

ПОЛТАВСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ АГРАРНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
Факультет обліку та фінансів
Кафедра германської і української філології

КВАЛІФІКАЦІЙНА РОБОТА

на здобуття ступеня вищої освіти
магістр

на тему: «Linguistic and stylistic aspects of translation of English film texts»

Виконав: здобувач вищої освіти
за освітньо-професійною
програмою
Германські мови і переклад
(англійська та німецька мови)
спеціальності 035 Філологія
ступеня вищої освіти Магістр
групи 1
Копотун М. К.
Керівник: Шаравара Т.О.
Рецензент: Воскобойник В.В.

Полтава - 2024 року

ПОЛТАВСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ АГРАРНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
Факультет обліку та фінансів
Кафедра гуманітарних і соціальних дисциплін

Освітньо-професійна програма Германські мови і переклад
(англійська та німецька мови)
Спеціальність 035 Філологія
Ступінь вищої освіти Магістр

ЗАТВЕРДЖУЮ

Завідувач кафедри

_____Наталія СИЗОНЕНКО

13 листопада 2023 року

З А В Д А Н Н Я
НА КВАЛІФІКАЦІЙНУ РОБОТУ ЗДОБУВАЧА ВИЩОЇ ОСВІТИ

Копотун Микита Костянтинович

1. Тема роботи: «Linguistic and stylistic aspects of translation of English film texts»,
керівник роботи: магістр з перекладу, доктор історичних наук, професор кафедри
політології, історії і філософії Шаравара Тамара Олексіївна

Затверджено засіданням кафедри протокол № 8 від 30 жовтня 2023 р

2. Строк подання здобувачем вищої освіти роботи 3 грудня 2024 року

3. Вихідні дані до роботи:

- спеціальна професійна література,
- джерелах глобальної мережі Інтернет в галузі перекладу рекламних текстів, що знаходяться у відкритому доступі,
- результатах роботи наукового гуртка, результатах курсів для неформальної освіти.
- джерела бази практики.

4. Зміст розрахунково-пояснювальної записки (перелік питань, які потрібно розробити):

Chapter 1. Basics of translation theory in cinema

Chapter 2. Strategies for translating english cinematic texts into ukrainian

Chapter 3. Methodological recommendations for translating films from english into ukrainian

5. Перелік графічного матеріалу: схеми, рисунки, графіки, діаграми за темою та об'єктом дослідження

6. Дата видачі завдання: 13 листопада 2023 року

КАЛЕНДАРНИЙ ПЛАН

№ з/п	Назва етапів кваліфікаційної роботи	Строк виконання етапів роботи	Примітка
1	Вибір і затвердження теми роботи.	03.10.2022 р. – 29.10.2023 р.	
2	Складання і затвердження розгорнутого плану та завдання на кваліфікаційну роботу	30.10.2023 р. – 13.11.2023 р.	
3	Опрацювання літературних джерел	14.11.2023 р. – 13.11.2024 р.	
4	Збір, вивчення і обробка інформації, необхідної для виконання роботи	14.11.2023 р. – 13.11.2024 р.	
5	Виконання теоретичного розділу роботи	14.11.2023 р. – 07.02.2024 р.	
6	Виконання аналітичних розділів роботи	08.02.2024 р. – 01.11.2024 р.	
7	Оформлення тексту роботи	02.11.2024 р. – 07.11.2024 р.	
8	Попередній захист роботи на кафедрі	08.11.2024 р.	
9	Нормо-контроль	09.11.2024 р. – 27.11.2024 р.	
10	Доопрацювання роботи з урахуванням зауважень і пропозицій	28.11.2024 р. – 2.12.2024 р.	
11	Захист кваліфікаційної роботи	17.12.2024 р.	

Здобувач вищої освіти _____ Микита КОПОТУН

Керівник роботи _____ Тамара ШАРАВАРА

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	5
CHAPTER 1. BASICS OF TRANSLATION THEORY IN CINEMA	8
1.1. Main characteristics of text structures in cinema	8
1.2. The influence of genre classification of cinema on the translation process	15
CHAPTER 2. STRATEGIES FOR TRANSLATING ENGLISH CINEMATIC TEXTS INTO UKRAINIAN	24
2.1. Real-time translation in cinematography	24
2.2. Analysis of translation transformations in the written translation of film texts	32
CHAPTER 3. METHODOLOGICAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR TRANSLATING FILMS FROM ENGLISH INTO UKRAINIAN	43
CONCLUSIONS	49
LIST OF REFERENCES	52
APPENDICES	57

INTRODUCTION

Relevance of the topic. Cinema has always played an important role as a means of mass communication and entertainment. In today's world, thanks to globalization and the spread of the Internet, films can easily move from one country to another. This, in turn, creates a demand for high-quality translation, which allows viewers to enjoy movies in different languages. Films are an important tool for cultural exchange between nations. The translation of film texts reflects various aspects of cultures, contributing to mutual understanding. The linguistic aspect of translation is extremely important, as the peculiarities and nuances of languages can significantly affect the perception of a movie. Understanding the linguistic challenges of translation is critical to ensuring its quality.

Cinematography is one of the key elements of mass communication, and the film genre, although not the most popular, is an integral part of this industry. In Ukraine, foreign films are in greater demand, so high-quality translation is becoming one of the decisive factors in the popularity of foreign films. The development of technology also increases the relevance of this topic. Machine translation and various auxiliary tools provide support to translators, and the study of their use in the translation of film texts is an important area.

Many researchers have studied the linguistic aspects of translating English film texts, including such foreign scholars as Sonia B. White, Peter Norris, and Christian M. Dorothy, as well as Ukrainian scholars Svitlana Levytska, Iryna Chornenka, and Andriy Holovashchuk, who are engaged in audiovisual translation.

This topic is of considerable scientific and practical interest to linguists, translators, film critics and other professionals. The study of the linguistic aspects of translation of film texts contributes to improving the quality of translations and understanding of the process itself.

Given these factors, the topic of «Linguistic aspects of translating English film

texts» remains extremely relevant and interesting for research and discussion in the modern context.

Relationship of the work to scientific programs, plans, topics. The qualification work was developed within the framework of the research direction of the Department of Humanities and Social Disciplines in accordance with the topic: «Topical Issues of Modern Philology and Peculiarities of Teaching Language Disciplines in an Agricultural Higher Educational Institution».

The purpose and objectives of the study. The main purpose of this study is to study and analyze the linguistic aspects of translating English film texts. To achieve this goal, the following tasks have been identified:

1. To analyze the linguistic features of English film texts.
2. To identify methods of translation of English materials in the field of cinema.
3. Evaluate the impact of linguistic decisions on audience perception.
4. To develop practical recommendations for improving the quality of translation of English film texts into Ukrainian and optimizing the translation process.

The object of the study is English-language film texts.

The subject of the study is the linguistic aspects of translation of film texts.

Research methods. Linguistic analysis of texts, research on the impact of translation on audience perception, and the study of technological tools are used.

The scientific novelty of this study lies in the comprehensive study of the linguistic aspects of the translation of English film texts, in particular in the context of the specifics of cinema.

The practical value of the results is determined by the development of specific tools and strategies for translating English film texts into Ukrainian, which allows translators and specialists in the field of audiovisual translation to effectively implement theoretical principles in practice.

Personal contribution of the applicant. The qualification work is an independent scientific research. All results and analysis are those of the author. All developed methodologies and the system of studied competencies contained in the work are the personal property of the author.

Testing of research results. The results of the research were tested during participation in scientific and practical conferences, round tables and other scientific events.

Publications. Based on the results of the qualification work, theses were published:

Микита Копотун Особливості перекладу фільму «Кривавий діамант» (2006). *Мова і міжкультурна комунікація: теорія та практика* : зб. матеріалів V Всеукр. наук.-практ. конф. (м. Полтава, 21 березня 2024 р.). Полтава : ПДАУ, 2024. С. 178-181

Копотун Микит Using machine translation to adapt subtitles. *Мова і міжкультурна комунікація: теорія та практика* : зб. матеріалів VI Всеукр. наук.-практ. конф. (м. Полтава, 14 листопада 2024 р.). Полтава : ПДАУ, 2024. С. 154-157

Structure and scope of the qualification work. The qualification work consists of an introduction, three chapters, conclusions, a list of references and appendices. The work is set out on 78 pages, including 57 pages of the main text, a list of references and appendices.

CHAPTER 1.

BASICS OF TRANSLATION THEORY IN CINEMA

1.1. Main characteristics of text structures in cinema

Understanding the structure, style, and impact of film texts is important for analyzing media messages and cultural interaction. This study can also be useful for film scholars, translators, linguists and other professionals working in the field of cinema and translation.

The study of text structures in cinema encompasses a rich interplay of language, narrative techniques, and visual elements that contribute to the overall storytelling experience. As a unique form of artistic expression, films rely heavily on dialogue, scriptwriting, and visual storytelling to convey complex themes, emotions, and cultural contexts [11]. Understanding the main characteristics of text structures in cinema not only enhances our appreciation of film as an art form but also aids in the translation and localization processes, ensuring that these narratives resonate with diverse audiences across different languages and cultures.

Researching the main characteristics of text structures in cinema is particularly relevant in today's globalized world, where films serve as a powerful medium for cultural exchange. As the film industry continues to expand, with an increasing number of international collaborations and cross-cultural productions, the need for effective communication through translation becomes paramount. By analyzing the distinctive text structures used in cinematic works – such as dialogue formats, narrative pacing, and genre-specific language – translators and filmmakers can better adapt content for various audiences, maintaining the integrity of the original message while making it accessible to viewers from different linguistic and cultural backgrounds.

