**OBJECT AND OBJECTIVES OF TRANSLATION THEORY**

Points under analysis:

1. Notion of translation. Functional, structural and semantic identification of translation.

2. General and special theory of translation. Objective and subjective aspects of translation theory.

3. Main types of translation.

I. Translation as a notion is of polysemantic nature. It may imply the process of conveying the meaning of a word, word-group, sentence or text from one language into another and also the result of such conveying. It may also denote the subject taught at school.

We’ll study translation as a means of interlingual communication. The translation makes possible an exchange of information between the users of different languages by producing in the target language a text which has an identical communicative value with the source (original) text. This target text is not fully identical with the source text as to its form and content due to the limitations imposed

by the formal and semantic differences between the source language and the target language. But the users of the target text identify it the source text functionally, structurally and semantically.

The functional identification is revealed in the fact that the users (the translation receptors) handle the target text in such a way as if it were the source text, a creation of the source text author. The translation is published, quoted as if it really belonged to the foreign source.

The functional status of a translation is supported by its structural and semantic similarity with the original. The translator is expected to refrain any remarks or instructions in his text which may betray his authorship thereof. He is expected to efface himself as fully as he can to avoid interference with the process of communication between the source and the translation receptor.

The structure of the translation should follow that of the original text. There should be no change in the sequence of narration or in the arrangement of the segments of the text. The aim is maximum parallelism in structure, which would make it possible to relate each segment of the translation to the respective part of the original. It is presumed that any breach of parallelism is not arbitrary but dictated by the need for precision in conveying the meaning of the original. The translator is allowed to resort to a description or interpretation only in case “direct translation” is impossible. Structural parallelism makes it possible to compare respective units in the original text and in translation so as to discover elements which have equivalents and those which haven’t, elements which have been added or omitted in translation. So, similarity in structure is preserved in respect to the smallest segments of the text.

Semantic identification is presumed that the translation has the same meaning as the original. No exchange of information is possible if there’s discrepancy between the transmitted and the received message. The presumption of semantic identity between ST and TT is based on the various degree of equivalence of their meanings.

So, translation is a kind of language mediation when the source text is reproduced by means of creating a communicatively identical text in the translating language.

Other kinds of language mediation: brief translation, adapted translation.

Brief translation assumes some omissions because of moral, political aspects. It is presupposed that the original is reproduced partially.

Adapted translation presupposes partial explication (simplification and explanation) of the structure and the content of the source text in order to make the text accessible to some groups of receptors.

II. As a kind of practical activity translation (or the practice of translation) is a set of actions performed by the translator while rendering ST into TT.

Translation can be the object of scientific study aimed at understanding its nature, its components and their interaction as well as various factors influencing it or linked with it in a meaningful way. The science of translation or translatology is concerned both with theoretical and applied aspects of translation studies. A theoretical description of the translation phenomenon is the task of the theory of translation. The theoretical research is to discover what translation is, to describe the ways and methods by which the identity of the communicative value of ST and TT is achieved. The general theory of translation is concerned with the fundamental aspects of translation inherent in the nature of bilingual communication and common to all translation events, irrespective of what languages are involved or what kind of text and under what circumstances was translated. The general theory of translation deals with translation universals and is the basis for all other theoretical study in this area, since it describes what translation is and what makes it possible.

The main research method in the theory of translation is the comparative analysis, i.e. the analysis of the form and the content of the original. These texts are objective factors accessible to observation and analysis. In the process of translation some definite relations between two texts in different languages are established. When comparing such texts we may find out the mechanism of translation, equivalents. We may even compare different translations of the same source text. So, the comparative analysis gives the possibility to find out how the main difficulties of the translation are overcome, what elements of the original can’t be translated into TT.

III. According to the predominant communicative function of the source text we distinguish between literary and informative translation.

Literary translation deals with literary texts, i.e. works of fiction or poetry whose main function is to make an emotional and aesthetic impression on the reader.

Informative translation is rendering into TL non-literary texts, the main purpose of which is to convey a certain amount of ideas, to inform the reader.

However, if ST is of some length, its translation can be listed as literary or informative only as approximation. A literary text may include some parts of purely informative character.

Literary works are known to fall into a number of genres. Literary translations may be subdivided in the same way (prose, poetry, plays). The great challenge to the translator is to combine the maximum equivalence and the high literary merit. The translator of a belles-lettres text is expected to make a careful study of the literary trend the literary text belongs to, the other works of the same author, the peculiarities of his individual style and manner. This involves both the linguistic consideration and skill in literary criticism. A good literary translator must be a good scholar and a talented writer or poet.

A number of subdivisions can be also suggested for informative translations. We may single out translations of scientific and technical texts, of newspaper materials, of political papers and many others.

Technical translation presupposes a good command of the technical terms and a sufficient understanding of the subject matter to be able to give an adequate description of the situation.

The peculiarities of official diplomatic papers translation are: every word must be carefully chosen as a matter of principle; every little meaningful element must be scrupulously reproduced in translation.

According to the form of speech involved in the translation process we distinguish between written and oral translations.

The demarcation line between written and oral translations is drawn not only because of their forms but also because of sets of conditions in which the process takes place. The first is continuous, the other – momentary.

In written translation the original may be read, reread as many times as the translator may need. The same goes with the translation. The translator may read, reread, compare it with the original, make the necessary corrections.

The conditions of oral translation (interpretation) impose a number of important restrictions on the translator’s performance. The interpreter receives a fragment of the original only once and for a short period of time. His translation is also a one-time act with no possibility of any return to the original or any subsequent corrections. This creates additional problems and the users have sometimes to be content with a lower level of equivalence.

There are two main kinds of oral translation: consecutive and simultaneous. In consecutive translation the translating starts after the original speech or some part of it has been completed. Here the interpreter’s strategy and the final results depend on the length of the segment to be translated. Sometimes the interpreter is set a time limit to give his rendering, which means that he’ll have to reduce his translation considerably, selecting and reproducing the most important parts of the original. This implies the ability to make a judgment on the relative value of various messages and to generalize or compress the received information.

In simultaneous interpretation the interpreter is supposed to be able to give his translation while the speaker is uttering the original message. This can be achieved with a special radio or telephone-type equipment. The interpreter receives the original speech through the air phones and simultaneously talks into the microphone which transmits his translation to the listeners.

**EQUIVALENCE IN TRANSLATION**

Points under analysis:

1. Notion of translation equivalence.

2. Types of equivalents.

I. Important branch of the theory of translation is concerned with the study of source text and target text units which can replace each other in the translating process. The creation of equivalent texts results in the equivalence of correlated language units in the two texts. In any two languages there are pairs of units which are of identical or similar communicative value and can replace each other in translation. The communicative value of a language element depends both on its own semantics and on the way it is used in speech. Therefore, translation equivalence may be established between units occupying dissimilar places in the system of respective languages.

Translation equivalence is the key idea of translation. According to A.S. Hornby equivalent means equal in value, amount, volume, etc. G. Miram underlines that 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. As applied to translation, equivalence means that if a word or word combination of one language (A) corresponds to certain concept (C) and a word or word combination of another language (B) corresponds to the same concept (C) these words or word combination are considered equivalent, i.e. connected by the equivalence relation.

V. Komissarov defines translation equivalence is a measure of semantic similarity between source text and target texts. The scientist points out three main approaches to the definition of equivalence.

The first approach to equivalence understands it as identity/sameness, “full value”/полноценности (A. Fyodorov), “preservation of unchangeable plan of content ” (L. Barkhudarov). In V. Komissarov’s opinion this approach seems incorrect as definite reorganizations are always in need in translation.

The idea of the second approach is that scientists try to find some invariant part in the content of the original. The preservation of this invariant part of the original content is considered a necessary and sufficient condition for ensuring translation equivalence in general. Usually the invariant part of the original is understood either as the function of ST or as described situation in it.

The third (empirical) approach compares a lot of translations of the original and defines what type of equivalence is revealed in every translation. This approach presupposes that equivalence may be realized on different levels in different texts.

II. The structural similarity of ST and TT implies that relationships of equivalence are established between correlated units in the two texts. TL units in TT that are used to ender the meaning of the respective SL units in ST can be said to substitute for the latter as their functional equivalents (or correspondences). Since language units are often used in their accepted meanings many SL units have regular equivalents in TL which are used in numerous TT as substitutes to those units.

Some of the SL units have permanent equivalents in TL. It means that there is a one-to-one correspondence between such units and their equivalents. Thus “London” is always rendered into Ukrainian as “Лондон”. As a rule this type of correspondence is found with words of specific character, such as scientific and technical terms, proper and geographical names and similar words whose meaning is more or less independent of particular contextual situation.

Other SL units may have several equivalents each. Such one-to-many correspondence between SL and TL units is characteristic of most regular equivalents. The existence of a number of non-permanent (or variable) equivalents to a SL units implies the necessity of selecting one of them in each particular case, taking into account the way the unit is used in ST and the points of difference between the semantics of its equivalents in TL.

