

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
Волинський національний університет імені Лесі Українки
Кафедра англійської філології

Л. М. Киричук, Л. В. Ковальчук, Н. В. Пожарська, В. А. Ущина

THE GUIDELINES OF TRANSLATION



Конспект лекцій з освітнього компонента

«Вступ до перекладознавства»

для здобувачів освіти факультету іноземної філології

Луцьк – 2024

УДК 81'25(075.8)

К 43

*Розглянуто та рекомендовано до друку науково-методичною радою
Волинського національного університету імені Лесі Українки,
протокол № 3 від 21 листопада 2024 року*

Рецензенти: *Станіслав О. В.*, доктор філологічних наук, професор
(Волинський національний університет імені Лесі Українки);

Коляда Е. К., кандидат філологічних наук, професор
(Волинський національний університет імені Лесі Українки)

К 43 Киричук Л. М., Ковальчук Л. В., Пожарська Н. В., Ущина В. А.

The Guidelines of Translation: конспект лекцій з освітнього компонента «Вступ до перекладознавства» (для здобувачів освіти факультету іноземної філології). Луцьк: Волинський національний університет імені Лесі Українки, 2024. 76 с.

Навчально-методичне видання містить конспект лекцій з освітнього компонента «Вступ до перекладознавства», в якому подано дефініції ключових понять та визначено базові принципи й методи перекладу. Аналіз теоретичних положень доповнений прикладами і передбачає формування фундаментальних знань з перекладу та розвиток перекладацьких навичок. Призначено для здобувачів освіти ОПП «Мова і література (англійська). Переклад» факультету іноземної філології.

УДК 81'25(075.8)

© Л. М. Киричук, Л. В. Ковальчук, Н. В. Пожарська, В. А. Ущина, 2024

CONTENTS

FOREWORD	4
UNIT 1. GENERAL NOTIONS OF TRANSLATION	5
UNIT 2. BECOMING A TRANSLATOR / INTERPRETER	14
UNIT 3. MODELS OF TRANSLATION	17
UNIT 4. THE KEY FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE TRANSLATION	22
UNIT 5. CLASSIFICATION OF TYPES OF TRANSLATION	28
UNIT 6. TRANSLATION STRATEGIES	47
UNIT 7. EQUIVALENCE / EQUIVALENTS	55
UNIT 8. COMMUNICATIVE APPROACH TO QUIVALENCE	61
UNIT 9. TRANSLATION OPERATIONS (TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES)	70
RECOMMENDED LITERATURE	76

FOREWORD

The aim of the educational material booklet “The Guidelines of Translation” is to provide the basics of theoretical analysis and practical use of different approaches to translation, and to build up students’ decision-making and problem-solving skills. The structure of the booklet facilitates taking the general overview on the problematic translation issues and makes it possible for the students to get insight into specific aspects of translation.

The material highlights the factors that may influence the translation performance and focuses on the ways of how to deal with them. The theoretical items are illustrated in sets of examples. Much attention in the booklet is paid to the pragmatic aspect of translation aiming at developing the theoretical knowledge and practical skills in translation in various contextual situations. The material includes a great number of translation tasks (marked as “To translate”) to boost students’ analytical and creative thinking and to invite them to improvise their translations. It promotes students ability to adopt suitable translation strategies and appropriate translation methods and techniques while dealing with different translation challenges.

“The Guidelines of Translation” is recommended to the students who take up their first course in the translation discipline and, thus can be seen as an initial stage in the marvelous journey to the world of translation.

Unit 1

General Notions of Translation

1. Definitions of the key terms.
2. Misconceptions about translation.
3. The problem of translatability.
4. The role of translation / interpreting in the modern world.

1. Definitions of the Key Terms.

Translation

- Translation is an operation performed on language – a process (or a result) of **substituting** a text in one language for a text in another.
- Translation is the **code switching** (Theory of Communication).
- Translation is **the transfer** (перенесення, переміщення) **of meaning**.
- Translation is **an intelligent activity** requiring creative problem-solving and decision-making.
- Translation is **an act of communication**.
- Translation is **the communication between cultures** / Interaction of cultures, ‘a transfer of meaning across cultures’.
- Translation is the **exchange of information** by means of two languages (Information Theory).

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.

The original – **the source text** (ST) – the input

The resulting text – **the target text** (TT) – the output

The sender of the source text – the recipient / receptor of the target text

2. Misconceptions about Translation.

	Misconception	Counterargument	Example
A	Knowing 2 languages makes a translator.	- in-depth understanding and knowledge of 2	<i>1. I saw him dying / I saw that he was dying.</i>

		<p>languages systems (words, word combinations and syntactic structures, etc.), an appropriate translation method to be used;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - translation is a skill; <p>should be practiced and polished;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the cultural background which stands behind the language must be taken into consideration. 	<p>2. <i>Today is Dress Down Friday.</i></p> <p>3. <i>Break a leg!</i></p> <p>4. <i>This work will serve no purpose.</i></p> <p>5. <i>The lecture was heavily attended.</i></p> <p>In mass media / documentary/ scientific, etc. translation different strategies and methods should be adopted.</p>
B	Translation is easy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - intricate, complex, arduous, exhausting work; a translator is constantly switching over between 2 languages and, consequently, between 2 mind frames and 2 conceptual pictures of the world. 	<p><i>Періодичність виходу журналу – 12 разів на рік.</i></p> <p>The frequency of the journal's issuing is 12 times per year.</p> <p>The journal is published/comes out/is released 12 times a year.</p>
C	Computers can do translations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - computers are oriented at rendering words and word-groups; - are <u>impervious</u> to a context or cultural background; (impervious – нечутливий) - are unable to tackle the complexities within literature or technical texts; - computer aided / assisted translation; proofreading; - '<u>crummy</u>' translation. (crummy – жалюгідний) 	<p>1. <i>Lab tests identified infectious agents.</i> Лабораторні тести виявили інфекційних агентів.</p> <p>2. <i>I keep misplacing my charger.</i> Я постійно втрачаю / забуваю зарядний пристрій.</p> <p>3. <i>This comes after Biden raised eyebrows last week when he said he made the "difficult decision" to approve their transfer" [American cluster munitions].</i></p>

			Це сталося після того, як минулого тижня Байден підняв брови , коли сказав, що прийняв "важке рішення" <i>схвалити їх передачу.</i>
D	Translation is word-for-word rendering (straightforward and mechanical process based on fixed and identically reproducible models)	- fully synchronized languages (?); - <u>sense-for-sense</u> translation	<i>1. I saw a young man at the door.</i> <i>2. I have no time to spare today.</i> <i>3. She was good and angry over the matter.</i> <i>4. He's an interpreter and a half! N + a half</i> <i>5. I got the medicine over the counter.</i>

3. The Problems of Translatability: Unpacking the Challenge.

Not all content is easily translatable. Some concepts, idioms, or cultural references may lack direct equivalents in other languages. Translators often face **the challenge of finding creative solutions** to convey these nuances. This is where the concept of "untranslatability" comes into play, highlighting the complexity of the task.

Language is a powerful tool, a vehicle through which we express our thoughts, emotions, and culture. Yet, when it comes to translating words, expressions, or entire texts from one language to another, we often encounter a formidable challenge – the problem of translatability. This issue lies at the heart of **the intricate relationship between language, culture, and the human experience.**

The Nature of Untranslatability

Untranslatability refers to the notion that certain words, expressions, or even entire texts cannot be perfectly rendered in another language without losing some of their essential nuances and meanings. The reasons for untranslatability are multifaceted and complex, often deeply rooted in the languages themselves and the cultures they represent. The key factors that contribute to this issue are:

Cultural Nuances	Languages are deeply intertwined with the cultures they belong to. Many words and expressions carry cultural, historical, or social
-------------------------	---

	connotations that cannot be directly transposed into another language. For example, the Japanese term "wabi-sabi" encapsulates a complex aesthetic concept of beauty that is challenging to convey fully in English.
Idiomatic Expressions	Idioms are figurative expressions that are not translated literally. Attempting a literal translation can result in absurd or confusing outcomes. Consider the French phrase "l'appel du vide" (the call of the void), which expresses the sudden urge to jump from a high place. The meaning is clear in French, but translating it literally doesn't capture the nuance.
Linguistic Structure	Differences in grammar and syntax between languages can make it difficult to convey the same meaning in a translation. For example, the lack of gendered nouns in English can make it challenging to translate some gender-specific terms from languages like Ukrainian or Arabic.
Conceptual Gaps	Some cultures have concepts that are entirely foreign to others. For instance, the Finnish word "sisu" denotes resilience, determination, and grit in the face of adversity, which doesn't have a direct equivalent in many other languages.
Contextual Dependencies	Meaning is often deeply rooted in context, and translating a word or phrase out of its original context can lead to a loss of meaning. For instance, a simple greeting like "Aloha" in Hawaiian embodies not just a word but a spirit and way of life.

Translate:

- 107 people **lodged applications for visas** on the first day the new Visa and Consular Section of the British Embassy was opened.
 - To lodge an application – подавати заяву (заявку, прохання, звернення);
- Any British citizens who intend to stay in Ukraine for more than 3 months **are encouraged to register their presence**.
- The country **sees** over 20 million visitors on yearly basis.
- Three **must-see hop-off attractions**. (the title / tourist text)
- The highest tree has the greatest fall.

1.	107 people lodged applications for visas on the first day the new Visa and	Як тільки візова служба при посольстві Великобританії розпочала свою
----	---	--

	<i>Consular Section of the British Embassy was opened.</i>	роботу, 107 людей звернулися із заявою про отримання візи. У перший день роботи нового Візового та Консульського відділу при посольстві Великобританії документи на отримання віз подали 107 осіб.
2.	<i>Any British citizens who intend to stay in Ukraine for more than 3 months are encouraged to register their presence.</i>	Будь який мешканець Великобританії, що бажає залишитись в Україні на термін більше, ніж 3 місяці, повинен зареєструватись у Консульстві. Усіх громадян Великої Британії, які мають намір залишатися в Україні на тривалий термін, закликають зареєструватися в консульському відділі Посольства.
3.	<i>The country sees over 20 million visitors on yearly basis.</i>	Щороку країну відвідує 20 мільйонів туристів.
4.	<i>Three must-see hop-off attractions</i>	Три визначні пам'ятки, які потрібно відвідати під час автобусної екскурсії. Топ-3 туристичні атракції
5.	<i>The highest tree has the greatest fall.</i>	Гордість до добра не доведе. Не літай високо, бо низько сядеш. Пиха не одному вже шию скрутила.

4. The Role of Translation in the Modern World.

Human communication for scientific, medical, technological, commercial, legal, cultural or literary 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).
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>
C. Public services.	Recent changes in the modern <u>globalized world</u> (in the structure of the European society) are producing serious challenges: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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, agreements, treaties, business correspondence, enquiries, offers, claims (complaints), sales and purchases agreements, supply contracts, power supply contracts, service agreements, rental and lease agreements,</u> etc.
E. Second language studies.	- ‘ direct method ’ in second language teaching; Translation helps the learners utilize a dictionary and develop their analytical comparative and contrastive language skills.

Which field are the following statements related to?

- Singular simple mistake in a contract passage may lead to **disastrous consequences** (financial damage or even a breach of business relations).
- An incorrect translation may cause **serious harm** in diplomatic relations, any error may become **costly** later.

To recap:

Translation is the intricate art and science of conveying the meaning of a text from one language to another while **preserving its essence, tone, and cultural nuances**. It is an essential process in a world where communication knows no geographical boundaries. Whether it is literature, legal documents, business contracts, or scientific papers, translation plays **a vital role in facilitating** cross-cultural exchange and understanding. Besides, translation is a challenging task that **goes beyond language fluency**. It involves numerous nuances, including cultural understanding, context, and the ability to adapt the message effectively.