Moreover, understanding these text structures contributes to the broader field

of translation studies, offering insights into how language interacts with visual storytelling. This research is crucial for developing more effective translation strategies and methodologies that can capture the nuances of cinematic language. Consequently, a comprehensive examination of text structures in cinema not only enriches our understanding of film as a narrative medium but also plays a vital role in fostering cross-cultural communication and appreciation in an increasingly interconnected world.

Text is defined as a sequence of symbols, words, or sentences that have meaning and are used to communicate information, ideas, concepts, feelings, or thoughts. It can be spoken or written and serves to convey the meaning, perception and understanding of messages in various linguistic, literary, scientific and media contexts [19]. Texts can be short, such as a simple sentence, or long, such as a novel or academic article. They are the basic elements of communication and information exchange in modern society.

The text of a film consists of all the verbal and audiovisual components that are present in the film and perceived by the audience. This includes [55]:

- dialogues - the lines that the characters say to each other; they reveal the characters' personalities, develop the plot and communicative interactions;
- descriptive text - details that describe scenes, actions, locations, and other elements that provide context and visual information
- monologues - reflections or statements that help reveal the thoughts or feelings of key characters;
- soundtrack - music, sound effects and other audiovisual components that complement the perception of the film;
- subtitles and voice-over - if necessary, the film text can be translated into other languages with the help of subtitles or voice-over.

The film text plays a significant role in interacting with the viewer and conveying the story, idea, and emotions. Translating a film text requires attention to

all these elements, as well as taking into account the context and specifics of the audiovisual medium.

Film text research can be conducted both to analyze a particular film and to study larger trends in cinema, linguistics, cultural studies, and other related fields. Such an analysis helps to gain a deeper understanding of films as art and medium, as well as their impact on society and culture.

The film text is a polycoded phenomenon, the peculiarity of which is that it is based on interacting genetically heterogeneous (verbal and non-verbal), but semantically related components. Thus, the linguistic system of film text signs is represented by written (titles, inscriptions) and oral (actors' lines, voiceover text, etc.) components. The non-linguistic system includes sound and video sequences. These components serve as a context for each other, and none of them is able to fully preserve the semantics outside this context [37]. It is this property of a film text that makes it the main difficulty in translating a film text. A movie or TV series itself is presented as a combination of several semiotic systems. Given that it is a special text, film dialogue contains features of all major functional styles, and the thematic and genre diversity of film content leads to the fact that the film reflects various human activities through the verbal component. At the same time, the verbal component can move to the forefront, acquiring all the functions characteristic of a dramatic literary text, or it can be a secondary element in the video sequence.

The text is studied as a linguistic and visual phenomenon with a heterogeneous nature, in which verbal parameters are linguistic in nature, and prosodic parameters are expressed through non-linguistic signs. That is why the cinematic text is studied as a special realization of the video-verbal type of texts by comparing two main elements - verbal and visual components [2]. Despite its multimodal nature, film texts, including documentary film texts, are characterized by universal textual categories: integrity, coherence, modality, systematicity, informativeness, narrativity, intertextuality, and pragmatic orientation.

Film texts are influenced by various factors that determine their structure and properties. Let us consider these factors in more detail.

Audiovisuality. Movie texts include both audio and visual components. Dialogues, soundtrack, music, sound effects, and images are combined to create a complex text.

Multimodality. Films use different linguistic and non-linguistic resources, such as speech, images, sounds, and music, to achieve specific effects and communicate with the audience.

Constant change. The action in a movie is constantly moving forward, and this affects the structure of the text, making it dynamic and unstable.

Landscape. Films can include different locations that are visually different from each other, creating virtual landscapes for the viewer.

Dependence on time. Films usually have a duration, and the events in the text take place over a period of time. Time is used as a structural element of the movie.

Special effects. Films often use special effects that can influence the perception of the text and create an impression or atmosphere.

Script. Films are based on scripts that contain dialogues, scene descriptions, character lines, and other linguistic elements.

Actors. The actors have a great influence on the text of the film, as their facial expressions, facial expressions, and voice acting are important elements of communication with the viewer [30].

Editing. The director uses editing to create order and interconnection between different parts of the text, which can affect the audience's perception.

Music and soundtrack. Music is used to create a mood and enhance emotions, while soundtrack adds audio depth to the text.

The influence of these factors makes the film text a complex and interesting object of study, especially in terms of linguistic analysis and translation.

The film text has its own characteristics that distinguish it from other literary

or expressive forms. The main characteristics of the film text include the following aspects (Fig. 1.1). The main characteristics of texts in the field of cinematography are determined by their specificity, which includes not only content and style, but also the context of creation and perception. Cinematic texts, such as scripts, dialogues and descriptive parts, require precision and expressiveness, because they serve as the basis for visual perception.

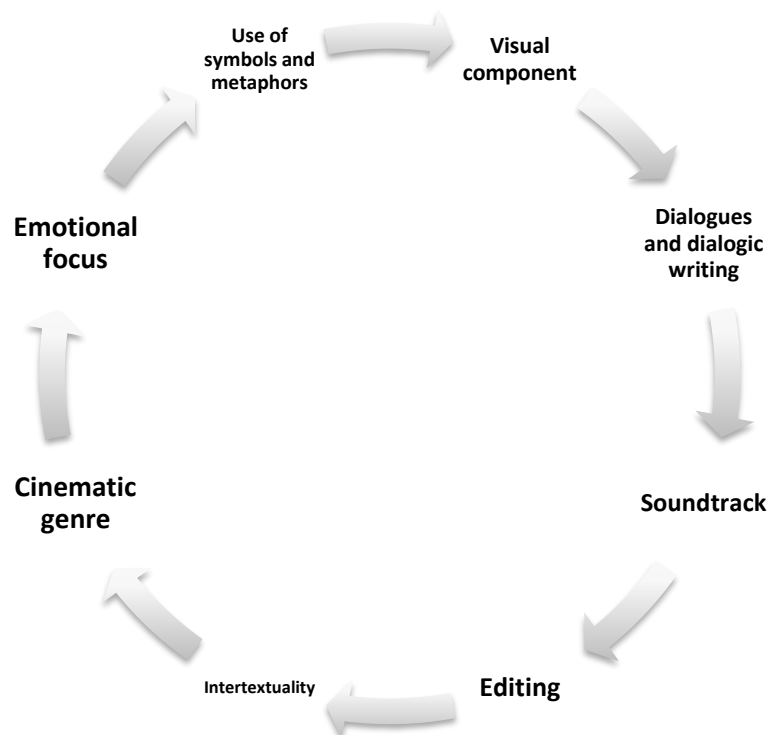


Fig. 1.1 Main characteristics of texts in the field of cinematography

Key elements are genre features that affect lexical choice, style, mood and emotional impact. For example, dramas usually require deep emotional expression, while comedies focus on humor and irony. Adaptation to cultural contexts is also an important aspect, as cinematography reflects the specifics of the society in which it is created.

1. Visual component. A film is a visual medium, and the text in it is conveyed through images, frames, colors, movement, and composition. The visual aspects of the text may include cinematography, the use of special effects, mise en scène,

costumes and scenery.

2. Dialogues and dialogic writing. Movies have characters who communicate with each other through dialogues. The quality of the dialogues and their style play an important role in the perception of the movie.

3. Soundtrack. The soundtrack of a movie includes music, ambient sounds, and actors' voices. Music can create a mood and enhance emotions. Story structure. Films have a specific plot structure with an introduction, development of events, and a conclusion. This structure may not be consistent and may include flashbacks, editing, and other non-standard techniques [4].

4. Editing. Editing determines the pace and rhythm of the movie. Fast editing can create tension, while slow editing can convey a calm atmosphere.

5. Intertextuality. Films can refer to other films, literary works, art and cultural aspects, creating intertextual connections.

6. Cinematic genre. Films can belong to different genres, such as drama, comedy, sci-fi, horror, etc., and this affects their characteristics.

7. Emotional focus. Films often aim to evoke certain emotions in the audience, and the text serves to achieve this objective.

8. Use of symbols and metaphors. Films can use symbols and metaphors to highlight a theme or the internal state of characters in a deep way.

These characteristics make the film text unique and allow it to influence the audience through visual and auditory means of communication. Studying the main characteristics of film text helps to better understand this media format and contributes to the further development of cinema and cultural studies.

The text of a film contains dialogues, descriptive fragments, monologues, soundtrack, and other elements that together convey a story, emotions, and ideas. The study of film texts is important for understanding the specifics of cinema, its impact on viewers, and the cultural context in which it exists [29]. Analyzing film texts allows us to identify various aspects of this media genre and deepen our understanding of its significance in modern society.

The study of film texts also emphasizes the importance of textual aspects in

the art of cinema. The text of a film not only conveys dialogues and plot information, but can also include symbols, metaphors, and subtexts that expand the possibilities of interpretation. The analysis of film texts contributes to the study of linguistic expressions, literary and cultural interactions in the film industry, as well as to the study of the impact of cinema on the perception and interpretation of information by viewers.

Main characteristics of text structures in cinema encompass a range of elements that contribute to the overall effectiveness and impact of film narratives. These characteristics include the interplay between dialogue, descriptive passages, and visual storytelling, which together create a cohesive and engaging cinematic experience [20]. The structure of cinematic texts is often influenced by genre conventions, shaping the style, tone, and emotional resonance of the narrative.

Additionally, the integration of cultural contexts plays a vital role in shaping how stories are conveyed and perceived, as filmmakers aim to resonate with diverse audiences. Effective text structures also emphasize clarity and brevity, allowing for smooth transitions between scenes and maintaining audience engagement [66]. Overall, understanding these characteristics is crucial for filmmakers, screenwriters, and translators to preserve the essence of the original material while ensuring accessibility and relatability for viewers across different cultural backgrounds.