Depending on the type of the language units involved regular equivalents can be classified as lexical, phraseological or grammatical.

Coordinated words in two languages may correspond to each other in one or several components of their semantic structures, while not fully identical in their semantics. The choice of equivalent will depend on the relative importance of a particular semantic element in the act of communication. For example, the English word “ambitious” may denote either praiseworthy or inordinate desires. Thus the word combination “the ambitious plans of the would-be-world conquerors” will be translated as “честолюбні плани претендентів на роль

загарбників усього світу”, while “the ambitious goals set by the United Nations” will give “грандіозні цілі ООН”.

A variety of equivalents may also result from a more detailed description of the same object in TL. The English word “attitude”, for instance, is translated as “відношення, позиція, політика” depending on the variant the Ukrainian language prefers in particular situation.

Even if a SL unit has a regular equivalent in TL, this equivalent cannot be used in TT whenever the unit is found in ST. An equivalent is but a potential substitute, for the translator’s choice is, to a large extent, dependent on the context in which the SL unit is placed in ST. There are two types of context: linguistic and situational. The linguistic context is made up by the other SL units in ST. The situational context includes the temporal, special and other circumstances under which ST was produced as well as all facts which the receptor is expected to know so that he could adequately interpret the message.

Thus in the following sentences the linguistic context will enable the translator to make a correct choice among the equivalents to the English noun “attitude”:

1. I don’t like your attitude to the work. (відношення)

2. There is no sign of any changes in the attitudes of the two sides. (позиція)

3. He stood there in a threatening attitude. (поза)

The fact that a SL unit has a number of regular equivalents doesn’t necessarily mean that one of them will be used in each particular case. Sometimes the context doesn’t allow the translator to employ any of the regular equivalents to the given SL unit. In such a case the translator has to look for a different way of translation which will render the meaning of the unit. Such an exceptional translation of a SL unit which suits a particular context is called an occasional equivalent or a contextual substitute. The particular contextual situation may force the translator to give up even a permanent equivalent.

e.g. “New Haven” is invariably rendered as “Нью Хейвен”. But the sentence “I graduated from New Haven in 1989” is translated as “Я закінчив Йельський університет в 1989” as our reader may not know that New Haven is famous for its Yale University.

The regular equivalents are not mechanical substitutes and their use or replacement by occasional equivalents calls for a high level of the translator’s skill and taste.

**LINQUISTIC TRANSLATION THEORIES (MODELS)**

Points under analysis:

• Notion of a translation model;

• The linguistic theories of translation:

- the theory of equivalence levels;

- the theory of regular correspondences;

- the denotative model;

- the transformational model;

- the semantic model.

Description of the translating process is one of the major tasks of the translation theory. Here we deal with the dynamic aspects of translation trying to understand the way the translator performs the transfer operation from ST to TT.

Psychologically viewed, the translating process includes two mental processes – understanding and verbalization. First, the translator understands the contents of ST: reduces the information it contains to his own mental programme – and then he develops this programme into TT. The problem is that these mental processes are not directly observable and we do not know much of what that programme is and how the reduction and development operations are performed. The translation theory achieves this aim by postulating a number of translation models.

A model is a conventional representation of the translating process describing mental operations by which the ST or some part of it may be translated, irrespective of whether these operations are actually performed by the translator. It may describe the translating process either in a general form or by listing a number of specific operations through which the process can, in part, be realized. Translation models can be oriented either toward the situation reflected in the ST contents or toward the meaningful components of the ST contents.

The existing models of the translating process are based on discussing the problem of equivalence. They are supposed to explain the dynamic aspects of translation as the translator actually makes a mental travel from the original to some interlingual level of equivalence and then further on to the text of translation.

V. Komissarov considers that if we compare a number of TTs with their STs we’ll discover that the degree of semantic similarity between the texts involved in the translating process may vary. It means that the equivalence between ST and TT may be based on the reproduction of different parts of the ST contents. V. Komissarov distinguishes five levels or types of equivalence.

In the first type of equivalence only the purport of communication is retained in translation. The purport of communication is viewed as a part of the contents, which contains information about the general intent of the message, its orientation towards a certain communicative effect. The characteristic features of the relations between ST and TT of the first type of equivalence are:

• Absence of common semes or invariant structures in the original and its translation.

• An absolute dissimilarity of language units is accompanied by the absence of obvious logical link between the two messages which could lead to conclusion that they describe one and the same situation.

• The degree of semantic similarity between ST and TT is the lowest; only the purport of communication is retained in translation.

e.g. A rolling stone gathers no moss. – Хто на місці не сидить, той добра не наживе.

It’s evident that the two sentences have something in common as to their meaning. It comprises the information which must be preserved by all means even though the greater part of the contents of the original is lost in translation. We can see that common to ST and TT is only the general intent of the message, the implied or figurative sense. The Receptor can draw the conclusions from the total contents or the associations they can evoke in him, or the special emphasis on some aspect of communication.

The second type of translation equivalence deals with the identification of the situation. It is characterized by the following features:

• Absence of parallelism of lexical and structural units.

• The purport of communication is preserved in translation.

• There is a greater proximity of contents than in the preceding group.

• Presence of logical link between the two messages which could lead to the conclusion that they describe one and the same situation (identification of the situation).

e.g. He answered the telephone. – Він зняв слухавку.

The incomparable language units in ST and TT describe the same action, refer to identical reality, as a telephone call cannot be answered unless one picks up the receiver. Both texts express the same situation using different words.

The third type of equivalence implies the retention of the following parts of the original contents in translation:

• The purport of communication.

• The identification of the situation.

• The method of the description of the situation (the use of identical notions in the two texts means that the basic structure of the messages they convey remains intact ).

e.g. You are not serious? – Ви шуткуєте?

London saw a cold winter last year. – Минулого року зима в Лондоні була холодною.

The fourth type of equivalence presupposes retention in translation of the four meaningful components of the original:

• The purport of communication.

• The identification of the situation.

• The method of the description of the situation.

• The invariant meaning of the syntactic structures in ST and TT.

e.g. He was never tired of old songs. – Старі пісні йому ніколи не набридали.

In the fifth type of equivalence one can observe such features as:

• The equivalence of semes which make up the meaning of correlated words in ST and TT.

• Parallelism of syntactic structures implying the maximum invariance of their meaning.

• The similarity of the notional categories which determine the method of describing the situation.

• The identity of the situation.

• The identical functional aim of the utterance or the purport of communication.

e.g. The house was sold for 10 thousand dollars. – Дом був проданий за десять тисяч доларів.

The relative identity of the contents of the two texts depends on the extent to which various components of the word can be rendered in translation without detriment to the retention of the rest of the information contained in the original.

It is clear that each level of equivalence is characterized by the part of information the retention of which distinguishes it from the previous level. The list of levels includes: the level of the purport of communication; the level of identification of situation; the level of the method of description of the situation; the level of syntactic meanings; the level of word semantics.

V. Komissarov’s approach seems to be a realistic interpretation of the translation process. But this approach fails to demonstrate when and why one translation equivalence level becomes no longer appropriate and why you have to pass to a higher translation equivalence level in order to get a correct translation.

Ideas similar to translation equivalence level are expressed by Y. Retsker who maintains that any two languages are related by “regular” correspondences (words, word-building patterns, syntactical structures) and “irregular” ones. The irregular correspondences cannot be formally represented and only the translators knowledge and intuition can help to find the matching formal expression in the target language for a concept expressed in the source language.

The situational (denotative) model is based on the identity of the situations described in the original text and in translation. The process of translation presumably consists in the translator getting beyond the original text to the actual situation described in it. This is the first step of the process, i.e. the break-through to the situation. The second step is for the translator to describe this situation in TL. Thus,

the process goes from the text in one language through the extralinguistic situation to the text in another language. The translator first understands what the original is about and then says the same in TL.

For instance, the translator reads in “Citadel” by A. Cronin the description of the main character coming by train to a new place of work: “Manson walked quickly down the platform, searching eagerly for some signs of welcome”. He tries to understand what reality lies behind the words “searching eagerly for some signs of welcome”. The man was alone in a strange place and couldn’t expect any welcome committee or deputation. Obviously, he just wanted to see whether anyone was there to meet him. So, the translator describes the situation in Ukrainian in the following way: “Менсон швидко пройшов по перону, озираючись навкруги, чи не зустрічає його хто-небудь”.

The denotative model is viewed in the works of John Catford, V.G. Gak.

A different approach was used by E. Nida who suggested that the translating process may be described as a series of transformations. The transformational model postulates that in any two languages there is a number of nuclear structures which are fully equivalent to each other. Each language has an area of equivalence in respect to each other. It is presumed that the translator does the translating in three transformational strokes:

• First – the stage of analysis – he transforms the original structures into the nuclear structures, i.e. he performs transformation within SL.

