



UDC 811.111:81'42

[https://doi.org/10.52058/2786-6165-2026-5\(47\)-180-191](https://doi.org/10.52058/2786-6165-2026-5(47)-180-191)

**Kryvoruchko Tetiana Vasyliivna** PhD in Philology, Associate Professor, Associate Professor of the Department of the English Language and Applied Linguistics, Ivan Franko Zhytomyr State University, Zhytomyr, <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7473-518X>

### THE USE OF DECOMPRESSION AND COMPRESSION IN TRANSLATION FROM ENGLISH INTO UKRAINIAN

**Abstract.** In the context of globalization and the intensification of intercultural communication, professional translation requires not only an equivalent rendering of content but also the preservation of stylistic and emotional authenticity. A key challenge for the translator is overcoming the structural and lexical differences between English (analytic) and Ukrainian (synthetic) languages. One of the most effective tools for addressing this issue is the use of compression and decompression techniques. Despite the long history of studying linguistic economy, the question of the practical application of these methods within the modern translation paradigm remains under-researched and requires a comprehensive analysis.

The aim of this study is to identify and systematize the characteristics of the use of decompression and compression in translation from English into Ukrainian, as well as to analyze the factors that determine the choice of one strategy or another. The work is based on a comprehensive approach that combines linguistic, functional-stylistic, cognitive, and pragmatic analyses. The study draws on the works of renowned domestic and foreign scholars (V. Matezius, A. Schweitzer, K. Reitz, and others).

The article establishes that compression serves as a means of realizing the principle of linguistic economy, allowing the text to be condensed without losing its semantic integrity. It is realized through ellipsis, syntactic reduction, and substitution. Particular attention is paid to English non-verbal forms (infinitive, gerund, participle) as powerful means of compression.

Decompression, on the other hand, is understood as the process of linearly or vertically expanding a linguistic unit to fill gaps in genetically unrelated languages. The author demonstrates that decompression is necessary when translating non-equivalent vocabulary, concise authorial definitions, and morphological constructions (e.g., converted forms or suffixal derivations such as “-ish”). The primary techniques of decompression identified are addition and descriptive translation.



The study confirms that compression and decompression are interdependent phenomena that ensure the harmonious functioning of the linguistic mechanism in translation. The effectiveness of translation directly depends on the translator's ability to balance these strategies, taking into account cultural characteristics, stylistic register, and the expectations of the target audience.

**Keywords:** compression, decompression, translation transformations, linguistic economy, non-equivalent vocabulary, linguistic lacuna, translation adequacy.

**Криворучко Тетяна Василівна** кандидат філологічних наук, доцент, доцент кафедри англійської мови та прикладної лінгвістики, Житомирський державний університет імені Івана Франка, м. Житомир, <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7473-518X>

## **ЗАСТОСУВАННЯ ДЕКОМПРЕСІЇ ТА КОМПРЕСІЇ ПРИ ПЕРЕКЛАДІ З АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ НА УКРАЇНСЬКУ**

**Анотація.** У контексті глобалізації та інтенсифікації міжкультурної комунікації професійний переклад вимагає не лише еквівалентної передачі змісту, а й збереження стилістичної та емоційної автентичності. Ключовим викликом для перекладача стає подолання структурних та лексичних розбіжностей між англійською (аналітичною) та українською (синтетичною) мовами. Одним із найефективніших інструментів вирішення цієї проблеми є застосування технік компресії та декомпресії. Попри тривалу історію вивчення лінгвістичної економії, питання практичного застосування цих методів у сучасній перекладацькій парадигмі залишається недостатньо вивченим і потребує комплексного аналізу.

Метою дослідження є виявлення та систематизація особливостей застосування декомпресії та компресії під час перекладу з англійської мови на українську, а також аналіз чинників, що зумовлюють вибір тієї чи іншої стратегії. Робота ґрунтується на комплексному підході, що поєднує лінгвістичний, функціонально-стилістичний, когнітивний та прагматичний аналізи.

Дослідження базується на працях відомих вітчизняних та зарубіжних науковців (В. Матезіуса, А. Швейцера, К. Райц та інших).

У статті встановлено, що компресія виступає як засіб реалізації принципу мовної економії, дозволяючи ущільнювати текст без втрати змістової цілісності. Вона реалізується через еліпсис, синтаксичну редукацію та заміну. Особливу увагу приділено англійським віддієслівним формам (інфінітив, герундій, дієприкметник) як потужним засобам компресії.



