Волинський національний університет ім. Лесі Українки

Кафедра англійської філології

Л.М. Киричук, Т.Б. Перванчук

Translation and Interpreting

Конспект лекцій та практичні завдання з курсу

Translation Theory and Practice

для студентів 2 курсу

Методична розробка для занять з дисципліни

«Теорія та практика усного та письмового перекладу»

*Рекомендовано до друку науково-методичною радою
Східноєвропейського національного університету імені Лесі Українки
(протокол № 7 від 23 червня 2020 р.)*

Рецензенти:

Ущина В.А. – докт.ф.н., професор кафедри англійської філології СНУ ім. Лесі Українки;

Коляда Е.К. – к.ф.н., професор кафедри практики англійської мови СНУ ім. Лесі Українки.

Методична розробка містить конспект лекцій, у яких надаються дефініції базових понять з дисципліни, визначаються базові принципи та методи перекладу, що ілюструються прикладами. Практичні завдання передбачають розвиток перекладацьких навичок у студентів. Зміст методичної розробки відображає тематику курсу та відповідає програмі курсу «Теорія і практика усного та письмового перекладу».

Рекомендовано студентам денної та заочної форми навчання спеціальності 035 «Мова і література (англійська)» з метою опанування теоретичних засад та розвитку практичних вмінь перекладацької діяльності.

Мета методичної розробки – сприяти виробленню студентами навичок теоретичного аналізу та узагальнення і застосування базових положень у мовленнєвій перекладацькій діяльності. Зокрема, структура викладу передбачає ознайомлення студентів з ключовими положеннями теорії усного та письмового перекладу (термінами, типами перекладу, типами еквівалентів, перекладацькими операціями, факторами, які впливають на вирішення перекладацьких задач, тощо) і розвиток практичних перекладацьких навичок з урахуванням теоретичного підґрунтя.

UNIT 1 (Lectures 1, 2)

General Notions on Translation/Interpretation

1. Definition of the term 'translation'.
2. Importance of translation / interpretation in the modern world.
3. Bilingualism and translation. Bilingual communication.
4. Profession of translator.
5. Translation and interpretation.

Opening remarks

TEXT '1PLA'
1. 107 people lodged applications for visas on the first day the new Visa and Consular Section of the British Embassy was opened.

Student's translation:

1. Як тільки візова служба при посольстві Великобританії розпочала свою роботу, 107 людей звернулися із заявою про отримання візи.

British Council translation:

1. У перший день роботи нового Візового та Консульського відділу при Посольстві Великобританії документи на отримання віз подали 107 осіб.

1. Definitions of translation.

- Translation is **the transfer of meaning**

- Translation is <u>an intelligent activity</u> requiring creative problem solving in **textual, social and cultural conditions**
- Translation is **an act of communication**
- Translation is **the communication of meaning**
- A good translation is the one which produces in the minds of the readers/listeners as nearly as possible **the same effect** as the original produces on its readers/listeners.

Etymologically, 'translation' derives from Latin and means 'carrying across' or 'bringing across'.

The text to be translated is termed '**the source text'** (ST) and the resultant text is termed '**the target text**' (TT).

2. Importance of translation in the modern world.

Human communication for <u>scientific</u>, <u>medical</u>, <u>technological</u>, <u>commercial</u>, <u>legal</u>, <u>cultural</u> or <u>literary</u> purposes **depends** heavily **on translation**.

A. International trade / International marketing.

The purpose of translation is to help companies **sell** their **products and services.**

- Imported goods must be accompanied with information in **local languages** (on the pack or in the form of instruction leaflets) (food labelling) .
- A translator / interpreter is an important position among the **export / import-related staff.**

B. Diplomacy. Multilateral / bilateral negotiations. State visits.
- Translators/interpreters help **maintain diplomatic relations** between nations;
- Before diplomatic documents are signed they have to be **accurately** translated <u>leaving no scope for ambiguities or misinterpretation;</u>
- <u>An incorrect translation</u> may cause **serious harm** in diplomatic relations, any error may become **costly** later.

C. Public services.

- Recent **changes** in the modern <u>globalized world</u> (in the structure of the European society) are producing serious challenges;

- **migrants and refugees**;

- **conflicts;**

- **social integration**;

- **Inter-lingual / intercultural mediation**; translation / interpretation is supposed to facilitate **balanced communication** between cultures;

D. International business cooperation. Business partnership.

- translation of <u>contracts</u>, <u>agreements</u>, <u>treaties</u>, <u>business correspondence</u>, <u>enquiries</u>, <u>offers</u>, <u>claims (complaints)</u>, <u>sales</u> <u>and purchases agreements</u>, <u>supply contracts</u>, <u>power supply contracts</u>, <u>service agreements</u>, <u>rental and lease agreements</u>, etc.

- Singular simple mistake in a contract passage may lead to **disastrous consequences** (financial damage or even a breach of business relations).

E. Second language studies.
- '**direct method'** of second language teaching;
- Translation helps the learners utilize a dictionary and develop their **analytical comparative and contrastive language skills**.

3. Bilingualism and translation. Bilingual communication.

- **Bilingualism** is <u>speaking</u> and <u>writing</u> in two languages; **complete mastery** of two languages; using two languages at the same level of **competence;** (a language can be acquired by immersion or by purposeful learning).
- Bilingualism is **necessary**, but **not sufficient for** translator's proficiency

- **Translation is a <u>specific</u> type of bilingual communication,** since it necessarily involves **a third actor** (translator / interpreter), and for <u>the message sender</u> and <u>the message recipient</u> the communication is, in fact, monolingual.

- **<u>A born and bred bilingual</u>**: - suffers from **not truly knowing** any language well enough to translate; - does not know the <u>cultures</u>; - lacks **the analytical linguistic skills** to work through a sticky (важкий, що потребує особливої уваги) text.
- **<u>An acquired bilingual</u>**: - lacks **in-depth** knowledge of <u>slang</u>, <u>colloquialisms</u> and <u>dialects</u>; - not able to translate in **both directions** with equal ease; - not sensitive to **subtleties** and **nuances** of the non-native language.

4. Profession of translator.

A. **–committed to** honing and polishing their language skills throughout their professional life; - cultivate knowledge of **the area they work in** (legal, financial, medical, computers, business, engineering, etc.) (Each field has its own syntax, vocabulary and style).
B. - neutral, reserved, balanced, moderately emotional; tranquil and immovable.
C. – backgrounds; - <u>Master's Degree</u> in translation; - <u>certificates</u> from courses; - <u>a degree in general field</u>; - <u>writers</u>;   **university-level language training** in the second language.
D. – **freelance translators** (for translation agencies or directly for clients); **literary** translators;
- work from home; **flexible hours**, although **work flow** may be <u>unpredictable</u>; short-term temporary contacts;
- More **regular interactions with clients** are helpful, particularly for seeking **commission for** work; several freelance projects at one time.
- The work involves **intense concentration** and pressure to submit translations **to deadline**; time management skills to meet fixed deadline.
- **In-house translators**; fixed working hours; an average daily output of 2-3 thousand words; office-based; work independently or as part of a team.

E. For <u>staff translator posts</u> in EU institutions, **a degree** (in any subject, providing the applicant is fluent in two or more languages) **is essential**.

5. Translation and interpretation.

A. **Translation** (in the narrow sense) is **the written version** of inter-lingual communication which calls for comprehensive mastery of reading and writing skills. **Interpretation** is **the oral version** of inter-lingual communication which requires public speaking skills in two languages. They (T&I) share basic grounds, thus, they **intersect** in some points and **diverse** in others.

B. **Common features of T&I**:
- Deep knowledge of the languages and the subject area;
- Cultural awareness;
- Familiarity with the respective norms and requirements of professional T/I.

Distinctive features of T&I:

Translation:
- Writing skills;
- Instrumental skills (вправність у використанні засобів) (use of web, dictionaries and experts);
- Intellectual skills (creative and analytical / synthetic / critical thinking).

Interpretation:
- Cognitive skills (good short / long memory, concentration, immediate comprehension);
- Physical and personal traits (mental and physical stress resistance, control of emotions, situation adaptation, public speaking skills);
- Non-verbal communication skills.

C. Differences in technical constraints.

Translators:
- Have time (hours, days, weeks) to deal with the problem encountered ; to fine-tune their output; to look up words and phrases; to consult various sources; have some leeway (запас часу);
- Immediate comprehension is not compulsory;

Interpreters:
- Have few seconds or minutes (simultaneous / consecutive); need to think on their feet; sometimes skip information given in the ST or paraphrase what has been said; cannot correct their initial utterances.

D. Differences in working environment.
The source of stress:

- Stage fright at high-level meetings (court, presidential palace, international conferences on highly topical issues, international festivals, sports events, face-to face talks with well-known personalities, etc.)

