

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: Lexical and semantic features in translation of sports vocabulary (based on the material of modern English-language media discourse)

Group PA 04-20
Faculty of German
Philology and Translation
Educational Programme:
English and Second Foreign Language:
Interpreting and Translation
Majoring 035 Philology
Anastasia USTINKINA

Research supervisor:
O. B. HALYCH
Candidate of Philology
Associate Professor

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
Київський національний лінгвістичний університет
Факультет германської філології і перекладу
Кафедра теорії і практики перекладу з
англійської мови

Представлено на кафедру _____
(дата, підпис секретаря кафедри)

Рецензування _____
(кількість балів, «до захисту» («на
доопрацювання»), дата, підпис керівника
курсної роботи)

Захист _____
(кількість балів, дата, підпис викладача)

Підсумкова оцінка _____
(кількість балів, оцінка за 4-х бальною
системою, дата, підпис викладача)

КУРСОВА РОБОТА З ПЕРЕКЛАДУ

**Лексико-семантичні особливості перекладу спортивної лексики (на
матеріалі сучасного англомовного медійного дискурсу)**

Устінкіна Анастасія
студентка групи Па 04-20

Керівник курсової роботи _____
(підпис)
кандидат філологічних наук, доцент
Галич Оксана Борисівна

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

Завідувач кафедри теорії і
практики перекладу з
англійської мови

(підпис)

к.ф.н., доц. Мелько Х.Б.
“ _____ ” вересня 2022 р.

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

студентка **IV** курсу **ПА 04-20** групи, факультету перекладознавства КНЛУ спеціальності **035 Філологія**, спеціалізації 035.041 **Германські мови та літератури (переклад включно)**, перша - **англійська**, освітньо-професійної програми **Англійська мова і друга іноземна мова: усний і письмовий переклад**

Тема роботи **Лексико-семантичні особливості перекладу спортивної лексики (на матеріалі сучасного англомовного медійного дискурсу)**

Науковий керівник **Галич Оксана Борисівна**

Дата видачі завдання “ _____ ” **вересня 2022 року**

Графік виконання курсової роботи

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

Науковий керівник _____ (підпис)

Студент _____ (підпис)

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	1
CHAPTER 1	
THEORETICAL PRINCIPLES OF THE SPORTS DISCOURSE STUDY	4
1.1 The concept of sports discourse	4
1.2 Translation specifics of sports discourse vocabulary	12
1.3 Media discourse and sports discourse: relationship of concepts and basic characteristics	17
CHAPTER 2	
LEXICO-SEMANTIC METHODS OF REPRODUCING THE TRANSLATION OF SPORTS VOCABULARY	22
2.1 Lexico-semantic specifics of sports terminology in media discourse translation	22
2.2 Lexical and grammatical transformations in the translation of sports vocabulary	31
CONCLUSIONS	44

BIBLIOGRAPHY
46

LIST OF REFERENCE SOURCES
48

LIST OF DATA SOURCES
49

ANNEX A 50

ANNEX B 58

PE3IOME
71

INTRODUCTION

The term paper is focused on the study of the main lexical-semantic features of the translation of sports vocabulary (on the material of modern English-language media discourse).

Theoretical background. Sport, throughout history, has maintained its significance in both social and personal realms, evolving into a mass form of leisure and a prominent subject in the contemporary English-speaking media discourse. The extensive usage of sports-related terminology in media reports, commentaries, and discussions necessitates a nuanced approach to translation.

In the realm of sports translation, it is crucial for translators to go beyond literal equivalence. While linguistic accuracy is vital, the essence lies in capturing the dynamism, excitement, and cultural nuances embedded in sports lexicon. The intricacies of translating sports terminology extend beyond linguistic considerations; they delve into the cultural and semantic dimensions of the source language.

In the context of modern English-language media discourse, where sports serve not only as entertainment but also as a powerful tool for national unity, the translation process gains additional complexity. Translators must navigate the semantic landscape, accounting for cultural connotations and societal implications attached to sports-related terms.

Successful translation of sports terminology involves a meticulous analysis of the intended meaning within its specific context. This approach ensures that the translated material not only conveys the accurate message but also preserves the fervour and impact inherent in the original language. As sports continue to be a pervasive force in media, understanding and mastering the lexical and semantic aspect of sports translation become imperative for effective communication in a globalized world.

The topicality of the research is focused on the processes and properties of the sports terminology system in the context of the growing internationalisation of sports

terminology, where it is necessary to simultaneously preserve the authenticity of linguistic constructions and terminological phenomena. In the future, the study may be developed by conducting a discourse analysis of texts in English related to the field of sports.

The aim of the research is to describe the lexical and semantic features of the translation of sports vocabulary in modern English-language media discourse, and also aims to identify key aspects, the impact of cultural differences and the development of effective translation strategies.

The following research **objectives** have been set to achieve its aim:

1. Studying the theoretical foundations of sports discourse;
2. Examining the concept of sports discourse;
3. To study the peculiarities of translating texts and vocabulary of sports discourse;
4. To correlate the concepts and explore the main characteristics of media discourse and sports discourse;
5. To analyse lexical and semantic methods of reproduction in the translation of sports vocabulary;
6. To give examples of translation of sports vocabulary (based on the material of modern English-language media discourse);
7. Conducting lexical and semantic analysis of sports discourse.

The object of the study is the sports vocabulary based on the examples of modern English-language mass media.

The subject of the study is translation transformations studied in the context of sports translation on the basis of modern English-language media discourse.

The data sources of the research are 50 examples of English media discourse. The basis of the research is the sports vocabulary of newspapers, headlines, interviews, articles.

The research used a comprehensive approach and the following methods were applied: descriptive method, which allows to reveal the main features and peculiarities of the terms, their contexts and usage; comparative method, which allows comparing characteristics to identify similarities and differences; historical and chronological methods, which allow to find out the changes in the meaning and use of terms over time and to track trends and modifications of terminology over the years.

There are also **methods of analysis**, such as: classification, semantic and structural analysis, which are used to systematise sports vocabulary, identify semantic connotations and study the structure of terms to better understand their translation; continuous sampling and literature review, which consist of selecting examples and evaluating them, as well as systematically collecting and analysing the available literature.

The theoretical value of the study is to investigate the lexical and semantic features of translating sports terminology in the media environment, which is important for understanding cultural differences and improving the quality of sports translation, as well as contributing to the improvement of translation practice in this context.

The practical value of the study is to improve the quality of sports translation in the English-speaking media environment by contributing to a more accurate conveyance of emotions and context. It will provide useful strategies for translators and other professionals processing sports information and can be used in translation education.

Research paper structure: the term paper consists of Introduction, two Chapters, Conclusions, Bibliography, List of Reference Sources, List of Data Sources, Annex A, Annex B and Summary.

CHAPTER 1

THEORETICAL PRINCIPLES OF THE SPORTS DISCOURSE STUDY

1.1 The concept of sports discourse

Sports discourse encapsulates the dynamic exchange of ideas, analyses, and opinions within the realm of sports. It encompasses discussions, debates, and narratives surrounding athletes, teams, and events. This multifaceted discourse extends across various mediums, including media, social platforms, and fan interactions. Within contemporary media landscapes, sports journalism holds a prominent position, wielding substantial influence. Sports, acknowledged as a cultural and social phenomenon, has evolved into a pivotal pillar of society. Sports journalism emerges as a crucial conduit in navigating the intricate interplay between sports and society.

The sports pages of the newspaper reflect upon the significance of the events that are so often broadcast. The sports pages ready the fan for the event. The sporting event is heightened in importance by "insider's gossip" about the players, coaches, strategies, and historical context for the sporting event. After a contest has been played, the sports pages recap these same themes, placing the game and its heroes into a "fantasy world" that both sports writers and readers have had a hand in creating [28: 15].

Both in the media and in the general linguistic practice, a noticeable increase in the number of new sports terms and words, as well as semantic modifications of long-established units that are related to the sports sphere by their new meaning but have not yet been recorded and interpreted in lexicographical works, attracts attention [16: 360]. The issues of translation of sports terminology relate to the problem of

translating the whole range of terminological vocabulary and finding the most accurate equivalent for the lexeme to be translated, taking into account lexical, grammatical, stylistic, general textual and communicative information [15: 167].

People form new grammatical, syntactic, semantic, punctuation, lexical and other norms. At the systematic level of language functioning in the media, the Internet has had an impact on the systematic level, as it has become a "Sign of the Times" that has led to revolutionary transformations of the entire language system [7: 23-23].

The systematic nature of terms and terminology systems is based on the principle of classification. Scholars offer several general linguistic classifications of terms. According to the formal structure, there are word terms (root and derivative), abbreviations, and phrase terms. The semantic aspect of the classification is reflected in the allocation of unambiguous terms, ambiguous terms, free phrases, fixed phrases (including phraseological terms), as well as fully or partially motivated, unmotivated and incorrectly motivated terms. There are also borrowed, international, and hybrid terms [7: 23-23].

The statistical classification registers high-frequency, medium-frequency and low-frequency terms. The normative classification includes the allocation of standardised, recommended, unacceptable, unrecommended, and parallel acceptable terms. The historical classification involves distinguishing between neologisms, historical terms, and archaic terms [7: 23-23].

Sports stands out as a widely embraced and simultaneously debated societal phenomenon, holding a prominent role in the societal tapestry. It serves as an exceptional form of communication that has emerged to address specific human needs, adding an intriguing layer to the dynamics of communal life.

Sports foster unity among individuals and nations, forging connections between athletes, coaches, and capturing the interest of fans and competition

organizers worldwide. With the increasing promotion of sports, it becomes imperative to facilitate effective communication among representatives from diverse countries and cultures, spanning athletes, coaches, journalists, and enthusiasts. This responsibility often falls upon the shoulders of translators.

Within sports-related texts, linguistic expressiveness serves as a tool to captivate the reader's attention, convey an attitude towards the information, and emphasize evaluative aspects. The significant events unfolding globally have a profound impact on people's language. It is precisely this phenomenon that compels journalists to actively explore novel linguistic expressions to capture the audience's attention.

The content of sports discourse is influenced by all the factors present in the minds of the originator and recipient of the text that are important for the generation and perception of speech, including the background and professional knowledge of the participants in communication [14: 94]. The communicative and pragmatic features of sports discourse include both universal characteristics that are relevant for any genre of sports discourse and specific ones, the scope of which is limited to a particular genre (in this case, a particular sport). Each communicative pragmatic characteristic determines certain linguistic features. Therefore, consideration of the complex of communicative pragmatic features allows us to find an explanation for most of the characteristic features of texts of one type [5: 95].

Mass media plays a crucial role in global sports news coverage, and English serves as the official language for international sports competitions, contributing to the development of terminology for new sports, disciplines, rules, and techniques. Translating sports materials poses a significant challenge due to the constantly evolving and updating terminology specific to each sport.

A direct connection (through an image, metaphor, which is the basis of an idiom) between a linguistic unit and a culture, way of life, national character, etc. Thus, a large number of sports idioms in English is explained by the fact that by the

fact that many sports originated in Great Britain. Britain. That is why many sports terms are rooted in the English language [1: 179]. Most investigations discuss metaphors because “sports are highly metaphorically understood and [...] used as a source domain for understanding other concepts” [23: 125–147].

Depending on the type of mass media, the following types of sports discourse are distinguished: newspaper, magazine, television, radio and Internet types [18: 225–230]. Sports texts, falling under newspaper and magazine categories, adhere to journalistic conventions. They target individuals with specialized sports knowledge, sharing characteristics with advertising content. It is crucial for these texts to align with linguistic and stylistic conventions, emphasizing the nuanced nature of sports discourse in media communication. Sport, which can be considered a foundational discourse, is discursively and rhetorically executed [21].

Sports-related texts serve three primary functions:

- informative function. Like any specialized text, articles in the sports genre have the task of informing readers of the latest news from the world of sports or telling about the achievements of athletes;

- the influence function. This function is more characteristic of articles than of news, because through an extended discourse, citing facts and arguments in defense of his point of view, the author convinces the reader of the correctness of his position regarding current problems in sports;

- evaluation function. The assessment in the sports text is subjective, mostly rational, although with some presence of an emotional component [11: 67-70].

Sports discourse stands out due to its specialized terminology, presenting challenges for translators. The absence of a standardized classification for translating terms, especially in sports, complicates the translation process. Communicative and pragmatic features in sports discourse encompass both universal traits applicable across genres and specific ones confined to certain categories. Each of these features

influences linguistic aspects, aiding in understanding text characteristics within the same genre. Addressing this complex of communicative and pragmatic features provides insights into the distinctive attributes of sports texts.

Sports vocabulary. The vocabulary associated with sports is only loosely distinct from general literary vocabulary, allowing for a degree of overlap that fosters the specialization of literary language within the realm of sports and, and special attention should be paid to the lexical and semantic groups present in the terms used to describe sports phenomena, such as: general terms, playing field, actions and movements, equipment, team positions, rules and regulations (Table 1.1 Examples of sports vocabulary in different categories) etc., but sports vocabulary can vary depending on the specific sport. Different sports may have their own unique terms and expressions.

Sports vocabulary covers a wide range of terms and expressions, related to different types of sports activities.

Table 1.1
Examples of sports vocabulary in different categories

General terms	Загальні терміни	Playing field	Ігрове поле
Athlete	Спортсмен	Court	Корт
Team	Команда	Field	Поле
Competition	Змагання	Rink	Ковзанка
Tournament	Турнір	Arena	Арена
Match	Матч	Stadium	Стадіон
Game	Гра	Track	Бігова доріжка
Victory	Перемога		
Defeat	Поразка		
Tie	Нічия		
Score	Рахунок		
Actions and movements	Дії та рухи	Equipment	Інвентар
Pass	Пас	Ball	М'яч
Shoot	Удар	Racket	Ракетка
Score	Забивати	Bat	Бита
Tackle	Прийом	Club	Ключка

Block	Блок	Puck	Шайба
Intercept	Перехват	Net	Сітка
Jump	Стрибок	Helmet	Шолом
Dive	Пірнання	Sneakers	Кросівки
Team Positions	Позиції в команді	Rules and Regulations	Правила та регламент
Forward	Нападник	Foul	Пенальті
Midfielder	Півзахисник	Yellow card	Жовта картка
Defender	Захисник	Red card	Червона картка
Goalkeeper	Воротар	Timeout	Тайм-аут
Captain	Капітан	Overtime	Овертайм
Substitute	Запасний	Referee's decision	Рішення арбітра
Coach	Тренер	Fair play	Чесна гра

Besides general vocabulary, there is **sports slang** terms refer to informal, colloquial expressions and phrases commonly used within the sporting community. This specialized language often emerges organically among athletes, fans, and enthusiasts. Here are some examples of sports slang:

- bunsen (*cricket*) colloquial term for a pitch favorable to spin bowlers [rhyming slang, Bunsen burner giving turner] [29: 26].
- cherries (*greyhound racing*) colloquial term for the racetrack [rhyming slang for dogs, from Cockney cherry hogs, “cherry pits”] [29: 32].
- duke (*boxing*) the verdict in a match [from the practice of raising the winner’s arm, from the slang term for a fist, from rhyming slang duke of Yorks, “forks,” slang for the hands] [29: 48].

Terminology. Special words or expressions used in relation to a particular subject or activity [30].

One of the indicators of a particular field of knowledge is a well-developed and well-ordered system of terms. Each terminology system includes terms that have arisen as a result of the semantic development of commonly used autochthonous vocabulary or were formed using native word-formation means, and terms borrowed from foreign language terminology systems or those formed on the basis of foreign language elements, mainly ancient Greek and Latin [4: 51–55].

Term. A word or expression with a particular meaning, especially one that is used for a specific subject or type of language [28].

Terms are often used to categorize and describe various linguistic elements, features, or concepts. These terms help create a shared vocabulary for discussing and analysing language-related phenomena. They can encompass a wide range of aspects within the study of language, including phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, and more.

