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**кафедра іноземних мов
та інформаційно-комунікаційних технологій**

**Глосарій термінів із дисципліни «Теорія і практика художнього перекладу»
для студентів спеціальності «Бізнес комунікації та переклад»**

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Глосарій термінів із дисципліни «Теорія і практика художнього перекладу» для студентів спеціальності «Бізнес комунікації та переклад» / Укл.: І. Стецько, Т. О. Ничко – Тернопіль: ЗУНУ, 2023. – 36 с.

Рецензенти:

Чумак Г. В., кандидат філологічних наук, доцент кафедри теорії і практики перекладу Тернопільського національного педагогічного університету Володимира Гнатюка.

Шилінська І. Ф. кандидат філологічних наук, доцент кафедри іноземних мов та інформаційно-комунікаційних технологій Західноукраїнського національного університету.

Глосарій термінів призначений для студентів вищих навчальних закладів філологічного профілю, викладачів, учителів, а також усіх, хто самостійно вивчає англійську мову й прагне поглибити знання з основ художнього перекладу.

Затверджено

*на засіданні кафедри іноземних мов та інформаційно-комунікаційних технологій
Західноукраїнського національного університету
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Glossary of literary terms

A

Word	Definition	Translation
1. Allegory	<i>an art form, as a story in which the components have a symbolic, figurative meaning</i>	Алегорія
2 Anthology	<i>a collection of stories, poems, or other literary material</i>	Антологія
3. Amplification	<i>involves extending a sentence or phrase in order to further explain, emphasize, or exaggerate certain points of a definition, description, or argument.</i>	Гіперболізація. перебільшення. посилення
4. Anachronism	<i>is a chronological inconsistency in some arrangement, especially events, objects, language terms and customs from different time periods</i>	Анахронізм
5 Archaism	<i>is an old word or expression that is no longer used with its original meaning or is only used in specific studies or areas.</i>	Архаїзм
6. Allusion	<i>is basically a reference to something else. It's when a writer mentions some other work, or refers to an earlier part of the current work. In literature, it's frequently used to reference cultural works (e.g. by alluding to a Bible story or Greek myth).</i>	Алюзія
7. Anaphora	<i>is when a certain word or phrase is repeated at the beginning of clauses or sentences that follow each other. This repetition emphasizes the phrase while adding rhythm to the passage, making it more memorable and enjoyable to read.</i>	Анафора

8. Alliteration	<i>in alliteration, words that begin with the same sound are placed close together. Although alliteration often involves repetition of letters, most importantly, it is a repetition of sounds.</i>	Алітерація
9. Aphorism	<i>is a short, concise statement of a general truth, insight, or good advice.</i>	Афоризм
10. Anagram	<i>is a type of word play in which the letters of a word or phrase are rearranged to create new words and phrases.</i>	Анаграма
11. A-Language	<i>is the mother tongue of a translator.</i>	Рідна мова
12. Academic texts	<i>are critical, objective and specialized texts that are written by professionals or experts in a particular field</i>	Академічні тексти
13. Antithesis	<i>it is usually the opposite of a statement, concept, or idea; in literary analysis, it is a pair of statements or images in which the one reverses the other.</i>	Антитеза
14. Antonomasia	<i>is a literary term in which a descriptive phrase replaces a person's name.</i>	Антомасія
15. Adaptation	<i>the process of converting information into an appropriate format for the target language and culture.</i>	Адаптація
16. Antonym	<i>is an opposite words, that resides in an inherently incompatible binary relationship</i>	Антонім
17. Analogy	<i>is a figure of speech that creates a comparison by showing how two seemingly different entities are alike, along with illustrating a larger point</i>	Аналогія

	<i>due to their commonalities.</i>	
18. Atmosphere	<i>the emotional mood created by the entirety of a literary work, established partly by the setting and partly by the author's choice of objects that are described</i>	Атмосфера
19. Ambiguity	<i>the multiple meanings, either intentional or unintentional, of a word, phrase, sentence, or passage</i>	Двозначність, багатозначність
20. Audiovisual translation	<i>refers to the translation of texts contained in audiovisual products, i.e. products combining sound and video components, such as films and TV programmes</i>	Аудіо-відео переклад
21. Audio description	<i>refers to a form of voiced narration used to make films, TV programmes and theatre performances available to blind and visually impaired people</i>	Аудіоопис
22. Antagonist:	<i>a character in a text who the protagonist opposes; is often (though not always) the villain of a story.</i>	Антагоніст
23. Anti-hero:	<i>a protagonist of a story who embodies none of the qualities typically assigned to traditional heroes and heroines.</i>	Антигерой
24. Archetype	<i>a resonant figure of mythic importance, whether a personality, place, or situation, found in diverse cultures and different historical periods</i>	Архетип
25. Anecdote	<i>a short account of a particular incident or event, especially of an interesting or amusing nature</i>	Анекдот

