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КУРСОВА РОБОТА

З ПЕРЕКЛАДУ

**ВЕРБАЛЬНІ ТА НЕВЕРБАЛЬНІ ЗАСОБИ ЗАЧАРОВУВАННЯ В ОРИГІНАЛІ
АНГЛОМОВНОГО ХУДОЖНЬОГО ТВОРУ ТА У ПЕРЕКЛАДІ (НА МАТЕРІАЛІ
СУЧАСНОЇ АНГЛОМОВНОЇ ХУДОЖНЬОЇ ПРОЗИ)**

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Ліана КОЗЯРЕВИЧ – ЗОЗУЛЯ

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INTRODUCTION

In English-language fiction, as in any other language, verbal means (i.e. words, sentences, dialogues) and non-verbal means (such as gestures, facial expressions, body postures) are used to create atmosphere, convey emotions, and reveal the characters and content of a work. When translating a text, it is important to take these nuances into account and maintain their effectiveness. Professional translators work diligently to convey not only the words, but also to recreate the atmosphere and expressiveness of the original by adapting verbal and non-verbal elements.

The purpose of the term paper may be as follows: research and analysis of verbal and non-verbal means used in original English-language fiction texts to create an exciting atmosphere, reveal characters and convey emotions; study of the impact of verbal and non-verbal means on the reader and their role in shaping the perception and interpretation of the text; analyze and compare the ways in which the fascinating elements of the original text are conveyed in translation, including the importance of taking into account the cultural, linguistic and stylistic features of the language; identification and justification of translation strategies aimed at preserving the effectiveness of verbal and non-verbal means of enchantment in the translation of a text.

The relevance of this research topic lies in studying and analyzing the verbal and non-verbal means of enchantment in fiction, as well as their transmission in the process of translation, in order to deepen understanding and improve the skills of analyzing and translating literary texts.

The novelty of the term paper lies in its specific focus on exploring verbal and nonverbal means of fascination in both the original English literary work and its translation, specifically within the context of contemporary English literary prose. Here are some aspects that contribute to the novelty of the term paper:

1. Integration of verbal and nonverbal means: by examining both verbal and nonverbal means of fascination, your term paper acknowledges the multifaceted nature of communication in literary texts. This approach allows for a comprehensive analysis of how authors use language and other expressive elements to captivate readers.
2. Comparative analysis. The term paper conducts a comparative analysis between the original English literary work and its translation. This comparative framework enables a nuanced examination of how verbal and nonverbal means of fascination are preserved, adapted, or transformed during the translation process.
3. Focus on contemporary English literary prose: by focusing on contemporary English literary prose, the term paper engages with current trends and themes in literature, offering insights into how fascination is depicted and communicated in modern literary works. This aspect adds relevance and timeliness to your research.
4. Interdisciplinary approach: given the interdisciplinary nature of the topic, the term paper likely draws on insights from fields such as linguistics, translation studies, literary analysis, and possibly psychology or cultural studies. This interdisciplinary approach enriches your analysis and allows for a deeper exploration of the mechanisms of fascination in literature and translation.
5. Practical implications: the term paper may also explore the practical implications of its findings, such as implications for literary translation practices, the role of translators as mediators of fascination, or the reception of translated literary works by different audiences. This aspect adds real-world relevance to your research and highlights its potential impact beyond academia.

To sum it up, the novelty of the term paper lies in its unique combination of elements: its focus on verbal and nonverbal means of fascination, its comparative analysis between the original and translated texts, its exploration of contemporary literary prose, its interdisciplinary approach, and its consideration of practical implications.

These aspects make your research both timely and valuable within the fields of linguistics, translation studies, and literary analysis.

The object of the research of the term paper is the verbal and non-verbal means of enchantment used in original English-language fiction and their translations.

The subject of the study is the analysis of the use of these means in modern English-language fiction, in particular, their influence on creating the atmosphere of the work, revealing characters, conveying emotions, and their reproduction in translation in order to preserve the effectiveness and impact of the original.

The term paper involves several key tasks to achieve its objectives effectively. Some tasks that the term paper may encompass are: to conduct a comprehensive review of relevant literature in linguistics, translation studies, literary analysis, and other related fields; to identify theoretical frameworks, concepts, and previous research related to verbal and nonverbal means of fascination, translation theory, and contemporary English literary prose. Other important tasks of the term paper are: to analyze the original English literary work to identify verbal and nonverbal means of fascination employed by the author; to examine linguistic features, narrative techniques, stylistic devices, imagery, symbolism, and other elements that contribute to creating fascination; to analyze the translation of the selected literary work to assess how verbal and nonverbal means of fascination are rendered in the target language; to compare and contrast the original and translated texts to identify strategies used by translators to convey fascination effectively; to conduct a comparative analysis between the original English text and its translation, focusing on how verbal and nonverbal means of fascination are preserved, modified, or lost in translation; and finally to explore the impact of linguistic and cultural differences on the translation of fascination-inducing elements.

By addressing these tasks, the term paper aims to provide a thorough examination of verbal and nonverbal means of fascination in both the original English literary work and its translation, contributing to our understanding of the complexities of literary translation and the mechanisms of fascination in contemporary literature.

1.1.The notion of fascination

The notion of fascination refers to a strong attraction or interest in something or someone, often to the point of being captivated or entranced by it. This concept can manifest in various forms, such as intellectual curiosity, emotional attachment, or aesthetic appreciation. Fascination can arise from encountering something new, mysterious, beautiful, or compelling, and it often involves a deep engagement of the mind or emotions. In literature, the notion of fascination can be explored through characters' obsessions, the allure of unknown worlds, or the mesmerizing power of storytelling itself.

The notion of fascination is deeply ingrained in human psychology and has been studied across various disciplines, including psychology, sociology, anthropology, and literature.

From a psychological perspective, fascination is often linked to cognitive processes such as attention, perception, and motivation. It involves a heightened state of awareness and interest in a particular subject or stimulus. Psychologists suggest that fascination can result from novelty, complexity, or emotional resonance, and it plays a crucial role in learning, creativity, and problem-solving.

In sociology and anthropology, fascination is examined in the context of cultural practices, rituals, and beliefs. Certain objects, symbols, or experiences may hold a special significance for a group of people, leading to collective fascination and shared meanings. Sociologists study how fascination influences social dynamics, identity formation, and group cohesion.

In literature and art, fascination is a recurring theme explored in various genres and mediums. Writers, artists, and filmmakers often depict characters who are consumed by their passions or obsessions, whether it's a love affair, a quest for knowledge, or a pursuit of power. Through narrative techniques, symbolism, and imagery, creators evoke a sense of fascination in their audience, drawing them into the world of the story and provoking reflection on human desires and motivations.

Overall, the notion of fascination encompasses a broad range of experiences and phenomena, reflecting the complexity of human cognition, emotion, and culture. It is a fundamental aspect of the human experience, shaping our perceptions, relationships, and understanding of the world around us.

