

**ВСТУП
ДО ПРОФЕСІЙНОЇ
ДІЯЛЬНОСТІ
ПЕРЕКЛАДАЧА**

**INTRODUCTION
TO THE PROFESSIONAL
ACTIVITY OF A TRANSLATOR**

Міністерство освіти і науки України
Чернівецький національний університет
імені Юрія Федьковича

**ВСТУП
ДО ПРОФЕСІЙНОЇ
ДІЯЛЬНОСТІ ПЕРЕКЛАДАЧА**

**INTRODUCTION
TO THE PROFESSIONAL
ACTIVITY OF A TRANSLATOR**

Навчальний посібник

Textbook

**Укладачі:
О.М. Лесінська, Л.І. Ніжнік**

**Compilers:
O. M. Lesinska, L. I. Nizhnik**



Чернівці
Чернівецький національний університет
імені Юрія Федьковича
2026

УДК 811.111+811.161.2]'25(076)

В 84

Рекомендовано до друку Вченою Радою
факультету іноземних мов
Чернівецького національного університету
імені Юрія Федьковича
(протокол № 9 від 10.03.2026 р.)

Рецензенти:

Бехта І.А., доктор філологічних наук, професор, професор кафедри англійської філології Львівського національного університету імені Івана Франка.

Никифорок Т.М., кандидат філологічних наук, доцент, доцент кафедри іноземних мов Буковинського державного медичного університету.

Укладачі: Лесінська О.М., Ніжнік Л.І.

В 84 Introduction to the professional activity of a translator = Вступ до професійної діяльності перекладача: навч. посіб. Чернівці : Чернівець. нац. ун-т ім. Ю. , 2026. 181 с.

ISBN 978-617-8703-77-6

Посібник охоплює загальні поняття перекладу, стандарти професії та необхідні компетенції фахівця. Він спрямований на розвиток системи знань, умінь та навичок, необхідних для здійснення перекладу. Зокрема, розглядаються технічні аспекти перекладу, спеціалізовані та комунікативні навички перекладача. Посібник навчає роботі з інструментами перекладу, сприяє опануванню перекладацьких трансформацій і стратегій, досліджує особливості відтворення власних назв, міжнародної лексики, культурних реалій, ідіом та кліше. Книга містить тренувальні вправи для закріплення теоретичних знань на практиці.

Посібник призначений для студентів факультету іноземних мов.

УДК 811.111+811.161.2]'25(076)

ISBN 978-617-8703-77-6

© Чернівецький національний університет
імені Юрія Федьковича, 2026

© Укладачі: Лесінська О.М., Ніжнік Л.І., 2026

Contents

Lesson 1. General Notions of Translation.....	4
Lesson 2. Competences of a translator. Standards of translation ...	13
Lesson 3. Translation Tools.....	28
Lesson 4-5. Translation Transformations and Strategies	42
Lesson 6-7. Semantic Aspects of Translation	52
Lesson 8-9. Transformations of Syntactic Structures in Translation. Paraphrasing.....	65
Lesson 10. Translation of Proper Names.....	75
Lesson 11. Units of International Lexicon and Ways of their Rendering	84
Lesson 12. Cultural Realia and Ways of their Translation	93
Lesson 13. Translation of Idiomatic / Phraseological and Stable Expressions	101
Lesson 14. Translation of Clichés.....	109
Training Exercises	115
Appendix 1. Translation Transformations (classification by Bialyk V. D.)	172
References	177
Sources of Illustrative Material	180
Electronic References	180

Lesson 1.

General Notions of Translation

Plan

1. *The concept of translation. Approaches to its understanding.*
2. *Principles of translation.*
3. *Types/ techniques of translation (interpreting, literal translation, free translation, literary translation, specialized translation, audio-visual translation, transcreation, localization).*

1. Translation is the process of converting text, and sometimes other forms of communication, from one language (the source language) into another (the target language) while preserving the original meaning and intent and transferring ideas and information across linguistic and cultural boundaries. Translation is the replacement of textual material in the source language (SL) by equivalent textual material in the target language (TL) that is the closest natural equivalent in terms of meaning and style [16]. Two main tasks are realized in the translation process: understanding and reproduction (proper translation). Translation is a kind of language mediation where the content of the foreign text (original) is transferred to other language by way of creating a communicatively equivalent text in this language. G. Toury believes that “translation is a kind of activity which inevitably involves at least two languages and two cultural traditions” [20]. It is important to signify that translation analysis of messages embraces the analysis of their cultural aspects without which it is impossible to render them properly.

Translation can be seen as a process and as a product. Translation as a process would require a study of information processing and such things as: a) perception, b) memory, c) the encoding and decoding of messages and would draw heavily on psychology and on psycholinguistics. Translation as a product would require a study of texts not merely by means of the traditional level of linguistic analysis (syntax and semantics) but also making use of stylistics and recent advances in text-linguistics and discourse analysis.

Adequacy and equivalence are the two main criteria used to evaluate translations. Equivalence refers to the extent to which the output adheres to the grammar, lexis and syntax of the target language. Adequacy, on the other hand, refers to the extent to which the output conveys the information present in the reference translation. Adequacy is measured by the degree of equivalence between the meaning of the original message and the meaning of the translation. Therefore, adequacy is the goal and result of a good translation, while equivalence is the means of achieving it [29].

The most popular approaches for defining translation are semiotic and communicative. According to the semiotic approach, the language system is the part of semiotics that deals with sign systems. Therefore, semiotic theories can be applied to how language functions. According to this approach, translation involves switching between language codes. When translating, we switch from one language to another. For example, J. Catford defines translation as “the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)” [6].

The Theory of Translation Equivalence Level (TEL) explains that the process of translation involves moving between five distinct levels of equivalence. Translation begins at the sign level, focusing on matching individual words or combinations of words. The translator then moves to the utterance level, ensuring equivalence at the scale of a complete sentence. Next is the message level, which involves conveying the meaning of larger units like entire paragraphs. Following this, the translator operates at the situation description level, where the focus is on achieving equivalence across significant fragments of the source text. Finally, the highest and most comprehensive level is the communication purpose level, where the translation aims to achieve the same communicative effect and function as the original text in its entirety [30].

In his article “On Linguistic Aspects of Translation”, American linguist Roman Jakobson [цит. з 26] described three different ways of interpreting or transferring meaning, which he called “code switching”:

1) Intralinguistic translation (rewording) – interpreting verbal signs through other signs of the same language. When done on synchronic level, this kind of code switching is called a paraphrase. This can be done on diachronic level, when translating older forms of a language (e.g. Chaucer’s text) into modern forms.

2) Interlanguage translation (translation proper) – substituting verbal signs of one language by verbal signs of another language, or switching from one language code to another one. This type of code switching is the object of Translation Studies.

3) Intersemiotic translation (transmutation) – substituting signs of one semiotic system by signs of a different semiotic system. In its broad meaning, the term implies transmutation and can be illustrated by decoding some ideas and themes expressed, for example, in a poem through the “language” of music or dance.

According to the communicative approach, people communicate to transfer information/ a message from one person to another. Translation helps people communicate if they speak different languages. Translation focuses on producing a target text that conveys the intent of the original message and purpose to the target audience, aiming for an equivalent communicative effect on the new readers rather than a literal adherence to the structure of the source text. This method prioritizes clarity, readability, and naturalness for the target audience, emphasizing cultural nuances and flexibility in word choice to resonate with them.

The communicational theory of translation, proposed by Otto Kade [цит. з 18], centers on the ideas of communication and thesaurus (or shared knowledge). Essentially, the theory posits that successful translation depends on aligning the “thesauruses” – the complete set of linguistic and conceptual information – held by the sender and the receiver. In the act of communication, the sender of the message meticulously formulates the mental content of the message using the subject thesaurus. This is then encoded using the verbal forms of language thesaurus. The message is conveyed to the message recipient, who decodes the message using the language thesaurus and interprets the message using the subject thesaurus.

This is a rudimentary description of monolingual communication. In the domain of special bilingual communication, that is to say translation, three distinct actors are involved: the sender, the recipient, and the intermediary, who is also referred to as the translator. The translator is equipped with two language thesauruses (source and target) and fulfills two functions: firstly, it decodes the source message, and secondly, it encodes the target message for the recipient (the end user of the translation). According to O. Kade's communicational theory of translation, the process of translation can be conceptualized as a form of specialized bilingual communication, wherein the translator functions as an intermediary in the communication process, thereby facilitating the comprehension of messages conveyed in different languages.

Translation serves to unify two distinct language speech acts within a single communicative situation. It is designed to convey information between participants who are speaking two different languages. It is a two-stage process of inter-lingual and inter-cultural communication, during which a translator, on the basis of an analyzed and transformed text in L1, creates another text in L2 which substitutes the source text in the target language and culture. It is seen as a process aimed at achieving a communicative effect of the source text, modified by the discrepancy between two languages [30].