B

Word	Definition	Translation
26. B-Language:	<i>a language that a translator can speak and write almost as well as their mother tongue.</i>	Вільне володіння мови на рівні рідної
27. Body language	<i>the movements or positions of your body that show other people how you are feeling, without using words</i>	Мова тіла
28. Barbarism	<i>is a nonstandard word, expression or pronunciation in a language, particularly one regarded as an error in morphology</i>	Барваризм
29. Burlesque	<i>is a style in literature and drama that mocks or imitates a subject by representing it in an ironic or ludicrous way; resulting in comedy.</i>	Бурлеск
30. Blank verse	<i>unrhymed poetry written in iambic pentameter</i>	Білий вірш
31. Black humor	<i>- is a literary device used in novels and plays to discuss taboo subjects while adding an element of comedy; - a non-serious way of treating or dealing with serious subjects.</i>	Чорний гумор
28. Ballad	<i>a folk song or orally transmitted poem telling in a direct and dramatic manner some popular story</i>	Балада
29. Belles lettres	<i>creative writing valued for esthetic content</i>	Беллетристика
29. Bilingual	<i>someone with communicative skills in two languages.</i>	Двомовний
30. Background text	<i>text in the source or target language providing background information about the subject matter of the text to be translated.</i>	Основний текст

31. Back-translation	<i>is a word-for-word translation of a target text, or a stretch of it, back into the source language</i>	Зворотній переклад
32. Bildungsroman	<i>this is typically a type of novel that depicts an individual's coming-of-age through self-discovery and personal knowledge & it often explores the protagonists' psychological and moral development.</i>	Виховний роман
33. Borrowing	<i>refers to the carrying over of a word or expression from the ST to the TT, either to fill a lexical gap in the TL or to achieve a particular stylistic effect</i>	Запозичення
34. Bourgeois tragedy	<i>is a form of tragedy that developed in 18th-century Europe and is characterized by the fact that its protagonists are ordinary citizens.</i>	Буржуазна трагедія
35. Burlesque	<i>is a literary, dramatic or musical work intended to cause laughter by caricaturing the manner or spirit of serious works, or by ludicrous treatment of their subjects.</i>	Бурлеск

C

Word	Definition	Translation
36. Calque	<i>refers to a translation technique applied to an SL expression and involving the literal translation of its component elements.</i>	Калька
37. Cannibalism	<i>in literary translation, an approach proposed by the Brazilian poets and translators Augusto and Haroldo de Campos in which the translator is equated with a cannibal</i>	Канібалізм

	<i>consuming the flesh of writers and benefiting from their strength</i>	
38. Climax	<i>is one of the most important and necessary elements of a story's plot</i>	Кульмінація
39. Cliché	<i>is an overused saying or idea which has lost its original meaning or power</i>	Кліше
40. Criticism	<i>the act or art of analyzing the quality of something, especially a literary or artistic work, a musical or dramatic performance, etc.</i>	Критика
41. Critical review, critique	<i>an essay or article that gives a critical evaluation (as of a book or play)</i>	Критичний огляд
42. Connotation	<i>is a common feeling or association that a word has, in addition to its literal meaning (the denotation)</i>	Конотація, підтекст
43. Cultural differences	<i>are the various beliefs, behaviors, languages, practices and expressions considered unique to members of a specific ethnicity, race or national origin</i>	Культурні відмінності
44. Culturally-specific expressions	<i>are creative manifestations of the cultural identities of their authors</i>	Специфічно-культурні вирази
45. CAT tools (Computer-assisted translation tools)	<i>are software applications that support the translation of text from one language to another</i>	Програма по автоматизованому перекладу
46. Characterization	<i>is a writer's tool, or "literary device" that occurs any time the author uses details to teach us about a person.</i>	Характеристика

47. Chronicle	<i>is a historical account of events arranged in chronological order, as in a timeline</i>	Літопис, хроніка
48. Comedy	<i>is a broad genre of film, television, and literature in which the goal is to make an audience laugh.</i>	Комедія
49. Citation	<i>is a quotation or an explicit reference to a source of informatio.</i>	Цитування, цитата, виноска
50. Colloquialism	<i>is the use of informal language and slang, it's often used by authors to lend a sense of realism to their characters and dialogue</i>	Колоквіалізм
51. Context	<i>information outside of the actual text that is essential for complete comprehension</i>	Контекст
52. Cultural Adaptation	<i>adjustment of a translation to conform with the target culture.</i>	Культурна адаптація
53. Character	<i>a person (sometimes a group of people, an animal, or a physical force) invented by an author who has an impact on the outcome of the story</i>	Герой
54. Comparison	<i>is a rhetorical or literary device in which a writer compares or contrasts two people, places, things, or ideas</i>	Порівняння
55. Contextual symbol	<i>a symbol that has a non-literal meaning only within the context of the work of art in which it is found.</i>	Контекстуальний символ
56. Communicative translation	<i>this is a mode of translation that gives priority to the informative function of the ST or reproduces on TL readers the effect obtained on readers of the original</i>	Комунікативний переклад