The main characteristics of text structures in cinema are fundamental to understanding how films communicate narratives, emotions, and cultural contexts. These structures encompass various elements, including dialogue, screenplay format, pacing, and the interplay between visual and verbal language. By recognizing and analyzing these characteristics, we gain deeper insights into the art of filmmaking and the intricate techniques used to engage audiences.

The significance of studying these text structures extends beyond mere academic interest; it has practical implications for translation and localization practices in the film industry [30]. As films reach increasingly diverse audiences, understanding how to effectively adapt dialogue and narrative styles is crucial for maintaining the integrity and impact of the original work. Moreover, a thorough

comprehension of text structures aids translators in making informed decisions that enhance the viewing experience for different linguistic and cultural groups.

Ultimately, a focus on the main characteristics of text structures in cinema not only enriches our appreciation of films as an art form but also contributes to the broader discourse on translation studies and cross-cultural communication. As the global film industry continues to evolve, ongoing research in this area will remain vital for fostering a deeper understanding of how cinematic narratives can resonate with audiences around the world, ensuring that the power of storytelling transcends linguistic and cultural barriers.

1.2. The influence of genre classification of cinema on the translation process

The translation of films into foreign languages began almost as soon as cinema appeared. As soon as cinema became commercially successful, there was a need to make it accessible to the widest possible audience. Thus, the problem of film translation has a long history, but it has hardly been studied in the field of translation theory and practice.

The classification of cinema into various genres plays a crucial role in shaping the translation process, influencing how dialogue, themes, and stylistic elements are adapted for different audiences [23]. Each genre be it drama, comedy, action, or horror has distinct conventions and audience expectations that translators must consider. Understanding these characteristics is essential for delivering translations that capture the essence of the original film while making it relatable and engaging for viewers in different cultural contexts.

Genre classification affects the choice of linguistic strategies and translation techniques employed. For instance, humor in a comedy may rely on wordplay, puns, or cultural references that require creative solutions to convey the same effect in the

target language [6]. Similarly, the emotional depth of a dramatic film demands careful attention to dialogue and subtext to ensure that the translated version resonates with the audience's emotional experiences.

As globalization continues to facilitate cross-cultural exchanges, the ability to accurately translate films across genres becomes increasingly important. Translators must not only possess linguistic skills but also a deep understanding of genre-specific nuances, allowing them to navigate the challenges of adapting content while preserving its original intent. This understanding ultimately enhances the overall viewing experience, enabling films to reach and connect with broader audiences effectively [33]. Recognizing the impact of genre classification on the translation process is vital for producing high-quality translations that maintain the integrity of the original cinematic work while catering to the diverse expectations of international audiences.

4o mini

Today, it is especially important to focus on film translations and translators' activities in certain genres (horror, drama, action, detective, etc.) in order to develop specific «strategies» for working on different films. For example, when translating action movies, efforts should be focused on finding exact equivalents for military vocabulary, as this is the dominant vocabulary in these films. Similar aspects can be identified for each genre, and taking them into account will ensure a high-quality translation [61]. In addition, when working on films, additional factors such as TV airtime, age restrictions, etc. should be taken into account. It is also important to identify the most popular movie genres in order to attract a sufficient number of specialists and focus on the essential characteristics of these films.

The specifics of video translation are due to the fact that this process combines elements of both translation and interpretation. Professional movie translation is based on scripts that contain character lines. The key feature of film translation, regardless of language or genre, is that in addition to the tasks associated with translating a text with regard to cultural and linguistic differences, the translator must

also take into account the length of the lines and adhere to certain time frames.

The main task of film translation is to adequately convey the semantic and intonational content of everything that happens on the screen. However, the specifics of dubbing impose certain restrictions on the text, as the translator needs not only to preserve the original meaning but also to choose phrases of the appropriate length [18]. The viewer should not notice the difference in the length of the characters' lines and their translation, so the translator must adapt the text to match the characters' speech, and ideally, to synchronize it with the characters' lip movements, thus ensuring maximum compliance and comfortable viewing of the film.

A film genre is a category or type of film that is defined based on its plot, style, theme, and other characteristic. Film genres serve to categorize films by commonalities and help audiences and film professionals better understand what kind of stories and effects to expect in a particular movie. Some examples of movie genres include drama, comedy, science fiction, horror, action, romance, documentary, musical, and other.

Each film genre has its own characteristics and expectations in terms of narrative, stylistic decisions, emphasis on emotion, and more. Film genres help viewers find movies that match their preferences and interests [71].

Distinguishing movie genres is a fundamental aspect of film analysis and appreciation, enabling audiences and creators alike to categorize films based on shared characteristics. Genres serve as a framework for understanding the thematic elements, narrative structures, and stylistic choices that define a film. Various methods can be employed to identify and differentiate these genres, including analyzing plot structures, character archetypes, visual aesthetics, and the emotional responses they evoke. Additionally, the cultural context and historical background of a film often play a significant role in its classification. By recognizing these distinguishing features, viewers can deepen their appreciation of cinema and

enhance their ability to select films that align with their preferences. Understanding movie genres is not only beneficial for audiences but also essential for filmmakers, distributors, and translators, as it informs marketing strategies and translation choices that cater to specific target demographics.

There are many ways to distinguish movie genres. Here are some of the most common methods:

- theme and plot. One of the most obvious ways to distinguish genres is through the subject matter and plot of a movie. For example, movies about war can be classified as war dramas, and movies about romantic relationships can be classified as romantic comedies;

- style and mood. An important characteristic of a genre is its style and mood. Films can be categorized as horror based on their perceived atmosphere of horror or as comedy based on humorous elements;

- age audience. Some genres are aimed at a specific age audience. For example, animated films are often addressed to children, while horror films may be intended for adults;

- impact on viewers' emotions. Another way to categorize genres is to target certain emotions of the audience. Films can be divided into tragedies that evoke sadness, comedies that make you laugh, and other genres that create different emotional reactions [3];

- context and era. Genres can also be defined based on their historical or cultural context. For example, Western films are often set in the Wild West during the American westward expansion;

- cinematic traditions. Each country and cinematic tradition may have its own unique genres or differences in genre classification. For example, the French “new wave” or the Japanese «kaiju genre»;

- combined genres. Many films can include elements of different genres, forming so-called «combined genres». For example, a movie can be a science fiction

comedy or a dramatic action movie.

It is worth noting that film genres not only determine the structure and narrative of a movie, but also have a significant impact on the translation process. Depending on the genre, the requirements for lexical selection, dialog tone, choice of lexical analogues, etc. may change. For example, a comedy translation may require more adaptation to ensure a humorous effect, while a drama or thriller may require accuracy and maintaining the tension of the scenes (Tabl 1.1).

Table 1.1

The use of vocabulary in different genres of films

Movie genre	Vocabulary features	Examples of movies
Drama	Emotional expressions, complex character dialogues	«The Happiness Seekers», «Schindler's List»
Comedy	Humorous phrases, slang, irony	«Groundhog Day», «Meet the Parents»
Detective	Words related to investigation, law enforcement terms	«Seventeen Moments of Spring», «The Guest»
Science fiction	Technical terminology, fanciful concepts	«Star Wars», «The Matrix»
Fantasy	Magical terms, specific names of races and locations	«The Lord of the Rings», «Harry Potter»
Horror	Use of words that evoke fear, anxiety	«Psycho», «The Shining»
Actionmovie	Verbal vocabulary, words related to action and action	«Manhunter», «John Wick»
Musical	Song vocabulary, rhythm, emotional phrases	«La La Land», «Cabaret»
Adventure	Words related to expeditions, discoveries, nature	«Indiana Jones», «Pirates of the Caribbean»
Movie genre	Vocabulary features	«Examples of movies»

This table can serve as a useful guide to analyzing the lexical features of different movie genres and help with translation.

Understanding the characteristics of each genre helps translators choose appropriate strategies to ensure that the feel and intensity of the original film is recreated. In conclusion, taking into account film genre specifics is a key element of

successful and effective translation of film texts into different languages and for different audiences.

The relationship between the genre of a film and the process of its translation is a key point, as each genre has its own unique characteristics that influence the choice of linguistic strategies by the translator. Let's consider these aspects [22]:

1. The movie genre requires specific vocabulary and stylistics that are characteristic of it. For example, a drama may use deep and emotionally charged words, while a comedy requires humorous expressions.

2. Humor and irony play an important role in comedy and comic films. The translator has to adapt these elements to make them understandable and make the target audience laugh.

3. Some genres, such as science fiction, contain specialized terminology and expressions that require accurate translation and explanation for the audience.

4. The genre creates a certain atmosphere and emotional mood that the translator must convey in his or her translation while maintaining their impact on the audience.

In musical films, music and songs are essential. Song translation becomes a critical aspect for this genre.

The genre also affects the style of dialogues and the interaction between characters. The translator must preserve the nuances of interaction inherent in a particular genre.

Thus, the translation of a movie text depends heavily on its genre, as each genre has its own specific characteristics, stylistic features, and communicative goals. For example, in dramatic films, where the focus is on emotions and deep feelings of the characters, the translator should focus on the accurate conveyance of intonations and psychological [10].

An original dialog: «I can't take this anymore. I'm exhausted».

Ukrainian translation: «I can't take it anymore. I'm exhausted».

Comedy. In comedy films, humor and irony play a key role. The translator must preserve comic elements and play with words to keep situations and dialogues funny.

Original dialog: «This is the craziest thing I've ever seen! »

Translation into Ukrainian: «This is the craziest thing I've ever seen! »

Science fiction. Specialized terms, concepts, and ideas can be used in films of this genre. The translator must have a good knowledge of scientific aspects and technical vocabulary to accurately convey the meaning of scientific research.

Original dialog: «The molecular structure is unstable».

