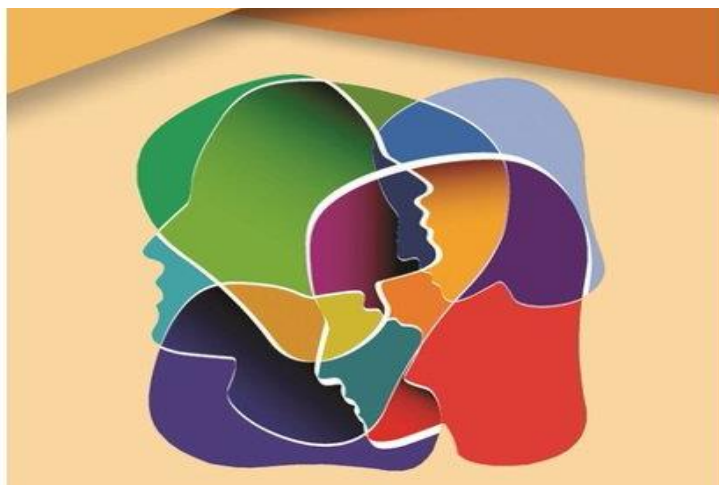


МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ  
Волинський національний університет імені Лесі Українки  
Кафедра англійської філології

**Л. М. Киричук, Л. В. Ковальчук, Ю. В. Літкович**

## **FUNDAMENTALS OF TRANSLATION**



**Конспект лекцій та практичні завдання з курсу  
«Теорія і практика перекладу»**

*для студентів факультету іноземної філології*

Луцьк  
Вежа-Друк  
2022

УДК 81'25(075.8)

К 43

*Розглянуто та рекомендовано до друку науково-методичною радою  
Волинського національного університету імені Лесі Українки,  
протокол № 6 від 23.02.2022 року.*

**Рецензенти:**

**Коляда Е. К.** – кандидат філологічних наук, професор, завідувач кафедри практики англійської мови Волинського національного університету імені Лесі Українки;

**Стернічук В. Б.** – кандидат філологічних наук, доцент кафедри іноземної та української філології Луцького національного технічного університету.

**К 43 Киричук Л. М., Ковальчук Л. В., Літкович Ю. В.**

Fundamentals of translation : конспект лекцій та практичні завдання з курсу «Теорія і практика перекладу» (для студентів факультету іноземної філології). Луцьк : Вежа-Друк, 2022. 60 с.

Навчально-методичне видання призначене для студентів факультету іноземної філології з курсу «Теорія і практика перекладу» та зорієнтоване на ознайомлення студентів із ключовими положеннями теорії усного та письмового перекладу (термінами, типами перекладу, типами еквівалентів, перекладацькими операціями, факторами, які впливають на вирішення перекладацьких задач тощо), формування вмінь аналітичного підходу до процесу перекладу та розвиток практичних перекладацьких навичок з урахуванням теоретичного підґрунтя.

УДК 81'25(075.8)

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## FOREWORD

The aim of the educational material booklet “Fundamentals 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 students’ skills of translation in various contextual situations. The material includes a great number of translation tasks 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.

“Fundamentals 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. Definition of the key terms.
2. Translator's professional ethics.
3. Importance of translation in the modern world.
4. Bilingualism and translation. Bilingual communication.
5. Profession of translator.
6. Translation and interpreting.

### Introduction

Translate the sentence from English into Ukrainian. Compare your translation with the options below. Do you believe that translation involves direct reproduction of the original? What changes are made in the student and British Council's translated products?

*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)

Student's translation:

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

British Council translation:

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

How would you outline the process and result of translation?

### 1. Definitions of the key terms.

- 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 of meaning**
- Translation is **the communication between cultures**
- A good translation is the one which produces in the minds of the readers / listeners as nearly as possible **the same effect** as the original produces on its readers / listeners.

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

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

## 2. Translator's professional ethics.

Professional ethics in any field means **high quality performance** and social **responsibility**.

In translation business, the concepts of **performance** and **responsibility** are interrelated, as the quality of translation (performance) has wide-reaching effects, far beyond the translation case itself. Since translators / interpreters work in sensitive domains (diplomacy, medicine, science, law, trade, public services, etc.), they have to be aware of **the impact of their translated products on the life of people**, specifically, scientific and technical progress, cultural interchange and the social and political order.

They have to reflect on the ethical aspects of their work so that effective communication between clients and service users could be ensured. This communication depends on **the quality** of the translation and the translators' **ability to predict the consequences** of their actions.

Maintaining high ethical standards involves translators/interpreters (t/i) responsibility for their **translation actions**:

- **responsibility for rendering true information (the original text message)**, because any translation mistake may have a damaging outcome;
- **responsibility for accommodating** the translated text to the cultural dimensions of the target reader/listener in order to meet the target audience's conversational norms. Language standards of the speaking community should be met. Fixed expressions and typical structures should be used.

*Today we'll be taking a closer look at the translation definitions.*

Сьогодні ми пильніше подивимось (подивимось зблизька) на визначення поняття «переклад».

*Сьогодні ми детальніше розглянемо визначення поняття «переклад».*

*Many people oppose to this view.*

*Багато людей опираються, чинять опір, стають проти цієї точки зору.*

*Багато людей не підтримують цю точку зору.*

*Тема мого дослідження – структура рекламних текстів.*

*The topic / theme / subject of my research is the structure of advertising texts.*

*The study deals with / is concerned with the structure of advertising texts.*

*Він працюючий і відповідальний.*

*He's hard working and responsible (non-native speaker).*

*He's got good work ethics (native speaker).*

**Responsibility for ensuring effective communication to take place;** the importance of **projecting yourself** (the translator) **on the position** of a translated text reader/listener. If you translate an academic paper you have to be sure that a scholar who will read your translated text will fully understand it so that he could use the information for his further research. If you translate a facial massage video for a friend you have to be sure that she

could use the information from the video to make her massage properly and safely and that she won't do harm to her face while making it.

In order to cultivate these types of responsibility a translator/interpreter should carefully analyze (scrutinize) every choice they make while translating, thus to be **self-reflexive**.

### **3. Importance 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 / marketing.**

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

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

#### **B. Diplomacy. Multilateral / bilateral negotiations. State visits.**

- Translators / interpreters help **maintain diplomatic relations** between nations.
- Before diplomatic documents are signed they have to be **accurately** translated leaving no scope for ambiguities or misinterpretation.
- An incorrect translation may cause **serious harm** in diplomatic relations, any error may become **costly** later.

#### **C. Public services.**

- Recent **changes** in the modern globalized world (in the structure of the European society) are producing serious challenges.
- **Migrants and refugees.**
- **Conflicts.**
- **Social integration.**
- **Inter-lingual / intercultural mediation**; translation / interpretation is supposed to facilitate **balanced communication** between cultures.

#### **D. International business cooperation. Business partnership.**

- Translation of contracts, agreements, treaties, business correspondence, enquiries, offers, claims (complaints), sales and purchases agreements, supply contracts, power supply contracts, service agreements, rental and lease agreements, etc.
- Singular simple mistake in a contract passage may lead to **disastrous consequences** (financial damage or even a breach of business relations).

#### **E. Second language studies.**

- **“Direct method”** of second language teaching.
- Translation helps the learners utilize a dictionary and develop their **analytical comparative and contrastive language skills**.

#### 4. Bilingualism and translation. Bilingual communication.

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

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

##### A born and bred bilingual:

- suffers from **not truly knowing** any language well enough to translate;
- does not know the cultures;
- lacks **the analytical linguistic skills** to work through a sticky (важкий, що потребує особливої уваги) text.

##### An acquired bilingual:

- lacks **in-depth** knowledge of slang, colloquialisms and dialects;
- not able to translate in **both directions** with equal ease;
- not sensitive to **subtleties** and **nuances** of the non-native language.

#### 5. Profession of translator.

A.

- **committed** to honing and polishing their language skills throughout their professional life;
- cultivate knowledge of **the area they work in** (legal, financial, medical, computers, business, engineering, etc.). Each field has its own syntax, vocabulary and style.

B.

- neutral, reserved, balanced, moderately emotional;
- tranquil and immovable.

C.

- backgrounds;
- Master's Degree in translation;
- certificates from courses;
- a degree in general field;
- writers;
- **university-level language training** in the second language.

D.

- **freelance translators** (for translation agencies or directly for clients);
- **literary** translators;
- work from home;
- **flexible hours**, although **work flow** may be unpredictable; short-term temporary contacts.
- More **regular interactions with clients** are helpful, particularly for seeking **commission** for work; several freelance projects at one time.
- The work involves **intense concentration** and pressure to submit translations **to deadline**; time management skills to meet fixed deadline.



E.

- **in-house translators;**
- fixed working hours;
- an average daily output of 2-3 thousand words;
- office-based;
- work independently or as part of a team.

F.

- for staff translator posts in EU institutions **a degree** (in any subject, providing the applicant is fluent in two or more languages) **is essential**.

## **6. Translation and interpretation.**

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

### **Common features of T & I:**

- deep knowledge of the languages and the subject area;
- cultural awareness;
- familiarity with the respective norms and requirements of professional T / I.