57. Compensation	<i>this term indicates the use of a translation technique aimed at making up for the loss of an ST effect, such as a pun or an alliteration</i>	Компенсація
58. Contrastive analysis	<i>refers to the study of a pair of languages aimed at observing differences and similarities between them at the phonological, syntactic and semantic levels. It is a kind of analysis frequent in studies of foreign language learning, where its aim is mostly that of observing cases of actual or potential interference between languages</i>	Порівняльний аналіз
59. Conceit	<i>a fanciful expression, usually in the form of an extended metaphor or surprising analogy between seemingly dissimilar objects</i>	Вигадка
60. Conflict	<i>is a major literary element of narrative or dramatic structure that creates challenges in a story by adding uncertainty as to whether the goal will be achieved.</i>	Конфлікт
61. Connotation	<i>is a commonly understood cultural or emotional association that any given word or phrase carries, in addition to its explicit or literal meaning, which is its denotation.</i>	Конотація, зміст, підтекст
62. Creativity	<i>is often considered as one of the aspects of translation seen as problem-solving, thus in relation not only to the translation of genres commonly identified as involving 'creative writing' (e.g.</i>	Креативність

	<i>fiction and poetry) but also to the translation of any text that poses some kind of problem to the translator</i>	
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D

63. Denotation	<i>is a word' or thing's "dictionary definition", i.e. its literal meaning</i>	Денотація, значення
64. Description	<i>is the pattern of narrative development that aims to make vivid a place, object, character, or group.</i>	Опис, характеристика
65. Dialect	<i>a form of a language that people speak in a particular part of a country</i>	Діалект
66. Dramatic text	<i>is a composition of literary type, designed to be represented in scene</i>	Драматичний твір, текст
67. Dramatic irony	<i>a literary device by which the audience's or reader's understanding of events or individuals in a work surpasses that of its characters.</i>	Драматична іронія
68. Dramatic monologue	<i>a single character's speech that indirectly reveals his thoughts to the audience but not to other characters.</i>	Драматичний МОНОЛОГ
69. Dramatic irony	<i>it occurs when the audience sees a character's mistakes or misunderstandings that the character himself is unable to see.</i>	Драматична іронія
70. Dramaturgy	<i>is the study of dramatic composition and the representation of the main elements of drama on the stage.</i>	Драматургія

71. Dichotomy	<i>is a literary technique that divides a thing into two equal and contradictory parts, or between two opposing groups.</i>	Дихотомія
72. Dialogue	<i>refers to spoken lines by characters in a story that serve many functions such as adding context to a narrative, establishing voice and tone, or setting forth conflict.</i>	Діалог
73. Dynamic character	<i>is one whose values, attitudes, and/or ideals change as a result of the experience the character undergoes throughout the story</i>	Динамічний герой
74. Diction	<i>refereing to style, diction refers to the writer's word choices, especially with regard to their correctness, clearness, or effectiveness</i>	Дикція
75. Deverbalizatioin	<i>refers to the idea that a translator or interpreter should move away from the surface structure (the 'verbal' expression) of the ST, thus arriving at the intended meaning of the text to be expressed in the target language</i>	Девербалізація

E

Word	Definition	Translation
76. Euphemism	<i>is a polite, mild phrase that we substitute for a harsher, blunter way of saying something uncomfortable.</i>	Ефемізм
77. Exposition	<i>of a story is the first paragraph or paragraphs in which the characters, setting (time and place), and basic information is</i>	Експозиція

	<i>introduced.</i>	
78. Epigram	<i>is a short but insightful statement, often in verse form, which communicates a thought in a witty, paradoxical, or funny way.</i>	Епіграма, сентенція
79. Essay	<i>is a form of writing in paragraph form that uses informal language, although it can be written formally.</i>	Ессе, нарис
80. Elision	<i>is the omission of one or more sounds (such as a vowel, a consonant, or a whole syllable) in a word or phrase</i>	Елізія
81. Epic	<i>is a legendary tale about a great hero on quest, usually with some form of divine intervention</i>	Епос, епічна поема
82. Epic poetry	<i>a long poem that narrates the victories and adventures of a hero; is often identifiable by its lofty or elegant diction</i>	Епічна поезія
83. Epic simile	<i>is a detailed comparison in the form of a simile that are many lines in length.</i>	Епічне порівняння
84. Epigraph	<i>is when an author inserts a famous quotation, poem, song, or other short passage or text at the beginning of a larger text (e.g., a book, chapter, etc.)</i>	Епіграф
85. Epilogue	<i>is a piece of writing at the end of a work of literature, usually used to bring closure to the work</i>	Епілог
86. Exposition	<i>background information on the characters, setting, and situation, usually found at the beginning of a story</i>	Експозиція

