

# THE ESSENCE OF TRANSLATION AND TYPES OF TRANSLATION

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The purpose of any translation is to familiarize a reader or listener who does not speak the original language with a certain text or oral expression reproduced in that language.

*Translation process* is the process by which a text or spoken utterance expressed in one language (the original language) is reproduced in another (the target language). *Translation result* is the result of this process, that is, a new text or oral expression reproduced in the target language. The translation process includes the following stages: 1) visual or auditory perception of information in a foreign language, awareness of its content; 2) analysis of information in the original language and synthesis in the native language; 3) reproduction of the content in the native language.

The process of translation is not a simple mechanical reproduction of the totality of the elements of the original, but a complex conscious selection of the best options for their transmission. Therefore, the starting point should be the original as a whole, and not its individual elements. Since the main task of translation is the exact reproduction of the content of the original, it is not the words, grammatical constructions or other means of the original language that are translated, but the thoughts of the original.

## **Types of translation:**

1. *By form* translation is divided into **oral** (can be consecutive and simultaneous) and **written**. Consecutive interpretation is the oral translation of a

message from one language to another after listening to it. Simultaneous interpretation is carried out simultaneously with the receipt of the oral message.

**2. By method** Translation distinguishes between literal and adequate translation.

**Literal translation** Literal translation is also called verbatim translation, in such a translation the word order and grammatical constructions that are not characteristic of the language being translated may be preserved, for example: *Ваш проект – найцікавіший.* – *Your project is the most curious (required – the most interesting).* *Я рахую, що Ви- праві.* – *I count you are right (required – I believe that you are right).*

**Adequate translation** accurately conveys the content of the original, its style and meets all the norms of the literary language of translation, for example: *Клієнт проживає за адресою...* – *The client lives at the address...* *Надані документи не відносяться до справи.* – *The submitted papers are not relevant to the case.*

**3. The following main types of translation are distinguished by content:**

– **socio-political**, which involves the oral or written reproduction of socio-political materials using another language: speeches and statements by political figures, interviews, materials from briefings, press conferences, diplomatic documents, scientific works in political science, sociology, etc.;

– **literary**, that is, the translation of works of fiction (poetry, prose, drama). Literary translation allows every nation to join the treasures of world literature, and also contributes to the popularization of national culture. Works of world classics were translated into Ukrainian by Lesya Ukrainka, Ivan Franko, Mykola Zerov, Borys Ten, Maksym Rylsky, Mykola Lukash, Hryhoriy Kochur and many others;

– **scientific and technical (technical)** – translation used for the exchange of scientific and technical information between people who communicate in different languages.

**The full translation of a scientific text** is carried out in the following stages: reading the entire text in order to understand the content; dividing the text into parts that are complete in terms of content, and translating them; stylistic editing of the full text (the text should be formatted in accordance with the norms of the literary language, eliminating repetitions; all terms and names should be unambiguous; if an idea can be expressed in several ways, preference should be given to the concise one; it is also possible to replace a foreign word with a Ukrainian one without harming the content).

**Referential translation is:**

1) written translation of pre-selected parts of the original that make up a coherent text;

2) a summary of the main points of the original content, accompanied by conclusions and evaluation. A summary translation is 5–10 times smaller than the original.

***Annotated translation*** is a brief description of the original, which is a list of key issues, sometimes containing a critical assessment. Such a translation gives the specialist an idea of the nature of the original (scientific article, technical description, popular science book), its structure, purpose, relevance, etc.

***Automatic computer translation*** is the use of modern computer translation programs when translating texts, in which the translated text should be carefully checked, paying special attention to the translation of proper names, terms, words with indirect and multiple meanings, paronyms, homonyms, grammatical forms, etc.