• Second – the stage of translation proper – he replaces the SL nuclear structures with the equivalent nuclear structures in TL.

• Third – the stage of synthesis – he develops the latter into the terminal structures in the text of translation.

Thus if the English sentence “It is very strange this domination of our intellect by our digestive organs” (taken from “Three men in a boat” by J. K. Jerome) is translated into Ukrainian as “Дивно, як травні органи володарюють нашим розумом” we presume that the structures “domination of our intellect” and “domination by our digestive organs” were first reduced to the nuclear structures “organs dominate” and “they dominate intellect”, respectively. Then they were

replaced by the equivalent Ukrainian structures “органи володарюють” and “вони володарюють розумом”, after which the nuclear structures were transformed into the final Ukrainian variant.

A similar approach can be used to describe the translation of semantic units. The semantic model postulates the existence of the “deep” semantic categories common to SL and TL. It is presumed that the translator first reduces the semantic units of the original to these semantic categories and then expresses the appropriate notions by the semantic units of TL.

Thus, if we come across the sentence “John is the proud owner of a new car”, we are first to realize that it actually means that “John has a new car” and that “he is proud because of that”. After transferring these basic ideas to Ukrainian and converting them to the semantically acceptable phrases we’ll get the translation “У Джона є нова машина, якою він дуже пишається”.

**BASIC TRANSLATION TRANSFORMATIONS**

Points under analysis:

1. Lexical transformations.

2. Grammatical transformations.

3. Lexico-grammatical transformations.

Translation is an informational process, which means that the translator should render information transmitted as fully as possible. This can be achieved only if certain structural and semantic changes are introduced. These changes, which are caused by lexical and grammatical differences between languages (and broadly speaking – by the differences between the respective cultures), are called transformations in translation. In theory of translation a lot of different classifications exist. We shall analyse V. Komissarov’s classification in which lexical, grammatical and lexico-grammatical transformations are distinguished.

I. Lexical transformations describe formal and semantic relations. This group contains transliteration, transcription, loan translation and lexico-semantic transformations such as concretization, generalization and modulation.

Transliteration is representation of the spelling of the foreign word with the TL letters.

e.g. lady – леді, Salt Lake City – Солт-Лейк Сіті (Місто Солоного Озера),

Paris – Париж.

Transcription is representation of the pronunciation of the foreign word with the TL letters.

e.g. striptease – стриптиз, impeachment – імпічмент, display – дисплей, Warner Brothers – Уорнер Бразерс.

Loan translation is formation of a new word or word combination according to the structure of ST. In loan translation changing of component order or translation of one word and transcription of the other are possible.

e.g. mini-skirt – міні-спідниця, Whіte House – Білий Дім, superpower – сверхдержава, International Monetary Fund – Міжнародний валютнй фонд, A United Nations Organisation – Організація Об’єднаних Націй, land-based missile – ракета наземного базування.

A group of lexico-semantic transformations includes operations involving certain semantic changes. As a result, the meaning of a word or word combination in ST may be more specific, more general or somewhat modified as a way to discovering an appropriate equivalent in TL.

Concretization is the choice of a more specific word in translation which gives a more detailed description of the idea than does the word in the ST.

e.g. meal – сніданок, обід, вечеря; mother-in-law – свекруха, теща; плавати – swim, sail, float, drift.

“thing”:

1. “Your poor old thing,” she said.(бідолаха)

2. It means a lot to her to have a fresh, pretty young thing like Mary about the house. (істота)

3. I want to look into the thing myself. (спава)

4. Things look promising. (становище)

5. How are things? (успіхи)

Generalization is the use of an equivalent with a more general meaning.

e.g. I packed my two Gladstones. (Gladstone – a travelling bag hinged so as to open into two equal compartments) – Я спакував свої дві валізи.

I saw a man six feet two inches tall. – Я побачив високого хлопця.

Modulation is replacing a unit in ST with a TL unit the meaning of which can be logically deduced from it and which is just another way of referring to the same object or an aspect of the same situation. In such cases the substitute often has a cause-and-effect relationship with the original.

e.g. And he noticed with sour disfavour that June had left her wine-glass full of wine. – И он с раздражением заметил, что Джун не прикоснулась к вину.

II. Another group of translating procedures comprises all types of transformations involving units of SL grammar. Word-for-word translation, partitioning, integration and grammatical replacement constitute grammatical transformations.

Word-for-word translation (or zero transformation) is preservation of the syntactic structure of the ST using the analogous TL grammatical forms.

e.g. He was in London two years ago. – Він був в Лондоні два роки.

Partitioning is breaking an original sentence into two parts or replacing a simple sentence in the original with a complex one in the translation, comprising one or several subordinate clauses.

e.g. I want you to speak English. – Я хочу, щоб ви розмовляли англійською.

This was a man to be seen to be understood. – Щоб зрозуміти цю людину, її треба побачити.

Integration is combining two or more original sentences into one or compressing a complex sentence into a simple one.

Grammatical replacement (substitute) is translator’s refusal to use analogous grammatical units in TT. He tries to render the meaning of SL units by changing the grammatical form of a word, the part of speech or the type of the sentence.

e.g. We are searching for talent everywhere. – Ми всюди шукаємо таланти.

I am a very rapid packer. – Я дуже швидко збираю речі.

III. Finally, there is a group of transformations which ensure the required degree of equivalence by a number of changes of both lexical and grammatical nature. They

involve a different arrangement of ideas, a different point of view and other semantic modifications whenever a direct translation of a SL unit proves impossible. Thе group of lexico-grammatical transformations consists of antonymous translation, explicatory translation and compensation.

Antonymous translation is description of the situation from the opposite point of view and rendering an affirmative SL structure by a negative TL one or vice versa.

e.g. I didn’t believe it until I saw it with my own eyes. – Я повірив цьому тільки тоді, коли побачив це на власні очі.

Explicatory translation is a complex change in which a SL unit is replaced by a TL word combination describing or defining its meaning.

e.g. conservationists – прихильники охорони навколишнього середовища.

Compensation is a deliberate introduction of some additional elements in translation to make up for the loss of similar elements at the same or an earlier stage.

e.g. You could tell he was very ashamed of his parents, because they said “he don’t” and “she don’t” and stuff like that. – Было видно, что он стесняется своих родителей, потому что они говорили «хочут» и «хочете» и всё в таком роде.

**CULTURAL ASPECTS OF TRANSLATION**

Points under analysis:

1. The communicational model of translation.

2. Notion of pragmatics.

3. Pragmatic adaptation of the text in translation.

I. The communicational model of translation was suggested by O. Kade and is based on the notions of communication and thesaurus. It is necessary to define the principal terms.

In the simplest way communication is an act of sending and receiving some information, which is called a message. We shall limit ourselves to verbal communication only, i.e. when we send and receive information in the form of a written and spoken text. Naturally enough when communicating we inform others

about something we know. That is in order to formulate a message we use our system of interrelated data, which is called a thesaurus.

In verbal communication two kinds of thesauruses are distinguished: language thesaurus and subject thesaurus. Language thesaurus is a system of knowledge about the language used to formulate a message, whereas subject thesaurus is a system of knowledge about the content of the message.

Thus, in order to communicate the message sender formulates the mental content of his or her message using subject thesaurus, encodes it using the verbal forms of language thesaurus, and conveys it to the message recipient, who decodes the message also using language thesaurus and interprets the message using subject thesaurus as well. This is a simple description of monolingual communication.

It is very important to understand that the thesauruses of message sender and recipient may be different to a greater or lesser degree, and that is why we sometimes don’t understand each other even though we speak the same language.

So, in regular communication there are two actors, sender and recipient, and each of them uses two thesauruses. It’s necessary to point out that although they use the same language their underlying knowledge bases may differ.

In translation there are three actors: sender, recipient and intermediary (translator).

The translator has two language thesauruses (source and target) and performs two functions: decodes the source message and encodes the target one to be received by the recipient (end user of translation).

O. Kade’s communicational theory of translation describes the process of translation as an act of communication in which the translator acts as a special communication intermediary, making it possible to understand a message sent in a different language.

To understand this better let us consider an example of message formulation (encoding), message translation (encoding/decoding), and message receipt (decoding) suggested by G. Miram:

Let the original message expressed by a native English speaker (encoded using the English language as a code to convey the mental content of the message) be:

Several new schools appeared in the area.

Let’s assume that the message sender, being a fisherman and using relevant subject thesaurus, by schools meant large number of fish swimming together rather than institutions for educating children, and the correct translation had to be:

У районі з’явились нові косяки риби.

whereas the translator who presumably did not have relevant information in his subject thesaurus translated schools as institutions for educating children:

У районі з’явились нові школи,

which lead to misunderstanding. The example shows a case of miscommunication based on the insufficiency of extralinguistic information. However, there are also cases of misunderstanding caused by the insufficiency of linguistic information. The suggested example is an exaggeration, but it clearly illustrates a dividing line between linguistic and extralinguistic information in translation as visualized by the communicational approach.