Issues of creating sports terminology are relevant. From the internal resources of the language, sports terms are created mainly in a traditional way:

- giving existing words new meanings (ace, draft, hook,);
- construction of new terms with the help of derivative affixes (unsportsmanlike, overhand, endurance);
- assembling the basics of elements of term (snowboard, baseball, ski jump);
- formation of terminological combinations (corner kick, drop shot, match point, golden goal);
- formation of abbreviations.

The increased attention to abbreviated words is due to the constant need for condensed expression of meaning in a reduced form [3: 35].

Abbreviations of words and phrases are widely used in sports professional texts today. Translators need to keep up with the emergence of new abbreviations and update the active abbreviation dictionary. This process has become especially noticeable with the development of modern information technologies. Sports professional texts are an area where various abbreviations are widely used [20: 6–10].

Acronyms, i.e. compound words, are formed by compounding and act as composites, though of a special kind, since they are formed not by adding full bases but by adding shortened ones [8: 281].

(NBA (National Basketball Association) [17: 9], FIFA (Fédération Internationale de Football Association)).

Semantic frames and slots play a crucial role in shaping the language used in sports discourse by establishing connections between figurative meanings and the broader extralinguistic context. Through the construction of virtual realities, a deeper understanding and perception of the sports world are achieved. Take, for example, the semantic frame centred around "parts of the body," which serves as a foundational element for metaphorical expressions and can encompass various slots.

The slot dedicated to the head, for instance, comprises cognitive structures or concepts that function as mental units. These concepts collectively contribute to the creation of a sociocultural map within the realm of sports discourse. Within this specific slot, a metaphorical expression such as "steel in his eyes" can be employed to convey a particular quality or characteristic. This intricate interplay between semantic frames and slots enriches the language used in sports media, allowing for a nuanced and vivid portrayal of the athletes and events.

Several characteristics within terminology enable the identification of a word as a term:

- uniqueness ensures that a term is exclusive to a particular subject area or discipline, preventing confusion with terms from unrelated fields.
- simplicity in terms helps facilitate comprehension among professionals within a specific field and promotes effective communication without unnecessary complexity.
- brevity of terms allows for efficient communication and aids in memorization, ensuring that the terminology remains concise and accessible.
- motivation behind a term's formation often lies in its connection to the underlying concept it represents, serving as a mnemonic aid for practitioners in the field.
- sequence of terms is vital for maintaining a cohesive and structured terminology within a particular domain, contributing to the clarity and logical organization of knowledge.

Additional characteristics of the terms include the following:

- Logical correlation ensures that terms complement and build upon one another, creating a coherent network of concepts within a specific field of study.
- Presence of a definition enhances the precision of a term, providing a clear and agreed-upon understanding of its meaning within the context of a particular subject area.
- Uniqueness of a term's semantic concept distinguishes it from other terms, emphasizing the specific idea or phenomenon it represents within the field of study.
- Stylistic neutrality ensures that terms remain objective and unbiased, fostering a standardized and professional language that is universally understood within the discourse.
- Lack of Expressiveness in terms prevents subjective or emotional connotations, maintaining a clear and factual representation of concepts without unnecessary embellishments.

Hence, the attributes mentioned above define terms exclusively within the confines of the terminological domain. Beyond this specialized context, a term forfeits these distinctive properties. It is within the specific framework of a given field that terms derive their significance and maintain the specified characteristics, underscoring the contextual nature of terminological precision.

1.2 Translation specifics of sports discourse vocabulary

The rapid development of information and communication technologies in the last decade has led to significant transformations in the functional models and structure of the mass media, as well as the nature of their interaction with various spheres of society, including sports. Today, when studying the relationship between sport and the media, it is important to understand the term "information". Despite the widespread use of this concept, it still does not have a permanent designation [6: 83].

Whilst a good case can be made for maintaining a distinction between the mass mediated form of spectacular sport and sport as a form of cultural life outside of its purely symbolic representation, in the past twenty years there has been an enormous increase in the amount of sport on television and covered in the press, radio and other forms of media throughout developing economies as well as the advanced capitalist economies. In these circumstances it becomes necessary to think about media sport as a global and globalizing phenomenon [25: 11].

The phenomena of global media sport has attracted an increasing amount of sociological and media study, motivated, not least, by a desire to build our knowledge and clarify our understanding of globalisation and its impact on sport as a popular cultural form [22].

In the pursuit of adept sports interpretation, proficiency in standard sports terminology proves to be only the initial stride in the intricate landscape of sports communication. The challenges intensify as interpreters delve into the domain of sports idiosyncratic lexicon that varies significantly across different sports disciplines. Even the most comprehensive bilingual dictionaries have their own nuances, which underscores the need for translators to have specialised knowledge to effectively navigate these subtleties.

Linguistic challenge accentuates the imperative for sports interpreters to acquire a holistic comprehension not only of the formal language inherent in sports discourse but also the informal, context-specific language prevalent within sporting environments. The success of sports interpretation hinges on the interpreter's ability to navigate the multifaceted nature of sports language, encompassing both the official terminology and colloquial expressions unique to each sporting discipline.

Among the recorded sports terms in the Great Explanatory Dictionary of the Ukrainian Language there are unmembered (consisting of only one morpheme) and membered (with two or more morphemes). The peculiarities of translating sports terminology from English into Ukrainian should be considered from the point of view of the functional and stylistic purpose of the text in which it is used. Sports

terminology is on the borderline of the terminological field and the general literary language in terms of its social and cultural significance, and thus depends on the context. The translation of terms from English into Ukrainian in the field of sports is most often done by means of explanation, transliteration, equivalents, calques, descriptive and blended methods [12: 210].

For instance, sports terminology may include standard terms like: *goal*, *strikeout* or *touchdown* whereas sports slang may introduce expressions such as "*hat trick*" explanation: three goals scored by one player in one game, as in ice hockey [32]., or "*alley-oop*" explanation: a high, lobbed pass to a teammate near the basket who attempts to make a slam-dunk or to tip the ball in basketball [33]. The former adheres to formal language conventions, while the latter encapsulates the informal, often culture-specific language used among athletes, coaches, and fans.

The intricate and specialized nature of sports language necessitates that sports interpreters not only act as linguistic conduits but also as cultural mediators. Their role extends beyond literal translation to the nuanced interpretation of idioms, metaphors, and slang specific to the sporting context. This multifaceted nature of sports language adds a layer of complexity to the interpreter's task, elevating it beyond a mere linguistic exercise to a highly specialized and intricate endeavour requiring a deep understanding of the cultural nuances inherent in sports communication.

Compared to the terminologies of other fields, sports terminology is one of the most "natural" terminological systems, as it is less subject to the influence of terminologists in the process of its development and is connected with the trends of the vernacular language. A sports term is a word or phrase used to accurately name objects, phenomena, exercises, movements in physical education and sports, characterised by the unity of a holistic nomination [19: 4].

There are three types of translation reproduction methods, namely:

1. transcoding;
2. lexical and semantic transformations;

3. lexical and grammatical transformations.

Transcoding is one of the ways to translate terms, especially relevant in sports media discourse. This approach involves not only translating words, but also taking into account the specifics of speech and the context of the sports industry.

Sports translation poses a significant challenge, one that goes beyond language proficiency. An often-overlooked aspect is the accurate **transliteration and transcription** of foreign names and terms that are retained in their original form. This task requires a delicate balance between preserving the authenticity of the names and making them accessible to a global audience. These methods of translation reproduction are part of transcoding.

Take, for instance, the world of soccer. Players like *Cristiano Ronaldo* - *Кріштіану Роналду* and *Lionel Messi* - *Ліонель Мессі* have become household names worldwide. Translating their names into different languages isn't merely about substituting letters; it involves capturing the nuances of pronunciation and cultural significance. Maintaining the integrity of these names is crucial for fans, ensuring that the essence of the athlete is retained in every language.

Transcoding also includes:

- Calque (Loan translation - for the whole-translated phrase, Loan blend - for the part-translated phrase), specifically:
 - morphological calque: *runners* – *бігуни*;
 - semantic calque: *to break a record* - *побити рекорд*.

And also, some linguists add another category of transformation and this is **Zero transcoding** is the direct inclusion of a foreign language fragment in Latin letters (names of companies, teams, companies, brands, etc.) *Manchester City* - *Manchester City*.

Another type of transformation that helps translators achieve adequacy in translation is **lexical and semantic transformations**:

- **Concretisation or Specification** is a mapping from a generic name to a species name: *учасник* – *player*;

- **Generalisation** is the mapping of a generic name to a species name: *media professionals* - *працівники засобів масової інформації*;
- **Modulation** is the replacement of a dictionary equivalent with a contextual equivalent, which is logically related to the source word, which is not in the dictionary, by its designation: *strong ball* - *сильний м'яч*;
- **Differentiation** is the replacement of a word with a synonymous dictionary equivalent that is directly or synonymously related to the source word: *spurt* – *стрибок*.

The last type of transformation to achieve adequacy in translation is **lexical and grammatical transformations**:

- Antonymic translation
- Grammatical replacement or Substitution
- Addition or Amplification
- Omission or Elimination
- Transposition
- Descriptive translation or Explication
- Compensation
- Total reorganisation (rearrangement, restructuring)

All methods of translational reproduction will be considered in the second part of the term paper, namely the practical part.

An inexperienced translator frequently faces challenges in rendering sport terms accurately. This difficulty arises due to the intricacies inherent in conveying precise sport concepts and specialized language within the translation process. For this reason, unsophisticated specialists often face the following problems as "**false friends of the translator**" that refer to words that look similar or identical in two languages but have different meanings. Translators must be vigilant to avoid falling into the trap of using these misleading terms, as doing so can lead to

misunderstandings and inaccuracies in translation. Here are a few examples of false friends between English and Ukrainian languages:

- *meta* - *мета*:

English: Often used in the context of "metadata" or beyond the scope of a sports goal, but in Ukrainian: Goal or objective.

- *fitness* - *фiтнec*:

English: Typically refers to activities, exercises, or programs promoting health and strength, but Ukrainian: General term for physical well-being.

- *event* - *евент*:

English: An occurrence or happening, often used for sports competitions, but Ukrainian: A borrowed term for an organized happening or gathering, not specific to sports.

These examples illustrate the potential pitfalls that translators face when encountering words that appear familiar but have divergent meanings in different languages. To navigate these linguistic nuances successfully, translators need not only linguistic proficiency but also a deep understanding of the cultural and contextual aspects associated with the words they are working with.

The conceptual, genre-stylistic and pragmalinguistic peculiarity of texts that can be attributed to sports discourse is largely determined by the characteristics of media discourse, first of all, mass media, which is determined by a strong connection with the audience and dependence on technical means of information transmission. It is no coincidence that researchers of communication in the sports environment today often use the term media sport to describe socio-cultural speech activities related to sports topics that can be objectified in media texts [2: 102].

Analysing the textual aspects of translations of professional texts on sports topics, T. Ishchenko emphasises the grammatical, lexical, stylistic and other distinctive characteristics between texts in the source and target languages, which is most noticeable when working with scientific (due to "the presence of a secondary expressive function in the English scientific text and its complete absence in the

Ukrainian one") and newspaper and magazine styles ("a significant share of pragmatic adaptation taking into account the pragmatics of the recipient of the text") [10: 226].

Navigating linguistic intricacies requires sports translators to be not only proficient in multiple languages but also culturally attuned. They act as bridge builders, ensuring that the passion, excitement, and unique identity of sports are seamlessly conveyed to a global audience, regardless of the linguistic barriers that may exist.

Therefore, two types of translation reproductions are usually used to translate terms. The first is the use of interlingual equivalents, and the second involves the use of ways of translation reproductions if there is no equivalent, so the translator can create a new term using the translation techniques mentioned earlier.

Words lacking counterparts in the target language may be labelled as non-equivalent vocabulary. The translation of meanings for these non-equivalent terms adheres to the established rules for handling such vocabulary in general. It's crucial to recognize that transferring equivalent terms doesn't permit approximate translation, as the concept of "approximation" inherently contradicts the precise conveyance of information.

Navigating linguistic intricacies requires sports translators to be not only proficient in multiple languages but also culturally attuned. They act as bridge builders, ensuring that the passion, excitement, and unique identity of sports are seamlessly conveyed to a global audience, regardless of the linguistic barriers that may exist.

1.3 Media discourse and sports discourse: relationship of concepts and basic characteristics

Media discourse and sports discourse are distinct yet interconnected concepts that play crucial roles in shaping public perception, communication, and understanding.

Within the **mass media discourse** it is possible to single out discourse of the news items (news items in the print press, news in the electronic media, weather forecasts, etc.), discourse of the print press (articles and essays in newspapers and magazines containing commentaries, assessments, judgements and arguments; advertisements and announcements) and discourse of the electronic media (advertisements and announcements; sports commentaries; talk shows and interviews on the radio, TV and the Internet) [13: 81].

The composition of mass media discourse is evidently comprised of various types of texts, spanning written, oral, and electronic forms, each serving distinct communicative purposes. These purposes can be broadly categorized into informational and persuasive intentions, reflecting the diverse ways in which media conveys messages to its audience. Furthermore, the dynamic nature of mass media discourse underscores its multifaceted role in shaping public perception, disseminating news, and influencing opinions.

Thus, electronic texts of the Internet, similarly to print media, radio and television, may be of a binding (compendiums of laws in electronic form), informative (Internet news, scientific and technical stuff), persuasive (speeches, commentaries, advertisements), fictional (various entertainment programmes) and colloquial (Internet chats, forums, etc.) nature [13: 82].

Pinpointing an authentic manifestation of **sports discourse** encounters inherent paradoxes, as debates revolve around a central aspect linked to sports journalism. This focal point encapsulates conceptual, thematic, and genre-stylistic nuances, along with the institutional nature of sports discourse. Prior to delving into the realm of sports discourse, it is crucial to articulate a distinct definition for the concept, which remains elusive in linguistics and undergoes diverse interpretations.

Sports discourse encompasses discussions, analyses, and communication within the realm of sports, covering topics such as sports journalism, terminology development, and the expression of conceptual and thematic elements unique to different sports. It also involves exploring genre-stylistic features and reflecting

institutional aspects in sports communication. Nevertheless, defining sports discourse precisely proves challenging in linguistics due to varying interpretations. But the German researcher G. Rager identifies the following characteristics of information:

- objectivity (the ability to present an undistorted picture of the world);
- form of presentation of the material;
- topicality (dominated by a certain time and a very specific situation in a certain space);
- relevance (i.e., the correspondence between the information needs of the audience and the message it receives) [24: 165-170].

The masculinist character of sports discourse, for instance, completely orients and disposes a reading of the athletic body. The sight of male athletes staggering or collapsing while finishing a race effectively reinscribes and naturalizes the link between competitiveness, endurance, resilience and self-overcoming, and masculinity; in other words, a semiotics of distress, pain, suffering and discomfort is what is expected of, and commensurate with, the male athlete. The same physical symptoms, situated on the female body, have functioned to disqualify women as part of sport (or at least physically taxing sports) [26].

Media and sport discourses converge in several key ways:

Both types of discourse serve as a means of communication between different groups or communities. Mass media discourse conveys information to a mass audience through various mass media, while sport discourse is aimed at communicating within the sporting environment. They use language to express and transmit information. In mass media discourse, this can be event coverage, news and analysis, while in sports discourse it can be commentary, event description and other specific sports terms.

Both discourses influence the formation of public opinion and perceptions, and can exist in different media formats, such as television, radio, internet, newspapers and social media.

While the sport discourse focuses on events and phenomena in the world of sport, the mass media discourse can include a wide range of topics, including sport, as part of the general public dialogue.

Consequently, both discourses interact and influence each other, creating a complex network of communication and influence in modern society.

Main characteristics of mass media discourse:

- wide range of topics;
- variety of media formats;
- global audience;
- defines the public agency.