2. A set of guidelines for translators was presented by K. B. Amenador et al [2]. The focus is on the assertion that translation is a complex and nuanced task. This assertion is supported by the view that it requires a deep understanding of both the source and target languages, as well as the cultural, social and historical context in which the translation is taking place. A number of fundamental principles govern the professional conduct of translators. These principles are as follows:

- accurate and faithful translation – the primary goal of translation is to accurately and faithfully convey the meaning of the source text in the target language;
- respect for the source text – translators should respect the integrity of the source text, avoiding unnecessary changes or

additions that may alter the original meaning or intent;

- adaptation to the target audience – translators should consider the audience for the target text and adapt their translation accordingly that may involve adjusting the tone, style, or level of formality to better suit the intended readership. Translation is communicative and expresses all aspects of the meaning in a way that is readily understandable to the intended audience;

- cultural sensitivity – translation involves navigating the differences between cultures, and it is important for translators to be sensitive to these differences in order to accurately convey the meaning of the source text. This may involve adapting idioms or expressions, or finding equivalent terms in the target language [9];

- the purpose of translation is to convey the meaning of the source text while maintaining its integrity. In other words, translation is a process that reflects the source text, but does not merely copy it. In order to translate effectively, it is incumbent upon the translator to strive to identify the most appropriate means of expression. It is imperative for a translator to acknowledge the cultural background of the intended recipient, as this significantly impacts the translation process. The translator must exercise creativity and ingenuity to ensure that the translation accurately conveys the intended message of the source text. The translation of dialects, foreign languages, puns and poetry, for example, presents a number of unique challenges. It is imperative to acknowledge that a translator is perpetually engaged in the pursuit of novel instruments with which to address the manifold challenges inherent in the process of translation;

- the optimal interpretation of a text is one which is natural, employing organic forms of the target language in a manner consistent with the nature of the source text [2].

3. The English language distinguishes between translating a written document and interpreting a spoken or signed conversation between people who use different languages.

Interpreting is the act of immediately translating spoken language to help people who speak different languages communicate with each other. Interpreting may be divided into four types:

- Simultaneous interpreting: The interpreter translates the message at the same time the speaker is talking.
- Consecutive interpreting: The interpreter waits until the speaker finishes a segment or their whole speech before beginning the translation.
- Sight interpreting (or sheet interpreting): The interpreter reads a written text aloud in a different language.
- Whispered interpreting (or chuchotage): The interpreter quietly speaks the translation directly to a single person or a small audience.

Because of these demanding types, interpreters must have outstanding listening and comprehension abilities, as well as the skill to accurately and quickly convey messages in several languages.

The distinction between literal and free translation may be made on the basis of a literal or literal-conforming interpretation of the source text. The literal translation, also known as word-for-word translation, aims to translate the text from the source language to the target language while preserving the original structure and word order as closely as possible. While literal translation can occasionally yield accurate renditions, it can also result in the production of awkward or unnatural language in the target language. Given that translators are not required to take cultural contexts into consideration, it is possible that translations may not be executed with the desired level of fluidity or may not convey the intended meaning with the necessary degree of efficacy. Free translation, also known as dynamic equivalence or sense-for-sense translation, prioritizes the conveyance of the meaning of the text over strict adherence to the original wording. In contrast to literal translation, a more flexible approach is permitted for translators, who may rephrase sentences, use synonyms, and adapt cultural nuances in order to produce a more natural and comprehensible translation for the target audience.

The type of the original document determines if the resulting translation is classified as literary or specialized.

Literary translation involves rendering works of literature –

like novels, poetry, plays, and short stories – into another language. This category is defined by the content valued for its high quality of form and artistic merit. To successfully translate literary content, translators need to be highly skilled in both the source and the target languages. Crucially, they must also have a strong literary sensibility to accurately capture the style, tone, and cultural subtleties of the original work. Literary translation demands creativity and sensitivity from the translator to ensure that the artistic value and emotional power of the source text are maintained and made understandable to readers in the new language.

Specialized translation is a type of translation that focuses on specific subject areas or industries, requiring in-depth knowledge and expertise in those fields. For instance, legal translation handles any legal document such as contracts, court documents, statutes, and patents. Medical translation deals with medical documents, clinical trials, patient records, pharmaceutical information, and healthcare-related content. The field of technical translation encompasses a broad spectrum of disciplines, including but not limited to engineering, information technology, automotive studies, aerospace, and manufacturing. The term “financial translation” is employed to denote the process of translating financial documents, which may include, but is not limited to, annual reports, financial statements, investment reports, and banking documents. Scientific translation is the process of rendering scientific research papers, academic journals, laboratory reports and technical manuals in various scientific disciplines, including biology, chemistry, physics and environmental science, into other languages. It is imperative that translators possess a robust foundation in the pertinent scientific discipline to ensure the precise conveyance of intricate concepts and terminology. Translators need expertise in the specific subject matter and a deep understanding of specialized terminology and concepts in both the source and target languages to ensure accuracy and precision.

According to the principles that govern the generation of a source language message, audiovisual translation can be

distinguished. Audiovisual translation encompasses the process of translating content of an audiovisual nature, including but not limited to films, television programs, documentaries and video games. Common techniques employed in audiovisual translation include subtitling, dubbing and voice-over. Audiovisual translators must consider factors such as timing, synchronization, lip-syncing, and cultural adaptation to ensure that the translated content is natural and engaging for the audience.

Types of translation that put a special emphasis on the cultural adaptation are transcreation and localization.

Transcreation, also known as creative translation or adaptation, is a specialized type of translation that goes beyond simply converting words from one language to another. It requires the creative adaptation of content for a specific audience, with the goal of preserving intent, tone, and style of the original message. What sets transcreation apart is its strong focus on cultural localization and creative rewriting. Transcreation is widely used in marketing, advertising, and branding to guarantee that promotional materials are perfectly suited to the linguistic and cultural characteristics of the target market. Professionals in this field often need to completely revise elements like slogans, taglines, advertising concepts, product names, and branding materials to trigger the intended emotional reaction and effectively deliver the brand message within a new language and culture.

Localization may be defined as the process of adapting a product, service or content to a specific culture or locale. Accordingly, the process entails more than merely translating text; it necessitates the modification of various elements, including but not limited to date formats, currencies, images, and cultural references. The purpose of this modification is to enhance the relevance and appeal of the content to the intended target audience. The localization of software, websites, marketing materials, and multimedia content is a process that can be utilised to align with the linguistic, cultural, and regulatory requirements of diverse regions or markets. In order to facilitate this process, translators employ a range of tools, including

Computer-Assisted Translation (CAT) software, translation management systems, machine translation systems, and Content Management Systems (CMS).

Comprehension questions:

1. What are the two main tasks realized in the process of translation?
2. What are the two main criteria used to evaluate translations?
3. According to Roman Jakobson, what are the three different ways of interpreting or transferring meaning, and which one is the object of Translation Studies?
4. In the context of Otto Kade's communicational theory of translation, how is the translator conceptualized, and what two functions does the translator fulfill?
5. What is the primary difference between literal translation and free translation?
6. How do transcreation and localization differ from standard translation, and in which fields is transcreation widely used?
7. What are the four types of interpreting mentioned in the lesson?

Lesson 2.

Competences of a translator.

Standards of translation

Plan

1. *A profession of an interpreter and a translator.*
2. *Professional skills.*
3. *Translator's competences.*
4. *Requirements for interpretation adequacy.*
5. *Foreign and domestic standards of translation.*

1. Translators are responsible for converting written content from a source language into a target language. This task goes far beyond simple word-for-word substitution. A translator must successfully convey the style, tone, and full meaning of the original text. Crucially, they must also account for and navigate the differences in culture and dialect between the two language communities.

A professional translator ultimately depends on their expertise and judgment to decide on the most suitable strategy for every unique translation project. Although some translators may be proficient in several source languages (the languages they translate from), they generally translate into just one target language (the language they translate to), which is almost always their native language. Effective translators must possess a complete understanding of the source language and demonstrate excellent writing ability in their target language.

Generally, a finished translated document should read as though it was originally composed in the target language specifically for that target audience. However, this is not always the case. When dealing with highly specialized content, the translator might intentionally need to retain some of the original document's source language culture within the translation.

Similar to many other professional writers, translators typically specialize in a few specific subject areas, such as law,

medicine, business, banking, technology, and science. To specialize effectively, a translator must achieve a very high level of proficiency in the relevant terminology and concepts of those subjects in both the source language (the language they translate from) and the target language (the language they translate into).

Some translators charge based on the number of words in the source language, while others charge based on the number of words in the target language. Some base their fees on the time it takes to complete the job. If you need a translation finished quickly, ask the translator if they can work longer hours to meet your deadline. This is often called a “rush” charge.

Interpreters specialize in translating the spoken word, taking speech from a source language and rendering it accurately into a target language. This skill requires more than just bilingualism, as the finished interpretation must sound as natural to listeners as if it were the original delivery. Most interpreters are bidirectional, meaning they expertly translate both to and from their working languages. Therefore, they need excellent comprehension of the source language and superior communication skills in the target language.