E. Product differences.

Translators:
- are expected to be as accurate as possible;
- are required to produce editorially acceptable written texts;

Interpreters:
- highly personal (its perception by the users of the interpreting service depends not only on its content but also on the quality of the interpreter's voice and various delivery parameters (accent, intonation, speed, etc.).
- have to tailor their output to fit their audience; to make it acceptable to be mentally processed by the listeners.

UNIT 2 (Lectures 3,4)

INTERPRETING

1. Interpreting vs Translation
2. Modes of Interpreting.
3. Types of Interpreting.
4. Interpreting Modalities.

Opening remarks. Public Speech Interpreting (example).

1. На самому початку я хотів би сказати, що критичне мислення стає важливою ознакою інтелектуального розвитку людини.
2. Я майже не сумніваюсь, що багато людей не підтримує точки зору, що нам потрібні курси з критичного мислення.
3. Я не претендую на роль експерта у питанні щодо філософії критичного мислення.
4. Я думаю, що ні у кого не викликає сумніву, що критичне мислення можна структурувати, тому сьогодні ми більш детально розглянемо його складові.

1. На самому початку я хотів би сказати, що критичне мислення стає важливою ознакою інтелектуального розвитку людини.
__By the way of introduction I'd go as far as to say that__ critical thinking is becoming an important quality of human intellectual evolution.
2. Я майже не сумніваюсь, що багато людей не підтримує точки зору, що нам потрібні курси з критичного мислення.
__I have little doubt that__ many people __oppose to the view__ on the importance of setting up critical thinking training courses.
3. Я не претендую на роль експерта у питанні щодо філософії критичного мислення.
__I don't profess to be an expert__ on the subject of the philosophy of critical thinking.
4. Я думаю, що ні у кого не викликає сумніву, що критичне мислення можна структурувати, тому сьогодні ми більш детально розглянемо його складові.

__No one, I believe, is challenging the view that__ critical thinking could be structured, hence today __we'll be taking a closer look into__ its components.

1. Interpreting Vs Translation

Interpreting occurs **in real time** in the presence – **physical, televised, or telephonic; situational constrains** (specific idiolect, fast speech, background noise, etc.)

Translation… **having time and access to resources.**

Different standards of accuracy of Int. and Tr.

Interpreters try to achieve total accuracy,…. **details** of the original speech, sometimes can be **omitted**. However, that is not the case of **interpreting for special purposes** (court, medical, business, technical, etc.).

2. MODES OF INTERPRETING

Simultaneous interpreting

- sound-proof booth / microphone / earphone;
- The interpreter renders the message while the source sender is speaking.

Consecutive interpreting

- The original speech is divided into segments;
- The interpreter is taking notes while the speaker progresses through the message;

Short CI – the interpreter relays on his memory, each message segment being brief enough to memorize;
Long CI – the interpreter takes notes of the message to render long passages.

The information divisions are established and agreed upon with the client before the interpreting event. They depend on the subject, its complexity, and the purpose of the interpretation.

Sentence-by-sentence interpreting method is used in some specific contexts, such as **court witness testimony, job interviews, medical** and **technical reports,** etc.

Whispered interpreting

- Small TL audience (a group);
- Simultaneous interpreting;

Relay interpreting

- A Japanese source message first is rendered into English to a group of interpreters, then it is rendered into Arabic, French, Swahili, or other target languages.

3. TYPES OF INTERPRETING

Conference Interpreting

Consecutive / synchronous; International institutions engage interpreters who speak two or more foreign languages besides their mother tongue to serve at multi-lingual meetings.

Legal and court interpreting.

- is used in courts of justice, (interpretation of **witnesses' testimony**) **administrative tribunals**, and wherever a **legal proceeding** is held (e.g., a police station for interrogation, a conference room for a deposition (письмове свідчення під присягою), or a place for taking a sworn statement (заява під присягою).
- can be consecutive and simultaneous

Escort / Travel interpreting

- The interpreter is **an assistant**, helping clients to navigate while they are travelling around;
- accompanies a person or a delegation on a tour (a visit, a meeting, an interview);
- is responsible *for everything* from ordering food to closing multi-million dollar business deals.

Public sector interpreting / Community interpreting

- Occurs in fields such as **legal, health, local government, social, housing, education** and **welfare services**;
- **Factors** that determine and affect communication: speech emotional content, hostile or polarized social surroundings, the power relationship among participants, stress, and the interpreter's degree of responsibility.

Medical interpreting

- Communication between the medical personnel and the patient (and their family);
- Sufficient knowledge of **medical procedures** and the **terms** related to them;
- Interpreters often act as **social mediators** or **cultural liaisons** to help patients be at ease in unfamiliar hospital or medical settings.

Media interpreting

- Simultaneous;
- Press conferences, live or taped interviews with political figures, artists, athletes, etc.
- Stressful; background noise;
- TV channels hire staff interpreters;

Sign language interpreting

- The message of **the hearing person's speech** is rendered into the sign language used by **the deaf;** the meaning expressed in a deaf person's signs is rendered into the spoken language for the hearing party;
- either simultaneous or consecutive;
- interpret from one sing language into the other one (**hand touch** for the deaf-dumb and blind);

4. Interpreting Modalities

Interpreting services can be delivered by multiple methods and procedures.

On-site Interpreting / In-Person Interpreting

- physically present;
- All of the parties who wish to communicate are located in the same place.

Telephone Interpreting / Over-the-Phone Interpreting

- interpreting is delivered via phone;
- may involve any type of interpreting (medical, business, legal, etc.);
- on-site interpreting for one of the parties.

Video Interpreting

Video Remote Interpreting (VRI) / Video Relay Service (VRS) …
- is used when on-site interpreting is not available;
- requires all of the parties to have the necessary (advanced) equipment

UNIT 3 (Lectures 5, 6)

TRANSLATION STUDIES
TRANSLATION THEORY

A study of translation is a study of language.

1. The discipline of 'translation studies' and its main objectives.
2. Branches of translation theory.
3. Basic translation theories.

The second half of the 20th century has seen the in-depth study of translation which is sometimes called Translation Theory, Science of Translation, or Translatology.

The study of proper principles of translation is termed '**translation studies'**. This term was coined by **Holmes** in his paper '**The Name and Nature of Translation Studies**' (1972). Attempts were made to develop a '**science of translation'** or a **linguistic theory of translation** (Catford, 1965). Translation studies gave also rise to other theories of translation.

The reason for **the great variety of translation theories and sub-theories** is the fact that the process of translating can be viewed **from many different perspectives** and are based on different approaches towards translation. The different perspectives on the problems of translation are not competitive, but complementary.

The practice of translation without a theoretical background tends to be a purely subjective exercise. The main goal of translation theory is **to indicate** (визначити, вказати) **appropriate translation methods for the widest possible range of texts** and **to give insight into** (to explain) **the translation process**.

2.   There are the following **branches** of translation theory:

1. **General translation theory** whose object is general notions typical of translation from/into any language.

2. **Specific** (or partial, in term of Holmes) **theory** of translation that deals with the regularities of translation characteristic of <u>particular languages</u> (translation from English into Ukrainian, and vice versa).

3. **Special** (partial) **translation theory** that deals with texts of various <u>registers</u> and <u>genres</u>.

3. Basic translation theories.

The human translation theories may be divided into three main groups: **transformational** approach, **denotative** approach, and **communicational** approach.

1. **The transformational theories** have one common feature: the process of translation is regarded <u>as transformation</u> on the level of words, phrases and syntactic constructions.

For example: *The irritability you experience when you feel cold can significantly affect your work performance*.

– Дратівливість, що з'являється, коли вам холодно, може негативно впливати на продуктивність роботи. / Роздратування, яке ви відчуваєте через холод, може у значній мірі впливати на ефективність вашої роботи.

According to the transformational approach <u>translation</u> is **a set of multi-level replacements** of a text in one language by a text in another governed by specific transformation rules.

2. **The denotative approach** to translation is based on the idea of **denotatum** (an idea, emotion or a situation represented in the original); it is adopted in **literary** translation. According to this approach the process of translation is not just mere substitution, but it consists of the following mental operations:

- Translator reads /hears a message in the source language;
- Translator **indicates a denotatum** (an idea, emotion or a situation) that corresponds to this message;
- Translator formulates a message in the target language **relevant** (відповідний) **to the above denotatum.**

The relationship between the source and target word forms is **occasional** (used only for one translation event) rather than regular. For ex.:

16

1) *The sea is warm tonight.* – Сьогодні ввечері море тепле. (transformational approach).

2) *Yossarian* **had everything he wanted in the hospital. The food wasn't too bad,** *and his meals were brought to him in bed.* – Узагалі Йоссар'янові **страх як подобалося шпитальне життя. Годували тут цілком пристойно,** а йому ще й подавали просто до ліжка.