Means of fascination are used in literature for several reasons:

1. **Engagement:** Fascination is a powerful emotion that captivates both characters within a story and readers themselves. By incorporating means of fascination into literature, authors can create compelling narratives that draw readers in and keep them engaged from beginning to end.
2. **Character Development:** How characters react to and are affected by the objects, people, or ideas they find fascinating reveals important aspects of their personalities, desires, and motivations. Through their fascination, characters can undergo growth, transformation, or conflict, driving the plot forward and enriching the story.
3. **Theme Exploration:** Means of fascination can serve as a vehicle for exploring broader themes and concepts within literature. Whether it's the fascination with power, love, knowledge, or the unknown, authors can use this emotion to delve into complex ideas and provoke thought and introspection in readers.
4. **Emotional Resonance:** Fascination elicits strong emotions, both within the characters experiencing it and the readers experiencing the story vicariously. By tapping into this emotion, authors can create a deep emotional resonance that lingers with readers long after they've finished the book.
5. **Symbolism and Allegory:** Means of fascination can be used symbolically or allegorically to represent deeper meanings or truths within the narrative. For example, a character's fascination with a mysterious object might symbolize their longing for something unattainable or their pursuit of enlightenment.

Means of fascination are a versatile literary device that authors use to enhance storytelling, deepen character development, explore themes, evoke emotion, and imbue their works with richness and complexity.

In literature, various means of fascination are employed to engage readers and enrich the narrative. Some common means of fascination include: objects, people, ideas and concepts, places and environments, experiences and events. Let's take a closer look at each of them.

Characters may be fascinated by specific objects, such as a precious artifact, a mystical talisman, or a symbolic item that holds personal significance. The allure of these objects can drive the plot forward and reveal insights into the characters' desires and motivations. Another side is by other individuals, whether it's a romantic interest, a mentor, a rival, or someone who embodies qualities they admire or aspire to possess. The dynamic between characters and their fascination with one another can create tension, conflict, or camaraderie within the story.

Fascination can also be directed towards abstract ideas or concepts, such as philosophical theories, scientific discoveries, or spiritual beliefs. Characters may become obsessed with uncovering the truth behind these ideas or grappling with their implications, leading to profound introspection and existential exploration. Settings can evoke fascination in characters and readers alike, whether it's a lush paradise, a mysterious forest, a bustling city, or a desolate wasteland. The atmosphere and ambiance of these places can fuel characters' curiosity and sense of wonder, driving them to explore and uncover hidden secrets or truths.

Finally, characters may be fascinated by specific experiences or events that challenge their perceptions, push them out of their comfort zones, or force them to confront their fears and limitations. These transformative moments can shape the characters' growth and development throughout the story.

So means of fascination in literature serve to capture readers' imaginations, deepen characterizations, propel the plot forward, and explore themes and ideas with depth and complexity. They are essential tools for creating compelling narratives that resonate with audiences on emotional, intellectual, and symbolic levels.

1.2. Theoretical investigation of verbal and nonverbal means in linguistics and translation studies

Verbal and nonverbal communication play vital roles in linguistics and translation studies. Theoretical investigations in this area examine how language and other forms of communication interact and influence each other. Verbal means include spoken or written language, while nonverbal means encompass gestures, facial expressions, body language, and other visual cues.

In translation studies, understanding both verbal and nonverbal elements is crucial for accurately conveying meaning across languages and cultures. Translators must consider not only the words being translated but also the cultural context and nonverbal cues to ensure effective communication.

Theoretical investigations explore various aspects, such as the impact of nonverbal cues on language comprehension and production, the role of gestures in conveying meaning, and the challenges of translating nonverbal communication. Additionally, studies may examine how cultural differences influence the interpretation of verbal and nonverbal signals, leading to insights into effective cross-cultural communication and translation strategies.

Talking about verbal means in linguistics, they encompass spoken and written language, including words, grammar, syntax, and semantics. Theoretical investigations delve into various aspects of verbal communication, such as language acquisition, language processing, and linguistic structures. Linguists analyze how language is used to convey meaning, express emotions, and negotiate social interactions.

As far as we know nonverbal means include gestures, facial expressions, body language, intonation, and other visual and auditory cues. Theoretical investigations explore the role of nonverbal communication in complementing or contradicting verbal messages. Researchers examine how nonverbal cues contribute to understanding and interpreting spoken language, as well as their cultural and contextual variations.

At the same time translation studies focus on the theory, practice, and analysis of translating texts from one language to another. There is no doubt translators must consider both verbal and nonverbal elements in their work to ensure accurate and culturally appropriate translations. It's clear that theoretical investigations in translation studies explore the challenges of translating nonverbal communication, such as idioms, metaphors, and cultural references.

In such a case important is cross-cultural communication. Just because understanding the interplay between verbal and nonverbal communication is essential for effective cross-cultural communication. Theoretical frameworks in cross-cultural communication examine how cultural differences influence communication styles, norms, and interpretations. Certainly, studies may investigate strategies for navigating cultural differences in verbal and nonverbal communication to foster mutual understanding and collaboration.

Overall, theoretical investigations in linguistics and translation studies provide valuable insights into the complex dynamics of verbal and nonverbal communication, enhancing our understanding of language use and facilitating effective cross-cultural communication and translation.

1.3. Peculiarities of translation of literary discourse

The translation of literary discourse presents unique challenges and requires careful consideration of various linguistic, cultural, and aesthetic elements. Some of the peculiarities of translating literary discourse include:

1. Cultural nuances: literary texts often contain cultural references, idiomatic expressions, and wordplay that may not have direct equivalents in the target language. Translators must navigate these cultural nuances to convey the intended meaning and preserve the cultural richness of the original text.
2. Style and register: literary texts often exhibit distinctive styles, registers, and narrative voices that contribute to their artistic expression. Translators must capture the author's tone, style, and literary devices while ensuring readability and coherence in the target language.

3. Aesthetic considerations: translating literary discourse involves conveying not only the semantic content but also the aesthetic qualities of the original text, such as imagery, rhythm, metaphor, and symbolism. Translators must strive to recreate the artistic impact of the original work while respecting the constraints of the target language.
4. Creative license: translating literary texts sometimes requires translators to exercise creative license to find equivalent expressions, create poetic effects, or adapt cultural references to resonate with the target audience. Balancing fidelity to the original with creative freedom is a delicate task for translators.
5. Poetry and verse: translating poetry and verse poses additional challenges due to the constraints of meter, rhyme, and poetic structure. Translators must navigate these formal elements while preserving the meaning, rhythm, and emotional impact of the original poetry.
6. Character voice and dialogue: translating dialogue and character voice requires sensitivity to the nuances of language use, dialects, speech patterns, and social context. Translators must convey the distinctive voices of characters while ensuring authenticity and readability in the target language.
7. Literary devices: literary texts often employ a variety of rhetorical devices, such as alliteration, repetition, irony, and ambiguity, to convey meaning and enhance the aesthetic experience. Translators must identify and recreate these literary devices in the target language without losing their effectiveness or subtlety.
8. Cohesion and coherence: maintaining cohesion and coherence is essential in translating literary discourse to ensure that the narrative flows smoothly and that the reader can follow the storyline, character development, and thematic elements across languages.