The use of specialized equipment is fundamental to the successful execution of simultaneous interpreting, as it enables the real-time, uninterrupted flow of communication. The core of this system involves the interpreter working from a soundproof booth, which may be a full-size cabin or a smaller, portable tabletop unit, to ensure they can hear the main speaker clearly without distraction and their own voice does not interfere with the event. Inside this booth, the interpreter uses a specialized interpreter console equipped with a headset and microphone. They listen to the main speaker’s voice, or the floor feed, through their headphones and, while listening, simultaneously speak the interpretation into their microphone. This interpreted audio is then transmitted wirelessly via a transmitter – often using Infrared (IR) or FM radio technology – to the audience. Each listener is provided with an individual wireless receiver and a set of headphones, allowing them to select the channel corresponding to their preferred target language and hear

the interpretation clearly, without disrupting the speaker or other participants. This complex setup ensures that multiple languages can be managed concurrently for large international events.

Consecutive interpreting is a technique where the interpreter listens to the speaker deliver several complete sentences in the source language before pausing. Only then does the interpreter deliver the full translation into the target language. Common applications for this type of interpreting include small group meetings, direct personal communication, and structured question-and-answer scenarios, such as those that take place during medical appointments or legal consultations.

When hiring an interpreter, expect rates that are calculated hourly, for a half day, or for a full day. To avoid confusion, always confirm the precise length of a full day – whether it is 7, 8, or more hours – when scheduling a long assignment.

Table 1. The difference between translators and interpreters

Translators convert written material of one language into another language.	Interpreters convert spoken material of one language into another language.
Have considerable amount of time to translate a text.	Have very limited time to convert a message to another language.
Can use dictionaries, thesauruses and other reference materials.	Cannot use dictionaries, thesauruses or other reference materials.
May not need to translate in both languages.	Should be able to translate in both languages.
Use reading and writing skills, but not at the same time.	Use listening and speaking skills at the same time.
Translators work behind the scenes with written materials, ensuring accurate translations of health records, legal documents, election materials, etc.	Interpreters are essential in live, real-time interactions, such as patient care in healthcare and live legal proceedings in government.
Translators typically work independently, focusing on text-based materials.	Interpreters engage directly with speakers or audiences, often working face-to-face or via video/audio platforms.
Translators aim for precise, accurate text translations, often accounting for cultural nuances and terms.	Interpreters focus on conveying the meaning and tone of the speaker as quickly and clearly as possible.

2. It is important for translators and interpreters to earn a good salary, enjoy continuous employment, and have professional pride, integrity and self-esteem. Translators typically take professional pride in reliability, involvement in the profession and ethics. Reliability in translation can be considered as being largely dependent upon the satisfaction of the user's requirements, i.e. the translation of the required texts in the manner and by the deadline requested by the user.

The involvement of translators in the profession is of great importance. This encompasses various factors, including the affiliation of translators with professional associations or unions, participation in relevant translation conferences, undertaking relevant courses in the field, and fostering professional networks with other translators within the region and language pairs. These "involvements" can, on occasion, assist translators in their craft. More crucially, however, they have been shown to engender a positive sentiment towards the role of the translator, thereby enhancing professional self-esteem.

Traditionally, the professional ethics of translation have been defined very restrictively, holding that it is unethical for the translator to distort the meaning of the source text. However, this concept of translator ethics is considered too narrow, even when viewed from the user's perspective. There are many instances where a translator is explicitly requested to "distort" the original meaning in specific ways, such as when adapting a text for television, a children's book, or an advertising campaign.

Professional interpreting requires certain specific skills, which interpreters must have and constantly improve. The most important of these skills are outlined by L. Naumenko and A. Hordeeva as follows [37]:

1) Ability to perceive and understand the message which includes:

- phonological aspects: ability to perceive "the phonic substance" of the language, i.e. ability to comprehend various accents and regional variants of pronunciation both of the native and

non-native speakers of the SL, as well as mispronunciation of words by the SL speaker;

- lexical aspects: ability to render the meaning of words and phrases in messages which requires knowledge of special subject field terms, proper names, non-equivalent lexical units, set phrases, idioms, polysemantic words and expressions, as well as the ability to use the tools of cohesion to reinstate the meaning of the misheard words with the aim of filling in the interpreter's "gaps" in comprehension of oral speech;

- grammatical aspects: ability to perceive the morphological (mainly the use of the tense forms of the verb and forms expressing unreality, negative as opposed to affirmative constructions, etc.) and syntactical (word order as means of arranging the theme and rheme of the message) structures of messages;

- communicative aspects: ability to interpret the meaning of the utterance in the context of the given communicative situation, bearing in mind relevant cultural and other extra-linguistic factors.

2) An interpreter must possess the ability to memorize spoken messages of varying lengths, from a single utterance up to five to seven utterances. Furthermore, they should be skilled in interpreter's note-taking, which involves quickly writing down short notes of the source language (SL) utterances.

The information is first perceived by one or more of the five senses. This perceived information is then held in a sensory form for a brief duration in the first memory block, which is called the sensory register. Each of our sense organs is said to have its own sensory register.

Short-term (basic, scratch or operational) memory is the second block of information processing. This type of memory is of a special importance for the interpretation. The material has the potential to remain in short-term memory for a longer period of time, perhaps due to repetition and transition of information into long-term memory. It is believed that the capacity of short-term memory of an average adult may vary from five to nine elements (say, seven letters, words, pictures, etc., not connected with each other in

meaning). One can remember much more if the letters, words and pictures are put together into familiar words or semantic fields (associations). It is important to note that the volume of the information unit itself can vary considerably, ranging from the whole phrase to a page.

Long-term memory is the third block of storing information. The part of the material in short-term memory is moved into long-term memory. In this case, the information would be kept without time limits and a significant amount of the most versatile information – everything we know about the surrounding world – would be contained.

3) A crucial skill is the ability to anticipate the probability of certain information patterns occurring in speech, which is guided by an awareness of the communicative situation. This anticipatory skill is complemented by the automatic reaction to recognizing fixed linguistic elements. These elements include set phrases, such as “to hold” – “триматись” and “to take hold” – “взятись”, as well as clichés, idioms and proper names. Finally, successful interpreting requires broad general encyclopedic knowledge, which the text calls the interpreter's cultural competence.

4) The core challenge in simultaneous interpretation is the synchronization of perception and speech. This means the interpreter must be listening and speaking at the same time. The interpreter operates with an allowed delay of 3–7 seconds behind the speaker.

5) The fundamental capability is the capacity to transition seamlessly between different languages. This seamless transition is effectively the formulation of a suitable strategy for arranging the final interpreted message. This strategy results in the ability to construct the final interpretation, which involves several critical elements. First, the interpreter must construct coherent messages in the target language (TL), ensuring that they avoid any gaps or grammatical distortions. Second, the interpreter needs the ability to speak clearly, distinctly, and loudly. This clear articulation is essential to ensure the audience can easily perceive the interpreted messages.

6) An interpreter must strictly adhere to the professional ethics and moral code established for their field. This compliance encompasses following the rules of etiquette and demonstrating respect for the culture, traditions, and customs of both the source language (SL) and target language (TL) countries. Furthermore, interpreters are required to meet the professional demands of impartiality, integrity, and confidentiality.

7) Ability to work under mental, moral pressure and physical stress.

8) Ability to relax and ensure personal physical and mental health.

It is imperative that translators possess not only specific translation or vocabulary skills, but also suitable personal attributes and positive attitude to work. They precede and underpin every verbal approach to a text. Intrinsic motivation, openness, receptivity, a desire to constantly grow and change, and to learn new things, a commitment to the profession, and a delight in words, images, intellectual challenges, and people are needed.

3. Translation competence is defined as the underlying system of knowledge, abilities and attitudes required to translate. Within the domain of translation studies, translation competence is more closely associated with performance. Translation competence is largely characterized as a multifaceted concept, necessitating proficiency in two or more languages and typically comprising multiple sub-competencies.

According to ISO 17100, translators need to develop and maintain six core competences:

1. Translation competence – knowing how to produce an accurate and meaningful translation.

2. Linguistic and textual competence – strong understanding of both the source and target languages.

3. Research skills – being able to find and evaluate additional information when needed.

4. Cultural knowledge – understanding how language works in different cultural contexts.

5. Technical skills – especially in using translation tools and

relevant software.

6. Domain knowledge – knowing the subject matter of the text well enough to translate it correctly.

These competences are also essential for others involved in the translation process, such as editors or project managers.

Ukrainian scholar N. Zinukova [23] outlines the following translation competences:

1) Linguistic competence involves the ability to understand the grammatical, lexical, and idiomatic conventions of language A and all of one's other working languages (B, C). It also requires the ability to use these structures and conventions proficiently in both language A and language B.

2) Intercultural competence extends beyond language to include social and textual awareness.