According to the communicational approach translation is a message sent by a translator to a particular user and the adequacy of translation depends on similarity of their background information rather than only on linguistic correctness.

II. Words in language are related to certain referents which they designate and to other words of the same language with which they make up syntactic units. Respectively, these relations are called semantic and syntactic. Words are also related to the people who use them. To the users of the language its words are not just indifferent, unemotional labels of objects or ideas. The people develop a certain attitude to the words they use. Some of the words acquire definite implications, they evoke a positive or negative response, they are associated with certain theories, beliefs, likes or dislikes.

e.g. “noble” words: honour, dignity, freedom.

“low” words: cowardice, betrayal, infamy.

Thus, words may be nice or ugly, attractive or repulsive. Such relationships between the word and the users are called pragmatic.

According to the New Webster’s Dictionary pragmatics is the science of relationships between symbols, their interpretation and users.

The pragmatic implications of a word are an important part of its meaning that produces a certain effect upon the Receptor. Of even greater significance is the pragmatic aspect of speech units. Every act of speech communication is meant for a certain Receptor, it is aimed at producing a certain effect upon him. In this respect any communication is an exercise in pragmatics.

III. Since the pragmatic effect plays such an important part in communication, its preservation in translation is the primary concern of the translator. The pragmatic aspect of translation involves a number of different problems.

The pragmatics of the original text cannot be as a rule directly reproduced in translation and often requires important changes in the transmitted message. Correlated words in different languages may produce dissimilar effect upon the users. In English the word “ambition” is just the name of a quality which may evoke any kind of response – positive, negative or neutral. Its Russian / Ukrainian counterpart “амбіція” is definitely not a nice word. The sentence “The voters put an end to the general’s political ambitions” can be translated as “Виборці положили край політичним амбіціям генерала”, retaining the negative implication of the original. But if the implication is positive the translator should not use the derogatory term: The sentence “The boy’s ambition was to become a pilot” will be translated as “Опанувати професією льотчика було мрією хлопця”.

When we consider not just separate words but a number of phrases in a text, the problem becomes more complicated. The communicative effect of a speech unit does not depend on the meaning of its components alone, but involves considerations of the situational context and the previous experience. A report that john has run a hundred metres in 8 seconds will pass unnoticed by most people and create a sensation with others who happen t9o know that it is a record-breaking achievement.

Also a great role is played by differences in the historical and cultural backgrounds of different language communities, in their customs and living conditions. It stands to reason that the natives of a tropical island can hardly be impressed by the statement that something is “as white as snow”.

It is clear that translation should involve a kind of pragmatic adaptation to provide for the preservation of the original communicative effect. This adaptation

must ensure that the text of translation conveys the same attitude to the reported facts as does the original text. It means that in an adequate translation the comical should not be replaced by the tragical or a praise turned into a censure.

The pragmatic adaptation of the translation must also see to it that the target receptor understands the implications of the message and is aware of its figurative or situational meaning. When the English original just refers to the First Amendment, the Ukrainian translation should make it more explicit by speaking about the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, otherwise the target receptor will not understand what it is all about.

It is obvious that the pragmatic adaptation is an integral part of translation procedures which ensures the necessary level of equivalence. It presupposes that translation must: 1) be understandable and intelligible as the original text is; 2) include in the overall meaning of the text all its emotional, figurative and associative implications.

The pragmatics of the text, which are linguistically relevant and depend on the relations between the linguistic signs and language users, are part of the contents of the text. It is a meaningful element whose preservation in translation is desirable at any level of equivalence. It is reproduced in translation if the target receptor gets the whole information about the pragmatic aspects of the original text and the pragmatics of the original text are just as accessible and understandable to him as they are to the source receptor.

Apart from the pragmatics of linguistic signs, there are also the pragmatics of individual speech acts. In a concrete act of speech the Source has to do with the specific Receptor upon he tries to produce the desired effect and from whom he would like to elicit the desired reaction.

The second type of pragmatics is also present in translation events. A translation event is a kind of speech act and it is performed with a certain pragmatic purpose as well.

A translation event is pragmatically oriented in two directions. On the one hand, it is translation which means that its primary purpose is to give the closest

possible approximation to the original. This orientation toward a foreign text is one aspect of its pragmatics.

On the other hand, a translation event is a concrete speech act in the target language. Therefore, it is not just an act of interlingual communication between the Source and TR, but also but also an act of speech communication between the Translator and TR.

This involves 2 implications. First, a translation event may be pragmatically oriented toward a concrete TR, and, second, it is the result of the activities of a concrete translator, who may have some additional pragmatic motivation, may pursue some aims beside and beyond the true reproduction of the original text.

**DEVELOPMENT OF TRANSLATION ABROAD AND IN UKRAINE**

Questions for discussion:

1. Translation activity in ancient times. Translation and literal contacts.

2. Translation activity in the XVI-XIX centuries.

3. Development of the theory of translation in the XX century.

4. Translation as the communication process and the result of translator’s activity.

Recommended literature:

1. Шмігер Т. Історія українського перекладознавства XX сторіччя. – К.: Смолоскип, 2009. – 342 с.

2. Oгуй О.Д., Івасюк О.Я. Український переклад та перекладознавство в контексті епохи романтизму (кінець XVIII – 80-ті рр. XIX ст.) // Науковий вісник Волинського національного університету імені Лесі Українки. Серія «Філологічні науки. Мовознавство». – Луцьк: ЛНУ, 2011. – № 6. – Частина 2. – С. 82-86.

3. Науменко А. Періоди та течії в європоцентристській школі перекладу // Наукові записки. Серія: Філологічні науки (мовознавство). – Кіровоград: РВВ КДПУ ім. В.Вінниченка, 2014. – Випуск 126. – С. 47 – 55.

4. Коптілов В.В. Теорія і практика перекладу. – К.: Вища школа, 1982. – 166с.

5. Тюленев С.В. Теория перевода. – М.: ГАРДАРИКИ, 2004. – С. 35-79.

6. Комиссаров В.Н. Современное переводоведение.– М.: Изд-во «ЭТС», 2000. – C. 11-26.

7. Латышев Л.К., Семёнов А.Л. Перевод: теория, практика и методика преподавания. – М.: Академия, 2003. – С. 5-27.

**EQUIVALENCE IN TRANSLATION**

Questions for discussion:

1. Translation and equivalence. Approaches to the definition of equivalence.

2. The problem of equivalence and adequateness in translation.

3. Types of equivalents.

Recommended literature:

1. Демецька В. Еквівалентність і адекватність відтворення прагматичних текстів у перекладі // Наукові записки. Серія: Філологічні науки (мовознавство). – Кіровоград: РВВ КДПУ ім. В.Вінниченка, 2012. – Випуск 104(1). – С. 35 – 39.

2. Мамрак А.В. Вступ до теорії перекладу. – К.: Центр учбової літ-ри, 2009. – С.23-28.

3. Бреус Е.В. Курс перевода с английского языка на русский. – М.: Р.Валент, 2007. – С. 9-30.

4. Тюленев С.В. Теория перевода. – М.: ГАРДАРИКИ, 2004. – С. 132-138.

5. Комиссаров В.Н. Современное переводоведение.– М.: Изд-во «ЭТС», 2000. – C. 117-123.

6. Семёнов А.Л. Основные положения общей теории перевода. – М.: Изд-во Росийского ун-та дружбы народов, 2005. – С.64-67.

7. Латышев Л.К., Семёнов А.Л. Перевод: теория, практика и методика преподавания. – М.: Академия, 2003. – С. 56-75.

8. Miram G., Daineko V., Taranukha L. & others. Basic Translation. – Kyiv: Elga, Nika-Center, 2002. – P.58-65.

Practical assignments:

1. Ex. 1-2. P. 65 from Miram G., Daineko V., Taranukha L. & others. Basic Translation. – Kyiv: Elga, Nika-Center, 2002.

2. Analyse the text “DIVERSITY OF LANGUAGES” from Komissarov V.N., Koralova A.L. A Manual of translation from English into Russian. – M, 1990. – P.26-29.

**TRANSLATION TRANSFORMATIONS**

Questions for discussion:

1. The notion of transformation in translation.

2. The classification of transformations suggested by the Russian translation school (Yakov Retsker, V. Komissarov, V. Alimov, L. Latyshev, F. Semyonov).

3. The classification of transformations suggested by the Ukrainian translation school (V. Karaban, G. Miram, S. Maksimov, A. Mamrak).

Recommended literature:

1. Комиссаров В.Н. Современное переводоведение.– М.: Изд-во «ЭТС», 2000. – С. 155-173.