87. Ellipsis	<i>is a literary device that is used in narratives to omit some parts of a sentence or event, which gives the reader a chance to fill the gaps while acting or reading it out.</i>	Еліпс
88. Elegy	<i>a poem written to commemorate the death of a person who played a significant role in the poet's life.</i>	Елегія
89. Epistolary	<i>a novel composed primarily of letters sent and received by its principal characters.</i>	Епістолярний роман
90. Epithet	<i>an adjective, noun, or phrase expressing some characteristic quality of a thing or person or a descriptive name applied to a person; usually indicates some notable quality about the individual with whom it addresses, but it can also be used ironically to emphasize qualities that individual might actually lack.</i>	Епітет
91. Epistolary novel	<i>is a novel written as a series of letters</i>	Епістолярний роман
92. Extended metaphor	<i>a metaphor developed at great length, occurring frequently in or throughout a work</i>	Розширена метафора

F

Word	Definition	Translation
93. Folklore	<i>refers to the tales people tell – folk stories, fairy tales, “tall tales,” and even urban legends. Folklore is typically passed down by word of mouth, rather than being written in books.</i>	Фольклор
94. Fable	<i>is a short fictional story that has</i>	Байка, притча, казка

	<i>a moral or teaches a lesson. Fables use humanized animals, objects, or parts of nature as main characters, and are therefore considered to be a sub-genre of fantasy.</i>	
95. Fantasy	<i>is a genre of fiction that concentrates on imaginary elements (the fantastic). This can mean magic, the supernatural, alternate worlds, superheroes, monsters, fairies, magical creatures, mythological heroes—essentially, anything that an author can imagine outside of reality.</i>	Фантастика, фентезі
96. Fairy tale	<i>is a story, often intended for children, that features fanciful and wondrous characters. The term “fairy” tale seems to refer more to the fantastic and magical setting or magical influences within a story, rather than the presence of the character of a fairy within that story.</i>	Казка
97. Farce	<i>is a comedy in which everything is absolutely absurd. This usually involves some kind of deception or miscommunication.</i>	Фарс
98. Figures of speech	<i>is a word or phrase using figurative language — language that has other meaning than its normal definition. In other words, figures of speeches rely on implied or suggested meaning, rather than a dictionary definition.</i>	Фігури мовлення
99. Fiction	<i>the type of book or story that is written about imaginary</i>	Наукова фантастика,

	<i>characters and events and does not describe real people or deal with facts, or a false report or statement that you pretend is true</i>	белетристика
100. Footnotes	<i>are notes that are placed at the end of a page and used to reference parts of the text (generally using superscript numbers).</i>	Примітки
101. Foreword	<i>is a brief introductory piece in a book that is usually written by someone other than the author (but can be written by the author himself)</i>	Передмова
102 Flashback	<i>is an interruption in a narrative that depicts events that have already occurred, either before the present time or before the time at which the narration takes place.</i>	Ретроспекція, спогад
103. Figurative language	<i>refers to the use of words in a way that deviates from the conventional order and meaning in order to convey a complicated meaning, colorful writing, clarity, or evocative comparison.</i>	Переносне значення
104. Freelance translator	<i>self-employed translator, who may undertake work for translation agencies, localisation companies and/or directly for end clients.</i>	Позаштатний перекладач
105. Free translation	<i>translation in which more emphasis is given to the overall meaning of the text than to the exact wording</i>	Вільний переклад
106. Free verse	<i>a type of poetry that does not conform to any regular meter: both the length of its lines and its use of rhyme (if at all) are irregular.</i>	Вільний вірш

G

Word	Definition	Translation
107. Glossary	<i>also known as an idioticon, vocabulary, or clavis, is an alphabetical list of terms in a particular domain of knowledge with the definitions for those terms.</i>	Глосарій
108. Grotesque	<i>characterized by bizarre distortions, especially in the exaggerated or abnormal depiction of human features</i>	Гротеск
109 Gist translation	<i>refers to a translation aimed at giving a condensed version, or summary, of the contents of the original text</i>	Сутнісний переклад

H

Word	Definition	Translation
110. Homophone	<i>is when two or more words have the same sound, but different meanings. They may be spelled the same or differently.</i>	Омофон
111. Hyperbole	<i>is a figure of speech in which an author or speaker purposely and obviously exaggerates to an extreme. It is used for emphasis or as a way of making a description more creative and humorous.</i>	Гіпербола перебільшення
112. Homonym	<i>is one of a group of words that share the same spelling and the same pronunciation but have different meanings.</i>	Омонім

113. Historical Context	<i>moods, attitudes, and conditions that existed in a certain time and connects to the novel</i>	Історичний контекст
114. Haiku	<i>it is a three-line Japanese poem, usually about nature.</i>	Хайку
115. Homily	<i>literally "sermon", or any serious talk, speech, or lecture providing moral or spiritual advice</i>	Проповідь