Sources: U 1

1. Basic Terms and Concepts for Talking about Translation

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SzYSmxJk1Jc>

2. Translation: Definitions, Models, and Skill Set

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ym_vgL37ywM&t=94s

3. 11 Common Misconceptions About Language Translation

<https://taia.io/blog/common-misconceptions-about-language-translation/>

4. 11 Misconceptions About Translation

<https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/11-misconceptions-translation-taia-translation>

5. Top 10 misconceptions about being a translator

<https://culturesconnection.com/2015/12/02/top-10-misconceptions-about-being-a-translator/>

6. TRANSLATOR CODE OF ETHICS

https://multi-languages.com/translations-shtml/translators_ethics-shtml/

7. A Brief Guide to Ethics for Interpreters and Translators

<https://www.ulatus.com/translation-blog/a-brief-guide-to-ethics-for-interpreters-and-translators/>

8. What is the Role of Ethics in Translation Industry?

<https://harryclarktranslation.co.nz/role-ethics-translation-industry/>

9. 5 Industries that Can Benefit from Translation Services

<https://thebossmagazine.com/5-industries-that-could-benefit-from-translation-services/>

10. 6 Industries Who Greatly Benefit from Language Services

<https://www.braahmam.net/blog/6-industries-who-greatly-benefit-from-language-services>

11. Top 6 Industries That Need Translation Services the Most

<https://www.lingualinx.com/blog/top-industries-needing-translation-services>

12. Which Industries Need Translation Services to Succeed?

<https://www.ccjk.com/which-industries-need-translation-services-to-succeed/>

Unit 2

Becoming a Translator / Interpreter

1. Bilingualism and Translation. Bilingual communication.
2. Profession of translator.
3. Translation and interpreting.

1. Bilingualism vs. Translation.

While many bilingual individuals may assume that they can easily translate between two languages, translation goes beyond mere language proficiency. It requires a deep understanding of the source and target cultures, context, and the ability to adapt the message effectively. A translator is essentially a **cultural mediator**, ensuring that the message resonates with the target audience.

Bilingualism is the ability to speak and understand two languages proficiently. Being bilingual is a valuable skill, and it is often assumed that bilingual individuals can easily transition into the role of a translator or interpreter. However, while bilingualism is a foundational element of translation, it does not automatically qualify someone to be a skilled translator or interpreter. Translation is a specific and demanding subset of bilingualism that requires more than just linguistic proficiency.

Translation as a Specific Type of Bilingualism

Translation can be thought of as a specialized form of bilingualism. It involves the transfer of meaning from one language to another while maintaining the essence, tone, and cultural nuances of the original text. It is a complex process that demands in-depth knowledge of both languages and an understanding of the cultural contexts in which they are used.

While bilingual individuals have the advantage of understanding two languages, translation requires additional skills that go beyond mere language fluency, such as **cultural competence, contextual awareness, ability of adaptation, specialized knowledge, and ethical considerations.**

- Thus, translators must be familiar with the **cultures** associated with both the source and target languages. This is crucial because language is deeply intertwined with culture. Misinterpreting cultural references or norms can lead to misunderstandings and miscommunications.

- Translators need to consider the **context** in which a text is written or spoken. The meaning of a word or phrase can change significantly depending on the context. The ability to discern context and adapt language accordingly is vital for accurate translation.
- Translators often need **to adapt** a message to make it appropriate and understandable in the target language and culture. This might involve modifying idiomatic expressions, rephrasing sentences, or using different vocabulary to ensure that the translated text is clear and culturally sensitive.
- Many translators specialize in **specific fields** like legal, medical, technical, or literary translation. Each of these areas has its own terminology and requirements, and mastering these domains is crucial for producing accurate translations.
- Translators often deal with sensitive or confidential information. They must maintain **ethical standards** and consider issues like confidentiality, neutrality, and the impact of their work on the parties involved.

While bilingualism is a valuable foundation, translation is a distinct and demanding skill that requires a unique set of competencies.

Not every bilingual individual can transition into a successful translator or interpreter without the necessary **training, experience, and knowledge of the complexities** involved in the field.

- Specifically, translation is a skill that can be honed through education and practice. Professional translators often undergo **specialized training** and gain experience in the field. Bilingual individuals who lack this training may struggle to produce accurate and high-quality translations.
- Besides, translation is a challenging task that goes beyond language fluency. It involves numerous nuances, including cultural understanding, context, and the ability to adapt the message effectively. These **complexities** can be daunting for individuals without the necessary skills and knowledge.
- Moreover, as mentioned earlier, many types of translation require **specialized knowledge** in specific fields. Being bilingual does not automatically grant expertise in, for example, legal or medical terminology.
- Additionally, ethical dilemmas in translation require a deep understanding of **professional standards** and **ethics**. Translators must navigate these challenges with care, which is often learned through formal training and experience.

2. Profession of Translator.

Skills and traits

- **committed to** building 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);
- neutral, reserved, balanced, moderately emotional; tranquil and immovable.

Background

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Master's Degree</u> in translation; - <u>certificates</u> from courses; - <u>a degree in general field</u>; - university-level language training in the second language. 	<p>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.</p>
---	--

Types of Translator's Job

<p>In-house translators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - fixed working hours; - an average daily output of 2-3 thousand words; office-based; - work independently or as part of a team.
<p>Freelance translators / literary translators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - work for translation agencies or directly for clients; - work from home; - flexible hours, although work flow may be <u>unpredictable</u>; - short-term temporary contacts; - several freelance projects at one time.

3. Translation and Interpreting.

Translators	Interpreters
Common grounds	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - deep knowledge of the languages and the subject area; - cultural awareness; - familiarity with the respective norms and requirements of professional T/I. 	

Translators	Interpreters
Distinctive features	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>writing</u> skills; - <u>instrumental</u> skills (вправність у використанні засобів) (use of web, dictionaries and experts); - <u>intellectual</u> skills (creative and analytical / synthetic / critical thinking). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>cognitive</u> skills (good short / long memory, concentration, immediate comprehension); - <u>physical</u> and <u>personal traits</u> (mental and physical stress resistance, control of emotions, situation adaptation, public speaking skills); - <u>non-verbal</u> communication skills.
Differences in technical constraints	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - have time (hours, days, weeks) to deal with the problem encountered; - to <u>fine-tune</u> their output; - to look up words and phrases; - to consult various sources; - have some <u>leeway</u> (запас часу); - immediate comprehension is not compulsory. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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.
Product differences	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - are expected to be as accurate as possible; - are required to produce <u>editorially acceptable written texts</u>. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - highly <u>personal</u>; - the interpreting service depends not only on the content (зміст) but also on the quality of the interpreter's voice and various delivery parameters (accent, intonation, speed, etc.); - have to tailor (приспосовувати, підганяти, призначати для визначеної мети) their output <u>to fit</u> (точно підходити, відповідати потребам) their <u>audience</u>.
Differences in working environment	
The source of <u>stress</u>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - subjective in nature 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>stage fright</u> 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.).

Sources: U 2

1. The Role of Bilingualism in Translation Activity

<https://translationjournal.net/journal/39bilingual.htm>

2. All the Types of Bilingualism Listed Down and Explained

<https://linguisttoday.com/all-the-types-of-bilingualism-listed-down-and-explained/>

3. WHICH TYPE OF BILINGUAL ARE YOU? THERE ARE 3 TYPES

<https://www.languageconnections.com/blog/blog-what-type-of-bilingual-are-you-there-are-3-types/>

4. What are the three types of bilingualism?

<https://multilingualmontessori.org/what-are-the-three-types-of-bilingualism/>

5. Different types of bilingual person you need to know

<https://transcore.co.id/different-types-of-bilingual-person-you-need-to-know/>

6. Career as a Translator: Qualifications and 8 Types of Jobs

<https://www.indeed.com/career-advice/career-development/career-as-a-translator>

7. Translator job description

<https://resources.workable.com/translator-job-description>

8. What Is a Translator? Common Tasks, Types, & Skills

<https://www.upwork.com/resources/what-is-a-translator>

9. PROFESSION OF TRANSLATORS in Ukraine

<https://ukrlawcouncil.org/en/eng-registers/profession-of-translators/>

10. TRANSLATION: THE FUTURE OF THE TRANSLATOR'S PROFESSION

<https://www.a-stw.com/en/translation-the-future-of-the-translators-profession/>

11. What makes a professional translator?

<https://leontechtrans.com/what-makes-a-professional-translator/>

Unit 3

Models of Translation

1. The stages of translation process. The basic model of translation.
2. Translation verification.
3. Special models of translation process.

Introduction

To start a machine translation, **computer designers** invited a group of experienced translators to ask them some questions, seemingly naive but directly referring to their profession:

How do you translate?

Could you tell us in detail everything about the translation process?

What goes on in a translator's brain?

What operation follows what?

These simple questions took everyone by surprise, for it is a difficult thing to explain what the process of translation is.

Attempts to conceptualize / explain the translation process have brought to life some theories, or **models**, of translation.

- **A model is a simple description of a system**, used for explaining how something works.
- **A model** offers a **simplified representation** of the essential features of the system or object.

1. The Stages of Translation Process. The Basic Model of Translation.

The **translation model** is a **description of mental operations** performed by a translator while replacing the ST with the TT.

Translate:

1. russia still *maintains air superiority*, making it difficult for Ukraine's ground forces to advance.
2. No injuries were reported.
3. The American Heart Association released a [statement](#) warning again that e-cigarettes *carry risks for heart and lung disease*.

4. Twitter owner Elon Musk replaced the Twitter's **iconic bird logo** with the letter X.

Translation options:

1. Росія все ще *зберігає перевагу в повітрі*, що ускладнює просування українських сухопутних військ.
2. *Про постраждалих не повідомляється.*
3. Американська асоціація лікування серцево-судинних хвороб оприлюднила заяву, в якій знову попередила, що електронні сигарети *несуть ризики захворювань серця і легенів.*
4. Власник Twitter Ілон Маск замінив **знаковий логотип** Twitter у вигляді птаха, на літеру X.

The Basic Model of Translation

Translation consists of two moves and involves three participants:

Move 1		Move 2
ST Sender - communication between the sender of the source text (ST) and the translator COMPREHENSION / UNDERSTANDING	Translator	TT Receptor / recipient - communication between the translator and the receptor of the newly produced, target text (TT) FORMULATION / PRESENTATION.
The ST message must <u>be</u> understood properly by the translator (the <i>first move</i>)		and delivered adequately to the TL receptor (the <i>second move</i>)

The message, produced by the translator, should evoke practically **the same response** in the TL receptor as the original message does in the SL receptor.

2. Translation Verification.

Some scholars highlight one more stage of the translation process, namely, verification. **Verification** is the process of establishing the truth, accuracy, or validity (обґрунтування) of something.

Translation verification involves checking a potential presentation / intermediate presentation of a *poly-semantic lexical unit* (багатозначна лексична одиниця) in the situational context. It results in making the final presentation version.

Move 1	Move 2	Move 3
COMPREHENSION / UNDERSTANDING	VERIFICATION	FORMULATION / PRESENTATION

Types of Verification

Simultaneous Verification – Delayed Verification

Delayed – сповільнений, відтермінований, затриманий, відкладений.

Simultaneous Verification	Delayed Verification
1. They walk their dog three times a day.	1. He left his umbrella in the car . Car – <i>автомобіль; вагон трамвая; залізничний вагон;</i> Probably, when he was having diner there.
1. He reads a lot. 2. The document reads as follows.	1. He enjoyed healthy life in the country . Country – <i>країна; територія; сільська місцевість; провінція; музика «кантрі».</i> He had always dreamed to live in a small settlement.
1. He raised his hand . 2. Do you need a hand ? 3. He stared at the hands of the clock.	1. He gave them the bird . Bird – <i>птаха; дівчисько; хлопець; літальний апарат; образливий жест; волан (у бадмінтоні); арештант, злочинець.</i> They got offended.
1. I need a spade and a bucket to do some gardening.	1. He's got clubs and hearts and diamonds and spades . He seems to be lucky at card playing.

Spades	Clubs	Diamonds	Hearts	
піка	трефа	бубна	чирва	у французьких картах
вино	жир хрест	дзвінка	чирва	у німецьких картах
мечі	палиці	монети	чаші	в італійських та іспанських картах

3. Special Models of Translation Process.

Scholars have developed various models of translation, each highlighting specific aspect of translation process:

- Situational (denotative) model of translation;
- Transformational model of translation;
- Semantic model of translation;
- Psycholinguistic model of translation;
- Interpretive model of translation;
- Experimental model of translation;
- Functional model of translation;
- Procedural model of translation [prə'si:dʒ(ə)r(ə)l].