Декомпресія, навпаки, трактується як процес лінійного або вертикального розширення мовної одиниці для заповнення лакун у генетично неспоріднених мовах. Автором доведено, що декомпресія є необхідною при перекладі безеквівалентної лексики, стислих авторських визначень та морфологічних конструкцій (наприклад, конвертованих форм або суфіксальних утворень типу «-ish»). Основними прийомами декомпресії визначено додавання та описовий переклад.

Дослідження підтверджує, що компресія та декомпресія є взаємозалежними явищами, що забезпечують гармонійне функціонування мовного механізму в перекладі. Ефективність перекладу безпосередньо залежить від здатності перекладача балансувати між цими стратегіями, враховуючи культурні особливості, стилістичний реєстр та очікування цільової аудиторії.

**Ключові слова:** компресія, декомпресія, перекладацькі трансформації, мовна економія, безеквівалентна лексика, мовна лакуна, адекватність перекладу.

**Problem statement.** The Relevance of the Research Topic. In today's world, where globalization and intercultural exchange are becoming increasingly prevalent, translation has become an integral part of communication between different cultures and languages. However, the translation process requires not only the ability to convey meaning but also to preserve style, emotional tone, and so on. In this context, the use of techniques such as decompression and compression deserves special attention, as they allow for the preservation of the informational and emotional richness of the text when translating from English into Ukrainian.

The phenomenon of linguistic economy, which is studied by linguists, remains relevant today. This term refers to various phenomena related to the “naturalness” of language and economical means of expression. Studying the relationship between the naturalness of language and economical means at various levels of language allows for a better understanding of this phenomenon.

The term “compression” is rarely found in philological literature, but it reflects an important process in translation. Compression refers to the condensation of text by merging parts of a construction while preserving meaning. Decompression, conversely, is the process of increasing the volume of text in the target language and can arise due to differences in grammatical structure, vocabulary, linguistic clichés, and traditions.

The development of the internet and new technologies has made the world even more connected and open. The need for translation has grown exponentially, as people constantly communicate and receive information from various sources. The translator's task is not simply to transfer words from one language to another,



but to do so in a way that ensures the resulting text is understandable, appropriate, and effective for the audience. The issue of the specific features of using compression and decompression in the process of translating from English into Ukrainian has not been sufficiently studied and requires further clarification.

**The aim** of this study is to examine the specific features of applying decompression and compression during translation from English into Ukrainian.

**The object** of the study is the process of translation from English into Ukrainian using decompression and compression. The subject of the study is the methods and strategies for applying compression and decompression in translation.

**The scientific novelty** of the study lies in a comprehensive approach to the study of the translation process, taking into account decompression and compression techniques, which contributes to the development of translation studies and the improvement of translation practice.

Historically, the development of humanity would have been impossible without constant interaction between representatives of different cultures, and translation serves as a vital tool for facilitating this interaction. It not only conveys meaning but also contributes to the development of languages and cultures. In today's environment of intensifying international contacts, the need for accurate and flexible translation is growing, leading to increased attention to strategies of linguistic economy and expansion. Culture, traditions, and language develop along their own unique trajectories, depending on geography, perceptions of the surrounding environment, and the internal dynamics of relationships. Translation serves as an important tool for achieving a full understanding of external interactions and acts as a supporting element in the process of communication, the conclusion of contracts and agreements, and so on [6].

The concept of translation is historical, and each era has made its own unique contribution to it, corresponding to the characteristics of a particular language. Translation not only serves the function of mastering and understanding the foreign, but also contributes to the development of one's own language and culture [6].

Scholars did not begin to systematically study the specifics of translating foreign-language texts until the early 20th century. Today, the world is witnessing a multitude of international events—such as conferences, business meetings, briefings, and negotiations—linked to increased military activity. Large-scale international campaigns and joint research programs are being conducted, and the volume of international trade, diplomatic relations, and international correspondence is growing. All of this requires translators to adapt quickly to the situation and be flexible in choosing the right translation strategies. The first ideas about the processes of compression and decompression emerged as part of the concept



of linguistic economy and linguistic expansion [8]. Studies of the interrelationships between language and thought confirm the idea that such laws exist in language.

Perception itself has such characteristics that any thought is not necessarily tied to a single linguistic expression, but exists to convey various thoughts and meanings using a minimal linguistic form that “brings to life” or expresses the general idea [10].

In physiological and cognitive terms, the principle of economy manifests as a person’s tendency to minimize energy expenditure while achieving a result. In speech, this is reflected in the use of such devices as ellipsis, substitution, and syntactic reduction. In the linguistic system, economy is realized at all levels: phonetic (reduction, assimilation), morphological (polysemy of morphemes), and syntactic (condensed constructions).

