

STYLISTIC ASPECTS OF TRANSLATION

Lectures 8-9



STYLISTIC ASPECTS OF TRANSLATION

- Handling Stylistically-Marked Language Units
- Handling Stylistic Devices



Handling stylistically-marked language units

- In different _____ the language _____ select words of different _____.
- The translator _____ the _____ status of the _____ text, by using the _____ of the same _____ or, failing that, _____.



Handling stylistically-marked language units

- The _____ effect of the text is created with the help of _____ devices.
- The speaker may _____ he mentions in his own way thus giving his _____.
- Such _____ give much _____ to the translator since their meaning is often _____.

Handling stylistically-marked language units

- Some _____ become _____ through _____ and they may have _____ equivalents in TL,
- e.g. *true love* — _____, *dead silence* — _____, *good old England* — _____.
- In most cases, however, the translator has to _____, which often requires an _____ of the broad context.

Handling stylistically-marked language units

- _____ units may also be certain types of _____.
 - _____ may be _____ as an example.
 - Another common type includes _____ indirect _____ of various objects or " _____ " _____.
 - A _____ of paraphrases is a characteristic feature of the _____.
-

Handling stylistically-marked language units

- Some of the paraphrases are _____ from such _____ as _____ or the _____ and usually have _____ equivalents in Russian (*Attic salt* - _____, *the three sisters* - _____, *the Prince of Darkness* - _____).
 - Others are _____ and are either _____ or _____ in translation:
 - *John Bull* — _____, *the three R's* — _____, *the Iron Duke* - _____.
-

Handling stylistically-marked language units

- A _____ of paraphrases are the names of _____, _____ and other _____ or _____ entities:
- the Land of Cakes (_____), the Badger State (_____), the Empire City (_____).
- As a rule, such paraphrases are not known to the _____ and they are _____ by official names in the translation.

Handling stylistically-marked language units

- Complicated _____ are caused by ST containing _____ language units used to produce a _____.
- The ST author may _____ his character's speech by means of _____ or _____ forms.
- SL _____ cannot be _____ in TT, nor can they be _____ by TL _____ forms.

Handling stylistically-marked language units

- It would be _____ if a black American or a _____ spoke in the _____ translation in the dialect, say, of the _____ or western part of _____.
- Fortunately, the _____ forms are mostly an _____ of the speaker's _____ or _____, and they can be rendered into Russian by a _____ employment of _____, e.g.:



Handling stylistically-marked language units

- *He do look quiet, don't 'e? D'e know 'oo 'e is, Sir?*





Handling Stylistic Devices

- **Causes:**
- Different words may acquire _____ lexical meanings which are _____ in the dictionaries in a certain _____ (_____ meanings).
- Transferred meaning _____ the _____ between the two types of _____ : dictionary and contextual.




Causes:

- Stylistic devices are necessary when the _____ from the _____ is carried to a degree which causes an _____ in the recognized _____ (dictionary) meanings.

Causes:

- One and the same _____
may be used with _____,
perform different _____ and
have different meanings in the
_____ system of any language.

Causes:

- 
- Stylistic devices in different languages are the _____, but they _____ differently in languages.
 - This is the _____ of stylistic transformations.



STYLISTIC devices

- Stylistic Devices:
- Metaphor: - Prolonged metaphor;
- Metonymy: - Synecdoche;
- _____ - Metonymic epithet;
- Antonomasia;
- Alliteration.

STYLISTIC METHODS OF TRANSLATION

- One should take into account that while translating there is _____, partial _____ and _____ of rendering _____.

Alliteration

- Alliteration- is the _____ of the _____ in two or more words.
- It can be used for _____, logical _____ between the components.
- e.g. *Nothing befalls him that he can not transmute into a stanza, song or story.*
- _____
_____.



Alliteration (functions)

- The author may use alliteration for the following purposes:
- To _____ and

- *(Peter Piper Picked a Peck of Pickled Peppers.*
- _____

Alliteration

- to establish _____
between the components
 - (*cold comfort* – _____; *cold conditions* – _____);
 - to attract _____
 - (*Britain's Biggest Bazaar*
– _____
 - _____).
-



Alliteration

- Very often it is not necessary to

while translating:

- e.g. *Rolls on the Rock*

—
_____ ;

STYLISTIC METHODS OF TRANSLATION



- Alliteration is often _____
when used in _____ and
_____ style, where the
_____ function is the primary
one:

- *E.g. Bar Barbarism in Bars –*

- _____.

Alliteration

- Alliteration should be _____ when possible if the _____ function is more important than the _____ one:

- *E.g. The word Papa gives the pretty form to the lips: potatoes, poultry, prunes and prisms, and all very good for the lips.*

- _____

_____.



Metaphor

- Metaphor is a stylistic device which consists in the _____ in a _____ meaning based on the _____ or _____ and is used in all _____ styles.
- e.g. *hot money*-_____.
- It is important to _____ when dealing with _____.

Ways of rendering metaphor

- In case it is impossible to _____, the metaphor should be then _____ or _____ another device.

Problems of conveying metaphors:

- the difference in _____ related to some _____.
- *e.g. black sheep-* _____,
- *black frost-* _____
- the metaphors those _____ in the national _____
- *e.g. красна девица-* _____,
- *добрый молодец-* _____

Problems of conveying metaphors

- the metaphoric _____ which have the same _____ for the both SL and TL but are _____.
- e.g. Вавилонское столпотворение-

- Дары данайцев-_____

Problems of conveying metaphors

- Any _____ in the metaphor can lead to _____ of the whole phrase
- e.g. SPARKLER- Light up your life!
- _____!