Psycholinguistic Model of Translation

Translation is a kind of speech event. It develops according to the psychological rules of speech event.

Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3
a translator understands the message (motif)	a translator transforms the idea of the message into his/her own inner speech program	a translator outlays this inner code into the target text or re-transmits the message to the target receiver

Procedural Model of Translation

Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	
Pre-translation analysis Critical thinking		Translation proper Creative thinking		Post-translation analysis Critical / creative thinking Self-reflexivity	
1.	Read the entire ST.	1.	Translation is not linear .	1.	Read the translated text through in order to:
2.	Identify: - the subject of the ST (extra-linguistic information is needed)	2.	Make a draft translation <i>Всі стосунки, від шлюбу до бізнесу, вимагають якогось елементу компромісу.</i>	2.	Check there are no omissions of any functional elements
3.	- the purpose of the ST	3.	Make adjustments to the draft translation. Verification. <i>Adjustment – уточнення, корекція, поправка</i>	3.	Assess the accuracy of the message transfer

4.	- the genre of the ST	4.	Fine-tune the final text <i>Fine-tune</i> – налагоджувати, налаштовувати, відрегулювати	4.	Check that any translation queries are dealt with properly <i>Query</i> – питання, сумнів, знак (?) на полях тексту
5.	- the potential challenges (terms, abbreviations / acronyms, proper names, idioms, set expressions, grammatical structures, etc.) <i>All relationships, from marriage to business, call for an element of give and take.</i>		<i>У всіх стосунках, як у сімейних так і у ділових, має бути певний компроміс</i>	5.	Ensure that the TT reads like a piece of original writing in the TL (rather than a translation)
6	Adopt a general translation strategy				

To recap:

Translation Model helps inspect closely and thoroughly the moves that a translator takes while understanding and formulating the original message in the target language. One of the moves to facilitate the translation performance is verification of the intermediate model against the cognitive, linguistic and pragmatic factors.

The Procedural Model of translation attempts to explain in detail what a translator should do in order to ensure a high level translation performance.

Sources: U 3

1. Modes of translation

<https://studfile.net/preview/3544031/page:18/>

2. Models of translation

<https://studfile.net/preview/8537839/>

3. Three models of translation

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/315527926_THREE_TRANSLATION_MODEL_APPROACHES/link/599c226e45851574f4ac8be2/download

4. Video

https://www.google.com/search?q=models+of+translation&oq=models+of+tr&aqs=chrome..69i57j0i512l3j0i22i30l5.9131j0j15&sourceid=chrome&ie=UTF-8#fpstate=ive&vld=cid:8c1e1aa6,vid:ym_vgL37ywM

Unit 4

The Key Factors that Influence Translation

1. The constraining factors of translation.
2. The cognitive factor of translation.
3. The linguistic factor of translation.
4. The extra-linguistic factor of translation.

Introduction

Translate:

1. *The International Forum was arranged as a series of sessions and dealt with five themes.*
2. *It puzzled Lucy why Selina was being so helpful.*
3. *Am I calling at a bad time?*
4. *The city resists russian takeover.*
5. *Підлога скрипить (creak; squeak; grate; crunch;)*
6. *Many people oppose to this view.*
7. *Тема мого дослідження – структура рекламних текстів.*

1. The Constraining Factors of Translation.

The formulation of the key principles of translation calls for consideration of the factors that influence all translation events, irrespective of what languages are involved.

- problematic issues in the translated texts that are caused by translation constraints of different nature

- **Constraint** – стримувальний фактор, обмеження, напруженість; A **constraint** is something that limits or controls what you can do.

The **factors** that influence the translators' decision-making and problem-solving process:

- genre, function, style of the source text, its cultural dimensions, the amount of linguistic complexities, the type of the target recipient, etc.

However, when generalized, the most significant factors that translators should primarily be aware of are the following:

- I. Cognitive** (The balance of two modes of thinking about the world).
- II. Linguistic** (Grammatical, lexical and stylistic correspondence).
- III. Extra-linguistic (Pragmatic)** (The consideration of situational context and cultural / historical / political background).

The influence of these factors oftentimes results in translation **asymmetry, divergences** (відхилення, розходження), and **transformations**.

2. The Cognitive Factor of Translation.

- Human **interaction with the world is mediated through informational / mental structures in the mind of language speakers**
- ! A language expression mirrors the way by which people speaking the language **mentally construct the situation** to be described
- The information about the world is structured differently in different languages; it is brought about by the nation's shared experience, concepts and values.

E.g., *I like the book.* – *Мені подобається ця книга.*

The differences in mental structures are reflected in the differences of:

- Grammatical systems of national languages; systems of nomination; ways of describing things.

Examples:

1.

Були витрачені величезні кошти, проте результат виявився негативним

Translator (a not native English speaker): Enormous sums of money were spent but the result was negative.

Edited translation by a native English speaker: *Enormous sums of money were spent to no avail.*

to no avail – to fail to achieve what you want / безрезультатно

2.

Це те, що ви хочете сказати?

Translator (a not native English speaker): This is what you want to say?

Edited translation by a native English speaker: *This is what you mean?*

3.

Ця практика продовжувалась і після арабського завоювання.

Translator (a not native English speaker): This practice continued after Arab conquest as well.

Edited translation by a native English speaker: *This continued even after Arab conquest.*

4.

Міста виходять на відкритий ринок (назва статті).

Translator (a not native English speaker): Cities and towns are coming out to open market.

Edited translation by a native English speaker: *Cities enter the open market.*

5.

Частка військового замовлення на підприємстві перевищила 50%.

Translator (a not native English speaker) : The share of the military orders at the enterprise exceeded 50%

Edited translation by a native English speaker: *Military orders represented just over 50% of the plant workload*

Workload – об'єм роботи

6.

Деякі проблеми вже вдається вирішувати.

Translator (a not native English speaker): We already succeed in solving some of the problems.

Ed: *We are already resolving some of the problems.*

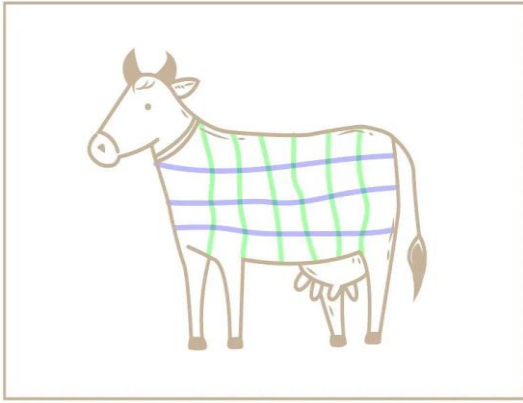
7.

Скло буває різним.

Translator (a not native English speaker): Glass can be different.

Edited translation by a native English speaker: *The glass comes in different types*

The cognitive factor involves the concept of **slicing the world differently** (similar to cutting an animal for cuts of meat):



In some cultures particular aspects of the objective world are **emphasized**, in others these aspects can be **minimized** or **left out**.

Translation **reduction** / **compression**.

Translation **extension** / **decompression**.

Translation **transformations**.

Translate:

1. *He pulled **his** hand out of **his** pocket.*
2. ***Think back** to when you were in school.*
3. *Він **працьовитий і відповідальний**.*
4. ***Бажаю Вам довгих років життя!***
5. *My notebook is **half as expensive** as yours. I paid **half as much** as you paid for yours and mine is much faster.*
6. *His right **arm** was still aching and his left **hand** got numb.
His right **leg** was still aching and his left **foot** got numb.*

Translators should take into consideration the **cognitive factor** and balance between two **modes of thinking** about the world / to level off the differences.

Ignoring the cognitive factor may **result in unjustified word-for-word** translation or the translation about which a target recipient would say “We don’t say this way”.

3. The Linguistic Factor of Translation.

The linguistic factor deals with appropriate translation of grammatical and lexical units and Stylistic correspondence (Style and register (formal / informal)).

Grammar

Translate:

1. *The actor X, who **had been** 'out' for 6 months, played the part of Dr. Dominic in the 4th act.*
2. *He is **being** egoistic.*
3. *She **came near crying**.*
4. *There is no **knowing with** the weather.*

Vocabulary

Lexical items / word groups (word-combinations)

Translate:

1. *your attendance is requested;*
2. *attendance of school is compulsory;*
3. *large attendance;*
4. *medical attendance;*
5. *to be in attendance upon somebody.*
6. *long memory; long custom ; He won't be long in coming. In the long run.*

Translate:

1. *A bare conductor ran in the carriage.*
2. *They put a match to the gym.*
3. *It is an immune game.*
4. *There are more ways than one to kill a cat.*
5. *'Pirates of the Caribbean: Dead Man's Chest'.*

Style / register (formal / informal).

Bookish / neutral / colloquial words. For example:

* * *

Bookish: *to join the majority*

Neutral: *to die*

Low colloquial: *to kick over*

* * *

Bookish: *infants*

Neutral: *children*

Colloquial: *kids*

Low colloquial: *brats.*

Translate:

Neutral style	Colloquial style
Bob 1. <i>Bob is a good guy.</i> 2. <i>He never loses control of himself.</i> 3. <i>He hardly ever becomes angry.</i> 4. <i>He is successful, he reaches his life's goal.</i>	Bob 1. <i>Bob is a great guy.</i> 2. <i>He never blows his stack (не зривається)</i> 3. <i>He hardly flies off the handle (не біситься).</i> 4. <i>He knows how to get away with things, he's got it made.</i>

4. The Extra-Linguistic Factor of Translation.

The extra-linguistic (pragmatic) factor involves consideration of the **situational context** and **background information / knowledge**.

Background knowledge is the sum of knowledge about facts on **history, culture and politics** that helps a linguist understand the **context of a speech, text, or any form of communication**.

Translate:

- What will you have? – he asked me.*
I looked at him doubtfully.
Prohibition was in force.
And to all appearance, the ship was bone-dry.
- I want to add a word of appreciation to X who will be up here in a moment.*
(X's speech has been announced)
Я хочу додати слово вдячності X, який буде тут через хвилину.
Я хотів би подякувати X, який незабаром підніметься на цю трибуну.
- She was six feet tall.*
- Pull! Push!*

To recap:

The key rules of translation are invisible for it is a **mental** rather than a mechanical process. Translation is a continuous **decision-making** and **problem-solving process**. A translator should improvise the appropriate **case-by-case solution** while paying due attention to **cognitive, linguistic and extra-linguistic factors**.

Unit 5

Classifications of Types of Translation

1. Basic classification of translation types.
2. Types of translation based on subject area of the text.
3. Types of translation based on the end product or use of the translation.
4. Types of translation based on the translation approach / method employed.

Welcome to watching

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mom8k_9uqXE

ТОПОВЕ українське озвучення: на які вихилися здатні українські перекладачі.

Introduction

Importance of translation type awareness

It is crucial for a translator to differentiate various types of translation because different types of translation *serve distinct purposes and require specific approaches*.

Knowledge of translation types *helps ensure* the **accuracy, effectiveness, and appropriateness** of the translated content.

A theory of translation types *equips translators with tools to tailor their translation to the specific needs and expectations of the target audience and purpose*, whether it is a legal contract or a marketing brochure. For instance, translating a legal document requires a different approach than translating a literary work, and understanding the theory *helps the translator make the right decisions*.

In some types of translation, such as technical or scientific translations, accuracy *is of utmost importance* whereas creative translations like literary works *might prioritize capturing the essence and emotions of the original text over strict adherence to every detail*.

Depending on the type of translation, *different amounts of time, effort, and resources may be required*. Some translations might involve extensive research and consultation, while others could be more straightforward.

Some translations need to be completed quickly, while others require more meticulous attention. Understanding translation types helps translators *manage time constraints*

effectively without compromising quality. Being well-versed in the theory of translation types *enhances a translator's professionalism and expertise*.

There can hardly be recommended a single "most popular" classification of translation types, as different scholars and practitioners might emphasize different aspects of translation based on their perspectives and needs. However, some classification systems *have gained widespread recognition and use within the field of translation studies*.