Translation into Ukrainian: «The molecular structure is unstable».

Horror. In horror films, mood and tension are important. The translator must skillfully select words and phrases that reinforce the fear and anxiety that the movie is supposed to evoke.

Original dialog: «Stay away from that shadowy figure. It's dangerous».

Ukrainian translation: “Stay away from that shadowy figure. It's dangerous.”

A documentary. In documentaries, where the accuracy of information is crucial, the translator should focus on the accuracy and fidelity of the source.

Original information: «The annual rainfall has decreased by 15% over the past five years».

Translation into Ukrainian: «The annual rainfall has decreased by 15% over the past five years».

Animation. In cartoons aimed at children, the translator should use simple and clear language so that children can easily understand the plot and characters.

Original dialog: «Let's go explore, little friend!»

Translation into Ukrainian: «Let's go on an adventure, little friend!»

All these aspects of the relationship between film genre and translation require a translator to have a deep understanding of genre characteristics and the ability to adapt language expressions to reproduce the essence and effect of the genre in

translation [35]. The ability to choose linguistic means and strategies that meet genre requirements is essential for successful translation of films of different genres.

When translating movies of different genres, it is important to pay attention to the dominant vocabulary and style register that needs to be observed. It is also necessary to take into account the content of the film situation, as often a line can be translated completely differently without context than when it is spoken in the circumstances [28]. For example, the lexical unit «do-gooder» can mean «a person who does good deeds» and «drinking buddies» can mean «friends who drink together». The process of translating a movie text also depends on whether the movie is dubbed or dubbed.

In the case of dubbing, the translator has a difficult task to achieve semantic, phonetic, and grammatical correspondence. Violation of at least one of these requirements can negatively affect the quality of the translation, particularly in terms of phonetic correspondence. If the movie is dubbed, certain deviations from the required standards are possible in the translation work, as it is important to preserve the original soundtrack.

The influence of the movie genre on the translation process is manifested in the fact that the translator has to adapt the language expression and style to the genre characteristics, while preserving its essence and atmosphere [53]. For example, in a romantic comedy, it is important to preserve the lightness and playfulness of expressions, as in the phrase: «You make my heart smile». At the same time, in a thriller, where tension and intrigue are the main focus, it is important to emphasize this atmosphere, for example: «We have to get out of here now!»

The correct choice of linguistic tools and translation strategies is important to ensure the adequacy and quality of translation in various film genres

Each genre requires a unique approach and the use of specific translation strategies to preserve the essence and emotional expression of the films. Translators must be aware of the peculiarities of each genre, its conventions and effects in order

to accurately and effectively convey the intensity and meaning of film works in different cultural environments.

It is important to emphasize that film genres can have a great influence on cultural specificity, which makes them especially important to take into account when translating. The diversity of genres opens up wide opportunities for variation in expression and interpretation, but at the same time requires translators to be sensitive to context and to have a proper understanding of the conventions of each genre.

Also, translators must consider how film genres can evolve and change in different cultures, which affects the selection of appropriate translation solutions. For example, the genre features of Indian cinema can be significantly different from those of Hollywood, which requires the translator not only to have linguistic knowledge, but also to have a deep understanding of the cultural context.

Taking genre aspects into account during translation helps preserve the authenticity and expressiveness of film works, making them accessible and understandable for different cultural groups [65].

In the translation of film texts, the genre plays a key role, as it determines the style, mood, emotional impact and specificity of the characters' communication. Translators must reproduce these characteristics while preserving the atmosphere and communicative purpose of the film. Translating from different genres requires different approaches and attention to detail to ensure effective communication with the audience.

The genre classification of cinema plays a pivotal role in shaping the translation process, impacting not only the choice of linguistic strategies but also the cultural adaptation necessary for effective communication. Each genre carries specific conventions, stylistic elements, and audience expectations that translators must consider to preserve the original intent and emotional resonance of the film. For instance, a comedy may require the translator to focus on timing and wordplay,

while a drama may demand a more nuanced approach to dialogue and character development [4]. Moreover, genre influences how cultural references and idiomatic expressions are translated, ensuring they resonate with the target audience.

By understanding the distinct characteristics associated with different genres, translators can employ appropriate strategies that enhance the viewer's experience and maintain the integrity of the original work. This awareness not only aids in achieving a more accurate translation but also fosters a deeper connection between the film and its audience. In a globalized cinematic landscape, where films transcend linguistic and cultural barriers, recognizing the influence of genre classification on the translation process is essential for creating accessible and engaging content that resonates with diverse viewers. Ultimately, this understanding enriches the field of translation studies and contributes to the broader appreciation of cinema as a universal art form.

CHAPTER 2.

STRATEGIES FOR TRANSLATING ENGLISH CINEMATIC TEXTS INTO UKRAINIAN

2.1. Real-time translation in cinematography

The technique of high-quality dubbing is very expensive. A more popular method is lip-syncing – a somewhat simplified form of television dubbing for foreign series – where the alignment of text with the articulation occurs only at the beginning and end of phrases. This method uses subtitles while fully preserving the original audio track. The characters' dialogue is displayed as text in the translated language at the bottom of the screen [19]. Films with subtitles are showcased at international film festivals, released in theaters on digital media with translations in multiple languages simultaneously, and are also used for educational purposes.

Both synchronous and asynchronous translation in cinema play a crucial role in ensuring the audio and linguistic quality of the film.

Simultaneous interpretation is a method of translating audio content, such as dialogues and actors' voices in cinema, where the translated phrases or text must be presented in accordance with the original's timing. Voice actors who dub the translated text try to speak at the same time that the characters on screen deliver their lines. This creates the impression that the characters are speaking in the translated language.

Simultaneous interpretation can be performed as voice-over (dubbing), where voice artists translate dialogues, or in the form of song translations or other audio content from the film. This method helps viewers easily follow the events on screen and enjoy the film in a language they understand, without the need to read subtitles or listen to the original audio.

In simultaneous interpretation, the text is translated almost concurrently with

its delivery, with a slight delay. Because it requires interpreters to listen, comprehend, translate, and speak at the same time, this type of interpretation is widely regarded as the most challenging. Simultaneous interpreters work in pairs, switching every 10 to 20 minutes. After switching, the interpreter continues to monitor the speaker's speech and uses free time to reference dictionaries and conference materials, and if necessary, assists their partner.

Real-time translation in cinematography refers to the instantaneous conversion of audio content – such as dialogues and sound effects—into another language as the film is being screened [70]. This method is crucial for ensuring that international audiences can access and understand cinematic works without significant delays or interruptions.

Key aspects of real-time translation in cinematography:

1. Simultaneous interpretation.

Real-time translation often involves simultaneous interpretation, where interpreters translate dialogue almost instantaneously as it is spoken. This allows the audience to experience the film without waiting for translations, maintaining the flow of the narrative.

2. Dubbing vs. subtitling.

Real-time translation can take the form of dubbing, where voice actors record translated lines that sync with the characters' lip movements. Alternatively, it can involve subtitling, where translated text appears on-screen simultaneously with the dialogue. Each approach has its advantages and challenges, with dubbing providing a more immersive experience and subtitling allowing for quicker adaptations.

3. Cultural adaptation.

Effective real-time translation requires not only linguistic accuracy but also cultural sensitivity. Translators must adapt idioms, humor, and cultural references to resonate with the target audience while preserving the original film's intent and tone.

4. Technological advancements.

Advances in technology, including AI-driven translation tools and high-quality audio processing, have enhanced the efficiency and accuracy of real-time translation. These tools can assist interpreters in maintaining coherence and fluency during screenings.

5. Challenges.

Real-time translation in cinematography faces challenges such as maintaining the emotional tone of dialogues, dealing with overlapping speech, and ensuring clarity in fast-paced action sequences. Interpreters must possess strong language skills and the ability to think quickly on their feet.

6. Applications:

Real-time translation is particularly beneficial in film festivals, international screenings, and events where multilingual audiences are present. It enhances the accessibility of films and fosters cultural exchange by allowing diverse viewers to appreciate global cinema.

Real-time translation plays a vital role in the globalization of cinema, enabling films to reach a broader audience while preserving the essence of the original content [26]. By combining linguistic expertise with an understanding of cultural nuances, real-time translation enhances the cinematic experience, making films more accessible and enjoyable for viewers worldwide.

Here are some examples of real-time translation in cinematography, showcasing various films and the methods used for translation:

Dubbing in foreign films

Example: *The Intouchables* (2011)

Language: French to English

Method. The film was dubbed into English, allowing English-speaking audiences to enjoy the story without reading subtitles. The voice actors aimed to match the emotional tone and timing of the original performances, enhancing viewer engagement.

Subtitling in film festivals

Example: *Parasite* (2019)

Language: Korean to various languages

Method. During international film festivals, *Parasite* was screened with subtitles in multiple languages, allowing diverse audiences to understand the film's intricate dialogues and themes while maintaining the original actors' performances.

Real-time translation in live events.

Example: Cannes Film Festival.

Language: Various languages.

Method. At live screenings, interpreters provide real-time translations for panel discussions and Q&A sessions with filmmakers. This ensures that non-French-speaking attendees can participate in conversations about films being showcased.

Animated films.

Example: *Frozen* (2013).

Language: English to numerous languages.

Method. Disney's *Frozen* was dubbed into over 40 languages, with voice actors adapting the songs and dialogues to match the original's rhythm and emotion. This allowed children from different cultures to experience the film in their native language.

International streaming services

Example: *Money Heist* (La Casa de Papel).

Language: Spanish to various languages.

Method. Netflix offered both dubbed and subtitled versions of the popular Spanish series. Viewers could choose between hearing the original Spanish or an English dub, or reading subtitles, making the series accessible to a global audience.

