

The most important finding in this research was that when students were left to design their own learning, not only did they not avoid learning, they set their standards higher and worked harder because they were more motivated. This experiment helped allow students to work with their peers, choose how they want to present their knowledge of a subject, and have a say in their assessments and those of their peers. By using these methods in the classroom, teachers of our university can motivate their students to become active participants in their own education, rather than just onlookers waiting to be told what to do, when to do it, and how to do it.

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**PECULIARITIES OF THE TRANSLATION
OF VULGARISMS FROM ENGLISH
INTO UKRAINIAN
(BASED ON CHARLES BUKOWSKI'S
NOVEL «POST OFFICE»)**

In connection with the changes in censorship norms, the problem of translation of profanity becomes more acute, because the development of the Internet allows offering the materials that are not subject to language censorship. Thus, freedom of expression on the Internet lowers the level of requirements for speech culture. Accordingly, there are more and more works in which vulgarisms are found. The author's intentions when using profanity

are different. On the one hand, vulgarisms give speech a natural and everyday character, on the other hand, the use of profanity is necessary to create a speech characteristic of a character, which includes his/her level of education, upbringing, and social status. In addition, studies show that profanity is widely used in English, but in Ukrainian, it is significantly limited. It is also important to remember that differences in language structures and cultural codes play an important role in translation.

The translation of profanity from English into Ukrainian is difficult for the translator, as this type of vocabulary is closely related to the cultural foundations of society. While there is no single definition of vulgarism, however, the functions of obscene lexemes have been studied quite fully, which makes it possible to select the appropriate translation transformations to create a representative translation.

The object of the study is non-normative lexical units of the English and Ukrainian languages, used in Charles Bukowski's novel «Post Office».

The subject of the study is the ways of reproducing obscene language, its equivalent translation, and translation transformations that are used when translating from English into Ukrainian.

The purpose of the study is to identify translation techniques used to convey vulgarisms from English into Ukrainian and analyze the relevance of their use in the material of Charles Bukowski's novel «Post Office».

Among the research methods, the leading place is occupied by the methods of external and internal interpretation within the descriptive method. The use of the comparative method allows establishing similarities, differences, and specifics of the profanity of the English language through a systematic comparison with the Ukrainian language. The quantitative analysis allows determining the vulgarisms most often used in the text. The method of linguistic observations is used to identify translation transformations. Linguistic and cultural analysis is applied to assess the level of representativeness of translation techniques for the transfer of vulgarisms, taking into account the functional and specific affiliation of the studied lexemes.

The scientific novelty of the study lies in the definition of linguo-stylistic and linguo-culturological differences in the obscene layer of the vocabulary of the English and Ukrainian languages, which is the basis for translation and intercultural adaptation of profanity in translation. The information collected

during the research will help to form a basic understanding of the essence of obscene language since vulgarisms are considered inseparable from the functions performed. The analysis of the relevance of the used translation transformations makes it possible to contribute to the theoretical foundations of translation studies, since it gives an idea of how to work with vulgarisms, taking into account their functional features.

The practical significance of the study is seen in the possibility of using the results of the study to translate works of fiction. In addition, the material presented in the work, and the results of its research can be used in compiling a dictionary of vulgarisms.

Obscene language is found not only in everyday communication but also in elements of social culture – in literature, cinema, songs, and theater performances. In literature, vulgarisms began to be used relatively recently. Literary works containing profanity are mainly related to postmodernist movements and trends.

During the research, it has been established that vulgarisms are an integral part of the lexicographic composition of any language. Despite this fact, it can be claimed that the non-normative layer of vocabulary is not a popular object of research by modern linguists, especially in the discourse of artistic translation, which is the impetus for the organization and conduct of the study presented.

We have characterized the linguistic stylistic features of obscene vocabulary in the modern Ukrainian and English languages. When analyzing the existing differentiations of the non-normative layer of the vocabulary of the Ukrainian and English languages, it has been found that a single established classification according to stylistic levels does not exist in both presented languages.

During the study, the pragmatic meaning of the use of obscene language in modern fiction has been determined, which consists of the expression of positive and negative emotions of the characters. It has been proven that vulgarisms are one of the central expressive means of creating images.

Literary translation has been considered as a separate type of translation activity and its features have been clarified. As a result of a detailed study of the main types of translation, their advantages and disadvantages have been determined. It has been found that in Ukrainian linguistics today there are no single defined rules and recommendations regarding the reproduction of

profanity during translation. Therefore, the translation of obscene remarks of the characters of the novel is carried out with the help of traditional translation transformations.

In the course of the practical part of the work, the methods, ways, and techniques of translation transformations, which allow achieving adequacy and equivalence in the translation of foreign vulgarisms, have been investigated. It is proven that the use of linguistic stylistic comparative analysis of profanity in English and Ukrainian helps to find the most appropriate language counterpart.

With the help of the obtained results of the translation into Ukrainian and the analysis of the English version of the original, translation transformations have been determined, with the help of which it is possible to reproduce foreign language profanity most accurately (the method of lexical replacement, semantic borrowing, modulation, explication, implication, mutation, addition, replacement within a category or replacement parts of speech).

The issue of localization and cross-cultural adaptation of the novel is defined as the main aspect of the translator's work, on which the reader's perception of the translation of the literary work depends.

Therefore, when translating vulgarisms, both linguistic and communicative methods of translation can be used, but the most rational methods should be used. If there are no problems at the level of understanding the purpose of the statement, we do not consider it necessary to use such complex methods as the method of equivalence levels. It will be sufficient to use simple translation techniques, for example, such as substitution.

After comparing the original text of Charles Bukowski's novel «Post Office» in English with the results of the translation into Ukrainian, we have come to the following conclusions: 1) when reproducing obscene words and expressions in a foreign language, it is better to give preference to the method of lexical replacement, which increases the chances of achieving equivalence and adequacy of the translation of the characters' lines; 2) however, if the non-normative linguistic equivalent of the source language does not correspond to the original functional-stylistic coloring, it is worth using the semantic method of modulation, which allows finding a synonym with the corresponding stylistic register; 3) if there is no full or partial linguistic equivalent in the source language, it is appropriate to use semantic

techniques and translation transformation techniques (semantic borrowing, explication, implication, and mutation) or use grammatical techniques (addition, replacement within a category, or replacement of a part of speech); 4) the preservation and correct reproduction of foreign profane vocabulary is an extremely important aspect of the work of a translator of artistic texts, because the main function of such a layer of vocabulary is the expression of positive and negative emotions of the characters; 5) during the translation of English vulgarisms into Ukrainian and in the process of their cross-cultural adaptation, we have come to the understanding that we should not «avoid» native obscene words and expressions, because unlike other languages, they are not sharply negatively colored, and sometimes they sound quite funny (which allows preserving the genre specificity of the novel chosen for analysis); 6) when searching for obscene lexical equivalents or synonyms, Lesia Stavytska's dictionary of obscene vocabulary has come in handy, which once again proves the separate status of the non-normative layer of vocabulary and its multifacetedness; 7) for high-quality reproduction of vulgarisms, the translator must not only be well-versed in its functional and stylistic differentiation, skillfully master traditional translation transformations, and must also have certain linguistic, cultural, and extralinguistic knowledge within the limits of both linguistic cultures.

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