

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE
KYIV NATIONAL LINGUISTIC UNIVERSITY

Department of Theory and Practice of Translation from the English Language

TERM PAPER

in Translation Studies

under the title: Transformation of cultural realities in the translation of fiction from
English into Ukrainian

Group Mla 01–21
Faculty of German Philology and
Translation
Educational Programme:
English language and literature, the
second foreign language, translation
Majoring 035 Philology
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Kyiv – 2024

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
Київський національний лінгвістичний університет
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англійської мови

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КУРСОВА РОБОТА

З ПЕРЕКЛАДУ

“Трансформація культурних реалій у перекладі художніх творів
з англійської на українську мову”

студентки групи МЛа 01–21

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Керівник курсової роботи _____
(підпис)

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Київ – 2024

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INTRODUCTION

Translation is not only about conveying the basic meaning of different languages, but also about trying to recreate the context, culture and mood of the original text. The process of translating literary works from English into Ukrainian faces numerous challenges due to the peculiarities of both language and cultural environments.

Literature has always played an important role in cognition and has been an important component of intercultural communication long before the advent of advanced technologies. The key to successful translation of fiction is not only the translator's ability to identify and successfully convey certain linguistic units, but also the availability of background knowledge in various fields and the ability to preserve the contextual details of the text to further adapt the material to the target audience. When a translator has a proper understanding of a reality and its contextual use, it is easier for him or her to find an adequate equivalent to that reality in translation.

Ukrainian culture and language are distinct from English in their own unique ways. Therefore, when translating, it is necessary to understand not only the language, but also the cultural characteristics of these countries. The cultural realities reflected in works of fiction include history, traditions, mentality, and perceptions of the world, which can vary significantly from culture to culture.

The problem of translating realities is considered to be one of the most difficult in the intercultural aspect of translation and in language specificity studies. It is translation that works to preserve linguistic and cultural diversity. Translation acts as a means of protecting national languages and cultures, enabling their self-development and preserving them from excessive foreign language influence.

When translating texts containing realities, a translator faces some difficulties: the first is the absence of a corresponding object in the target language

due to the lack of an object in this language that denotes the same meaning and conveys colour, national and historical colouring. Translation practice has confirmed that certain difficulties arise when translating realities.

The urgency of the problem lies in a more detailed study of cultural realities in fiction. This problem is quite relevant because scholars began to study realities relatively recently, only in the 1940s.

The purpose of this paper is to analyse the literature on translation of realities and to identify similarities in the translation of realities from English into Ukrainian.

The subject of the study is the analysis of the translation of cultural realities on the basis of English–language literary discourse.

The object of the study is cultural realities in the English–language artistic discourse.

The theoretical significance of the study is to reveal various differences and similarities between English and Ukrainian culture, as well as to study cultural realities in translation. This contributes to the understanding of cultural contexts.

The practical significance lies in analysing the transformations of cultural realities and helping to better understand the differences and similarities between Ukrainian and English cultures.

CHAPTER 1

General Characteristics of lacunae

1.1 Cultural gaps in the scientific observations

A special place in the translation of realities is occupied by the translation of lacunae, which are associated with the absence or presence of the reality itself in the culture of a particular nation. Lacunae have even been called white spots on the semantic map of a language. In the absence of an equivalent, the concepts of “lacuna” or “equivalent-free vocabulary” are used. Describing the role of lacunae in language and speech, S. Shvachko notes that “lacunae preserve diachronic memory, remind of the cognitive bases of language structures” (Швачко, 2012, p. 83).

To get the most accurate idea of the “lacuna”, we will refer to the definition of this word by O.Selivanova “the basic elements of the national specificity of a linguistic and cultural community that complicate the translation of its texts and their perception by foreign cultural recipients due to the lack of certain correspondences of linguistic units of different levels, designations of concepts, categories, associative reactions, as well as paraverbal means of speech in one language compared to another” (Селіванова, 2011). The emergence of lacunae is caused by the socio-political and cultural life of the people.

Translation scholars consider lacunae to be small groups of lexical items. A nominalization lacuna is defined as a gap in the system of designations, which is expressed in the absence of a separate word in the language to define a particular meaning. It is emphasized that in order to develop a theoretical basis for solving translation problems arising from the presence of lacunae in the target language, it is necessary to rethink the course of the translation process and get rid of some stereotypical ideas.