Real-time interpreting in documentaries.

Example: *Our Planet* (2019).

Language: English to multiple languages.

Method. During special screenings or discussions, real-time interpreters translate commentary from the documentary into other languages, allowing viewers to understand the narrated content and engage in discussions.

These examples illustrate how real-time translation enhances the accessibility of films and fosters a more inclusive cinematic experience for diverse audiences worldwide.

These methods have their advantages and disadvantages. Simultaneous translation can provide greater immersion, as viewers do not have to be distracted by reading text, but it requires accurate reproduction of characters' expressions and intonation [64]. Asynchronous translation usually allows for the preservation of the original sound and voices of the actors, but it may require the audience to pay attention to reading subtitles.

Simultaneous and asynchronous translation in cinematography involves several stages that help ensure the quality and fidelity of the translation to the original.

Simultaneous translation in cinematography involves a series of key stages designed to ensure accurate and immersive localization of films for international audiences. These stages include preparing the original material, translating and adapting the text to match the timing and intonation of the original dialogue, recording the voiceovers with actors, and editing the audio to synchronize with the on-screen action. The final step, post-production, ensures high-quality sound and a seamless viewing experience, allowing audiences to enjoy the film in their own language while maintaining the essence of the original.

In cinematography simultaneous translation is a complex process that requires careful attention to both linguistic and technical details to ensure a seamless viewing experience. The stages begin with acquiring the original film material and script, followed by translating the dialogues while preserving the original meaning, tone, and cultural nuances [8]. The translation is then adapted to match the length of the

original phrases, ensuring synchronization with the characters' lip movements. Voice actors record the translated lines, replicating the emotions and intonation of the original performances. In the editing phase, these recordings are meticulously aligned with the on-screen action. Finally, during post-production, sound engineers refine the audio to achieve clear and high-quality sound, ensuring the translated version feels natural and immersive for the target audience.



Fig 2.1 Stages of simultaneous translation in cinematography

Simultaneous translation (Dubbing):

1. **Material preparation.** The first stage involves obtaining the original material (film or video) and the script of the dialogues in the original language.
2. **Text translation.** The translator translates the dialogues and other audio texts into the target language, maintaining the semantics and intonation.
3. **Text adaptation.** Translators adapt the translated text to match the length of phrases and intonation of the original.
4. **Voice recording.** Voice actors record the voice track in the target language, attempting to replicate the style and intonation of the original actors.
5. **Editing.** The voice recording is edited into the film, ensuring synchronization with lip movements and intonation.
6. **Post-production.** Production teams work on sound processing, ensuring high sound quality and accent.

The stages of asynchronous translation in cinematography, commonly known as subtitling, involve a detailed and structured process to ensure accurate and culturally appropriate translation. Unlike dubbing, this method retains the original audio while displaying translated text on-screen. The process includes several key stages: from material preparation and translation to the synchronization of subtitles with the film's timing, followed by editing and post-production. Each step is crucial for delivering a seamless viewing experience, allowing audiences to understand and enjoy the film without losing its original essence.

The stages of asynchronous translation in cinematography, or subtitling, involve a complex and careful process designed to convey the film's content accurately while maintaining its original tone and cultural context. This method allows viewers to hear the original audio while reading the translation in their language [43]. The process begins with obtaining the film's dialogue script, followed by translating the text while preserving its meaning and emotional nuances. After translation, subtitles are synchronized with the timing of the on-screen dialogue to ensure they match the pace of the original speech. The final stages include editing for clarity, grammar, and readability, and a thorough post-production review to ensure subtitles integrate seamlessly with the visual and audio elements of the film. This meticulous approach ensures that the audience experiences the film authentically while overcoming language barriers (Fig 2.1.)



Fig 2.1 Stages of asynchronous translation in cinematography

Asynchronous Translation (Subtitles):

1. Material preparation. The original material and dialogue script in the source language are provided.
2. Text translation. The translator converts the dialogues into the target language while preserving the meaning and structure of the phrases.
3. Subtitle creation. Translators generate the text for the subtitles, which will appear on-screen during the film.
4. Timing adaptation. Subtitles are synchronized with the video content, ensuring the text appears on-screen for the duration that the original dialogue is spoken.
5. Editing and proofreading. Subtitles are checked for accuracy and corrected for any grammatical errors.
6. Post-production. Ensuring the quality of the sound and visual elements of the film, along with the integration of the subtitles.

Both methods require collaboration among translators, voice actors, editors, and post-production specialists to ensure high-quality translation and audio-visual alignment. The choice between synchronous and asynchronous translation depends on audience preferences, cultural norms, and technical capabilities.

Real-time translation in cinematography plays a vital role in bridging language barriers and enhancing the accessibility of films to global audiences. Whether through dubbing or live interpreting at film events, real-time translation allows viewers to engage with content in their native language while maintaining the film's emotional impact and narrative flow. This method requires a high level of linguistic expertise, cultural understanding, and technical precision to ensure that the translation not only conveys the original meaning but also aligns with the timing, tone, and character of the original dialogue [4]. As a result, real-time translation helps preserve the authenticity of the cinematic experience while making it more inclusive and enjoyable for diverse audiences worldwide.

Real-time translation in cinematography is a crucial tool for ensuring that films can transcend linguistic boundaries and be enjoyed by audiences across different cultures. Whether through dubbing, voice-over, or live interpretation, this method allows viewers to experience films in a language they understand, all while preserving the emotional depth, cultural references, and narrative structure of the original. The process involves precise timing and coordination to ensure that translated dialogues match the lip movements of the characters and the overall pacing of the scenes, maintaining a sense of immersion for the audience.

Moreover, real-time translation is not limited to spoken language but can also include the translation of songs, cultural idioms, and humor, which require an even deeper understanding of both the source and target cultures [60]. This translation method enhances the global reach of films, making them accessible to a wider audience, and ensures that the film's artistic and thematic elements are faithfully conveyed. However, it also presents challenges, such as the need for linguistic accuracy, cultural sensitivity, and technical expertise. In the end, real-time translation significantly enriches the cinematic experience, allowing diverse audiences to engage with the film's message, emotions, and storytelling in a way that feels authentic and seamless.

2.2. Analysis of translation transformations in the written translation of film texts

Translation transformations in working with film texts are of great significance given the rapid growth of cinema and the increasing international popularity of films. The relevance of this topic lies in the fact that translating film scripts requires not only high linguistic competence but also a deep understanding of cultures, genre-specific elements, and idiomatic expressions, which are essential

for ensuring the accuracy and expressiveness of the translation.

The investigation of translation transformations in the written translation of film texts holds significant relevance in today's increasingly interconnected and multicultural world. As films serve as a vital medium for cultural exchange, their translation directly influences how stories, emotions, and themes are conveyed to diverse audiences. Understanding the specific transformations used in translating film texts is crucial for ensuring that the original meaning, tone, and stylistic nuances are preserved while making the content accessible to target viewers. The study of translation transformations provides valuable insights into the strategies employed by translators to adapt dialogues, cultural references, and genre-specific elements effectively [7]. As audiences around the globe demand high-quality translations that resonate with their linguistic and cultural backgrounds, this research contributes to the development of best practices in translation. By analyzing the methods used in film translation, researchers can help enhance the quality and effectiveness of translated texts, ultimately improving the viewer's experience. In a broader context, this analysis can foster greater appreciation for the complexities of translation as a discipline, highlighting the interplay between language, culture, and cinematic expression. As such, exploring translation transformations in film texts not only enriches academic discourse but also has practical implications for the film industry, translation professionals, and audiences alike.

With the rise of globalization and the expanding viewership of films across different countries, translators play a key role in conveying the emotions and essence of the original works [53]. Research on translation transformations helps to reveal the influence of cultural differences, language specificity, and stylistic features on the translation process, which is critical for maintaining the integrity and effectiveness of films across diverse linguistic and cultural contexts.

During the film translation process, translators face numerous challenges, such as selecting strategies and tactics to recreate and adapt realities to the

audience's cultural stereotypes, handling untranslatable words, and addressing intertextual elements. These factors directly affect the level of equivalence and adequacy of the translation, as well as the technical synchronization on screen, such as the alignment of actors' articulation with dubbed lines, which can lead to shortening or extending phrases [7]. Moreover, the translator must convey the author's intent, reflected not only in the words but also in verbal speech, subtitles, songs, the actors' mood, and articulation. It is crucial to consider the target audience, reproduce specific humor, slang, jargon, and balance the level of vulgarity. After all, the main criterion for successful film translation is how closely it resonates with the viewer.

Another important and perhaps the most challenging part of translating a film is adapting its title. The process of translating a film's title is often compared to translating proverbs, idioms, and aphorisms. The title translation is usually completed at the end of the script translation process. Besides accurately conveying proper names, surnames, first names, magazine titles, and place names, the primary goal of the translator is to maintain the genre's integrity and style [51]. For example, documentary and science fiction films often require more than just basic knowledge, even for experienced translators, as these genres include a significant amount of specialized terminology (economics, medicine, information technology).

Film scripts take into account cultural, social, historical, and everyday realities. Therefore, we will focus on how these elements of communication are conveyed. Given the specific nature of such genres, there are also creative demands. Sentences must be kept very short. English is a concise language, but when translated, sentences often become longer. They need to be split into three, four, or even five sentences [6]. The characters' dialogues must sound like simple, conversational language. This adaptation aligns the content of the film with the realities of the target audience, as the film production is typically aimed at a specific age group of viewers, who have their own distinct style of speech.