Remember that different classifications are not mutually exclusive, and many translation projects may *involve a combination* of these approaches depending on the specific text, context, and desired outcome.

1. Basic Classification of Translation Types.

Classification 1

<i>Criterion</i>	<i>Type of translation</i>	<i>Sub-type of translation</i>
Translating agent	Human	Post-Editing Machine Translation (PEMT)
	Machine (MT)	Computer-Assisted/Aided Translation (CAT)
Media	Written (Translation)	
	Oral (Interpreting)	
Set of conditions	Continuous (Written)	
	Momentary (Interpreting)	Consecutive
		Simultaneous (Synchronous)
Communicative function	Literary (literary artistic)	
	Informative	General /Socio-political
		Special (Specialized)
Degree of 'loyalty' to the original (Peter Newmark)	Semantic 'Recreates the precise flavor and tone of the original' author-focused.	Faithful

	It focuses on <i>reproducing the precise meaning of the source text.</i>	
	Communicative Produces the same effect on the reader; natural; reader-oriented; <i>emphasizes the impact of the translation on the target audience.</i>	Free Paraphrase

medium – засіб; спосіб, шлях;

continuous – тривалий, триваючий;

momentary – миттєвий.

2. Types of Translation Based on Subject Area of the Text.

Classification 2

Type	Explanation	Sub-type	Explanation
Technical Translation	1. Expert knowledge is needed. 2. Engineering / industrial texts	Patent Translation ['peɪt(ə)nt]	
Scientific Translation	Research papers, journal articles, experiment/trial results		
Medical Translation	Medical reports, product instructions, clinical trial documentation		
Financial Translation	Banking, stock exchange, forex, financing and financial reporting documents, company accounts, annual reports	Economic Translation	
Legal Translation	Legal background		

	Contracts, legal reports, court judgments, expert opinions, legislation	Juridical Translation	Legally-binding documentation; license and commercial contracts; partnership agreements, accords; laws; regulations and decrees
		Judicial Translation	Court proceeding documentation; birth or marriage certificates, identity documents, sentences, testimonies
Commercial Translation	Business correspondence, reports, marketing and promotional materials, sales proposals	Business Translation	
		Marketing Translation	Promotional materials
		Administrative Translation	Management reports and proposals

3. Types of Translation Based on the End Product or Use of the Translation.

Classification 3

Type	Explanation	Sub-type	Explanation
Certified Translation	Signed and dated (with the company seal)	Official	
Summarizing Translation (<i>реферативний переклад</i>)	The process of condensing the main ideas or key points of a source text (ST) into a		

[see more information in Supplement 1]	shorter version in a target text (TT).		
Software Localization [see more information in Supplement 2]	Adaptation for another language and culture; Customization; Suitable for the target culture	Game Localization	
		Multimedia Localization	Videos and movies, on-line presentations, e-Learning courses
Script Translation		Voice-over	Translation and recording of scripts in other languages
		Dubbing	
		Subtitle	Producing foreign language captions for subtitles
Website Localization	The translation and adapting of relevant content on a website to best suit the target language and culture.		
Trans-creation	Adapting a message to elicit the same emotional response in another language and culture. Creates a new message . Adverts and promotional messages		

Audio Translation	Documentation of what video / audio recording says.		
--------------------------	---	--	--

4. Types of Translation Based on the Translation Approach / Method Employed.

Classification 4

1.	Literal translation	
2.	Verbal translation	
3.	Word-for-word translation	
4.	Interlinear translation	Interlinear gloss
5.	Descriptive translation	
6.	Antonymic translation	
7.	Adaptation	
8.	Idiomatic translation	<u>A. Idiomatic</u> Calque or loan translation Blue-print collocations
		<u>B. Idiomatic</u> Partially similar
		<u>C. Idiomatic.</u> Different

	Method	Language Level	Explanation	Examples
1.	Literal translation	The level of words / lexemic level	The form and lexical meaning of the words in the SL and TL <u>fully coincide.</u>	
			International by origin morphemes, (macro-, anti-, hyper-, poly-). <u>Internationalisms.</u>	<i>Conflict, bomb, polemic, conservative, manifestation.</i>

			To note!!! Pseudo-internationalisms. False friends.	<i>Accurate, actual, Dutch – False friends</i>
			Close to literal translation are transcription and transliteration.	
2.	Verbal translation	on the level of <u>of morphemes and words</u>	the form of the corresponding SL and TL words is different, but the meaning is identical.	<i>undesirable, to sleep, sleepless, cup, table, fast</i>
			Some words take literal and verbal translation.	<i>interview, image</i>
3.	Word-for-word translation A literal translation that is natural and correct in the target language. It works between languages that have very similar grammatical structures.	the level of <u>word-combinations</u> and <u>sentences</u>	The lexical meaning of the <u>component units</u> (мовні одиниці / слова, що складають фразу / речення), <u>the structure</u> and <u>the word order</u> both in the SL and TL units fully coincide.	<i>to sing and dance; I sent him a message yesterday. He is my best friend.</i>
4.	Interlinear translation	the level of sentences	Presents each line of the ST with a line directly beneath it <i>giving a word-by-word/ literal / verbal</i> translation in the TT.	
			Focuses on individual words, but they do not tell	

			the whole story as to how these words interact with the other words around them.	
			The choice of the <i>final option</i> (остаточний / кінцевий варіант) is determined by the aim, restrictions and style of the translation.	
	Interlinear gloss		Glosses are notes made in the margin or between the lines of a text.	
			A gloss is a definition or brief explanation of a word. A glossary is typically found in a text as an <i>appendix of specialized terms</i> that the typical reader may find unfamiliar.	
5.	Descriptive translation	- the level of words and phrases - takes the level shift (from the level of words to the level of phrases (word-groups) or vice versa	Provides <u>explanation</u> of the meaning of a SL word or phrase in the TL.	

			It is used when dealing with culture-bound units, terms, idiomatic expressions, etc.	<p>Кнопкодав – a button pusher in the Parliament;</p> <p>Yorkshire pudding йоркширський пудинг (пиріг з бездріжджового тіста, запечений в соці м'яса, що смажить над ним);</p> <p>maisonette – квартира на двох поверхах,</p> <p>B2B – ділові відносини між підприємствами</p> <p>Phishing – вид інтернет шахрайства, метою якого є виманювання у довірливих або неуважних користувачів мережі персональних даних клієнтів.</p>
6.	Antonymic translation	the level of word-groups and sentences	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.	<p>1. <i>It was slippery, I might have fallen down.</i></p> <p>2. <i>Hang on, please.</i></p> <p>3. <i>Keep clear of the door!</i></p> <p>4. <i>They sell books with legs.</i></p>
			Cases of <u>no-direct equivalents</u> , <u>conventional</u>	5. <i>Do not let it pass unheeded.</i>

			<u>utterances</u> , <u>double negation</u> .	6. <i>We lingered over our meal.</i>
			Affirmative (+) = Negative (-) Negative (-) = Affirmative (+)	7. <i>Keep the change.</i> 8. <i>That was not unbearable.</i> 9. <i>The previous day is a complete blank.</i> 10. <i>He was not unfriendly to me.</i>
7.	Adaptation	the level of words/ word-groups/ sentences	Substitutes a culturally-specific reference with something that's more relevant or meaningful in the TL and T culture .	«Слово о полку Игоревім» - <i>The Song of Igor's Campaign</i> (or <i>Lay of Igor's Campaign</i> , or <i>The Igor Tale</i>); «Кобзар» - <i>The Bard</i> (or <i>The Minstrel</i>) Different cultures celebrate different coming of age birthdays – 21 in many cultures, 20, 15 or 16 in others. Animals have different connotations across languages and cultures. Owls are associated with wisdom in English, but are a bad omen to Vietnamese.
8.	Idiomatic translation [see more information in Supplement 3]	the level of word-groups	by using TL stable / fixed / set expressions or clichés	
			typical in a certain area of human activities, such as commerce, economy, science, politics, technology, judicature, mass media, etc.	

	<p>A. Idiomatic Calque or loan translation Blue-print collocations</p>		<p>The content (зміст) of the SL and TL set expressions is identical and the components of the SL and TL set expressions fully coincide.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>labour force</i> 2. <i>working week</i> 3. <i>governmental spending</i> 4. <i>on the brink of war</i> 5. <i>a mission of good will</i> 6. <i>the position of strength</i>.
	<p>B. Idiomatic. Partially similar</p>		<p>The content (зміст) of the SL and TL set expressions is identical and the components of the SL and TL set expressions partly coincide.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>the rule of law</i> 2. <i>conservative administration</i> 3. <i>peace of mind</i> 4. <i>labour supply – пропозиція на ринку праці</i> 5. <i>role models</i> 6. <i>bread and circuses</i> 7. <i>on political grounds – з політичних мотивів</i> 8. <i>public revenues – державні доходи (в бюджеті)</i> 9. <i>breath analyzer test – аналіз на вміст алкоголю</i>
	<p>C. Idiomatic Reformulation, Totally different</p>		<p>The content (зміст) of the SL and TL set expressions is identical and the components of the SL and TL set expressions are semantically (за своїм значенням) different.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>fact and fiction</i> 2. <i>subsistence level</i> 3. <i>trees and shrubs</i> 4. <i>to be on report — підлягати дисциплінарному стягненню</i> 5. <i>sign and countersign</i>.

Newspaper Clichés

1. Легалізуватись

Verbal tr. – to get legalized

Adequate tr. – *to obtain legal status*

2. Офіційна особа

Verbal tr. – official person

Adequate tr. – *public officer, official*

3. Фінальна гра на кубок

Verbal tr. – final game for the cup

Adequate tr. – *Cup final*

4. Сфабрикована версія

Verbal tr. – fabricated version

Adequate tr. – *fake report*

5. Ходяча енциклопедія

Verbal tr.—walking encyclopedia

Adequate tr. – *walking library*

6. Не для преси

Verbal tr. – not for the press

Adequate tr. – *off the record*

7. Спеціаліст з питань планування

Verbal tr. – a specialist on the questions of planning

Adequate tr. – *planning officer*

8. Комплексна програма (для туристів)

Verbal tr. – complex program

Adequate tr. – *package tour / package deal / package plan*

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.

To recap:

1. Translation types are distinguished on the basis of various criteria, i.e. depending on the translating agent, the media, the set of conditions, the communicative aim, the degree of 'loyalty' to the ST, the subject area, the end product and the method used in translation.
2. The translation types usually criss-cross and overlap. For ex., the translation type of an e-lecture can be identified as computer-aided, continuous, specialized, communicative, scientific, multimedia localization, idiomatic.

To note: A translator should be aware of different translation types since each of them calls for different approaches, methods and techniques. The choice of a translation method depends on a set of factors that have to be taken into consideration while translating. On account of structural and semantic discrepancy between English and Ukrainian it is hardly possible to translate (English =Ukrainian) symmetrically / directly.

Discrepancy – відмінність, різниця, несхожість

But any translation should help facilitate smooth communication and overcome the language barrier.

3. The awareness of different types of translation is essential in the language service industry when addressing a translation service provider or offering translation service in a particular field.

To U 5

Supplement 1

Summarizing (summary) translation (*реферативний переклад*) is the process of condensing the main ideas or key points of a source text (ST) into a shorter version in a target text (TT). Unlike full translation, which involves translating every detail and nuance of the original text, summary translation focuses on **capturing the essence** and most important aspects of the source material.

Summarizing translation is often used in contexts where the audience needs a quick understanding of the content, such as in business reports, academic papers, news articles, or briefing documents. It is particularly useful when the original document is too lengthy or detailed for the intended purpose.

Key Aspects of Summarizing Translation

The translated summary is significantly shorter than the original text. - **Condensation**

1. It highlights the main ideas, arguments, or events without going into detailed explanations or descriptions. - **Focus on Main Points**
2. The summary should be clear and concise, making it easier for the target audience to understand the core message quickly. - **Clarity**
3. While the summary is shorter, it still needs to be accurately and effectively translated into the target language, maintaining the original meaning and context. - **Language Adaptation**

The Stages of Summarizing Translation

(a step-by-step guide for a translator to follow)

1. Pre-translation analysis:

1. Determine **the purpose** of the summary translation and the needs of the target audience. This helps in deciding what content is essential.
2. **Read** the ST thoroughly **to understand** its main ideas, arguments, and key points.
3. As you read, **highlight** or **note the main points**, arguments, and essential data. Focus on thesis statements, conclusions, and any other critical information.
4. **Be selective** about what to include in the summary, focusing only on the most critical information.
5. **Identify** and **omit (disregard) less important details**, examples, and secondary information that do not contribute to the core message.