Lacunae can also distort the meaning and cause mistakes in translation if due attention is not paid to their identification. The role of lacunae is to be aware of their presence and make appropriate corrections, which will allow you to convey

the meaning of the text accurately without distortion or error. However, failure to pay attention to lacunae in translation can have negative consequences and lead to the loss of an accurate and understandable translation of the text.

Often, lacunae can arise from a lack of understanding of the language or culture being observed. For example, certain terms may be incorrectly translated or interpreted from one culture to another, leading to the omission of important information. There are also cases when researchers may have limited access to resources needed to study certain cultural aspects.

Scholars distinguish three main types of lacunae: lexical lacunae (absence of a word or an established phrase); semantic lacunae (absence of a word and sense in the presence of a concept); cognitive (conceptual) lacunae (absence of a word and a concept).

However, translation scholars say that it is better to divide lacunae into linguistic and cultural lacunae. Linguistic lacunae are identified when comparing units of different levels of the language system (morphological, lexical, phonetic and syntactic) (Селіванова, 2008, p. 685). Lexico-semantic lacunar units are a type of linguistic lacunae and arise due to the absence of a word match in the target language. Therefore, it can be said that the reason for the emergence of lexical and semantic lacunae is the mismatch of the semantic volumes of the main languages, which is why it testifies to the uniqueness and diversity of the world's languages.

1.2. Zero equivalents in translation

The term “zero equivalent” or “equivalent-free vocabulary” is relatively new in modern linguistic science, and its definition sometimes lacks precision and unambiguity, which does not contribute to the definition of equivalent-free vocabulary as a linguistic category. The existence of zero equivalence in translation is the most difficult aspect. In such situations, different types of transformations are used. Translators can also use paraphrasing. In order to accurately translate the original material, it is reworded or reinterpreted. This

includes words, phrases, and synonyms that are more appropriate to the context of the target language. Sometimes translators add additional explanations to help readers understand unfamiliar terms. This is usually done by using footnotes or brackets. Another way to deal with zero equivalence is to look for analogues. In other words, the translator looks for parallels or analogies in the target language that could convey the meaning of the original statement. This ensures that the original meaning of the text is preserved.

The book *The Catcher in the Rye* by Jerome D. Salinger is an example of zero equivalence. This book contains many expressions and idioms that are difficult to reproduce in Ukrainian. For example, the expression “*phony*”, which is often used by the main character Holden Caulfield. In English, it means something insincere or fake. A translator can choose the closest equivalent, but this does not always convey the full meaning of the original.

The absence of an equivalent leads to lacunae. However, some of them appear due to the complete absence or lack of need to use this word-reality. There are non-equivalent grammatical phenomena in English. Some scholars refer to such phenomena as the article, modal verbs, subjunctive mood, verb tense, impersonal verb forms, passive voice, articulation groups and other constructions. These components create difficulties in translation.

After the translation is completed and all discrepancies in the translation are corrected, it is important to conduct a final check to make sure that the translation meets all the requirements and quality standards. It is also important to make sure that the selected equivalents fully or partially describe the original text.

1.3. Elimination of lacunae in translation

The translators agreed that word-for-word translation prevents the full disclosure of the author's thoughts in the original work of fiction. It is necessary to fully understand the intent of the writing, the nature and pace of the work. Only then will the translator be able to express the translation as accurately and with the

same force as if he or she had created the original. A translator who copies word-for-word loses the intention in the process of fully conveying the original. Bridging the lacunae in a translation is a process that requires a translator to be thorough, creative and focused on details to ensure a high-quality and accurate translation of the text. Therefore, it can be said that although lacunas are an obstacle for translators, a normal translation in the absence of lacunas requires the same focus and care.

If it is necessary to convey a foreign language word that has no equivalent in the target language, translators can resort to transliteration. This method means that the letters of the source language are used to represent the letters of the foreign language word and vice versa, for example, *Waterloo* – *Ватерлоо*, *robot* – *робот*, *boss* – *бос*, etc. (our translation)

The practice of transcribing English words into Ukrainian letters that is, representing an English word's sound instead of its spelling has grown increasingly prevalent in translation work. Since the phonetics of different languages are usually very different from each other, such a transcription is always a bit conditional and reproduces only some similarity of sound. However, this method allows you to create a unified system for transcribing the sounds of the source language using the letters of the target language: *Internet* – *Інтернет*; *file* – *файл*; *business* – *бізнес* (our translation).