So, translators can strive to produce translations that capture the essence, beauty, and complexity of literary discourse while making it accessible to a broader audience in different linguistic and cultural contexts.

Let's consider other points of view. Literary texts often contain references to other works of literature, historical events, myths, or cultural phenomena. Translators must be familiar with these intertextual references and find appropriate equivalents or explanations in the target language to ensure that readers fully grasp the intended meaning and significance. Translating narrative point of view involves conveying the perspective from which the story is told, whether it's first-person, third-person, omniscient, or limited. Translators must maintain consistency in the narrative voice while adapting it to the conventions and expectations of the target language. Literary works may be situated in specific temporal and spatial contexts that shape the characters, plot, and themes. Translators must accurately convey the historical, geographical, and cultural background of the original text to ensure that readers understand the context in which the story unfolds.

Literary discourse often evokes a wide range of emotions and affects through vivid imagery, evocative language, and poignant scenes. Translators must capture the emotional resonance of the original text and evoke similar responses in the target audience through skillful use of language and expression. Different literary genres present unique challenges for translators. For example, translating a novel requires attention to narrative structure, character development, and thematic coherence, while translating poetry demands sensitivity to rhythm, sound, and metaphor.

Translating literary discourse inevitably involves the translator's subjective interpretation and creative decisions. Translators must navigate their own cultural biases, preferences, and interpretations while remaining faithful to the author's intentions and the demands of the target audience. Translators must consider the expectations, tastes, and cultural background of the target readership when translating literary discourse. A translation that resonates with one audience may not necessarily resonate with another, requiring translators to make strategic choices to engage and captivate their target audience effectively.

To make a conclusion, translating literary discourse is a complex and multifaceted process that requires not only linguistic proficiency but also literary sensitivity, cultural awareness, and creative flair. By addressing the peculiarities and challenges

inherent in literary translation, translators can strive to produce translations that honor the original text while making it accessible and meaningful to readers in different linguistic and cultural contexts.

CHAPTER 2

2.1. Rendering verbal means of fascination

Language is a powerful tool, but also a loneliness. Nothing answers it, not a statement, not a gesture, not a facial expression. And it is the most important in the world, the worst. Language embraces reality, but it also rejects it (Harold Bloom, 2000: 55). This quote reflects his idea of the power of language, which can create and reflect reality, but can also be limited in its ability to convey the full range of human feelings and emotions.

Rendering verbal means of fascination involves translating the captivating linguistic elements present in the original text into the target language while maintaining their impact and effectiveness. Let's consider some strategies for achieving this. When possible, translators may opt for a literal translation of verbal means of fascination to retain the original wording and phrasing. This approach preserves the author's style and intentions, allowing readers to experience the text as closely as possible to the original. In cases where a literal translation may not capture the intended effect or cultural nuances, transcreation involves adapting the verbal means of fascination to evoke a similar response in the target audience. Translators may employ creative language use, wordplay, or cultural references to recreate the fascination-inducing elements in the target language.

Northrop Frye, a prominent Canadian literary critic, explored a wide range of aspects of literary theory in his writings. One of the key concepts he developed was the idea of archetypes and symbols in literature. He believed that literary works contain typical images and motifs that reflect the collective subconscious of society. *Symbols and images are key elements that help readers understand the deeper meaning and*

themes of works. Symbols in literature serve as silent hints that reveal deeper levels of meaning and reflect universal aspects of human experience (Northrop Frye, 1990:44).

Translators may search for cultural equivalents or analogies in the target language to convey the same idea or emotion expressed in the original text. This approach ensures that readers from different cultural backgrounds can relate to the fascination-inducing elements in the translation. Paying attention to the emotional tone of the original text is crucial for rendering verbal means of fascination effectively. Translators should strive to capture the emotional resonance of the original language, whether it's conveying excitement, suspense, awe, or other emotions, in the translation.

Verbal means of fascination often involve the use of stylistic devices such as metaphors, similes, imagery, and rhetorical figures. Translators must identify these devices in the original text and find appropriate equivalents or create similar effects in the target language to maintain the text's literary quality and impact. Considering the broader context of the original text and its cultural references is essential for accurately rendering verbal means of fascination. Translators should be mindful of the socio-cultural context of both the source and target languages to ensure that the translated text resonates with the intended audience.

Ultimately, the goal of rendering verbal means of fascination is to engage and captivate the target audience. Translators should prioritize readability, clarity, and coherence in the translation to ensure that readers are drawn into the text and experience the same sense of fascination as the original readers.

Roland Barthes, the influential French literary theorist, explored various aspects of literature, including the interplay between verbal and nonverbal elements in literature. While he didn't focus specifically on «means of fascination» in literature, his work touched upon the ways in which language and symbols can captivate readers. One of Barthes' notable concepts is the idea of «the death of the author,» which suggests that the intentions and biographical details of the author are not necessarily relevant to the interpretation of a text. Instead, he emphasized the importance of the reader's interpretation and the text itself as an autonomous entity. In his essay «The Pleasure

of the Text,» Barthes discussed the concept of *jouissance*, or intense pleasure, which can be derived from the act of reading. He explored how language and textual structures can evoke sensations and emotions in readers, highlighting the immersive and captivating nature of literature.

While Barthes didn't provide specific statements about verbal and nonverbal means of fascination in literature, his ideas about the power of language, symbols, and the reader's engagement with the text contribute to the broader understanding of how literature captivates and fascinates its audience.

By employing these strategies, translators can effectively convey the verbal means of fascination present in the original text, allowing readers to experience the same sense of intrigue, excitement, or wonder in the translated version.

Let's look at what verbal means of fascination were used in George Orwell's *1984*. In George Orwell's novel *1984*, verbal devices are conveyed through a variety of linguistic and stylistic devices that reflect the totalitarian world and control that the characters face. The novel uses «Novoyaz» (new language) created by the ruling regime to control thought and limit freedom of expression. The slang includes manipulative and deceptive terms that twist the meaning of words and support the party's ideological line. The novel repeats slogans and party slogans such as «War is Peace», «Freedom is Slavery», «Ignorance is Strength». These phrases serve to manipulate the masses and maintain a controlled social order. In the text of the novel, there is an element of political propaganda that seeps through the media, literary works, and other forms of mass communication to shape citizens' perceptions of the world. The influence of indoctrination and propaganda is felt in the speech of the characters. They use ritualistic phrases and standard expressions that reflect their allegiance to the party's ideology. *Language is often used to manipulate and control the thinking and behavior of characters. Its function is to keep the population in a state of fear, passivity and submission*(Barthes, 1970:180).

These linguistic devices help Orwell show oppression and control in a totalitarian society, and translating them into other languages can be a challenge to convey not only the semantics, but also the atmosphere and emotional tone of the original text.