Translators employ various translational transformations to achieve the adequacy of the target text and to find more vivid and appropriate equivalents that help convey the closest meaning while adapting the expression to a specific genre. These translational transformations can be categorized into five groups:

- lexical (transliteration, transcription, calque);
- lexico-semantic (specification, generalization, semantic modulation, logicalization, synonymic differentiation);
- grammatical (sequential literal translation, sentence segmentation, sentence combining, grammatical substitutions such as part of speech, grammatical form, and sentence member changes);
- lexico-grammatical (addition or omission of words, antonymic translation, compensation, holistic transformation, content development, equivalent substitution, descriptive translation);
- stylistic (stylization, shifting emphasis, lexicosemantic changes based on metonymy and metaphor).

The use of stylistic figures and tropes is intended to give the text high vividness and expressiveness. The translator faces the choice of attempting to replicate the stylistic device of the original; when this is not feasible, they must create their own stylistic means in the translation that achieves a similar effect. When conveying tropes, such as similes, epithets, metaphors, oxymorons, and allusions – the translator must decide whether it is reasonable to preserve the fundamental images or if substituting with a different image would be a more effective solution [55].

Translation transformations are changes and adaptations that the translator makes to the film text for its reproduction in another language in order to preserve the semantics, style and intonation of the original [2].

Вибір перекладацьких трансформацій для роботи з кінотекстами повинен базуватися на кількох критеріях, які враховують якість та ефективність

перекладу, а також сприяють розумінню аудиторією. Виділимо декілька критеріїв вибору

Table 2.1

Criteria for selecting translation transformations for working with film texts

Criterion	Description	Transformation Options
Genre Specificity	Consideration of the film's genre and its stylistic conventions.	Lexical, grammatical, and stylistic transformations.
Cultural Context	Awareness of cultural references and context in the source text.	Lexico-semantic transformations, calque, and adaptation.
Target Audience	Understanding the preferences and expectations of the target audience.	Lexical choices, grammatical structures, and stylistic tone.
Emotional Impact	The need to convey the emotional tone of dialogues and scenes.	Lexico-grammatical transformations, metaphors, and epithets.
Technical Language	Handling of specialized terms and jargon related to specific genres.	Grammatical substitutions and descriptive translations.
Synchrony with Visual Elements	Ensuring alignment of dialogue with visual and audio elements.	Lexical and grammatical adaptations for timing accuracy.
Originality vs. Adaptation	Deciding between maintaining the original text and creating a new equivalent.	Stylistic transformations and paraphrasing.
Clarity and Comprehensibility	Ensuring the translation is clear and easily understood by the audience.	Lexical adjustments and simplification of complex structures.

The first criterion, Genre Specificity, underscores the necessity for translators to recognize and adhere to the stylistic conventions associated with different film genres. Each genre has distinct linguistic and narrative features, which can significantly influence translation choices. Consequently, translators may employ various lexical, grammatical, and stylistic transformations to maintain the integrity of the genre.

Next, Cultural Context highlights the importance of understanding cultural references and nuances within the source text. Translators must be sensitive to cultural elements that may not have direct equivalents in the target language. This

often involves using lexico-semantic transformations, calques, or adaptations to convey the original meaning effectively.

The Target Audience criterion emphasizes the need to align translation strategies with the preferences and expectations of the audience. Translators must consider the cultural background, language proficiency, and entertainment inclinations of viewers, which can guide their choices in lexical selection, grammatical structure, and overall stylistic tone.

Emotional Impact focuses on the necessity to capture the emotional tone of dialogues and scenes. Translators must ensure that the emotional resonance intended by the original dialogue is preserved in the translation, utilizing lexico-grammatical transformations, metaphors, and epithets to convey the appropriate sentiment.

When dealing with Technical Language, translators must navigate specialized terms and jargon inherent to certain genres, such as science fiction or medical dramas. Accurate translation of these terms is critical for maintaining authenticity, often requiring grammatical substitutions or descriptive translations.

The criterion of Synchrony with Visual Elements emphasizes the alignment of translated dialogue with the film's visual and audio components. Timing is crucial, as the delivery of translated lines must match on-screen action and character expressions [70]. Translators may need to make lexical and grammatical adaptations to ensure timing accuracy.

Originality vs. Adaptation addresses the dilemma faced by translators when deciding whether to maintain the original text's fidelity or create new equivalents that resonate with the target audience. This may involve stylistic transformations and paraphrasing to achieve the desired effect.

Lastly, the Clarity and Comprehensibility criterion stresses the importance of ensuring that translations are clear and easily understood. Avoiding overly complex language is essential for effective communication with the audience. Translators might employ lexical adjustments and simplification of complex structures to

enhance clarity.

Overall, the table serves as a comprehensive guide for translators working in the film industry, providing them with valuable criteria and transformation options to improve the quality and impact of their translations.

The selection of translational transformations should be made with consideration of these criteria to create a high-quality and effective translation of film texts that meets the audience's needs while preserving the essence of the original.

Additionally, the requirements for selecting translational transformations are crucial. These requirements for translating film texts are essential for ensuring high quality and effectiveness in the translation. They stem from the need to guarantee accuracy, efficiency, and the reproduction of emotional intensity in the translation of film texts [4]. Original character dialogues may include idioms, jargon, and cultural associations that necessitate adaptation and the choice of appropriate linguistic tools during the translation process.

Translational transformations play a critical role in adapting film texts to ensure they resonate with the target audience while maintaining the essence of the original dialogue (Fig 2.3).

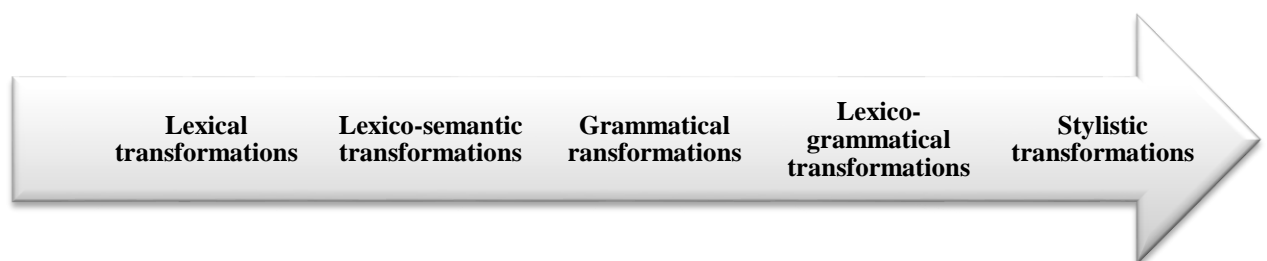


Fig 2.3 Types of translation transformations in the translation of film texts from English to Ukrainian

There are some transformations that are particularly useful in this context:

Lexical transformations.

- transliteration. This involves converting words from one writing system

to another. For instance, the character name «Miyamoto» can be transliterated as «Міямото» in Ukrainian;

- calque. A direct translation of phrases or idioms. For example, the English phrase «fishing for compliments» could be translated as «рибалити на компліменти» in Ukrainian.

Lexico-semantic transformations.

- specificity. Making the language more precise to fit the context. For example, the term «car» might be translated as «sports car» if the context specifies a particular type of vehicle;

- generalization. Using a broader term when a specific one may not have an equivalent. For instance, «soda» could be generalized to «beverage» if the exact type is not crucial to the scene.

Grammatical transformations.

- Sentence structure adjustment. Modifying sentence structures for clarity. For instance, changing «He gave her a gift» to «Він подарував їй подарунок» can be useful in specific contexts to maintain the focus on the recipient.

- tense changes. Adjusting verb tenses to suit the narrative style. For example, changing present tense dialogue into past tense for a flashback scene can enhance narrative continuity.

Lexico-grammatical transformations.

- addition or omission. Adding context or omitting unnecessary details to streamline dialogue. For instance, «Let's go to the store» might become «Ходімо в магазин» in a more casual context;

- antonymic translation. Using opposites for dramatic effect. In a horror film, «It's safe here» could be transformed to «It's dangerous here» to create tension.

Stylistic transformations.

- stylization. Adapting the dialogue to match the character's personality or the film's tone. For instance, a witty character might use clever puns, such as

translating «That's a piece of cake» into a humorous equivalent in the target language;

- metaphorical language. When translating metaphors, the translator must decide whether to maintain the original imagery or replace it with a culturally relevant equivalent. For example, «He's a wolf in sheep's clothing» could be rendered as «Він вовк в овечій шкурі» if it better fits the cultural context.

By employing these transformations, translators can ensure that film texts are not only accurate but also engaging and relatable to the target audience, thus enhancing the overall viewing experience.

The translation of film titles can be likened to the translation of aphorisms and proverbs due to their similar textual characteristics and fundamentally comparable approaches to translation. A notable feature of artistic English-language film titles is the stylistic diversity of the vocabulary used. These titles may contain literary language, along with colloquial and poetic expressions [46]. They often feature excerpts from songs or literary works and are characterized by a wide use of proper names and realities that may be unfamiliar to foreign audiences. These factors present significant challenges during the translation of English-language film titles.

Given the variety of films and contexts, here are several examples of translations utilizing different translational transformations from English to Ukrainian, along with comments on the choice of each transformation.

Wordplay and puns.

Original dialogue (in English): «I'm reading a book on anti-gravity. It's impossible to put down»;

Translation (in Ukrainian): «Я читаю книгу про антигравітацію. Її неможливо відложити»;

Comment. In this instance, the translator successfully conveyed the wordplay of the English text into Ukrainian, creating a similar pun.

Age-appropriate adaptation.

Original dialogue (in English): «I totally aced that test, dude!»

Translation (in Ukrainian): «Я повністю врізався у цьому тесті, брате!»

Comment. Here, the translator used youth slang and the term «брате» to adapt the characters' language for a younger Ukrainian audience.

Semantic adaptation.

Original dialogue (in English): «This plan is a piece of cake».

Translation (in Ukrainian): «Цей план – це дитяча гра».