Calculation is also often used. This method involves translating an English word (or phrase) part by part and then putting the translated parts together without any changes, for example, *sky-scraper* – *хмарочос*. *Calculation of stable phrases is widespread: the United Nations Organization* – *Організація Об'єднаних Націй*, *House of Commons* – *Палата Громад*. However, this translation technique is only advised if the equivalent term or phrase truly does not exist in the other language and the resulting calque does not conflict with the target language's word compatibility.

Rebuilding the syntactic structure of the source language or using lexical substitutes for the English word meaning are required when transferring non-equivalent vocabulary. We call this kind of translation transformative.

Using analogies is another way to fill in the blanks. This method's primary goal is to identify a match that most closely reflects the original meaning. For example, the English noun "*follower*" in the sense of "someone who follows your life on social media" cannot be translated with the words "*послідовник, прихильник, одностудець*". In this case, to translate the word "*follower*" into Ukrainian, it is better to use the word "*підписник*" (Ганжа, 2016). The term "*фоловер*" is a transcription, and linguists advise against using it since there are Ukrainian equivalents (Зорівчак, 1989).

A common method used by writers and translators to determine if the reader will comprehend the reality provided "by the content" is the calculation of contextual knowledge. Overestimating the reader's background knowledge is a typical mistake made by authors when they fail to describe a reality that is either their own or someone else's but is obviously unknown to the reader. Of course, a reader of the original is in a better position than a reader of a translation when they are faced with a foreign reality.

The many varieties of English, such as American English, Australian English, etc., present a significant challenge for translators. There are several loanwords from other colonized nations in addition to numerous varieties of the English language. Terms designating commonplace objects, flora, and animals fall under this category. Australian English generally substitutes terms with synonyms that are spoken and spelled differently from the source language, such as "*mate*" for "*friend*" or "*chook*" for "*chicken*" (23, p. 690). Stated differently, depending on the conditions of the work of fiction and the environment, the translator must make a clear distinction between the variant of English used by the author and the version of English that a certain character can speak. A phrase's translation might vary greatly based on the character's origin in the work, place of residence, and historical period.

Conclusions to Chapter One

In this chapter, we have considered the difficulties that arise when translating when the original text contains terms for which there is no direct equivalent in Ukrainian. These difficulties arise due to cultural differences or the specifics of the language culture. In the process of filling in the lacunae, the translator uses various techniques, such as paraphrasing, searching for analogues or additional explanation of terms. We have also looked at such translation methods as calquing, transliteration and transformational translation. Although calquing preserves the structure and format of the original, it can impair the naturalness and comprehensibility of the translation. Conversely, transliteration is good for conveying the pronunciation of a name or term, but may not be appropriate for conveying the meaning or emotional connotation of the original. To effectively convey the idea of a translation, transformation involves changing the structure or format of the original.

But it's crucial to keep in mind that no approach is universal, and each one should only be applied once a specific text has been examined and its unique characteristics identified. The use of various techniques for lacunae elimination is merely a means to an end; the ultimate goal of any translation is to replicate the meaning and emotional color of the original as precisely and authentically as possible. The practice of eliminating lacunae in translation requires translators to analyse, search for equivalents and be creative.

In this section, we have also already considered the first examples of zero equivalence. We also gave an example from the book *The Catcher in the Rye* by Jerome D. Salinger.

We also looked at situations with different types of English. We came to the conclusion that Australian English is the most difficult to translate. It has a lot of British and American words in it. But we shouldn't forget about other types of English, as these varieties may also have realities that cannot be translated.

Since the author's use of realities is always justified in the text, it is crucial that translators maintain these realities and translate them accurately in order to promote cross-cultural communication. The fact that realities hold significant cultural and national information and are crucial in capturing the mood and manner of life of the nation during the time period being depicted, however, is far more significant.

It is impossible to say exactly where lacunarity came from. We can only conclude that lacunae and equivalent vocabulary will exist as long as people communicate and the world develops. The spread of cultures is also important in this matter. Because as long as people share their traditions and culture, lacunae will exist.