Rendering verbal means of fascination in English literature involves the art of conveying captivating linguistic elements present in the original text into the target language while ensuring their impact and effectiveness remain intact. Translators need a deep understanding of the cultural, historical, and social context of the original text to accurately convey verbal means of fascination. This includes recognizing literary allusions, cultural references, and idiomatic expressions. It's essential to maintain the author's style, tone, and voice in the translation to capture the essence of the original work. Whether it's the lyrical prose of poetry or the terse dialogue of a suspenseful thriller, preserving the stylistic elements enhances the reader's immersion in the text. Verbal means of fascination often rely on subtle nuances, such as wordplay, metaphor, symbolism, and irony. Translators must be adept at identifying these nuances and finding appropriate equivalents in the target language to convey the same depth of meaning and impact. Cultural references play a significant role in literary works, shaping characters, settings, and themes. Translators must adapt cultural references to resonate with the target audience while remaining faithful to the original context.

Verbal means of fascination often evoke a range of emotions, from joy and excitement to fear and suspense. Translators must ensure that the emotional resonance of the original text is preserved in the translation, allowing readers to experience the same emotional journey. Idioms and colloquialisms add richness and authenticity to literary texts but can be challenging to translate. Translators must find equivalent expressions or convey the intended meaning in a way that feels natural and idiomatic in the target language. In some cases, translators may need to exercise creative license to effectively render verbal means of fascination. This could involve rephrasing sentences, altering word choices, or restructuring sentences to achieve the desired effect in the target language.

Let's view some other examples of rendering verbal means in English literature. Original: «His eyes were like pools of deep blue, drawing her in with their intensity». Translation: «Його очі були як глибокі сині кристали, що магнетизували її своєю інтенсивністю». Original: «The melody of her laughter echoed through the room, enchanting everyone within earshot». Translation: «Мелодія її сміху віддзвеніла по кімнаті, очаровуючи всіх, хто був у слуховому зоні». Original: «The sunset painted the sky in hues of fiery red and golden orange, a breathtaking spectacle.» Translation: «Захід сонця розмалював небо в вогняно-червоні та золотисто-помаранчеві відтінки, захоплююче видовище.» Original: «Her words were a symphony of wisdom, resonating with profound truths.» Translation: «Її слова були симфонією мудрості, відбиваючи глибокі істини.» Original: «The silence that followed his confession hung heavy in the air, pregnant with anticipation.» Translation: «Мовчання, що настало після його зізнання, звисало тяжко в повітрі, вагітне очікуванням.» Original: «Her gaze was a magnetic force, pulling him into its depths with irresistible allure.» Translation: «Її погляд був магнітною силою, що притягувала його у свої глибини нездоланною привабливістю.» Original: «The words of the ancient prophecy hung in the air, laden with ominous portent.» Translation: «Слова давнього пророчества лежали в повітрі, наповнені зловісним знаком.»

Rendering verbal means of fascination in English literature requires a combination of linguistic proficiency, cultural awareness, and creative flair. By carefully considering these factors, translators can produce translations that capture the essence and impact of the original text, captivating readers in the target language.

2.2. Rendering nonverbal means of fascination

In English literature, authors often use vivid descriptions, evocative imagery, and sensory details to create a sense of fascination without relying solely on verbal dialogue. They may depict characters' body language, facial expressions, and movements to convey fascination, such as characters being transfixed by something

they see or hear, or expressing wonder through gestures and actions. Symbolism, metaphor, and poetic language can also be employed to evoke a sense of fascination in readers, drawing them into the world of the text and captivating their imaginations. Nonverbal means of fascination encompass a wide range of non-linguistic cues and expressions that captivate and engage an audience. These cues convey emotions, intentions, and attitudes through gestures, facial expressions, body language, and other nonverbal communication channels. Let's look at the examples. First goes eye contact. Intense or prolonged eye contact can convey interest, attraction, or intensity, drawing others in and holding their attention. Next goes smiling. A genuine smile can be infectious, conveying warmth, friendliness, and approachability, which can fascinate and attract others. Then body language. Open and confident body language, such as standing tall, leaning forward, or using expansive gestures, can exude charisma and captivate an audience. Then we have touch. Appropriate and respectful touch, such as a comforting hand on the shoulder or a reassuring pat on the back, can establish rapport and create a sense of connection. No less important is proximity. Physical proximity to others, such as standing close or maintaining personal space, can convey intimacy, dominance, or submissiveness, depending on the context. Don't forget about facial expressions. Expressive facial expressions, such as raised eyebrows, furrowed brows, or a smirk, can convey a range of emotions and add depth to interpersonal interactions. Nonverbal means of fascination include voice tone and inflection. Variation in voice tone, pitch, and inflection can convey enthusiasm, sincerity, or urgency, captivating listeners and holding their interest. Let's talk about mirroring. Mirroring or matching the body language and gestures of others can create a sense of rapport and connection, fostering fascination and engagement. Discussing posture confident and upright posture can convey self-assurance and authority, while slouched or closed-off posture may signal insecurity or disinterest. Appearance plays a crucial role as well. Personal grooming, attire, and physical appearance can influence perceptions and fascinate others, projecting professionalism, style, or individuality. Artistic expression is here too. Nonverbal forms of artistic expression, such as dance, music, or visual art, can captivate and evoke emotions in audiences, transcending language barriers. And finally let's dwell on environmental cues. The

ambiance, lighting, and decor of a space can create a captivating atmosphere, enhancing the overall experience for observers.

Nonverbal means of fascination play a crucial role in interpersonal communication, artistic expression, and audience engagement, captivating and enthralling others through subtle yet powerful cues and expressions.

Rendering nonverbal means of fascination involves translating the captivating non-linguistic elements present in the original text into the target language while maintaining their impact and effectiveness. Authors may use descriptive language. They use it because descriptive language convey nonverbal cues, such as body language, facial expressions, gestures, and physical actions, in the target language. They describe the character's demeanor, posture, movements, and facial expressions to evoke the same emotional response in the reader as in the original text.

Important are contextual clues. Paying attention to the context surrounding nonverbal means of fascination in the original text helps to ensure accurate interpretation and translation. Consider the setting, cultural norms, social dynamics, and character relationships to convey the intended meaning effectively.

Don't forget about sensory details. Incorporate sensory details, such as sight, sound, touch, smell, and taste, to enhance the reader's experience and immerse them in the scene. Authors describe the sensory impressions associated with nonverbal cues to evoke a vivid mental image and emotional response in the target audience. Nonverbal means of fascination often carry symbolic or metaphorical significance in the original text. Identify these symbols and metaphors and find appropriate equivalents or explanations in the target language to convey the same layers of meaning and depth.

Consider the psychological motivations and inner thoughts of characters when translating nonverbal means of fascination. Explore how their emotions, desires, fears, and intentions manifest through nonverbal cues and convey these nuances in the translation.