The issue of understanding compression and decompression in translation has interested many scholars. Katharina Reiss is a German linguist who has devoted her research to translation issues, including aspects of compression and decompression, Georgi Schmid is an Austrian translator and scholar who developed Reiss’s ideas and proposed his own approaches to analyzing compression and decompression in translation; François Maniez is a French translation researcher who studies methods and strategies for shortening or expanding text during translation; Juan Carlos Hinojosa – a Spanish translator and scholar who analyzes various aspects of translation, including issues of compression and decompression [6]. The scientific works of V.I. Karaban, L.L. Nelyubina, T.A. Kazakova, O.V. Breus, Yu.I. Kaminsky, V.V. Miroshnichenko, and others are devoted to the study of the specifics and application of decompression in the translation process.

Compression and decompression coexist and complement each other, ensuring communicative adequacy. The term “compression” is used with various nuances of meaning, such as the ability of a single morpheme to convey multiple meanings within a word, the use of concise syntactic constructions, the simplicity of syntactic relationships, and so on [10]. Compression is an important translation transformation and is viewed as a system of techniques aimed at shortening a text without losing meaning. According to Nigel Armstrong, it occurs when a text contains redundant information or culturally complex elements. The causes of compression can be grammatical, lexical, stylistic, and pragmatic factors. If compression is aimed at shortening, then decompression involves expanding the text for the purpose of clarification or explanation.

The dictionary definition of “decompression” highlights several aspects:

1) expanding the original text, thereby enriching its communicative value with new elements—the scope of the text increases;



- 2) introducing additional words and even sentences in the translation;
- 3) increasing the volume of information in the source text.

This definition alone reveals the ambiguity and contradictions in the understanding of decompression, leading to two distinct viewpoints among scholars. Some interpret decompression as the expansion of linguistic units within a broader context, while others view it exclusively as a grammatical phenomenon—an increase in the length of the target-language sentence compared to the original. Translation studies literature also proposes the term “expansion” as a synonym for decompression [13].

Decompression involves the deliberate introduction of additional elements into the text for the purpose of clarification, elaboration, and the use of translation transformations and techniques that allow for “recreating the full spectrum of meaning without an equivalent linguistic unit” [10].

The main techniques of decompression are addition and expanded description, where words are added to the text to explain or clarify cultural realities and non-equivalent vocabulary.

Decompression is defined as the linear or vertical expansion of a linguistic unit that occurs to fill lexical, grammatical, or cultural gaps. It is necessary when translating non-equivalent vocabulary or concise structures characteristic of the English language. The main techniques of decompression are addition and descriptive translation. In the academic literature, there are various approaches to interpreting decompression: some researchers view it as a general expansion of the text, while others see it as a purely grammatical phenomenon. The term “unfolding” is also used as a synonym for decompression. The causes of this phenomenon include differences in linguistic systems, norms, and cultural contexts.

An overview of theoretical approaches to understanding compression and decompression in translation is an important aspect of research in translation theory. For a better understanding of these concepts, we should examine some of the main theoretical approaches.

The linguistic approach focuses on the linguistic aspects of the source language and the target language. It examines which linguistic units can be compressed or decompressed in the translation process, based on differences in structure and expressiveness between languages.

The functional-stylistic approach focuses on the functional and stylistic features of language. It examines which expressive devices are used in various linguistic contexts and how these devices can be translated while taking into account their scope and intensity.

The cognitive approach investigates how humans perceive and understand information. It examines which cognitive processes occur in the brain during



reading and text comprehension, and how these processes influence the translation process, taking into account compression and decompression.

The pragmatic approach examines the interaction between textual elements and the communicative context. It investigates which nuances of meaning may be lost or preserved in the translation process, taking into account the specifics of the communicative situation. These approaches help to understand various aspects of compression and decompression in translation and contribute to the development of effective translation methods that account for the characteristics of languages and contexts [7].

All types of human activity have a goal and a program that guide them, and they are realized through movements or mental operations. These movements and operations serve as means of achieving goals, allowing for the conservation of human energy [1].

From a physiological perspective, motor skills and mental activity are the areas in which humans demonstrate the principle of economy. Therefore, humans strive to master movements that require minimal energy expenditure without compromising the outcome [3].