CHAPTER 2

Lacunae in the literal discourse

2.1. The compensation of lacunae in the Ukrainian translations of the English original fiction

Compensating for lacunae in Ukrainian translations of English original fiction is important for creating a complete and accurate sense and emotional coloring of the original text. Fiction contains a lot of nuances, images and metaphors, so translators must fully immerse themselves in the text and adhere to high literary standards. One of the most important tasks when translating lacunae is to find equivalent or similar expressions in Ukrainian. It is also important that these equivalents convey the emotional load of the original. Cultural peculiarities and context should be taken into account, especially in fiction. Additionally, various stylistic and linguistic devices such as metaphors, epithets, and imagery can be used to preserve the artistic character of the English text.

Also, as mentioned above, translators often use different types of transformations to fill in gaps. For example, George Orwell's 1984 uses addition. *"The hallway smelt of boiled cabbage and old rag mats"* (Orwell, G., 1949, p. 120) – *"При вході пахло вареною капустою і старими рогожами, запах, що наповнював кожний куток холу, створював атмосферу, ніби час тут застиг"* (Орвелл, 2018, p. 115). If you translate accurately without adding additional description, it may be difficult for the reader to perceive the smell described in the original. Therefore, the translator decided to add an additional description to better convey the meaning.

Another example of the use of translation transformations with lacunae is an expression from the book *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* by J. K. Rowling: *"The wand chooses the wizard, Mr. Potter"* (Rowling, 1997, p. 201) – *"Вибір відбувається, містере Поттер"* (Роулінг, 2003, p. 205). This example shows the omission transformation.

The translator omits the phrase “The wand chooses”, as this concept is not so common in Ukrainian and is difficult to translate without further explanation. However, the basic idea that the wand chooses its owner remains conveyed in the Ukrainian translation.

All-encompassing translation transformations are a component of a system and always serve an adaptive purpose. Furthermore, they are employed in a variety of combinations, occasionally concurrently. This is particularly valid for literary translations. When translating an original text, they help to both bring the text to a comparable level of translation and, with the aid of translation tools and adaptation, re-express the source material.

Depending on personal taste, the translator choose the translation option that is necessary for the reality. Although this procedure was intuitive in the past, there are now established techniques for translating words from the real world into the language of the translator.

It is worth noting that when working with a literary text, a translator is less restricted in his or her activities than when translating texts of an official business or technical nature, which means that a greater number of translation techniques can be observed in a literary text.

2.2. Footnotes of translators as lacunae elimination technique

In the previous chapter, we mentioned the different ways of translation. But there is one more way: descriptive translation. Although it reveals the meaning of non-equivalent vocabulary, it is usually quite cumbersome. Therefore, although it is a common way of conveying lacunae, it is not always possible to use it when translating texts, especially literary ones. Therefore, it is combined with other methods, such as transliteration and calquing, and the descriptive translation is given in footnotes or comments. This makes it possible to combine brevity and economy of expression. That is, having explained the meaning once, the translator

can then use transcription or tracing, the meaning of which will already be clear to the reader.

Translators' footnotes are an effective technique for filling gaps in translation, especially in fiction. This technique involves the translator including additional explanations, comments, or extensions in the text. Translators can use footnotes to explain terms, culture, or historical details. This allows the translator to add additional information without disrupting the original text.

If the original contains author's footnotes or notes, it is necessary to transfer them to the final translation. However, in some cases, the translator may have to provide any explanations or notes that are not in the original. Sometimes it is necessary to explain in a footnote some realities unknown to the reader of the target language. In other cases, the need for a footnote may be caused by the translation technique used. For example, when using the technique of transliteration of a word, a translator cannot always be sure that the meaning of such a translation will be absolutely clear from the context. In this case, the translator provides a note explaining the meaning of the word. Such notes are made only when the word is first used in the transcription. Subsequently, the new word is used in the translation without explanation.

Nowadays, transliteration and transcription are used much less frequently in translation than they used to be. This is quite reasonable – the transmission of the sound appearance of a foreign language lexical unit does not reveal its meaning, and such words remain incomprehensible to a reader who does not know the native language without appropriate explanations.

That is why there are fewer footnotes in modern fiction, as translators do not need to explain additional terms.

The translator, supplementing and explaining the original text, gives the translation a slightly different perspective than the original English text, which is intended for a native speaker who has information about the culture of the language of the work.