3) *-My heart's in the Highlands, my heart is not here,*

My heart's in the Highlands, a-chasing the deer;

Chasing the wild-deer, and following the roe,

My heart's in the Highlands, wherever I go.

Переклад В.Мисика

Лети, моє серце, у гори, у даль,
Лети, моє серце, до рік і проваль,
Слідами біжи по стежках —
Там, там моє серце, в захмарних   краях!

Переклад М. Лукаша

Моя дума в верховині і душа моя,

Моя дума в верховині соколом буя,

Моя мрія в гори лине наздогін вітрам,

Моє серце в верховині, де б не був я сам.

3. **The communicational theory** (O.Kade) (or **The communicative perspective** on translation / the communicative approach to translation) highlights the communicative **events** which constitute the setting in which the source message is made and transmitted. 'The reader of the translation would respond to the text <u>emotively and cognitively</u> (емоційно та розумово) in a manner essentially **similar to** the ways in which the original readers respond.'

A **communicative event** involves (включає) the following **extra-linguistic components:**

- **subject** (тема)

- **participants** (of a certain professional, educational, social status; of a certain age, etc.);
- **function** (informing, persuasion, warning, recommendation, entertaining, etc.)

According to **Communicational Theory** in every communicative event people formulate their messages using <u>a particular type of language</u> (words, idiomatic expressions, syntactic structures) that represents the situation. Thus, a translator should be sensitive to **the situational speech** (мовлення в конкретній ситуації) since the same sentence may render (передавати) different messages.

For example,
- ***She made a motion.***
    She made a motion with her free hand.
    She made a motion at the meeting.

- ***Several new schools appeared in the area.*** A message sender is a fisherman and he is using relevant subject vocabulary (тематичні слова) (*school* – a large number of fish swimming together).
У районі з'явились нові косяки риб. / У районі з'явились нові школи. Miscommunication is based on <u>the insufficiency</u> (недостатність)<u> of extra-linguistic information</u>

- ***Many happy returns of the day –*** *Бажаю довгих років життя*

Summing up:

The discipline of **translation studies** embrace a great variety of **translation theories**. **A translation theory** is a set of principles, regularities and models that explain the process of translation The theories can be presented <u>vertically</u> as **branches** (the general theory of translation, the specific theories and the special theories) and <u>horizontally</u> as **perspectives or approaches** to translation (transformational, denotative and communicational theories),

UNIT 4 (Lectures 7, 8)

TYPES OF TRANSLATION.

1. Classifications of the translation types.
2. Language level classification.

1. Classifications of the translation types.

A. Depending on the **media** translation is viewed as **written** and **oral.**
The intermediate types are 'at sight' and 'by ear'.

B. Depending on the **set of conditions** in which the translation process
takes place <u>the written and oral</u> translations are seen as **continuous** and
momentary.
   Continuous (written) translation; the most favorable conditions;
the
   best performance is expected.
   Momentary (oral) translation; the conditions of this type impose a
   number of restrictions on translator's performance; one-time act.
   Momentary translation is subdivided into **consecutive** and
simultaneous
   types **- Interpretation**.

   Consecutive: the translating starts after the original (or a part of it)
   has been completed.
   Simultaneous (synchronous):   the interpreter gives his/her
translation
   while the speaker is uttering the original message.

C. Depending on the **predominant communicative function** of the
ST
    translation can be distinguished as

   Literary   Vs Informative
   Literary artistic Vs Literary Translation Proper (Il. Korunets)
   Semantic Vs Communicative (P. Newmark)

19

Literary translation deals with literary texts whose main function is to make an <u>emotional or aesthetic impression</u> upon the reader. <u>Artistic quality.</u>

Informative translation precisely conveys the <u>message</u> of the ST; it falls into **sociopolitical** and **special (specialized).**

The objects of the **sociopolitical tr**. are the materials of propaganda – manipulative and persuasive texts where the emotional effect is combined with pure informing.

The objects of the **special tr.** are the texts of science and technology. Special terms. Exact expression of the sense.

2. Language level classification of translation types

1). **Literal** tr. is employed on <u>the level of words</u>; their surface form and structure as well as their lexical meaning in the SL and TL <u>fully coincide.</u>

International by origin morphemes, lexemes. <u>Internationalisms. Pseudo-internationalisms. False friends.</u>

Translate:
Conflict , bomb, polemic, conservative, manifestation.
!!! Accurate, actual, clay, Dutch.

Close to literal tr. stand <u>transcription</u> and <u>transliteration.</u>

2). **Verbal** tr. is employed on the level <u>of morphemes and words</u>; conveys the denotative meaning; *undesirable, to sleep, sleepless*; the surface structure of the corresponding SL and TL words is different, but the meaning is identical; it presupposes <u>versions</u> for polysemantic words: *divination, neat.* Some words take literal and verbal translation: *interview, image*, etc.

3). **Word-for-word** tr. is the consecutive verbal translation performed on the level of <u>word-combinations and sentences</u>. It takes place when the lexical meaning of the componental parts, the structure and the word order both in the SL units and their TL equivalents <u>fully coincide,</u>

Translate:
1. *to sing and dance;*
2. *I sent him a message yesterday.*
3 *He is my best friend.*
but
4. *I'm seeing double.*
  5. *He offered   an apology.*
6. *I didn't mean to say that.*
7. *the Weird Sisters.*

4). **Interlinear** tr. provides a simple definition for a word, usually the first definition given in a lexicon. It presents each line of the ST with a line directly beneath it giving a word-by-word literal translation in the TT. Interlinears are much more mechanical in nature and focus on individual words, but they do not tell the whole story as to how these words interact with the other words around them. An interlinear translation is useful for technical study of the forms of the ST. The choice of the final version is determined by the aim, restrictions and style of the translation.

Translate:
1. *He makes you say everything twice.*
2. *He was no match for her.*

5**). Descriptive** tr. provides <u>explanation</u> of the meaning of the SL words or phrases in the TL; it takes the following forms:
A. translation of a word through a word-group or a sentence (<u>level shift</u>); <u>conceptual disparity</u>: notions of <u>specific national</u> lexicon.
B. translation of SL idiomatic expression through TL <u>unexpressive</u> equivalents.

Translate:
1. *a matriculate;*
  2. *a stooge*
  4. *Yorkshire pudding*
  5. *White Pages / Yellow Pages;*
  6. *school miss*
  7. *to pall and peel*
  8. *with flying colors.*

6) **Antonymic** tr. is a way of rendering when an <u>affirmative</u> in structure language unit (word, word-group or sentence) is conveyed via a <u>negative </u>in sense or structure but identical in content language unit, or vice versa. Cases of <u>no-direct equivalents</u>, <u>conventional utterances</u>, <u>double negation.</u>

Translate:
1. *It was slippery, I might have fallen down.*
2. *Hang on, please !*
3. *Keep clear of the door !*
4. *They sell books with legs.*
5. *Do not let it pass unheeded.*
6. *We lingered over our meal.*
7. *Keep the change.*
8. *That was not unbearable.*
9. *The previous day is a complete blank.*

7). **Idiomatic** tr. is realized on the phrasemic level by using TL <u>stable</u> / <u>fixed expressions or clichés</u> typical in a certain area of human preoccupation, such as commerce, economy, science, politics, technology, judicature, mass media, etc.

TL idiomatic expressions can be of the following types:
A. The TL idiomatic expressions rendering the content identically to the SL idiomatic expressions; they consist of the components that fully coincide in their lexical meaning with those of the SL idiomatic expressions.
Blue print collocations. AB=AB.

Translate:
1. *labour force*
2. *working week*
3. *governmental spending*
4. *on the brink of war*
5. *a mission of good will*
6. *the position of strength.*

B. the TL idiomatic expressions rendering the content which is identical to the SL idiomatic expressions, however the components of

the SL and TL idiomatic expressions only partially coincide in their meaning. AB=AC; AB=BC.

Translate:
1. *the rule of law*
2. *conservative administration*
3. *peace of mind*
4. *labour supply*
5. *role models.*
6. *to assess damage*
7. *bread and circuses.*

C. The TL idiomatic expressions rendering the content which is identical to the SL idiomatic expressions, but the components of the SL and TL are semantically different. AB=CD

Translate:
1. *fact and fiction*
2. *subsistence level*
3. *TV round-up*
4. *security of person*
5. *trees and shrubs*
6. *the death toll*
7. *the road toll*
8. *reports of casualties*
9. *sign and countersign.*
10. *black vote*
11. *to give/get go-ahead*

Idiomatic translation makes sense only when it is situationally and stylistically appropriate.

Translate:
1. Конкуренти пропонують аналогічну спортивну продукцію в середньому на 30-45% дешевше.
2. Крім того, вони проводять акції для клієнтів, наприклад, 20% знижка на першу покупку 50% - на другу.