2. Translation proper:

1. Some translators find it helpful to write **a rough summary in the source language** before translating it. This helps in ensuring all main points are covered.
2. **Translate the highlighted main points** and essential information into the target language, ensuring accuracy and maintaining the original context.
3. **Rephrase** and **condense** the translated text to make it shorter and more concise. Ensure that the summary is clear and easy to understand.
4. Use **simple and direct language**. Avoid unnecessary words and complex structures.

3. Post-translation / editing:

1. Check the summary translation against the ST to ensure **all key points** are **accurately represented**.
2. Edit the summary for **clarity, coherence, and readability** in the target language.

3. Make sure that the **terminology and tone** are **consistent** and appropriate for the target audience.
4. **Proofread** the final summary translation for any grammatical, spelling, or typographical errors.
5. If possible, have a colleague or a native speaker **review** the summary to ensure it meets the intended purpose and is easily understandable.

By following these stages, a translator can create a clear, concise, and accurate summarizing translation that effectively communicates the essential points of the original text to the target audience.

Summarizing Translation

Example 1

The source text:

Our Dublin tip

Ireland's capital city has lots to keep you entertained. But don't worry, there's no need to rush in Dublin. Book the 48-hour ticket option and explore this historic city at your own pace. With unlimited journeys and the freedom to hop on and off the bus as much as you like, the 48-hour ticket ensures you'll have plenty of time to explore Dublin's key attractions. Once you've explored Dublin from the great vantage point of our double-decker buses, why not take advantage of the free guided walking tour included in the price of your ticket? This historical tour with a modern twist will take you past some of Dublin's most famous pubs, churches and landmarks. Your witty guide will entertain you with fascinating stories and you'll learn about Dublin's rich history, from Viking settlements right up to the present day.

The target text:

Порада тим, хто планує відвідати Дублін

Столиця Ірландії завжди знайде чим вас розважити. Автобусний квиток, який дійсний 48 годин - це ідеальний варіант, щоб дослідити основні культурні пам'ятки Дубліна у зручному для вас темпі. У вартість квитка входить пішохідна екскурсія з дотепним гідом, який розважить вас захоплюючими розповідями про багату історію Дубліна, починаючи з поселень вікінгів і закінчуючи сьогоденням.

Example 2

The source text:

Міжнародний фестиваль українського фольклору «Берегиня»

Фестиваль відбувається раз на три роки та об'єднує носіїв фольклорних традицій – співаків, музик, танцюристів, майстрів народного мистецтва задля сучасного

відтворення та наукового осмислення надбань української народної культури. У програмі: культурно-мистецькі дійства у Луцькому замку, на етнографічних майданчиках у центрі міста, в міському парку культури і відпочинку імені Лесі Українки, в приміщеннях обласних театрів, Палацу культури за участі самобутніх фольклорних колективів з усіх районів і міст області, різних регіонів України, а також української діаспори близького і далекого зарубіжжя. Організатори: Управління культури Волинської облдержадміністрації, Обласний науково-методичний центр культури.

The target text:

1. The “Berehynia” international folk festival which is held once in three years, brings together folk singers, musicians and dancers from different regions of Ukraine as well as the Ukrainians from the near and far abroad. The event is sponsored by the local government and is aimed at promoting Ukrainian national customs. During the festival various sites around the city host impressive folk concerts and picturesque / colorful performances.

2. The "Berehynia" International Folk Festival, held triennially, unites folk artists from across Ukraine and the Ukrainian diaspora. Sponsored by the local government, the festival celebrates national customs with vibrant concerts and performances at various city venues.

Supplement 2

Localization

Translation localization, often referred to simply as “localization”, is *the process of adapting content, products, or services from one culture or locale to another in order to make them culturally and linguistically suitable and relevant for the target audience*. It goes beyond mere translation and involves considering various cultural, linguistic, technical, and even legal aspects to ensure that the content or product *resonates with the local audience and meets their preferences and expectations*.

Localization is vital for businesses and organizations *looking to expand their reach into new markets*. It helps *establish a strong connection with the local audience*, enhances the user experience, and *ultimately contributes to the success and acceptance of products, services, and content in different cultural contexts*.

Imagine *a popular weather app* that was originally developed for an English-speaking audience in the United States. The app provides weather forecasts, temperature information,

and other relevant details to users. The developers of the app want to expand their user base to a new market: Ukraine. To do this effectively, they need to localize the app for the Ukrainian audience.

By localizing the weather app for the Ukrainian market, the developers ensure that Ukrainian users can easily understand and use the app. The app's content, interface, and *functionality are all tailored to meet the expectations and preferences of the Ukrainian audience*, enhancing the user experience and increasing the app's chances of success in the new market.

Here's how the localization process might look:

1. **Language Translation:** The app's interface, buttons, menus, and all textual content are translated from English to Ukrainian. This includes not only the weather-related terms but also any user instructions, error messages, and buttons.
2. **Cultural Adaptation:** In the original version of the app, the temperature is displayed in Fahrenheit, which is the standard in the United States. However, in Ukraine, Celsius is the standard. The app's code is modified to convert temperature readings from Fahrenheit to Celsius and to display them accordingly.

For example:

The original text: Scientists and lawmakers, however, recommend shoppers should do their best to avoid items that contain [these controversial chemicals](#). On the list is *red dye No. 3*, frequently used for food coloring in candies and processed snacks.

The translated text (Deerl): Проте вчені та законодавці рекомендують покупцям робити все можливе, щоб уникати продуктів, які містять ці суперечливі хімічні речовини. У списку є **червоний барвник №3**, який часто використовується для підфарбовування цукерок і напівфабрикатів.

Cultural Adaptation: in Ukraine **Red No.3** is registered as **E127**.

(харчовий барвник, еритрозин, зареєстрований як харчовий додаток E127)

3. **Date and Time Format:** In the United States, the date is often written in the format "Month Day, Year." In Ukraine, the preferred format is "Day, Month, Year." The app's date and time formats are adjusted to match the Ukrainian conventions.
4. **Icons and Symbols:** The app uses certain icons to represent weather conditions, such as a sun for clear weather and a cloud for overcast conditions. While these symbols are universally recognized, the developers might consider replacing them with icons that are more familiar or culturally relevant to the Ukrainian audience.
5. **User Interface:** Any buttons or options that may not be relevant to a Ukrainian user or that could have different connotations in Ukrainian culture are adjusted or renamed to ensure they make sense and are culturally appropriate.
6. **Local Regulations:** The app might need to adhere to certain local regulations in Ukraine, such as privacy laws. This might involve modifying the app's terms of use, privacy policy, and user data handling practices to comply with Ukrainian laws.

7. **Testing and Quality Assurance:** The app undergoes thorough testing to ensure that the changes made during localization haven't introduced any bugs (дефекти, помилки, збої) or issues. This includes checking for text overflow, layout problems, and functionality errors that might have arisen due to the modifications.

By localizing the weather app for the Ukrainian market, the developers ensure that Ukrainian users can easily understand and use the app. The app's content, interface, and *functionality are all tailored to meet the expectations and preferences of the Ukrainian audience*, enhancing the user experience and increasing the app's chances of success in the new market.

Supplement 3

Idiomatic Translation

Within the context of idiomatic translation, the goal is to convey the idiomatic expressions, colloquialisms, and cultural nuances of the source language *in a way that resonates naturally with the target audience*.

In summary, idiomatic translation focuses *on preserving the meaning and impact of the source text while adapting it to the linguistic and cultural context of the target language*.

1. She *shattered the glass ceiling* on her historic journey to space (Sally Ride).

Вона **розбила скляну стелю** під час своєї історичної подорожі в космос (DeepL translation).

To shatter the glass ceiling – зруйнувати стереотип про місце жінки у соціумі / про професійну непридатність жінок.

2. Biden *raised eyebrows* last week when he said he made the “difficult decision” *to approve the transfer of* American cluster munitions.

Минулого тижня Байден **підняв брови**, коли сказав, що прийняв “важке рішення” *схвалити передачу* американських касетних боєприпасів (DeepL translation).

To raise eyebrows – шокувати, вразити.

3. Threads is intended to offer a space for real-time conversations online, a function that has long been Twitter's *core selling point*.

Threads має на меті запропонувати простір для спілкування в режимі реального часу в Інтернеті – функція, яка вже давно є **основним пунктом продажу** Twitter (DeepL translation).

A selling point – елемент конкурентоспроможності; унікальна характеристика (якість); економічна перевага; спеціальна пропозиція.

4. The renaming could be seen as something of *a brand overhaul "Hail Mary"* for the company as it *teeters on the edge of bankruptcy*.

Перейменування можна розглядати як щось на кшталт *капітального ремонту бренду "Аве Марія"* для компанії, яка балансує на межі банкрутства (DeepI translation).

Hail Mary 1. Молитва «Аве Марія», у православ'ї «Богородице, радуйся».
2. відчайдушна спроба, останній шанс.

Unit 6

Translation Strategies

1. What is 'translation strategy'? Definition.
2. The factors affecting the choice of a translation strategy.
3. Types of translation strategies.
4. Techniques used within the direct and natural translation strategies.

1. What is Translation Strategy? Definition.

Before starting his/her translation a translator makes a pre-translation decision on how to translate. S/he has to adopt **an action plan** that will guide her/him through the translation process and help her/him find a suitable solution to translation challenges.

- A **strategy** is the idea of a person about the best way to act in order to reach a goal.
- A **translation strategy** is a pre-translation **action plan** that determines the ways of translation of the whole text.
- When adopting a translation strategy the translator is making decision about the **objective** (or objectives) of translation, i.e., what the TT would be like, for example, would it retain the formal qualities of the ST or would it be functional and target recipient- oriented.

2. The Factors Affecting the Choice of a Translation Strategy.

A translator should be aware of a few **factors** that might affect his/her choice of the translation strategy / method as well as the translation techniques determined by this strategy /method.

Extra-linguistic factors:

1. The **function of the ST** (whether it is designed to inform, or to persuade, or to evoke aesthetic feeling and/or emotional attitude, etc.).
2. The **type of the TT receptor** (their cultural and/or educational background and expectations).
3. The **significance of some elements** in the ST (what *must* be rendered and what *may* be rendered or omitted).
4. The **complexity of the situation** described in the ST.

Linguistic factors:

1. The **style and register of the ST** (whether it is a literary prose, poetry, historical, academic, business, economic, mass media, etc. text).
2. The amount of **terms** and **culture-specific units** in the ST.
3. The number of translation **challenges**.

Thus, the pre-stage of translation process presupposes translator's awareness of the **factors** stated above and setting the **objective** of his/her translation. It is exactly on this stage where a global translation strategy and a suitable method to implement it are adopted.

3. Types of translation strategies.

1. **Global** strategy (**Macro** strategy)– is applied to the entire text to be translated
2. **Local** strategy (**Micro** strategy: technique / procedure / operation) - vary within the same text according to each case and depending on the specific situational elements to be translated.

Basically, there are two **global** translation strategies, namely, **direct** translation and **natural (oblique)** translation; the others are seen as their modifications.

The strategy of DIRECT translation (meta-phrasing) is taken when the predominant (першочерговий, головний) purpose is to convey **as exactly as possible** the meaning of every word and turn of phrase in the original.

The strategy of NATURAL translation (paraphrasing) is adopted when the predominant purpose is to produce a result that **does not read like a translation** at all, but rather moves in its new dress with the same ease as in the original.

The DIRECT and NATURAL translation strategies correspond to the similar strategies.