2.3. Types of lacunae in the English–Ukrainian translation

Different types of lacunae can occur in the translation from English into Ukrainian. The translator needs to pay attention to eliminate them. It is necessary to highlight three main types:

- Socio-cultural
- Linguistic
- Stylistic

When it comes to socio-cultural lacunae, there are more additions. When a translator encounters a phenomenon that exists in one culture but is absent in another, intercultural communication must be carried out by using additional methods to describe the phenomenon to the reader. One of the simplest methods for bridging socio-cultural differences is sound transfer. However, it should not be forgotten that the transcribed reality without additional explanations cannot be an exact equivalent of this reality in the target language. Thus, when transcribing a lacuna, the translator must be sure that it will be understood by the native speaker of the target language in this form, without additional transformations. An example of a socio-cultural gap is idioms. Some expressions or idioms may be closely linked to a particular culture or history and may be difficult or impossible to translate without losing meaning.

With zero equivalence, there are no equivalent phrases in the target language. In this case, a paraphrase or a footnote in the translation text can convey the basic meaning of the phraseology in the target language. It should be emphasised that linguistic units of one type can be used to convey meanings in the target language that are conveyed in the source language by linguistic units of another type. Often a phraseology in the target language does not correspond to a phraseology in the source language for various reasons.

For example, the English idiom “*to kill two birds with one stone*” – “*вбити двох зайців одним пострілом*” (our translation) may not be understood by people who do not have a similar expression in their language. Also, if we look at

historical events, *the Boston Tea Party*¹ can serve as an example. Readers in Ukraine who are not familiar with American history may need some explanation.

Linguistic lacunae arise due to the lack of a direct equivalent or corresponding term in Ukrainian. This may be due to the peculiarities of the vocabulary and syntactic structures of both languages.

As already mentioned, there are often situations when there is no equivalent to an English word in Ukrainian, in which case the translator needs to find or create the most accurate equivalent. Many cultural expressions, such as proverbs or slang, can be difficult to translate without losing their original meaning. It might be challenging to translate certain linguistic elements, like slang, grammatical constructs, and stylistic techniques, without losing their impact and meaning.

Stylistic lacunae are among the most difficult to translate, as they can affect the emotional perception of a text and its overall atmosphere. In the process of translation, the translator must ensure that not only the meaning of a word or phrase is reproduced, but also its stylistic effect.

To avoid this, the translator must carefully study the original text and understand all the subtleties of the language used. It is important to preserve the emotional colouring of the original.

It is also important to take into account the target audience, i.e. the Ukrainian reader, and adapt the text correctly.

Because cultural preconceptions and hilarious traditions differ in Ukraine, it can be challenging to translate amusing components that are prevalent in English. For instance, if cultural contexts and nuances are ignored, caustic or sarcastic words may become less effective in translation:

“Why don’t scientists trust atoms? Because they make up everything!” (24)
– *“Чому вчені не довіряють атомам? Тому що вони складають усе!”* (our translation). In this example, the humour is based on the word Engl. *“make up”*,

¹ The Boston Tea Party was an American protest by the Sons of Liberty in Boston in Massachusetts.

which has a double meaning: “*створювати*” (in the context of science) and “*складати*” (in the context of the structure of things).

When translating into Ukrainian, we tried to convey the same play on words, but due to language peculiarities, the humor effect was lost and did not evoke any emotions for the Ukrainian reader.

Conclusions to Chapter Two

In this chapter, we have looked at ways to fill lacunae in the translation of fiction. In order to eliminate lacunae, translators need to identify and adapt elements of the original text. It is necessary to ensure that the meaning is reproduced as accurately as possible. The necessary conditions for preserving the form and meaning of the original are that, firstly, the translator recognises the techniques and tactics used by the author to create a stylistic unit, and secondly, the translator finds and selects similar stylistic elements to reproduce the original meaning in the translation. The translator’s focus should be on conveying the ideological content of the work. Several works of fiction have also been analysed, which revealed the use of various types of transformations to eliminate non-equivalents in the Ukrainian translation.

The analysis of the result demonstrated that, in addition to language proficiency, successful translations of fiction necessitate a thorough comprehension of the context, the author's goals, and the specifics of the genre. It is crucial to remember that every translation may have unique needs and characteristics, and that there isn't a single, universal method for resolving gap issues.

A book by J.K. Rowling and a book by George Orwell were taken as examples of how to close gaps in fiction. George Orwell’s book is the most accurate example of closure. The translator used addition the most. Thus, adding more text and explaining the situation to the Ukrainian reader.