Main characteristics of sports discourse:

- specifically focused on sport;
- uses dedicated sports terminology;
- partially addressed to fans and the sports community;
- focused on events and stories related to the world of sport.

Translating mass media discourse and sports discourse presents unique challenges to translators due to their specific terminologies, cultural nuances, and stylistic variations. Here are the challenges and strategies of mass media discourse and sports discourse that will help translators to cope with on their way to successful translation.

Challenges and strategies of mass media discourse:

- Challenges:
 - Cultural sensitivity - Mass media often contains culturally specific references that may not have direct equivalents in the target language.
 - Rapid changes - News and media content can be time-sensitive, requiring quick and accurate translation to maintain relevance.
- Strategies:
 - Adaptation - Translators may need to adapt cultural references to make them more accessible to the target audience.

Stay updated - Keeping up with current events and changes in language use is crucial for accurate translations.

Challenges and strategies of sports discourse:

- Challenges:

Specific terminology - Sports discourse is filled with specialized terminology that may not have direct equivalents in the target language.

Cultural context - Cultural differences in sports traditions and practices can affect translation accuracy.

- Strategies:

Transliteration - Some sports terms may be transliterated if there is no equivalent term in the target language.

Explanation - Providing brief explanations or context to help the audience understand specific sports terminology.

Here are suggested coping strategies for both discourses:

- maintain register and style: translators must preserve the appropriate register and style of the original discourse, whether it's the formal tone of a news article or the more informal language of sports commentary.
- consider the audience: adapting the translation to the target audience's cultural and linguistic preferences is essential for effective communication.
- research and consultation: translators often conduct thorough research and may consult subject matter experts to ensure accuracy in terminology and cultural references.
- stay true to the tone: preserving the tone and emotional nuances of the original discourse is crucial for conveying the intended message.

CHAPTER 2

LEXICO-SEMANTIC METHODS OF REPRODUCING THE TRANSLATION OF SPORTS VOCABULARY

2.1 Lexico-semantic specifics of sports terminology in media discourse translation

In the contemporary landscape, the significance of journalistic language remains paramount, drawing considerable attention from linguists. This is particularly evident in the realm of sports journalism, a multifaceted domain where journalists grapple with diverse tasks to fulfil key functions such as providing information, influencing opinions, fostering communication, and expressing sentiments.

The dynamic nature of sports vocabulary is a noteworthy aspect, continually evolving and exerting a profound impact on newspaper articles and television programs. These media channels serve as conduits for disseminating changes and events to a broad audience. The selection of lexical units is a nuanced process, carefully tailored to cater to the preferences and tastes of the mass audience interested in sports events. It also aligns with the journalist's objectives, prompting the deployment of an extensive array of linguistic methods and techniques. These range from intentional distortion of facts and imbuing words with additional meanings to sophisticated wordplay, tropes, and stylistic devices.

The diversity of the lexical composition of language forms the foundation for executing the primary functions of a sports text and addressing specific objectives outlined by the sports article's author. Through linguistic analysis, we identified expressive means that contribute to achieving the desired impact. Our analysis focused on sports articles from newspapers, magazines, and online platforms.

Several components of these articles were singled out for scrutiny:

- Topic (encapsulates keywords from the article, designed to pique reader interest.)
- Subtitle (this component provides a preview of the article's content, offering clarity on what readers can expect.)

- The main part (containing comprehensive information, the main part forms the crux of the article.)

Observing English-language sports articles reveals a penchant for neutral vocabulary, facilitating a closer connection between the author and the reader while enhancing accessibility and understanding. Notably, the only lexical challenge arises from sports terms, but for sports enthusiasts, these pose no obstacle as they have seamlessly integrated into the Ukrainian language over time. This study aims to delve into the intricate dynamics of sports journalism, shedding light on linguistic nuances and strategies employed to captivate and inform audiences.

For the audience outside the category of "sports fans", there are no major obstacles in translating sports articles. Most of the vocabulary used in them is quite simple. The example of ESPN (an American weekly sports magazine), we can analyse the **general sports terms** used in the articles.

For example:

- *golf* – *гольф*; *championship* – *чемпіонат*; *golfers* – *гольфісти*; *win* – *перемогати* (SI — 18.09.2023: URL);
- *soccer icon* – *ікона футболу*; *footballers* – *футболісти*; *center back* – *центральний захисник*; *national team* – *національна збірна*; *trophy* – *трофей*; *winner* – *переможець* (SI — 08.01.2024: URL).

Sports vocabulary includes many categories that cover a wide range of terms. For example, the names of stadiums, team names, tracks or sporting events, and as well as the informative content of article headlines. Taking Fox Sports as an example, we can see how often such words are used in articles.

For example:

- *Michigan Wolverines* – *Мічиганські Росомахи*; *Washington Huskies* – *Вашигтонські Хаскі*; *Los Angeles Chargers* – *Лос-Анджелес Чарджерс*; *Las Vegas Raiders* – *Лас-Вегас Рейдерс* (FS — 13.01.2024: URL).
- *Miami Hurricanes* – *Майами Харрікейнз* (FS — 13.01.2024: URL);

- *Super Bowl XLVII – Суперкубок XLVII; Big Ten play – Гра "Великої десятки"* (FS — 14.01.2024: URL);
- *New York Giants – Нью-Йоркські Гіганти; MetLife Stadium – Стадіон МетЛайф; Buccaneers – Буканьєри* (FS — 13.01.2024: URL).

Sports discourse is quite rich in long terms, so linguists, translators, philologists, editors, etc. use easy-to-use abbreviations and acronyms: names of sports associations, clubs, TV channels, professional sports terms, etc. We can explore these phenomena on the example of articles by the NFL news channel.

For example:

- *NFL: National Football League – НФЛ: Національна футбольна ліга; GEHA: Government Employees Health Association – АОЗДС: Асоціація охорони здоров'я державних службовців; K.C.: Kansas City – К.С.: Канзас-Сімі; QB: Quarterback – КБ: Квотербек; TD: Touchdown – ТД – тачдаун; FG: Field Goal – ФГ: філд-гол; YPC: Yards Per Carry – ЯНП: Ярд за передачу; WR: Wide Receiver – ШР: Широкий ресивер; YAC: Yards After Catch – ЯПП: Ярд після прийому; Next Gen stat: Next Generation Statistics – Стат. наст. покол.: Статистика наступного покоління* (NFL — 13.01.2024: URL).

Upon examination of the grammatical aspects found in sports articles, a consistent pattern emerged in the utilization of nouns, verbs, and adjectives. Using articles from the New York Daily News as an example, we can observe grammatical diversity, for example:

Nouns:

- *Even **Jake LaRavia** got hurt one **minute** into his **time** on the **court** off the **bench** and left for the **remainder** of the **night*** (DN — 13.01.2024: URL).
- ***Jenkins** and **Jordan Dingle** missed **shots** in the final **seconds** to give the **Bluejays** their fourth straight **win*** (DN — 13.01.2024: URL).

- *The Steelers themselves have pushed back their **travel plans** and will now head to **Buffalo on Sunday** (DN — 13.01.2024: URL).*

Verbs:

- *He **was making** just his fourth appearance of the season for the Devils, who **scored** the game's first three goals and **sealed** it on John Marino's empty-netter with 18.6 seconds left (DN — 13.01.2024: URL).*
- *This **will be** his 21st **coaching** season, **including** a long stint in college prior to his **jump** to the pros (DN — 11.01.2024: URL).*
- *Stroman **has demonstrated** that he **can pitch** in his hometown, as he **tallied** a 3.21 ERA over 44 starts with the Mets (DN — 11.01.2024: URL).*

Adjectives:

- *While Stroman makes sense in **pinstripes** from a baseball perspective, he is by no means a **perfect** fit (DN — 11.01.2024: URL).*
- *Battaglia became **involved** with the board of directors, the **advocacy** committee and the **walk** committee (DN — 11.01.2024: URL).*
- *"I'm **happy** that he's not going to be in my mentions going forward, which is **great** news (DN — 11.01.2024: URL)."*

Predominantly, sports article texts showcase a prevalence of specific grammatical tenses, with a notable emphasis on Present Simple and Present Continuous. Although less frequent, instances of Future Simple and Past Simple are also observed in these texts. This grammatical diversity contributes to the dynamic and engaging nature of sports articles, allowing for a varied expression of events, actions, and descriptions. Such sentences can be observed in the articles of the Seychelles NATION (national daily newspaper):

- *"The USA Gold License **is conducted** only two times a year, I **was able to apply** and **complete** mine two months ago," Servina **proudly told** Sports NATION (SN — 09.01.2024: URL)." (Present Simple and Past Simple)*

- *"The experience they **have gained will surely** motivate them to push harder and I **hope** many more youths in Seychelles **can receive** such opportunities to help grow their sporting career," **said** coach Andrew (SN — 21.12.2023: URL)." (Present Perfect, Future Simple, and Present Simple)*
- *"Talks **are still ongoing** and that both sides **are working** on finalising the details to make the partnership official (SN — 18.12.2023: URL)." (Present Continuous)*

The majority of sentences within sports articles are crafted using the past tense in the active voice. Titles, in particular, frequently incorporate infinitive constructions along with both compound and complex subordinate clauses. This pattern can be illustrated in the articles of the sports news website Yahoo Sports:

Infinitive constructions:

- *We have **to talk** about where we store the backup helmet because it **was** frozen. I **couldn't get** it on (YS — 14.01.2024: URL).*
- *Manchester United agree loan exit of Hannibal Mejbri with option **to buy** (YS — 15.01.2024: URL). (article headline)*
- *The team went on **to win** every game in a murderous, SEC-only schedule and capture Saban's sixth national championship at Alabama (YS — 11.01.2024: URL).*
- *Germaine de Randamie, the UFC's inaugural women's featherweight champion, is set **to make** her return to action after 42 months away (YS — 14.01.2024: URL).*

Compound subordinate clauses:

- *"For those who might have to skip a game or two, we're here to guide your decisions, but you don't want to miss an instant classic (YS — 14.01.2024: URL)."*
- *In one of the great what-ifs in college football history, Rich Rodriguez turned down Alabama's head-coaching offer, so Alabama boosters and*

athletic department officials looked to the Miami Dolphins sideline (YS — 11.01.2024: URL).

Complex subordinate clauses:

- *"Since Texas posted that video, Alabama has hired former Washington coach Kalen DeBoer, and now Texas has extended Sarkisian (YS — 13.01.2024: URL)."*
- *The coach once known for block-and-tackle football and a punishing run game dubbed "murderball" by fans had transformed into a throw-it-deep offensive artist, observing the sport's change and, once again, getting ahead of it (YS — 11.01.2024: URL).*

In the realm of journalistic style, there is a deliberate emphasis on the emotive nature of language and expressiveness. This emphasis is achieved through the strategic deployment of tropes and figures of speech. These stylistic techniques play a pivotal role in infusing articles with vividness and rhetorical flair, contributing to a more engaging and impactful reading experience, therefore, by analysing the articles of the Internet resource CBS Sports, we can explore such stylistic devices and expressive means (Table 2.1 Stylistic devices and expressive means in CBS Sports articles) as:

Table 2.1

Stylistic devices and expressive means in CBS Sports articles

Metaphor	<i>White has set his sights on Steelers vs. Bills (CS — 15.01.2024: URL).</i>
Metonymy	<i>Kickoff from Highmark Stadium in Orchard Park, N.Y. (CS — 15.01.2024: URL).</i>
Irony	<i>That's why I see the loose Packers and Love making a game of this (CS — 15.01.2024: URL).</i>
Hyperbole	<i>CBS Sports expert Griffin Carroll, who hit a nearly 400-1 prop parlay in 2023(CS — 15.01.2024: URL) ...</i>

Litotes	<i>Pittsburgh, which made the playoffs for the third time in four seasons, secured its 20th consecutive non-losing season (CS — 15.01.2024: URL) ...</i>
Zeugma	<i>Pittsburgh has been a run-heavy offense this season, which could come in handy in a cold-weather game (CS — 14.01.2024: URL).</i>
Pun	<i>Sean McVay leans conservative on decision-making in these spots (CS — 15.01.2024: URL).</i>
Epithet	<i>The Steelers got stuck with the dreaded seventh-seed (CS — 15.01.2024: URL).</i>
Oxymoron	<i>Freezing temperatures are expected at several games during the 2024 Super Wild Card Weekend NFL schedule (CS — 15.01.2024: URL).</i>
Simile	<i>I think Jordan Love is playing outstanding football and Dak Prescott is as well (CS — 15.01.2024: URL).</i>
Peculiar	<i>The Eagles have converted on 37-of-42 'push plays' this season for a success rate of 88.1% (CS — 15.01.2024: URL).</i>
Personification	<i>DeVonta Smith has been a pass-catching weapon since the day he stepped onto an NFL field (CS — 15.01.2024: URL).</i>
Antithesis	<i>Prescott and Co. begin the 2023 postseason with a statement victory (CS — 15.01.2024: URL).</i>

These expressive means, when skilfully employed by sports journalists, contribute to the artistry of sports writing, but besides them there are even more powerful means of expression such as special literary and colloquial vocabulary. They transform factual information into a compelling narrative, allowing readers to connect emotionally with the events and athletes being described. Through a rich tapestry of language, sports articles become more than just reports they become immersive experiences that mirror the passion, drama, and intensity of the sporting

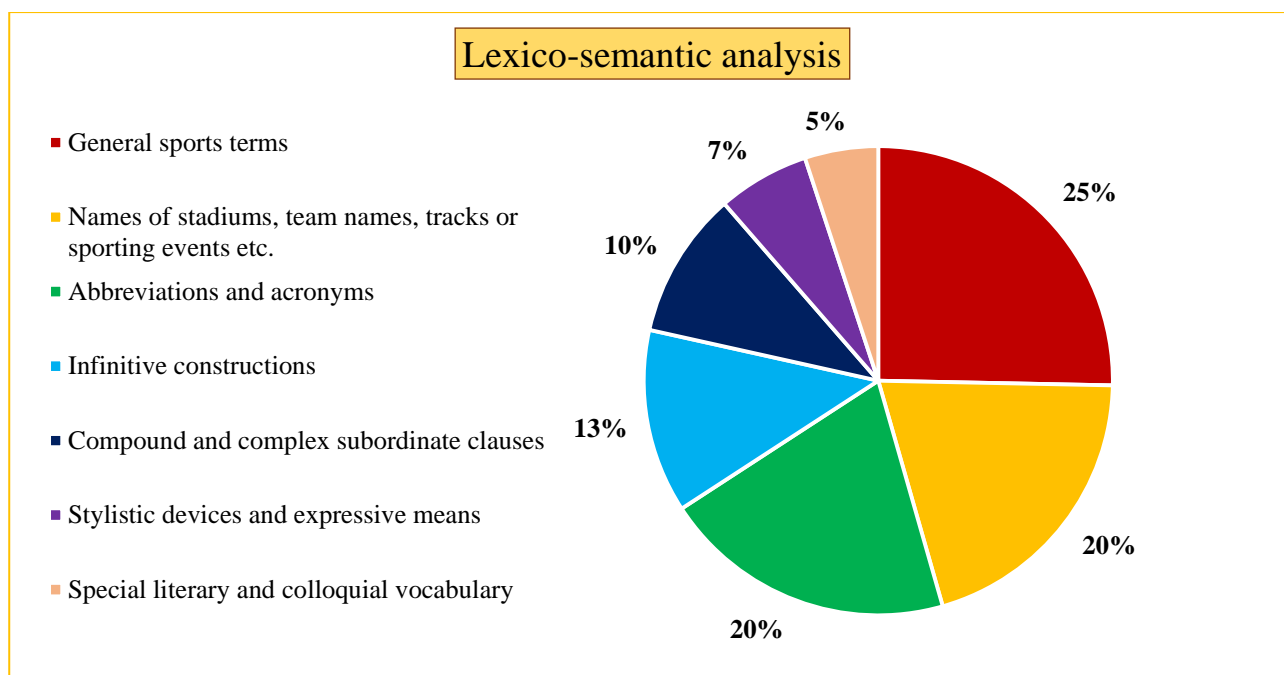
world. Here are some common special literary and colloquial vocabulary (Table 2.2 Special literary and colloquial vocabulary in SB Nation Sports) found in SB Nation Sports blog network articles:

Table 2.2
Special literary and colloquial vocabulary in SB Nation Sports

Proper names	<i>Bills; Steelers; Mark Schofield; Miami Dolphins; Buffalo Bills; Kansas City Chiefs; GEHA Field at Arrowhead Stadium; New England Patriots; Mac Jones; Josh Allen (SBN — 12.01.2024: URL).</i>
Subject field terms	<i>NFL Playoffs - Плей-офф НФЛ; Wild Card games - Ігри з дикими картками (SBN — 12.01.2024: URL).</i>
Poetic and highly literary words	<i>shaping up - формування; eventually clinch - врешті-решт зачепитися; blown lead - дутий свинець; frigid conditions - холодні умови; eclipsed - затьмарений; balmy – безвітряний (SBN — 10.01.2024: URL).</i>
Items of the national lexicon	<i>Midwest - Близький Захід; Northeast - Північний Схід; Buffalo – Буффало (SBN — 12.01.2024: URL).</i>
Asyndetic combination of nouns	<i>Season opener - відкриття сезону; head coaching ranks - звання головного тренера; Super Bowl victory - перемога у Суперкубку (SBN — 11.01.2024: URL).</i>
Acronyms	<i>NFL - National Football League; GEHA - Government Employees Health Association (SBN — 12.01.2024: URL).</i>
Quotations	<i>"Ironically, Belichick also has the shortest tenure of any NFL head coach (SBN — 11.01.2024: URL)."</i>
Internationalisms	<i>Super Wild Card Round - Раунд Супер Дикої Карти; postseason - постсезон; playoffs - плей-офф (SBN — 12.01.2024: URL).</i>

Slang	<i>kickoff</i> – початок; <i>colts</i> – олошата; <i>squalls</i> – шквали (SBN — 12.01.2024: URL); <i>bundle up</i> – закутуватися (SBN — 10.01.2024: URL).
Dialectal	<i>Are you kidding me; Big Red</i> (referring to Andy Reid); <i>Up-and-down season</i> – сезон злетів і надінь; <i>Grumblings</i> – Буркотуни; <i>Battered</i> (referring to the Miami Dolphins) (SBN — 12.01.2024: URL).
Neologisms and buzzwords	<i>stathead</i> – статголова (SBN — 10.01.2024: URL); Super Wild Card Round - Раунд Супер Дикої Карти (SBN — 12.01.2024: URL).

Sports articles often employ a distinctive blend of special literary and colloquial vocabulary to enhance the reader's engagement and convey the dynamic nature of sporting events. This unique language not only captures the excitement and intensity of the games but also creates a sense of camaraderie with the audience. Specialized terms add a layer of expertise, catering to sports enthusiasts, while colloquial expressions inject a conversational tone, making the content accessible to a broader audience. By skillfully intertwining these linguistic elements, sports articles manage to strike a balance between technical precision and relatability, enriching the reading experience for both avid fans and casual observers.



Conclusions to Part 2.1 Lexico-semantic analysis

The analysis of lexical and semantic aspects in sports discourse reveals several prominent features. Common elements include general sports terminology, the frequent use of abbreviations and acronyms, and a notable presence of infinitive constructions, particularly in article headlines.

Additionally, sports articles extensively incorporate proper names, such as stadium names, titles, and events. Sports discourse is characterised by the use of stylistic devices and expressive means, specialised literature and colloquial vocabulary. These elements serve a crucial role in enhancing the vividness and rhetoric of the articles, contributing to a more engaging and impactful reading experience.

Therefore, a comprehensive understanding of the lexical and semantic features enriches the analysis of sports discourse, providing valuable insights into its distinct characteristics and contributing to the overall appeal of sports-related content.

2.2 Lexical and grammatical transformations in the translation of sports vocabulary

In the process of conveying the precise meaning of a text, translators rely not only on dictionaries and general knowledge but also employ various methods of translation reproduction or transformations. This multifaceted approach enhances the translator's ability to provide a comprehensive and accurate rendition of the source text into the target language.

The translation of articles often involves words that can be readily translated using dictionaries or online translators, or through the application of translation rendering methods. These methods prove particularly useful in accurately translating sports vocabulary and terminology. By utilizing these techniques, translators ensure that the intended meaning and nuances of the source text are faithfully captured in the target language. This comprehensive strategy reflects the complexity of translation work and underscores the importance of employing diverse methods to achieve linguistic accuracy and cultural fidelity.

There are three types of translation reproduction methods, namely:

1. transcoding;
2. lexical and semantic transformations;
3. lexical and grammatical transformations.

➤ **Transcoding** is used by translators to achieve equivalence in translation.

The following transformations are used for this purpose:

Transliteration is the transcoding of the graphic form of the source unit. It is the process of transferring a word from the alphabet of one language to another. Transliteration helps people pronounce words and names in foreign languages [31].

For example:

- *Kathy Hochul authorized a temporary travel ban in **Erie County**, where **Buffalo** is situated. But an exception is being made for people on their way to shovel snow at **Highmark Stadium**. / **Кемі Хочул** санкціонувала тимчасову заборону на пересування в **окрузі Ері**, де розташований город **Буффало**. Але виняток передбачений для тих, хто їде прибирати сніг на **стадіоні "Хаймарк"** (NS — 15.01.2024: URL).*

- *Hoskins helped **Australia** win gold in the women's team pursuit event at the track cycling world championships in **France** in 2015, and she also competed in two **Olympic Games** — **London** in 2012 and **Rio de Janeiro** in 2016. / Хоскінс здобула **Австралії** золото в командній гонці переслідування серед жінок на чемпіонаті світу з велоспорту на треку у **Франції** в 2015 році, а також брала участь у двох **Олімпійських іграх** - у **Лондоні** в 2012 році та **Ріо-де-Жанейро** в 2016 році (NS — 02.01.2024: URL).*
- *The winners of the **Alabama-Michigan** and **Texas-Washington** games will meet for the national title game in **Houston** on Jan. 8. / Переможці ігор **Алабама-Мічиган** та **Техас-Вашигтон** зійдуться у фіналі національного чемпіонату в **Х'юстоні** 8 січня (NS — 01.01.2024: URL).*
- *Messi's award was announced by **David Beckham**, a co-owner of **Messi's** current club, **Inter Miami**. / Нагороду **Мессі** оголосив **Девід Бекхем**, співвласник нинішнього клубу **Мессі**, "**Інтер Маямі**" (NS — 31.10.2023: URL).*

Transcription is the transcoding of the sound form of an original unit or translation, the transfer of text, usually from one speech utterance or document into another language.

For example:

- *Bill Belichick is leaving the **New England Patriots** after 24 seasons and 6 **NFL** titles / Білл Белічік залишає "**Нью-Інгленд Патріотс**" після 24 сезонів і 6 титулів у **НФЛ** (NS — 11.01.2024: URL).*
- *Three years after the **NFL's Raiders** abandoned **Oakland** for **Las Vegas**, **MLB's Oakland A's** announced they're moving there too. / Через три роки після того, як команда "**Рейдерс**" з **НФЛ** покинула **Окленд** заради **Лас-Вегаса**, команда "**Окленд Ейс**" з **МЛБ** оголосила, що теж переїздить туди (NS — 16.11.2023: URL).*

Calque - (Loan translation - for the wholly-translated phrase, Loan blend - for the partially-translated phrase) is a transcoding of the original unit in form and content that corresponds to one of the dictionary meanings of the lexical unit.

- morphological calque - transcoding of a compound word (*goalkeeper* - *голкипер*);
- semantic calque is the transcoding (literal translation according to one of the dictionary meanings of a lexical unit) of a phrase (*free kick* - *вільний удар*);
- phraseological calque - a dictionary equivalent of a foreign language phraseological unit (*break the ice* - *ламати кругу* (meaning - *effectively and memorably play*)).

For example:

- *Will the Eagles think about firing **head coach** Nick Sirianni? / Чи будуть "Орли" замислюватися над звільненням **головного тренера** Ніка Сіріані (TSN — 16.01.2024: URL)?*
- *Is this the **end of an Eagles era** for Jason Kelce, Fletcher Cox and Brandon Graham? / Чи це **кінець ери "Орлів"** для Джейсона Келса, Флетчера Кокса та Брендона Грема (TSN — 16.01.2024: URL)?*

Some linguists also include another transformation in this category:

Zero transcoding is the direct inclusion of a foreign language fragment in Latin letters (names of companies, teams, companies, brands, etc.)

For example:

- *Miriam Adelson is the controlling shareholder of **Las Vegas Sands Corp.**, a publicly traded Las Vegas company... / Міріам Адельсон - контрольний акціонер "**Лас Вегас Сендс Корпорейшн**", публічної компанії в Лас-Вегасі, що торгується на біржі (NS — 29.11.2023: URL) ...*

- Another type of transformation that helps translators achieve adequacy in translation is **lexical and semantic transformations**:

Concretization or Specification is a mapping from a generic name to a species name.

For example:

- *However, Tomlin could step away from **coaching** all together for the 2024 season. The Athletic reported on Monday there have been thoughts Tomlin might look for a break from **coaching**. / Однак Томлін може взагалі відмовитися від **посади тренера** в сезоні 2024 року. У понеділок видання "Атлетік" повідомило, що були думки про те, що Томлін може шукати перерву в **тренерській кар'єрі** (TSN — 16.01.2024: URL).*
- *And there's beginning to be some question who in this league – aside from **you-know-who** – can challenge the Heels. / I починає виникати питання, хто в цій лізі - окрім "**декого**" - може кинути виклик "Хілс" (TSN — 15.01.2024: URL).*

Generalisation is the mapping of a generic name to a species name.

For example:

- Tomlin currently has **one year** left on his deal, meaning he is signed with the Steelers for the 2024 season. / *Наразі у Томліна залишився **12 місяців** до завершення контракту, що означає, що він підписаний зі "Стілерз" на сезон 2024 року (TSN — 16.01.2024: URL).*
- *DeCourcy's Dozen: Ranking college basketball's top **12 teams**, from Purdue to Duke / Десятка ДеКурсі: Рейтинг **дюжину** найкращих баскетбольних команд коледжів, починаючи з Пердью і закінчуючи Дьюком (TSN — 15.01.2024: URL).*

Modulation is the replacement of a dictionary equivalent with a contextual equivalent, which is logically related to the source word, which is not in the dictionary, by its designation.

For example:

- *Here they can go for the much bigger **arm** and athletic **upside** of Maye, who is a better **version** of Sam Howell, his Tar Heels predecessor. / Тут вони можуть розраховувати на набагато більшу **хватку** та атлетичну **складову** Мейя, який є кращою **подобою** Сема Хауелла, свого попередника з "Тар Хілз" (TSN — 18.01.2024: URL).*
- *The Chargers need to be concerned that Khalil Mack **will be** 33 in February and Joey Bosa, who's 28, simply cannot stay healthy to provide the **needed** impact. / "Чарджерс" повинні турбуватися про те, що Халілу Маку в лютому **відзначається** 33 роки, а Джої Боса, якому 28 років, просто не може залишатися здоровим, щоб забезпечити необхідну **динаміку** гри (TSN — 18.01.2024: URL).*
- *Two years after Goff **led** the Rams to Super Bowl LIII — and only 17 months after he **signed** a \$134 million **extension to stay** with Los Angeles — the Rams **traded** him and three future draft picks to Detroit for quarterback Matthew Stafford in January 2021. / Через два роки після того, як Гофф **вирвав перемогу** в Суперкубку LIII, і лише через 17 місяців після того, як він **погодив контракт** на 134 мільйони доларів, щоб **закріпитися** в Лос-Анджелесі, "Реймс" **обміняли** його та трьох майбутніх драфт-пиків у "Детройта", щоб отримати квотербека Метью Стаффорда в січні 2021 року (TWP — 15.01.2024: URL).*
- *While college football is currently wrapping up a **dizzily entertaining** season, and the women's game **continues reaching** new heights, men's college basketball **feels as irrelevant** as it's ever been. / У той час як студентський футбол завершує **карколомний** сезон, а жіноча гра **набирає** нових висот, чоловічий студентський баскетбол **втрачає** свою **цінність**, як ніколи раніше (GQ — 04.01.2024: URL).*
- *How **did it go so wrong** for Mourinho after **successive** European finals which **appeared to signal** a resurgent Roma - and **where does** a manager*

who just days ago compared himself to Harry Potter go next? / Чому все склалося так кепсько для Моуріньо після кількох чергових європейських фіналів, які, начебто, символізували відродження "Роми" - і куди далі подасться менеджер, який лише кілька днів тому порівнював себе з Гаррі Поттером (BS — 18.01.2024: URL)?

Differentiation is the replacement of a word with a synonymous dictionary equivalent that is directly or synonymously related to the source word.

For example:

- *The Vikings can move on from Kirk Cousins and they learned quickly that neither Josh Dobbs nor Nick Mullens nor Jaren Hall could be any kind of real answer beyond short-term injury fill-in. / "Вікінги" можуть залишити Кірка Казінса, і вони швидко зрозуміли, що ні Джош Доббс, ні Нік Малленс, ні Джарен Холл не можуть бути повноцінним рішенням, окрім як тимчасовим заміщенням травмованих гравців (TSN — 18.01.2024: URL).*
- *And much as he tried to downplay the significance of his moment and shift attention to his team, there was no denying his emotion Sunday night after the Detroit Lions beat the Los Angeles Rams, 24-23. / І як би він не старався применшити вагомість своєї миті і перевести увагу на свою команду, неможливо було приховати його емоції після того, як в неділю ввечері "Детройт Лайонз" обіграли "Лос-Анджелес Рамс" з рахунком 24:23 (TWP — 15.01.2024: URL).*
- **Those feats**, repeated each season since 2021, **appeased restless fans** who **had longed for marquee moments** the program had lacked amid an otherwise **strong run** under Coach Jim Harbaugh. / *Подібні досягнення, які повторюються щосезону з 2021 року, вгамували стурбованих прихильників, які ждали видовищних епізодів, яких не вистачало програмі на тлі потужної діяльності під керівництвом тренера Джима Гарбау (TWP — 07.01.2024: URL).*

- *Everyone knows that success in the NFL begins and ends with a strong quarterback-head coach combo, and you could certainly do worse than establishing a new era with Williams (a DMV native!) and Harbaugh. / Всім відомо, що прорив в НФЛ бере початок і замикається на міцній комбінації квотербека і головного тренера, і ви, очевидно, не могли зробити нічого гіршого, ніж започаткувати нову еру з Вільямсом (уродженцем штату Массачусетс!) і Харбо (GQ — 04.01.2024: URL).*
- The last type of transformation to achieve adequacy in translation is **3. lexical and grammatical transformations:**

Antonymic translation is the replacement of a word or phrase with the opposite form (positive with negative and vice versa). The meaning of the translated unit remains basically similar. Lexical substitution may result in structural changes.

For example:

- *It marked the team's fourth consecutive playoff loss, as the Steelers **have not won** a playoff game since 2016. / Це була четверта поспіль поразка команди в плей-офф, оскільки "Стілерс" **програвали** матчі плей-офф з 2016 року (TSN — 16.01.2024: URL).*
- *And much as **he tried** to downplay the significance of his moment and shift attention to his team, there **was no denying** his emotion Sunday night after the Detroit Lions beat the Los Angeles Rams, 24-23. / І як би **він не старався** применшити значення своєї миті і перевести увагу на свою команду, важко **було приховати** його емоції в неділю ввечері після того, як "Детройт Лайонз" обіграли "Лос-Анджелес Рамс" з рахунком 24:23 (TWP — 15.01.2024: URL).*
- Before even leaving the court following a five-game disposal of the Bucks, Jokic issues an "**I'm done**" and rides a horse out of the arena. / Джокіч ще до того, як покинути майданчик після п'яти партій

проти "Бакс", каже: "**Я не можу так більше**" і виїжджає з арени верхи на коні (GQ — 04.01.2024: URL).