### **Distinctive features of T & I:**

#### Translation:

- writing skills;
- instrumental skills (вправність у використанні засобів) (use of web, dictionaries and experts);
- intellectual skills (creative and analytical / synthetic / critical thinking).

#### Interpretation:

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

### **Differences in technical constraints:**

#### Translators:

- have time (hours, days, weeks) to deal with the problem encountered; to fine-tune their output; to look up words and phrases; to consult various sources;
- immediate comprehension is not compulsory;

#### Interpreters:

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

### **Differences in working environment.**

The source of stress for interpreters:

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

### **Product differences.**

Translators:

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

Interpreters:

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

## UNIT 2

### THE KEY ASPECTS OF TRANSLATION

1. Translation universals. The general theory of translation.
2. Cognitive aspect.
3. Linguistic aspect.
4. Extra-linguistic aspect.
5. The stages of translation process.
6. Translation verification.

#### **1. Translation universals. The general theory of translation.**

The core of translation theory is the **general theory of translation**. It deals with translation universals (the phenomena which are constantly observed in any case of translation). The general theory of translation is also concerned with **fundamental / key aspects** of translation, inherent in the nature of bilingual communication and therefore common to all translation events.

The fundamental aspects of translation:

- **cognitive** (the balance of two conceptual pictures of the world);
- **linguistic** (grammatical, lexical and stylistic correspondence);
- **extra-linguistic (pragmatic)** (the consideration of situational context and cultural background).

Translate:

1. *All equipment is fully certified by Ukraine's Aviation Transport Department.*
2. *While India's GNP is almost 50 percent larger than Switzerland's, the latter's standard of living is over 60 times as great as India's.*
3. *The primary objective of the project is to remove the legislative and bureaucratic barriers to starting new businesses.*
4. *The International Forum was arranged as a series of sessions and dealt with five themes.*
5. *It puzzled Lucy why Selina, was being so helpful.*
6. *Am I calling at a bad time?*

#### **2. Cognitive aspect.**

Conceptual picture of the world implies the way a nation sees and takes the objective world.

The differences in world views condition the differences in:

- grammar systems of national languages;
- their systems of nominations / different ways of describing things;
- mataphorization.
- translation mismatches (the same message is rendered by different information in the original and translation), for example:  
*to put at the heart* – помістити у центр;  
*educational drive* – прагнення до знань;

*He is live on TV right now.* – Він зараз у прямому телефірі.

In some cultures particular aspects of reality are **emphasized**, in others these aspects can be **minimized** or **ignored**. The task of a translator is to level off the differences.

Translation **reduction** / **compression**. Translation **extension** / **decompression**.

Translate:

1. *He pulled his hand out of his pocket.*
2. *It is recycled plastic which has been recovered from waste.*
3. *They met and talked with the plant management team.*
4. *There are a few disagreements to negotiate about.*
5. *The EU commission for energy.*
6. *The guests enjoyed a British DJ group.*
7. *This laptop was such a bargain, I paid half as much as you paid for yours and mine is much faster.*
8. *His right arm (leg) was still aching and his left hand (foot) got numb.*

Translation requires balancing between 2 conceptual worlds, 2 mentalities, 2 mind frames, 2 modes of thinking.

A verbal expression mirrors the way by which the people speaking the language perceive the situation which is being described.

### **3. Linguistic aspect.**

Appropriate translation of grammatical and lexical stuff. Stylistic correspondence (style and register (formal / informal)).

#### **Grammar:**

1. *The actor X, who had been “out” for 6 months, played the part of Dr. Dominic in the 4<sup>th</sup> act.*
2. *He is being egoistic.*
3. *She came near crying.*
4. *There is no knowing with the weather.*
5. *I’ve scored 30 points in all.*

#### **Vocabulary** (lexical items in word groups):

1. *your attendance is requested;*
2. *attendance of school is compulsory;*
3. *large attendance;*
4. *medical attendance;*
5. *to be in attendance upon smb.*

#### **Style / register (formal / informal):**

1. *British Ambassador to Ukraine;*
2. *I made a motion that ... .*
3. *He made a motion towards the door.*

### **4. Extra-linguistic aspect.**

Situational context. Cultural background.

1. *He took off his coat.*
2. *She's dirty / clean.*
3. *- 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.*
4. *I want to add a word of appreciation to X who will be up here in a moment.*  
*Я хочу додати слово вдячності X, який буде тут через хвилину.*  
*Я хотів би подякувати X, який незабаром підніметься на цю трибуну.*

- The key rules of translation are invisible for it is a **mental** rather than a mechanical process.
- Translation is a continuous **decision-making process**.
- A translator must improvise the appropriate **case-by-case solution**.

## 5. The stages of translation process.

### **General Declaration of Human Rights.**

*Article 9. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.*

*Article 13. Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state.*

*Article 25. Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.*

*Article 26. Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children.*

Translation as an inter-lingual communicative act consists of two moves and involves three participants:

1) communication between **the sender of the source text (ST)** and the translator (COMPREHENSION / UNDERSTANDING);

2) communication between the translator and **the receptor** of the newly produced, **target text (TT)** (FORMULATION / PRESENTATION).

The ST message must be understood properly by the translator (the first move), and delivered adequately to the TL receptor (the second move).

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.

## 6. Translation verification.

The third stage of the translation process – **verification** (checking the TT model against the contextual situation / background knowledge). It results in building up the final TT model.

Types of verification: simultaneous and delayed.

### **Simultaneous Verification.**

Translate:

1. *The results are shown in the table.*
2. *Put the book on the table.*

**Delayed Verification.**

Translate:

1. *The tanks were positioned in specially built shelter.*  
(tank – бак, резервуар, цистерна, штучне озеро, басейн, танк, реактор, тюремна камера (амер.)).  
*The enemy couldn't detect them from the air.*
2. *At the first stage the chips are put on the conveyer.*  
(chips – стружка, щєбїнь, нарізана сира картопля або будь-які інші овочі, смажена картопля).  
*Then they are transferred to the frying oven.*

**SUMMARY:**

- Translation is an intricate and complex process that involves a number of linguistic factors as well as extra-linguistic and cognitive ones (conceptual foundation of language speakers, national culture, background knowledge, social and ethnographic dimensions, etc.).
- Translation Model helps inspect closely and thoroughly the moves that a translator takes while decoding and encoding the original message. One of the moves to facilitate the translation adequacy is verification of the intermediate model against the cognitive, linguistic and pragmatic factors.

## UNIT 3

### TRANSLATION: ART OR CRAFT?

1. Misconceptions about translation.
2. Types of identification.
3. Translator's competence.

#### **1. Misconceptions about translation.**

##### **A. Knowing 2 languages makes a translator.**

- **in-depth** understanding and knowledge of 2 languages (words, word combinations and syntactic structures), an appropriate translation method to be applied;
- translation is **a skill**; should be practiced and polished;
- **the cultural background** which stands behind the language must be taken into consideration.

Translate:

1. *I am not miss, I am mistress.*
2. *All rise, court is now in session!*
3. *Today is Dress Down Friday.*

##### **B. Translation is easy.**

Translation is intricate, complex, arduous, exhausting work; a translator is constantly moving between 2 languages and, consequently, between **2 mind frames** and **2 conceptual pictures** of the world.

Translate:

1. *This work will serve no purpose.*
2. *The lecture was heavily attended.*
3. *I tried to draw him out.*

##### **C. Computers can do translations.**

- computers are oriented at rendering words and word-groups;
- are impervious to a context or cultural background;
- are unable to tackle the complexities within literature or technical texts;
- computer aided / assisted translation; proofreading;
- "crummy" translation.

Translate:

1. *I have passed the exams.*
2. *Let's have a party.*
3. *I saw through him when he pretended to be sick.*

**D. Translation is word-for-word rendering** (straightforward and mechanical process based on fixed and identically reproducible models).

- fully synchronized languages (?);
- sense-for-sense rendering.

Translate:

1. *I saw a young man at the door.*
2. *I have no time to spare today.*
3. *She was good and angry over the matter.*
4. *The night was fine and cold.* **good/fine + Adj**
5. *He's an interpreter and a half!* **N + a half**
6. *The criminals jumped into the car and made a run of it.*
7. *I got the medicine over the counter.*

## **2. Types of identification.**

The exchange of information between the users of different languages is made possible by producing in the TL a text which has an identical communicative value with SL text. (The S and T recipients' reactions to the message are identical).

Absolute / Relative identification.

The differences in languages call forth a set of inevitable **losses** and **increments**.

Translate:

- *The student is reading a book.*
- *My cousin has wanted to marry a doctor.*
- Examples:
- *drink drive* – керування транспортним засобом у стані алкогольного сп'яніння / у нетверезому стані;
- *gun control* – законне придбання та використання громадянами вогнепальної зброї (cognitive aspect – право на використання зброї);
- *environmental case* – справа про порушення екологічних норм;
- *good practices* – досвід;
- *half-hearted friend* – фальшивий друг.

Appropriate translation (TT) presupposes functional, structural and semantic correspondence to the ST.