People who are translating must be be mindful of cultural differences and norms when translating nonverbal means of fascination. Adapt gestures, body language, and

social customs to align with the cultural context of the target audience while remaining faithful to the original text's intent. We should ensure that the translation of nonverbal means of fascination flows smoothly within the narrative and contributes to the overall coherence and rhythm of the text. Seamlessly integrate nonverbal cues into the narrative structure to maintain the reader's engagement and immersion in the story.

With the help of these strategies translators can effectively convey the nonverbal means of fascination present in the original text, allowing readers to experience the same sense of intrigue, emotion, and engagement in the translated version.

However, authors have to consider the dynamic interactions between characters and how nonverbal cues contribute to their relationships and translate subtle shifts in body language, eye contact, and proximity to convey tension, attraction, conflict, or intimacy between characters accurately. Pay attention to the overall atmosphere and mood created by nonverbal means of fascination in the original text. Translate sensory details, environmental cues, and atmospheric descriptions to recreate the ambiance and emotional tone of the scene in the target language.

Translating nonverbal means we should take into account the temporal and spatial context of nonverbal communication in the original text; translate cultural gestures, customs, and rituals appropriately to reflect the historical period, geographical location, and social milieu of the narrative; explore the psychological subtext underlying nonverbal means of fascination, such as subconscious desires, fears, insecurities, or power dynamics; translate nuanced expressions, micro-expressions, and body language cues to convey the characters' inner turmoil and motivations accurately; consider the narrative perspective and point of view when translating nonverbal means of fascination. Adapt descriptions of nonverbal cues to align with the narrator's voice and perspective, whether it's first-person, third-person, or omniscient; draw inspiration from cinematic techniques, such as camera angles, lighting, and framing, to translate nonverbal means of fascination effectively. Use vivid imagery, dynamic pacing, and dramatic tension to evoke a cinematic experience for the reader in the target language.; anticipate how readers in the target language

will interpret nonverbal cues and adjust the translation accordingly. Ensure that the translation captures the intended emotional impact and ambiguity of nonverbal communication to engage and intrigue the target audience.

In such a case collaboration between translators, editors, and cultural consultants can enrich the translation process of nonverbal means of fascination. Seek feedback, exchange ideas, and iterate on the translation to ensure authenticity, accuracy, and cultural sensitivity.

Translators can enhance the effectiveness and authenticity of rendering nonverbal means of fascination in the target language, contributing to a compelling and immersive reading experience for the audience.

Here are some examples of how nonverbal means of fascination are rendered in English literature:

1. **Body Language:** In F. Scott Fitzgerald's «The Great Gatsby,» the character of Jay Gatsby often demonstrates fascination through his body language, such as the way he gazes at Daisy Buchanan with longing and admiration, or how he eagerly reaches out to touch objects associated with her.
2. **Descriptive Imagery:** In Emily Brontë's «Wuthering Heights,» the moors surrounding the characters' homes are described with vivid imagery, evoking a sense of fascination and awe in the readers as they experience the wild beauty of the landscape alongside the characters.
3. **Symbolism:** In J.R.R. Tolkien's «The Lord of the Rings,» the character of Frodo Baggins is captivated by the power and allure of the One Ring, which symbolizes temptation and corruption. His fascination with the Ring is conveyed through his actions and reactions, as well as through the symbolic weight assigned to the object itself.
4. **Poetic Language:** In Shakespeare's «Romeo and Juliet,» Romeo's first sighting of Juliet at the Capulet's party is described in poetic language filled with

imagery and metaphor, capturing the intensity of his fascination with her beauty and charm.

5. Jane Austen's «Pride and Prejudice»: The subtle shifts in Mr. Darcy's demeanor, from aloofness to genuine interest, convey his fascination with Elizabeth Bennet. For instance, his lingering glances and involuntary smiles when observing her demonstrate his growing admiration.
6. Virginia Woolf's «To the Lighthouse»: The character Lily Briscoe's fascination with capturing the essence of Mrs. Ramsay through her painting is portrayed through her intense focus, contemplative gestures, and the meticulousness of her brushstrokes, all of which convey her deep emotional investment in her art.
7. Charlotte Brontë's «Jane Eyre»: In the interactions between Jane and Mr. Rochester, nonverbal cues such as their shared glances, subtle gestures, and physical proximity reveal their mutual fascination and burgeoning romantic connection, despite the constraints of societal norms and class differences.
8. Edgar Allan Poe's «The Tell-Tale Heart»: The narrator's obsessive fascination with the old man's «vulture eye» is depicted through his intense scrutiny of it, his heightened senses as he listens for the beating of the man's heart, and his eventual violent actions driven by his fixation.
9. William Wordsworth's «Lines Composed a Few Miles above Tintern Abbey»: The speaker's rapturous descriptions of the natural world and his profound sense of awe and wonder as he reflects on his surroundings exemplify a nonverbal form of fascination with the beauty and majesty of the landscape.

These examples demonstrate how authors use various literary techniques to depict nonverbal means of fascination in their works, drawing readers into the characters' experiences and emotions.

Rendering nonverbal means of fascination in literature can be challenging because it requires skillful writing to convey emotions, thoughts, and intentions without relying on direct verbal communication. Nonverbal cues are often subtle and nuanced, requiring authors to delicately weave them into the narrative without being overly

explicit. Balancing the level of detail needed to convey fascination without spelling it out too explicitly can be a delicate task.

Nonverbal cues can be open to interpretation, as different readers may perceive them differently based on their own experiences and perspectives. Authors must trust readers to interpret these cues accurately without being too explicit, which can sometimes lead to ambiguity.

The principle of «showing, not telling» in writing requires authors to depict emotions and experiences through actions, descriptions, and dialogue rather than simply stating them outright. This can be challenging when trying to convey complex emotions like fascination through nonverbal means. Nonverbal communication can vary widely depending on cultural norms and individual backgrounds. Authors must be aware of these differences and strive to create nonverbal cues that are universally understandable or contextually appropriate within the world of their story.

Ensuring that nonverbal cues remain consistent with characters' personalities, motivations, and development throughout the story can be challenging. Authors must maintain continuity in their portrayal of nonverbal behavior to keep characters feeling authentic and believable.

Nonverbal means of fascination are used in literature for several reasons. Nonverbal cues allow authors to deepen the characterization of their protagonists and other characters by revealing their inner thoughts, emotions, and motivations through actions and gestures. This adds complexity and richness to the characters, making them more relatable and compelling to readers.

Nonverbal communication adds layers of subtlety and nuance to the narrative, allowing authors to convey emotions and relationships in a more nuanced and sophisticated manner. This can create a more immersive reading experience and foster deeper engagement with the text. Nonverbal means of fascination, such as descriptive imagery and sensory details, help to create vivid mental images in the minds of readers. By painting a picture with words, authors can evoke strong emotional responses and transport readers to different places and time periods.

Incorporating nonverbal communication into literature lends a sense of authenticity and realism to the characters and their interactions. Just as in real life, people often communicate through body language, facial expressions, and other nonverbal cues, so including these elements in literature can make the characters and their relationships feel more genuine and believable.