Direct translation	Natural translation
Accurate / exact translation	Oblique (непрямий, з відхиленням) translation
Meta-phrasing	Paraphrasing
Faithful translation	Transparent translation Readable / publishable translation

Form-oriented translation Form-based translation	Meaning-oriented translation Meaning-based translation
ST-oriented translation	Target-recipient oriented
Literal translation	Free translation
Word-for-word translation	Message-for-message translation
Semantic translation	Communicative / idiomatic translation
Symmetric	Asymmetric
Literal translation	Idiomatic translation
Foreignization	Domestication

To note:

- **Foreignization** is a translation strategy in which there is close adherence (дотримання, відповідність) to the source text structure and syntax. In other words, it is **source-text-oriented translation**, or more or less **literal translation**. In foreignization, the reader is taken closer to the foreign language author, the foreign language itself as well as the foreign culture.
- **Domestication** is a translation strategy which is aimed at producing a text that is adapted (пристосований) to the target culture and target text norms. It is **target recipient-oriented translation** that explains the source culture items.

For example:

- *‘Або як знову зірветься до бійки з панськими **зайдуками**, то прошу до мене’*
Or if he once again gets into a fight with the lord’s **hayduks**, please come to me (foreignization) / Or if he once again gets into a fight with the lord’s **private soldiers**, please come to me (domestication).
- Speaking names (domestication):
old Sir Thomas Coffin and Lady Coffin – старий суддя сер Томас Тойсвіт і леді Тойсвіт;
Sackle, the assistant-surgeon – помічник військового лікаря Кудкудакт (sackle – кудкудакати, квоктати);

4. Techniques used within the direct and natural translation strategies.

A. **Direct translation** techniques include:

1. **Borrowing** (запозичення) involves using the same word or expression of the original text in the target text. The word or expression borrowed may be written in **italics**.
2. **Calque** or **loan translation** is a phrase borrowed from another language and translated **literally word-for-word**. An unsuccessful calque can be extremely unnatural and can cause unwanted humor, often interpreted as indicating the lack of expertise of the translator in the target language.
3. **Literal Translation** is called a **word-for-word** translation or **meta-phrase**. A literal translation can only be applied to languages which are extremely close in cultural terms.

B. **Natural translation** techniques are used when the ST cannot be directly translated without altering the meaning or upsetting (порушення) the grammatical and stylistic elements of the target language.

Natural translation techniques include:

1. **Transposition / Permutation** is the action of changing the arrangement, especially the linear order, of a set of items).
2. **Modulation** presupposes using a phrase that is different in the source and target languages to convey the same idea (*Will you leave a message for her?* – *Що їй передати?*).
To modulate an activity or process means to alter it so that it is more **suitable for a particular situation**.
3. **Reformulation** is a translation procedure which uses a **completely different expression to transmit the same reality** when translating idioms or advertising slogans.
4. **Adaptation**, also called **cultural substitution**, occurs when something specific to one language culture is expressed in a totally different way that is familiar or appropriate to another language culture.
5. **Compensation** is used when something cannot be translated, and the meaning that is lost is expressed **somewhere else in the translated text**.
6. **Amplification** adds **new linguistic elements** in the target text.
7. **Elision** occurs when some items considered as **non-essential** and must **be removed** because their elision will improve the stylistic quality of the translated work.

5. Discussion.

Text 1

ST	Direct Translation
<p>— 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'ятидесяти 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 різних причинам, справа не в президенстві, по різних причинам за багато років, які поліпшують а... дійсно бізнес клімат для України. Ми реформували, незважаючи ні на що, 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.</p>	<p>Em... thank you for asking. Em... frankly, you know, I have, em... been serving as President of Ukraine, em... for two hundred forty-eight days. You know what a difficult profession it is because I know exactly how many days I work. And our new Parliament has been running near one hundred and fifty days since September. Em... and you know, on average of four months, five months somewhere like that, em... we have adopted by our new parliament, by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, we have adopted, em... so many laws, important laws that could not be passed for various reasons, it's not about the presidency, for various reasons over many years that have been improving the truly business climate for Ukraine. We reformed despite everything, em... we reformed em... everything, we started, ... you know we have a very difficult situation of land reform, but we have already voted for this land moratorium reform, for the sale of land in the first reading, this is one of the most difficult reforms for modern Ukraine.</p>
	Natural Translation
<p>— 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</p>	<p>Thank you for your question. Well, frankly, I have been holding office as the President of Ukraine for 248 days. Presidency is a difficult business, you know, therefore every single day of my tenure of office</p>

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 ні на що, 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.

stands vividly in my memory. The government has been working for about 150 days since September, And, you know, a lot of important legislations were adopted by our new *Parliament, The Verkhovna Rada* of Ukraine, during the past 4, or maybe 5 months. And all these significant laws, which could not have been passed earlier for a few reasons, can really improve business environment in Ukraine. Against all the odds / nevertheless), we did start the process of reforming the country's economy. One of the most challenging legislations to be enacted was the land reform. Being aware of its importance for Ukraine's further development we have already passed the moratorium act on land sale at the first reading.

To compare:

Direct Translation Strategy	Natural Translation Strategy
Em... thank you for asking.	Thank you for your question.
Em... frankly, you know, I have, em... been serving as President of Ukraine, em... for two hundred forty-eight days. You know what a difficult profession it is because I know exactly how many days I work. And our new Parliament has been running near one hundred and fifty days since September.	Well, frankly, I have been holding office as the President of Ukraine for 248 days. Presidency is a difficult business, you know, therefore every single day of my tenure of office stands vividly in my memory. And our newly elected Parliament has been active (has been up and running) for about 150 days since September,
Em... and you know, on average of four months, five months somewhere like that,	And, you know, a lot of important legislations were adopted by our new

<p>em... we have adopted by our new parliament, by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, we have adopted.</p>	<p><i>Parliament, The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, over the past 4, or maybe 5 months.</i></p>
<p>em... so many laws, important laws that could not be passed for various reasons, it's not about the presidency, for various reasons over many years that have been improving the truly business climate for Ukraine.</p>	<p>And all these significant laws, which could not have been passed earlier for a few reasons, can really improve business environment in Ukraine.</p>
<p>We reformed despite everything, em... we reformed em... everything, we started, ...</p>	<p>Against all the odds / nevertheless), we did start the process of reforming the country's economy.</p>
<p>you know we have a very difficult situation of land reform, but we have already voted for this land moratorium reform, for the sale of land in the first reading, this is one of the most difficult reforms for modern Ukraine.</p>	<p>One of the most challenging legislations to be enacted was the land reform. Being aware of its importance for Ukraine's further development we have already passed the moratorium act on land sale at the first reading.</p>

Text 2

Довідкова інформація

Музей волинської ікони в Луцьку – єдиний в Україні музейний заклад, у якому експонується колекція регіональних ікон. До неї увійшли ікони XVI-XIX ст., Царські ворота і фігури святих із храмів Волинської області. Вони були зібрані під час експедицій у кінці 80-х рр. минулого століття, які організував відомий мистецтвознавець Павло Жолтовський.

Музей заснували 1993 р. У 2001 р., на честь 10-річчя незалежності України, його експозицію розширили. Зараз у фондах музею – більше 600 ікон. Серед них є найстарша в Україні Холмська Чудотворна ікона Божої матері XI ст. Вона – одна з 5 найцінніших чудотворних ікон Київської Русі. У XVIII ст. ікону коронував Папа Римський Климент XII. У радянські часи її переховували у своїх помешканнях жителі Івано-Франківщини і Волині. Під час екскурсій музеєм працівники дають усім охочим змогу залишитися наодинці з Холмською Чудотворною іконою Божої Матері та помолитися до неї.

Також у музеї зберігаються роботи знаменитого українського іконописця XVII-XVIII ст. Йова Кондзелевича, який гармонійно поєднував західноєвропейську і східну іконописні традиції. У Музеї волинської ікони відбуваються тематичні заходи, презентації книг, концерти духовного співу і камерної музики.

https://md-ukraine.com/ua/object/detail/8169_muzej-volinskoi-ikoni.html

To compare:

Direct Translation Strategy	Natural Translation Strategy
<p>The Volyn icon museum in Lutsk is the only museum establishment in Ukraine which exhibits a collection of regional icons. It contains the icons of the 16-19 century, the Holy Gates and figures of saints from the Volyn district temples. They were collected during the expeditions in the late 80-ies of the last century which were organized by a famous art scholar Pavlo Zholtkovsky...</p>	<p>The Volyn icon museum founded in 1993 in Lutsk is the only one of its kind Ukraine's museum that boasts 600 authentic icons of the 16-19 centuries that have been collected from local churches across the Volyn region. Besides the icons the museum also displays exclusive church decorations and religious ritual items. Among its exhibits is the Ukraine's oldest and time-honored icon of Virgin Mary of Holm (11 century), which is believed to be wonder-working...</p>

To recap:

- Different types of translation strategies fall under two categories – **global (macro)** strategies and **local (micro)** strategies.
- The global strategies are of two major types – **direct** translation and **natural** translation strategies.
- Each type of the strategies entails specific **methods** and **techniques** of translation.
- Before deciding what strategy would work out best a translator has to consider and evaluate the **extra-linguistic** (situational) and **linguistic** factors of translation.

Unit 7

Equivalence / Equivalents

1. The concept of equivalence.
2. A word in the dictionary and in the context.
3. Linguistic approach to equivalents' classification. Types of equivalents.
4. E. Nida's theory of equivalence. Formal and Dynamic equivalents.

1. The Concept of Equivalence.

Equivalent means equal in value.

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**'.

value – значення, значущість

mathematical law of transitivity – математичний закон перехідності

Translation equivalence:

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

$C - A, C - B, A = B;$

Concept – an abstract idea or mental image of something

Equivalence is the **similarity of meaning** observed in the units of different languages.

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

similar – схожий, подібний, однорідний

similarity – схожість, подібність

To sum up:

Translation equivalence refers to the idea that **two or more linguistic expressions** from different languages convey **the same meaning or information**.

Essentially, it means that when you translate a word, phrase, or sentence from one language to another, **the meaning remains the same**. For ex., *He is my friend* – *Він мій друг*

However, it's important to note that not all languages have exact translation equivalents for every word or phrase due to **differences in grammar, syntax, and cultural nuances**. Sometimes, translators need to find the closest possible equivalent or use alternative strategies to convey the intended meaning accurately.

to **convey** – *передавати, виражати (інформацію, думку)*

to **refer** – *стосуватись, посилається (на – to)*

2. A Word in the Dictionary and in the Context.

Words *table* and *cmil* are equivalent (еквівалентні) through the similarity of the meanings. However, in fact, the words *table* and *cmil* are not equal or equivalent – they are **equivalent only under specific translation conditions – in the context**.

Specific translation conditions (linguistic context)

1. He keeps an open table .	Він – гостинний господар.	1. Сміл знахідок	Lost property office / Lost and Found office
2. By 2 a.m. he was under the table	До другої години ночі він був п'яний, як чіп.	2. Шведський сміл	Smorgasbord, ['smɔ:gəsbɔ:d] buffet

Researchers differentiate various **types of contexts**, such as

- **linguistic (textual), situational (communicative)** sociocultural, sociological, and globalizing,
or
- **linguistic, situational (communicative)** and **cultural**.

Linguistic context refers to the language environment in which a word is used within a text, – **word combinations and syntactic structures**.

The dictionary definition of the word **“sterile”** indicates the following senses:

- 1) *неплідний, нездатний до запліднення;*
- 2) *безрезультатний;*
- 3) *стерильний, стерилізований.*

In different **language environment** this word may take the equivalents that are meaningful primarily **on the level of word combinations or phrases**, or **immediate (narrow) linguistic context** (*ближнє / близьке, безпосереднє оточення слова*).