- Watering down the field **doesn't seem like** the answer! / Безглуздим рушенням стало поливання поля (GQ — 04.01.2024: URL)!

Grammatical replacement or Substitution:

- morphological replacement: replacement of a part of speech
- syntactic replacement:
 - substitution of a syntactic structure, e.g. predicate complexes
 - changing the structural type of the sentence (sentence fragmentation: one complex sentence → several simple ones, sentence integration: several simple sentences → one complex one)
 - changing the communicative type of the sentence (message → question (rhetorical), etc.)

For example:

- *The number of students at public high schools in Michigan **has also fallen**, and the state's football talent pool **remains** large — more than 32,000 high school players, the eighth most in the country — because of its relatively high population.* / Кількість учнів у державних середніх школах Мічигану **також скорочується**, а футбольний резерв штату **продовжує залишатися** великим - понад 32 000 гравців середніх шкіл, що є восьмим показником у країні - через відносно високу чисельність населення штату (TWP — 07.01.2024: URL).
- *The **famed** Eddie Aikau Big Wave Invitational is the **rarest of rare** surf contests, one that **defies** human scheduling and **relies** instead on the whims of nature.* / **Прославлене** змагання "Велика хвиля Едді Айкау" - це **найрідкісніше з унікальніших** змагань з серфінгу, яке не **підкорювалося** людському розумінню, а **покладалося** на примхи природи (GQ — 13.06.2023: URL).

- *However, Roma's 1-0 win in the final over Feyenoord in Tirana, **matched with** post-match tears from the well-travelled and highly successful Mourinho **gave the competition an immediate** level of credence. / Однак **переможна гра "Роми"** з рахунком 1:0 у фіналі над "Фейєноордом" у Тирані, **супроводжувана** післяматчевими сльозами досвідченого і досить успішного Моурінью, **відразу почала підвищувати** рівень довіри до турніру (BS — 16.01.2024: URL).*

Addition or Amplification is the introduction of lexical elements that are not present in the original in order to correctly convey the meaning of the sentence (original) being translated and/or to comply with the speech and language norms existing in the culture of the target language

For example:

- ***Nationally, football** participation nearly doubles that of boys' basketball, but in Michigan, there were just 1.6 football players for every **basketball** player in 2022. / На національному рівні участь у **футбольних змаганнях** майже вдвічі перевищує участь у баскетболі серед хлопчиків, але в Мічигані у 2022 році на кожного учасника **баскетбольного матчу** припадало лише 1,6 футболіста (TWP — 07.01.2024: URL).*
- ***Even on an ordinary day, surfing** is imbued with **the mystical**, every wave hinging on chance and **elemental collision**—a storm in Japan will create a swell thousands of miles away in Hawaii. / Адже **навіть у** **самий звичайнісінький день** заняття **серфінгом** наповнене **містичною енергією**, коли кожна хвиля формується завдяки **збігу стихійних сил** - так, шторм в Японії створить **хвилю** за тисячі кілометрів **вздовж Гавайських островів** (GQ — 13.06.2023: URL).*
- *They finished second in their Europe League **group**, setting up a tie against Feyenoord for a third straight season, with a place in the round of 16 up for grabs. / Вони фінішували **другими серед команд** Ліги*

Європи, зрівнявши рахунок з "Фейєноордом" у **матчі** третього сезону **поспіль**, а місце у раунді 16 залишилося **вже** за ними (BS — 16.01.2024: URL).

Omission or Elimination is the elimination of pleonastic or tautological lexical elements in the translation text, which, according to the norms of the target language, are part of the implicit meaning of the text, e.g. articles or prepositions.

For example:

- *Michigan's falling **football participation** probably **won't affect the prominent in-state college programs** because there are still plenty of **sought-after recruits locally** and more than 1 million high school players nationally.* / *Занепад **футболу** в Мічигані, ймовірно, **не вплине на програми коледжів штату**, тому що все ще є багато затребуваних **місцевих абітурієнтів** і понад 1 мільйон гравців середніх шкіл на національному рівні* (TWP — 07.01.2024: URL).

Transposition is a structural change in the order of the original units within the text:

- (S.E. Maksimov) a phrase;
- (Barkhudarov LS) sentence - words/phrases or parts of a complex sentence;
- (Demetskaya V.V.) of text - rearrangement of paragraphs.

For example:

- ***Florio reported the Steelers, for their part, wish to retain Tomlin and sign him to an extension.*** / *"Стілерз" зі свого боку хочуть утримати Томліна і підписати з ним контракт на наступний сезон, **повідомив Флоріо*** (TSN — 16.01.2024: URL).
- ***Michigan's roster construction, some high school coaches said, might simply be the byproduct of the program's ambition to land the nation's top players.*** / *Деякі тренери середніх шкіл Мічигану кажуть, що формування складу команди може бути просто побічним*

продуктом амбіцій програми залучити до неї найкращих гравців країни (TWP — 07.01.2024: URL).

- *On the North Shore, all lifeguards—and plenty of surfers—are following in the formidable footsteps of Eddie Aikau, the Native Hawaiian who, in 1967, became the area's first lifeguard. / Багато серферів і рятувальників на Північному узбережжі йдуть грізними слідами за першим рятувальником у цій місцевості, який став першим у цьому напрямку, ще з 1967, корінного гавайця, Едді Айкау (GQ — 13.06.2024: URL). (fully rewritten sentence)*
- *With Everton already docked 10 points and awaiting an appeal against that previous charge, BBC Sport looks at the key questions this latest development raises. / BBC Sport розглядає ключові питання, які піднімає остання подія, де з "Евертона" вже зняли 10 очок і він очікує на апеляцію проти попереднього звинувачення (BS — 15.01.2024: URL).*
- *He has used the last six months working out why his high standards dipped in last summer's Ashes and decided it is time at the age of 41 to rework his run-up. / Він вирішив, що у віці 41 року настав час переосмислити свою кар'єру, тому за останні півроку працював над тим, щоб зрозуміти, чому його високі стандарти не виправдали себе в "Попелі" минулого літа (TT — 16.01.2024: URL).*

Descriptive translation or Explication is an explanation of the meaning of a foreign language unit, in particular, neologisms, culturally marked vocabulary, etc.

For example:

- *The inimitable receiver already seems to have every dance move in the book, and as he starts to seriously explore post-football options, he realizes that the dancefloor is his new gridiron. / Неповторному ресиверу, гравцю, який спеціалізується на прийомі пасів, здається, вже відомі всі танцювальні рухи, і коли він починає*

серйозно вивчати постфутбольні варіанти, він розуміє, що танцпол - це його новий майданчик (GQ — 04.01.2024: URL).

Compensation is the replacement of an element of the original by a similar or any other element that compensates for the loss of information and is capable of producing a similar impression on the reader.

For example:

- *Instead, Luke caught the next one and the one after that in quick succession, probably the biggest waves he'd ridden since he started surfing Waimea as a teenager. / Натомість Люк зловив наступну хвилю, а потім ще одну, які були найбільшими, відколи він почав їх осідлати ще підлітком на Ваймеа (GQ — 13.06.2023: URL).*

Total reorganisation (rearrangement, restructuring):

- (S.E. Maksimov) the expression of the meaning of what is said in one language by means of another language, which are neither dictionary nor contextual equivalents of individual words;

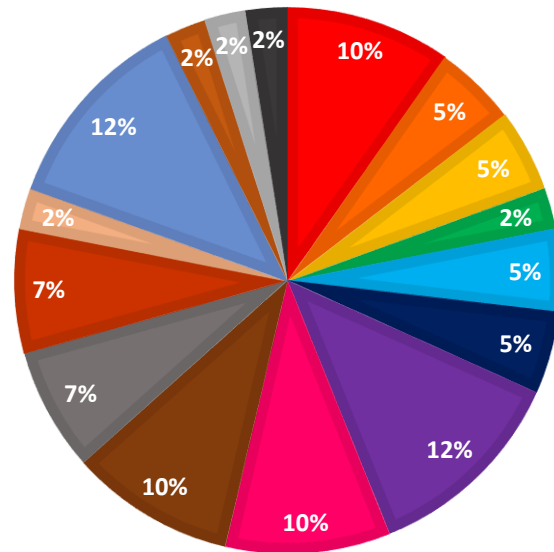
- (Demetskaya V.V.) expression of the meaning of what is said in one language by means of another language, which are units of a different language level (lexical means of the source language → grammatical means of the target language).

For example:

- *Mike Tomlin's future with Steelers: Pittsburgh coach storms out of press conference when asked about contract / Майк Томлін про подальші перспективи "Стілерс": Тренер "Піттсбурга" покинув прес-конференцію, коли його запитали про контракт (TSN — 16.01.2024: URL).*
- An excited coworker told him that he was crushing it on the scorecards. **Really? Luke thought. Fuck. Okay. Yeah, whatever.** / Захоплений колега сказав йому, що той розчавив його на таблиці про ранги. **Та невже? подумав Люк. Бляха-муха. Нічого собі. Хай там як (GQ — 13.06.2023: URL).**

ANALYSIS OF THE OBSERVED TRANSLATION TRANSFORMATIONS

- Transliteration
- Transcription
- Calque
- Zero transcoding
- Concretization
- Generalisation
- Modulation
- Differentiation
- Antonymic translation
- Grammatical replacement
- Addition
- Omission
- Transposition
- Descriptive translation
- Compensation
- Total reorganization



Conclusions to Part 2.2 Analysis of the observed translation transformations

Analysing the translation transformations in this part, we can see that the most popular translation transformations used in the translation of sports discourse are Modulation and Concretisation. Transliteration, Differentiation and Descriptive translation are used in a large number of sentences because sports vocabulary consists of a large number of proper names such as stadium names, surnames, sporting events, etc. which translators must translate and transliterate with the highest precision. Grammatical replacement and Addition are used much less, as the articles must contain clear information and convey the context correctly. All the other transformations that scored less than 5% of the total rating are the least used, but they still have a significant impact on translation.

CONCLUSIONS

After analysing this term paper, the following conclusions can be deduced.

Acknowledging the complex relationship between media and sports discourse, recognising their distinctive characteristics and interconnectedness in different media formats. Translating them poses challenges due to specific terminologies and cultural nuances, requiring adaptation and linguistic precision. The study highlights the evolving lexico-semantic features of sports translation, emphasizing precision and adaptability in bridging linguistic and cultural gaps.

The translation of sports vocabulary in the modern English media highlights the evolution of the lexical and semantic landscape and the lack of a standardised classification. The key role of communicative and pragmatic features is to shape social narratives through sports discourse. The research delves into linguistic understanding through the study of sports vocabulary. It emphasises the contextual nature of terminological accuracy in the specialised field of sports discourse.

The study explores challenges in translating sports terminology amidst technological advancements, highlighting media sports as a global phenomenon. Emphasizing sports interpreters' role as cultural mediators, it underscores the vigilance required for conveying sports' unique identity across linguistic and cultural barriers, positioning them as crucial bridge builders for global communication.

Analysing lexical and semantic features of the translation of sports vocabulary, we revealed an equal use of nouns, verbs and adjectives. The statistics of Chapter 2.1 showed that general sports terms, proper names and abbreviations occupy a significant position in the formation of a sports article. The following grammatical tenses prevail in sports articles: Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect, Past Simple and Future Simple.

We have found that sports texts contain a large number of infinitive constructions, compound and complex subordinate clauses. However, the use of stylistic devices, expressive means, special literary and colloquial vocabulary is much lower, as sports articles are more focused on informativeness.

During the translation analysis of sports articles, we found that lexical and grammatical transformations such as transliteration, modulation, differentiation, antonymic translation and transposition help the text to achieve equivalence and adequacy. Therefore, these transformations are the most commonly used.

Future research perspectives may consider multiple areas of comprehensive study of lexical and semantic features of sports vocabulary in translation on the example of technological innovations and globalisation on sports vocabulary. The research aims to offer an understanding of the complex interaction of linguistic, cultural and media factors that shape the translation of sports terminology and to investigate the use of language strategies in sports broadcasts and commentaries, as well as through interlingual variations, temporal evolution, the impact of media platforms and global events, machine translation efficiency, cultural implications, semiotic aspects and pragmatic considerations.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Бабенко, О.В., Шекера, О.О. (2017) Спортивний інтернет-дискурс як предмет лінгвістичного дослідження. Молодий вчений. Філологічні науки. Національний університет біоресурсів і природокористування України. Київ. № 11 (51) С. 179.
2. Баранова, С., Суворов, В. (2022) Особливості перекладу спортивного дискурсу. Випуск 202. Серія: Філологічні науки. Наукові записки. Суми. С. 102–103.
3. Білоус, О.М. (2002) Теорія перекладу (курс лекцій). Навчальний посібник. Центральнoукраїнський державний університет імені Володимира Винниченка. Кіровоград. С. 35.
4. Боровська, О., Дмитрів, У., Стифанишин, І. (2008) Проблеми перекладу спортивної термінології. Молода спортивна наука України. Львівський державний університет фізичної культури. Львів. Т. 1. С. 51–55
5. Гаврилюк, Н. А. (2021) Вчені записки. Особливості перекладу англійського спортивного дискурсу на прикладі статті з бодібілдингу. Вчені записки ТНУ імені В. І. Вернадського. Серія: Філологія. Журналістика. Перекладознавство. Том 32 (71) № 4 Ч. Південноукраїнський національний педагогічний університет імені К. Д. Ушинського. Одеса. С. 95.
6. Гусєв, А. В. (2015) Спорт і медіа в масовому суспільстві: Проблеми взаємодії. Держава та регіони. Серія Соціальні комунікації. № 2 (22). С. 83.
7. Деменчук, О.В., Константинова, О.В., Павлова, О.І. [та ін.]. (2019) *Studia Philologica*. Збірник студентських наукових праць. Випуск 3. Рівненський державний гуманітарний університет. Рівне. С. 23-24.
8. Зорівчак, Р.П. (1989) Реалія і переклад (на матеріалі англomовних перекладів української прози). Львівський національний університет імені Івана Франка. Львів. С. 281.
9. Іщенко, Т. В. (2014) Англійська мова спорту: когнітивні та перекладацькі аспекти (Дисертація кандидата філологічних наук). Дніпропетровський університет імені Альфреда Нобеля. Дніпропетровськ.

10. Іщенко, Т. В. (2014) Деякі особливості перекладу фахових текстів спортивної тематики. Наукові записки. Вісник Дніпропетровського університету імені Альфреда Нобеля. Серія: Філологічні науки (Мовознавство). № 1. С. 226.
11. Козуб, Л. С. (2008) Лінгвокультурологічний аспект дослідження спортивних повідомлень у друкованих засобах масової інформації. «Гуманітарний вісник» Черкаського державного технологічного університету. Серія: Іноземна філологія. Черкаси. С. 67–70.
12. Коробова, І.О. (2021) Особливості перекладу англійських термінів (на прикладі спортивної термінології). Національний університет фізичного виховання і спорту України. Київ. С. 210.
13. Максимов, О.Є. (2016) Практичний курс перекладу (англійська та українська мови). Київський національний лінгвістичний університет. Київ. С. 81–82
14. Науменко, Л. П., Гордєєва, А. Й. (2011) Практичний курс перекладу з англійської мови на українську. Навчальний посібник. Нова книга. Вінниця. С. 94–95.
15. Скрипніченко, О. С. (2006) Проблеми перекладу спортивних термінів (на матеріалі англійської та української мов). Том 2 (95) № 11. Вісник. Сумський державний університет. Суми. С. 167.
16. Сушинська, І., Давидов, П. (2008) Структурно-семантична типологія спортивної лексики у текстах публіцистичного стилю. Молода спортивна наука України. Донецький інститут залізничного транспорту. Донецьк. Т. 1. С. 360.
17. Темненко, В.О. (2023) Lexical and semantic features of the translation of sports vocabulary (on the material of modern English-language media discourse) (Курсова робота). Київський національний лінгвістичний університет. Київ.
18. Люта, Л.П. (2002) Функції спорту як соціального інституту. Актуальні філософські та культурологічні проблеми сучасності. Збірник наукових праць. Вид. центр КНЛУ. Київ. С. 225–230.
19. Янків, І. Т. (2000) Українська спортивна термінологія (історико-методологічний аналіз). Фізична культура, фізичне виховання різних груп

населення (Автореферат дисертації на здобуття наукового ступеня кандидата наук фізичного виховання і спорту). Волинський державний університет імені Лесі Українки. Луцьк. С. 4.

