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BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

the Chernivtsi regions, with approximately 600,000 speakers. Several well-known writers originate from this region, one of whom is Vasyl Stefanyk. His style is characterized by a vivid use of dialect lexicon and marked expressiveness of language.

The study provides a translational analysis of the story “The News”, written by V. Stefanyk, and its English translation by George S. N. Luckyj. The text under consideration contains various dialectisms, such as ‘diedio’ (Ukr. ‘tato’ – daddy), ‘nachinieitysy’ (Ukr. ‘pochynaite’ – start), ‘barabolya’ (Ukr. ‘kartoplya’ – potato), etc. For many of them (52%), adaptation was used, as in the case of ‘борзенько’ – quickly; the dialect lexeme ‘борзенько’, meaning ‘quickly’, is rendered by a colloquialism. In some cases, the culturally biased dialectisms are described in translation (31%): ‘та й на шибеницю’ – I should be hanged; the dialect lexeme ‘шибениця’, meaning ‘to be hanged’, is rendered by a stylistically neutral description.

In general, if the translator predominantly employs adaptation, the aim is to render the text more natural and accessible for an English-speaking audience. At the same time, the lack of direct means that Ukrainian dialectal features are compensated by the use of colloquial and emotionally expressive vocabulary, which, on the one hand, preserves the overall stylistic coloring of the text, while on the other hand, prevents excessive domestication.

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Unveiling Error Patterns in Neural Machine Translation: Insights From Matecat-Based Evaluation

The rapid advancement of Neural Machine Translation (NMT) has transformed global communication. Modern NMT utilizes artificial neural networks, converting words into numerical vectors to analyze bilingual datasets and understand the entire sentence contexts. While these algorithms seamlessly process everyday vocabulary, the intersection of language and specialized domains frequently exposes their limitations.

This study examines the outputs from Matecat, a Computer-Assisted Translation (CAT) platform powered by the adaptive neural engine ModernMT. Matecat integrates human translation memories with its default neural engine, ModernMT. This adaptive system is designed to dynamically learn from user inputs, tailoring both terminology and style. Yet, despite these advanced neural capabilities,

a primary challenge remains, i.e., context blindness. Mechanical translators habitually default to the most statistically common definitions of words. In environmental and nature writing, this reliance on algorithmic probability results in severe literalisms. These literalisms actively distort scientific reality and erase the stylistic beauty of the source text.

To evaluate these shortcomings, this work investigates the systemic vulnerabilities of English-to-Ukrainian neural translation across three genres: fiction, science, and popular literature, all united with a common topic. Crucially, the methodology does not rely on comparing machine outputs to independent human translations. Instead, it evaluates the unedited Matecat translations directly against their human-edited, context-aware revisions. The analysis reveals that the engine's mistakes predominantly fall into five distinct typologies.

First, profound context blindness leads to the mistranslation of false friends and homonyms. As a result, industrial or household terms often replace ecological concepts. Second, the system consistently exhibits anthropomorphism. It inappropriately applies human anatomical and sociological vocabulary to wildlife. Third, there is a fundamental ignorance of scientific nomenclature. This results in direct calques rather than accepted taxonomic classifications. Fourth, the engine demonstrates syntactic clumsiness. It frequently translates English compound nouns into nonsensical literal equivalents. Finally, it displays an inability to recognize proper nouns and cultural references. Instead, it treats them as generic vocabulary.

Detailing these specific lexical and contextual errors highlights the persistent gap between the human and machine.

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Strategies and Techniques for Rendering Historical Vocabulary in the Ukrainian Translation of Julia Quinn's "Bridgerton: The Viscount Who Loved Me"

The research examines the peculiarities of rendering historically marked vocabulary of the 19th century, as demonstrated in its translation into Ukrainian through the lens of the popular historical novel "Bridgerton: The Viscount Who Loved Me" by Julia Quinn. The relevance of the study lies in the strong interest among modern audiences in historical fiction, which places high demands on translators: they need to possess a deep understanding of language to reproduce nuances and create a stylistic flavor characteristic of the past eras. The methods for rendering archaisms, historicisms, and rarely used lexemes were investigated. The study considers historically marked vocabulary as a means for creating a temporal distance and historical stylization of a literary work. The study explores the classification of obsolete words, distinguishing between historicisms that denote disappeared realities and archaisms that have modern synonyms. A particular attention is paid to the strategies of foreignization and domestication: the former preserves the authenticity and cultural identity of the original, while the latter adapts the text to a specific audience, making it more accessible. The empirical part of the research was devoted to the semantic analysis of lexical units and revealing the system of translation techniques. The study demonstrates that to recreate the English aristocratic atmosphere of the 19th century, the translator employs a wide range of translation techniques. The most common methods are the use of direct dictionary equivalents for titles and social statuses, as well as descriptive translation, which reveals the essence of specific concepts at the cost of some brevity. Transcription is effectively used to preserve proper names and interlingual parallels, thereby