<i>sterile work</i>	<i>марна робота</i>
<i>sterile soil</i>	<i>неродючий ґрунт</i>
<i>his efforts were sterile</i>	<i>його зусилля не мали жодного результату</i>
<i>sterile syringe</i>	<i>стерильний шприц</i>
<i>the disease made her sterile</i>	<i>через цю хворобу вона стала безплідною (не могла мати дітей)</i>

This case demonstrates that

- 1) the words in the dictionary are not the universal substitutes in a context.
substitute – *заміна, замітник*
- 2) the dictionary is a prompt in pre-translation analysis, however, it is the **linguistic context** that specifies the final decision about the equivalent option.
prompt – *підказка*

Another example:

in the dictionary	Котячий – <i>cat's</i> / котячий хвіст – <i>cat's tail</i> <i>Cat's tail</i> is the appropriate equivalent to котячий хвіст . appropriate [ə'prəʊrɪt] відповідний, доречний
--------------------------	---

in the context	<p>Він не міг спати через котячі концерти на дворі. He couldn't sleep because of <i>caterwauling (Dutch concert)</i> from outside. Thus, <i>cat's concert</i> as котячий концерт is not an appropriate equivalent.</p>
----------------	---

3. Linguistic Approach to Equivalent Classification. Types of Equivalents.

Linguistic Approach

- a) This approach emphasizes the structural and formal aspects of language.
- b) It classifies translation equivalents based on linguistic criteria such as syntax, morphology, and semantics (meaning).
- c) Linguistic equivalents are often concerned with finding correspondences between linguistic elements of the source and target languages.
- d) It tends to prioritize accuracy in preserving the linguistic structures and forms of the original text.

Similar to the types of translation **equivalent types** are diverse. Their classifications are based on **different criteria**:

Types of equivalents		Criteria
1.	<p>Full / Partial Гарбуз – pumpkin However, certain varieties of this plant have different names in English, for ex., squash.</p>	<p>degree of semantic similarity</p>
2.	<p>Permanent (proper names, terms, etc.) Variable (one or the meanings from the dictionary) Occasional (the meaning is different from those on the dictionary list; the meaning is fully generated by the context)</p>	<p>contextual independency / dependency</p> <p><i>permanent equivalents do not depend on the context</i></p> <p><i>variable and occasional equivalents are context-dependent</i></p>
3.	<p>Lexical Phraseological (Idiomatic) Grammatical</p>	<p>types of the language units involved</p>

4. E. Nida's Theory of Equivalence. Formal and Dynamic Equivalents.

The notion of **equivalence** is the **key subject** of **E. Nida's** studies of the Bible. To better understand the theoretical positions their translation is provided in the parallel mode.

1.	He differentiates between formal and dynamic (other terms: <i>situational</i> / <i>functional</i>) equivalents and advocates the view that equivalent option depends on the purpose of translation.	Він розрізняє формальні та динамічні (інші терміни: <i>ситуативні</i> / <i>функціональні</i>) еквіваленти і відстоює думку, що вибір еквівалента залежить від мети перекладу.
2.	Specifically, if a translator <u>sets out the task to reproduce the wording</u> of the original as close as possible, they are likely to use the formal equivalence .	Зокрема, якщо перекладач <u>ставить перед собою завдання</u> якомога точніше <u>відтворити формулювання</u> оригіналу, він, швидше за все, скористається формальною еквівалентністю .
3.	The dynamic equivalence is employed when the aim of the translation is to trigger the same impact on the target receptor as the original text does on the source user (Equivalence effect).	Динамічна еквівалентність використовується, коли метою перекладу є викликати такий же вплив на цільовий рецептор , який оригінальний текст справляє на користувача оригіналу (ефект еквівалентності).
4.	In both cases translation takes place <u>providing that</u> the message of the ST is retained. If the message is lost in the formal equivalence (word-for-word translation) it should be rejected.	В обох випадках переклад відбувається <u>за умови, якщо</u> зберігається зміст оригіналу. Якщо при формальній еквівалентності (дослівному перекладі) зміст втрачається, то її слід відхилити.

Formal Equivalence attempts to render a text **word-for-word** (directly) at the expense of its naturalness; attention is on the **form of the message**. Formal Equivalence is an option to attain **fidelity**.

at the expense of – за рахунок; ігноруючи

to attain – досягати

fidelity – точність

Dynamic Equivalence (functional / situational) attempts to render **the thought** expressed in the ST at the expense of its faithfulness; emphasis is on **readability**. Dynamic Equivalence is an option to attain **transparency**.

faithfulness – точність, вірогідність переклад

transparency – зрозумілість, ясність, доступність перекладу

Example 1

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

Formal: Туман покривав спокійне море у протоці Па-де-Кале вчора.

Dynamic: Вчора над протокою Па-де-Кале стояв туман. Море було спокійним.

Example 2

I managed a number of projects in Ukraine from London.

Formal: Я керував декількома проектами в Україні з Лондона.

Dynamic: Працюючи в Лондоні, я керував низкою проектів, що виконувались (здійснювались) в Україні.

To recap:

Equivalence is attained by setting up **meaningful correspondence** between the ST and TT.

- **Equivalent** units are those which have **the similar meaning** and produce the **similar communicative effect**.
- **The role of context** in shaping the meaning of a phrase or sentence cannot be overstated. Within the field of translation, context has paramount importance; a single word may have **varied meanings in different contexts**, thus taking different equivalent options.
- Each word in a text is engaged in **dynamic interplay** with other lexical elements as well as with the whole text. It is this interplay among words that **informs about potential equivalents**.
- **The linguistic approach** categorizes translation equivalents based on formal linguistic features, such as **structure and meaning**. It emphasizes the role of the **immediate** or **remote context** in which the word is used.
- The choice of **Formal** or **Dynamic equivalence** depends on the **purpose** of translation.

Unit 8

Communicative Approach to Equivalence

1. Structural equivalence.
2. Semantic equivalence.
3. Pragmatic equivalence.

Introduction

Communicative Approach:

- a) The communicative approach prioritizes the overall communicative effectiveness of translation.
- b) It considers the intended meaning, function, and impact of the original text on its audience.
- c) Translation equivalents within the communicative approach are classified based on their ability to convey the same communicative intent, message, or effect across languages, even if the linguistic forms differ.
- d) This approach acknowledges that direct correspondence may not exist and encourages translators to focus on achieving equivalent communicative outcomes.

Translation as a communicative event

Translation is understood in terms of a **communicative event** or **communicative process**. Viewed from the **communicative perspective** translation equivalence could be achieved at *different levels* of a text or utterance, i.e. the ST and TT can be similar (or identical) structurally, semantically and pragmatically.

Structural similarity presupposes the closest possible *formal correspondence* between the ST and TT.

Semantic similarity between the ST and TT implies describing *the same situation*.

Pragmatic similarity between the ST and TT means that the both texts should have the same *communicative function*. The TT should have the same *impact* upon the target receptor as the ST has.

Example 1

We must also act in a serious and responsible way.

- Ми також повинні діяти серйозно та у відповідальний спосіб.
(*structural similarity*)
- Наші дії повинні бути виваженими та відповідальними.
(*semantic similarity*)

Example 2

Today, I call for new Clean Skies legislation.

- Сьогодні я оголошую нове законодавство «чистого неба».
(*structural similarity*)
- Сьогодні я виступаю з закликом прийняти новий пакет «Законів чистого неба».
(*semantic similarity*)

Example 3

The two bickered constantly.

- Ці двоє постійно сварились.
(*structural similarity*)
- Вони жили, як кіт з собакою.
(*pragmatic similarity*)

To **bicker** – сваритись, сперечатись, битись

Type of equivalents	Parameters		
	S – T syntactic structure (wording)	S – T meaning	S – T communicative function / goal
Structural	+	+	+
Semantic	-	+	+
Pragmatic	-	-	+

1. Structural Equivalence.

- **Structural equivalence** results from similarity of grammatical form and lexical items. It corresponds to **the word-for-word** (**literal**) type of translation. It is employed when it is important to adhere to the ST as much as possible, however only at the expense of naturalness rather than meaning.
- Structural equivalence is considered to be appropriate when reproducing the **original wording** it also conveys both the **meaning** and **communicative function** of the ST.
- In general, it is possible to use the structural equivalent without departing from the semantic or pragmatic quality of the translation, otherwise it should be turned down.

Translate:

1. *He thanked for my help.*
2. *They congratulated me on that occasion.*
3. *When are you going to start the experiment?*
4. *She asked you to call her back tonight.*
5. *The doctor dressed the man who had been burnt.*
6. *The paper deals with subjective modality in text announcements.*

2. Semantic Equivalence.

Semantic equivalence renders the meaning and communicative intention of the ST, but in **different** from the ST **wording**:

- describes the same **situation** as in the ST;
- conveys the same **message** as in the ST, however in a **new wording**.

It is employed when:

a) syntactic structures of the S and TL do not coincide:

I saw him cross the street.

We are surprised at his having come so late.

There is no turning back.

b) lexical items of the SL denote concepts which do not coincide with those of the TL. Therefore, some fragments of the original necessitate lexical and / or grammatical transformations – reduction or extension (explanation) in the text received.

Translation Sample

*I want to say a word of appreciation (1)
to a number of non-Defense Department individuals (2)
most of them former government officials (3)
or judicial officials of various types (4)
who have given a great deal of time to provide advice (5)
as we worked through these important issues (6).*

Structural Equivalent

1. Я хотів би сказати слово вдячності
2. багатьом особам не з Міністерства Оборони
3. більша частина яких – колишні урядові чиновники
4. чи різні юридичні офіційні особи,
5. які присвятили багато часу, надаючи нам консультації,
6. коли ми працювали над цими важливими питаннями.

Semantic Equivalent

1. Я хотів би подякувати
2. тим, хто не є співробітниками Міністерства Оборони.
3. Здебільшого, це колишні працівники уряду
4. і юристи з різних відомств.
5. Вони приділили нам багато часу, консультуючи нас
6. під час роботи над вирішенням цих важливих питань.

Both target texts are equivalent, however, the first translation meets only the linguistic parameters of the situation whereas the second one meets the linguistic as well as communicative parameters and thus, it functions as a communicative event.

Translate:

1. *It is up to a direct manager to make a final decision.*
2. *The best match to our requirements gets the job.*
3. *Introducing to smile as a social act.*

4. *The matter requires ventilation.*
5. *He advocates gun control.*
6. *He is our frequent flier.*
7. *We spent 5 busy days in London.*

3. Pragmatic Equivalence.

Preliminary Notes

Semantics	Pragmatics
The study of words and their meanings within language.	The study of words and their meanings within language placed in context .

Semantics and **pragmatics** both look at meaning.

However, pragmatics is more focused on **meaning in context**.

Pragmatic equivalence is the way of rendering when the wording and the meaning of the S and T utterances may be different, but their communicative intentions / goals are identical. In order to reproduce the original communicative intention the translator must adjust their rendering to the situational context and the TL speech norms.

Pragmatic equivalents are employed in translation of:

- **pragmatic idioms;**
- **stereotypical speech expressions;**
- **notes / plates;**
- **idiomatic expressions / proverbs / sayings.**

Pragmatic Idioms

- Everyday conversation expressions.
- Other terms: pragmatic idioms / conversational routines / situational fixed expressions / interactional idioms / speech act idioms. For ex.: ***How do you do? Thank you, I am sorry.***
- They are fixed parts in human interaction and “closely bound to a special function or communication situation”.

- Pragmatic idioms are full or elliptical utterances steadily used in certain communicative situations whose meaning is directly drawn from the context; their basic and intentional meanings may not coincide.

Translate:

1. *I should worry!*
2. *Take it or leave it.*
3. *Well, to be sure.*
4. *Come out with it!*
5. *What liberty!*
6. *Keep moving!*
7. *Break a leg!*
8. *On my way.*
9. *That cat won't fly!*
10. *Come again.*
11. *Hear the man talk!*
12. *That decides me!*

They may take expressive or unexpressive equivalents.

Translate:

Expressive equivalents:

1. *None of your business.*
2. *Get the hell out of here!*
3. *The hell with it.*
4. *Easy does it.*

Unexpressive equivalents:

1. *Hold it / on.*
2. *On my word!*
3. *It'll be my honor.*
4. *Done!*

Close to pragmatic idioms are stereotypical speech expressions.

Stereotypical Speech Expressions (Situational Speech Expressions)

Stereotypical speech expressions are steadily and habitually repeated set expressions. They are used in some **subject areas / situations** (congratulations, rituals, sports, transport, military drill, class room, message transmission, warnings, gratitude, etc.).

Their translation must be comprehensible and natural (accommodated to the T receptor's mode of thinking and conventional speech norms).