**Functional identification** means that the ST and TT perform the same function. The TT is used by the T receptors as if it belonged to the T culture (discussed, quoted, referred to, criticized, etc.)

**Structural identification** requires the same sentence order and placing of boundaries between paragraphs (fragments).

Translation has to set up maximum **parallelism** - the same type of the sentence and the same semantic structure (the doer, action, patient, locative, temporative, etc.). However, sometimes the violation of the principle of parallelism is unavoidable (due to S and TL syntactic divergences, specific idioms, metaphors, textual coherence, etc.). In case, when 'direct translation' is impossible the translator is allowed to resort to a **description** or **interpretation**.

**Description**, in other words, is explanation.

**Interpretation** implies the way of rendering the message in the form which is traditionally accepted in the T culture (paraphrasing).



Translate:

1. *The holiday was initially celebrated by Pilgrim Fathers.*
2. *Will you leave a message for her?*

Examples:

*Wise action now is an insurance policy against future risks.*

1. Мудрі дії зараз – це страховий поліс проти майбутніх ризиків.
2. Вірні кроки, зроблені зараз – наші гарантії на майбутнє. (interpretation)

*I want to be clear from the start.*

1. Я хочу бути зрозумілим спочатку.
2. Я хочу, щоб мене відразу вірно зрозуміли.

**Semantic identification** of the TT with ST presumes that the translation has the same meaning as the original. The discrepancy between the transmitted and the received messages may lead to communication failure.

Translate:

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

The true meaning of the message is verified in and by the context.

### **3. Translator's competence.**

The translator's art involves hundreds of different strategies and substrategies (a set of actions performed by a translator while rendering a ST into another language). They are mostly intuitive.

To create a piece of art the translator must be competent in his business.

"...any old fool can learn a language, but it takes an intelligent person to become a translator".

What does this intelligence consist of?

Translate:

*Food for Peace program focuses on selling food and fiber on favorable credit terms.*

Translator's expert system is viewed as a unity of integral components (knowledge and skills), they are:

**1. Grammatical competence** embraces the knowledge of **the rules of the code** (vocabulary, word formation, pronunciation, spelling, sentence structure, etc.).

Potential stumbling blocks – polysemy, linguistic context (narrow /distant), extra-linguistic context, idioms, idiomatic expressions, particles, propositions, grammatical structures, word order, etc.

Translate:

1. *His knee is aching.*
2. *I learnt that at my mother's knees.*
3. *He's Greek.*
4. *It's Greek to me.*
5. *She's apt to giving promises, but rest assured that she carries them out on the Greek calends.*
6. *The sentence carries no right of appeal.*
7. *Підлога скрипить.*
8. *There is no denying the fact.*
9. *You've got a lot of work as it is.*
10. *He alone can do it,*
11. *He can do it alone.*
12. *It wasn't till later that the factory was built there*
13. *I'm weary of/for sleep.*

**2. Sociolinguistic competence** implies the feeling for **the situational context** (situation sensitivity).

Translate:

1. *The One.*
2. *What's yours?*
3. *Would you like it with or without?*
4. *Pull! Push!*
5. *Are you through?*
6. *How far has he gone?*
7. *Authorized Persons Only.*

**3. Discourse competence** means the translator's ability to reproduce the TT in the **genre or style** of the ST (genre / style sensitivity).

Translate:

1. *children, kids, brats;*
2. *You're rocking the boat kinda early.*
3. *The category of self-representation is profoundly analyzed in the present paper*

**4. Strategic competence** presupposes the translator's ability to find an adequate solution to a **challengeable translation case** or to compensate for breakdowns.

The potential stumbling blocks – allusions, proverbs, idiomatic expressions (phraseological units), equivalent-lacking vocabulary, nationally-specific notions, etc.

Translate:

1. *Goat Showed Lots of Get Up and Go Over, Under, Around and Through.*
2. *На городі бузина, а в Києві дядько.*
3. *I am from Missouri.*

To recap: Translation is both art and craft for only an intelligent and gifted person who is well-trained in this business can undertake translation.

## UNIT 4

### APPROACHES TO CLASSIFICATION OF TRANSLATION TYPES

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

#### **1. Basic classification of the translation types.**

A. Depending on the **media** translation is viewed as **written** and **oral** (medium – засіб; спосіб, шлях).

The intermediate type is “sight” translation.

B. Depending on the **set of conditions** in which the translation process takes place the written and oral translations are seen as **continuous** and **momentary**.

**Continuous** (written) translation; the most favorable conditions; the best performance is expected.

**Momentary** (oral) translation; the conditions of this type impose a number of restrictions on translator’s performance; one-time act.

Momentary translation is subdivided into **consecutive** and **simultaneous** types - **Interpretation**.

#### **Interpretation:**

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

C. Depending on the **communicative function** of the ST translation can be distinguished as **Literary** vs **Informative**.

Literary artistic vs Literary Translation Proper (Il. Korunets)

Semantic vs Communicative (P. Newmark)

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

**Informative translation** precisely conveys the message of the ST; it falls into fall into – підрозділяється на...) **sociopolitical** and **special (specialized)**.

The objects of the **sociopolitical translation** are the materials of the journalistic / publicistic discourse: manipulative and persuasive texts, mass media texts where the emotional effect is combined with pure informing.

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

To recap:

### BASIC CLASSIFICATION OF TRANSLATION TYPES

Criterion	Type of translation	Subtype of translation
Media	Written Translation	
	Oral Interpreting	
Set of conditions	Continuous (Written)	
	Momentary (Interpreting)	<b>Consecutive</b> Simultaneous (Synchronous)
Communicative function	<b>Literary</b> (literary artistic)	
	<b>Informative</b> (Literary proper)	Socio-political <b>Special</b> (Specialized)

### 2. Language level classification of translation types

1) **Literal** translation is employed / used on the level of words; their form and their lexical meaning in the SL and TL fully coincide.

- International by origin morphemes (macro-, anti-, hyper-, poly-)
- Internationalisms.
- **To note !!!** Pseudo-internationalisms (**false friends**).  
**to coincide** – збігатись, бути однаковим  
**to employ** – вживати, використовувати, застосовувати

Translate:

*Conflict, bomb, polemic, conservative, manifestation.*

!!! *Accurate, actual, clay, Dutch.* – **False friends**

Close to literal translation are **transcription** and **transliteration**.

2) **Verbal** translation is employed on the level of morphemes and words: *undesirable, to sleep, sleepless*;

- the **form** of the corresponding SL and TL words is different, but the **meaning** is identical;
- some words take **literal** and **verbal** translation: *interview, image, etc.*

3) **Word-for-word** translation is the verbal translation performed on the level of word-combinations and sentences.

It takes place when the lexical meaning of the component units (мовні одиниці / слова, що складають фразу / речення), the structure and the word order both in the SL and TL units fully coincide.

Translate:

1. *to sing and dance;*
2. *I sent him a message yesterday.*
3. *He is my best friend.*

**but**

4. *I'm seeing double.*
5. *How do you get to the Zoo from here? – Як звідси пройти до / дістатись...?*
6. *the Weird Sisters.*

*Weird* [wiəd] - 1) таємничий, надприродний; потойбічний  
2) дивний, незрозумілий; химерний, фантастичний

4) **Interlinear** translation provides (надає, представляє) a simple definition for a word, usually the first definition given in a lexicon. It presents each line of the ST with a line directly beneath it giving a word-by-word literal / verbal translation in the TT.

Interlinears focus 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 **final option** (остаточний / кінцевий варіант) is determined by the aim, restrictions and style of the translation.

Translate:

1. *He makes you say everything twice.*

Він змушує тебе говорити все двічі.

**Final option:** *Йому потрібно все повторювати.*

*Йому треба все казати двічі.*

2. *Створення незалежної Української держави поставило перед усією системою освіти складні й водночас надзвичайно важливі завдання.*

Formation independent Ukrainian state set before whole system education complex and simultaneously extremely important tasks.

**Final option:** *Since the establishment of the independent republic of Ukraine the country's educational system has been confronted with many challenges.*

5) **Descriptive** translation provides explanation of the meaning of the SL words or phrases in the TL; it takes the following forms:

A. Translation **of a word through a word-group or a sentence** (level shift); conceptual disparity: culture-bound units.