The principle of economy in language manifests itself in various forms. For example, in pronunciation, this involves the compression of a word's phonetic structure through reduction, assimilation, and so on. In morphology, it is the ability of a morpheme to express several meanings simultaneously, and in syntax, it is the tendency to use fewer linguistic units when conveying a specific meaning [4]. For example: "When water boils it changes into steam" compared to "Boiling water changes into steam."

The use of verbal forms in modern English, such as the infinitive, gerund, and participle, as well as the nominalization of other linguistic phenomena, can be explained by the influence of the principle of economy [5].

The principle of economy manifests itself both in the linguistic system and in linguistic activity. Therefore, it is important to distinguish between economy in language and in speech, since the ways they are realized differ. In speech, economy is expressed through ellipsis, substitution, and syntactic reduction [6]. These phenomena are determined by context or extralinguistic situations. For example, ellipsis is frequently used in spoken language, where sentences function within a linguistic unit, conveying information about time, place, actions, and new data [7].

Syntactic reduction manifests itself in specific functional styles, such as the language of newspaper headlines and telegrams, where elements that do not convey key information in the communication are subject to abbreviation [1].

Every language has its own unique system of collocation norms. In English, a creative approach yields many new combinations that are economical and



figurative, yet understandable to the reader, by utilizing syntactic and semantic patterns [2].

Next, we will examine the translation of various types of definitions, where compression is particularly evident. This raises the question of the compatibility between the definition and the defined term, which is represented by a noun. Every language has its own typical systems of compatibility norms. The creativity of native English speakers generates a multitude of new combinations that express ideas economically, are rich in content, and are stylistically expressive. At the same time, they are understandable to English-speaking readers, even in their brevity, since they are constructed in accordance with accepted syntactic and semantic compatibility models.

However, their translation may pose certain difficulties for Ukrainian-speaking readers. Let's look at an example: "Pakistan is faced with the need to provide both rapid and effective disaster aid" (Newsweek) – Pakistan urgently needs to provide effective aid to flood victims. The translation is based on the broader context, specifying the noun "disaster" [7].

Decompression is necessary when translating definitions that are expressed very concisely. Such definitions contain a significant amount of information. This is achieved by expanding the scope of collocation for the units used. A broad scope of collocation helps to increase semantic richness and expressiveness. Consider the following example: "These French found him lean and tight. In well-tailored clothes, elegant and dry, his good Western skin, pale eyes, strong nose, handsome mouth, and virile creases" (Bellow) – The French considered him lean and fit.

In well-tailored clothes, elegant and dry, with his fair Western complexion, pale eyes, prominent nose, attractive mouth, and distinctive wrinkles. The phrase "Western skin" carries additional connotations that must be conveyed in translation [11].

Simple sentences used as definitions are less common than phrases, but examples do exist: "She smiled a long God-knows-what smile" (Murdoch). This sentence can be translated as a phrase or as a subordinate clause: She smiled a long smile, as if to say, God knows all [12].

Much of this compression is achieved through the use of non-finite verb forms, such as the infinitive, participles, and gerunds, which have no direct equivalent in Ukrainian.

The infinitive, as one of the impersonal non-finite verb forms, proves to be a very effective means of creating compact structures that require expansion during translation. For example: "The only class in Britain never to lose an election is the ruling class" (The Morning Star) – The only class in Britain that never loses an election is the ruling class.



The infinitive can be in the verb form, as in: “He searched for the one word to be spelled correctly” (Archer) – He was looking for just one word that had to be spelled correctly.

The infinitive is also used with verbs of motion and physical action, as in the following examples: “She came to find him sitting at the table” (Brown) – She came and saw that he was sitting at the table; “Adam went out to kill the dog” (O’Hara) – Adam went outside to kill the dog.

The infinitive is also frequently used as a secondary predicate, particularly in newspaper writing: “The expedition was reported to have landed safely” (The Guardian) – It is reported that the expedition landed safely [10].

In addition, the gerund is another form of compression in modern English that also requires expansion in translation: “I regret marrying you, Lucy” (Shaw) – Lucy, I regret marrying you.

In modern English, compression manifests itself at all levels of the language system and is considered an important tool for linguistic economy. When translating such constructions into Ukrainian, it is often necessary to use expansion, substitution, or the introduction of additional parts of speech and syntactic structures [9].

Comparing and analyzing methods of compression and decompression in translation is important for understanding their effectiveness and impact on the translation process (Chart 1).

Compression and decompression methods in translation are important tools that allow translators to effectively convey the content and intentions of the source text while taking various factors into account. The choice of method depends on the purpose and characteristics of the target audience. Compression helps maintain conciseness in technical texts, while decompression allows for the enrichment of literary texts with emotional details.