UNIT 5 (LECTURE 9)

TRANSLATION EQUIVALENCE

1. Theory of equivalence.
2. Equivalence classification. Types of equivalents.
   3. Formal Vs dynamic equivalents.

1**. Theory of equivalence.**

Equivalence implies <u>a measure of semantic similarity</u> between ST and TT.

Equivalent means equal in value, amount and volume. The principle of equivalence is based on the mathematical law of transitivity that reads:
  'If **A** is equal to **C** and **B** is equal to **C**, then **B** equals **A**'.

Translation equivalence: if a word or word combination in one language (A) corresponds to a certain <u>concept (C)</u> and a word or word combination in another language (B) corresponds to <u>the same concept (C)</u>, these words or word combinations are considered **equivalent** (connected by the equivalence relations).

  The mental concept of a word (word group) is almost never precisely outlined and may be **different** … .
 <u>The cognitive aspect of translation:</u>
The human sees the objective world
          recognizes essential features in it;   builds up images (concepts)
          gives names to the fragments of the objective world (words).
For example, капуста
            shape, taste, consistency, kind of dishes, etc.
      cabbage, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, sauerkraut, seaweed.

Equivalence is the **similarity of meaning** observed in the units of different languages and used for translation.

The units of the TL with the meaning **similar** to the relevant units of the SL are called **translation equivalents**.

2. Equivalence classifications. **Types of equivalents.**

Like types of translation equivalence types are diverse. Their classifications are based on **different criteria:**

a) Full Vs Partial equivalents (degree of semantic similarity);
  b) Formal Vs Dynamic equivalents (fidelity Vs transparency);
  c) Structural Vs Semantic Vs Pragmatic equivalents
     (similarity of wording, meaning and communicative aim);
  d) Permanent Vs Variable Vs Occasional equivalents
     (contextual independency / dependency);
a) Lexical   Vs   Phraseological   (Idiomatic)   Vs   Grammatical
  equivalents
(types of the language units involved).

3**. Formal Vs dynamic equivalents**.

The terms were originally coined ….
The Bible ; E Nida.

Formal equivalence attempts to render a text <u>word-for-word</u> <u>(literally)</u> at the expense of its naturalness; attention on the form the message is expressed; **fidelity.**

Dynamic (functional) equivalence attempts to render <u>the thought</u> expressed in the ST at the expense of its literalness and the original word order; emphases on readability; … when **readability** is more important than preservation of the original <u>wording</u>; **transparency.**

Dynamic equivalence is a principle of translation when the translator represents the meaning of the ST in a new form, so that the new TT wording <u>triggers the same impact</u>….

Translate:
Mist covered a calm sea in the Straits of Dover yesterday.

There is, however, <u>no sharp boundary</u> between **F** and **D** equivalence; equally applicable; to seek <u>a balance</u> between **F** and **D**; the T audience, the purpose of translation and the text type.

Literary texts - **F** and **D**.
Functions: **F** demonstrates the original author's wording; provides 'local colouring'
          D enables smooth reading.

International diplomacy and historic texts; to adhere to the source as much as possible; **F**.

F and **D** equivalence translation of the Bible.

Translation must strive for fidelity, however, the complete F is <u>an illusion</u> because a language contains <u>words for concepts which have no direct equivalents</u> in another. In this case D is the only possibility.

Translate:
1. *The organized crime in South Eastern Europe poses the serious threat to the countries of the region and to the rest of Europe.*
2. *South Eastern Europe has suffered many evils.*
3. *Many challenges lie ahead.*
4. *I managed a number of projects in Ukraine from London.*
5. *Australia is blessed with unique and rich fauna.*
6. *He was not informed of the goings-on.*
7. *She is the black sheep in the family.*
8. *He felt like a cat on hot bricks.*

UNIT 6 (Lecture 10)

ADEQUATE TRANSLATION

1. Fidelity of translation.
2. Transparency of translation.
3. Stylistic correspondence.
4. Context appropriateness.

Adequacy is the key quality of any translation. It is judged by the following criteria: (see above).

1. **Fidelity of translation.**
   Faithful, accurate, full.
   a) parallelism (original wording)
   b) accurate rendering of the meaning of lexical units (terms, proper
       names, morphological components, etc,); situational dimension (*the*
       flag flew); narrow / distant distribution (*iced coffee, iced fruits; big*
       cats).
   Faithfulness is not questioned; however, is achieved by different types of equivalents; <u>sometimes</u> it is associated with formal equivalence or literal or word-for-word translation or considered on the lexemic level only. In that case interpreters would say:
   Translation is like a wife: when it is faithful it is not nice, when it is nice it is not faithful, which means that the <u>word accurate translation</u> version needs tuning up.
   Word fidelity / faithfulness Vs Content fidelity / faithfulness.

   Translate:
   1. *I could never remove from my memory the occasion when Mr. Jones found me smoking one of his special cigars in the stables.*
   2. *The British press differs in two obvious ways from the continental one.*

Word fidelity / faithfulness = Content fidelity /faithfulness (1)
Word fidelity / faithfulness ? Content fidelity / faithfulness (2).

2. **Transparency of translation.**
 Publishability;
 Natural, smooth, easy to read and digest, effortlessly understood, habitual, conventional, culturally appropriate, accommodated to the TL's grammar (syntactic), idiomatic norms, able to evoke the response identical to the ST, etc.

a) Why does the T receptor need translation ? ….

 Therefore, the content should be given in such a manner so that…

b) The translator should instinctively project himself into ….

c) The translation communicates successfully when the T receptor recognizes instantaneously what…..

 The amount of effort required for processing the information rendered by the TT must be ….

d) Translation must be highly idiomatic,
 … as if the TL users would customarily say about the situation outlined in the ST.

 The two approaches are not necessarily mutually ….
 However, when they come to disagree with each other the priority must be placed on …
 In most cases, to produce a successful / adequate translation the translator has to set a balance between F and T.

 Translate:
1. *Decision time has improved considerably.*
2. *The project runs until June 2012.*
3. *I joined the Teaching College in 2010.*
4. *Visa Section of the British Ambassy opened to applicants on Tuesday.*
5. *His works are known and loved worldwide,*

Adequacy of translation is <u>a broader notion</u> than F + T. Besides these two qualities it also involves stylistic correspondence and situational appropriateness.

3. **Stylistic correspondence**.
… reproduces the same style / register as the ST.
Stylistic misbalance in translation <u>results in</u> loss of expressiveness or breach of conventionality or comprehension awkwardness or even complete communication failure.

Translate:
1. *It's cool weather today. (neutral / colloquial style)*
2. *We ask you to make your comments. (business letter - formal style)*
3. *Go back and tell thy king that I will blot out the sun and he shall never shine again. (solemn, elated style)*
4. *Him and his family has been cheating me on this farm these hundred and fifty years. (popular common speech)*

4. **Context appropriateness.**
A. In order to translate the ST adequately it is necessary to state which particular meaning of a polysemantic word is realized in the utterance. The most reliable indicator in this case is <u>the context in which the word is used.</u>
<u>Linguistic</u> and <u>extra-linguistic</u> context (context of situation).
<u>Linguistic</u> context<u>: narrow</u> (context of a phrase or sentence) and <u>wide</u> (utterance-length context or context of the whole text).
<u>Extra-linguistic</u> context: <u>situation</u> described, situation in which the communication takes place, <u>background knowledge</u>.
For example <u>: *long*</u> *memory;* <u>*long*</u> *custom; He won't be* <u>*long*</u> *in coming.*
In the <u>*long*</u> *run.*
She gets a pain in her stomach after meals, sometimes she
feels <u>squeamish</u>.
Translate:
 1. How far has he gone?
 2. Are you through?
 3. What state you are in ?!!
 4. At last he's got a perch.

5. No dogs.

Lexical equivalents are, to a great extent, situation bound. Polysemantic words, homonyms.

Translate;

1. He admired the <u>spring.</u>

2. Have you noticed any weakness or <u>tingling</u> in your limbs?

To tingle - 1) відчувати дзвін, шум, поколювання; 2) викликати дзвін, шум, поколювання (у частинах тіла); 3) пашіти; 4) тремтіти, дрижати, свербіти; 5) приводити у збуджений стан.

3. The patient was <u>restless</u> and couldn't sleep.

Restless - 1) неспокійний, невгамовний; 2) стривожений; 3) нетерплячий.

4. He robbed the poor widow and her family of a plantain-patch, their only stay and support.

Plantain - 1) подорожник; 2) банан.

The ways of achieving adequacy in different types of translation do not coincide with each other because of their diverse character. However, the stated above principles should be observed in all of them.

UNIT 7 (Lecture 11)

EXTRA-LINGUISTIC (PRAGMATIC) ASPECTS OF TRANSLATION.