**shift I** [ʃift] 1) переміщення, перестановка, перенесення; переміна; зміна

2) зсув, пересування,

**disparity** – розходження, відмінність

**culture-bound** – притаманні одному культурному середовищу; обмежені однією культурою.

B. Translation of SL **idiomatic expression** through TL unexpressive unit.

Translate:

1. *a matriculate* -- зарахований до вищого навчального закладу
2. *a stooge* (актор – партнер актора на сцені, який подає репліки з залу)
4. *Yorkshire pudding* ['jɔ:kʃ(i)ə'puːdɪŋ] йоркширський пудинг (пиріг з бездріжджового тіста, запечений в соку м'яса, що смажиться над ним)
5. *White Pages* – телефонна книга з іменами та номерами осіб  
*Yellow Pages* – телефонна книга з назвами та номерами організацій
6. *school miss* – сором'язлива та наївна дівчинка
7. *to pall and peel*
8. *with flying colors*
9. *Гетьман* – *hetman*; a title historically assigned to military commander
10. *Кнопкодав* – a button pusher in the Parliament;
11. *Boxing Day* – День подарунків (другий день Різдва) відзначається 26 грудня

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

**to convey** – повідомляти; передавати інформацію, висловлювати, виражати (почуття);

**rendering** ['rend(ə)rɪŋ] переклад; варіант перекладу; виклад; передача;

**to render** – перекладати (на іншу мову); передавати (іншими словами)

Affirmative (+) = Negative (–)

Negative (–) = Affirmative (+)

Translate:

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

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

**judicature** ['dʒu:dɪkətʃə] 1) відправлення правосуддя; судочинство; юрисдикція;

2) судоустрій, система судових органів

**Activities** – діяльність, дії (у певній галузі)

TL idiomatic expressions can be of the following types:

**A.** The TL idiomatic expressions rendering the content **identically** to the SL idiomatic expressions; they consist of the components that **fully coincide** in their lexical meaning with those of the SL idiomatic expressions. **Blue print collocations** (калькування).  $AB=AB$ .

**Collocation** – сполучення слів

Translate:

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

**B.** The TL idiomatic expressions rendering the content which is **identical** to the SL idiomatic expressions, *however* the components of the SL and TL idiomatic expressions only **partially coincide** in their meaning.  $AB=AC$ ;  $AB=BC$ .

Translate:

1. *the rule of law*
2. *conservative administration*
3. *peace of mind* – душевний спокій
4. *labour supply* – пропозиція на ринку праці
5. *role models*
6. *to assess damage*
7. *bread and circuses*
8. *on political grounds* – з політичних мотивів
9. *public revenues* – державні доходи (в бюджеті)
10. *vote out of office* – голосувати за звільнення з посади
11. *breath analyzer test* – аналіз на вміст алкоголю

**C.** The TL idiomatic expressions rendering the content which is **identical** to the SL idiomatic expressions, but the components of the SL and TL are **semantically** (за своїм значенням) **different**.  $AB=CD$ .

Translate:

1. *fact and fiction*
2. *subsistence level*
3. *TV round-up*
4. *security of person*
5. *trees and shrubs*
6. *the death toll* – кількість вбитих (під час вчинення злочину тощо)

7. *the road toll* – жертви дорожніх подій
8. *to be on report* — підлягати дисциплінарному стягненню
9. *sign and countersign*
10. *to give/get go-ahead*

### 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:

### LANGUAGE LEVEL CLASSIFICATION

<i>Language level</i>	<i>Translation type</i>
Phonemic Sounds / letters	Transcription Transliteration
Morphemic	Verbal
Lexemic (words)	Literal Verbal Descriptive
Phrasemic (set expressions, word- groups, clichés, word combinations)	Word-for-word Descriptive Antonymic Idiomatic
Sentence	Word-for-word Interlinear Antonymic

## UNIT 5

### TRANSLATION STUDIES / TRANSLATION THEORY

*A study of translation is a study of language.*

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

#### **1. The discipline of “translation studies” and its main objectives.**

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

The study of proper principles of translation is termed “**translation studies**”. Translation studies gave also rise to different theories of translation.

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

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

#### **2. Branches of translation theory.**

1. **General translation theory** whose object is general notions typical of translation from/into any language.
2. **Specific** (or partial) **theory** of translation that deals with the regularities of translation characteristic of particular languages (translation from English into Ukrainian, and vice versa).
3. **Special** (partial) **translation theory** that deals with texts of various registers and genres.

#### **3. Basic translation theories.**

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

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

For example:

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

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

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

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

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

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

- 1) *The sea is warm tonight.* – Сьогодні ввечері море тепле. (transformational approach).
- 2) *Yossarian had everything he wanted in the hospital. The food wasn't too bad, and his meals were brought to him in bed.* – Узагалі Йоссар'янові **страх як подобалося шпитальне життя. Годували тут цілком пристойно**, а йому ще й подавали просто до ліжка.
- 3) *My heart's in the Highlands, my heart is not here,  
My heart's in the Highlands, a-chasing the deer;  
Chasing the wild-deer, and following the roe,  
My heart's in the Highlands, wherever I go.*

Переклад В. Мисика:

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

Переклад М. Лукаша:

Моє серце в верховині і душа моя,  
Моя дума в верховині соколом буя,  
Моя мрія в гори лине наздогін вітрам,  
Моє серце в верховині, де б не був я сам.

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

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

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

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

For example:

- ***She made a motion.***

*She made a motion with her free hand.*

*She made a motion at the meeting.*

- ***Several new schools appeared in the area.***

A message sender is a fisherman and he is using relevant subject vocabulary (тематичні слова) (*school* – a large number of fish swimming together).

*У районі з'явилися нові косяки риб. / У районі з'явилися нові школи.*

Miscommunication is based on the insufficiency (недостатність) of extra-linguistic information.

- ***Many happy returns of the day.***
- ***He's got clubs and hearts and diamonds and spades.***

**Summing up:**

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

## UNIT 6

### TRANSLATION STRATEGIES

1. What is “translation strategy”?
2. The factors affecting the choice of a translation strategy.
3. Types of translation strategies.

#### 1. What is “translation strategy”?

It is generally recognized that, on one hand, translation should be **faithful** and **accurate**, without excessive translator’s increments or imposing his/her point of view. On the other hand, translation should be **transparent, smooth, readable**, capable of producing the identical communicative effect upon the target receptor as the original does. Thus, to what extent is a translator allowed to alter the original in order to achieve a high level of performance?

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 translation strategy** is the idea of a person about the best way to act in order to reach a goal; a global 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 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.**

Basically, there are two global translation strategies, namely, direct translation (meta-phrasing) and indirect / natural translation (paraphrasing); 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 INDIRECT / 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 strategies of direct translation (meta-phrasing) and indirect / natural translation (paraphrasing) correspond to the similar strategies.

<b>Direct translation</b>	<b>Indirect / Natural translation</b>
Accurate / exact translation	Oblique translation
Meta-phrasing	Paraphrasing
Faithful translation	Transparent translation
Faithful translation	Readable / publishable translation
Form-oriented translation	Meaning-oriented translation
Form-based translation	Meaning-based translation
ST-oriented translation	Target-recipient oriented
Foreignization	Domestication
Literal translation	Free translation
Word-for-word translation	Message-for-message translation
Semantic translation	Communicative/idiomatic translation
Literal translation	Idiomatic translation

**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 **гайдуками**, 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;
- *Cackle, the assistant-surgeon* – помічник військового лікаря Кудкудакт(*cackle* – кудкудакати, квоктати);
- *Heavytop, the colonel* – полковник Неперепийлі.

### Discussion:

What strategies are adopted in translation of each text below? What other terms could be used to indicate the strategies? In what translation situations can these strategies be used? What factors influence the choice of the strategies?

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

Direct translation	
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'ядитдесяти 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	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...

<p>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>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>
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**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 скільки днів я працюю. І десь біля ста п'ядитдесяти 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 причинах, справа не в президенстві, по різних причинах 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>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 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 <i>Parliament, The Verkhovna Rada</i> 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.</p>
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## UNIT 7

### TRANSLATION EQUIVALENCE

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

#### **1. Theory of equivalence.**

**Equivalence** implies a measure of semantic similarity between ST and TT. **Equivalent** means equal in value, amount and volume. The principle of equivalence is based on the mathematical law of transitivity that reads:

“If **A** is equal to **C** and **B** is equal to **C**, then **B** equals **A**”.

**Translation equivalence:** if a word or word combination in one language (A) corresponds to a certain 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).

The mental concept of a word (word group) is almost never precisely outlined and may be **different**.

The cognitive aspect of translation: a human being *sees* the objective world; *recognizes* essential features in it; *builds up* images (concepts); *gives* names to the fragments of the objective world (words).

For example, капуста – cabbage, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, sauerkraut, seaweed (shape, taste, consistency, kind of dishes, etc.).

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

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

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

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

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

#### **3. Formal vs dynamic equivalents.**

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

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

**Dynamic equivalence** is a principle of translation when the translator represents the meaning of the ST so that the new TT wording triggers the same impact.

Translate:

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

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

Literary texts: **F** and **D**.

Functions: **F** demonstrates the original author's wording; provides "local colouring", **D** enables smooth reading.

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

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

Translate:

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

## UNIT 8

### COMMUNICATIVE APPROACH TO TRANSLATION EQUIVALENCE

1. Three-parameter classification.
2. Structural-semantic equivalence.
3. Semantic equivalents.
4. Pragmatic equivalents.

Review:

1. **Transformational approach** suggests that in any language there are regular syntactic, word-building and morphological structures which may be successfully matched with their analogies in another language during translation.
2. **Denotative approach** treats the process of translation as communication of the S message on the whole (indivisible denotatum) rather than mere substitution of verbal forms and structures. The relationship between the S and T words and structures is occasional.
3. **Communicational approach** involves the notions of language thesaurus (a system of knowledge about the language) and subject thesaurus (a system of knowledge about the content (contextual foundation /background information) of the message. According to **CA** translation may be successful only if the translator knows two languages and the subject matter of the text well enough (i.e. his/her language and subject thesauruses are sufficiently complete).