It is important to consider the style and purpose of the original text. In scientific or technical texts, compression can help avoid unnecessary detail, whereas in literary works, decompression can enrich the text with elements of emotional expressiveness.

Each language has its own grammatical features that influence the possibilities for compression and decompression. Some languages may be more prone to compression due to their conciseness, while others may require decompression to preserve meaning [7].

When using compression and decompression methods, it is important to consider cultural characteristics and audience expectations. Some cultural expressions may require additional explanations or adaptations for proper understanding.



*Chart 1*

***Comparison of Compression and Decompression in Translation from English to Ukrainian***

<b>Comparison aspect</b>	<b>Compression method</b>	<b>Decompression method</b>
<b>Target audience and context</b>	In technical manuals, abbreviated phrasing may be used to reduce text length and maintain clarity.	In fiction, additional explanations or details may be added to convey nuances or emotional impact.
<b>Nature of the text</b>	In scientific articles, abbreviations or acronyms may be used to shorten sentences and maintain precision.	In fiction, additional descriptions or metaphors may be added to enrich the text and create a more vivid image.
<b>Structural features of languages</b>	In languages with richer grammar, abbreviated constructions may be used to convey the same meaning.	In languages with less grammatical flexibility, additional words or sentences may be added to maintain the accuracy and completeness of the translation.
<b>Cultural aspects</b>	When translating culture-specific terms or expressions, adaptations may be used to reflect the characteristics of the target culture.	In cases where the source text contains cultural analogies or allegories, additional explanations may be added to aid the reader's understanding.
<b>Style and Register</b>	In formal texts, abbreviated phrases may be used to maintain a professional tone.	In lyrical poems, additional lines or imagery may be added to enhance poetic quality and emotional intensity.

In short, compression is effective at reducing the length of a text while preserving its essence. This is particularly useful for short texts where brevity is important, such as in news articles or instructions. However, the compression method can result in the loss of certain details or nuances, which may affect the



completeness of the information conveyed. When translating words that have semantic redundancy in their meaning, compression or simplification often occurs. One example of redundancy is the use of so-called “pair synonyms,” which are characteristic of all styles of written English. This is completely atypical for the Ukrainian language; therefore, when translating such instances, it is necessary to use ellipsis (i.e., not to repeat the synonym—to replace two words with one). Decompression allows you to enrich the text with additional details and context, making it more emotionally charged and expressive. This is particularly useful in literary works or fiction, where emotional intensity is important. However, decompression can lead to an increase in text volume, which may be unacceptable in some cases, especially when precision and conciseness are important. Both methods have their advantages and limitations. The choice between compression and decompression depends on the characteristics of the text, its purpose, and the target audience. It is important to carefully analyze the context and purpose of the text to select the appropriate method that will ensure maximum translation effectiveness. Comparing these methods allows for a better understanding of their effectiveness across different genres and text types, as well as their impact on the quality and conveyance of meaning in the translation.

#### *References:*

1. Batsyevych F. S. Metodolohichni zasady suchasnoi linhvistychnoi prahmatyky // *Movoznavstvo*. 2016. № 6. S. 23–28.
2. Bilous O. M. *Teoriia i tekhnolohiia perekladu. Kurs lektsii: doopratsovanyi ta dopovnenyi. Navchalnyi posibnyk dlia studentiv perekladatskykh viddilen*. Kirovohrad: RVV KDPU im. V. Vynnychenka, 2013. 200 s.
3. Bohachova N., Matuzkova O.P. *Leksychni ta hramatychni transformatsii pry perekladi naimenuvan brytanskykh kinofilmiv // Zbirnyk naukovykh statei studentiv i vykladachiv viddilennia perekladu*. Odesa, 2006. S. 4–14.
4. Borysova O. V. *Transformatsiia verbalizatsii v anhlo–ukrainskomu perekladi: avtoref. dys. ... kand. fil. nauk : spets. 10.02.16*. Kyiv, 2005. 20 s.
5. Verba L. H. *Porivnialna leksykolohiia anhliiskoi ta ukrainskoi mov*. Vinnytsia : Nova Knyha, 2013. 248 s.
6. *Entsyklopediia perekladoznavstva. Handbook of Translation Studies*. T. 1. / Kalnychenko O.A., Chernovaty L.M. Vinnytsia: Nova Knyha, 2020. 560 s.
7. Ieromenko S.V. *Dekompresiiia tekstu u protsesi perekladu z anhliiskoi movy na ukrainsku. Zapysky z romano–hermanskoj filolohii* 1 (36), 2016. S. 33–38.
8. Zaichenko Yu.O. *Konotatsiia yak linhvistyчне yavyshe: defynitsiia, typolohiia, vlastyvoli ta struktura*. *Science and Education a New Dimension. Philology*, 2019. S. 81–85.
9. Zasiakin S. V. *Vplyv kohnityvnoho styliu ta providnoho kanalu spryiniattia na perekladatski rishennia. Movni i kontseptualni kartyny svitu. Vyp. 43. Ch. 2*. Kyiv: Kyiv. nats. un–t im. Tarasa Shevchenka, 2013. S. 70–77.
10. Kaminskyi Yu. I. *Komplementarna yednist kompresii ta dekompresii v mezhakh zakonu movnoi ekonomii. Visnyk SumDU: Serii Filolohiia*. №1, 2007. T. 2. S. 109–112.