1. Miram G., Daineko V., Taranukha L. & others. Basic Translation. – Kyiv: Elga, Nika-Center, 2002. – P. 90-97.

2. Семёнов А.Л. Основные положения общей теории перевода. – М.: Изд-во Росийского ун-та дружбы народов, 2005. – С.68-77.

3. Латышев Л.К., Семёнов А.Л. Перевод: теория, практика и методика преподавания. – М.: Академия, 2003. – С. 116-150.

4. Максімов С.Є. Практичний курс перекладу. – К.: Ленвіт, 2006. – С.111-

5. Комиссаров В.Н., Рецкер Я.И., Тархов В.И. Пособие по переводу с анлийского языка на русский. Часть 2. – М.: Высшая школа, 1965. – С.17-50.

6. Алимов В.В. Теория перевода. Перевод в сфере профессиональной коммуникации. – М.: КомКнига, 2006. – 160с.

7. Карабан В.І. Переклад англійської наукової і технічної літератури. Граматичні труднощі, лексичні, термінологічні та жанрово-стилістичні проблеми. – Вінниця: Нова книга, 2004. – С. 18-21, 279-314.

8. Кондратьєва О.В. Англо-українські трансформації як засіб збереження цілісності тексту наукової статті у перекладі // Мова і культура: науковий

журнал. – К.: Видавничий дім Дмитра Бураго, 2010. – Вип.13. – Т.1(137). – С. 373-380.

9. Cеліванова О.О. Метафорічні трансформації в перекладі (на матеріалі роману М.Булгакова «Мастер і Маргарита» та його українського перекладу) // Записки з романно-германської філології. – Випуск 1 (34). – Одеса: ОДУ ім.Мечнікова, 2015. – С.158 -166.

Practical assignments:

1. Analyse the text “WHY THE BEST” and its translation from Miram G., Daineko V., Taranukha L. & others. Basic Translation. – Kyiv: Elga, Nika-Center, 2002. – P. 97-98.

2. Analyse the text “THE SHAPE OF THINGS TO COME” from Komissarov V.N., Koralova A.L. A Manual of translation from English into Russian. – M, 1990. – P.39-42.

3. Analyse the text “THE SHAPE OF THINGS TO COME” from Komissarov V.N., Koralova A.L. A Manual of translation from English into Russian. – M, 1990. – P.

**LINQUISTIC MODELS OF TRANSLATION**

Questions for discussion:

1. The theory of regular correspondences (advantages & disadvantages).

2. The denotative theory of translation (advantages & disadvantages).

3. The transformational and semantic theories of translation (advantages & disadvantages).

4. The theory of translation equivalence level (advantages & disadvantages).

5. The use of different models in translation depending on its variety.

Recommended literature:

1. Комиссаров В.Н. Современное переводоведение.– М.: Изд-во «ЭТС», 2000. – С. 155-165.

2. Тюленев С.В. Теория перевода. – М.: ГАРДАРИКИ, 2004. – С. 179-203.

3. Семёнов А.Л. Основные положения общей теории перевода. – М.: Изд-во Росийского ун-та дружбы народов, 2005. – С. 35-37.

4. Miram G., Daineko V., Taranukha L. & others. Basic Translation. – Kyiv: Elga, Nika-Center, 2002. – P. 40-53.

Practical assignments:

1. Ex. 1,2. P. 46 from Miram G., Daineko V., Taranukha L. & others. Basic Translation. – Kyiv: Elga, Nika-Center, 2002.

2. Ex. 1,2. P 55-56 from Miram G., Daineko V., Taranukha L. & others. Basic Translation. – Kyiv: Elga, Nika-Center, 2002.

***CULTURAL ASPECT OF TRANSLATION***

Questions for discussion:

1. The communicative model of translation.

2. Difficulties in translation caused by cultural differences. Linguistic picture of the world. Lingo-ethnic barrier of the source and target languages.

3. Pragmatics of translation.

4. Types of pragmatic adaptation of translation.

Recommended literature:

1. Комиссаров В.Н. Современное переводоведение.– М.: Изд-во «ЭТС», 2000. – С. 63-80; 138-155.

2. Тюленев С.В. Теория перевода. – М.: ГАРДАРИКИ, 2004. – С. 204-215.

3. Латышев Л.К., Семёнов А.Л. Перевод: теория, практика и методика преподавания. – М.: Академия, 2003. – С. 104-115.

4. Тер-Минасова С.Г. Язык и межкультурная коммуникация. – М.: Изд-во МГУ, 2004. – С.44-69.

5. Miram G., Daineko V., Taranukha L. & others. Basic Translation. – Kyiv: Elga, Nika-Center, 2002. – P. 40-53.

6. Проскуріна Ю.І. Лінгвокультурологічні особливості авторських прекладів Івана Франка // Науковий вісник Волинського національного університету імені Лесі Українки. Серія «Філологічні науки. Мовознавство». – Луцьк: ЛНУ, 2011. – № 6. – Частина 2. – С. 95-97.

Practical assignments:

1. Analyse the text “THE PATH OF PROGRESS” from Komissarov V.N., Koralova A.L. A Manual of translation from English into Russian. – M, 1990. – P.48-51.

**TRANSLATION OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL TEXTS**

Questions for discussion:

1. The main features of scientific and technical texts.

2. Ways of rendering scientific and technical terms.

Recommended literature:

1. Карабан В.І. Переклад англійської наукової і технічної літератури. Граматичні труднощі, лексичні, термінологічні та жанрово-стилістичні проблеми. – Вінниця: Нова книга, 2004. – С. 315-322.

2. Тюленев С.В. Теория перевода. – М.: ГАРДАРИКИ, 2004. – С.218-232.

3. Максімов С.Є. Практичний курс перекладу. – К.: Ленвіт, 2006. – С.56-60.

3. Семёнов А.Л. Основные положения общей теории перевода. – М.: Изд-во Росийского ун-та дружбы народов, 2005. – С. 52-56.

4. Кияк Т.Р. Відбір термінологічних одиниць у науково-технічному перекладі // Науковий вісник Волинського національного університету імені Лесі Українки. Серія «Філологічні науки. Мовознавство». – Луцьк: ЛНУ, 2011. – № 6. – Частина 2. – С. 56-60.

Practical assignments:

1. Ex. 1A. P.317; Ex. 1. P.321 (15 sentences) from Карабан В.І. Переклад англійської наукової і технічної літератури. Граматичні труднощі, лексичні, термінологічні та жанрово-стилістичні проблеми. – Вінниця: Нова книга, 2004.

2. Translate and analyse Text 1 from Komissarov V.N., Koralova A.L. A Manual of translation from English into Russian. – M, 1990. – P. 56-59.

**TRANSLATION OF TEXTS OF THE PUBLICISTIC STYLE**

Questions for discussion:

1. The main features of publicistic texts.

2. Special vocabulary in the publicistic style.

Recommended literature:

1. Бреус Е.В. Курс перевода с английского языка на русский. – М.: Р.Валент, 2007. – С. 147-160.

2. Тюленев С.В. Теория перевода. – М.: ГАРДАРИКИ, 2004. – С. 240-247.

3. Максімов С.Є. Практичний курс перекладу. – К.: Ленвіт, 2006. – С.65- 78.

Practical assignments:

1. Ex. 1, 5, 6, 7,10. P. 239-243 from Бреус Е.В. Курс перевода с английского языка на русский. – М.: Р.Валент, 2007.

2. Translate and analyse Text 2 from Komissarov V.N., Koralova A.L. A Manual of translation from English into Russian. – M, 1990. – P. 56-59.

**LITERARY TRANSLATION**

Questions for discussion:

1. The distinctive features of literary translation.

2. Rendering stylistic devices in literary translation.

Recommended literature:

1. Miram G., Daineko V., Taranukha L. & others. Basic Translation. – Kyiv: Elga, Nika-Center, 2002. – P. 119-126.

2. Тюленев С.В. Теория перевода. – М.: ГАРДАРИКИ, 2004. – С.252-259.

3. Казакова Т.А. Художественный перевод. Теория и практика. – СПб.: ООО «ИнЪязиздат», 2006. – С. 4-27.

Practical assignments:

1. Ex.1, 2. P. 126 from Miram G., Daineko V., Taranukha L. & others. Basic Translation. – Kyiv: Elga, Nika-Center, 2002.

2. Analyse the translation of R. Kipling’s poem “IF” by Y. Sverstuk from Miram G., Daineko V., Taranukha L. & others. Basic Translation. – Kyiv: Elga, Nika-Center, 2002. – P. 232-234.

**Тема № 1-2**

1. Самостійно вивчіть розділ “Розвиток перекладознавства в Україні та закордоном ”(див. список літератури до практичного заняття №1). 2.Складіть конспект наступного розділу:

Bassnett S. Translation Studies. – London & New York, Routledge, 1996. – P.15-38. 1. Дайте відповіді на запитання:

• З якої точки зору С. Басснетт пояснює поняття інтерпретації під час перекладу?