The sociolinguistic aspect of competence focuses on language within its social context. It requires the ability to recognize the functions and meanings present in various language variations, such as social, geographical, historical, and stylistic differences. Interpreters must also identify the rules for interaction specific to a community, which includes understanding non-verbal elements knowledge that is particularly useful for negotiation. Finally, the interpreter must be able to produce a register (level of formality and style) that is appropriate for a given situation, speech, or message.

The textual dimension focuses on analyzing and constructing cohesive messages. This requires the ability to understand and analyze the macrostructure of a message and its overall coherence, even when the message includes visual and sound elements. Interpreters must be able to grasp the presuppositions, the implicit meaning, allusions, stereotypes and the intertextual nature of a message. A crucial metacognitive skill is the ability to describe and evaluate one's own comprehension problems and subsequently define strategies for resolving those problems.

The competence also involves the practical skill to extract and summarize the essential information in a message, demonstrating the ability to summarize. Culturally, the interpreter

must recognize and identify elements, values, and references that are proper to the cultures being represented, and bring together and compare cultural elements and methods of composition. The final interpreted message must be composed in accordance with the conventions of the genre and rhetorical standards.

3) Thematic competence involves three key practices aimed at developing deep subject knowledge. First, interpreters must constantly search for appropriate information to better understand the thematic aspects of any given message. Second, they must actively develop their knowledge in specialist fields and applications. This development requires mastering systems of concepts, methods of reasoning, presentation techniques, controlled language, and terminology, a process the text summarizes as “learning to learn”. Finally, the interpreter must also develop a spirit of curiosity, analysis, and summary.

4) Technological Competence, which is the ability to master and effectively use various digital tools to enhance their work.

This competence requires two primary abilities. First, the interpreter must be able to effectively and rapidly use and integrate a range of software to assist in all stages of the translation and interpretation process. These tools include software for text processing, spell and grammar check, the Internet, translation memory (TM), terminology databases, documentary research, and voice recognition software. Second, the interpreter must be capable of preparing and producing a translation in different formats and for various technical media. This competence ensures the interpreter can leverage technology to maintain accuracy, consistency, and efficiency in a modern, digitized environment.

5) The Translation Service Provision Competence encompasses the business, organizational, and professional skills necessary for an interpreter or translator to successfully deliver services.

This competence has a crucial interpersonal dimension that begins with the interpreter being aware of their social role and following job market requirements. They must actively organize approaches for potential clients (marketing) and effectively negotiate key parameters

such as deadlines, tariffs, working conditions, contracts, and translation specifications. Furthermore, the professional must be able to clarify the requirements, objectives, and purposes of both the client and the final recipients. Organizational skills are paramount, requiring interpreters to plan and manage their time, stress, work, budget, and ongoing training. They must accurately calculate and specify the value of the services offered, strictly comply with instructions, deadlines, and professional ethics, and know all applicable service standards. This work also demands the ability to collaborate effectively, working under pressure with other experts, project heads, and in both virtual and multilingual team environments. Finally, the professional must engage in self-evaluation – questioning habits, embracing innovation, focusing on quality, adapting to new conditions, and taking responsibility for the work.

The production dimension of this competence focuses on the actual delivered product and the process used to create it. Interpreters must create and offer a translation that is precisely appropriate to the client's original request. This requires them to define clear stages and strategies for interpreting, systematically define and evaluate translation problems, and then find the appropriate solutions. They must be ready to justify their translation choices and decisions and master the appropriate metalanguage (the technical language used to discuss their work and strategies). Ultimately, the interpreter is responsible for establishing and monitoring quality standards for the final product.

4. Requirements for interpretation adequacy center on the interpreter's ability to convey a message accurately, completely, and impartially, which includes possessing relevant subject-specific expertise, adhering to ethical conduct, and ensuring effective communication. Adequate interpretation demands the interpreter to be skilled in both receptively understanding and expressively conveying information, using appropriate specialized vocabulary without adding, changing, or withholding content. This requires verifying that practical conditions permit proper performance, such as having the right modality (in-person, video, or telephonic) for the situation.

Precision, scrupulosity and even formalism are important for interpretation. Interpretation should be clear in grammar, vocabulary, style and intonation. It should have the beginning, the end and inner logic. Interpreters should render the main plot and omit secondary information – later on they may add or correct by themselves, as the meaning misunderstood first time, will make clear in the course of the talk.

Panic is the worst enemy of an interpreter. Interpreters are strongly advised not to lose control when they encounter anything unknown or misunderstood during the speaker's delivery. This emphasizes the necessity of staying calm under pressure.

To ensure a smooth and professional delivery, an interpreter should follow specific technical guidelines. They must not start the interpretation with subordinate clauses, interrogative words, or interjections such as “well,” “ok,” “that,” “you know,” or “because”. It is also crucial not to break off a sentence halfway if it is not completed grammatically and intonationally. Interpreters must avoid using self-deprecating or error-admitting expressions such as “не зрозумів, як це” (?) (“I didn't understand, how is this?”), “ой, я забув” (“oh, I forgot”), or “далі не пам’ятаю” (“I don't remember the rest”).

To achieve fluency and create time for cognitive processing, an interpreter must always have a stock of general phrases and parenthetical expressions ready for immediate use. These expressions should be appropriate for nearly all cases.

Interpreters are advised to try to start the utterance using adverbial modifiers of time and place or with these parenthetical expressions. Examples of phrases to have ready include: “actually”, “in fact”, “as a matter of fact”, “it will be recalled”, or “I would say that”. Using these pre-prepared phrases will give the interpreter at least half a second for thinking over the rest of the message.

The time which the interpretation takes, should be almost equal to the time which takes the original portion. Still the length of interpretation into English may get shortened by 30-40% due to its conciseness and compactness, and into Ukrainian – to enlarge (extend) by 20-30% due to its bulkiness and descriptivism. It's

undesirable to surpass this figure.

Interpreters should perform the interpretation from the first person. This choice is necessary because using indirect speech tends to enlarge and complicate the interpretation. Furthermore, adopting indirect speech in English specifically introduces the grammatical difficulty of the Sequence of Tenses.

In terms of accuracy, interpreters must pay special attention to the modality of the statement, which refers to its relation to reality. To convey meaning precisely, the interpreter is required to clearly distinguish past, present and future tense.

People who are receiving the translation almost always listen to the original speech. They actively try to grasp the meaning of the source text by relying on familiar words, terms, and proper names, even if they do not know the foreign language well. Preserving these recognizable international words helps the audience track the original message and confirm their understanding.

Interpreters must maintain neutrality, candor, equity, and objectivity in their translation. They are strictly forbidden from manifesting their sympathy or antipathy toward any of the sides involved. This neutral attitude must be maintained both in their intonation and their lexical choices. Their sole professional duty is to clearly, essentially, and to the point render the information to the receiver, without showing their personal attitude toward the problem.

5. In today's globalized world, translation is more than just transferring words between languages – it's about meeting specific quality expectations and ensuring effective communication. Different countries and institutions have developed their own standards to define what a high-quality translation service should look like.

EN ISO 17100:2015 – Translation Services (British/European Standard)

ISO 17100 is a widely recognized international standard that defines how translation services should be organized and delivered. It focuses on clear communication with clients, professional qualifications of translators, consistent quality, and structured project workflows.

What it covers:

- A clear process from the client's request to the final delivery
- Mandatory review of translations by a second qualified linguist
- Well-defined 6 professional competences for translators: language skills, cultural awareness, research ability, technical knowledge, and subject-matter expertise
- Can be applied to both freelance translators and agencies

ASTM F2575-06 – U.S. Standard for Translation Quality Assurance

This American guide takes a more flexible approach than ISO.

It doesn't prescribe a fixed workflow but focuses on ensuring that both the client and the translator are on the same page about the project's goals and expectations.

Main aspects:

- The translation must be fit for its intended use and audience
- Style, tone, and terminology should be agreed upon in advance

Competence includes:

- Proficiency in source and target languages
- Ability to make sound translation choices
- Experience with different text types (e.g., legal, marketing, personal documents)
- Understanding of the subject area

It's more of a practical guide than a strict set of rules, making it adaptable to different types of projects.

STTU APU 001-2000 – Ukrainian Translation Standard

This national standard, developed by the Ukrainian Translators Association, focuses on ensuring high quality in both written and machine-assisted translation. It also includes ethical and organizational guidelines for service providers.

Main points include:

- The translation must fully reflect the meaning, style, and terminology of the original
- Proper treatment of abbreviations and terminology is required
- All work must be free from errors, typos, and inconsistencies
- Translators should follow agreed deadlines and provide free corrections within a defined guarantee period
- Ethical standards matter: translators must maintain a professional appearance, polite communication, and cultural sensitivity

This standard reflects the real working conditions of translators in Ukraine and focuses on practical, day-to-day quality assurance.