These translation approaches correlate with the following equivalence classification.

#### 1. Three-parameter classification.

Parameters	S – T syntactic structure (wording)	S – T meaning	S – T communicative intention
<i>Structural</i>	+	+	+
<i>Semantic</i>	–	+	+
<i>Pragmatic</i>	–	–	+

The effectiveness of an equivalent is valued as its ability of expressing the ST communicative intention (the primary goal of translation).

This can be achieved by preserving (or changing) the original wording, by preserving (or changing) the SL meaning on the sentence level.

The ST communicative intention must be rendered by all means, thus, it is treated as the constant parameter of any type of the equivalents.

2. **Structural (-semantic) 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 intention of the ST. (Transformational approach).

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. *The paper is devoted to the study of subjective modality in text-announcements.*
4. *When are you going to start the experiment?*
5. *She asked you to call her back tonight.*
6. *The doctor dressed the man who had been burnt.*

**3. Semantic equivalence** is the one which renders the meaning and communicative intention of the ST, but in different from the ST wording. (Denotative approach).

It is employed when

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

*I saw him crossed the street.*

*We are surprised at his having come so late.*

- 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) of the information received (Communicational approach).

Translate:

1. *It is up to a direct manager to make a final decision.*
2. *The best match to our requirements gets the job.*
4. *Introducing to smile as a social act.*
5. *The matter requires ventilation.*
6. *He advocates gun control.*
7. *He's our frequent flier.*
8. *We spent 5 busy days in London.*

**4. Pragmatic equivalence** is the way of rendering when the wording and the meaning of the S and T utterances are different, but their communicative intentions are identical. (Communicational / denotative approach).

It neither strives for preserving the original wording nor the exactness of meaning of the SL lexical items. Identical response.

In order to reproduce the original communicative intention the translator must accommodate his rendering to the situational context and the TL speech norms.

Pragmatic equivalents are employed in translation of:

1) **pragmatic idioms** – full or elliptical utterances steadily used in certain communicative situations whose meaning is not directly drawn from the context; basic and intentional meanings do not coincide. A translator must be familiar with them to identify them exactly as pragmatic idioms.

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. *God willing.*
8. *On my way.*
9. *That cat won't fly!*
10. *Come again.*
11. *Hear the man talk!*

They may take expressive or unexpressive equivalents.

#### **Expressive equivalents:**

Translate:

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 honour.*
4. *Done!*

Close to pragmatic idioms are stereotypical speech expressions. A subtype of pragmatic idioms.

2) **stereotypical speech expressions** are the steadily and habitually repeated phrases. They are used in typical human activity 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:

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.*
14. *Flight 612 to London now loading at gate 45.*

### 3) Notes / Plates

Pragmatic equivalents of Notes/ Plates translation result from a thorough analysis of the situational context; must be conventional.

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.*

### 4) Phraseological Units (Idiomatic Expressions). Proverbs. Sayings.

Pragmatic equivalents used in translation of some phraseological units (idiomatic expressions) are termed:

- Genuine Idiomatic Analogies (see in Il. V. Korunets, p. 192)
- Approximate Analogies (see in Il. V. Korunets, p. 193).

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. *More power to your elbow.*
4. *Murder will out.*
5. *No bee, no honey.*

Text fragments which contain the above listed elements may be found in any functional style.

For example, in fiction: **J. Heller. “Catch 22”**

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.
4. *The two bickered constantly.* – Вони жили, як кіт з собакою.
5. *Keep him five days under observation and make him beat it !* – Потримайте його тут п'ять днів, а тоді хай іде гуляти.

Examples:

**A. *We must also act in a serious and responsible way.***

Ми також повинні діяти серйозно і відповідально.

(transformational approach; structural equivalence)

Наші дії повинні бути виваженими та відповідальними.

(denotative approach; semantic equivalence)

**B. *Today, I call for new Clean Skies legislation.***

Сьогодні я оголошую нове законодавство «чистого неба».

(transformational approach; structural equivalence)

Сьогодні я виступаю із закликом прийняти новий пакет «Законів чистого неба».

(communicational approach; semantic/pragmatic equivalence)

#### NOTE:

- Communicative correspondence is the ultimate goal of translation; can be achieved due to any type of equivalence;
- The structural-semantic or semantic equivalents fail to evoke the response identical to the SL message the pragmatic equivalence might be the only option.
- A close fit between the communicative intention of the S and T utterances is the condition which is required for the three and each equivalents.

Translate:

*He heaped nonsense upon nonsense.*

To heap – нагромаджувати, складати, скидати на купу, накопичувати.

**Two extremes** that may lead to a fallacious result in translation:

1. On the one hand, it is an unjustified word-for-word rendering which may distort the message.
2. On the other hand, it is a pragmatically unmotivated addition or omission of semantic information; the translator exceeds his authority and assumes the role of a co-author. For example, *She burst out crying.*

## UNIT 9

### PRAGMATIC ASPECTS OF TRANSLATION

1. General notions about pragmatics.
2. Communicative nature of the word.
3. Source-author's intention to be reproduced in translation.
4. Situational context in translation.

#### **1. General notions about pragmatics.**

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

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

The pragmatics of an utterance is treated in terms of implication: “the utterance says” is the domain of “the utterance implies”.

#### **2. Communicative nature of the word (word combination).**

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

##### **A. Pragmatic adaptation with regard to political correctness.**

To avoid the words or phrases which explicitly, implicitly or potentially might insult feelings of people of various social or ethnic groups.

To prevent speech prejudice towards the sick, women and different minorities.

To avoid gender-related nominations.

Derogatory words. Pejorative words.

*Інвалід. Каліка. Прибиральниця. Голова зборів. Бізнесмен. Спортсмен. Негр. Азіат. Літні люди.*

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

The received text is meant for a certain type of addressee, for example, experts, laymen, educated / non-educated addressee, etc.

Alterations (changes / transformations) in the resulting message to meet the standards of cultural traditions. Transparency.

Translate:

1. *Finally All Souls' Day has come.*

2. *Hearing “God Save the King” he rose.*

3. *They were in the garden having high tea.*

4. *He realized that was Kangaroo court but didn't lift a finger to stop it.*



Measure system adaptation.

1. *My doctor advised me to walk five miles a day.*
2. *She was six feet tall.*
3. *It was a 4-by-6-inch portrait on oak panel.*

### **3. Source-author's intention to be reproduced in translation.**

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

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

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

Translate:

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

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

### **4. Situational (linguistic/extra-linguistic) context in translation.**

Situational context is the factor which conditions the choice of the corresponding target utterance.

1. *They both married their cousins.*
2. *Don't drive me too far!* (the interlocutors are both sitting in the parlor not in a vehicle).

Cultural background. For example: *He seems to be the best man in the team. Who will be the Best Man at your wedding?*

The situational context should also be taken into consideration when dealing with pragmatic idioms, stereotypical speech expressions, plates, notes, signs.

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

In general, any kind of translation equivalent must be verified in the situational context.

## UNIT 10

### LINGUISTIC ASPECTS OF TRANSLATION

1. Lexical aspects of translation.
  - a) Translation problems of lexical nature.
  - b) Lexical operations.
2. Grammatical aspects of translation.
  - a) Grammatical challenges.
  - b) Grammatical transformations.
3. Stylistic aspects of translation.
  - a) Functional styles in translation.
  - b) Handling stylistic devices.

#### 1. Lexical aspects of translation.

**Lexical aspect** presupposes appropriate translation of words and phrases.

**Translation problems of lexical nature** necessitates a thorough insight into the mechanisms of translating:

- 1) polysemantic, equivalent-lacking units, internationalisms, “false” friends of a translator, etc.;
- 2) proper names;
- 3) multiple noun compounds;
- 4) phraseological units / idiomatic expressions.

They must be handled by strictly following the models and rules required for every particular case.

#### **Translation operations.**

The procedures 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: *drain-brain, striptease, impeachment, lunch.*
- d) blue print (phrases): *shadow cabinet, work-to-rule.*
- e) cultural substitution: *City Mayer, Great Thursday.*

##### B. Lexical operations based on **semantic changes**.

Lexical transformations. Contextual substitutions.

- a) specification / concretization: *to go on foot, to go by plane.*  
*He is in Hollywood. He is in Oxford.*
- b) generalization: *She was six feet tall. I ordered a Manhattan.*
- c) modulation (semantic development): 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.
  - *It's your opinion, not mine.*
  - *What did she want?*

- *The phone rang. "Answer it. I'm not home".*
- *He made no comments.*

d) 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.

- *It wasn't incorrect grammar.*
- *You are a poor liar.*
- *Why not give him some milk?*
- *I wish I had time now.*
- *I won't be back until tomorrow.*

e) 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.

- *She looked up at the Goya hanging opposite.*
- *They left the hall in protest against the law.*

f) omission, which is caused by stylistic considerations, deals with redundancy traditionally normative in SL and not accepted in TL.

- *What difference does it make?*
- *Do you really and truly think so?*
- *"Hallo, you two!" he said.*

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.