1. General notions about pragmatics.
2. Communicative nature of the word.
3. S-author's intention rendering.
4. Situational context in translation,

1. General notions about pragmatics.

Pragmatics involves <u>the additional information</u> (implied, indirect, contextual) passed on by lingual sings which <u>comes relevant</u> under certain communicative conditions and that necessitates a particular translation approach.

To produce a pragmatically marked translation (pragmatically identical) means to make available to the T receptor **all** amount of information (explicit or implicit) which is expressed by the original.

The pragmatics of an utterance is treated in terms of <u>implication:</u> ' the utterance says ' is the domain of ….
'the utterance implies' is the domain of … .

2. Communicative nature of the word (word combination).
Communicative nature of the word comprises a wide range of nuances, namely, emotional, figurative, associative implications; historical, cultural background information which the word can potentially convey. Those nuances can be taken differently in different language communities.

Pragmatic adaptation.

A. Pragmatic adaptation with regard to political correctness.
To avoid the words or phrases which explicitly, implicitly or potentially might <u>insult feelings</u> of people of various social or ethnic groups.
To prevent speech <u>prejudice</u> towards the sick, women and different minorities. To avoid gender-related nominations.
<u>Derogatory</u> words. <u>Pejorative</u> words.
Інвалід. Каліка. Прибиральниця. Голова зборів. Бізнесмен. Спортсмен.
Негр. Азіат. Літні люди.

B. Pragmatic adaptation with regard to the R's background knowledge.

The received text is meant for a certain addressee. Experts, laymen, educated / non-educated addressee, etc.
<u>Alterations (changes / transformations)</u> in the resulting message to meet the <u>standards of cultural traditions.</u> Transparency.

Translate:
1. *Finally All Souls' Day has come.*
2. *Hearing 'God Save the King' he rose.*
3. *They were in the garden having high tea.*
4. *He realized that was Kangaroo court but didn't lift a finger to stop it.*

<u>Measure system</u> adaptation.
1. *My doctor advised me to walk five miles a day.*
2. *She was six feet tall,*
3. *It was a 4-by-6-inch portrait on oak panel.*

3. S-author's intention rendering.

The intention of the S speaker (the author of the original) determines the <u>modality</u> as well as the <u>communicative type</u> of the received utterance.

The speaker's intention can be the one of expressing <u>inducement</u>, <u>recommendation</u>, <u>suggestion</u>, <u>encouragement</u>, <u>warning</u>, <u>threat</u>, <u>indignation</u>, <u>anger</u>, <u>contempt</u>, <u>surprise</u>, <u>amazement</u>, <u>consolation</u>, <u>pity</u>, <u>interest</u>, etc.

The translator's task here is to grasp the S author's intention and to render it adequately in translation. <u>Pragmatic transformations</u>.

Translate:
1. *There, there, my dear, of course, it's not true.*
2. *You must keep cool.*
3. *Will you pass me the bread?*
4. *Could you sign this paper?*
5. *You opposed me, you really did. And you'll know it!*
6. *You had it your way. I wish you joy of it.*
7. *Why, on earth, do you believe him?*

J.Herbst: *I think that the way to look at this question, the question of the*
Common Economic Space is: does it serve Ukraine's interests?

4. **Situational (linguistic /extralinguistic) context in translation**.

Situational context is the factor which conditions the choice of the corresponding target utterance.
1. *They both married their cousins.*
2. *Don't drive me too far !* (the interlocutors are both sitting in the parlor
not in a vehicle).
<u>Cultural background.</u> For example, *He seems to be the best man in the team. Who will be the Best Man at your wedding?*
The situational context should also be taken into consideration when dealing with
<u>Pragmatic idioms</u>
<u>Stereotypical speech expressions</u>
<u>Plates, notes, signs</u>. (see Lecture 5)

Situational context also prompts the adequate solution to phraseological units (idiomatic expressions) translation. For example, *Can the leopard change its spots?*

In general, any kind of translation equivalent must be verified in the situational context. (see Lecture 6, 'Context appropriateness').

ASSIGNMENTS

Assignment 1

1. Translate the words and word-combinations into Ukrainian and English (correspondingly):

a) Malady – disease – illness; unusual – off-beat; effort – travail; liquidate – iron out; work – toil; rich – well-to-do; quit – buzz off;

b) Give and take; peer pressure; peer review; task force; pipe dream; to die hard; tasting room; B-movie actress; violent criminal seizure of power.

c) Простий – щирий – простодушний; малий – невеликий – мізерний – нікчемний; неймовірний – неправдоподібний; засновник – основоположник – фундатор; аматор – любитель – дилетант.

2. Translate the text into English:

З IV століття Храм Гробу Господнього в Єрусалимі, відомий також під назвою Храм Воскресіння Христового, став місцем прощі паломників-вірян. Тут, за християнською традицією, було розіп'ято і поховано Ісуса Христа, де він потім воскрес. У цій церкві на Великдень сходить Благодатний Вогонь.

3. Translate the text into Ukrainian:

Icons of the Mother of God.

Besides Christ, the basis of all iconography, no other subject has been more depicted than Mary, the Theotokos. It shouldn't be surprising, no human being resembles Jesus Christ more than his Mother.

The tradition of the Orthodox Church maintain that the first iconographer was the evangelist Luke, and the first icon he painted under divine inspiration was of the Mother of God holding the Christ-child. Just like the icon of Christ Pantocrator, icons of the Son of God with His Mother are powerful testimonies to the reality of God's incarnation as a human.

Assignment 2

1. Translate the text into English:

Багатомовні.

Батьки нерідко побоюються, що якщо дитину змалечку навчати другій мові, то вона погано володітиме рідною. Та, як з'ясувала

торонтська група спеціалістів під керівництвом нейробіолога Лорі-Енн Петітто, все якраз навпаки. «З самого народження наші нервові тканини готові і в змозі впоратись з декількома мовами». Школярі-білінгви здебільшого більш розвинені, ніж ті, хто володіє лише однією мовою. Проте, як пише канадська газета «Торонто Стар», «ініціативу в навчанні маленьких дітей другій мові повинні брати батьки – в разі, якщо вони хочуть надати своїм дітям перевагу володіння декількома мовами».

2. Translate the sentences into English (Passive constructions):

1. Such trifles should *be put up with*.
2. The drowning man *was thrown* a rope.
3. The ship *was lost sight of*.
4. The room *could be entered* through a massive oak door.
5. This case of mental disorder *should be dealt with* separately.
6. His presence *was taken no notice of*.
7. His marriage *was* much *spoken about*.
8. John is not *to be relied upon*.
9. The bed *was not slept in*.
10. The house *was not lived in*.
11. The sign on the bus *read* 'Private'.
12. He *was knifed* in the back two times.

3. Translate into Ukrainian:

As far as interpreters are concerned, the foregoing raises issues they constantly have to grasp with. How do you deal with humor or swearing for instance? In both cases, the issue clearly relates to how you adapt to your audience. A well-known interpreter is famous for her solution: she tells her listeners that the speaker has just made an appalling joke and they really should laugh to make her/him happy.

Assignment 3

Translate the sentences employing the operation pattern of specification, e.g., material **things** – фізичні **предмети**; And **another thing** … -- I **ще одне** …; **The first thing** I worry about is ,, - **Перше, що мене хвилює** …

Which sentences are translated idiomatically?

1. This is the one thing I can feel certain about.
2. This is neither one thing, no another.

3. I'm not used to this sort of thing.
4. The whole thing is as simple as ABC.
5. Things are all anyhow.
6. Among other things she said she'd be busy the next day.
7. Things moved quickly after that.
8. 'Will you call me?' – 'Sure thing.'
9. She knows many things that I don't.
10. I'm here to learn things.
11. The first thing he did was to congratulate me with my graduation.
12. When things have eased up a little I'll come and see you.
13. I desire her happiness above all things.
14. He is forgetful of things.
15. 'Take off your things, please,' said the hostess.
16. She carried coffee things in and put them on the table.
17. Things look promising!
18. You said the right thing.
19. Don't get worried over every little thing.
20. That's not at all the thing to do, you stupid old thing!
21. That quarrel is the thing of the past.

Give more (3-4) examples of idiomatic translation with the word 'thing'.

TAST 3 (a)

Translate the text into Ukrainian:

Rich countries, which have become used to rapid improvement in living standards, now <u>find themselves faced with</u> recession, unemployment and inflation. Poor countries, which contain two-third of the world's population, <u>are burdened with massive and spiraling debts</u> and <u>ever increasing number</u> of people for whom hunger and poverty are a way of life. The poor world believes that international economic system <u>works to</u> <u>its disadvantage</u>, and is seeking ways to change it so that the system helps rather than hinders its economic development.

Assignment 4

1. Read the list of culture-bound translation pairs. Split them into subject (тематичний) sub-groups (for ex., Food, Geography, Administration, History, Instruments, House, Marriage, Education, Art, Holidays, City, etc.). Add a few items of your own.