Table 2. Comparison Table of Standards

Aspect	ISO 17100:2015	ASTM F2575-06	STTU APU 001-2000
Region of Use	International (EU/UK)	USA	Ukraine
Type of Document	Official standard	Guideline	National industry standard
Main Focus	Process and qualification	Quality expectations	Accuracy, ethics, structure
Translator Competences	6 defined competences	Language, genre, domain	Accuracy, ethics, domain
Review by Second Linguist	Required	Optional	Recommended/required
Terminology Management	Mandatory	Agreed with client	Strict and unified
Use of Tech Tools	Strongly recommended	Optional	Optional
Error Correction Policy	Included implicitly	Depends on agreement	Mandatory correction period
Ethical Requirements	Implied	Not clearly stated	Explicitly included

Each of these standards offers a different perspective on what makes a translation “high-quality.” While ISO 17100 gives a structured and comprehensive model, ASTM F2575 provides a more flexible, client-driven framework. The Ukrainian STTU APU 001-2000 adds local relevance with a strong emphasis on practical quality, communication, and ethics. Understanding how these standards work - and how they differ - can help translators and clients collaborate more effectively and set clear expectations from the very start.

Comprehension questions:

1) What are the fundamental differences between the job of a translator and an interpreter, particularly regarding the material

they work with, the time constraints they face, and their ability to use reference materials?

2) What essential skills must effective translators possess, and in which specific subject areas do they typically specialize to achieve the required high level of proficiency?

3) According to L. Naumenko and A. Hordeeva, what are the four main aspects of an interpreter's "ability to perceive and understand the message"?

4) Describe the specialized equipment and environment required for the successful execution of simultaneous interpreting.

5) Why is the traditional, restrictive definition of translator ethics – that it's unethical to distort the meaning of the source text – considered too narrow, and for what specific projects might a translator be explicitly asked to "distort" the meaning?

6) What are the three blocks of memory processing mentioned in the text (sensory, short-term, and long-term), and why is one of them considered to be of "special importance for the interpretation"?

7) Besides maintaining composure and avoiding panic, what specific technical guidelines should an interpreter follow regarding the starting of an utterance and the completion of sentences to ensure smooth and professional delivery?

8) Regarding payment, what are the different ways translators and interpreters typically calculate their fees, and what is the common term used for a translation finished quickly?

9) Compare and contrast the main focus and required review process of the international standard ISO 17100:2015 versus the U.S. guideline ASTM F2575-06.

10) List the six core competences that translators need to develop and maintain according to the international standard ISO 17100.

11) What are the translator's competences according to N. Zinukova?

Lesson 3.

Translation Tools

Plan

1. *Types of reference sources for translators and their use.*
2. *Types of computer translation (CAT-tools, machine translation, localization platforms, translation management systems).*
3. *Human vs machine translation.*
4. *Development of native language mastery.*

1. Reference material consists of any resource a translator utilizes during the translation process to ensure the final product is high-quality. This material helps guarantee the translation is accurate in its context, correct terminologically, factually sound, and adheres to specific quality standards and instructions.

These resources are broadly categorized as either language-related or context-related. Specifically, language-related reference materials encompass tools such as dictionaries, client-specific glossaries of approved terminology, previously translated texts, and official instructions and style guides.

Context-related reference material provides the translator with essential background knowledge concerning the company or the specific product being translated. This material can take many forms, such as product presentations, videos, instructional tutorials, comprehensive manuals, or detailed product descriptions.

Dictionaries include different types:

Monolingual dictionaries provide definitions and usage examples in one language. They are ideal for understanding the precise meaning, nuance, and register of a word.

Bilingual (or multilingual) dictionaries offer equivalents between two or more languages. They are useful for quick translation of general vocabulary.

Specialized dictionaries focus on specific fields (e.g., legal, medical, technical). They ensure accurate terminology in professional or academic domains.

Idiomatic dictionaries contain idioms, fixed expressions, and proverbs. They help in translating figurative language and cultural references.

Collocation dictionaries show common word pairings. They are important for natural-sounding translations.

Thesauri group words by similarity of meaning and include synonyms, antonyms, and related terms. They help translators avoid repetition, refine word choice, and enhance stylistic variation.

Glossaries serve the purpose of informing the translator of the established terminology already employed within the client's company and their materials.

These resources often specify terms that should not be translated, such as product names and trademarks. They also identify terms (like specific product features, program names, or campaigns) that the client requires to be translated uniformly and consistently. In addition, glossaries include any other terminology deemed crucial by the company.

Ultimately, glossaries ensure that translators maintain consistency when handling these specific terms for a particular client. Translators frequently create and maintain these glossaries for their own future use or for other translators within their agency.

Terminological Databases (IATE (Interactive Terminology for Europe), UNTERM (United Nations Terminology Database)) are essential for translating institutional, scientific, and technical texts where consistent terminology is key.

A corpus is a large collection of real-world texts, either in one language or aligned bilingual texts. Monolingual corpus: analyzes how words and structures are used in authentic contexts. Parallel corpus: contains source texts and their translations. A corpus supports decision-making based on how similar texts are translated in practice.

Reverso Context is a popular AI-powered translation tool that functions as a "contextual dictionary". Unlike traditional dictionaries that give you a static list of definitions, Reverso uses a massive database of parallel corpora to show you how a word is used in real-

world sentences. It is essentially a “Corpus-Lite” tool - it gives translation students the power of a professional corpus but with a much simpler, user-friendly interface. While Reverso is powerful, it has a significant weakness that translation students must learn to navigate: Source Quality. Because Reverso pulls data from the web (including OpenSubtitles), the translations are not always perfect.

Style guides like the Chicago Manual of Style, APA, or specific organizational guidelines ensure uniformity in writing style. They are crucial for formatting, punctuation, and writing conventions, especially in publishing, journalism, and academic translation.

Encyclopedias and General Knowledge Resources (e.g., Britannica, Wikipedia) are used to provide background knowledge on unfamiliar topics, historical context, or real-world entities mentioned in a text.

Translation Memory (TM) Systems (Trados, MemoQ, or Smartcat) store previously translated segments and allow translators to reuse consistent phrasing and maintain terminological accuracy across projects.

Subject Matter Resources include technical manuals, legal codes, medical journals, product brochures. Their use deepens understanding of the content and its real-world applications, aiding in accurate and context-aware translation.

Online Forums and Communities (e.g., ProZ.com, Stack Exchange) discuss ambiguous terms, cultural nuances, or seek peer advice on complex translation issues.

Recently scholars have conducted significant research into how translators identify, categorize, and use external resources. F. Austermühl [3] is a pioneer in the field of electronic tools for translators. His work, notably *Electronic Tools for Translators* (2001), provided one of the first comprehensive taxonomies of digital reference sources, including search engines, corpora, and online dictionaries. A. Alcina [1] has focused extensively on translation technologies and the “Scope, Tools, and Resources” of the field. Her research classifies resources into categories like language resources

(corpora, dictionaries) and translation management tools. V. Enríquez-Raído [8] has studied the “web searching” behavior of translators, researching how they use the internet as a mega-reference source to solve translation problems.

A. Rothwell and J. Moorkens [19], authors of *Translation Tools and Technologies*, research the modern integration of reference sources (like Translation Memories and AI) into the professional workflow. In the context of reference sources, their book is particularly significant because it treats modern technology (like AI and Corpora) as the primary “reference tools” for the contemporary translator. It explains how “leveraging” previous translations through translation memories serves as a reference source to ensure consistency. It discusses how translators use electronic corpora like AntConc or Sketch Engine to research domain-specific language, which has largely replaced traditional dictionaries for technical translation. The book explores Neural Machine Translation (NMT) and “Advanced Leveraging” and positions MT not just as an output generator, but as a “reference suggestion” tool that translators must evaluate and post-edit. Instead of looking up a word in a book (static), the authors emphasize “just-in-time” corpora and parallel texts. They argue that the most reliable reference for a translator is a collection of texts in the same domain. A major theme is that while tools provide references (suggestions), the human translator remains the “quality gatekeeper”.

Current research in technological means of translation is typically divided into two main approaches: user-centered (information behavior) and product-centered. The first approach involves methods like eye-tracking and screen-recording to see exactly when a translator pauses to look something up and which source they click first. Product-centered approach involves analyzing the finished translation to see if the use of specific reference sources led to fewer errors or more “natural” phrasing.

Historically, research focused on the Dictionary as a reference source for translators. Today, the focus has shifted to corpus-based tools and large language models (LLMs), where the

“reference source” is no longer a static book but a dynamic, generative database.

2. In today’s interconnected world, translation tools are essential for bridging language barriers and facilitating effective communication. These tools range from sophisticated software solutions designed for professional translators to user-friendly applications for everyday use. Understanding the various tools of translation and their features can help businesses and individuals select the most suitable options for their specific needs, enhancing both efficiency and accuracy in multilingual communication.

Computer-Assisted Translation (CAT) tools are designed to aid human translators by enhancing their efficiency and accuracy. These tools offer features like translation memory, which stores previously translated text segments for reuse, and terminology management, ensuring consistency in the use of specific terms.

Computer-Assisted Translation (CAT) tools are specialized software designed to help linguists perform their work faster, more efficiently, and with the highest possible quality.