20. (2015) Лексичні особливості перекладу текстів у сфері спорту. Кіровоград. С. 6–10. Відновлено з

https://www.academia.edu/35912914/%D0%9B%D0%B5%D0%BA%D1%81%D0%B8%D1%87%D0%BD%D1%96_%D0%BE%D1%81%D0%BE%D0%B1%D0%BB%D0%B8%D0%B2%D0%BE%D1%81%D1%82%D1%96_%D0%BF%D0%B5%D1%80%D0%B5%D0%BA%D0%BB%D0%B0%D0%B4%D1%83_%D1%82%D0%B5%D0%BA%D1%81%D1%82%D1%96%D0%B2_%D1%83_%D1%81%D1%84%D0%B5%D1%80%D1%96_%D1%81%D0%BF%D0%BE%D1%80%D1%82%D1%83

21. Caldwell, David & Walsh, John & Vine, Elaine & Jureidini, Jon (eds.). 2017. *The discourse of sport: analyses from social linguistics* (Routledge Studies in Sociolinguistics 12). New York/London: Routledge.

22. Maguire, J. (2011). *Globalization, sport and national identities*, *Sport in Society*. 14 (7/8). (pp. 978-993)

23. Raffaelli, I., Katunar, D. (2016) *A discourse approach to conceptual metaphors: A corpusbased analysis of sports discourse in Croatian*. (pp. 125–147). *Studia Linguistica Universitatis Iagellonicae Cracoviensis* 133.

24. Rager, G. Ragerred, G., Begemann, M., Floper, B. L. (1994) *Qualitat in der Zeitung. Ergebnisse er-ster Untersuchungen*. (pp. 165–170) *Almanach fur Journalisten*. Bonn.

25. Rowe, D. (2011) *Global Media Sport: Flows, Forms and Futures*. (pp. 11) Bloomsbury Academic an imprint of Bloomsbury Publishing Plc 50 Bedford Square, London WC1B 3DP, UK and 175 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10010, USA.

26. Schirato, T. (2013) *Sports Discourse*. Bloomsbury Academic.

27. Wenner, L. A. *Media, Sport and Society*. London: Sage, 1989. 319 p.

28. Wenner, L. A. *Media, Sport and Society*. London: Sage, 1998. 319 p.

LIST OF REFERENCE SOURCES

29. Room, A. (2010). *Dictionary of Sports and Games Terminology*. Library of congress cataloguing-in-publication data. McFarland & Company, Inc., Publishers Box 611, Jefferson, North Carolina 28640.

30. Словник Cambridge Dictionary. Відновлено з <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/terminology>
31. Словник Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English. Відновлено з <https://www.ldoceonline.com/>
32. Словник The Free Dictionary by Farlex. Відновлено з <https://www.thefreedictionary.com/hat+trick>
33. Словник Collins Dictionary. Відновлено з <https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/alley-oop>
34. Словник Vocabulary.com. Відновлено з <https://www.vocabulary.com/dictionary/transliteration>

LIST OF DATA SOURCES

1. AN — AP News (Associated Press News). URL: <https://apnews.com/article/saban-retirement-1de175856efdebfa16c48c8114038f2>
2. BS — BBC SPORT. URL: <https://www.bbc.com/sport>
3. CS — CBS Sports. URL: <https://www.cbssports.com/nfl/>
4. DN — Daily News. URL: <https://www.nydailynews.com/sports/>
5. ESPN — ESPN (Entertainment and Sports Programming Network). URL: <https://www.espn.com/>
6. FS — FOX Sports. URL: <https://www.foxsports.com/>
7. GQ — GQ (Gentlemen's Quarterly). URL: <https://www.gq.com/gqsports>
8. NFL — NFL (National Football League). URL: <https://www.nfl.com/>
9. NS — NPR Sports. URL: <https://www.npr.org/sections/sports/>
10. SBN — SB Nation. URL: <https://www.sbnation.com/>
11. SI — Sports Illustrated. URL: <https://www.si.com/>
12. SN — Seychelles NATION. URL: <https://www.nation.sc/category/6/sport>
13. TSN — The Sporting News. URL: <https://www.sportingnews.com/us>
14. TT — The Telegraph. URL: <https://www.telegraph.co.uk/sport/>
15. TWP — The Washington Post. URL: <https://www.washingtonpost.com/sports/>

16. YS — Yahoo Sports. URL:

https://sports.yahoo.com/?guccounter=1&guce_referrer=aHR0cHM6Ly93d3cuZ29vZ2xiLmNvbS8&guce_referrer_sig=AQAAABfgBM3MtAZTJppT5__VxXmbsLP07XAF2E4P4N_j8R5JkKOx7hrTded0n9gMO5ZE2O8zyyedXehve3a4-Ew_YK8O8onLzIE46DA9yQ5wllrckCXSiI5RYFKig4RdH1yPYWPBJ6hIHDeBLx12V3v8ouWV1xqaCMneaVXy0fA3kCV

ANNEX A

Discourse and stylistic analysis of the article *News Nick Saban is the latest championship-winning coach to leave amid drastic changes to college sports*

Nick Saban is latest championship-winning coach to exit amid drastic changes to college sports [AN: URL].

Two years ago, Nick Saban sat at the head of a long, cluttered table in the meeting room adjacent to his office and talked about how college football was rapidly changing in ways that would challenge the process he used to build the Alabama dynasty.

“Whether we’re recruiting you or whether you’re on our team, your focus should be on development,” Saban told the AP in March 2022. “It’s my job is to create a platform where you have a chance to develop and be successful as a person and as a student and as a player. I’d like to continue to do that.

“If that’s the case, you’re going to create more long-term value for yourself. You’re going to graduate. You’re going to have a better chance to develop as a football player and play at the next level. We want to continue to focus on development of players.”

Saban retired Wednesday after 17 seasons and six national title with the Crimson Tide, joining Duke’s Mike Krzyzewski, North Carolina’s Roy Williams, Notre Dame’s Muffet McGraw and Villanova’s Jay Wright among championship-winning college coaches in high-profile sports to call it a career over the last four years.

They have have all talked about how the evolving landscape of college sports — with players being paid through name, image and likeness deals and almost unfettered transfers — has changed the profession they love.

But despite what TV commercial co-star and Colorado coach Deion Sanders suggested on social media, the 72-year-old Saban insists changes did not push him into retirement.

“To me, if you choose to coach, you don’t need to be complaining about all that stuff. You need to adjust to it and adapt to it and do the best you can under the circumstances and not complain about it. Now, I think everybody is frustrated about it,” Saban told ESPN. “But this ain’t about that. We’ve been in this era for three years now, and we’ve adapted to it and won in this era, too. It’s just that I’ve always known when it would be time to turn it over to somebody else, and this is that time.”

Saban has not won a national title since 2020, but the last two seasons his Crimson Tide went 24-4, won a Southeastern Conference title, snapped Georgia’s 29-game winning streak and took national champion Michigan to overtime in a College Football Playoff semifinal.

“We’ve watched him adapt to circumstances,” SEC Commissioner Greg Sankey said. While the salaries for those who coach at the highest level of Power Five football have soared — Saban helped set that bar with more than \$100 million in pay over his Alabama tenure — it is also fair to say the job has never been tougher.

Recruiting of high school players has become a year-round task and now with players able to transfer more freely and play immediately, coaches need to re-recruit players already on their rosters.

“I have multiple coaches that say, you know, I don’t want to do this much longer. I can’t do this,” said Todd Berry, the outgoing executive director of the American Football Coaches Association.

Managing portal comings and goings makes roster management complicated with college football jamming both its offseason and postseason — with bowl and playoff game preparation — into the month of December.

“There’s a lot of moving parts going on right now in college football that I hope people are sitting down and really being thoughtful to what is best for our sport right now in the timing of some of these things,” Texas coach Steve Sarkisian said before the Sugar Bowl. “I don’t have all the answers. I don’t pretend to right now, but I do know it was taxing for us.”

Sankey said big decisions such as retirement often have many layers and he doubted Saban's came down to one thing.

"Nick's tough. Next focused. Nick has high expectations. I doubt with any of us that there's A factor," Sankey said, with emphasis. "Are people frustrated? Yeah. I'm concerned that we lose really good people because they're frustrated about the environment."

Sankey also said that he still expected Saban to be a part of college football and contribute in some way to guiding it through its turbulent times.

"He's not walking away from the game," Sankey said. "He's walking away from a role [AN: URL]."

1. Discussive text analysis:

In this analysis, we will look at textual illustrations that accompany sports interview text. Establishing extralingual factors that determine the type of discourse the text belongs to (pictures, photographs, schemes, formulas, etc.).

Sports discourse is incredibly multifaceted and sentimental, and its defining aspect is visual illustrations and determine how they are perceived and how they interact with the textual material.

Describing the illustrations in this text, the following features can be distinguished: bright and energetic illustrations that depict head coach Nick Saban from different angles, emphasising the dynamics of his career.

In football, images of the football field, team interactions and emotional expressions of players create an atmosphere of intensity and competition, but in this article, we are talking only about a person who is strongly connected with sports, so all the illustrations are dedicated to him, although in some photos you can see the playing field, players (his trainees) and his monument.

Interaction with the text has an inherent connection, with the help of which you can track and visualise the picture (situation) not in our head, but in fact see it. Illustrations can support the text by showing moments mentioned in the article, such

as trophies, team photos and game scenes. They can help to visualise Saban's career and contributions to the sport.

Illustrations complement the text describing the career and life of a coach in football, making the sporting process more understandable, while in articles about the games themselves, images of aspects of the game such as precision and finesse add context and reinforce the idea of football as a game for all audiences, not just those who have dived headlong into the world of football.

Mood or tone can be used to express the events of a game (and in this case a career) that can be perceived differently by fans and audiences, for example, illustrations can convey strength, aggression and intensity, reflecting the nature of sport, with different positions usually conveying tension and determination. If the illustrations reflect victories and emotional moments, this can reinforce an optimistic tone about Saban's career and legacy.

In addition to the main aspects of key textual images, there are also concepts of symbolism and metaphors. An ideal example would be a coach's uniform, similar to that of his team, or a monument that perpetuates his importance in the sport, as well as a photo of him surrounded by police (security), which fashionably implies that he has great influence, power and authority in football.

Analysis of the composition, or in other words, how the elements are placed in the picture, how they interact with each other and whether there is any logic or order in the composition. The composition of the illustrations can be arranged to highlight key moments in Saban's career, such as taking the field, training and celebrating victories. Illustrations show the harmonious interaction of players, guards and coaches, emphasising the importance of cooperation in this sport.

Thus, textual illustrations add significance to the textual material, deepening the understanding and emotional perception of sports discourse. Each sport is striking in its uniqueness and energy, and illustrations are an important element in conveying this diversity.

In this way, textual illustrations add meaning to the textual material, deepening the understanding and emotional perception of sports discourse. Each sport is striking in its uniqueness and energy, and illustrations are an important element in conveying this diversity. They can greatly enhance the understanding of a text by allowing the reader to visualise key events and emotional moments. They add aspects of reality to the information presented in the article and can make reading more emotionally satisfying.

The text under analysis headlined "*Nick Saban is latest championship-winning coach to exit amid drastic changes to college sports* [AN: URL]" belongs to **grey zone** text type. It is of **mass media discourse**. There are non-verbal means in the text: four photos of Nick Saban a college football coach, about whom the article is written.

The text was taken from international information and news agency **AP News** (*Internet source*). The text is aimed at all readers who are on the lookout for sports (in the field of sport industry, which is evident from the context, structure, content, headline and photos attached to the article). The aim of the textual information is to persuade the addressee to change his/her views and act in a certain way (support certain sports clubs and coaches) and thus to change the addressee's behaviour, through references to real facts and arguments, the use of precision lexicon (numerals, proper names), by the extensive use of tropes and figures of speech (stylistic devices and expressive means), and visual means of communication.

2. Stylistic text analysis

1) Analysis of tropes and figures of speech (stylistic devices (Table 1.2 Stylistic devices that used in the text) and expressive means (Table 1.3 Expressive means that used in the text)) used in the text.

Lexical and semantic fields of this text aroused upon: *championship-winning coach, college sports, drastic changes, football, retirement, turbulent times etc.*, which make up the communicative context of the text.

Though the text is taken from international information and news agency AP News (*Internet source*), it is aimed not only at informing the reader about real facts that happened in Alabama college football and about head coach Nick Saban, but also at entertaining the reader with metaphors, epithets, puns, etc., which can be described as follows:

Table 1.2
Stylistic devices that used in the text

Metaphor	<i>"It's my job is to create a platform where you have a chance to develop and be successful as a person and as a student and as a player [AN: URL]."</i>
Metonymy	<i>Saban retired Wednesday after 17 seasons and six national title with the Crimson Tide, joining [...] among championship-winning college [AN: URL] ...</i>
Irony	<i>"But this ain't about that. We've been in this era for three years now, and we've adapted to it and won in this era, too [AN: URL] ... "</i>
Hyperbole	<i>"If that's the case, you're going to create more long-term value for yourself. You're going to graduate [AN: URL] ... "</i>
Litotes	<i>"I don't have all the answers. I don't pretend to right now, but I do know it was taxing for us [AN: URL]."</i>
Zeugma	<i>"... We want to continue to focus on development of players [AN: URL]."</i>
Pun	<i>"He's not walking away from the game," Sankey said. "He's walking away from a role [AN: URL]."</i>
Oxymoron	<i>Nick Saban is latest championship-winning coach to exit amid drastic changes to college sports [AN: URL].</i>

It's important to note that some of these devices may have subjective interpretations, and their identification can depend on the reader's perspective.

Table 1.3
Expressive means that used in the text

Epithet	<i>... suggested on social media, the 72-year-old Saban insists changes did not push him into retirement [AN: URL].</i>
Peculiar	<i>They have all talked about how the evolving landscape of college sports — with players being paid through name, [AN: URL] ...</i>
Periphrasis	<i>Two years ago, Nick Saban sat at the head of a long, cluttered table in the meeting room adjacent to his office [AN: URL] ...</i>
Euphemism	<i>Saban retired Wednesday after 17 seasons [AN: URL] ...</i>
Personification	<i>... college football jamming both its offseason and postseason [AN: URL] ...</i>
Symbolism	<i>"Crimson Tide" [AN: URL];</i>
Parallelism	<i>"Your focus should be on development...You're going to graduate [AN: URL] ..."</i>
Antithesis	<i>"He's not walking away from the game. He's walking away from a role [AN: URL]."</i>
Juxtaposition	<i>Two years ago, Nick Saban sat at the head of a long, cluttered table in the meeting room adjacent to his office [AN: URL] ...</i>
Colloquialism	<i>... college football jamming both its offseason and postseason [AN: URL] ...</i>
Ellipsis	<i>"He's not walking away from the game [AN: URL] ..."</i>
Inversion	<i>"Retired Wednesday after 17 seasons [AN: URL] ..."</i>
Inversion	<i>"whether you're on our team [AN: URL]";</i>
Consonance and Alliteration	<i>"long, cluttered table [AN: URL]".</i>

2) Analysis of special literary and colloquial vocabularies used in the text (proper names, subject field terms, quotations, obsolete words, neologisms,

barbarisms, internationalisms, acronyms, buzzwords, textspeak items, items of slang, jargon, dialectal, vulgar words, etc. (Table 1.4 Special literary, colloquial vocabularies and terms)).