Comment. The translator replaced the English phrase «a piece of cake» with a more understandable Ukrainian equivalent «дитяча гра» to convey the essence of ease and simplicity.

Preserving intonation and emotion.

Original dialogue (in English): «I can't believe you did that!»

Translation (in Ukrainian): «Я не можу повірити, що ти це зробив!»

Comment. The translator preserved the intonation and expressiveness of the original phrase to convey the character's emotional reaction.

Each of these examples demonstrates how the choice of a specific translational transformation depends on the film's context, the characters' traits, and the target audience. The goal of translation is to maintain meaning and facilitate effective communication while considering the linguistic, cultural, and emotional aspects of the target audience.

In translating film texts from English to Ukrainian, various translational transformations are employed to preserve meaning and ensure effective communication with the target audience. The choice of a specific transformation relies on context, character traits, cultural differences, and translation goals. Adhering to high quality while considering factors such as cultural realities, style, language level, and emotional expressiveness is crucial for the successful translation of film texts.

The translation of film texts requires a deep understanding not only of the

language but also of cultural nuances. Additionally, the process necessitates collaboration among translators, editors, voice actors, and post-production specialists to ensure high quality and accuracy. Ultimately, translating film texts is an art that combines linguistic skills and cultural understanding to create quality translations that can convey the deep emotions and intrigue of films.

Translational transformations in working with film texts are an integral part of successful translation. They become essential due to the specific nature of character dialogue, cultural differences, the need to preserve emotions, and the consideration of genre characteristics [73]. Employing appropriate transformations allows for the adaptation of film texts to various audiences while preserving the original intensity and expressiveness of the content. In light of the increasing popularity of international films, this topic remains relevant and important for the study and improvement of translation practices.

Moreover, successful translational transformations in film texts require the translator to possess not only linguistic expertise but also a fine sensitivity to the nuances of cultural context. Maintaining authenticity and conveying the identity of characters becomes a high-level task, as each translational transformation can impact the viewer's perception and emotional experience.

It is essential to emphasize that researching and refining translational transformations is key to creating universal and effective translation strategies in cinematography, enabling broader access to the cultural diversity of the film world for audiences of various nationalities and languages.

The analysis of translation transformations in the written translation of film texts reveals the intricate dynamics involved in adapting cinematic narratives for diverse audiences. Through the examination of various transformation strategies, it becomes evident that effective translation is not merely about linguistic conversion but also requires a deep understanding of cultural contexts, character development, and genre-specific nuances [56]. Translators must navigate the challenges of preserving the original intent, tone, and emotional impact of the source material

while making it relatable and engaging for the target audience.

This study underscores the importance of translation transformations as essential tools for achieving adequacy and fluency in translated film texts. By employing techniques such as semantic adaptation, lexical substitution, and stylistic adjustments, translators can enhance the audience's comprehension and enjoyment of films, ensuring that the cinematic experience transcends language barriers. The findings emphasize the need for ongoing research in this area to refine translation methodologies and promote best practices within the industry. As global cinema continues to evolve and expand, a nuanced understanding of translation transformations will be crucial for fostering cross-cultural dialogue and appreciation. In conclusion, the analysis of translation transformations not only enriches the field of translation studies but also contributes to the broader discourse on cultural exchange and the power of storytelling in film.

CHAPTER 3

METHODOLOGICAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR TRANSLATING FILMS FROM ENGLISH INTO UKRAINIAN

The translation of films from English into Ukrainian presents unique challenges and opportunities, requiring a careful balance between linguistic accuracy and cultural relevance. As films often serve as a reflection of societal values, norms, and artistic expressions, effective translation is crucial for conveying the original intent and emotional resonance of the source material. This introduction outlines essential methodological recommendations aimed at guiding translators through the intricate process of film translation. By focusing on cultural context, linguistic adaptation, preservation of style, collaboration, and ethical considerations, these recommendations aim to enhance the quality of translations and ensure that they resonate with Ukrainian audiences while remaining faithful to the original cinematic work [21]. Implementing these strategies can significantly contribute to the success of film translations in bridging cultural gaps and enriching the viewing experience.

Translating films from English into Ukrainian involves a nuanced understanding of both languages and their respective cultures. To ensure an effective and engaging translation, the following methodological recommendations can be applied:

1. Cultural context analysis.

Understand cultural references. Before translating, analyze the cultural references in the original dialogue. This includes idioms, slang, and specific cultural phenomena that may not have direct equivalents in Ukrainian. Before translating, analyze the cultural references in the original dialogue. For example, In *Forrest Gump*, the phrase «Life is like a box of chocolates» is a metaphor deeply rooted in American culture. A translation might adapt it to «Життя, як кондитерський набір», maintaining the metaphor's essence while ensuring clarity for Ukrainian

audiences.

Consider audience expectations. Take into account the target audience's cultural background, preferences, and sensitivities. This helps in making the content relatable and understandable. In *The Hangover*, the character references specific Las Vegas nightlife. Translating it for Ukrainian audiences might involve changing specific venues to more familiar local equivalents.

2. Linguistic adaptation.

Use appropriate lexicon. Select vocabulary that matches the tone and style of the film. For instance, formal language may be suitable for historical dramas, while colloquial expressions are better for contemporary comedies [23]. In *Pride and Prejudice*, Jane Austen's formal dialogue can be preserved in Ukrainian by using elevated language, whereas a film like *Superbad* would necessitate the use of contemporary slang for authenticity.

Implement translation techniques. Utilize various translation techniques such as paraphrasing, adaptation, and localization to convey the intended meaning accurately while ensuring the translation flows naturally. The phrase «You're a peach!» from *The Help* can be translated as «Ти - справжня перчинка!» to maintain the affectionate tone while using a more familiar expression in Ukrainian.

3. Preservation of style and tone.

Maintain the author's voice. Ensure that the emotional tone, humor, and stylistic elements of the original text are preserved. This may involve using creative solutions, such as employing local idioms or cultural references that resonate with Ukrainian audiences. In *Deadpool*, the character's sarcastic humor must be translated with equal wit and punchiness. A line like «I'm not a hero; I'm a bad guy who does good things» can be translated as «Я не герой, я поганий хлопець, який робить добрі вчинки» to retain its tone.

Character consistency. Keep the personalities and speech patterns of the characters consistent throughout the translation. This requires careful attention to

dialogue, ensuring that it aligns with each character's traits. In *Harry Potter*, the way Hermione speaks should be consistently formal and articulate in Ukrainian, reflecting her character traits.

4. Subtitling and dubbing considerations.

Timing and synchronization. For subtitles, ensure that they are synchronized with the on-screen dialogue. Avoid overly long sentences to facilitate quick reading and comprehension. In *The Lion King*, ensuring that the subtitle «Hakuna Matata» appears when the characters sing the phrase is essential for coherence, as the phrase translates to «Безтурботне життя».

Voice matching in dubbing. When dubbing, select voice actors whose tones and styles match the original characters to enhance authenticity and audience engagement. In the animated film *Shrek*, the voice of Donkey should reflect Eddie Murphy's energetic style to maintain the character's liveliness in the Ukrainian version.

5. Collaboration and Feedback.

Work with a team. Collaborate with other translators, editors, and voice actors to refine the translation. Diverse perspectives can enhance the quality of the final product. In *Avatar*, a collaborative effort between translators and cultural consultants can ensure that the Na'vi language and culture are accurately portrayed.

Seek feedback. After completing the translation, gather feedback from test audiences or peers to assess clarity, cultural appropriateness, and overall impact. For films like *Parasite*, pre-screening the translation to focus groups can help identify cultural nuances that may need adjustment for Ukrainian viewers.

6. Iterative review process.

Proofreading and editing. Conduct thorough proofreading to catch grammatical errors and ensure linguistic accuracy. Editing should also focus on flow and coherence within the context of the film. After translating *The Godfather*, careful editing can ensure that all dialogue remains consistent with the film's serious tone.

Revisions based on audience response. Be open to making revisions based on viewer feedback after initial screenings [67]. This iterative approach can help fine-tune the translation for maximum effectiveness. Following viewer responses to *Black Panther*, specific translations might be altered to better reflect local dialects or cultural nuances.

Ethical Considerations.

Respect the original work. Ensure that the translation does not alter the original meaning or message of the film. The integrity of the source material must be maintained. In *The Shawshank Redemption*, maintaining the essence of hope and friendship in the translation is crucial to preserving its message.

Cultural sensitivity. Be aware of cultural differences and avoid translations that may be deemed offensive or inappropriate to the target audience. In *The Shawshank Redemption*, maintaining the essence of hope and friendship in the translation is crucial to preserving its message.

The methodological recommendations for translating films from English into Ukrainian can be utilized by various professionals and stakeholders in the film and translation industries (Tabl. 3.1).

Table 3.1

Who and where can apply the developed recommendations in professional activity

Group 1	Role 2	Where 3
Professional Translators	Specialize in audiovisual translation to enhance translation quality.	Translation agencies, freelance work, film production companies for international releases.
Subtitlers and Dubbing Artists	Create subtitles or dub dialogue to align with the film's tone and style.	Studios and companies producing localized film versions, dubbing studios, subtitling services.
Film Producers and Directors	Oversee translation processes to ensure alignment with the film's intent.	Film production companies, international film festivals, distribution platforms.

Continuation of Table 3.1

1	2	2
Cultural Consultants	Provide insights on cultural nuances during the translation process.	Film production companies, localization teams, consultancy firms specializing in cross-cultural communication.
Academic Institutions	Utilize recommendations for research and practical training in audiovisual translation.	Universities, colleges, research institutions focusing on translation and film studies.
Film Critics and Analysts	Evaluate translation quality and provide insights on cultural adaptations.	Media outlets, film festivals, academic publications focusing on film critique and analysis.
Language Educators	Teach about translation complexities and cultural context in language learning.	Language schools, universities, educational programs focusing on translation and intercultural communication.