These tools function by dividing the original text into small segments and then storing both the source and the translated segments in a central database. Beyond managing translation segments, CAT tools offer various features for editing, managing content, and ensuring linguistic quality. Essentially, they provide translators with a unified interface for submitting, editing, managing, and securely storing all their multilingual content in one location.

The process of translation begins when the translator loads the source text into the CAT program. The tool then extracts only the text content that needs translation (ignoring non-text elements like images).

Next, the software divides the text into smaller units, known as segments (such as phrases, sentences, or paragraphs). The CAT tool displays these source segments alongside empty target segments where the translator types the translation.

As each segment is completed, the CAT tool stores the source text and its translation as a matched pair in a central database called

a Translation Memory (TM). The translator can revisit and modify any segment pair, and the TM will automatically update the record.

Crucially, the CAT tool identifies identical or highly similar segments in the new text (called “matches”) and automatically inserts the corresponding saved translation from the Translation Memory into the target column.

This continuous process of saving and reusing translations means that the more content translated, the larger the TM grows, allowing the CAT tool to reuse more matches, saving significant time and resources. By ensuring consistency with prior work, the CAT tool greatly enhances the overall quality of the translation.

Popular CAT Tools include SDL Trados Studio, MemoQ, Memsource. Thanks to translation memories and term bases within CAT tools, you can translate multiple texts with the same consistent results every time. Your CAT tool will also get smarter the more you use it, as its translation memories – or database of previously used translation units – will keep on expanding, i.e., there will be fewer words that you will have to translate individually.

Machine Translation (MT) tools leverage advanced algorithms and neural networks to translate text automatically. These tools are ideal for quick translations and handling large volumes of text, although human oversight is often needed for accuracy and context.

Due to continuous progress in machine learning algorithms and hardware, Machine Translation (MT) is becoming increasingly fast and efficient. MT systems are not only capable of translating millions of words nearly instantaneously but also constantly improve as they process more content.

With major MT providers supporting up to 100 languages or more, companies can now deliver simultaneous translations to a vast number of global markets. This capability creates a mutually beneficial scenario for both businesses and their customers.

MT has dramatically increased the accessibility of content, products, and services for potential global customers by eliminating language barriers and enhancing the overall customer experience.

Simultaneously, by enabling businesses to reach a far wider audience, MT allows them to significantly increase their market share and boost their profits.

The speed of MT, combined with its ability to instantly cover dozens of language pair combinations, means that using machine translation services reduces both costs and delivery time. This remains true even when the MT output is followed by post-editing by human translators.

Basically, MT does the initial heavy lifting by providing basic but useful translations. Human translators then refine these basic versions to more closely reflect the original intent of the content and ensure proper localization per region.

Leading MT Tools: Google Translate, DeepL Translator, Amazon Translate.

Localization platforms are critical software solutions that help businesses adapt their content, software, and products to effectively suit diverse international markets. They ensure that all content accurately reflects the necessary language, cultural nuances, and regional preferences, thereby creating a smooth and consistent user experience worldwide.

These platforms function as a central hub that streamlines and centralizes the entire process – including translation, cultural adaptation, and collaboration among all involved parties. This results in improved efficiency, faster time-to-market, and global consistency.

Key features of these platforms often include tools like translation memory (TM) and glossary management, alongside collaboration and workflow management systems. Their ability to integrate with existing development and content systems allows them to automate repetitive tasks and keep language updates synchronized.

Because these platforms are often cloud-based, they are highly effective for managing global projects, as they facilitate collaboration among geographically dispersed teams. Real-time updates and notifications further enhance efficiency and accuracy by ensuring everyone is always working with the latest information.

Popular Localization Platforms: Transifex, Phrase, Crowdin.

Translation Management Systems (TMS) are essential software solutions for managing and streamlining translation projects. They coordinate all phases of the translation process, from project start to final delivery, ensuring workflows remain efficient and deadlines are met. A TMS boosts productivity by incorporating features like project management, quality assurance, and automated processes.

A TMS is specifically designed to automate repetitive and manual tasks throughout the translation workflow, maximizing efficiency. It handles everything from uploading content to publishing it in multiple languages, allowing growing companies to scale their operations and connect with customers across different markets without being burdened by manual effort.

It's critical to remember that translation is just one step within the broader process of localization, which prepares a product or service for a target market beyond just the text (such as websites, apps, or documentation).

The complexity of localization requires a high level of organization and control. By integrating features from traditional Computer-Assisted Translation (CAT) tools and Machine Translation (MT) with project management and business intelligence, a TMS acts as the central hub for successfully adapting a product to a specific culture and language.

Key TMS Examples: XTM Cloud, Smartling.

Features of Effective Tools of Translation

Effective tools of translation come equipped with features that enhance translation quality, consistency, and efficiency. Understanding these features helps in selecting the right tool for specific translation needs.

Translation memory is a database that stores previously translated text segments for future use. It ensures consistency by reusing past translations and improves efficiency by reducing the need to translate the same content multiple times. This feature is particularly beneficial for large projects with repetitive content,

helping maintain uniformity across documents and saving significant time and effort.

Maintaining consistent terminology is crucial for clear and accurate translations. Terminology management tools help by storing specific terms and their approved translations. Tools of translation ensure that all team members use the same terms, reducing the risk of errors and enhancing the overall quality of the translation. They are essential for projects that require precision, such as technical or legal documents, where consistent terminology is critical.

Integrating translation tools with other software systems offers numerous benefits. It allows for seamless data flow between platforms, automating and streamlining the translation process. Common integrations include Content Management Systems (CMS), Customer Relationship Management (CRM) software, and version control systems. These integrations help manage translations more efficiently, keeping content updated and synchronized across different platforms, thereby improving workflow and productivity.

4. Machine Translation (MT) is currently unable to match a human translator in terms of absolute accuracy, understanding of appropriate tone, or grasp of social and cultural subtleties. However, it remains highly valuable for rapid, low-risk translation between two languages. MT is the preferred solution for large-scale projects demanding simple, direct translations. Specifically, this includes material with an enormous volume that must be processed quickly, projects that are not complex and lack strict constraints like brand guidelines or legal restrictions, and content that has limited public exposure and can be easily updated or corrected after it is published.

Machine translation (MT) is currently most effective in situations where the primary goal is to convey a text in an understandable form in a different language. While the resulting translation may not be entirely flawless or perfectly logical – it might contain unusual word order or inappropriate synonyms (for example, translating the word 'volume' without considering if the context refers to sound, space, or an amount) – a reader with fundamental

language comprehension can still grasp the intended message. Consequently, MT is well-suited for purposes like non-public, internal company communication and information sharing, particularly when content needs to be shared quickly without broad distribution. It is crucial, however, that all recipients are aware that machine translation has been used.

Machine translation (MT) provides significant assistance in situations where speed is the paramount concern, as the translated output is available almost instantaneously. A major benefit of MT is its ability to easily process texts that might otherwise never be translated, such as everyday email messages. Furthermore, MT is particularly useful for translating technical documents because this type of content relies less on subtle nuance and more on precise interpretation. Although accuracy remains vital – as anyone who has followed poorly translated instructions can attest – MT software is generally accurate enough to effectively convey instructions and preserve the intended meaning of the original text.

MT is valuable for analyzing simple social media posts in various languages, enabling companies to better understand their customers and reply in the user's native tongue. Some platforms, such as Facebook, even provide a built-in translation feature that converts text to the user's set language instantly. Texts with a short useful life, like product reviews on e-commerce sites, are another prime application; when an online store operates internationally, using machine translation for reviews is a great way to serve customers and assist them with their purchasing decisions.

Furthermore, during live events like conferences or sports competitions that involve people from different language backgrounds, MT tools can immediately translate speeches or commentary in real-time, and they can also generate transcriptions and notes for later reference.

The quality of raw machine translation (MT) is often inadequate for many types of content. For example, if the material contains humor or strong emotion (such as marketing copy), or if accuracy is absolutely critical to human safety or security, experts

recommend using either post-edited machine translation (PEMT) or the traditional method of human translation by a professional. In the process of post-editing, the source text is first processed by machine translation, and then a human editor rigorously reviews and corrects the output. This ensures the final text is completely accurate and that the original sentiment and intent are fully preserved in the translation.

A native language human translator utilizes their comprehensive understanding of both the source and target languages to produce a faithful translation that fully retains the nuance and tone of a native speaker. A human translator's skill currently surpasses the capability of Machine Translation (MT) to accurately capture the complexities of natural language. Therefore, human translation is the best choice whenever the cost of inaccuracies is high. This includes critical content like legal documents or medical information, situations where the published content cannot be easily updated or edited, and cases where brand consistency and creativity are crucial to the content's success, such as when translating a sales page for a new product.

Precision and accuracy are absolutely vital when translating complex legal terminology because these documents rely on factual accuracy to determine legal outcomes. Any errors in translation could potentially result in serious legal consequences, the misapplication of the law, or significant delays in resolving a case. Similarly, medical records carry profound health and legal consequences, making their accurate translation essential. Miscommunication or misinterpretation of medical terms can directly lead to adverse health outcomes for patients.