### **A. Grammatical challenges.**

1. Translation of word classes (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 grammatical changes in the received version of any text. All the possible changes (transformations) may be classed under the types as follows:

### **B. Grammatical transformations.**

#### **1. Zero translation / Omission / Compression / Reduction.**

- *His short term as prime minister does not permit one to assess his performance.*
- *All these things make one reconsider the size of the military budget and the size of the military.*
- *I can see him.*
- *What is really frightening is that over one million Chinese hav already spilled over across our border.*

## **2. Addition / Decompression / Extension.**

- *At the meeting, the two Presidents also signed a border cooperation agreement.*

- *He looked to the left. So did Andrew.*

## **3. Transposition.**

a) word transposition: *A certain man was seen to burst into her room last night.*

b) clause transposition: *He had gone when I returned.*

## **4. Replacement.**

a) grammatical form change: *five million dollars; her clothes were...*

b) parts of speech change: *I'm an early riser. He gave me a lift.*

c) parts of sentence replacement:

*He was surprised by her smile.*

*A new approach to translation is analyzed in the present paper.*

d) simple sentence – composite (complex) sentence replacement:

*In the absence of their mother I am responsible for them.*

e) composite (complex) sentence – simple sentence replacement:

*He went on talking as he worked.*

f) integrating:

*The Ukrainian leadership has been faced with making a difficult decision. It must choose between the interest of two strategic partners.*

g) partitioning:

*Ukraine successfully passed the first stage of reforms, laying the necessary foundations for economic growth, but never reached the second one.*

## **3. Stylistic aspect of translation.**

Stylistic aspect deals with appropriate rendering of stylistic qualities of the ST that is style and genre correspondence and correct reproduction of stylistic devices in translation.

### **Functional styles in translation.**

Any text belongs to a definite functional style observing its lingual norms. The translator should adhere to the same set of norms (lexical, grammatical) while creating the TT.

Translate:

1. *We are in receipt of your letter regarding the terms of the international carriage.*

2. *Questions submitted to Pan-Ukrainian Referendum.*

Stylistically-marked language units. Direct / indirect correspondence between the SL and TL units.

**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*.

Stylistic polysemy (the meaning of the polysemantic word is prompted by the stylistic character of the text or specificity of the extra-linguistic context).

For example:

*Gall*: specific (term) – neutral – colloquial.

*Nuts*: neutral – jargon.

*Hog*: neutral – colloquial – jargon.

Translate:

**Bob.**

1. *Bob is a good guy.*
2. *He never loses control of himself.*
3. *He hardly ever becomes angry.*
4. *He is successful, he reaches his life's goal.*

**Bob.**

1. *Bob is a great guy.*
2. *He never blows his stack.*
3. *He hardly flies off the handle.*
4. *He knows how to get away with things, he's got it made.*

**Handling stylistic devices.**

Stylistic devices are the components of imaginative speech. They are the noticeable features of any text aimed at expressiveness and aesthetic impact.

Metaphor. Metonymy. Simile. Epithet. Pun. Allusion. Paraphrase. Alliteration.

## UNIT 11 TRANSLATOR'S "FALSE FRIENDS"

1. Main groups of internationalisms.
2. List of "false friends".
3. Sentences and expressions with "false friends".

### **1. Main groups of internationalisms.**

There are words in the source and target languages (SL and TL) which are more or less **similar in form**. The formal similarity is usually the result of the two words having *the common origin*, mainly derived from either Greek or Latin. Since such words can be found in a number of languages, they are termed "**internationalisms**".

For example, English: *theorem, diameter, parliament, conflict*;

Ukrainian: *теорема, діаметр, парламент, конфлікт*.

In most cases, however, the meanings of such words in English and in Ukrainian **do not coincide** and they should rather be named "**pseudo-international**".

From the translation point of view **internationalisms** are divided into **3** groups:

**A. Real (complete) internationalisms**, whose form and meaning are similar both in the SL and in the TL.

e.g.: *hypothesis* – *гіпотеза*, *tendency* – *тенденція*, *norm* – *норма*, *paradox* – *парадокс*, *aspect* – *аспект*, *plan* – *план*, *marker* – *маркер*, *object* – *об'єкт*.

**B. Partial (half-) internationalisms**. They have **only part** of equal meanings, and that is besides one meaning that is equal they have **other meanings**. In other words, in many cases an English word (**internationalism**) may have more meanings, of which only one is equal to a Ukrainian word.

e.g.: *routine* 1) *заведений порядок*; 2) *шаблон*; 3) *рутина*;

*unify* 1) *уніфікувати*; 2) *об'єднати, поєднувати*; 3) *зводити до одного*;

*thesis* 1) *теза*; 2) *дисертація*; 3) *шкільний твір*;

*construction* 1) *конструкція*; 2) *побудова*;

*address* 1) *адреса*; 2) *звернення*;

*student* 1) *студент*; 2) *учень*; 3) *вчений*; 4) *особа, яка проходить перепідготовку*.

**C. Pseudo-internationalisms**. They have **no** similar meanings in the TL.

e.g.: *reason* – НЕ *резон*, а *причина*;

*accurate* – НЕ *акуратний*, а *точний*;

*notation* – НЕ *нотація*, а *система умовних знаків*.

*aspirant* [ə'spraɪ(ə)rənt] НЕ *аспірант*, а *претендент*; *кандидат*; *здобувач*.

Here the risk of making a bad mistake is very great whenever the translator fails to consult the dictionary. Lots of mistakes have been made translating such English words as "*decade, complexion, accurate, actual, aspirant*" and the like. Example:

*It lasted the whole decade.*

*She has a very nice complexion.*

*He was an aspirant for the presidential post in 2014.*

The respective Ukrainian words «декада, комплекція, аспірант» are **pseudo-international** and *cannot* be used in translation. Example:

*Це тривало ціле десятиріччя.*

*У неї прекрасний колір обличчя.*

*Він був претендентом на посаду президента у 2014 році.*

When a translator comes across such a word which coincides with the Ukrainian word *in form*, it should be the warning to be careful in choosing the adequate corresponding word.

Partial Internationalisms and Pseudo-Internationalisms are known under the term of Translator's False Friends.

**The translator's false friends** are words and expressions which have *similar form* but (may) have *different meaning* in the SL and in the TL. Their *formal similarity* is deceptive (оманлива) and may lead to translation mistakes.

## 2. List of "false friends".

1. Actual – справжній, дійсний  
Актуальний – important, pressing, topical, burning
2. Accurate – точний, правильний, вірний  
Акуратний – neat, punctual
3. Artist – художник, митець  
Артист – actor
4. Auditorium – зал  
Аудиторія – audience
5. Decoration – прикраса, вбрання  
Декорація – setting, stage scenery
6. Intelligent – розумний  
Інтелігентний – cultured, educated  
Інтелігенція – intellectuals
7. Cabinet – шафа з шухлядами, Кабінет Міністрів  
Кабінет – office, study
8. Complexion – колір обличчя  
Комплекція – constitution, physique  
Міцна статура – robust constitution
9. Composer – укладник  
Композитор – composer
10. Magazine – журнал  
Магазин – shop
11. Mark – знак, помітка, мітка  
Марка – stamp  
Машина нової марки – a car of new make
12. Novel – роман  
Новела – short story
13. Operator – механік, машиніст, радист  
Оператор – cameraman

14. Popular – популярний, народний  
Popular opposition, popular opinion
15. Prospect – вид, перспектива  
Проспект – avenue
16. Physique – статура, будова тіла  
Фізик – physicist
17. Obligation – зобов'язання, обов'язок, гарантія  
Облігація – bond
18. Repetition – повторення  
Репетиція – rehearsal
19. Contribution – внесок, пожертва, стаття для публікації  
Контрибуція – indemnity
20. Appellation – назва, позначення, наймення, термін  
Апеляція – appeal
21. Multiplication – множення  
Мультиплікація – animation
22. Graphic – графіка, проектування  
Графік – schedule, chart, diagram, graph
23. Dog – собака  
Дог (англійський дог) – Dutch hound
24. Aspirant – претендент, кандидат, здобувач, той, хто чогось прагне  
Аспірант – postgraduate
25. Spectacles – окуляри, кольорове скло світлофора  
Спектакль – performance, show

### 3. Sentences and expressions with “false friends”

1. You should put on safety spectacles. (захисні окуляри).
2. He was looking for his spectacle case. (футляр для окулярів).
3. The actual amount of bonds and cash. (фактична сума облігацій і грошових засобів)
4. I need a preservative agent for the pickles. (консервант для консервів)
5. There is little prospect of any improvement in the weather. (надії на те, що погода покращиться, майже немає)
6. He was careless about his personal prospects. (він не турбувався про своє майбутнє)
7. They are busy doing multiplication. (виконують приклади на множення)
8. Pigeons can be propagated in great numbers. (можна розводити)
9. They propagate rumours. (розповсюджують)
10. They are busy doing multiplication.
11. Wolves propagate intensively in the study area. (розмножуються у районі дослідження)
12. You should interface the machine with the computer. (приєднати прилад до комп'ютера)