I

Word	Definition	Translation
116. Imagery	<i>is language used to create images in the mind of the reader. Imagery includes figurative and metaphorical language to improve the reader's experience through their senses.</i>	Уявлення, образність
117. Intertextuality	<i>is a fact about literary texts – the fact that they are all intimately interconnected. Every text is affected by all the texts that came before it, since those texts influenced the author's thinking and aesthetic choices.</i>	Інтертекстуальність, міжтекстовий зв'язок
118. Interpretation	<i>the way or manner of presenting the idea of the work in translation orally (as well as its aesthetic, religious, political, pragmatic background and other qualitative characteristics of the work under translation</i>	Інтерпретація
119. Idiom	<i>is a phrase that conveys a figurative meaning different from the words used.</i>	Ідіома

120. Irony	<i>is when there are two contradicting meanings of the same situation, event, image, sentence, phrase, or story. In many cases, this refers to the difference between expectations and reality.</i>	Іронія
121. Idiolect	<i>is an individual's unique use of language, including speech</i>	Ідіолект, індивідуальний словниковий запас
122. Indirect translation	<i>is a translation from a translated version, or multiple translated versions, of the ultimate source text</i>	Непрямий, опосередкований переклад
123. Illusion	<i>is a false illustration of something, a deceptive impression, or a false belief</i>	Ілюзія
124. Inversion	<i>is a literary technique in which the normal order of words is reversed, in order to achieve a particular effect of emphasis or meter.</i>	Інверсія
125. Interpretor	<i>provides oral (spoken) translation of a speaker's words from one language into another.</i>	Перекладач (усний)

J- K

Word	Definition	Translation
126. Jargon	<i>is the specific type of language used by a particular group or profession</i>	Жаргон
127. Juxtaposition	<i>is the comparing and contrasting of two or more different (usually opposite) ideas, characters, objects, etc</i>	Співставлення

L

Word	Definition	Translation
128. Literary work	<i>includes nondramatic textual works with or without illustrations; means concerned with or connected with the writing, study, or appreciation of literature.</i>	Художній твір
129. Literary translation	<i>-is the translation of creative and dramatic prose and poetry into other languages; -translation that closely follows the phrasing, order as well as sentence construction of the source text.</i>	Художній переклад
130. Limerick	<i>is a five-line poem with a strict rhyme scheme. Limericks are almost always used for comedy, and it's usually pretty rude comedy at that – they deal with bodily functions, etc., and could be considered “toilet humor.”</i>	Жартівливий вірш
131. Literary device	<i>any technique used to help the author achieve his or her purpose</i>	Літературний засіб
132. Literary genre	<i>is a category of literature; may be determined by literary technique, tone, content, or length (especially for fiction).</i>	Літературний жанр
133. Legend	<i>is a story about human events or actions that has not been proved nor documented in real history.</i>	Легенда
134. Language Combination	<i>group of active and passive languages used by an interpreter/translator.</i>	Мовна комбінація
135. Logos	<i>a statement, sentence, or argument used to convince or persuade the targeted audience by employing reason or logic.</i>	Логос

136.Lacuna	<i>any gap or missing element in a text, usually in a manuscript.</i>	Лакуна
137. Literature	<i>a body of written works related by subject-matter by language or place of origin.</i>	Література
138.Literary criticism	<i>Is the comparison, analysis, interpretation, and/or evaluation of works of literature</i>	Літературна критика
139. Language poetry	<i>an avant-garde movement in American poetry and poetics that places emphasis on the reader's role in creating meaning.</i>	Мовна поезія
140. Literary translator	<i>translator specializing in the translation of literature, such as fiction, biographies and poetry.</i>	Перекладач худ. літератури

M

Word	Definition	Translation
141. Metaphor	<i>is a common figure of speech that makes a comparison by directly relating one thing to another unrelated thing (though these things may share some similarities).</i>	Метафора
142. Monologue	<i>is a speech given by a single character in a story.</i>	Монолог
143. Mystery	<i>is a genre of literature whose stories focus on a mysterious crime, situation or circumstance that needs to be solved.</i>	Містерія, детективний роман
144. Metanoia	<i>is a self-correction. It's when a writer or speaker deliberately goes back and modifies a statement that they just made, usually either to strengthen it or soften it in some way.</i>	Метаноя, самовиправлення

