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REALIA AS SCENE ANCHORS IN UKRAINIAN STUDENT TRANSLATIONS OF RITA DOVE'S POEM DAWN REVISITED

This paper examines how everyday realia function as scene anchors in Ukrainian student translations of Rita Dove's poem Dawn Revisited (1999) [2]. Building on research on culture-specific items and realia in translation [1; 6; 8], as well as learner-translation corpus studies [3; 4], it treats student translations as a controlled corpus that reveals recurrent patterns of reading, cultural framing, and poetic decision-making. The material consists of 70 Ukrainian translations of the same English-language poem, submitted to the 2024 student translation contest "Translation as a Key to Cultural and Linguistic Worldviews." Because all participants translated the same short source text under comparable task conditions, the corpus makes it possible to observe how specific culture-marked items behave across a relatively large group of emerging translators.

The study focuses on four recurring hotspots in Dove's poem: blue jay, oak, biscuits, and the breakfast complex formed by "eggs and sausage on the grill" and the later reference to someone "down there, frying those eggs." These items are interpreted as scene-setting cues. They activate ecological placement, domestic routine, sensory atmosphere, and interpersonal staging, all of which support the poem's central invitation to imagine waking up "with a second chance." The method combines comparative close reading with simple descriptive frequency counts. Each translation choice is categorized in broad, teachable terms: retention, near-neighbor substitution, generalization, domestication, false-friend drift, or omission. This hotspot-based procedure follows the practical logic of corpus-assisted translation error analysis [7] while also connecting with feedback-oriented approaches to translation pedagogy [5].

The findings show that some realia remain stable while others experience significant semantic drift. Oak is highly stable: it is translated as дуб in 67 out of 70 translations, with only minor poetic refocusing or omission. Blue jay is more variable. Most translators preserve the jay domain through сойка or сизойка, often

with explicit color marking, but some replace the bird with more familiar or culturally charged alternatives such as синиця, горобчик, соловейко, сорока, or гава. These substitutions shift the poem's ecology, tone, and cultural associations. The nightingale (соловейко), for example, imports lyric songfulness, while crow (гава) or magpie (сорока) choices may add darker or folkloric coloring absent from the source.

Biscuits is the most volatile item. In 39 out of 70 translations, it becomes a sweet-bakery item, most often печиво or бісквіт, which reflects a false-friend reading and changes the implied American breakfast script. Other translations choose bread-like approximations, general food terms, Ukrainian domesticating substitutes such as пиріжки or пампушки, or omit the item altogether. The breakfast complex confirms that the poem's meaning depends not only on food vocabulary but on the preservation of a lived domestic scene: food, heat, cooking action, location, and an implied other person already active "down there." When these cues are flattened into a vague smell of food, the poem's motivational force weakens.

The paper argues that small everyday anchors can carry disproportionate poetic weight. They make the dawn scene inhabited, credible, and emotionally persuasive. The proposed hotspot method offers a replicable way to discuss realia in student poetry translation and turns culturally specific detail into a practical classroom diagnostic that raises the following question: "What scene does this translation stage?" The value of this study is mainly descriptive and pedagogical. The corpus is limited to one poem, one language pair, and one contest setting, but this narrowness is also a strength: it keeps the task constant and makes recurring translation tendencies visible.

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FEATURES OF INTERNET SLANG TRANSLATION

The relevance of this work lies in the dynamism of the development of computer technologies and the increasing popularity of the Internet, which causes the process of constant emergence of new words in the language to denote new concepts, or assigning new meanings to old words in relation to new phenomena; the need to study the mechanisms by which the processes of emergence of new words and meanings in modern English occur.

The scientific and technological revolution, covering more and more new spheres of life, and the interaction of all sciences associated with it leads to an incredible development of various types of relations between states and foreign-speaking societies. The influence of the Internet is reflected not only in a significant quantitative growth of the vocabulary of the English language, but also in qualitative changes in the links of the lexical and semantic system. At the same time, the process of Internetization of many aspects of everyday life is accompanied by a large-scale determinologization of new vocabulary associated with modern technology.

The results of semantic processes and changes caused by the information revolution find their embodiment in linguistic phenomena that increasingly permeate the language, affect existing semantic subsystems and groupings. The key units of the “inforevolution” are transformed into centers of word and phrase formation, becoming dominant elements of branched lexical and semantic paradigms. The relevance of processes and phenomena correlated with the modern stage of scientific and technological progress determines the desire to reflect the corresponding concepts with variable linguistic means, creates the phenomenon of attraction of synonyms around these concepts [1], [2], [3].

Internetization has made significant changes in the word formation system, has given rise to a number of new highly productive word-forming elements. New vocabulary and phraseology, which arose in connection with the information