13. That was a kind of sterile work. (марна праця)
14. Newspapers have become increasingly partisan. (упередженні)
15. He was a partisan of the Revolution. (фанатик, поборник, прихильник)
16. He joined a guerilla band. (партизанський загін)
17. He is an aspirant to political power. (той, що прагне)
18. He is an aspirant for commission. (кандидат в офіцери)
19. What preconditions does NATO set and what steps should aspirants already be taking? (які попередні умови висуває НАТО і які кроки вже слід робити претендентам)
20. I brought him two commissions for drawing. (я надав йому 2 замовлення на малюнок)
21. He received a commission to paint a landscape. (він отримав замовлення на пейзаж)
22. Let me give you your first commission now. (дозвольте запропонувати вам перше замовлення)
23. They propagate dogs. (розводять – breed)
24. This plant propagates by seeds. (вирощується за допомогою, шляхом)
25. In consequence of these speculations we decided to change the scheme. (в результаті цих міркувань...)
26. That is the subject of much speculation. (підстава для різних міркувань (здогадок))
27. We must take action in concert with our European partners. (діяти у взаємодії з нашими європейськими партнерами) – We must take concerted action. Concert action – узгоджені дії
28. Her velvet dress was out of place at the party like that one. – її оксамитова сукня була недоречною для такої вечірки

### **Expressions with “false friends”:**

1. Fauna surveys commissioned by Green Peace – дослідження фауни, здійснене на замовлення Грін Піс
2. Business transactions – ділові операції
3. Excellent promotion prospects – чудові шанси отримати підвищення
4. Good career prospects – чудові шанси зробити кар’єру
5. A charter from the government – відповідний дозвіл уряду
6. Conservation of energy – збереження енергії
7. To take action in concert with – діяти узгоджено, спільно, у взаємодії, за домовленістю

### **Sentences / expressions with “false friends” (in Ukrainian).**

- Він звернувся до аудиторії.
- Мені сподобались оригінальні декорації у виставі.
- Він – відомий артист.
- Вона – акуратна.
- Він у своєму кабінеті.

- Я читав його останню новелу.
- Хто оператор цього фільму?
- Панель дистанційного управління – remote control (panel)
- У нього немає жодної перспективи на майбутнє.
- Гуманітарна допомога – humanitarian aid.
- Гуманітарна освіта – scholarship, liberal education.
- Гуманітарні науки – the humanities, arts, liberal arts.
- Алхімік – alchemist.
- Національний гімн – national anthem;
- Дирекція авіакомпанії – board of directors;
- Курс валют – exchange rate;
- Трансляція матчу – translation, broadcasting;
- Сольний концерт – recital;
- Дирекція заводу – factory / plant / works management;
- Наука і техніка – science and technology;
- Техніка безпеки – safety measures / rules, accident prevention;
- Парламентські канікули – recess, parliamentary recess;
- Парламентська фракція – parliamentary faction;
- Гуманітарний університет – university of the Humanities.

## TEST

**I. Give a definition of “false friends” of the translator.**

**II. What groups are “false friends” divided into?**

**III. Translate the following words into Ukrainian:**

- |                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1) actual;     | 6) intelligent; |
| 2) accurate;   | 7) complexion;  |
| 3) artist;     | 8) physique;    |
| 4) auditorium; | 9) appellation; |
| 5) decoration; | 10) aspirant.   |

**IV. Translate the following words into English:**

- |                    |                   |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1) кабінет;        | 6) аспірант;      |
| 2) новела;         | 7) інтелігентний; |
| 3) оператор;       | 8) апеляція;      |
| 4) проспект;       | 9) репетиція;     |
| 5) мультиплікація; | 10) графік.       |

**V. Translate the following expressions into Ukrainian:**

- 1) fauna survey commissioned by Green Peace;
- 2) business transactions;
- 3) excellent promotion prospects;
- 4) a charter from the government;
- 5) conservation of energy.

**VI. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian:**

1. You should put on safety spectacles.
2. I need a preservation agent for the pickles.
3. There is little prospect of any improvement in the weather.
4. They are busy doing multiplication.
5. Pigeons can be propagated in great numbers.
6. You should interface the machine with the computer.
7. That was a kind of sterile work.
8. He was a partisan of the Revolution.
9. He joined a guerilla band.
10. That is the subject of much speculation.

**VII. Translate the following expressions into English:**

- 1) панель дистанційного управління;
- 2) гуманітарна допомога;
- 3) гуманітарна освіта;
- 4) гуманітарні науки;
- 5) сольний концерт;
- 6) національний гімн;
- 7) дирекція авіакомпанії;
- 8) дирекція заводу;
- 9) наука і техніка;
- 10) парламентська фракція;
- 11) курс валют;
- 12) техніка безпеки;
- 13) парламентські канікули;
- 14) трансляція матчу;
- 15) гуманітарний університет.

## UNIT 12

### TRANSLATION OF CULTURE-BOUND WORDS

1. The link between language and culture.
2. Specifically national objects and phenomena and their symbolic reflection in language.
3. Definition of culture-bound words.
4. The translation methods to handle the culture-bound words.

#### **1. The link between language and culture.**

Language is the most important component of culture. (The other components are religion, cuisine, social habits, music and arts, etc.)

Language and culture are intertwined. A particular **language** usually points out to a specific group of people. When you interact with another **language**, it means that you are also interacting with the **culture** that speaks the **language**. You cannot understand one's culture without accessing its language directly.

**to be intertwined** [ɪntə(r)twʌɪnd] – бути тісно пов'язаним  
**without accessing** – не маючи доступу до...

#### **2. Specifically national objects and phenomena and their symbolic reflection in language.**

Language is the expression of culture. Every language has a great number of words that represent the value system (система цінностей), history, religion, customs, thinking patterns and life styles of the people who belong to a particular culture. These words represent the names of objects, notions, phenomena that are characteristic of a geographical environment, culture, material way of life or social and historical peculiarities of a nation (country).

They are found in all languages:

**English:** *county, custard, muffin, bushel, lady, sir, teller, № 10 Downing Street.*

**Ukrainian:** *кобзар, веснянка, весільний батько, галушки, кутя, вечорниці, ставати на рушник.*

These words are known under the terms:

- **culture-loaded** words;
- **culture-bound** words;
- **culture-biased** words;
- units of **nationally biased lexicon**;
- **specifically national** units.

Many culture-bound words are borrowed (запозичені) into other national languages: *bacon, champagne, Coca-Cola, vodka, spaghetti, sweater, pizza.*

Many of specific national terms / culture-bound words have become widely known: *Kozak/Cossack, steppe, polka, pudding, lunch, kulak, collectivization, cosmonaut, etc.* In

the course of time some of them became **internationalism**: *barter, management, picket, taboo, sauna, oasis*.

### **3. The definition of culture-bound words.**

Culture-bound units are words and expressions for culture-specific material things. These can be single words, word-combinations, sentences, abbreviations (acronyms) and sometimes phraseological set expressions.

There are **two essential difficulties** when **translating the culture-bound words**:

- 1) Absence of the corresponding units (відповідних мовних одиниць) in the target language because of absence of an object (which this culture-bound word denotes) in the native speakers' language.
- 2) Necessity not only to render the subject meaning (предметне значення) of the culture-bound word, but also its connotation and national and historical coloring (забарвлення).

**connotation** – додатковий, побічний відтінок значення; те, що мається на увазі; конотація.

### **4. The translation methods to handle the culture-bound words.**

#### **Translation Methods**

1. Transliteration.
2. Transcription.
3. Loan (calque) translation.
4. Descriptive translation (Explanation, Interpretation)
5. Transcription / Transliteration + Explanation

#### **1. Transliteration Method (letters)**

- Гривня – hryvnia;
- Кривоніс – Kryvonis (Crooked Nose);
- Томагавк – tomahawk.

#### **2. Transcription Method (sounds)**

- Гафійка – Hafiika;
- Шериф – sheriff;
- Імпічмент – impeachment.

#### **3. Loan (calque) Method:**

In linguistics, a **calque [kælk]** or **loan translation** is a word or phrase borrowed (запозичений) from another language by literal word-for-word or root-for-root translation.

- Іловайський котел – The Ilovaisk Pocket;
- Невизнана терористична ДНР – unrecognized terrorist organization DNR;
- Fan club – клуб прихильників;

- Орден Ярослава Мудрого – the Order of Yaroslav the Wise;
- Орден св. Княгині Ольги Київської – the Order of St. Olga Princess of Kyivan Rus.
- Герой України – Hero of Ukraine;
- Заслужений діяч мистецтв України – the Merited Worker of Arts / Ukraine's Merited Worker of Arts;
- Голова районної / обласної Ради народних депутатів – Chairman of the District/Region Rada of People's Deputies;
- Медаль за трудову доблесть – the Medal for Labor Distinction;
- Cornflakes – кукурудзяні пластівці;
- Skyscraper – хмарочос;
- brain washing – промивання мізків;
- The City/Town Board of Education – міський відділ освіти;
- дипломна робота – graduation essay / project;
- курсова робота – term/yearly essay/project;
- підвищення кваліфікації – in-service training course'
- консультація – tutorial.