145. Melodramaticism	a collection of stories, poems, or other literary material	Мелодраматизм
146. Metonymy	<i>is a figure of speech that replaces words with related or associated words.</i>	Метонімія
147. Motif	<i>is a symbolic image or idea that appears frequently in a story. Motifs can be symbols, sounds, actions, ideas, or words.</i>	Головна тема, мотив, головна думка
148. Myth	<i>is a classic or legendary story that usually focuses on a particular hero or event, and explains mysteries of nature, existence, or the universe with no true basis in fact.</i>	Міф
149. Memoir	<i>autobiography with historical events that affect the author</i>	Мемуари, коротка автобіографія
150. Mother Tongue	<i>native as well as first learned language of an individual.</i>	Рідна мова
151. Maxim	<i>a statement of general truth</i>	Афоризм, максим
152. Melodrama	<i>is an exaggerated, sensational form of drama that is intended to appeal to the audience's emotions (e.g., soap operas).</i>	Мелодрама
153. Malopropism	<i>a play on words that results when two words become jumbled in the speaker's mind.</i>	Малопропізм
154. Mood	<i>is the feeling a piece of literature evokes in the reader. happy, sad, peaceful, etc.</i>	Настрій
155. Main idea	<i>the overall message of the text that a writer intends to convey to the audience.</i>	Основна ідея
156. Moral	<i>a message conveyed by, or a lesson learned from, a story, a poem, or an event.</i>	Мораль

N

Word	Definition	Translation
157. Neologism	<i>is a new word or phrase that is not yet used regularly by most speakers and writers.</i>	Неологізм
158. Novel	<i>an invented prose narrative that is usually long and complex and deals especially with human experience through a usually connected sequence of events</i>	Роман
159. Native Language	<i>first language that a human learns naturally, usually since childhood.</i>	Рідна мова
160. Non fiction	<i>is a form of writing that is based on fact and reality; it is not created in the mind of the writer.</i>	Публіцистичний твір
161. Narrator	<i>a person who narrates or relates facts, or events, etc.</i>	Оповідач
162. Novella	<i>s a type of prose fiction, which is shorter than full length novels and longer than short stories</i>	Новела
163. Nattative	<i>is a report of related events presented to listeners or reader, in words arranged in a logical sequence.</i>	Оповідання
164. Narrative poetry	<i>is a form of poetry that tells a story, often using the voices of both a narrator and characters; the entire story is usually written in metered verse</i>	Наративна поезія

O

Word	Definition	Translation
165. Ode	<i>- is a classical poem that has a specific structure and is aimed at an object or person. - is any work of art or literature that expresses high praise.</i>	Ода
166. Onomatopoeia	<i>refers to words whose pronunciations imitate the sounds they describe.</i>	Ономатопія, звуконаслідування
167. Oxymoron	<i>is a figure of speech that puts together opposite elements. The combination of these contradicting elements serves to reveal a paradox, confuse, or give the reader a laugh.</i>	Оксиморон
168. Omission	<i>is the leaving out of particular nonessential details that can be assumed by the reader (if used in literature), according to the context and attitudes/gestures made by the characters in the stories.</i>	Пропуск, помилка

P

Word	Definition	Translation
169. Parallel text	<i>text in the source or target language that is comparable to the text to be translated in terms of subject matter or text type.</i>	Паралельний текст
170. Paradox	<i>is a statement that contradicts itself, or that must be both true and untrue at the same time.</i>	Парадокс
171. Paraphrase	<i>is a restatement or rewording of text in order to borrow, clarify, or expand on information</i>	Парафраз, переказ

	<i>without plagiarizing.</i>	
172. Parody	<i>is a work that's created by imitating an existing original work in order to make fun of or comment on an aspect of the original.</i>	Пародія
173. Pathetic Fallacy	<i>is a figure of speech in which the natural world (or some part of it) is treated as though it had human emotions</i>	Патетична помилка
174. Parallelism	<i>also known as parallel structure, is when phrases in a sentence have similar or the same grammatical structure.</i>	Паралелізм
175. Parable	<i>is a succinct, didactic story, in prose or verse, that illustrates one or more instructive lessons or principles.</i>	Притча
176. Personification	<i>is a kind of metaphor in which you describe an inanimate object, abstract thing, or non-human animal in human terms.</i>	Персоніфікація
177. Plot	<i>in a narrative or creative writing, a plot is the sequence of events that make up a story, whether it's told, written, filmed, or sung. The plot is the story, and more specifically, how the story develops, unfolds, and moves in time.</i>	Сюжет
178. Prologue	<i>is a short introductory section that gives background information or sets the stage for the story to come.</i>	Пролог, передмова
179. Plagiarism	<i>is the act of using someone else's ideas, words, or thoughts as your own, without giving credit to the</i>	Плагиат

	<i>other person.</i>	
180 .Poetry	<i>is a type of literature based on the interplay of words and rhythm.</i>	Поезія
181. Prose	<i>is just non-verse writing</i>	Проза
182. Proverb	<i>is a short saying or piece of folk wisdom that emerges from the general culture rather than being written by a single, individual author</i>	Прислів'я
183. Pun	<i>is a joke based on the interplay of homophones — words with the same pronunciation but different meanings.</i>	Каламбур, гра слів
184. Proof-reading	<i>checking a text or a translation to ensure that there are no mistakes and that the text is fluent.</i>	Коригування, коректура
185. Poetic diction	<i>is the term used to refer to the linguistic style, the vocabulary, and the metaphors used in the writing of poetry.</i>	Мова поезії
186. Pseudonym	<i>is a fake name that a person or group uses for a special purpose.</i>	Псевдонім
187. Protagonist	<i>the hero, chief character, or force in the work which the reader wants to succeed</i>	Головний герой
188.Prosody	<i>in poetry is the basic rhythmic structure of a verse or lines in verse.</i>	Просодія
189. Pastoral	<i>a poem that idealizes rural living and nature</i>	Пастораль