CULTURE-BOUND UNITS

1. Голодомор – Holodomor; the Famine Genocide in Ukraine in the 30s of the 20th c.;
2. Кватирка – hinged window;
3. Горілка – horilka; a Ukrainian alcoholic beverage;
4. Гетьман – hetman; a title historically assigned to military commanders;
5. Коромисло – koromyslo; a carrying pole, a shoulder pole;
6. Тамада – the master of ceremony; a toast-master; an MC;
7. Віче – viche; a popuar assembly in Kyivan Rus;
8. Останній дзвінок – the last bell; a celebration of the end of the school year;
9. Кобзар – kobzar; an itinerant player on the string instrument, called kobza;
10. Перепічка – perepichka; a traditional Ukrainian crispy patty;
11. На покутті – a special place on the wall for icons in Ukrainian house; in the only corner by an icon;

Його посадовили <u>на покутті</u>, як почесного гостя – *they sat him **at the head**, as the guest of honor.*

12. Кравчучка – kravchuchka, a handcart namef after the first president of Ukraine Leonid Kravchuk;
13. Холодець – holodets, jellied meat;
14. Ряжанка – ryazhanka; a traditional fermented dairy product in Ukraine;
15. Вертеп – vertep; the Ukrainian movable puppet theatre;
16. Постоли – postoly: traditional Ukrainian ox-hide footwear;
17. Поставити могорич – to seal a bargain with a drink;
18. Домовик – brownie;
19. Свячений хліб – consecrated bread;
20. Староста – the county chief;
21. Загс – registry office;
22. Писанка – painted Easter egg;
23. Дряпанка – dryapanka, an Easter egg, artistically painted with scratches on it;
24. Гопак – hopak; an energetic Ukrainian dance, traditionally performed by men;
25. Вечорниці – traditional Ukrainian evening party; a common type of social entertainment in village;

26. Криївка – kryivka; a secret storehouse located underground to store food, medicine or weapons;
27. Трембіта – trembita; a Ukrainian musical instrument, an alpine horn made of wood;
28. Чумак – chumak; a merchant or trader, primarily known for the trade in salt;
29. Проводи – a tradition of visiting family members' graves which is held after Easter.
30. Полонина – a mountain meadow;
31. Оприщок – a peasant rebel;
32. Коровай – a wedding bread;
33. Борщ – borsch; a traditional Ukrainian beet root and cabbage soup;
34. Кутя – kutia; a traditional Ukrainian Christmas Eve Supper dish; boiled wheat grains with poppy seeds, nuts and honey;
35. Сало – salo; a slab of fatback;
36. Компот – kompot; stewed fruit beverage;
37. Хата – Ukrainian country cottage;
38. Кнопкодав – a button pusher in the Parliament;
39. Толока – toloka; free collective labor ;
40. Суржик – surzhyk; the mix of Ukrainian and Russian;
41. Голубці – cabbage rolls;
42. Вареники – Ukrainian dish, boiled dough with filling;
43. Сваха – a match-maker;
44. Билина – a traditional East Slavic epic narrative poem;
45. Квас – a sour drink made from rye;
46. Греко-католицька церква – the Catholic Church of Byzantine rite; the Greek Catholic Church;
47. Стати на рушник – to step on the embroidered cloth; Ukrainian wedding ritual that means to get married;
48. Парубкування – mature boyhood;
49. Щоденник – students everyday record book;
50. Кожух – sheepskin coat;
51. Турбаза – tourist retreat;
52. Залік – a qualifying test;
53. Доцент – an associate professor; a principal lecturer;
54. Підвищення кваліфікації – an in-service training course;
55. Консультація – tutorial;
56. Каша геркулес – oat flakes;
57. Заслужений діяч мистецтв України – Ukraine's Merited Worker of Arts;

58. Заслужений вчитель України – Ukraine's Honored Teacher;
59. Міський відділ освіти – the City Board of Education;
60. Молодець! (Молодці!) – Well done !!! Good job!

1. Downing Street 10 – резиденція Прем'єр Міністра Великобританії;
2. Downing Street 11 – резиденція Міністра Фінансів ВБ;
3. Pilgrim Fathers – Батьки-пілігрими; перші поселенці на землях Америки;
4. Union Jack – прапор Великобританії;
5. Shepherd's pie – картопляна запіканка з м'ясом і цибулею;
6. Matron – сестра хазяйка, завідувачка господарством;
7. Ginger ale – імбирне ситро;
8. Bank holidays – державні свята у Великобританії (протягом яких усі банки зачинені);
9. Labor Day – день Праці (США), перший понеділок вересня;
10. Civil Service – державний апарат;
11. Brain washing – промивка мізків, ідеологічна обробка;
12. Maypole – «травневе дерево», прикрашений стрічками стовп, довкруги якого танцюють не перше травня;
13. Toffee apple – глазуроване яблуко на паличці;
14. Garden seats – місця на другому поверсі двоповерхового автобусу;
15. Soap opera – соуп-опера, багатосерійна постановка сентиментального характеру;
16. Boxing Day – День подарунків (другий день Різдва);
17. Campus – кампус, університетське містечко;
18. Freshman – студент першого року навчання;
19. Sophomore – студент другого року навчання;
20. Bonfire night – ніч Гая Фокса, національне свято в Англії, святкується у ніч на 5 листопада;
21. Punch – пунш, напій (алкогольний чи безалкогольний) з фруктами або фруктовим соком;
22. Cab – таксі;
23. Bagpipes – волинка, музичний дерев'яний інструмент;
24. Brexit – Брекзіт, вихід Великобританії з Європейського Союзу;
25. Alcatraz – Алькатрас, острів (тюрма) в бухті Сан Франциско;
26. Scotland Yard – Скотланд Ярд, лондонська поліція;

27. Hollywood Walk of Fame – Голлівудська Алея Слави;
28. Breadline – черга безробітних за безкоштовним харчуванням;
29. Breadline – поріг бідності;
30. Beauty sleep – ранній сон до півночі;
31. West Point – військова академія у США;
32. Oval Cabinet – овальний кабінет (офіс президента США);
33. Know-how – ноу-хау: секрет виробництва, відомості будь-якого характеру, які охороняються режимом комерційної таємниці і можуть бути предметом купівлі-продажу.
34. Eleven Plus – ілевен плас, екзамен для учнів початкової школи у віці 11-12 років, який регулює допуск до гімназій та інших середніх шкіл.

Assignment 5

Translate the text into Ukrainian and English correspondingly:

■ Mr. President, I would like to express my admiration for your courage to undertake substantial reforms already in Ukraine. But my first question would be: what additional reforms are very important for you in the next future?

— А... дякую за запитання. А... чесно кажучи, ви знаєте, я, а... працюю на посаді президента України, а... двісті сорок вісім днів. Ви розумієте яка це складна професія, тому що я точно знаю скільки днів я працюю. І десь біля ста п'ядитесяти днів працює наш новий парламент, починаючи з вересня. А... і ви знаєте, в середньому за цей час за чотири місяці, п'ять місяців десь так, а... ми прийняли новим нашим парламентом, Верховною Радою України, ми прийняли а... таку кількість а... законів важливих, дуже важливих, яких не можна було прийняти по різним причинам, справа не в президенстві, по різним причинам за багато років, які поліпшують а... дійсно бізнес клімат для України. Ми реформували, незважаючи не на́що, а... ми реформували а... все, ми почали ... ви знаєте у нас дуже складна ситуація земельної реформи, але ми вже проголосували цю реформу мораторію землі, з продажу землі у першому читанні, це одна з найскладніших реформ для сучасної України.

<center>**Vocabulary**</center>

1. приймати закон – *to pass legislation / a law; to adopt legislation / a law*
2. приймати законопроект у першому читанні – *to adopt a bill at the first reading*
3. мораторій – *moratorium (on)*
4. реформувати – *to reform*
5. земельна реформа – *land reform*
6. продаж землі – *land market; sale of land*

Assignment 6

1.   Translate the text into Ukrainian. Make a list of idiomatic English – Ukrainian translation pairs.

The Green Revolution

In the early 1960s, various scientists, economists, government administrators and agriculturalists, supported by aid foundations and agribusinesses, worked out a series of techniques which would lead to greater agricultural production.

The whole package became known as the Green Revolution. It involved the introduction of improved seeds which, given plenty of fertilizers, pesticides, reliable irrigation and drainage, produce very high-yielding plants. Harvests improved dramatically. Food production went up. Even though farming with the new seeds was more costly, the higher incomes compensated.

Growing pains. A decade later, some worrying side-effects became apparent. The new 'miracle' seeds were more uniform, and so much vulnerable to attack by insects or disease. For example, in 2010, southern corn-leaf blight had a disastrous effect on the American corn crop.

Besides, while agricultural output increased as the result of the Green Revolution, the energy input to produce a crop has increased faster, so that the ratio of crops produced to energy input has decreased over time.