#### 4. Descriptive Method (Description, explanation, interpretation).

- The boys were playing fly up. – Хлопчики грали у м'яча.
- breadline – черга безробітних за безкоштовною їжею;
- коровай – a wedding cake, that is a large cake, usually decorated with icing, that is served at a wedding reception;
- Pilgrim Fathers – Батьки-прочани – перші колоністи з Англії, що прибули у 1620 році до Північної Америки на вітрильнику «Мейфлауер».

#### 5. Transcription / Transliteration Method+Explanation

- Bingo – бінго, азартна гра типу лото, популярна серед пристаркуватих та одиноких людей;
- gin – джин, ялівцева горілка, використовується для приготування коктейлів;
- рушник – rushnyk, an embroidered towel / **cloth** used in every folk rite in Ukraine;
- У Києві чимало ресторанів та кафетеріїв, що спеціалізуються на приготуванні **вареників, кулішу** та інших страв. – A number of restaurants and cafeterias in Kyiv specialize in **varenyky / varenyks (dumplings), kulish (a thick meat stew)** and other dishes. (News from Ukraine).

### Practical tasks

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

### **Culture-bound units:**

- Голодомор – Holodomor; the Famine Genocide in Ukraine in the 30s of the 20<sup>th</sup> century;
- Кватирка – hinged window;
- Горілка – horilka; a Ukrainian alcoholic beverage;
- Гетьман – hetman; a title historically assigned to military commanders;
- Коромисло – koromyslo; a carrying pole, a shoulder pole;
- Тамада – the master of ceremony; a toast-master; an MC;
- Віче – viche; a popular assembly in Kyivan Rus;
- Останній дзвінок – the last bell; a celebration of the end of the school year;
- Кобзар – kobzar; an itinerant player on the string instrument, called kobza;
- Перепічка – perepichka; a traditional Ukrainian crispy patty;
- На покутті – a special place on the wall for icons in Ukrainian house; in the only corner by an icon;
- Кравчучка – kravchuchka, a handcart named after the first president of Ukraine Leonid Kravchuk;
- Холодець – holodets, jellied meat;
- Рязанка – ryazhanka; a traditional fermented dairy product in Ukraine;
- Вертеп – vertep; the Ukrainian movable puppet theatre;
- Постоли – postoly: traditional Ukrainian ox-hide footwear;
- Поставити могорич – to seal a bargain with a drink;
- Домовик – brownie;
- Свячений хліб – consecrated bread;
- Староста – the county chief;
- Загс – registry office;
- Писанка – painted Easter egg;
- Дряпанка – dryapanka, an Easter egg, artistically painted with scratches on it;
- Гопак – hopak; an energetic Ukrainian dance traditionally performed by men;
- Вечорниці – traditional Ukrainian evening party; a common type of social entertainment in village;
- Криївка – kryivka; a secret storehouse located underground to store food, medicine or weapons;
- Трембіта – trembita; a Ukrainian musical instrument, an alpine horn made of wood;
- Чумак – chumak; a merchant or trader, primarily known for the trade in salt;
- Проводи – a tradition of visiting family members' graves which is held after Easter.
- Полонина – a mountain meadow;
- Опришок – a peasant rebel;
- Коровай – a wedding bread / cake ;
- Борщ – borsch; a traditional Ukrainian beet root and cabbage soup;
- Кутя – kutia; a traditional Ukrainian Christmas Eve Supper dish; boiled wheat grains with poppy seeds, nuts and honey;
- Сало – salo; a slab of fatback;
- Компот – kompot; stewed fruit beverage;
- Хата – Ukrainian country cottage;

- Кнопкодав – a button pusher in the Parliament;
- Толока – toloka; free collective labor ;
- Суржик – surzhyk; the mix of Ukrainian and Russian;
- Голубці – cabbage rolls;
- Вареники – Ukrainian dish, boiled dough with filling;
- Сваха – a match-maker;
- Билина – a traditional East Slavic epic narrative poem;
- Квас – a sour drink made from rye;
- Греко-католицька церква – the Catholic Church of Byzantine rite; the Greek Catholic Church;
- Стати на рушник – to step on the embroidered cloth; Ukrainian wedding ritual that means to get married;
- Парубкування – mature boyhood;
- Щоденник – students everyday record book;
- Кожух – sheepskin coat;
- Турбаза – tourist retreat;
- Залік – a qualifying test;
- Доцент – an associate professor; a principal lecturer;
- Підвищення кваліфікації – an in-service training course;
- Консультація – tutorial;
- Каша геркулес – oat flakes;
- Заслужений діяч мистецтв України – Ukraine’s Merited Worker of Arts;
- Заслужений вчитель України – Ukraine’s Honored Teacher;
- Міський відділ освіти – the City Board of Education;
- Молодець! (Молодці!) – Well done! Good job!

\*\*\*\*\*

- Downing Street 10 – резиденція Прем’єр Міністра Великобританії;
- Downing Street 11 – резиденція Міністра Фінансів ВБ;
- Pilgrim Fathers – Батьки-пілігрими; перші поселенці на землях Америки;
- Union Jack – прапор Великобританії;
- Shepherd’s pie – картопляна запіканка з м’ясом і цибулею;
- Matron – сестра-господиня, завідувачка господарством;
- Ginger ale – імбирне ситро;
- Bank holidays – державні свята у Великобританії (протягом яких усі банки зачинені);
- Labor Day – день Праці (США), перший понеділок вересня;
- Civil Service – державний апарат;
- Brain washing – промивка мізків, ідеологічна обробка;
- Maurole – «травневе дерево», прикрашений стрічками стовп, довкруги якого танцюють не перше травня;
- Toffee apple – глазуроване яблуко на паличці;
- Garden seats – місця на другому поверсі двоповерхового автобусу;



- Soap opera – соуп-опера, багатосерійна постановка сентиментального характеру;
- Boxing Day – День подарунків (другий день Різдва);
- Campus – кампус, університетське містечко;
- Freshman – студент першого року навчання;
- Sophomore – студент другого року навчання;
- Bonfire night – ніч Гая Фокса, національне свято в Англії, святкується у ніч на 5 листопада;
- Punch – пунш, напій (алкогольний чи безалкогольний) з фруктами або фруктовим соком;
- Cab – таксі;
- Bagpipes – волинка, музичний дерев'яний інструмент;
- Brexit – Брекзіт, вихід Великобританії з Європейського Союзу;
- Alcatraz – Алькатрас, острів (тюрма) в бухті Сан Франциско;
- Scotland Yard – Скотланд Ярд, лондонська поліція;
- Hollywood Walk of Fame – Голлівудська Алея Слави;
- Breadline – черга безробітних за безкоштовним харчуванням;
- Breadline – поріг бідності;
- Beauty sleep – ранній сон до півночі;
- West Point – військова академія у США;
- Oval Cabinet – овальний кабінет (офіс президента США);
- Know-how – ноу-хау: секрет виробництва, відомості будь-якого характеру, які охороняються режимом комерційної таємниці і можуть бути предметом купівлі-продажу.

## II. Translate the sentences into English:

1. Вони скоро **стануть на рушник**.
2. Ми зустріли його на **Вербну Неділю**.
3. Вона поставила **паску** на стіл.
4. На тарілці лежали **крашанки і писанки**.
5. Аристотель був вчителем **Олександра Македонського**.
6. Він грав на **кобзі**.
7. Шевченко: «Брати на **панщину** ходили ...»
8. Він – **доцент** кафедри прикладної лінгвістики.
9. Гості поїли **борщу**.
10. В меню були **голубці та деруни**.
11. Він ще у школі був «**шестіркою**».
12. Він вдягнув **каптур** і вийшов з кімнати.
13. Господиня принесла **салат олів'є**.

## III. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian:

1. They had **curds** for breakfast.
2. **The House of Commons** is now in session.
3. He saw **the Union Jack** on the pole.

4. The family wanted **a baby-sitter** from Ukraine.
5. She was **6 feet** tall.
6. He opened the door **a few inches**.
7. We had **high tea** in the garden.
8. It was pretty chilly on **Labor Day**.
9. He was cold as the temperature was **51 degrees Fahrenheit** in the room.
10. **Downing Street, 10** is guarded by a single police officer.
11. The tourists could see **the beefeaters** at the Tower of London.
12. Our flat is **on the second floor**.
13. The **“Mans United”** fans have just arrived in Kyiv.
14. **Her Majesty** greeted them.
15. Luckily, the **Best Man** has some **MC** experience.

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Навчально-методичне видання

**Л. М. Киричук, Л. В. Ковальчук, Ю. В. Літкович**

## **FUNDAMENTALS OF TRANSLATION**

**Конспект лекцій та практичні завдання з курсу  
«Теорія і практика перекладу»**

*для студентів факультету іноземної філології*

*Друкується в авторській редакції*

Формат 60x84 1/16. Обсяг **1,63** ум. друк. арк., **1,58** обл.-вид. арк.  
Наклад 50 пр. **Зам. 74**. Видавець і виготовлювач – Вежа-Друк  
(м. Луцьк, вул. Шопена, 12, тел. (0332) 29-90-65).  
Свідоцтво Держ. комітету телебачення та радіомовлення України  
ДК № 4607 від 30.08.2013 р.