190. Pathos	<i>a scene designed to evoke the feelings of tenderness, pity, or sympathetic sorrow from the audience</i>	Пафос
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Q- R

Word	Definition	Translation
191. Resolution	<i>also known as the denouement, is the conclusion of the story's plot structure where any unanswered questions are answered, or "loose ends are tied."</i>	Резолюція, вирашення
192. Rhetorical device	<i>is any way of using language that helps an author or speaker achieve a particular purpose.</i>	Риторичний засіб
193. Romance	<i>is a narrative genre in literature that involves a mysterious, adventurous, or spiritual a story line where the focus is on a quest that involves bravery and strong values, not a love interest. However, modern definitions of romance also include stories that have a relationship issue as the main focus.</i>	Неромантичний пригодницький зоман, романтична література
194. Red herring	<i>is a misleading clue. It's a trick used by storytellers to keep the reader guessing about what's really going on.</i>	Відволікаючий маневр
195. Repetition	<i>is the repeating of a word or phrase. It is a common used to add emphasis and stress in writing and speech.</i>	Повторення
196. Rhythm	<i>a strong pattern of sounds, words, or musical notes that is used in music, poetry, and dancing</i>	РИТМ

197. Rhyme	- a short poem that has words that rhyme at the end of each line; - a word that rhymes with another word	Вірш, рима
198. Rhymed prose	is a literary form and literary genre, written in unmetrical rhymes.	Віршована проза
199. Register	is defined as the level of formality in language that's determined by the context in which it is spoken or written.	Регістр
200. Revising	reading a text to identify errors, inconsistencies, incorrect grammar and punctuation, poor or inappropriate style, and, in the case of a translation, conformance with the source text, and making appropriate changes and corrections to the text.	Перевірка, коригування
201. Rhetorical modes	the variety, conventions, and purposes of the major kinds of writing (exposition explains and analyzes information; argumentation proves validity of an idea; description re-creates, invents, or presents a person, place, event or action; narration tells a story or recount an event)	Риторичні способи, методи, підходи

S

Word	Definition	Translation
202. Sarcasm	is a form of verbal irony that mocks, ridicules, or expresses contempt. You're saying the opposite of what you mean (verbal irony) and doing it in a particularly hostile tone.	Сарказм

203. Satire	<i>is “the use of humor, irony, exaggeration, or ridicule to expose and criticize people’s stupidity or vices.” It’s an extremely broad category.</i>	Сатира
204. Semantics	<i>the branch of linguistics which studies the meaning of words, their historical and psychological development (etymology), their connotations, and their relation to one another</i>	Семантика
205. Sonnet	<i>is a fourteen line poem with a fixed rhyme scheme</i>	Сонет
206. Stanza	<i>is a dividing and organizing technique which places a group of lines in a poem together, separated from other groups of lines by line spacing or indentation.</i>	Строфа
207. Synopsis	<i>is a brief summary that gives audiences an idea of what a composition is about. It provides an overview of the storyline or main points and other defining factors of the work, which may include style, genre, persons or characters of note, setting, and so on.</i>	Короткий огляд, сюжет. опис . короткий виклад
208. Subtext	<i>is the unspoken or less obvious meaning or message in a literary composition, drama, speech, or conversation.</i>	Підтекст
208. Synecdoche	<i>is figure of speech which allows a part of something to stand for a whole, or the whole to stand for a part.</i>	Синекдоха
210. Synonym	<i>is a word that has the same or nearly the same meaning as</i>	Синонім

	<i>another word</i>	
211. Source language (SL)	<i>a language which is to be translated into another language</i>	Мова оригіналу
212. Symbolism	<i>the principles of a literary movement originated during the latter part of the 19th century in France and highly influential in literature written in English, characterized especially by an emphasis upon the associative character of verbal, often private, symbols and the use of synesthetic devices to suggest color and music</i>	СИМВОЛІЗМ
213. Stanzaic pattern	<i>is traditionally defined by the meter and rhyme scheme, considered repeatable throughout a work.</i>	Строфічна форма
214. Short story	<i>an invented prose narrative shorter than a novel usually dealing with a few characters and aiming at unity of effect and often concentrating on the creation of mood rather than plot</i>	Коротке оповідання
215. Stylistic device	<i>refers to any of a variety of techniques to give an additional and/or supplemental meaning, idea, or feeling.</i>	Стилістичний засіб
216. Similie	<i>an expression comparing one thing with another, always including the words "as" or "like"</i>	Порівняння