Critics of the Green Revolution claim that the agricultural production is highly reliant on non-renewable resources, since agricultural machinery and transport, as well as production of pesticides and nitrates all depend heavily on fossil fuels

2. Translate the text into English, using the idiomatic equivalents from the translation above:

"Зелена революція' – процес запровадження нових високоврожайних зернових культур, що розпочався у багатьох країнах у 60-х рр. XXст. з метою збільшення продовольчих ресурсів. "Зелена революція" передбачає також необхідне зрошування земель, хімізацію та механізацію сільського господарства. Оскільки зростання врожаїв грунтувалось на значному збільшенні затрат енергії, впровадженні прогресивних технологій, широкому застосуванню мінеральних добрив, "зелена революція" не дала вагомих результатів у країнах, що розвивалися, які відповідних ресурсів не мали. "Зелена революція" дала тимчасові позитивні результати, але проблеми продовольства у світі не зняла.

Assignment 7

Make referential translation into Ukrainian of the text below.

Referential translation

*Referential translation involves recoding of the source text (ST) and, eventually, production of **a reduced version of the target text**.*

*Usually, referential translation is much shorter than the original text, however, it retains the most important ST information. In other words, it may be regarded as **a brief retelling of the ST content**.*

Translation vs Interpreting

Translation skills are always evolving. Language does not remain the same over time. It changes constantly. But translation skills are in demand especially as more online businesses require globalized and localized content in a variety of different languages. For these reasons, more and more people choose translation of various languages as their field of study.

By choosing your field of study you realize that it is your future and your way can be from being just a translation student to being an expert in language (s).

Here are some effective tips for you to succeed in this career.

1. You should read a lot

You must have a comprehensive knowledge of both the source text (ST) and the target one (TT). It is recommended to read materials written in the target languages extensively in order to familiarize yourself with the vocabulary and phrases. Diversify the genre of the materials you read. For instance, you can read literature, magazines, articles, and journals in the languages you wish to learn. Only after this you will understand the cultural aspects of that language. When you start translating your text, you must read it thoroughly. Do not translate any text if you have not read the content. If you do so, you might end up translating the words instead of their meaning in context.

2. Do not forget about the relevant terminology

As it is in many industries, translation also uses particular terms and phrases that evolve over time. Examples of such words include CAT, A- Language, B-Language, globalization, localization(L1ON), Source Language (SL), and Target Language (TL). As a new translation student, these terms might not be easy to understand at first. Familiarizing yourself with the sector-specific terminology will enable you to provide better translation services.

3. Speak often

One of the best ways to learn a language is by using it in a dialogue. People always assume that translation is done in solitude. However, if you want to become a better translator after your studies, you should join in debates and groups that use the target language. You will learn where you are lacking and what you need to improve. The advantage of translation groups is that you have people to check your work and offer recommendations of areas that need improvement.

While conversing with native speakers, you will learn some colloquialisms and slang in the target language that you wouldn't find in a dictionary. It will be easier for you to translate text that has such phrases more accurately, providing culturally sensitive, fluent translations.

4. Travel as much as possible (If you want to learn language)

You should learn not only how to write and read the language but also the culture and style of speaking of both the SL and TL. A short visit to a country with native speakers can go a long way in improving your skills. You will get to interact with the people of that country for you to learn and understand the local culture and particularities of their language. If you can find a way to live with them for a while, even better! It will be an opportunity for you to meet new people, understand their lifestyles, what they care about, and how they became the people they are today.

5. Find an area to specialize in

It is indisputable that translators need to specialize in a particular field. Language is always evolving and new information is added to it constantly. Another reason why specialization is essential when translating is because of the continued use of the internet. It has increased competition as more people are exposed to materials that help them learn how to translate. Also, more businesses require multilingual website translation for digital marketing and to reach as many people as possible.

You shouldn't offer services for any and all documents sent to you. Specialize in one or more areas. For instance, you can offer specialist business document translation, legal translation, translation of IT-related texts, or financial translation services. By becoming a specialist, you will enjoy benefits such as;

- Increased knowledge
- Efficiency and better quality of work
- Higher income

Specializing in one subject is great. However, if you like diversity then maybe specializing isn't for you. Remember to maintain professionalism in your work. If you aren't competent in a particular field, be straightforward and inform your client why you refuse the job they offer.

Gaining general knowledge on the subject will help you to recognize when you make mistakes. The best way to improve your translation

skills is by always challenging yourself and translating as many documents as much as you can.

But how can you make your work easier but more efficient?

6. Use Active, Not Passive Voice

Concise and direct copy will allow your messages to resonate with your audience. Using an active voice, a way of writing where the subject of your sentence is doing the work, will help minimize mistakes during translation.

Which sentence do you think is stronger:

- Fully optimized content reaches an audience in a meaningful way.
- A meaningful way to reach readers is to give them optimized content.

The active voice is the preferred method of content creation because it takes the guesswork out of who is doing what and why. In keeping with the active voice, messages are easier to understand.

7. Remember about Standard Sentence Structure

Keep your sentences simple to give translators the best chance of correctly manipulating your words and ideas into another language.

The subject/verb/object sentence structure is widely recognized by many languages (not all though!).

By adhering to simple language structures, it will be easier for translators to understand the true intent, and discover the best way to express the same meaning in a new language.

8. Try to Avoid Acronyms

TBH (To Be Honest), acronyms are a fun and simple way to conserve a few strokes on your keyboard or phone. However, they're not always translation-friendly because they are rarely universal and can quickly lead to confusion.

Drop acronyms altogether if you want your content to optimize fully, IMO (In My Opinion).

9. Forget about Relative Pronouns

Relative pronouns often introduce a dependent (or relative) clauses in sentences. They also can stand alone as the subject or object of a sentence.

As you are writing copy and linking clauses, the use of relative pronouns will help to cinch thoughts and ideas together. The use of relative pronouns in terms of benefits for content creation include keeping the reader zeroed in on who is doing what. Readers will not be lost, even if a sentence is translated, or fall off the path of your messaging.

Keep these in your back pocket to help you set up your translation for

success:
- Who
- Whom
- Whose
- That
- Which

10. Keep in mind that brevity is the soul of wit

Not much to say here. Be a straight-shooter and there will be less room for error.

Longer sentences allow for unnecessary complexity. The more complexities a translator has to tackle, the harder it becomes to interpret and translate the true meaning.

11. Avoid Slang and Humor

Nothing can convey depth and range quite like humor, but it doesn't always have a place in translation.

Instead, nix the humor and replace it with straightforward copy. Anyone that's tried to learn another language will tell you that humor is perhaps the most difficult to translate. If you are looking to weave in humor, work with your translator to introduce their creativity and humor into the completed translation -- let them handle the localization!

Slang is another route that can derail a translation, so keep that in your toolbelt for another project. A majority of the time, slang quickly comes in and out of the vernacular on a nationwide scale, so it wouldn't be appropriate to include it in your international translation piece.

12. Do not use Cultural-Specific References

Remember that you're speaking to an entirely new audience. If someone referenced an obscure and specific Italian horror movie from the early 1970s at a dinner party, you would probably be confused.

When you include culturally-specific references in your writing, it has the potential to alienate the reader. It's best to keep these examples and references at bay.

There is one more question how to ensure a successful translation?

A competent translator extensively uses inferential strategies in the process of understanding a source text in translation. Extralinguistic knowledge plays an important role in this inference.

Assignment 8

Using the information from the text below as well as additional materials make a 5 minute presentation about important steps of a successful translation.

Let's talk about 4 steps of a successful translation.

1. Provide Enough Time

Time is everything, and whether you are tackling document translation, patent translation, medical translation, or website localization, it is important to give yourself enough time to perfect it. You want to make sure that the translator or translation company has enough time to research the subject content thoroughly, prepare the translation, and revise and proofread until the final draft is perfect.

Collaboration is key, the more time you have with your translator the more likely you'll be on the same page. Effective teamwork and communication are one of the key factors for localization and successful translation.

Tip: If you know you will need a successful translation done and you want to reach out to a professional translation company, speak with them as soon as possible, so they can build a custom workflow for your project and find the ideal translator for your project.

2. Create a translation glossary

A translation glossary and the style guide are helpful cheat sheets for linguists to better understand your company. A translation glossary includes the companies "lingo", words that should stay consistent throughout, and words better not to translate such as product names. A style guide describes how a company should present visually and textually their materials and the overall style and tone of the company. It identifies those branding elements that must remain, no matter the locale. Providing both a translation glossary and style guide to the linguists can help ensure consistency. Without this, there are multiple ways how to translate words and phrases can across different languages meaning more time spent revising translations to create consistency. A Glossary and style guide can not only help with consistency, but it can also reduce the time to complete each document translation and cut costs.

