

# STYLISTIC ASPECTS OF TRANSLATION

Lectures 8-9



# STYLISTIC ASPECTS OF TRANSLATION

- Handling Stylistically-Marked Language Units
- Handling Stylistic Devices



# Handling stylistically-marked language units

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- 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

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- 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.

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## 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 \_\_\_\_\_.
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## Handling stylistically-marked language units

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- 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* - \_\_\_\_\_.
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# 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

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- 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

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



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# 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:

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- 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

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- 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)

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- 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

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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

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- 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

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

## Problems of conveying metaphors:

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- 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

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- the metaphoric \_\_\_\_\_ which have the same \_\_\_\_\_ for the both SL and TL but are \_\_\_\_\_.
- e.g. Вавилонское столпотворение-  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Дары данайцев-\_\_\_\_\_

## Problems of conveying metaphors

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- 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-* \_\_\_\_\_
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# Problems of conveying metaphors and simile

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- ❑ **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* (\_\_\_\_\_).
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# 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.*

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# Problems of conveying metonymy

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- 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.

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# 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).*
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# 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

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- **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

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- 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-*
  - \_\_\_\_\_.
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# 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 \_\_\_\_\_



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## 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.*

- \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.

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## 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

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# Ways of rendering metonymy

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



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_.



## Ways of rendering metonymy

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- 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

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- \_\_\_\_\_ 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

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- **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 .*

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# Ways of rendering synecdoche

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- 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

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- " \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ " ■



## 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

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

## Problems of conveying antonomasia

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- \_\_\_\_\_.
- 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