• Як автор визначає еквівалентність перекладу? Яке значення має вимірювання еквівалентності “від результату до процесу”?

• На чому базується критика поняття “динамічний стереотип”, запропонованого Ю. Найдою?

**Тема 3**

1. Складіть конспект наступного розділу:

Попович А.А. Проблемы художественного перевода. – М., 1980. – С. 50-71.

2. Дайте відповіді на запитання: • Які основні поняття включає комунікативна модель художнього перекладу в розумінні автора? • В чому полягає різниця між комунікативною роллю автора та перекладача? • Які комунікативні стратегії виділяє автор в діяльності перекладача?

**Тема № 4**

1. Складіть порівняльну таблицю існуючих класифікацій перекладацьких трансформацій, виділяючи їх спільні риси та розбіжності.

**Тема № 5-6**

1. Зробіть аналіз оригіналів і перекладів 4 текстів різних функціональних стилів. Визначте лексичні, граматичні та стилістичні риси оригіналів. Проаналізуйте трансформації, які були використані під час перекладу.

**КР № 1**

1. Define the following notions:

translatology, transliteration, model of translation.

2. Write on the following:

Lexical transformations in translation.

3. Translate the text into Ukrainian, define the used translation transformations:

Water has the extraordinary ability to dissolve a greater variety of substances than any other liquid. Falling through the air it collects atmospheric gases, salts, oxygen and other compounds, nutrients and pollutant alike. The carbon dioxide it gathers reacts with the water to form carbonic acid. This, in turn, gives it greater power to break down rocks and soil particles that are subsequently put into solution as nutrients and utilized by growing plants and trees. Without this dissolving ability, our lakes and streams would be biological deserts, for pure water cannot sustain aquatic life.

**КР № 2**

1. Define the following notions:

term, pragmatics, antonymous translation.

2. Write on the following:

Peculiarities of pragmatic adaptation of the text in translation process.

3. Translate the text into Ukrainian, define the used translation transformations:

The independent obduracy of journalists has caused conflict with many American politicians from the country’s earliest days. George Washington wrote in 1792 that “if the government and the officers of it are to be the constant theme for newspaper abuse, and this too without condescending to investigate the motives or the facts, it will be impossible, I conceive, for any man living to manage the helm or keep the machine together.” On the other hand, politicians have recognized the media’s crucial role in keeping the electorate informed. Thomas Jefferson wrote in 1787 that “were it let to me to decide whether we should have a government without newspapers, or newspapers without a government, I should not hesitate a moment to prefer the latter.”

**Tests on theory of translation**

1. Translation is….

A) a means of interlingual communication that makes possible an exchange of information between the users of different languages by producing in the target language a text which has an identical communicative value with the source text

B) a kind of language mediation

C) a theoretical description of the translation phenomenon

D) the fundamental aspects of translation inherent in the nature of bilingual communication and common to all translation events

E) a measure of semantic similarity between source and target texts

2. Translation equivalence is….

A) a means of interlingual communication that makes possible an exchange of information between the users of different languages by producing in the target language a text which has an identical communicative value with the source text

B) a kind of language mediation

C) a theoretical description of the translation phenomenon

D) the fundamental aspects of translation inherent in the nature of bilingual communication and common to all translation events

E) a measure of semantic similarity between source and target texts

3. The general theory of translation is…

A) concerned with the fundamental aspects of translation inherent in the nature of bilingual communication and common to all translation events

B) a means of interlingual communication that makes possible an exchange of information between the users of different languages by producing in the target language a text which has an identical communicative value with the source text

C) a kind of language mediation

D) a measure of semantic similarity between source and target texts

E) a means of interlingual communication that makes possible an exchange of information between the users of different languages by producing in the target language a text which has an identical communicative value with the source text

4. According to the predominant communicative function of the source text translation may be

A) literary and informative

B) literary and technical

C) literary and consecutive

D) informative and consecutive

E) informative and simultaneous

5. According to the form of speech involved in the translation process translation may be

A) literary and informative

B) oral and written

C) simultaneous and written

D) oral and consecutive

E) informative and simultaneous

6. There are two main kinds of oral translation:

A) consecutive and simultaneous

B ) oral and written

C) simultaneous and written

D) oral and consecutive

E) informative and simultaneous

7. A translation model is …

A) a conventional representation of the translating process describing mental operations by which the ST or some part of it may be translated, irrespective of whether these operations are actually performed by the translator

B) a kind of language mediation

C) a theoretical description of the translation phenomenon

D) the fundamental aspects of translation inherent in the nature of bilingual communication and common to all translation events

E) a measure of semantic similarity between source and target texts

8. V. Komissarov is a representative of

A) the theory of equivalence levels

B) the theory of regular correspondences

C) the denotative model

D) the transformational model

E) the semantic model

9. Y. Retsker is a representative of

A) the theory of equivalence levels

B) the theory of regular correspondences

C) the denotative model

D) the transformational model

E) the semantic model

10. John Catford is a representative of

A) the theory of equivalence levels

B) the theory of regular correspondences

C) the denotative model

D) the transformational model

E) the semantic model

11. V.G. Gak is a representative of

A) the theory of equivalence levels

B) the theory of regular correspondences

C) the denotative model

D) the transformational model

E) the semantic model

12. E. Nida is a representative of

A) the theory of equivalence levels

B) the theory of regular correspondences

C) the denotative model

D) the transformational model

E) the semantic model

13. O. Kade is a representative of

A) the theory of equivalence levels

B) the theory of regular correspondences

C) the communicational model

D) the transformational model

E) the semantic model

14. Literary translation is…

A) a kind of translation that deals with literary texts, whose main function is to make an emotional and aesthetic impression on the reader.

B) rendering into TL non-literary texts, the main purpose of which is to convey a certain amount of ideas

C) a kind of translation when the translating starts after the original speech or some part of it has been completed

D) a kind of translation when the interpreter is supposed to be able to give his translation while the speaker is uttering the original message.

E) a measure of semantic similarity between source and target texts

15. Informative translation is …

A) a kind of translation that deals with literary texts, whose main function is to make an emotional and aesthetic impression on the reader.

B) rendering into TL non-literary texts, the main purpose of which is to convey a certain amount of ideas

C) a kind of translation when the translating starts after the original speech or some part of it has been completed

D) a kind of translation when the interpreter is supposed to be able to give his translation while the speaker is uttering the original message.

E) a measure of semantic similarity between source and target texts

16. Consecutive translation is …

A) a kind of translation that deals with literary texts, whose main function is to make an emotional and aesthetic impression on the reader.

B) rendering into TL non-literary texts, the main purpose of which is to convey a certain amount of ideas

C) a kind of translation when the translating starts after the original speech or some part of it has been completed

D) a kind of translation when the interpreter is supposed to be able to give his translation while the speaker is uttering the original message.

E) a measure of semantic similarity between source and target texts

17. Simultaneous translation is …

A) a kind of translation that deals with literary texts, whose main function is to make an emotional and aesthetic impression on the reader.

B) rendering into TL non-literary texts, the main purpose of which is to convey a certain amount of ideas

C) a kind of translation when the translating starts after the original speech or some part of it has been completed

D) a kind of translation when the interpreter is supposed to be able to give his translation while the speaker is uttering the original message.

E) a measure of semantic similarity between source and target texts

18. A kind of translation when the interpreter is supposed to be able to give his translation while the speaker is uttering the original message is called…

A) simultaneous translation

B) consecutive translation

C) informative translation

D) literary translation

E) oral translation

19. A kind of translation when the translating starts after the original speech or some part of it has been completed is called…

A) simultaneous translation

B) consecutive translation

C) informative translation

D) literary translation

E) oral translation

20. Rendering into TL non-literary texts, the main purpose of which is to convey a certain amount of ideas is called…

A) simultaneous translation

B) consecutive translation

C) informative translation

D) literary translation

E) oral translation

21. A kind of translation that deals with literary texts, whose main function is to make an emotional and aesthetic impression on the reader

A) simultaneous translation

B) consecutive translation

C) informative translation

D) literary translation

E) oral translation

22. A conventional representation of the translating process describing mental operations by which the ST or some part of it may be translated, irrespective of whether these operations are actually performed by the translator is called…

A) translation

B) translation model

C) translation transformation

D) translation equivalence

E) translation equivalent

23. A means of interlingual communication that makes possible an exchange of information between the users of different languages by producing in the target language a text which has an identical communicative value with the source text is called…