Content that cannot be edited or updated after publication, such as books and magazines, necessitates human translation to guarantee total accuracy and fidelity to the original text. Only a human translator possesses the ability to fully interpret, for example, the multi-layered meanings found in journalistic or literary works. Furthermore, maintaining brand message consistency across various languages requires human expertise; a native language translator can

retain the nuances and creativity of the original content while effectively making it resonate with a foreign audience.

Finally, culturally sensitive material benefits significantly from human translation because skilled translators are far better than machines at interpreting context, thus ensuring the resulting translation is culturally appropriate.

4. Language culture is a problem that exists in any national community in one way or another and is the subject of public discussion and close attention of linguists, writers, and people in general who are not indifferent to the expressive possibilities of the word or to the prestige of their language. After all, the literary language of all nations differs from the spoken, “folk” language and requires constant careful care and cultivation.

But in Ukraine, the issue of the culture of the Ukrainian language stood and stands fundamentally differently than in nationally “prosperous” societies, because its dramatic background is the long-suffering history of our language in general, a century of direct prohibitions and persecutions or more or less hidden insidious displacement of it from public use, a huge martyrology of people who stood up for it and suffered for it.

And even today, in the independent Ukrainian state, the issue of the culture of everyday speech of Ukrainians, unfortunately, has not lost its drama. It is not limited to the concerns of professional improvement of speakers, as in “normal” societies, but concerns the fate of the native language in general. And it is part of a broader question about the scope and quality of the social functioning of the Ukrainian language.

There are many examples of linguistic sloppiness in both formal and informal speech. The Constitution of Ukraine, adopted in June 1996, uses a stylistically awkward tautological phrase “забезпечення безпеки” (the tautology could be avoided by writing “гарантування безпеки”). In the same Constitution, we read: “Народ безпосередньо бере участь у здійсненні правосуддя”. In the phraseologism “брати участь” the main semantic load falls on the word “участь”, so all additional lexemes are combined with it,

and not with “бере”: “бере активну участь”, “бере безпосередню участь”, but not “активно бере участь”. Some government officials may use broken Ukrainian: “миротворницькі сили” (instead of “миротворчі сили”), “Міністерство іноземних справ” (замість “закордонних”), “договори заключаються”, “оголошується наступний порядок денний” instead of “договори укладаються”, “оголошується такий порядок денний”, etc. News reporters tell about the election “компанія” (instead of the “кампанія”) in a particular region of Ukraine or we hear about the difficult financial “положення” (instead of the “становище”) of pensioners [39].

All these inaccuracies are the result of linguistic unpretentiousness, failure to distinguish between the lexical and grammatical means of the Ukrainian and Russian languages, and the reckless transfer of foreign words and expressions into the Ukrainian language.

To improve mastery of your native language, immerse yourself by reading extensively, watching and listening to authentic media, and engaging in conversations. Practice consistently by journaling, writing, and regularly speaking with eloquent native speakers, even recording yourself to identify mistakes. Actively expand your vocabulary and grammar knowledge by studying your language's grammar, using new words in sentences, and keeping a vocabulary notebook. There are useful books about norms of the Ukrainian language written by such authors as O. Ponomariv, O. Avramenko, O. Kurylo, Ye. Chack, which are also worth studying.

Comprehension questions:

1. What are the two broad categories of reference materials that a translator uses, and what are some examples of materials that fall into each category?
2. How does a Computer-Assisted Translation (CAT) tool process an original text, and what is the function of the Translation Memory (TM) in this process?
3. How do glossaries and terminology management tools help translators achieve consistency, and why is this particularly important for client-specific and technical content?

4. Name three types of specialized dictionaries (beyond monolingual/bilingual) mentioned in the text and briefly explain the main purpose of each.

5. For what three specific types of content or situations is Machine Translation (MT) recommended, and what three types of content absolutely necessitate human translation due to the high cost of inaccuracies?

6. What is the primary role of Localization Platforms, and how does a Translation Management System (TMS) act as a central hub in the broader localization process?

7. Describe the process of post-editing machine translation (PEMT) and explain why experts recommend this method for content involving humor, strong emotion, or critical human safety/security.

8. According to the text, why is the issue of the culture of the Ukrainian language fundamentally different and more dramatic than in nationally "prosperous" societies?

9. What three factors are cited as the cause of linguistic inaccuracies and sloppiness found in examples of both formal (e.g., the Constitution) and informal Ukrainian speech?

10. What are the main strategies a person can use to improve their mastery of the Ukrainian language, based on the provided text?

Lesson 4-5.

Translation Transformations and Strategies

Plan

1. *Notion of translation transformations and their classifications.*
2. *Lexical translation transformations.*
3. *Lexical-semantic translation transformations.*
4. *Lexical-grammatical translation transformations.*
5. *Grammatical translation transformations.*
6. *Stylistic translation transformations.*
7. *Translation strategies (domestication, foreignization).*

1. A term “translation transformation” is defined as, “the kind of major and minor alterations in the structure form of language units performed with the aim of achieving faithfulness in translation” [33]. There are different classifications of translation transformations, which may cause confusion. Translators tend to operate with extensive classifications of transformations which are largely approximate and conditional, as scientists may attribute the same transformation to different groups. Ukrainian scholars (L. P. Naumenko, V. D. Bialyk), for instance, distinguish between lexical, grammatical and stylistic translation transformations, some foreign linguists (A. Chesterman, P. Newmark) state that local translation strategies can be categorized into semantic, syntactic and pragmatic changes and each group has its own subcategories. The number of transformations in their classifications also varies.

According to P. Newmark [15], there are following translation techniques: transference (transliteration and transcribing), naturalization, cultural equivalent, functional equivalent, descriptive equivalent, synonymy, through-translation (literal translation), grammatical shift / transposition, modulation, compensation, paraphrase, reduction, translation label, notes. They usually don't have separate terms for changing the grammatical category of words or altering the sentence structure and call both techniques “transposition”.

Ukraine's translation studies is known to operate with extensive classification of transformations. For instance, O. M. Volchenko [22] differentiates between transliteration, transcription, mixed and adaptive transcoding, loan translation, differentiation, concretization, generalization, modulation, transposition, grammatical replacement/substitution, addition, omission, antonymous translation, explicatory translation, compensation, expressivation, neutralization. L. P. Naumenko and A. Y. Hordeeva [37] talk about synonymous substitution, contextual substitution, calque, descriptive translation, transcoding, antonymous translation, compression, decompression, permutation, transposition, concretization and generalization. I. V. Korunets [33] mentions transliteration, transcription, practical transcribing, loan translation, explication, semantic analogy, synonymous substitution. V. I. Karaban [31] differentiates between 6 basic transformations, including concretization (конкретизація значення слова), generalization (генералізація значення слова), addition (додавання слова), omission (вилучення слова), substitution (заміна слова однієї частини мови на слово іншої частини мови), transposition (перестановка слова).

In his classification of translation transformations, V. D. Bialyk [28] identifies four classes with a definite set of transformations: lexical transformations (formal: transcription, transliteration, mixed transcoding, adaptive transcoding, calque; lexical semantic: concretization, generalization, differentiation, modulation), lexical-grammatical transformations (descriptive translation, antonymic translation, compression, decompression, permutation, compensation), grammatical transformations (transposition, replacement, partitioning, integration), stylistic transformations (neutralization, expressivation, modernization, archaization). In this textbook we use the classification of V. D. Bialyk, but relate permutation to grammatical transformations and compensation to stylistic. Besides, within transposition translation transformation, we differentiate between nominalization, verbalization, adjectivation and adverbialization.

2. Lexical transformations are various changes in SL lexical elements for adequate conveying their meaning, taking into

consideration TL norms and cultural traditions. First group of lexical transformations is used for translation of context-free words that are mainly found among proper and geographical names, names of newspapers, firms, ships and the like, as well as among technical terms. Context-free words usually have permanent equivalents in TL.

Transliteration – converting the letters of a word from one alphabet to another (e.g., “London” – “Лондон”, “Toronto” – “Торонто”, “Віктор” – “Viktor”).

Transcription – representing the pronunciation of a foreign word using the target language’s letters (e.g., “Salt Lake City” – “Солт Лейк Сіті”, “New York” – “Нью Йорк”, “Michael” – “Майкл”).

Mixed transcoding – a predominant use of transcription with elements of transliteration (e.g., “interface” – “інтерфейс”).

Adaptive transcoding – representation of the spelling or pronunciation of a SL word with the TL letters that is slightly adapted to TL phonetic and grammatical norms (e.g., “platform” – “платформа”, “declaration” – “декларація”).

Loan translation (or calque) – technique of borrowing a word or phrase from the SL and translating its components literally; method of translation, resulting from bilingual interference in which the internal structure of a borrowed word or phrase is maintained but its morphemes are replaced by those of the native language (e.g., “skyscraper” – “хмарочос”, “industrial revolution” – “промислова революція”).

3. A group of lexical-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 (or specification) 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., translating “meal” as “сніданок”, “обід”, “вечеря”).