The issue of different types of lacunae that may arise in the process of translating cultural realities was also investigated. Discrepancies in social and cultural norms between the source and target languages lead to the emergence of socio-cultural lacunae. Discrepancies in the structure and meaning of the language give rise to linguistic lacunae. Stylistic lacunae are caused by cultural differences in the use of language and style. In addition, examples of substituting non-equivalent words and expressions were given and discussed. These types of lacunae proved to be complex and require the translator to have not only a deep understanding of the language, but also cultural, linguistic and stylistic aspects.

The investigation also emphasized how crucial transformational translation techniques are in preventing non-equivalency between the source and the translated language.

In addition, it should be acknowledged that certain elements of the source text may be modified during the translation process in order to more faithfully or better convey the meaning and impact in the target language.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

In this paper, we have examined the definition of gaps and the impact of realities on the translation of fiction. When translating cultural realities, it is necessary to carefully consider the meaning and context in which they are used in the original, as well as to choose the most adequate and understandable equivalents in the Ukrainian language. Summarizing the views of translation scholars, we can come to the following conclusion: realities are mainly characterized by the following features: realities are a separate and special category of non-equivalent vocabulary; realities are characterized by a kind of flexibility, as they retain their status; realities differ from other classes of lexical units in that they contain national and cultural coloring. Realities mean words and phrases that name objects, objects, phenomena characteristic of the life, culture, and historical development of one nation. They are unfamiliar or alien to another people, as they express national color that does not have exact correspondences in another language. Realities always require a special approach when translating from one language into another.

After having analyzed the material, we can conclude that lacunae and non-equivalent units are present in Ukrainian and English and appear due to the comparison of languages. Therefore, the first section describes the theoretical part, i.e. explains the meaning of lacunae, zero equivalence (or non-equivalence) and ways to eliminate lacunae. In the second section of this paper, we provide examples of lacunae compensation in the translation of fiction from English into Ukrainian. We also discussed the issue of translators' footnotes in translation. Why it is important, under what conditions it should be done, and when it should be avoided.

Lacunae are a sign of diversity and development. There are many different languages and cultures in the world, and many different peoples with their own customs and ways of seeing the world.

The names of customs, cuisine, rituals, laws, and behavioral patterns, among other aspects of a foreign society, are translated into the target language in a variety of ways based on the kind of gap the phenomenon or subject falls under and the extent to which the gap has already been absorbed into the target language.

Using examples from fiction, we examined how cultural realities change in this paper. Our study compared the cultural facets that were present in two distinct books by George Orwell and J.K. Rowling. Through our analysis of these two novels, we looked into the cultural realities they reflect, the ways in which the author and translator alter them, and the ways in which these realities affect how readers form and perceive their worldviews. We arrive at the conclusion that the authorial context in which cultural realities are generated might influence how they are represented and understood. This is achieved by identifying common equivalent words and characteristic components of culture. Such studies deepen our comprehension of the interplay between literature and culture and increase our awareness of the variety of cultural.

The problem of lacunae in the Ukrainian language is quite acute and requires constant search for solutions. Because this concept is quite new and not fully understood, translators face problems when translating. Therefore, a continuous search for solutions and appropriate equivalents in Ukrainian may facilitate communication between English and Ukrainians in the future. One of the ways to quickly solve this problem could be to have Ukrainian translators work with foreign translators more often. This will result in fewer gaps in the language and make it much easier to fill the existing ones.

The example of different types of English was given in order to study their peculiarities and influence on intercultural communication. We looked at different variants of English and analysed their differences in usage. The study of different variants of English helped us to better understand the diversity and complexity of this language, as well as its impact on communication and understanding in different cultural environments. This research has provided us with an opportunity to deepen our knowledge of English as a global communication tool and to identify

key aspects to consider when communicating in an international context. We also came to the conclusion that translators need to understand exactly what kind of English was used in order to accurately convey the context.

It is impossible to overestimate the importance of the problem of transferring cultural realities into Ukrainian. A translator must have a thorough awareness of both the language and the cultural background of the original language in order to successfully complete this intricate and creative process. A combination of linguistic proficiency, artistic background, translation methods, and modifications are needed for the successful translation of cultural realities. The demand for cross-cultural communication and understanding is growing as the world gets more interconnected. Cultural realities are translated to broaden the horizons of communication and maintain the distinctiveness of each culture as it is being transformed for new audiences.