A) translation

B) translation model

C) translation transformation

D) translation equivalence

E) translation equivalent

24. A measure of semantic similarity between source and target texts is called …

A) translation

B) translation model

C) translation transformation

D) translation equivalence

E) translation equivalent

25. The changes caused by lexical and grammatical differences between languages are called …

A) translation

B) translation model

C) translation transformation

D) translation equivalence

E) translation equivalent

26. Translation transformations are….

A) the changes caused by lexical and grammatical differences between languages

B) a conventional representation of the translating process describing mental operations by which the ST or some part of it may be translated, irrespective of whether these operations are actually performed by the translator

C) a means of interlingual communication that makes possible an exchange of information between the users of different languages by producing in the target language a text which has an identical communicative value with the source text

D) a measure of semantic similarity between source and target texts

E) a kind of translation that deals with literary texts, whose main function is to make an emotional and aesthetic impression on the reader

27. Representation of the spelling of the foreign word with the TL letters is…

A) transliteration

B) transcription

C) loan translation

D) concretization

E) generalization

28. Representation of the pronunciation of the foreign word with the TL letters is …

A) transliteration

B) transcription

C) loan translation

D) concretization

E) generalization

29. Formation of a new word or word combination according to the structure of SL word or word combination is …

A) transliteration

B) transcription

C) loan translation

D) concretization

E) generalization

30. The choice of a more specific word in translation which gives a more detailed description of the idea than does the word in the ST is …

A) transliteration

B) transcription

C) loan translation

D) concretization

E) generalization

31. Substitution of the SL word or phrase of a narrow meaning with the TL word or phrase of a broader meaning is …

A) transliteration

B) transcription

C) loan translation

D) concretization

E) generalization

32. Replacing a unit in ST with a TL unit the meaning of which can be logically deduced from it and which is just another way of referring to the same object or an aspect of the same situation is…

A) modulation

B) word-for-word translation

C) partitioning

D) integration

E) grammatical replacement

33. Preservation of the syntactic structure of the ST using the analogous TL grammatical forms is …

A) modulation

B) word-for-word translation

C) partitioning

D) integration

E) grammatical replacement

34. Breaking an original sentence into two parts or replacing a simple sentence in the original with a complex one in the translation, comprising one or several subordinate clauses, is…

A) modulation

B) word-for-word translation

C) partitioning

D) integration

E) grammatical replacement

35. Combining two or more original sentences into one or compressing a complex sentence into a simple one is…

A) modulation

B) word-for-word translation

C) partitioning

D) integration

E) grammatical replacement

36. Translator’s refusal to use analogous grammatical units in TT is …

A) modulation

B) word-for-word translation

C) partitioning

D) integration

E) grammatical replacement

37. Description of the situation from the opposite point of view and rendering an affirmative SL structure by a negative TL one or vice versa is …

A) antonymous translation

B) explicatory translation

C) compensation

D) transposition

E) omission

38. A complex change in which a SL unit is replaced by a TL word combination describing or defining its meaning is …

A) antonymous translation

B) explicatory translation

C) compensation

D) transposition

E) omission

39. A deliberate introduction of some additional elements in translation to make up for the loss of similar elements at the same or an earlier stage is …

A) antonymous translation

B) explicatory translation

C) compensation

D) transposition

E) omission

40. A change in the order of words in phrases and sentences which is often caused by the structural differences in expressing the theme and the rheme in different languages is …

A) antonymous translation

B) explicatory translation

C) compensation

D) transposition

E) omission

41. A transformation opposite to addition and used with the aim to avoid redundant information is …

A) antonymous translation

B) explicatory translation

C) compensation

D) transposition

E) omission

42. Omission is…

A) a transformation opposite to addition and used with the aim to avoid redundant information

B) a change in the order of words in phrases and sentences which is often caused by the structural differences in expressing the theme and the rheme in different languages

C) a deliberate introduction of some additional elements in translation to make up for the loss of similar elements at the same or an earlier stage

D) a complex change in which a SL unit is replaced by a TL word combination describing or defining its meaning

E) description of the situation from the opposite point of view and rendering an affirmative SL structure by a negative TL one or vice versa

43. Transposition is…

A) a transformation opposite to addition and used with the aim to avoid redundant information

B) a change in the order of words in phrases and sentences which is often caused by the structural differences in expressing the theme and the rheme in different languages

C) a deliberate introduction of some additional elements in translation to make up for the loss of similar elements at the same or an earlier stage

D) a complex change in which a SL unit is replaced by a TL word combination describing or defining its meaning

E) description of the situation from the opposite point of view and rendering an affirmative SL structure by a negative TL one or vice versa

44. Antonymous translation is…

A) a transformation opposite to addition and used with the aim to avoid redundant information

B) a change in the order of words in phrases and sentences which is often caused by the structural differences in expressing the theme and the rheme in different languages

C) a deliberate introduction of some additional elements in translation to make up for the loss of similar elements at the same or an earlier stage

D) a complex change in which a SL unit is replaced by a TL word combination describing or defining its meaning

E) description of the situation from the opposite point of view and rendering an affirmative SL structure by a negative TL one or vice versa

45. Explicatory translation is…

A) a transformation opposite to addition and used with the aim to avoid redundant information

B) a change in the order of words in phrases and sentences which is often caused by the structural differences in expressing the theme and the rheme in different languages

C) a deliberate introduction of some additional elements in translation to make up for the loss of similar elements at the same or an earlier stage

D) a complex change in which a SL unit is replaced by a TL word combination describing or defining its meaning

E) description of the situation from the opposite point of view and rendering an affirmative SL structure by a negative TL one or vice versa

46. Compensation is…

A) a transformation opposite to addition and used with the aim to avoid redundant information

B) a change in the order of words in phrases and sentences which is often caused by the structural differences in expressing the theme and the rheme in different languages

C) a deliberate introduction of some additional elements in translation to make up for the loss of similar elements at the same or an earlier stage

D) a complex change in which a SL unit is replaced by a TL word combination describing or defining its meaning

E) description of the situation from the opposite point of view and rendering an affirmative SL structure by a negative TL one or vice versa

47. Modulation is…

A) preservation of the syntactic structure of the ST using the analogous TL grammatical forms

B) replacing a unit in ST with a TL unit the meaning of which can be logically deduced from it and which is just another way of referring to the same object or an aspect of the same situation

C) substitution of the word belonging to one part of speech by a word belonging to another part of speech

D) substitution of one syntactical construction by another one

E) substitution of the SL word or phrase of a narrow meaning with the TL word or phrase of a broader meaning

48. Word-for-word translation is…

A) preservation of the syntactic structure of the ST using the analogous TL grammatical forms

B) replacing a unit in ST with a TL unit the meaning of which can be logically deduced from it and which is just another way of referring to the same object or an aspect of the same situation

C) substitution of the word belonging to one part of speech by a word belonging to another part of speech

D) substitution of one syntactical construction by another one

E) substitution of the SL word or phrase of a narrow meaning with the TL word or phrase of a broader meaning

49. Morphological replacement is …

A) preservation of the syntactic structure of the ST using the analogous TL grammatical forms

B) replacing a unit in ST with a TL unit the meaning of which can be logically deduced from it and which is just another way of referring to the same object or an aspect of the same situation

C) substitution of the word belonging to one part of speech by a word belonging to another part of speech

D) substitution of one syntactical construction by another one

E) substitution of the SL word or phrase of a narrow meaning with the TL word or phrase of a broader meaning

50. Syntactical replacement is…

A) preservation of the syntactic structure of the ST using the analogous TL grammatical forms

B) replacing a unit in ST with a TL unit the meaning of which can be logically deduced from it and which is just another way of referring to the same object or an aspect of the same situation

C) substitution of the word belonging to one part of speech by a word belonging to another part of speech

D) substitution of one syntactical construction by another one

E) substitution of the SL word or phrase of a narrow meaning with the TL word or phrase of a broader meaning

51. Generalization is …

A) preservation of the syntactic structure of the ST using the analogous TL grammatical forms

B) replacing a unit in ST with a TL unit the meaning of which can be logically deduced from it and which is just another way of referring to the same object or an aspect of the same situation

C) substitution of the word belonging to one part of speech by a word belonging to another part of speech

D) substitution of one syntactical construction by another one

E) substitution of the SL word or phrase of a narrow meaning with the TL word or phrase of a broader meaning

52. Define the type of translation transformation

Warner Brothers – Уорнер Бразерс

A) transliteration

B) loan translation

C) transcription

D) word-for-word translation

E) antonymous translation

53. Define the type of translation transformation

White House – Білий Дім

A) transliteration

B) loan translation

C) transcription

D) word-for-word translation

E) antonymous translation

54. Define the type of translation transformation

International Monetary Fund – Міжнародний валютний фонд

A) transliteration

B) loan translation

C) transcription

D) word-for-word translation

E) antonymous translation

55. Define the type of translation transformation

land-based missile – ракета наземного базування

A) transliteration

B) loan translation

C) transcription

D) word-for-word translation

E) antonymous translation

56. Define the type of translation transformation

United Nations Organisation – Організація Об’єднаних Націй

A) transliteration

B) loan translation

C) transcription

D) word-for-word translation

E) antonymous translation

57. Define the type of translation transformation

A girl entered the room. – У кімнату увійшла дівчина.