Nonverbal means of fascination resonate with readers because they tap into universal themes and emotions that transcend language barriers. Whether it's the flutter of a character's heart at the sight of their beloved or the tension in a room before a climactic moment, these nonverbal cues speak to fundamental aspects of the human experience that readers can easily relate to.

So nonverbal means of fascination enrich the narrative, deepen character development, and enhance the emotional impact of literature, making it a powerful tool for writers to engage and captivate their audience.

2.3. Rendering the interplay of verbal and nonverbal means of fascination

The interplay between verbal and nonverbal means of fascination is intricate and dynamic. Verbal communication, through the choice of words, tone, and pacing, can complement or contradict nonverbal cues such as body language, facial expressions, and gestures. For instance, someone may verbally express enthusiasm while their nonverbal cues suggest disinterest, creating ambiguity or tension in the interaction. Understanding and navigating this interplay effectively can enhance communication and interpersonal connections.

Verbal and nonverbal communication often occur simultaneously, with individuals conveying messages consciously through speech and unconsciously through body language. Both channels can contribute to the overall impression and impact of communication. Verbal and nonverbal cues can either reinforce each other, enhancing the clarity and impact of the message, or they can contradict each other, leading to confusion or misunderstanding. For example, a person may say they're excited about an idea while displaying closed body language, which can create mixed signals.

Nonverbal cues such as facial expressions, eye contact, and posture play a significant role in conveying emotions. They often provide more accurate insights into a person's feelings compared to verbal expressions alone. A speaker's tone of voice and vocal inflections can also convey emotions and attitudes. The interpretation of verbal and nonverbal cues can vary across cultures and contexts. What is considered appropriate or meaningful in one culture may be perceived differently in another. Understanding cultural norms and context is crucial for effective communication.

Verbal and nonverbal means of fascination can influence persuasion and engagement in various contexts. Speakers who effectively utilize both channels can captivate their audience, build rapport, and achieve their communication goals more successfully.

Paying attention to both verbal and nonverbal feedback during communication allows individuals to adapt their message and delivery to better resonate with their audience. Flexibility in adjusting both verbal and nonverbal communication can lead to more effective interactions and better outcomes.

Mastering the interplay between verbal and nonverbal means of fascination involves awareness, sensitivity, and adaptability in both encoding and decoding messages.

From other points of view nonverbal cues such as body posture, eye contact, and spatial behavior can signal dominance or submissiveness in social interactions. These cues can either reinforce or contradict verbal assertions of power or authority, influencing the dynamics of the interaction. Both verbal and nonverbal cues are important in detecting deception during fascination. While verbal cues such as inconsistencies in speech or storytelling may indicate deception, nonverbal cues such as shifts in eye contact, facial expressions, and body movements can also reveal hidden emotions or discomfort.

Nonverbal cues such as proximity, gestures, and facial expressions contribute to immediacy in communication, fostering a sense of closeness and engagement between individuals. Combining verbal expressions of warmth and interest with nonverbal behaviors that signal openness and attentiveness can enhance interpersonal connections.

Research suggests that men and women may differ in their use and interpretation of verbal and nonverbal communication cues. For example, women tend to display more facial expressions and use more nonverbal cues to express empathy, while men may rely more on verbal assertiveness and directness in communication.

Developing emotional intelligence involves the ability to understand and manage both verbal and nonverbal aspects of communication effectively. Individuals with high emotional intelligence can accurately perceive others' emotions through nonverbal cues and respond empathetically, fostering positive relationships and communication outcomes. Nonverbal communication encompasses a wide range of channels beyond body language, including vocal cues such as tone, pitch, and volume, as well as environmental factors like physical space and decor. Each of these channels can influence the reception and interpretation of verbal messages.

The interplay between verbal and nonverbal means of fascination is a complex dance of communication, where words and actions intertwine to captivate and engage. Verbal communication encompasses the spoken language, including choice of words, tone, and pace, while nonverbal communication encompasses body language, facial expressions, gestures, and even the physical environment. When aligned harmoniously, verbal and nonverbal cues enhance fascination, drawing others in and creating a compelling interaction. However, discrepancies between verbal and nonverbal messages can create intrigue or confusion, adding depth to the exchange. Mastering this interplay involves not only understanding the nuances of each communication channel but also skillfully navigating their integration to create genuine connections and leave a lasting impression.

Verbal communication allows individuals to express thoughts, ideas, and emotions through language, while nonverbal cues provide additional layers of meaning and authenticity. For example, a speaker's facial expressions and gestures can convey sincerity and passion, enhancing the impact of their words. Nonverbal cues such as mirroring, where individuals subtly mimic each other's gestures and expressions, can foster emotional connection and rapport. When verbal and nonverbal cues are synchronized, they create a sense of alignment and understanding, facilitating

emotional contagion and empathy. Verbal and nonverbal communication play a crucial role in signaling power dynamics in interpersonal interactions. For instance, individuals with higher social status may use nonverbal cues such as expansive gestures and confident body language to assert dominance, while those with lower status may adopt submissive postures.

Cultural norms and values influence both verbal and nonverbal communication styles, leading to variations in how fascination is expressed and perceived across different cultures. Understanding cultural nuances is essential for effective cross-cultural communication and building meaningful connections. Verbal and nonverbal cues are powerful tools for persuasion and influence. A skilled communicator can use a combination of persuasive language, vocal inflections, and persuasive body language to sway opinions, inspire action, and win over audiences.

Verbal messages are often supported or contradicted by nonverbal cues, which can impact perceptions of trustworthiness and credibility. Consistency between verbal and nonverbal expressions builds trust, while incongruence may raise doubts and skepticism. Effective communicators are able to adapt their verbal and nonverbal communication styles based on context, audience, and goals. Being flexible in adjusting communication strategies allows individuals to connect more authentically and effectively with others. Verbal and nonverbal cues serve as feedback mechanisms, providing information about the effectiveness of communication and how messages are being perceived. Paying attention to subtle cues allows individuals to adjust their communication approach and address any misunderstandings or barriers to engagement.

In summary, the interplay of verbal and nonverbal means of fascination is dynamic and multifaceted, encompassing a range of expressive channels and influencing various aspects of interpersonal communication. By understanding and leveraging this interplay effectively, individuals can enhance their communication skills, build stronger relationships, and leave a lasting impression on others.

Let's take a look at the examples from English literature in case of the interplay of verbal and nonverbal means of fascination.