Translate and indicate the subject area the expressions could be used in:

1. *Many happy returns of the day!*
2. *Man on!*
3. *Excuse me, I'm getting off.*
4. *No beer! I'm driving!*
5. *Stop! I have a gun! / Freeze or you're dead man!*
6. *Cheers!*
7. *Encore!*
8. *Are you following me?*
9. *Up! Shun! Ease!*
10. *All aboard!*
11. *All change!*
12. *Live wire!*
13. *All fares, please.*

Notes / Plates

Pragmatic equivalents of Notes / Plates translation result from a thorough analysis of the situational context. Their translation must be conventional (звичний, загальноприйнятий, традиційний).

Translate:

1. *Private.*
2. *Fragile!*
3. *No dogs allowed.*
4. *Admission by order.*
5. *Authorized Persons Only.*
6. *No trespassing!*

7. *Staff only.*
8. *Men at work.*

Idiomatic Expressions. Proverbs. Sayings.

Pragmatic equivalents used in translation of some idiomatic expressions are termed Genuine Idiomatic Analogies or Approximate Analogies. They contain a new image different from that in the SL expression.

Translate:

1. *He never sets the Thames on fire.*
2. *Once in a blue moon.*
3. *Murder will out.*
4. *No bee, no honey.*

Text fragments which contain the above listed elements may be found in any functional style. For example, in fiction: **“Catch 22” by J. Heller.**

1. *That sounds like a lot of crap to me.* – По-моєму, це якась маячня.
2. *He tried not to brood about it too often.* – Він взагалі викинув це з голови.
3. *You always side with other people. You don't back up your men.* – Чужих ви завжди захищаєте, а на своїх вам начхати.
3. *Keep him five days under observation and make him beat it!* – Потримайте його тут п'ять днів, а тоді хай іде гуляти.

To recap:

From the communicative perspective, **Equivalence** is viewed in terms of syntax, meaning and communicative aim and is defined as syntactic (**structural**), **semantic** and **pragmatic**.

Structural Equivalence establishes the closest possible **formal correspondence** between the ST and TT and seeks to achieve the highest degree of similarity between the grammatical forms and lexical items of the ST and TT

Semantic Equivalence is used to render the ST message in a manner that is **natural** and **comprehensible** to the T receptor.

Pragmatic Equivalence is set up between the ST and TT to describe the **same extra-linguistic situation** and evoke **the same reaction** in the target receptor to it. The input and output materials may **differ** in the linguistic devices as well as semantic components, however, they perform the **identical** to the ST **communicative function**.

Unit 9

Translation Operations (Translation Techniques)

1. Lexical operations:
 - A. Lexical operations based on imitation.
 - B. Lexical operations based on semantic change.
2. Grammatical aspect of translation.
3. Grammatical transformations.

1. Lexical Operations.

The procedures (micro strategies, techniques, operations) used in translation of lexical items are divided into two groups:

A. Lexical Operations Based on Imitation of the Form of a Word or a Collocation:

- a) transcription: *Liverpool, Brighton, Brown.*
- b) transliteration: *Hudson, Parker, Columbia.*
- c) loan translation / blue print (phrases).

For example:

- Народний артист України - *People's Artist of Ukraine.*
- Заслужений діяч культури України – *Honored Worker of Culture of Ukraine.*
- *Shadow cabinet, work-to-rule, Iron curtain.*

- d) cultural substitution: *City Mayer, Great Thursday, the Intercession of the Holy Virgin* (the religious feast).

Cultural substitution refers to the translation of some known or unknown concepts in the source language by using the substitution **from the culture** of the target language.

B. Lexical Operations Based on Semantic Change.

Lexical **transformations**. Contextual substitutions.

- | |
|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Specification / Concretization2. Generalization |
|---|

3. Modulation / Semantic Development

4. Antonymic transformation

5. Addition

6. Omission

Specification / concretization

Translate:

1. *Were you in the army?*
2. *You.*
3. *“Bring him here!” he **said** finally.*
4. *“Come here, darling,” **said** Mary.*
5. *She **said** that she was in bed and ill.*
6. *Thanks for **telling** me, – I said.*

Generalization

Translate:

1. *She was **six feet** tall.*
2. *I ordered a **Manhattan**.*
3. *There were **dozens of articles** about him.*
4. *He comes over and visits me practically **every weekend**.*

Modulation (semantic development) is used to render the sense and, at the same time, to observe the norms (grammatical and communicative) of the TL. Another way of referring to the same object or an aspect of the same situation.

Translate:

1. *It's your opinion, not mine.*
2. *These shoes are not available in your size.*
3. *He made no comments.*
4. *But I'm in the dark really about that case.*
5. *How many people can you seat in this room?*

Antonymic transformation

The necessity for this transformation arises due to several reasons:

- 1) specificity of the S/T language systems;
- 2) contextual requirements;
- 3) traditional norms of TL.

Translate:

1. *It wasn't incorrect grammar.*

2. *You are a poor liar.*
3. *Why not give him some milk?*
4. *I wish I had time now.*
5. *I won't be back until tomorrow.*
6. *a dream of a car*

Addition:

- a word which is implied in the structure is added in the TT;
- used to make some explanations or describe the notions which have no names in the TL.

Translate:

1. *causes of war*
2. *since independence*
3. *She looked up at the Goya hanging opposite.*
4. *They left the hall in protest against the law.*
5. *world conference on food supplies*
6. *oil countries*
7. *gun license*

Omission

This transformation is caused by stylistic considerations and deals with redundancy traditionally normative in SL and not accepted in TL.

Translate:

1. *I regret **to inform** you that your application has not been successful. –Мені шкода, що твою заяву не прийняли.*
2. *What difference does it make?*
3. *Do you really and truly think so?*
4. *'Hallo, you two!' he said.*
5. *The Treaty was declared null and void.*

Addition and **omission** are both lexical and grammatical transformations...

2. Grammatical Aspects of Translation.

Grammatical aspects of translation should be taken into account while rendering grammatical categories.

1. Translation of parts of speech (Gerund, Participle, Infinitive, Article, etc.).

2. Translation of morphological categories (Tense, Aspect, Voice, Number, Mood, Modality, etc.).

3. Translation of syntactic categories (constructions, word order, sentence types, etc.).

This naturally results in the necessity to introduce some changes in the TT. All the possible changes (transformations) may be classed under the types as follows:

3. Grammatical Transformations.

1. Omission / Zero translation / Compression / Reduction / Removal
2. Addition / Extension / Decompression
3. Transposition / Permutation
4. Replacement / Substitution
5. Complex Transformation
6. Integrating
7. Partitioning

Omission / Zero translation / Compression / Reduction

Translate:

1. *His short term as prime minister does not permit **one** to assess his performance.*
2. *This makes **one** wonder.*
3. *All these things make **one** reconsider the size of the military budget and the size of the military.*
4. *I **can** see him.*
5. ***Can** you see the building over there?*
6. ***What is really** frightening is that over one million Chinese have already spilled over across our border.*

Addition / Decompression / Extension

Translate:

1. *At the meeting, the two Presidents also signed a border cooperation agreement.*
2. *He looked to the left. So did Andrew.*
3. *The crash killed 106 people.*

Transposition / Permutation - the action of changing the arrangement, especially the linear order, of a set of items). There are differences in the word order and in information structures (theme-rheme arrangement) in the two languages.

a) word transposition:

1. *A certain man was seen to burst into her room last night.*
2. *A new element will be discovered sooner or later.*
3. *The issue is to be voted immediately.* – **Необхідно негайно** провести голосування з цього питання.
4. *We got together tonight for a traditional New Year's Eve party at our favorite bistro.*

b) clause transposition:

1. *He had gone when I returned.*
2. *He kept whistling "Song of India" while he shaved.* – Він голився й насвистував «Індійську пісеньку».
3. *Ian is on track to advance inland with strong winds and heavy rains expected in portions of Florida, Georgia, and the Carolinas over the next few days, the National Hurricane Center said.*

Replacement / Substitution

Replacement / Substitution of grammatical form.

Replacement / Substitution of parts of speech

Replacement / Substitution of sentence types.

Replacement / Substitution of sentence members.

a) replacement / substitution of grammatical form:

1. *five million dollars*
2. *her clothes were...*
3. *The dishes were done.*

b) replacement / substitution of parts of speech:

1. *I'm an early riser.*
2. *He gave me a lift.*
3. *It's our hope that...*

c) replacement / substitution of sentence types:

simple sentence – composite (complex) sentence replacement:

1. *At that moment the door was opened by the maid.* – Двері відчинились, і зазирнула покоївка.

2. *The new constitution was accepted by 315 votes to 36 after an all-night sitting.*

- composite (complex) sentence -- simple sentence replacement:

1. *He went on talking as he worked.*
2. *We will never reach a rapid improvement unless the whole community joins the effort.*
3. *Even though it was so late, the place was jam-packed.*
4. *He stepped away as I **stepped forward**.*

d) replacement / substitution of sentence members (Subject – Object / Modifier)

The last week has seen an intensification of the diplomatic activity.

Integrating

Two SL sentences = one TL sentence

Translate:

1. *They sent over one and a half hundred appeals to different levels of authority asking for aid in the liberation of their leader. They've also appealed to Ukraine's Supreme Court.*
2. *The Ukrainian leadership has been faced with making a difficult decision. It must choose between the interests of two strategic partners.*

Partitioning

One SL sentence = two TL sentences

Translate:

1. *It was also a good omen if it happened to snow on that day for it indicated an early and mild spring.*
2. *Ukraine successfully passed the first stage of reforms, laying the necessary foundations for economic growth, but never reached the second one.*

To recap:

The operations / techniques / transformations used by translators can be of lexical and grammatical nature. Lexical operations are categorized as lexical operations based on **imitation** of the form of a word or a collocation and lexical operations based on **semantic changes**, each category including a set of corresponding techniques. Grammatical transformations are those that involve changes in **syntactic structures** or changes in **morphological forms** between the source and target language units.

RECOMMENDED LITERATURE

1. Baker M. *In Other Words: A Coursebook on Translation*. 3rd edition. Routledge, 2018. 369 p.
2. Corina S. *Fundamentals of Translation*. Cambridge University Press, 2015. 336 p.
3. Korunets I. V. *Theory and Practice of Translation [Текст]. Теорія і практика перекладу (аспектний переклад)*. Vinnytsia: Nova Knyha, 2003. 448 с.
4. Marias K., Maylaers R. *Complexity Thinking in Translation Studies. Methodological Considerations*. Routledge, 2019. 305 p.
5. Munday J. *Introducing Translation Studies. Theories and Application*. Routledge, 2016. 376 p.
6. Robinson D. *Becoming a Translator: An Introduction to the Theory and Practice of Translation*. Routledge, 2019. 318 p.

Additional literature:

1. *The Routledge Handbook of Translation and Education*. Ed by Laviosa S., Gonzales-Davies M. Routledge, 2019. 470 p.
2. *Translating Texts: An Introductory Coursebook on Translation and Text Formation*. Ed by Baer V. J., Mellinger C. D. Routledge, 2019. 288 p.
3. Володіна Т. С., Рудківський О. П. *Загальна теорія перекладу для першого (бакалаврського) рівня*. Київ, 2017. 296 с.
4. Кальниченко О. А. *Теорія перекладу. Частина перша: для студентів 1-2 курсів факультету «Референтперекладач», які навчаються за спеціальністю 035 Філологія (Переклад)*. Харків: Вид-во НУА, 2017. 64 с.
5. Сидорук Г. І. *Basics of Translation Theory. Вступ до перекладознавства: навчальний посібник (англійською мовою)*. К.: НУБіП України, 2016. 320 с.

Internet sources:

1. <https://booksonasia.net/2018/09/30/the-basics-of-translation/>
2. <https://translationjournal.net/July-2018/fundamentals-of-translation-a-summary-and-review.html>
3. http://pdf.lib.vntu.edu.ua/books/Karaban_2004_576.pdf
4. <http://www.translationsforprogress.org/translatorsguide.php>
5. https://www.academia.edu/37907533/Translation_The_Basics_A_Review
6. <https://www.fidelity.com.br/en/basic-rules-of-translation/>
7. <http://www.visitlutsk.com/>
8. <https://en.wikivoyage.org/wiki/Lutsk>