



**Vilnius
University**



**Kaunas
Faculty**

TRANSLATION CONFERENCE
FOR YOUNG SCHOLARS

TELL ME MORE

2026

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

Svitlana PLECHKO, Andrii KOZACHUK (Borys Grinchenko Kyiv Metropolitan University) (Online)

Deviated Speech Translation: “Flowers for Algernon” Case Study

This paper uses Daniel Keyes’s novel “Flowers for Algernon” as a case study to examine the translation of deviated speech and its diachronic change. The research focuses on how linguistic deviations are rendered into Ukrainian, reflecting the protagonist’s cognitive and psychological development, as well as the techniques employed in Viktor Shovkun’s translation.

The relevance of this research lies in the need for a deeper understanding of how to render the deviated speech during the translation of literary texts. The translator’s task is to convey both the original content and preserve the gradual evolution of the character’s speech, his individuality, and stylistic function, as the protagonist’s speech undergoes radical diachronic changes reflecting his intellectual development.

The theoretical framework of this research is based on the concept of linguistic deviation as a deliberate stylistic device as well as the notion of foregrounding. The study utilizes classifications of deviation types, including dialectal, graphological, semantic, phonological, morphological, syntactic, and colloquial language, and examines their functions in literary discourse. Special attention is given to the translation approaches such as adaptation, compensation, modulation, and, in some cases, reduction or amplification.

The methodology combines descriptive, comparative, and functional approaches through a detailed analysis of the source text and its translation. The practical part examines the diachronic development of Charlie Gordon’s speech across three stages: low intelligence, intellectual peak, and regression. In the first stage, the protagonist’s speech is characterized by numerous spelling and grammatical errors, whereas at the peak stage, it becomes structurally complex and lexically rich. These shifts necessitate different translation strategies to preserve their stylistic effect.

The findings demonstrate that direct reproduction of deviations is often impossible due to the structural and systemic differences between English and Ukrainian. As a result, it is important not only to preserve the formal aspects of the text but to ensure its accessibility for the target-language reader as well. The study confirms that successful translation of deviated speech requires a dynamic, function-oriented approach.

Aurelija PRANEVIČIŪTĖ, Vaida ŽEGUNIENĖ (Klaipeda University) (Online)

Translation Strategies of Rendering Book Titles

This presentation explores the techniques that are used for English book title translation into Lithuanian, because title translation is considered a meaningful and often delicate part of literary translation rather than a simple technical task. Even being short, a title carries considerable weight: often creates the reader’s first impression about the book, can suggest mood, theme, genre, or even broader cultural atmosphere of the work. Due to this, translating a title demands much more than choosing dictionary equivalents. The translator has to consider how to preserve the original meaning at the same time making the title sound natural, engaging, and culturally appropriate for a Lithuanian readership. The research is based on important ideas in translation studies, drawing on the theories and studies of scholars such as Munday, Nida, Newmark, Venuti, Catford, Lefevere, Baker, and Nord.