bronze held with black ribbon at the crown, her oval face emotionless and green eyes staring solemnly. "You're awake," she said. "Did you sleep well?" "Yes." He studied the tallness of her, saw the hint of tension in her shoulders as she chose clothing for him from the closet racks. Another might have missed the tension, but she had trained him in the Bene Gesserit Way—in the minutiae of observation. She turned, holding a semiformal jacket for him. It carried the red Atreides hawk crest above the breast pocket. "Hurry and dress," she said. "Reverend Mother is waiting." "I dreamed of her once," Paul said. "Who is she?" "She was my teacher at the Bene Gesserit school. Now, she's the Emperor's Truthsayer. And Paul…." She hesitated. "You must tell her about your dreams."*

# РЕЗЮМЕ

Роботу присвячено дослідженню особливостей перекладу оказіоналізмів на матеріалі твору Ф. Герберта «Дюна». В теоретичному розділі роботи розглянуто сутність поняття оказіоналізму, розглянуто різновиди оказіоналізмів, окреслено особливості перекладу оказіоналізмів. Також, розглянуто специфіку художнього дискурсу.

В практичному розділі розглянуто специфіку перекладу оказіоналізмів на матеріалі твору Ф. Герберта «Дюна». У роботі розглянуто особливості застосування лексичних, граматичних та лексико-граматичних трансформацій.

***Ключові слова:*** оказіоналізм, переклад, перекладацька трансформація, художній дискурс.