Problems of conveying metaphors

- the metaphor in the process of translation can be _____ metaphoric _____, _____, etc.
 - *e.g. a beast of a car-* _____
 - *an angel of a girl-* _____
-

Problems of conveying metaphors and simile

- **Metaphors and similes** are _____ figures of speech.
 - Both metaphor and simile are _____ that describe a _____: the only difference between a metaphor and a simile is that a _____ makes the _____ by using " _____ " or " _____ ":
 - *You are my sunshine* (_____) – *Your eyes are like the sun* (_____).
-

Problems of conveying metaphors and simile

- **Ways of rendering metaphors and similes:**
 - **by choosing _____ where the _____ is preserved:**
 - *E.g. white as a sheet*
— _____.
 - **by finding _____ when the _____ of the SL phrase is _____ the different one:**
 - *E.g. old as the hills* — _____.

Problems of conveying metaphors and simile

- by means of _____:
- *E.g. As busy as a bee* – _____.

- by means of _____ of translation:
- *E.g. As large as life* – _____

Problems of conveying metonymy

- Metonymy- is _____ of a _____ of one _____ to another _____.
- Metonymic _____ of name is based upon the _____ of two objects.



Problems of conveying metonymy

- e.g. *Two men entered the room.
The red was smiling, the black
was upset.*

-



Problems of conveying metonymy

- This example contains the _____
_____ is quite simple to translate
since the _____ and
_____ expressions are the _____ in
the SL and TL.
- Metonymy may be _____ with
metaphor.
- Both _____ involve the _____ of
one term for another.

Problems of conveying metonymy

- While in _____ this substitution is based on _____, in _____ the substitution is based on _____.
 - _____ example: *The ship plowed through the sea (plowed instead of navigated).*
 - _____ example: *The sails crossed the ocean (sails instead of ship with sails).*
-

Problems of conveying metonymy

- The most difficult to render are _____ based on the _____ between:
 - - the object and its _____ (**epithet**);
 - - the _____ and its part (_____);
 - - the _____ and _____ names (_____).

Ways of rendering metonymy

- **by means of**
_____ **of the**
_____ **name**
- (in case the _____ metonymic
word has _____ nor
_____ in the TL and is not
known to the _____
due to _____ cultural
traditions):

Ways of rendering metonymy

- The _____ both in the means of _____ and the _____ to which it has _____ in the SL and TL.
 - Different _____ of _____ expressions.
 - *e.g. To buy some Kellogg's-*
 - _____.
-

Ways of rendering metonymy

- **by means of _____ transformations**
- (in case _____ of the two languages are _____, and the _____ cannot be _____ equivalently in terms of _____):
 - structural transformations and _____ in the grammatical _____

Ways of rendering metonymy

- *e.g. Very soon after words there was a concerned official's face staring at me through the jagged hole in the glass of the kitchen door.*

- _____

_____.



Ways of rendering metonymy

- **by means of** _____
(in case the _____ of the
metonymy is different in the _____
and _____):
- _____ transformations
when the _____ of the
_____ expression do not
_____ in SL and TL

Ways of rendering metonymy

- *e.g. These wheels will drive you at your pleasure.*







_____.



Ways of rendering metonymy

- by choosing _____
_____ (in
case there is a _____
_____ between the
_____ traditions of expressing
individual _____ of a certain
object in the _____ and
target _____):

Ways of rendering metonymy

- _____ due to _____ correspondence both in _____ and in _____ properties of the metonymic expressions
- *e.g. I am revolt of the stupidity of a country police.*
- _____
- _____.

Ways of rendering metonymy

- **by means of _____ of
the _____ for metonymic
transference**

(in case the metonymic _____
used in the SL does not
_____ in the TL in
a _____):



Ways of rendering metonymy

- *E.g. The guards now change at Buckingham Palace to a Lennon and McCartney .*

- ---
- ---
- ---

Ways of rendering synecdoche

- Synecdoche- this _____ is realized in _____ variants.
- The _____ is naming the _____ by mentioning _____ of it.
- e.g. *Caroling lives with Jack under the same roof.*
- _____
- _____.



Ways of rendering synecdoche

- The second is using the name of the _____ to denote a _____ of this object.
- e.g. *The hall applauded.*
- _____.

Problems of conveying synecdoche

- The means of its expression may often be _____.
- Sometimes it requires the _____ of the stylistic device
- e.g. *These wheels will drive you at your pleasure. "These wheels" _____ this car.*
- We cannot say " _____ " because it will not correspond to _____.



Problems of conveying synecdoche

- " _____
- _____
- _____ " ■



Problems of conveying epithet

- **Metonymic** _____ - on basis of _____ between the _____ and _____ of its _____ or _____.
- e.g. _____
- _____.
- *A girl in her full denim outfit nearly fell into the office.*
- The only way of translation is _____ the _____ into the _____, but at the same time part of SL _____ information is lost.



Problems of conveying antonomasia

- **Antonomasia**- is based upon the principle of _____ of _____ with things which _____ them.
- e.g. *John is a real Romeo.*
- _____.

Problems of conveying antonomasia

- _____.
- While translating _____ the translator has to reconstruct the _____ for the metonymic _____ because the antonomasia is not _____ in Russian.
- e.g. “Old Blue Eyes” for _____.
- “The King” for _____.



Ways of conveying stylistic devices

- There are _____ ways of conveying stylistic devices:
- If it is possible, _____ them;
- Stylistic devices can be _____
other _____;
- Stylistic _____ (when it is impossible to _____ device in the text).



Assignment for the seminar:

- Test
- Ex. 1 pp. 75
- Ex. 2 pp.75
- Ex. 3 pp.75