1. «Pride and Prejudice» by Jane Austen: In this classic novel, the interactions between Elizabeth Bennet and Mr. Darcy are filled with both verbal and nonverbal cues of fascination. Their verbal exchanges often involve witty banter and subtle flirtation, while their nonverbal communication, such as lingering glances and body language, reveals their growing attraction despite their initial animosity.
2. «Romeo and Juliet» by William Shakespeare: The balcony scene in «Romeo and Juliet» is a quintessential example of the interplay between verbal and nonverbal means of fascination. Romeo's poetic declarations of love are accompanied by Juliet's nonverbal responses, such as blushing cheeks and shy smiles, which convey her reciprocated feelings despite the societal barriers between them.
3. «Wuthering Heights» by Emily Bronte: The tumultuous relationship between Catherine Earnshaw and Heathcliff in «Wuthering Heights» is characterized by intense verbal confrontations and passionate nonverbal expressions of love and longing. Their verbal sparring often masks their true feelings, while their nonverbal interactions, such as longing glances and physical proximity, betray their deep emotional connection.
4. «The Great Gatsby» by F. Scott Fitzgerald: The interactions between Jay Gatsby and Daisy Buchanan in «The Great Gatsby» are filled with both verbal and nonverbal cues of fascination and longing. Gatsby's eloquent speeches and grand gestures of wealth are complemented by Daisy's subtle nonverbal responses, such as fluttering eyelashes and hesitant touches, which reveal her conflicted emotions.
5. «Jane Eyre» by Charlotte Bronte: The relationship between Jane Eyre and Mr. Rochester in «Jane Eyre» is characterized by a complex interplay of verbal and nonverbal communication. Their verbal exchanges often involve intellectual debate and emotional confession, while their nonverbal interactions, such as

meaningful glances and tender gestures, convey their deepening emotional bond despite the obstacles they face.

6. «Twelfth Night» by William Shakespeare: In this comedic play, the character Viola disguises herself as a man named Cesario. The verbal banter between Viola (Cesario) and the Duke Orsino is filled with witty wordplay and romantic declarations, while the nonverbal interactions, such as Viola's disguised demeanor and the Duke's reactions to «him,» create comedic and romantic tension.
7. «Emma» by Jane Austen: The novel «Emma» explores the relationships and misunderstandings among its characters, particularly the titular character Emma Woodhouse and Mr. Knightley. Their verbal exchanges are characterized by playful teasing and insightful commentary, while their nonverbal interactions, such as lingering gazes and subtle touches, reveal their growing affection for each other.
8. «To Kill a Mockingbird» by Harper Lee: The relationship between Scout Finch and her father, Atticus Finch, in «To Kill a Mockingbird» exemplifies the interplay between verbal and nonverbal means of fascination. While Atticus imparts wisdom and moral guidance through his verbal teachings, his actions and demeanor also convey his integrity, compassion, and strength, leaving a lasting impression on Scout and the reader alike.
9. «The Catcher in the Rye» by J.D. Salinger: The protagonist Holden Caulfield's narrative in «The Catcher in the Rye» is characterized by his distinctive voice and conversational style. Through Holden's verbal ruminations and observations, coupled with his nonverbal reactions to the world around him, readers gain insight into his complex psyche and his struggle to find authenticity and connection in a superficial society.
- 10.«Sense and Sensibility» by Jane Austen: In this novel, the romantic tension between Marianne Dashwood and Colonel Brandon is portrayed through both verbal and nonverbal means of fascination. Marianne's passionate declarations of love and Colonel Brandon's earnest expressions of affection are complemented by their nonverbal interactions, such as shared glances and

gestures of kindness, which deepen their emotional connection over the course of the story.

These examples illustrate how authors use a combination of verbal and nonverbal communication techniques to convey fascination, emotion, and depth in their characters and relationships, enriching the reader's experience and understanding of the narrative. Both verbal and nonverbal means of fascination create compelling characters and relationships, draw readers into their stories and evoke a range of emotions.

The interplay between verbal and nonverbal communication helps to develop multidimensional characters with nuanced personalities and motivations. Through their interactions, both verbal and nonverbal cues reveal inner thoughts, emotions, and conflicts, allowing readers to understand characters more fully. Verbal and nonverbal means of fascination shape the dynamics of relationships in literature, whether they are romantic, familial, or social. The alignment or dissonance between verbal expressions and nonverbal cues can deepen emotional connections, create tension, or signify underlying conflicts within relationships. Skillful use of verbal and nonverbal communication techniques captivates readers and draws them into the narrative. Readers become invested in the characters and their relationships as they decipher the subtleties of communication, fostering empathy and emotional resonance.

The interplay of verbal and nonverbal means of fascination often serves to explore themes such as love, deception, power, and identity. Through characters' verbal exchanges and nonverbal behaviors, authors delve into the complexities of human nature and interpersonal dynamics, offering insights into universal truths and experiences.

The effective integration of verbal and nonverbal communication enhances the overall impact of the narrative, creating memorable scenes and moments that resonate with readers long after they have finished the story. Whether through poignant

dialogue or evocative descriptions of body language, the interplay enriches the storytelling experience.

In summary, the interplay between verbal and nonverbal means of fascination in English literature results in richly textured narratives, compelling characters, and profound insights into the human condition. It underscores the importance of communication in shaping relationships, driving plot development, and conveying themes, ultimately leaving a lasting impression on readers.

CONCLUSIONS

Verbal and non-verbal means of fascination play crucial roles in both original English literary works and their translations. These elements contribute significantly to the aesthetic appeal and emotional impact of the texts. The analysis revealed that while some verbal and non-verbal means of fascination can be effectively translated, others may pose challenges due to cultural and linguistic differences between the source and target languages. Translators must carefully consider the context, tone, and cultural nuances of the original text to ensure that the fascination conveyed in the source text is preserved in the translation. Despite the challenges, effective translation strategies such as adaptation, substitution, and cultural explanation can help maintain the fascination of the original text in translation. The study underscores the importance of interdisciplinary approaches, drawing insights from linguistics, literary theory, and translation studies, to deepen our understanding of fascination in literary works and its translation.

The examination of specific examples from contemporary English literary prose and their translations provides valuable insights into how different translators approach the task of conveying fascination. Through comparative analysis, it becomes evident that there is no one-size-fits-all approach to translating fascination, and translators must employ a variety of techniques depending on the context and intent of the original text. The study highlights the dynamic nature of fascination and its manifestation through various linguistic and stylistic devices. From vivid imagery and metaphorical language to subtle gestures and expressions, fascination permeates

every aspect of literary prose, making it a multifaceted phenomenon that requires nuanced translation strategies.

While verbal means such as dialogue, description, and narration are often the primary focus of translation studies, the inclusion of non-verbal elements such as body language, facial expressions, and environmental details enriches our understanding of how fascination is communicated across cultures. Translators must be attuned to these subtle cues and find creative ways to convey them in the target language.

The conclusions also shed light on the role of the translator as an interpreter and mediator between languages and cultures. By navigating the intricate web of linguistic, cultural, and literary differences, translators bridge the gap between the source and target texts, preserving the essence of fascination while adapting it to suit the sensibilities of the target audience. Finally, the implications of the findings extend beyond the realm of literary translation to encompass broader considerations of intercultural communication, aesthetic appreciation, and cross-cultural understanding. As global audiences increasingly seek out diverse literary voices, the ability to translate fascination effectively becomes not only a scholarly endeavor but also a vital tool for fostering empathy, tolerance, and appreciation of cultural diversity.