217. Solecism	<i>-an ungrammatical combination of words in a sentence, also a minor blunder in speech; -something deviating from the proper, normal, or accepted order.</i>	Солецизм
218. Slang	<i>an informal nonstandard vocabulary composed typically of coinages, arbitrarily changed words, and extravagant, forced, or facetious figures of speech</i>	Сленг
219 Soliloquy	<i>a type of monologue that's often used in dramas, a soliloquy is when a character speaks aloud to himself (and to the audience), thereby revealing his inner thoughts and feelings.</i>	Монолог, розмова з самим собою
220.Stream of consciousness	<i>a mode of writing in which the author traces his or her thoughts verbatim into the text; Typically, offers a representation of the author's exact thoughts throughout the writing process and can be used to convey a variety of different emotions or as a form of pre-writing.</i>	Потік свідомості
221. Syntax	<i>the study of structure and elements that form grammatical sentences.</i>	Синтакс
222. Syncope	<i>is a literary device that can be defined as the contraction or the shortening of a word by omitting sounds, syllables or letters from the middle of the word</i>	Синкопа
223. Situational irony	<i>is a form of irony in which something takes place that is different or the opposite of what is expected to happen</i>	Ситуаційна іронія

224. Syntagm	<i>combination of units (usually words or phonemes) which are arranged in a significant sequence.</i>	Синтаґма
225. Saga	<i>a long story of heroic achievement, especially a medieval prose narrative in Old Norse or Old Icelandic</i>	Саґа

T

Word	Definition	Translation
226. Tautology	<i>is defining or explaining something by saying exactly the same thing again in different words.</i>	Тавтологія
227. Theme	<i>is the central idea, topic, or point of a story, essay, or narrative.</i>	Тема
228. Tone	<i>refers to the “feel” of a piece of writing. It’s any or all of the stylistic qualities of the writing, such as formality, dialect, and</i>	Тон
229. Target language	<i>- a language into which another language is to be translated; - a language other than one's native language that is being learned</i>	Мова перекладу
230. Trope	<i>can refer to any type of figure of speech, theme, image, character, or plot element that is used many times.</i>	Троп
231. Typography	<i>is the art and technique of arranging type to make written language legible, readable and appealing when displayed.</i>	Типоґравія, оформлення
232. Textual analysis	<i>is a broad term for various research methods used to describe, interpret and understand texts</i>	Аналіз тексту

233. TEP (Translation, Editing, and Proofreading) process	<i>is an acknowledged industry-wide translation standard, which results in the highest possible quality of translation.</i>	Процес перекладу. редагування та коректури
234. Tragedy	<i>is a genre of story in which a hero is brought down by his/her own flaws, usually by ordinary human flaws</i>	Трагедія
235. Tragicomedy	<i>is a type of drama that mingles the standard subject matter of both tragedy and comedy; occasionally these plays have double plots: one serious and the other comic.</i>	Трагікомедія
236. Tragic irony	<i>is a special category of dramatic irony. In tragic irony, the words and actions of the characters contradict the real situation, which the spectators fully realize.</i>	Трагічна іронія
237. Trite	<i>expressions which lack depth or originality, are overworked, or are not worth mentioning in the first place</i>	Банальні вирази
238. Target audience	<i>the group of people that an interpreter addresses</i>	Цільова аудиторія
239. Target readership	<i>the group of people for which a text is translated, for example subject experts, novices, prospective customers.</i>	Читацька аудиторія
240. Translator	<i>renders written text from one or more languages into an other language</i>	Перекладач (письмовий)

241. Transliteration	<i>transforming text from one script to another, usually based on phonetic equivalences.</i>	Транслітерація
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U-V

Word	Definition	Translation
242. Utopia	<i>an imagined form of ideal or superior (usually communistic) human society; or a written work of fiction or philosophical speculation.</i>	Утопія
243. Understatement	<i>the ironic minimalizing of fact, presents something as less significant than it is</i>	Стримане висловлювання, применшення
244. Verse	<i>writing that is arranged in short lines with a regular rhythm; poetry</i>	Вірш
245. Verbal irony	<i>words literally state the opposite of speaker's true meaning</i>	Вербальна іронія

W - X

Word	Definition	Translation
246. Wit	<i>is a biting or insightful kind of humor. It includes sharp comebacks, clever banter, and dry, one-line jokes; it is often cynical or insulting, which is what provides it with its characteristic sharpness.</i>	Дотепний жарт , гострий гумор
247. Word-for-word translation	<i>a consecutive verbal translation though at the level of word-groups and sentences</i>	Дослівний переклад
248. Word play	<i>is a literary device, used as a form of wit.</i>	Гра слів

Y - Z

Word	Definition	Translation
249. Zeugma	<i>a figure of speech by which one word refers to two others in the same sentence</i>	ЗєВГМА
250. Zoosemy	<i>is a metaphor for the way names of animals are used to denote and characterise human qualities and traits of the character.</i>	Зоосемія

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