11. Potapchuk S. S. Lihvokohnityvnyi i lihvokulturolohichnyi pidkhody do vuvchennia kontseptu u suchasnomu movoznavstvi. Aktualni problemy suchasnoi filolohii. Movoznavchi studii. Zbirnyk naukovykh prats Rivnenskoho derzh. iuman. in-tu. Vyp.15. Rivne: RDHU, 2012. 104 s

12. Rebrii O. V. Suchasni kontseptsii tvorchosti u perekladi: monohrafiia. Kharkiv: KhNU imeni V. N. Karazina, 2012. 376 s.

13. Selivanova O. O. Suchasna lihvistyka: terminolohichna entsyklopediia. Poltava: Dovkillia K., 2016. 716 s.

### *Література:*

1. Бацевич Ф. С. Методологічні засади сучасної лінгвістичної прагматики // Мовознавство. 2016. № 6. С. 23–28.

2. Білоус О. М. Теорія і технологія перекладу. Курс лекцій: доопрацьований та доповнений. Навчальний посібник для студентів перекладацьких відділень. Кіровоград: РВВ КДПУ ім. В. Винниченка, 2013. 200 с.

3. Богачова Н., Матузкова О.П. Лексичні та граматичні трансформації при перекладі найменувань британських кінофільмів // Збірник наукових статей студентів і викладачів відділення перекладу. Одеса, 2006. С. 4–14.

4. Борисова О. В. Трансформація вербалізації в англо–українському перекладі: автореф. дис. ... канд. філ. наук : спец. 10.02.16. Київ, 2005. 20 с.

5. Верба Л. Г. Порівняльна лексикологія англійської та української мов. Вінниця : Нова Книга, 2013. 248 с.

6. Енциклопедія перекладознавства. Handbook of Translation Studies. Т. 1. / Кальниченко О.А., Черноватий Л.М. Вінниця: Нова Книга, 2020. 560 с.

7. Єрмоменко С.В. Декомпресія тексту у процесі перекладу з англійської мови на українську. Записки з романо–германської філології 1 (36), 2016. С. 33–38.

8. Зайченко Ю.О. Конотація як лінгвістичне явище: дефініція, типологія, властивості та структура. Science and Education a New Dimension. Philology, 2019. С. 81–85.

9. Засекін С. В. Вплив когнітивного стилю та провідного каналу сприйняття на перекладацькі рішення. Мовні і концептуальні картини світу. Вип. 43. Ч. 2. Київ: Київ. нац. ун–т ім. Тараса Шевченка, 2013. С. 70–77.

10. Камінський Ю. І. Комплементарна єдність компресії та декомпресії в межах закону мовної економії. Вісник СумДУ: Серія Філологія. №1, 2007. Т. 2. С. 109–112.

11. Потапчук С. С. Лінгвокогнітивний і лінгвокультурологічний підходи до вивчення концепту у сучасному мовознавстві. Актуальні проблеми сучасної філології. Мовознавчі студії. Збірник наукових праць Рівненського держ. іуман. ін-ту. Вип.15. Рівне: РДГУ, 2012. 104 с

12. Ребрії О. В. Сучасні концепції творчості у перекладі: монографія. Харків: ХНУ імені В. Н. Каразіна, 2012. 376 с.

13. Селіванова О. О. Сучасна лінгвістика: термінологічна енциклопедія. Полтава: Довкілля К., 2016. 716 с.

*Дата першого надходження статті до видання: 13.05.2026*

*Дата прийняття статті до друку після рецензування: 27.05.2026*