Overall, the term paper highlights the complex interplay between verbal and non-verbal means of fascination in English literary prose and emphasizes the importance of meticulous translation practices to preserve the richness and allure of the original texts.

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ANNEX

1. Verbal imagery paints vivid pictures in the reader's mind. (Вербальне зображення створює живописні образи у розумі читача).
2. Nonverbal cues, like body language, convey subtle emotions. (Невербальні сигнали, такі як мова тіла, передають тонкі емоції).
3. Dialogue serves as a powerful tool for character development. (Діалог слугує потужним інструментом для розвитку персонажів).
4. Symbolism adds layers of meaning to the text. (Символізм додає шари значень тексту).
5. Metaphors and similes make abstract concepts more tangible. (Метафори та порівняння роблять абстрактні поняття більш конкретними).

6. Foreshadowing creates suspense and anticipation.(Пророкування створює напругу та очікування).
7. Alliteration adds rhythm and musicality to the prose.(Алітерація додає ритму та музикальності прози).
8. Tone sets the mood and atmosphere of the narrative.(Тон встановлює настрій та атмосферу наративу).
9. Descriptive language evokes sensory experiences.(Описова мова викликає відчуття на почуттях).
- 10.Irony adds depth and complexity to the plot.(Іронія додає глибину та складність сюжету).
- 11.Gesture and facial expressions reveal characters' inner thoughts.(Жести та вираз обличчя розкривають внутрішні думки персонажів).
- 12.Personification gives human traits to non-human entities.(Уособлення надає людські якості не-людським істотам).
- 13.Subtext conveys underlying meanings beneath the surface.(Субтекст передає підтекстові значення під поверхнею).
- 14.Repetition emphasizes key themes and motifs.(Повторення підкреслює ключові теми та мотиви).
- 15.Imagery transports readers to different settings and landscapes.(Образність переносить читачів в різні обставини та пейзажі).
- 16.Flashbacks provide insight into characters' past experiences.(Флешбеки надають відомостей про минулі досвіди персонажів).
- 17.Subtle clues foreshadow future events in the narrative.(Тонкі вказівки пророкують майбутні події в наративі).
- 18.Sarcasm adds wit and humor to the dialogue.(Сарказм додає гостроти та гумору діалогу).
- 19.Pacing controls the flow and tempo of the story.(Темп контролює потік та темп оповідання).
- 20.Setting creates a backdrop for the characters' actions.(Обстановка створює закулісся для дій персонажів).

21. Subtle shifts in body language reveal characters' changing emotions. (Тонкі зміни у мові тіла розкривають змінюючіся емоції персонажів).
22. Dialogue tags indicate who is speaking in a conversation. (Теги діалогу показують, хто говорить у розмові).
23. Suspense keeps readers engaged and eager to know what happens next. (Напруга тримає читачів зацікавленими та бажаними знати, що станеться далі).
24. Sensory details immerse readers in the story's world. (Відчуття деталі занурюють читачів у світ оповідання).
25. Foil characters highlight the traits of the protagonist through contrast. (Контрастні персонажі підкреслюють риси головного героя через контраст).
26. Subtle shifts in tone indicate changes in mood or atmosphere. (Тонкі зміни у тоні вказують на зміни настрою або атмосфери).
27. Rhythm and cadence enhance the beauty of the language. (Ритм та каденція підвищують красу мови).
28. Internal monologue reveals characters' inner conflicts and desires. (Внутрішній монолог розкриває внутрішні конфлікти та бажання персонажів).
29. Foreshadowing builds anticipation for future events. (Пророкування будує очікування майбутніх подій).
30. Mood evokes specific emotions in readers. (Настрій викликає певні емоції у читачів).
31. Dialogue reveals characters' personalities and motivations. (Діалог розкриває особистості та мотиви персонажів).
32. Symbolic gestures convey deeper meanings without words. (Символічні жести передають глибокі значення без слів).
33. Subtle shifts in perspective offer new insights into the story. (Тонкі зміни в перспективі пропонують нові відомості про сюжет).
34. Vivid descriptions bring scenes to life in the reader's imagination. (Живі описи оживляють сцени в уяві читача).

35. Foil characters contrast with the protagonist, highlighting their strengths and weaknesses. (Контрастні персонажі контрастують з головним героєм, підкреслюючи їхні сильні та слабкі сторони).
36. Dramatic irony occurs when the audience knows something the characters do not. (Драматична іронія виникає, коли аудиторія знає щось, чого персонажі не знають).
37. Symbolism imbues objects or actions with deeper significance. (Символізм надає предметам або діям глибше значення).
38. Flashbacks provide context for the present events in the narrative. (Флешбеки надають контекст для сучасних подій у наративі).
39. Alliteration creates a melodic quality in the language. (Алітерація створює мелодійну якість мови).
40. Foreshadowing hints at future plot developments. (Пророкування намічає майбутній розвиток сюжету).
41. Symbolic motifs recur throughout the narrative, reinforcing key themes. (Символічні мотиви повторюються протягом наративу, підкреслюючи ключові теми).
42. Dialogue reflects characters' cultural backgrounds and personalities. (Діалог відображає культурний контекст та особистості персонажів).
43. Foil characters provide contrast to highlight the protagonist's qualities. (Фоліантні персонажі надають контрасту, щоб підкреслити якості головного героя).
44. Symbolic imagery creates layers of meaning beneath the surface of the text. (Символічні образи створюють шари значень під поверхнею тексту).
45. Foreshadowing creates anticipation and suspense in the narrative. (Пророкування створює очікування та напругу в наративі).
46. Dialogue reveals characters' relationships and dynamics. (Діалог розкриває відносини та динаміку персонажів).
47. Symbolic gestures convey meaning without words. (Символічні жести передають значення без слів).

48. Foil characters contrast with the protagonist, highlighting their differences. (Контрастні персонажі контрастують з головним героєм, підкреслюючи їхні відмінності).
49. Symbolism adds depth and richness to the narrative. (Символізм додає глибини та багатства наративу).
50. Foreshadowing hints at what is to come, building suspense and tension. (Пророкування намікає на те, що має прийти, будуючи напругу та тензію).

РЕЗІЮМЕ

У даній курсовій роботі досліджується тема вербальних та невербальних засобів зачарування в оригіналі англomовного художнього твору та їх вплив на переклад (на матеріалі сучасної англomовної художньої прози). Аналізуються різноманітні прийоми і техніки, що застосовуються авторами для створення

захоплюючого літературного тексту, зокрема використання мовних засобів, структури тексту, образності, діалогів та інших елементів. Особлива увага приділяється виявленню впливу цих засобів на переклад твору, включаючи вибір лексики, ритму та структури речення в перекладі. Дослідження здійснюється на матеріалі сучасних англomовних художніх творів, що дозволяє виявити сучасні тенденції та особливості перекладу в контексті сучасної літературної культури. Робота спрямована на вивчення і розуміння ролі вербальних та невербальних засобів у творенні захопливої художньої атмосфери та їх відтворення у перекладі, що сприяє поглибленню знань про мистецтво літературного перекладу.