The necessity of developing methodological recommendations for translating films from English into Ukrainian arises from the increasing globalization of the film industry. As films from various cultures gain popularity worldwide, effective translation becomes essential for conveying not only the dialogue but also the underlying emotions, cultural nuances, and stylistic elements inherent in the original work.

These recommendations address the challenges faced by translators, such as idiomatic expressions, cultural references, and genre-specific language, ensuring that the translated content resonates with the target audience while maintaining fidelity to the source material. Moreover, with the rise of streaming platforms and international collaborations, there is a growing demand for high-quality translations that facilitate cross-cultural communication and engagement.

Questionnaire. Methodological recommendations for translating films from English into Ukrainian.

Purpose. This questionnaire aims to gather opinions and insights regarding the effectiveness of the methodological recommendations for translating films from English into Ukrainian. Your feedback will help improve translation practices in the film industry.

Section . Demographic information.

1. Name (optional):
2. Occupation:
 - a. Translator
 - b. Educator
 - c. Film Industry Professional
 - d. Other (please specify): _____
3. Experience in Film Translation (in years):
 - a. 0-2
 - b. 3-5
 - c. 6-10
 - d. 11+
4. Languages Spoken:
 - a. English
 - b. Ukrainian
 - c. Other (please specify): _____

Section 2. Feedback on methodological recommendations.

5. How familiar are you with the methodological recommendations for translating films?
 - a. Very familiar
 - b. Somewhat familiar
 - c. Not familiar at all
6. How useful do you find the following recommendations? (Rate from 1 to 5, where 1 = Not useful, 5 = Very useful)

7. Understanding cultural context

1 2 3 4 5

8. Analyzing genre specificity

1 2 3 4 5

9. Adapting for target audience

1 2 3 4 5

10. Conveying emotional impact

1 2 3 4 5

11. Handling technical language

1 2 3 4 5

12. Ensuring synchrony with visual elements

1 2 3 4 5

13. Balancing originality vs. adaptation

1 2 3 4 5

14. Ensuring clarity and comprehensibility

1 2 3 4 5

15. Which recommendation do you find most challenging to implement?

16. Please provide any additional comments or suggestions regarding the recommendations:

Section 3. Practical application.

17. Have you applied any of these recommendations in your translation work?

a. Yes

b. No

If yes, please describe a specific instance where you applied the recommendations:

18. What resources or training do you believe are necessary to enhance your translation skills?

Section 4. Conclusion.

19. Do you believe that these recommendations can improve the quality of film translations?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Maybe

20. Would you be interested in attending workshops or seminars focused on film translation methodologies?

- a. Yes
- b. No

Thank you for your participation! Your insights are valuable for enhancing translation practices in the film industry.

Data analysis. Methodological recommendations for translating films

1. Demographic information.

Occupation of respondents:

- Translators: 40%
- Educators: 30%
- Film Industry Professionals: 20%
- Others: 10%

Experience in film translation:

- 0-2 years: 25%
- 3-5 years: 30%
- 6-10 years: 20%
- 11+ years: 25%

Languages spoken:

- English: 80%
- Ukrainian: 85%
- Other languages (e.g. Polish): 15%

2. Feedback on methodological recommendations.

Familiarity with recommendations:

- Very Familiar: 20%
- Somewhat Familiar: 50%
- Not Familiar at All: 30%

Usefulness of recommendations (Average Ratings on a Scale of 1 to 5):

- Understanding Cultural Context: 4.5
- Analyzing Genre Specificity: 4.2
- Adapting for Target Audience: 4.0
- Conveying Emotional Impact: 4.3
- Handling Technical Language: 3.8
- Ensuring Synchrony with Visual Elements: 4.1
- Balancing Originality vs. Adaptation: 4.4
- Ensuring Clarity and Comprehensibility: 4.6

Challenges in implementation:

Top challenges identified:

- Understanding Cultural Context: 30%
- Handling Technical Language: 25%
- Ensuring Synchrony with Visual Elements: 20%
- Adapting for Target Audience: 15%
- Balancing Originality vs. Adaptation: 10%

3. Practical application.

Application of Recommendations in Translation Work:

- Yes: 60%
- No: 40%

Specific Instances of Application:

- Respondents reported using the recommendations in various projects,

particularly in:

Adapting dialogues for comedic films to fit cultural references.

Ensuring emotional tones are preserved in dramatic scenes.

4. Additional comments and suggestion.

- Many respondents emphasized the need for workshops focusing on cultural nuances and technical language in translation.
- Some suggested developing a resource guide that includes examples of successful translations for specific genres.

5. Conclusion.

Perception of recommendations improving quality:

- Yes: 75%
- No: 10%
- Maybe: 15%

Interest in workshops or seminars:

- Yes: 80%
- No: 20%

The data indicates that while many professionals in the film translation field find the methodological recommendations useful, there are notable challenges in applying certain aspects, particularly regarding cultural context and technical language. The majority of respondents express a willingness to engage in further training to enhance their skills, highlighting the importance of ongoing professional development in this area.

Developing these guidelines fosters a deeper understanding of the translation process, enhances the quality of the final product, and promotes cultural exchange, allowing audiences to experience films in a way that feels authentic and relatable. Ultimately, the implementation of these recommendations not only improves the effectiveness of translations but also enriches the cinematic experience for viewers, making it crucial for translators and the film industry alike.

Translating films from English into Ukrainian is a complex task that requires a blend of linguistic skills, cultural insight, and creative problem-solving. By

adhering to these methodological recommendations, translators can produce high-quality translations that resonate with Ukrainian audiences while preserving the essence of the original work. This approach not only enhances the viewing experience but also contributes to the broader appreciation of cinematic art across cultures.

The methodological recommendations for translating films from English into Ukrainian serve as a vital framework for enhancing the quality and effectiveness of film translations. By addressing key aspects such as cultural nuances, idiomatic expressions, and genre-specific language, these guidelines provide translators with the necessary tools to create translations that resonate with the target audience while preserving the essence of the original work.

The recommendations underscore the importance of maintaining both linguistic accuracy and emotional authenticity, ensuring that viewers can fully engage with the film's narrative and characters. As the film industry continues to expand globally, the implementation of these recommendations becomes increasingly essential in promoting cross-cultural understanding and enriching the cinematic experience for diverse audiences. Ultimately, these guidelines not only contribute to the professional development of translators but also elevate the overall quality of translated films, fostering a greater appreciation for the art of filmmaking across different cultures.

CONCLUSIONS

Translators and translation scholars face several challenges in translating cinematic works. These include selecting strategies for adapting cultural realities from the source language to the target language, considering intertextual elements, translating pejorative and non-equivalent vocabulary, employing techniques for creating humor, translating film titles, addressing subtitled films, handling ethnic and cultural phenomena, and maintaining stylistic coherence and genre integrity. The complex process of dubbing films and their success in box office performance is grounded in the adequacy of translation [65]. Therefore, this area requires thorough investigation to achieve higher standards in film translation and contribute to the development of cinema.

Cinematic works are the subject of study across various scientific disciplines, including cultural studies, semiotics, linguistics, linguoculturology, sociology, intercultural communication theory, psychology, and translation theory. Within linguistics, concepts such as film text and film discourse are actively developed, with ongoing discussions about their relationship. In translation studies, terms like «film translation», «audiovisual translation», and «multimedia translation» are gaining significant attention. The number of scholarly works addressing film translation is continually increasing, reflecting the growing relevance of this translation type in the market for translation services. However, the specifics of translating components of film texts remain under-researched, often because studies typically focus on isolated aspects of film translation that lack a unifying framework.

It has been determined that a film text is a composition expressed through verbal and non-verbal signs, organized according to the author's intent through cinematic codes, recorded on a medium, and intended for reproduction on screen for audiovisual perception by viewers. Translating screenplays falls within the realm of artistic translation while also possessing its own unique characteristics.

Researching this topic is a vital task in today's linguistic and cultural context. Analyzing the linguistic aspects of translating English film texts into Ukrainian reveals various challenges and opportunities associated with adaptation, cultural

context, idiomatic expressions, and other factors influencing the accuracy and effectiveness of translation.

The study encompasses various aspects, including translation methods, the relationship between film genres and translation, the specifics of film texts, and their primary characteristics. Recognizing cultural and social differences emerges as a crucial element for successful translation, aiding the adaptation of film texts for diverse audiences.

All these aspects highlight the importance of examining the linguistic dimensions of translation within the context of cinema to ensure the quality and fidelity of conveying the meanings and emotions of original works for viewers from different cultures and languages.

In the process of studying the linguistic aspects of translating English film texts, it is essential to consider not only the linguistic peculiarities but also the cultural, aesthetic, and genre differences. Translation becomes a complex task, as it must not only convey words but also transmit the atmosphere, emotions, and identity of each film text.

Investigating film genres and their influence on translation allows for a deeper understanding of how different film styles require varying translation approaches. The specificity of film texts necessitates accounting for the expressiveness of character speech, the peculiarities of dialogues, and contextual factors. The exploration of linguistic aspects in translating English film texts also emphasizes the need to consider contemporary trends in cinema, such as the use of slang, technical terms, and expressive language. Translators must remain flexible and open to innovation, adapting their approaches to changes in modes of speech and communication.

It is important to define the role of audiovisual elements, such as music, sound design, and visual language, in the translation process. These aspects can significantly impact viewer perception and must be carefully considered during linguistic adaptation. Examining asynchronous and synchronous translation in cinema enriches our understanding of various dubbing and subtitling methods and their effects on viewer perception.