3. Provide as much detail as possible.

The more information you can provide to your translator or

translation company, the better. Besides including more details in the translation, it gives the translation service a more accurate ability to choose a translator that has the expertise in that specific field.

4. *Use translation memory tools.*

What is translation memory? Actually, it's a simple concept: a translation memory stores translations, and then recalls them later to use again. It remembers both the original text and the corresponding translation, thus allowing your translation and localization agency to match up existing translations to new content that is identical or similar to content translated in the past.

A successful translation is a key part of bringing your product or service to a new market, and a poorly executed translation can cost you business. By following the above tips, you can do successful translation, lower costs and help make your entry into new markets an easier process.

Assignment 9

Read the text below and make up a list of tips on successful interpreting.
Translate 10 – 12 lines of the text (of your choice) into Ukrainian.

When we deal with interpreting, we should bear in mind two types of interpreting: simultaneous and consecutive.

In the interpreting sector consecutive interpreting is one of the two most popular methods. In consecutive interpreting, the interpreter or the language services provider does not need complex planning or special equipment. In this interpreting method, the interpreter waits for the speaker to pause before repeating what has been said in the specific language.

Consecutive interpreting is substantially cheaper than simultaneous interpreting, but it is not considered as real-time delivery because of the pauses the speaker has to make to allow the interpreter to translate.

If you decide to become an excellent interpreter, here you can read some useful issues about it.

When the speaker stops speaking, the interpreter then renders the portion of the message or the entire message, depending on how it was delivered, into the target language. If the speaker talks in a sentence or two, it is easier for the interpreter to translate. However, when the speaker talks longer, the interpreter has to take notes in order to deliver

the message accurately.

A speaker can talk for five minutes before pausing. A consecutive interpreter has to have an excellent memory aside from being fluent in the source and target languages. Moreover, the interpreter needs excellent note-taking skills. They use a special note system, wherein they use symbols to represent words that denote emphasis, negation, entailment, consistency and more. More often, the consecutive interpreter is required to recreate, rather than memorize, the meaning of the speech.

A client has to brief the consecutive interpreters thoroughly before the project starts. They should have the background information about the speaker, the theme of the event, the company and the products. It is essential to provide the interpreters with the drafts of the speeches and brief them if there are special vocabulary, terminologies and other vital information the client or the speaker requires. The more background information the interpreter receives, the more accurate the interpretation will be.

In consecutive interpretation, the interpreter may not have all the text, but he or she should have the majority of it. Even if the interpreter's delivery of the information is not complete, it is essential that the message he or she delivers can stand alone, when needed.

Consecutive interpretation is advantageous when used to render speeches, press conferences, training activities, job interviews and court witness testimonies. However, it is vital that the interpreters should have all the necessary information beforehand to get the whole idea.

Consecutive interpretation is a classic form of interpretation. It does not require special equipment like the ones used by simultaneous interpreters such as soundproof interpreter's booths, interpreter consoles, headphones and microphones. The overhead cost is lower when consecutive interpreting is used.

Consecutive interpreting is less demanding than simultaneous interpreting. The client can use one consecutive interpreter for a small conference, training or seminar that only requires interpretation into one target language. This situation is all right if the event is below two hours. However, if the event will discuss technical and tough subject matters, it is best to have two interpreters.

If the event schedule is for more than two hours, the organizer should provide two consecutive interpreters to work alternately.

What makes it easier for a consecutive interpreter is that he or she

already has the summary of the message. Thus, it is faster to adapt the translation of the speech to the proper context. While listening to the speaker, the interpreter has the chance to reformulate what is being said based on the context, in order to deliver the message more naturally. Of course, the interpreter still needs to understand the entire speech and take down good notes.

Unlike in simultaneous interpreting where the interpreter has to listen to every word the speaker says and render it into the target language, in consecutive interpreting, the interpreter has time to focus on processing the text and recreating it so the listener can understand the message quickly. The interpreter is given more flexibility to tailor the message to fit the cultural context and make it more appealing to the listeners.

When providing language services, it is inevitable that the translator or the interpreter comes across some problems.

While consecutive interpretation is less complex than simultaneous interpretation, there are also issues that crop up, such as:

- Difficulty in listening and note taking
- Speaker talks very fast and is difficult to interrupt
- Speaker forgets that there is an interpreter and does not pause in his/her speech
- Speaker stopping too early or too frequently, making it difficult to understand the idea he wants to get across
- Participants chatting among themselves while an interpreter is trying to listen to the main speaker
- Speaker taking the floor again while an interpreter is deciphering his/her notes
- Speaker knowing the target language and interrupts and corrects the interpreter

Assignment 10

Read the sample of a translation glossary. Make up your own glossary on any specific topic.

Translation glossary (related to Sport and Health)

Path velocity - швидкість переміщення

sagittal plane - сагітальна (фронтальна) площа

muscularskeletal condition - стан опорно-рухової системи

unilateral overloading - одностороннє навантаження

lumbar flexion - гнучкість попереку

Conconi test - тест Конконі (порівняння стану серцево-судинної системи в різні періоди вимірювання сили)

Muscle tendon - сухожилля

Non-communicable disease - неінфекційне захворювання

Bone density - Щільність кісткової тканини

Adipose tissue - жирова тканина

Fat-free indicator - Індикатор знежиреності

High jump - стрибок у висоту

Low back pain - біль у попереку

Centerians - довгожителі (старожили)

Abraham Maslow's theory - теорія Маслоу (піраміда потреб самовираження (творчість, вирішування проблем, повага, самоповага, впевненість)

Lifespan - тривалість життя

Acute effect - Миттєвий ефект

Baseline - початкове положення

Premature aging - передчасне старіння

Constraining factor - обмежувальний фактор

Enabling factor - стимулюючий фактор

Postural stability - постуральна стабільність

energy expenditure - затрати енергії

W.H.O - Всесвітня організація охорони здоровя

cardiorespiratory endurance - кардіореспіраторна витриваліть

muscular strenght - сила мязів

equestrian sport - кінний спорт

hypertension - гіпертензія

coronary heart disease - коронарна хвороба

stroke-інсульт

colon cancer - рак кишечника

neuromuscular performance - нейромускульна продуктивність

resistance exercise - силові вправи

sedentary behavior - сидячий спосіб життя

hypothyroidism - гіпотиреоз

Cushing's syndrome - синдром гіперкортицизма (Синдром Кушинга ендокринне захворювання, пов'язане з гіперпродукцією гіпофізом чи його аденомою з гіперпродукцією АКТГ, що призводить до ендогенного гіперкортицизму)

geriatric medicine specialists - Лікар-геронтолог

sprained tendon – розтягнення сухожилля

intervertebral disk –міжхребетний диск

thorax - грудна клітка

musculoskeletal system – опорно-руховий апарат

Velocity - швидкість

Photoplethysmography - фотоплетизмографія

bipedal locomotion - рух на двох ногах

at rest - у стані спокою

treadmill - бігова доріжка

peripheral vascular disorders- захворювання периферійних судин

archery-лучний спорт

Core muscle strength - сила основних мязів

isokinetic test - ізокінетичний тест

isometric test - ізометричний тест

back muscles - мязи спини

low back pain - біль у попереку

Bodily pain - інтенсивність болю

muscle imbalance - м'язовий дисбаланс

trunk muscles - мязи тулуба

Professional foul - навмисне порушення правил

Regulation game - основний час матчу

Deflection- рикошет

Direct free kick- нейтральний удар

Draw- нічия

love game, whitewash, lopsided score- суха поразка

run a dead heat - грати в нічию

out-patient department - амбулаторія

shortsighted - близорукість

farsighted - далекозорість

artificial limb - протез

Список використаних джерел

1. Korunets, I. V. Theory and Practice of Translation [Текст] = Теорія і практика перекладу (аспектний переклад) / I. V. Korunets. – Vinnytsia : Nova Knyha, 2003. – 448 c.

2. Baker Mona (ed.) Routledge Encyclopedia of Translation Studies Routledge, 2001. — 654 p. — ISBN 0-203-35979-8.

3. http://pdf.lib.vntu.edu.ua/books/Karaban_2004_576.pdf

4. https://booksonasia.net/2018/09/30/the-basics-of-translation/

5. https://tii.qa/en/professional-translation-basics-online

6. https://translationjournal.net/July-2018/fundamentals-of-translation-a-summary-and-review.html

7. http://www.translationsforprogress.org/translatorsguide.php

8. https://assets.cambridge.org/97811070/35393/frontmatter/9781107035393_frontmatter.pdf

9. https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/0907676X.2019.1600296?journalCode=rmps20

10. https://www.academia.edu/37907533/Translation_The_Basics_A_Review

11. https://nubip.edu.ua/sites/default/files/u138/_navch-pos-basics_of_translation-2016-a5_2.pdf

12. https://www.fidelity.com.br/en/basic-rules-of-translation/