Table 1.4
Special literary, colloquial vocabularies and terms

Proper names	<i>Nick Saban, Duke, Mike Krzyzewski, North Carolina, Roy Williams, Notre Dame, Muffet McGraw, Villanova, Jay Wright, Deion Sanders, Greg Sankey, Todd Berry, Steve Sarkisian</i> [AN: URL];
Asyndetic combination of nouns	<i>bowl and playoff game preparation</i> [AN: URL];
Subject field terms	<i>Southeastern Conference, Power Five football, American Football Coaches Association</i> [AN: URL];
Quotations	Almost the entire article is filled with quotes;
Acronyms	<i>AP, ESPN</i> [AN: URL];
Items of the national lexicon	<i>Crimson Tide, Southeastern Conference</i> [AN: URL].

The analyzed text utilizes various stylistic devices and expressive means to engage the reader. The lexical and semantic fields revolve around championship-winning coaches, college sports, drastic changes, football, retirement, and turbulent times, shaping the communicative context.

Stylistic devices employed in the text include metaphor, metonymy, irony, hyperbole, litotes, zeugma, pun, and oxymoron. For instance, the metaphor "create a platform" emphasizes the coach's role in personal and academic development. Expressive means, including epithets, periphrasis, personification, symbolism, parallelism, antithesis, colloquialism, ellipsis, alliteration ect., contribute to the text's richness.

Special literary and colloquial vocabularies feature prominently, incorporating proper names like Nick Saban and Duke, subject field terms such as Southeastern Conference and Power Five football, and acronyms like AP and ESPN. The text relies heavily on quotations, and it introduces items from the national lexicon like Crimson Tide and Southeastern Conference.

In summary, the article serves a dual purpose of informing readers about the developments in Alabama college football while entertaining them with a variety of stylistic devices and expressive means. The inclusion of special vocabularies enhances the text's relevance to sports enthusiasts, making it a comprehensive and engaging piece within the realm of sports journalism

ANNEX B

**Analysis of translation transformations in sentences from Internet articles based
on sports discourse**

Source text	Translation
<p>1. <u>A feature of this contest was the preponderance of long rallies. There were no fewer than 47 points that lasted more than nine shots. Which may be one reason why Raducanu – who has had precious little matchplay since returning from a nine-month injury layoff – began to look gassed early in the second set</u> (TT — 18.01.2024: URL).</p>	<p>1. <u>Характерною відмінністю цих змагань стало затягування тривалих партій. Було не менше 47 розіграшів, які тривали більше дев'яти кидків. Можливо, це одна з причин, чому Радукану, яка проводила вкрай мало поєдинків після дев'ятимісячної перерви, пов'язаної з травмою, виглядала виснаженою вже на початку другого тайму.</u></p>
<p>2. <u>All 12 members of the European Ryder Cup team played last weekend at the DP World Tour's flagship event, the BMW PGA Championship, and all made the cut. The big winner was New Zealand's Ryder Fox, who earned his fourth career title on the DP World Tour and a nice paycheck</u> (SI — 18.09.2023: URL).</p>	<p>2. <u>Всі 12 учасників європейської команди Кубка Райдера брали участь минулих вихідних у флагманському турнірі DP World Tour - BMW PGA Championship - при цьому всі вони пройшли у фінал. Головним переможцем став новозеландець Райдер Фокс, який виборов свій четвертий титул в кар'єрі на турнірі DP World Tour і непоганий гонорар.</u></p>
<p>3. <u>Named Germany's Footballer of the Century in 2000, Beckenbauer's defensive talents and leadership qualities on the pitch earned him the legendary nickname, "Der Kaiser," and</u></p>	<p>3. <u>Беккенбауер був визнаний футболістом століття в Німеччині у 2000 році, його оборонні таланти та лідерські якості на полі забезпечили йому легендарне прізвисько "Дер</u></p>

<p><i>he later enjoyed a successful managerial career at the helm of several clubs (SI — 08.01.2024: URL).</i></p>	<p><u>Кайзер"</u>, а згодом він почав успішну <u>менеджерську кар'єру</u>, очоливши кілька клубів.</p>
<p><i>4. The parade comes on the heels of rumors that Harbaugh is rumored to be eyeing new opportunities at the professional level and could possibly be heading to the Los Angeles Chargers or the Las Vegas Raiders next season (FS — 16.01.2024: URL).</i></p>	<p>4. <u>Приводом для парад</u> стали <u>чутки</u> про те, що Харбо <u>придивляється</u> до нових <u>перспектив</u> на професійному рівні та, <u>подейкують</u>, що в <u>наступному сезоні</u> він може <u>перейти</u> до "Лос-Анджелес Чарджерс" або "Лас-Вегас Рейдерс".</p>
<p><i>5. Washington State quarterback Cameron Ward entered the college football transfer portal after the 2023 regular season. On New Year's Day, Ward announced that he was entering the NFL Draft (FS — 13.01.2024: URL).</i></p>	<p>5. <u>Квотербек "Вашингтон Стейт"</u> <u>Кемерон Ворд</u> потрапив до студентського футбольного <u>трансфер-порталу</u> після завершення чергового регулярного чемпіонату <u>2023 року</u>. Під Новий рік Ворд <u>заявив</u>, що <u>виставляє свою кандидатуру</u> на драфт НФЛ.</p>
<p><i>6. This is the third consecutive year that Harbaugh has been in the mix to return to the NFL. He last coached in the NFL with the San Francisco 49ers from 2011-14, highlighted by an appearance in Super Bowl XLVII, three conference title appearances and a 44-19-1 record (FS — 14.01.2024: URL).</i></p>	<p>6. Протягом трьох років поспіль Харбо <u>веде боротьбу</u> за можливість <u>повернення</u> до НФЛ. <u>Востаннє</u> він тренував у НФЛ <u>команду "Сан-Франциско 49-ти"</u> у 2011-14 роках, <u>що відзначилася перемогою</u> у Суперкубку XLVII, трьома <u>чемпіонськими титулами</u> та <u>рекордом 44-19-1</u>.</p>
<p><i>7. Cornerback Nick McCloud punched the ball out of Brown's hands for a</i></p>	<p>7. <u>Кутовий захисник</u> Нік МакКлауд <u>вибив м'яч</u> з рук Брауна за <u>спробу</u></p>

<p><i>fumble, and the two went to the turf at MetLife Stadium. Brown lay on the field for a couple of minutes, walked gingerly to the medical tent favoring his right knee and then went to the Eagles' locker room (FS — 13.01.2024: URL).</i></p>	<p><u>порушення правил</u>, і обидва <u>впали</u> на газон <u>стадіону "МетЛайф"</u>. Браун <u>полежав</u> на полі кілька хвилин, <u>обережно попрямував до медичного пункту</u>, <u>притримуючи</u> праве коліно, а потім <u>повернувся</u> до роздягальні <u>"Орлів"</u>.</p>
<p><i>8. Playing without a handful of starters (Bradley Chubb and Jaelan Phillips for example) it's somewhat surprising the Dolphins didn't give up more than 26 points, frankly. They struggled to get off the field, but the defense wasn't the biggest issue for Miami on Saturday night (NFL — 13.01.2024: URL).</i></p>	<p>8. <u>Незважаючи на те, що "Дельфіни"</u> <u>грали без кількох стартових гравців</u> (наприклад, Бредлі Чабба та Джаелана Філліпса), <u>дещо дивно, що вони не пропустили більше 26 очок, відверто кажучи</u>. Вони <u>з усіх сил намагалися піти з поля</u>, але захист не був <u>головною проблемою</u> для <u>"Маямі"</u> в суботу <u>ввечері</u>.</p>
<p><i>9. The Knicks outscored the Grizzlies, 30-15, in the third quarter. The floodgates opened, and the Knicks never looked back. They ran a lead up as large as 14 to win their sixth game in seven tries since trading RJ Barrett and Immanuel Quickley to Toronto (DN — 13.01.2024: URL).</i></p>	<p>9. <u>У третій чверті "Нікс" переграли "Гріззли"</u> з рахунком 30-15. <u>Ворота відкрилися</u>, і "Нікс" ніколи <u>не відступали</u>. Вони <u>збільшили перевагу</u> до 14 очок і <u>виграли шосту гру</u> з семи після того, як <u>обміняли Ей Джея Баррета та Іммануеля Квіклі до Торонто</u>.</p>
<p><i>10. Pitino didn't bite when reporters asked if there should have been a fouled called on St. John's last possession. Farabello leaned into and knocked over Dingle as Dingle took the final shot just</i></p>	<p>10. Пітіно <u>не відповів</u>, коли журналісти <u>поцікавилися</u>, чи мав бути зафіксований <u>пенальті</u> під час <u>останнього кидка "Сент Джонса"</u>. <u>Фарабелло нахилився і збив з ніг</u></p>

<p><i>outside the top of the lane</i> (DN — 13.01.2024: URL).</p>	<p>Дінгл, <u>коли той завершальним кидком виходив за межі штрафного майданчика.</u></p>
<p>11. <i>Hochul said she started talking with the NFL on Thursday about the possibility of <u>having to reschedule the game because of what she called a “dangerous storm.”</u> Hochul, who is from <u>just outside of Buffalo</u>, <u>closed her news conference by saying, “Go, Bills.”</u> (DN — 13.01.2024: URL).</i></p>	<p>11. Хочул <u>розповіла, що в четвер вона обговорила з НФЛ можливість перенесення гри через те, що вона визнала "небезпечним штормом".</u> Хочул, яка народилася неподалік від Буффало, <u>завершила свою прес-конференцію словами: "Вперед, "Біллз"!"</u>.</p>
<p>12. <i><u>Well-known Seychellois basketballer Steven Servina is now able to mold players and unlock talent after successfully being accredited with a USA Basketball Gold Coach license following the completion of a course in November last year</u></i> (SN — 09.01.2024: URL).</p>	<p>12. <u>Знаменитий сейшельський баскетболіст Стівен Сервіна відтепер може тренувати гравців і шукати нові таланти після успішної акредитації на отримання ліцензії "Золотий тренер США з баскетболу", яку він здобув після завершення курсу в листопаді минулого року.</u></p>
<p>13. <i><u>With the aim of bringing more opportunities and international exposure for local bodybuilders, the Seychelles Bodybuilding and Physiques Federation is currently in talks with the International Bodybuilding and Fitness Federation Africa</u></i> (SN — 18.12.2023: URL).</p>	<p>13. <u>Прагнучи надати більше перспектив та міжнародного визнання місцевим бодібілдерам, Сейшельська федерація бодібілдингу та фітнесу наразі веде переговори з Міжнародною федерацією бодібілдингу та фітнесу в Африці.</u></p>
<p>14. <i>The Chiefs were not charged with a timeout as Mahomes <u>made the</u></i></p>	<p>14. <u>Під час заміни Махоумеса з "Чіфс" не оголошували тайм-аут, але</u></p>

<p><i>exchange, but NBC rules analyst Terry McAuley said they should have been in order for Mahomes to change his helmet and remain in the game without missing a play</i> (YS — 14.01.2024: URL).</p>	<p>аналітик правил NBC Террі МакОлі вважає, що <u>тайм-аут мав би бути</u>, щоб Махоумес зміг змінити шолом і залишитися в грі, не пропустивши <u>жодного ігрового моменту</u>.</p>
<p><i>15. The Dutch striker submitted Julianna Peña in the third round of their bantamweight bout. It was a Performance of the Night-winning finish, which marked a return to the win column after a bantamweight title challenge loss to then-champion Amanda Nunes</i> (YS — 14.01.2024: URL).</p>	<p>15. Голландська <u>нападниця здолала Джуліану Пенью</u> в третьому раунді <u>поєдинку</u> у другій напівлегкій вазі. Це був <u>переможний ривок</u>, який <u>ознаменував повернення до колонки переможців</u> після поразки від <u>тодішньої чемпіонки Аманди Нуньєс</u> у <u>поєдинку</u> за титул у напівлегкій вазі.</p>
<p><i>16. The Bills are 6-2 against the spread versus teams like the Steelers that are winning more than 55% of their games. The Bills have covered three of their last five games, including winning by a touchdown as a 2.5-point favorite last week against Miami</i> (CS — 15.01.2024: URL).</p>	<p>16. <u>Різниця в рахунку "Біллз" 6-2</u> проти таких команд, як "Стілерс", які виграють <u>більше 55%</u> своїх матчів. "Біллз" <u>виграли</u> три з останніх п'яти ігор, <u>зокрема здобули перемогу</u> у тачдауні, <u>ставши лідером з перевагою</u> у 2,5 очка минулого тижня проти <u>команди "Маямі"</u>.</p>
<p><i>17. Before you make any Buccaneers vs. Eagles picks or NFL playoff predictions, you need to see the NFL betting advice from the SportsLine Projection Model</i> (CS — 15.01.2024: URL).</p>	<p>17. <u>Перш ніж робити ставки на матч</u> Buccaneers - Eagles або <u>прогнози на</u> <u>плей-офф НФЛ</u>, вам необхідно <u>ознайомитися з рекомендаціями щодо</u> <u>ставок на НФЛ на основі моделі</u> <u>прогнозування "СпортЛайн"</u>.</p>
<p><i>18. Earlier this week we outlined how</i></p>	<p>18. <u>Нагадаємо, що минулого тижня ми</u></p>

<p><i>Saturday night's game between the Kansas City Chiefs and the Miami Dolphins, set for a kickoff of 7:15 p.m. local time at GEHA Field at Arrowhead Stadium, may go down as one of the coldest games in NFL history</i> (SBN — 12.01.2024: URL).</p>	<p><u>повідомляли про суботній матч між "Канзас-Сіті Чіфс" та "Маямі Дельфінс", який розпочнеться о 19:15 за місцевим часом на полі "ГЕХА" стадіону "Ерроухед", та ймовірно, запам'ятається як одна з найхолодніших ігор за всю історію НФЛ.</u></p>
<p><i>19. With the departure of Bill Belichick from the New England Patriots and the new role for Pete Carroll with the Seattle Seahawks, the list of longest-tenured NFL head coaches has drastically altered since the end of the 2023 regular season</i> (SBN — 11.01.2024: URL).</p>	<p>19. <u>Внаслідок залишення Біллом Белічіком "Нью-Інгленд Патріотс" і нової ролі Піта Керролла в "Сіетл Сігокс" список головних тренерів НФЛ, які пропрацювали на посаді найдовше, радикально змінився після завершення регулярного сезону 2023 року.</u></p>
<p><i>20. All the family coaching questions are surrounding John's brother, Jim Harbaugh. While the Michigan coach may be headed back to the NFL, John Harbaugh is firmly in place in Baltimore where he's been since 2008. There's no end in sight for this coach-team relationship</i> (SBN — 12.01.2024: URL).</p>	<p>20. <u>Всі питання сімейного тренера стосуються брата Джона, Джима Харбо. У той час як тренер з Мічигану планує повернутися до НФЛ, Джон Харбо міцно закріпився в Балтиморі, де він тренує з 2008 року. Відносинам між тренером і командою не видно кінця-краю.</u></p>
<p><i>21. Kathy Hochul authorized a temporary travel ban in Erie County, where Buffalo is situated. But an exception is being made for people on their way to shovel snow at Highmark</i></p>	<p>21. Кеті Хочул <u>санкціонувала тимчасову заборону на пересування в окрузі Ері, де розташований город Буффало. Але виняток передбачений для тих, хто їде прибирати сніг на</u></p>

<u>Stadium</u> (NS — 15.01.2024: URL).	стадіони "Хаймарк".
22. • <u>Hoskins helped Australia win gold in the women's team pursuit event at the track cycling world championships in France in 2015, and she also competed in two Olympic Games — London in 2012 and Rio de Janeiro in 2016</u> (NS — 02.01.2024: URL).	22. Хоскінс <u>здобула Австралії золоту в командній гонці переслідування серед жінок на чемпіонаті світу з велоспорту на треку у Франції в 2015 році</u> , а також <u>брала участь у двох Олімпійських іграх - у Лондоні в 2012 році та Ріо-де-Жанейро в 2016 році</u> .
23. <u>The winners of the Alabama-Michigan and Texas-Washington games will meet for the national title game in Houston on Jan. 8</u> (NS — 01.01.2024: URL).	23. <u>Переможці ігор Алабама-Мічиган та Техас-Вашингтон зійдуться у фіналі національного чемпіонату в Х'юстоні 8 січня</u> .
24. <u>However, Tomlin could step away from coaching all together for the 2024 season. The Athletic reported on Monday there have been thoughts Tomlin might look for a break from coaching</u> (TSN — 16.01.2024: URL).	24. Однак Томлін <u>згодом планує відмовитися від посади тренера в сезоні 2024 року. У понеділок видання "Атлетік" опублікувало інформацію про те, що Томлін планує взяти паузу в тренерській кар'єрі</u> .
25. <u>And there's beginning to be some question who in this league – aside from you-know-who – can challenge the Heels.</u> (TSN — 15.01.2024: URL).	25. І <u>починає виникати питання, хто в цій лізі - окрім "декого" – здатен кинути виклик "Хілс"</u> .
26. <u>Here they can go for the much bigger arm and athletic upside of Maye, who is a better version of Sam Howell, his Tar Heels predecessor</u> (TSN — 18.01.2024: URL).	26. <u>Зрештою, вони можуть розраховувати на набагато більшу хватку та атлетичну складову Мейя, який є кращою подобою Сема Хауелла, свого попередника з "Тар Хілз"</u> .