For Ukrainian readers in particular, the translation of cultural realities found in English-language literature is becoming increasingly significant. Understanding a work's substance and essence is beneficial, but it also broadens one's perspective and enhances cultural experiences. Such a translation necessitates a profound comprehension of both cultures, the capacity to consider the language's quirks and context, and a deft awareness of linguistic subtleties.

We also concluded that the skill of the translator, not their awareness, is the issue in translating facts. When we say that translating cultural realities is an issue of translator skill, we imply that it calls for a broad variety of extra-linguistic knowledge in addition to a profound understanding of the target language. The cultural, historical, geographical, and other circumstances that affect the meaning and application of lexical words in the source text must be understood by such a translator. A translator who is well-versed in this field is better able to take into account the cultural realities included in the foreign language text and make sure those facts are accurately translated. A competent translator can choose the best approach to translate cultural details and the author's intention by considering the stylistic and semantic characteristics of lexical units.

When a text is translated, neither the author of the original nor the reader of the translation can check whether the elements of the cultural fund represented in the translation correspond to the real state of affairs, since they are on different sides of the cultural barrier. In this case, all responsibility lies with the translator, who acts as an expert in both the source and target cultures.

Therefore, one could say that obtaining a satisfactory outcome depends on a translator's professional expertise in translating cultural realities. A translator can accurately convey the author's intent and guarantee a suitable degree of cross-cultural communication through the text only with extensive knowledge and comprehension of diverse cultural contexts.

RESUME

У курсовій роботі під назвою “Трансформації культурних реалій у перекладі художніх творів з англійської на українську” аналізуються основні проблеми існування культурних реалій в мовах.

У першому розділі цієї роботи розглядаються теоретичні основи та аналіз відповідної літератури. Тут визначаються всі основні поняття та характеризуються основні способи перекладу культурних реалій. Другий розділ здебільшого зосереджений на аналізі усунення культурних реалій в українській мові, а також наведено приклади з художніх творів. У результаті дослідження було зроблено наступні висновки: проблема культурних реалій в українській мові є досить гострою і потребує постійного пошуку рішень. Через те що це поняття досить нове і не повністю вивчене перекладачі стикаються з проблемами при перекладі. При перекладі культурних реалій, потрібно уважно враховувати значення та контекст, в якому вони вживаються в оригіналі, а також вибирати найбільш адекватні та зрозумілі еквіваленти в українській мові.

Таке дослідження є важливим, оскільки воно дає повний опис способів перекладу культурних реалій різними способами, без втрати соновного сенсу оригінального твору.

Результати досліджень свідчать про те, що в українській мові досі досить проблематично знайти відповідник з англійської мови. Але в сучасному світі на проблеми культурних реалій почали звертати увагу та шукати вирішення проблеми українські перекладачі.

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ANNEX

№	Реалія	Переклад
1	Pounds	фунти
2	brougham	какета
3	maker	фабрикант
4	Count	Граф
5	monograph	книжка
6	London	Лондон
7	fire	камін
8	ulster	пальто
9	ulster	циліндр
10	paper	газета
11	benefactor	благодійник
12	billet	служба
13	gentleman	пан
14	premises	контора
15	sandwich	бутерброд
16	Europe	Європа
17	wall	мур
18	Ghetto	гетто
19	Internet	інтернет
20	file	файл
21	business	бізнес
22	Waterloo	Ватерлоо
23	robot	робот
24	boss	бос
25	sky-scraper	хмарочос
26	the United Nations Organization	Організація Об'єднаних Націй
27	House of Commons	Палата Громад

28	follower	підписник
29	vessel	корабель
30	daggers	ножі
31	the Town Clerk	Сектор Міської Ради
32	the Corporation	Міська Рада
33	Mathematical Master	Вчитель математики
34	the city	Велике місто
35	great King	великий цар
36	bulrushes	очерет
37	Jews	євреї
38	the Mayor	Мер міста
39	fiction	художня література
40	damask Roses	червона троянди
41	Wild Basil	васильки
42	Clove–Pink	червоні гвоздики
43	little finger	мізинець
44	barn	комора
45	wall	тин
46	boots	чоботи
47	wheelbarrow	тачка
48	primroses	першоцвіт
49	willow–tree	верба
50	country–side	околиці