A) transposition

B) grammatical replacement

C) transcription

D) word-for-word translation

E) antonymous translation

58. Define the type of translation transformation

An old man was sitting be the side of the road. – Біля краю дороги сидів старий.

A) transposition

B) grammatical replacement

C) transcription

D) word-for-word translation

E) antonymous translation

59. Define the type of translation transformation

The boss came in early one morning. – Одного дня шеф рано прийшов на роботу.

A) transposition

B) grammatical replacement

C) transcription

D) word-for-word translation

E) antonymous translation

60. Define the type of translation transformation

I am a very rapid packer. – Я швидко збираю речі.

A) transposition

B) grammatical replacement

C) transcription

D) word-for-word translation

E) antonymous translation

61. Define the type of translation transformation

He is a good runner. – Він гарно бігає.

A) transposition

B) grammatical replacement

C) transcription

D) word-for-word translation

E) antonymous translation

62. Define the type of translation transformation

I saw her standing there. – Я бачив, що вона там стояла.

A) transposition

B) grammatical replacement

C) transcription

D) word-for-word translation

E) antonymous translation

63. Define the type of translation transformation

The Times wrote editorially… – У передовій Таймс писала…

A) transposition

B) grammatical replacement

C) transcription

D) word-for-word translation

E) antonymous translation

64. Define the type of translation transformation

mother-in-law – теща

A) transposition

B) grammatical replacement

C) concretization

D) word-for-word translation

E) antonymous translation

65. Define the type of translation transformation

to have a meal – снідати

A) transposition

B) grammatical replacement

C) concretization

D) word-for-word translation

E) antonymous translation

66. Define the type of translation transformation

I saw a man six feet two inches tall. – Я увидел высокого парня.

A) transposition

B) grammatical replacement

C) generalization

D) word-for-word translation

E) antonymous translation

67. Define the type of translation transformation

My baby is 18 months. – Моїй дитині півтора року.

A) transposition

B) grammatical replacement

C) generalization

D) word-for-word translation

E) antonymous translation

68. Define the type of translation transformation

Let a sleeping dog lie. – Не чіпай лиха, коли воно спить.

A) transposition

B) grammatical replacement

C) generalization

D) word-for-word translation

E) antonymous translation

69. Define the type of translation transformation

I didn’t believe it until I saw it with my own eyes. – Я повірив тільки тоді, коли побачив все на власні очі.

A) transposition

B) grammatical replacement

C) generalization

D) word-for-word translation

E) antonymous translation

70. Define the type of translation transformation

Her bed wasn’t slept in. – ЇЇ ліжко не зім’яте.

A) modulation

B) grammatical replacement

C) generalization

D) word-for-word translation

E) antonymous translation

71. Define the type of translation transformation

June had left her wine-glass full of wine. – Джун навіть не торкнулася вина.

A) modulation

B) grammatical replacement

C) generalization

D) word-for-word translation

E) antonymous translation

76. Define the type of translation transformation

Consider living our lives without calendars. – Спробуй уявити своє життя без календарів.

A) grammatical replacement

B) generalization

C) differentiation

D) explicatory translation

E) word-for-word translation

77. Define the type of translation transformation

Consider living our lives without calendars. – Спробуй уявити своє життя без календарів.

A) grammatical replacement

B) generalization

C) differentiation

D) explicatory translation

E) word-for-word translation

78. Define the type of translation transformation

No daily, weekly or monthly planners. – Чи зможете ви планувати щось на день, тиждень, або місяць?

A) syntactical replacement

B) generalization

C) differentiation

D) explicatory translation

E) word-for-word translation

79. Define the type of translation transformation

No daily, weekly or monthly planners. – Чи зможете ви планувати щось на день, тиждень, або місяць?

A) morphological replacement

B) generalization

C) differentiation

D) explicatory translation

E) word-for-word translation

80. Define the type of translation transformation

No daily, weekly or monthly planners. – Чи зможете ви планувати щось на день, тиждень, або місяць?

A) morphological replacement

B) generalization

C) differentiation

D) explicatory translation

E) word-for-word translation

81. Define the type of translation transformation

So don’t look back – the next millennium is gaining on us. – Отже, не оглядайтесь – нове тисячоліття наздоганяє вас.

A) morphological replacement

B) generalization

C) differentiation

D) explicatory translation

E) word-for-word translation

82. Define the type of translation transformation

So don’t look back – the next millennium is gaining on us. – Отже, не оглядайтесь – нове тисячоліття наздоганяє вас.

A) morphological replacement

B) generalization

C) differentiation

D) explicatory translation

E) word-for-word translation

83. Define the type of translation transformation

New Year’s Day was restored to January 1 after more than 1,000 years of being celebrated in late March. – Новий рік знову почали святкувати 1-го січня після тисячолітнього святкування його наприкінці березня.

A) morphological replacement

B) generalization

C) differentiation

D) explicatory translation

E) word-for-word translation

84. Define the type of translation transformation

New Year’s Day was restored to January 1 after more than 1,000 years of being celebrated in late March. – Новий рік знову почали святкувати 1-го січня після тисячолітнього святкування його наприкінці березня.

A) morphological replacement

B) generalization

C) differentiation

D) explicatory translation

E) word-for-word translation

85. Define the type of translation transformation

New Year’s Day was restored to January 1 after more than 1,000 years of being celebrated in late March. – Новий рік знову почали святкувати 1-го січня після тисячолітнього святкування його наприкінці березня.

A) word-for-word translation

B) generalization

C) differentiation

D) explicatory translation

E) omission

86. Define the type of translation transformation

He was in London two years ago. – Він був у Лондоні два роки тому.

A) word-for-word translation

B) generalization

C) differentiation

D) explicatory translation

E) omission

87. Define the type of translation transformation

Historians once thought of the history of civilization as being limited to those areas whose influence spread to other areas. – Колись історики розглядали історію цивілізації, досліджуючи виключно ті території, які мали вплив на весь світ.

A) word-for-word translation

B) generalization

C) differentiation

D) explicatory translation

E) omission

88. Define the type of translation transformation

Historians once thought of the history of civilization as being limited to those areas whose influence spread to other areas. – Колись історики розглядали історію цивілізації, досліджуючи виключно ті території, які мали вплив на весь світ.

A) word-for-word translation

B) generalization

C) differentiation

D) explicatory translation

E) omission

89. Define the type of translation transformation

Historians once thought of the history of civilization as being limited to those areas whose influence spread to other areas. – Колись історики розглядали історію цивілізації, досліджуючи виключно ті території, які мали вплив на весь світ.

A) word-for-word translation

B) generalization

C) differentiation

D) explicatory translation

E) grammatical replacement

90. Define the type of translation transformation

It was not until the early part of the twentieth century that Africa came completely within the area of intercommunication. – І тільки на початку 20 століття африканські країни стали невід’ємною частиною міжнародної комунікації.

A) modulation

B) grammatical replacement

C) generalization

D) word-for-word translation

E) antonymous translation

91. Define the type of translation transformation

It was not until the early part of the twentieth century that Africa came completely within the area of intercommunication. – І тільки на початку 20 століття африканські країни стали невід’ємною частиною міжнародної комунікації.

A) differentiation

B) grammatical replacement

C) generalization

D) concretization

E) antonymous translation

92. Define the type of translation transformation

It was not until the early part of the twentieth century that Africa came completely within the area of intercommunication. – І тільки на початку 20 століття африканські країни стали невід’ємною частиною міжнародної комунікації.

A) differentiation

B) grammatical replacement

C) generalization

D) concretization

E) antonymous translation

**Питання до екзаменаційних білетів**

1. Notion of translation. Functional, structural and semantic identification of translation.

2. General and special theory of translation. Objective and subjective aspects of translation theory.

3. Main types of translation.

4. Notion of translation equivalence.

5. Types of equivalents.

6. The notion of a translation model.

7. The theory of translation equivalence levels.

8. The theory of regular correspondences.

9. The denotative model of translation.

10. The transformational model of translation.

11. The semantic model of translation.

12. The communicational model of translation.

13. The notion of pragmatics.

14. Pragmatic adaptation of the text in translation.

15. The notion of translation transformation.

16. Komissarov’s approach to translation transformation classification.

17. Maksimov’s approach to translation transformation classification.

18. Retsker’s approach to translation transformation classification.

19. Mamrak’s approach to translation transformation classification.

20. The main features of scientific and technical texts.

21. Ways of rendering scientific and technical terms.

22. The main features of publicistic texts.

23. Special vocabulary in the publicistic style.

24. The distinctive features of literary translation.

25. Rendering stylistic devices in literary translation.