<p>27. <i>The Chargers <u>need to be concerned that Khalil Mack will be 33 in February and Joey Bosa, who's 28, simply cannot stay healthy to provide the needed impact</u></i> (TSN — 18.01.2024: URL).</p>	<p>27. "Чарджерс" <u>повинні звернути увагу</u> на те, що <u>Халілу Маку в лютому виповнюється 33 роки</u>, а <u>Джої Боса, якому 28, попросту не може підтримувати своє здоров'я аби грати на високому рівні</u>.</p>
<p>28. <i>Two years after Goff led the Rams to Super Bowl LIII — and only 17 months after he signed a \$134 million extension to stay with Los Angeles — the Rams traded him and three future draft picks to Detroit for quarterback Matthew Stafford in January 2021</i> (TWP — 15.01.2024: URL).</p>	<p>28. <u>Через два роки після того, як Гофф вирвав перемогу в Суперкубку LIII, і вже через 17 місяців потому, погодивши контракт на 134 мільйони доларів, щоб закріпитися в Лос-Анджелесі, "Реймс" обміняли його та трьох майбутніх драфт-пиків у "Детройта" на квотербека Метью Стаффорда в січні 2021 року</u>.</p>
<p>29. <i>While college football is currently wrapping up a dizzyingly entertaining season, and the women's game continues reaching new heights, men's college basketball feels as irrelevant as it's ever been</i> (GQ — 04.01.2024: URL).</p>	<p>29. <u>У той час як студентський футбол завершує карколомний сезон, а жіноча гра сягає не менш масштабних успіхів, чоловічий студентський баскетбол переживає найгірші часи, ніж будь-коли</u>.</p>
<p>30. <i>How did it go so wrong for Mourinho after successive European finals which appeared to signal a resurgent Roma - and where does a manager who just days ago compared himself to Harry Potter go next</i> (BS — 18.01.2024: URL)?</p>	<p>30. Чому <u>все склалося так кепсько для Моуріньо після кількох чергових європейських фіналів, які, начебто, сигналізували відродженням "Роми"</u> - і куди <u>далі подасться менеджер, який лише кілька днів тому порівнював себе з Гаррі Поттером?</u></p>
<p>31. <i>The Vikings can move on from Kirk</i></p>	<p>31. "Вікінги" <u>можуть залишити Кірка</u></p>

<p><i>Cousins and they learned quickly that neither Josh Dobbs nor Nick Mullens nor Jaren Hall could be any kind of real answer beyond short-term injury fill-in</i> (TSN — 18.01.2024: URL).</p>	<p>Казінса, <u>але незабаром зрозуміли</u>, що ні Джош Доббс, ні Нік Малленс, ні Джарен Холл <u>не можуть бути повноцінним рішенням, окрім як тимчасовим заміщенням травмованих гравців</u>.</p>
<p>32. <i>The Commanders can bring the Washington, D.C., native home now that he's officially declared and get a desired franchise QB option for their looming new coaching staff after they hit the wall with overwhelmed Sam Howell</i> (TSN — 18.01.2024: URL).</p>	<p>32. <u>Тепер, коли він офіційно оголошений, "Командорс" можуть повернути уродженця Вашингтона додому і отримати бажаного франшизного квотербека, <u>ключового гравця нападу</u>, для <u>свого нового тренерського штабу</u> після того, як вони вдарилися об стіну з перевантаженим Семом Хауеллом.</u></p>
<p>33. <i>And much as he tried to downplay the significance of his moment and shift attention to his team, there was no denying his emotion Sunday night after the Detroit Lions beat the Los Angeles Rams, 24-23</i> (TWP — 15.01.2024: URL).</p>	<p>33. <u>І як би він не старався применшити вагомість своєї миті і перевести увагу на свою команду, неможливо було приховати його емоції після того, як в неділю ввечері "Детройт Лайонз" розгромили "Лос-Анджелес Рамс" з рахунком 24:23.</u></p>
<p>34. <i>Those feats, repeated each season since 2021, appeased restless fans who had longed for marquee moments the program had lacked amid an otherwise strong run under Coach Jim Harbaugh</i> (TWP — 07.01.2024: URL).</p>	<p>34. <u>Подібні досягнення, які повторюються щосезону з 2021 року, вгамували стурбованих прихильників, які жадали видовищних епізодів, яких не вистачало програмі на тлі потужної діяльності під керівництвом тренера Джима Гарбау.</u></p>

<p>35. <u>Everyone knows that success in the NFL begins and ends with a strong quarterback-head coach combo, and you could certainly do worse than establishing a new era with Williams (a DMV native!) and Harbaugh</u> (GQ — 04.01.2024: URL).</p>	<p>35. <u>Всім відомо, що прорив в НФЛ бере початок і замикається на міцній комбінації квотербека і головного тренера, і ви, очевидно, не могли зробити нічого гіршого, ніж започаткувати нову еру з Вільямсом (уродженцем штату Массачусетс!) і Харбо.</u></p>
<p>36. <u>Before even leaving the court following a five-game disposal of the Bucks, Jokic issues an "I'm done" and rides a horse out of the arena</u> (GQ — 04.01.2024: URL).</p>	<p>36. <u>Джокіч ще до того, як покинути поле після п'яти партій проти "Бакс", видає: "Я не можу так більше" і виїжджає з арени верхи на коні.</u></p>
<p>37. <u>The number of students at public high schools in Michigan has also fallen, and the state's football talent pool remains large — more than 32,000 high school players, the eighth most in the country — because of its relatively high population</u> (TWP — 07.01.2024: URL).</p>	<p>37. <u>Кількість учнів у державних середніх школах Мічигану також скорочується, а футбольний резерв штату продовжує залишатися великим - понад 32 000 учнів середніх шкіл, що є восьмим показником у країні - попри високе населення штату.</u></p>
<p>38. <u>The famed Eddie Aikau Big Wave Invitational is the rarest of rare surf contests, one that defies human scheduling and relies instead on the whims of nature</u> (GQ — 13.06.2023: URL).</p>	<p>38. <u>Прославлене змагання "Велика хвиля Едді Айкау" - найрідкісніше з унікальніших змагань з серфінгу, яке не підкорювалося людському розумінню, а покладалося на примхи природи.</u></p>
<p>39. <u>However, Roma's 1-0 win in the final over Feyenoord in Tirana, matched with</u></p>	<p>39. <u>Однак переможна гра "Роми" з рахунком 1:0 у фіналі над</u></p>

<p><u>post-match tears from the well-travelled and highly successful Mourinho gave the competition an immediate level of credence</u> (BS — 16.01.2024: URL).</p>	<p>"Фейєноордом" у Тирані, супроводжувана <u>післяматчевими сльозами досвідченого і досить успішного Моурінью, відразу додала змаганням більшої переконливості.</u></p>
<p>40. <u>Nationally, football participation nearly doubles that of boys' basketball, but in Michigan, there were just 1.6 football players for every basketball player in 2022</u> (TWP — 07.01.2024: URL).</p>	<p>40. <u>На національному рівні участь у футбольних змаганнях майже вдвічі перевищує участь у баскетболі серед хлопчиків, але в Мічигані у 2022 році на кожного баскетбольного матчу припадало лише 1,6 футболіста.</u></p>
<p>41. <u>Even on an ordinary day, surfing is imbued with the mystical, every wave hinging on chance and elemental collision—a storm in Japan will create a swell thousands of miles away in Hawaii</u> (GQ — 13.06.2023: URL).</p>	<p>41. <u>Адже навіть у самий звичайнісінький день заняття серфінгом наповнене містичною енергією, коли кожна хвиля формується завдяки збігу стихійних сил - так, шторм в Японії створить хвилю за тисячі кілометрів вздовж Гавайських островів.</u></p>
<p>42. <u>They finished second in their Europe League group, setting up a tie against Feyenoord for a third straight season, with a place in the round of 16 up for grabs</u> (BS — 16.01.2024: URL).</p>	<p>42. <u>Вони посіли друге місце серед команд Ліги Європи, зрівнявши рахунок з "Фейєноордом" у матчі третього сезону поспіль, а місце у раунді 16 залишилося вже за ними.</u></p>
<p>43. <u>Michigan's falling football participation probably won't affect the prominent in-state college programs because there are still plenty of sought-after recruits locally and more than 1</u></p>	<p>43. <u>Занепад футболу в Мічигані, ймовірно, не вплине на програми коледжів штату, тому що все ще є багато затребуваних місцевих абітурієнтів і понад 1 мільйон</u></p>

<p><u>million high school players nationally</u> (SBN — 07.01.2024: URL).</p>	<p><u>середньоосвітніх гравців на національному рівні.</u></p>
<p>44. <u>The inimitable receiver already seems to have every dance move in the book, and as he starts to seriously explore post-football options, he realizes that the dancefloor is his new gridiron</u> (GQ — 04.01.2024: URL).</p>	<p>44. <u>Неповторному ресиверу, гравцю, який спеціалізується на прийомі пасів, здається, вже відомі всі танцювальні рухи, і коли він береться всерйоз освоювати постфутбольні варіанти, то усвідомлює, що танцмайданчик - це його новий спортмайданчик.</u></p>
<p>45. <u>Instead, Luke caught the next one and the one after that in quick succession, probably the biggest waves he'd ridden since he started surfing Waimea as a teenager</u> (GQ — 13.06.2023: URL).</p>	<p>45. <u>Натомість Люк зловив наступну хвилю, а потім ще одну, які були найбільшими, відколи він почав їх осідлати ще підлітком на Ваймеа.</u></p>
<p>46. <u>Henderson's U-turn is set to cost him millions and Telegraph Sport can now reveal that he has left Saudi without earning any of his £350,000-a-week wages to date, with sources close to the player believing he may never be paid for the six months he spent at Al-Ettifaq</u> (TT — 17.01.2024: URL).</p>	<p>46. <u>Відхід Хендерсона коштуватиме йому мільйони, і "Телеграф Спорт" повідомляє, що він покидає Саудівську Аравію, не отримавши жодної виплати зі своїх 350 000 фунтів стерлінгів на тиждень, а джерела, наближені до гравця, припускають, що йому можуть так і не заплатити за шість місяців, які він провів в "Аль-Еттіфаку".</u></p>
<p>47. <u>On completing his ban, Toney added: "I feel like a free man. A massive weight has been lifted off my shoulders.</u></p>	<p>47. <u>Відбувши своє відсторонення, Тоні додав: " Почуваюся вільним. З моїх плечей впав величезний тягар. Я</u></p>

<p><i><u>I can't wait to get back to enjoying playing football again this Saturday. It's a big day today but an even bigger day on Saturday</u></i> (TT — 17.01.2024: URL).</p>	<p><u>дочекатися не можу, коли в суботу знову зможу насолоджуватися футболом. Це значний день, але ще значніший буде в суботу.</u></p>
<p>48. <i><u>The Black Sabbath and Stoke City fan has four European Championships and five World Championships medals to his name. Also a lover of yoga and a professionally qualified coffee brewer, Burgess missed out on bronze by 0.16 seconds on his Olympic debut in Tokyo and says he has "unfinished business" in Paris.</u></i> (TT — 10.01.2024: URL).</p>	<p>48. <u>Фанат "Блек Саббат" і "Сток Сіті" здобув чотири медалі чемпіонатів Європи та п'ять медалей чемпіонатів світу. Любитель йоги та професійний кавовар, Берджесс не дотягнув до бронзи лише 0,16 секунди під час свого олімпійського дебюту в Токіо і заявляє, що у нього є "незавершені справи" в Парижі.</u></p>
<p>49. <i><u>She confirmed her intention to return to the professional game during September's US Open and pledged to design a busier schedule than has been typical for her in the past</u></i> (BS — 02.01.2024: URL).</p>	<p>49. Вона <u>пообіцяла продовжувати професійну кар'єру під час вересневого Відкритого чемпіонату США з тенісу і розробила більш жорсткий графік, ніж зазвичай мала в минулому.</u></p>
<p>50. <i><u>Namibia manager Collin Benjamin had vowed that his players would live up to their nickname and sternly test any team they face, and his coaching staff and substitutes looked aghast after Hotto narrowly failed to play in Absalom Iimbondi with both players in promising shooting positions and space</u></i> (BS — 16.01.2024: URL).</p>	<p>50. <u>Наставник Намібії Коллін Бенджамін поклявся, що його вихованці виправдають своє ім'я і влаштують справжню перевірку будь-якій команді, з якою зіткнуться, а його тренерський штаб і запасні гравці жажнулися після того, як Хотто ледь не завалив гру в Абсаломі Імбонді, коли обидва футболісти опинилися на перспективних ударних позиціях і на</u></p>

	<u>відкритому майданчику.</u>
--	-------------------------------

РЕЗЮМЕ

Курсову роботу присвячено вивченню та аналізу лексико-семантичних особливостей перекладу спортивної лексики на матеріалі сучасного англomовного медіадискурсу.

В ході роботи висвітлено основні лексико-семантичні аспекти перекладу спортивної лексики, на матеріалі сучасного англomовного медійного дискурсу. Робота виявляє нюанси перекладу, спрямовані на збереження точності та ефективності сприйняття спортивних подій англomовною аудиторією. Досліджено роль перекладача у передачі специфічної лексики, що сприяє кращому розумінню та адаптації іншomовного спортивного контенту до вимог цільової аудиторії.

Окрім того, у роботі визначено поняття та характеристики спортивного дискурсу, а також проведено аналіз фактичного матеріалу, що охоплює тематику, характеристики та структуру спортивної лексики. Для візуалізації результатів дослідження подано таблицю, в якій наведено конкретні приклади перекладу лексико-семантичних одиниць.

Ключові слова: лексико-семантичні особливості, спортивний дискурс, переклад спортивної лексики, аналіз.