When translating words that have a very broad or general meaning in the source language, translators often use the technique

of “differentiation” of meaning. This involves replacing the non-specific source word with a target language word that has a more precise and concrete meaning. This technique is closely related to, and frequently leads to, the specification of the meaning (making the meaning more detailed). However, it’s important to note that a translator can differentiate the meaning without necessarily engaging in the full process of specification. When translating from English into Ukrainian it is used especially often in the sphere of verbs (e.g., translating “be” as “полягати, становити, виступати, мати, лежати, сидіти, висіти, приїздити, відбуватися, траплятися, стояти, позначати, їздити, ходити, входити” та ін.).

Generalization of meaning is lexico-semantic transformation, in which a unit of the source language (SL) with a narrower meaning is replaced by a unit of the target language (TL) with a broader meaning (e.g., translating “rose” as “квітка”).

Modulation (or semantic development) is a translation method that involves replacing a word’s standard, expected dictionary equivalent with a different word chosen specifically for the context. The substitute word and the original word must be linked by a logical relationship, most often a cause-and-effect relationship. This technique requires the translator to analyze the situation described in the source text, focusing on the meaning and underlying logic. Essentially, it means choosing a target language word that represents a semantic shift away from the direct dictionary equivalent, while still maintaining a strong logical connection to the original word’s meaning. The quality may substitute for the object, object for process, process for quality, cause for process (e.g., “Time is up” – “Час йти”, “I noticed she’s orbiting my Instagram stories” – “Я помітив, що вона заходить на мою сторінку в Інстаграм”, “Time is up” – “Час йти”, “A breath of fresh air” – “Ковток свіжого повітря”, “The artist found his voice” – “Митець знайшов власний стиль”, “Give me a hand” – “Допоможи мені”).

4. Descriptive translation is a translation technique when a translator instead of translating with a single word, explains the meaning using a description or definition. (e.g., “classifiable” – “той,

що піддається класифікації”, “brain drain” – “відтік наукових кадрів за кордон”, “burglary” – “незаконне проникнення до житла з наміром вчинення тяжкого злочину”).

Antonymic translation – a technique where a phrase or sentence in the source language is translated into the target language using its antonym (opposite in meaning), often with a change in polarity (positive to negative or vice versa) (e.g., “He was no longer a baby” – “Він вже виріс”).

Compression involves shortening the original text by omitting redundant or unnecessary words or phrases when translating into the target language (e.g., “the right to rest and leisure” – “право на відпочинок”). This technique aims to create a more concise and natural-sounding translation while preserving the original meaning. Reduction is used to eliminate redundancy and improve the flow and clarity of the translated text in the target language.

Decompression is addition of words to a TL sentence, explicitly revealing what is grammatically and semantically expressed in the original (e.g., “His wife had been beautiful!” – “Його дружина колись була красунею!”).

4. Grammatical translation transformations are techniques achieved either on the morphological or syntactical language levels [22].

Transposition (or grammar substitution) – grammatical translation transformation, when a grammatical category (part of speech, tense, case, etc.) of the translated unit is changed without changing its meaning. Transposition is a specific type of transformation, where one element (word, phrase, grammatical structure) is replaced with another. Transposition includes changing the grammatical form of a word or the part of speech or replacing of one syntactical construction by another one.

Typical transpositions include:

- changes of voice: e.g., “A new press conference was held in Washington yesterday”. – “Учора у Вашингтоні відбулася нова пресконференція”.

- changes in grammatical tenses:

e.g., “She complained that she was exhausted.” – “Вона

поскаржилась, що почувається втомленою” (past tense is replaced by present tense); “The oven heats up within 3 minutes.” – “Духова шафа нагріється протягом 3 хвилин” (present tense is replaced by future tense).

- changes in the number of a noun: e.g., “Store vegetable in the lower compartment”. – “Зберігайте овочі в нижньому відділенні”.

- replacing impersonal structures with personal: e.g., “It is necessary to empty the water tank after use.” – “Вилийте воду з резервуара після використання.”

- substitutions of Parts of Speech:

- nominalization is the process of converting a verb or adjective into a noun or noun phrase in the TT:

e.g., “introductory pages” – “сторінки вступу”, “збільшення прозорості” – “greater transparency” (substitution of an adjective by a noun); “Reading is my hobby”. – “Читання – моє улюблене заняття” (substitution of a gerund by a noun).

- verbalization – the process of transforming a noun or adjective into a verb:

e.g., “It is our hope that the agreement will be reached by Friday.” – “Ми сподіваємося, що угоду буде досягнуто до п’ятниці” (substitution of a noun by a verb); “She is no good as a letter writer”. – “Вона не вміє писати листи” (substitution of English “Nomina agentis” (drinker, sleeper, etc.) by Ukrainian verbs); “She was silent”. – “Вона мовчала” (substitution of English adjectives used predicatively by verbs).

- adjectivation – the process of transforming a word from another grammatical category (usually a noun, verb, or participle) into an adjective: e.g., “November day” – “листопадовий день”, “гранична швидкість” – “speed limit” (substitution of a noun by an adjective); “act of kindness” – “добра справа”, “act of law” – “правовий акт” (“a noun + preposition of + a noun” is replaced by “adjective + a noun”).

- adverbialization – the process of transforming a word from another grammatical category (a noun, adjective, or prepositional

phrase) is transformed into an adverb: e.g., "I asked with awkward diffidence" – "боязко і нерішуче запитала я".

Replacement is changing a sentence word order because of different ways of expressing the theme and rheme in ST and TT (e.g., "City communications were disrupted after the earthquake". – "Після землетрусу міські комунікації були зруйновані").

Permutation consists in the change of word order in a word combination (e.g. "shoe cream" – "крем для взуття", "coffee import" – "імпорт кави", "currency exchange" – "обмін валют").

Partitioning is breaking an original sentence into two sentences or replacing a simple SL sentence with a complex one in TT, comprising one or several subordinate clauses (e.g., "I want you to speak English." – "Я хочу, щоб ви розмовляли англійською."; "If the bread gets stuck, unplug the toaster before attempting to remove it." – "Якщо хліб застряг, відключіть тостер від мережі. Тільки після цього намагайтеся вийняти хліб.").

Integration is opposed to partitioning as presupposes combining two or more original sentences into one or compressing a complex SL sentence into a simple TL one. It takes place when we make one sentence out of two or more, or convert a complex sentence into a simple one (e.g., "One was Jim's gold watch that had been his father's and his grandfather's. The other was Della's hair". – "Одна – це золотий годинник Джіма, що належав колись його батькові та дідові, друга – волосся Делли").

5. As for stylistic transformations, they are shifts in stylistic emphasis while reproducing ST message [37]. This group includes compensation, neutralization, expressivation, cultural adaptation.

Expressivation is replacing a neutral SL linguistic unit with its stylistically marked TL equivalent, which adds emotional colouring to TT (e.g., "Africa south of the Sahara has never been the centre of a civilization". – "Частина Африки на південь від Сахари ніколи не була перлиною світової цивілізації"). Differentiating the word "centre" by a metaphor TT becomes more expressive.

Neutralization is the replacement of a SL emotionally coloured unit with its stylistically neutral TL equivalent, which reduces the

aesthetic function of ST (e.g., “This is utter nonsense”. – “Це не відповідає дійсності”, “the big society” – “громадський розвиток”).

Compensation is a purposeful translation strategy where an element is added or adjusted in the target text (TT) to recover a similar stylistic effect or meaning that was lost during the translation process. The primary need for this technique arises from a vocabulary gap or cultural lacuna in the target language situations where an idiom, cultural reference, or stylistic feature in the ST has no direct match in the TT. Rather than losing the effect entirely, the translator “compensates” by introducing an equivalent effect elsewhere in the TT, ensuring the reader receives a similar experience to the original (e.g., “He ran away.” – “Він накивав п’ятами”, “cascade of joy” – “весела хвиля”, “it rains cats and dogs” – “лє як з відра”).

Modernization – translation of the SL archaic, obsolete words by TL modern equivalents (e.g., “thy” – “твій”). Archaization – translation of modern SL words by their archaic equivalents in TL (e.g., “visage” – “лик”, “voice” – “глас”).

6. Translation strategy is seen as the potentially conscious procedure for solving the problem encountered in translating a text or any of its segments [14]. Since they first appeared in translation studies, two overarching translation methods – domestication and foreignization – have been central to debate. According to the American theorist Lawrence Venuti, translation strategy covers two key activities: selecting a text from a foreign culture to translate, and determining the specific method used to translate it. Venuti argues that both the selection of the text and the translation method are significantly shaped by various forces, including cultural, economic, and political factors. He uses the terms “domestication” and “foreignization” to categorize these methods. Ultimately, the way a translation is created is always a reaction to the specific cultural environment of the target audience. Some translators intentionally domesticate the foreign text, while others may be characterized as motivated by the desire to preserve linguistic and cultural differences by deviating from the prevailing cultural values of the target language speakers [12].

The translation strategy of foreignization emerged in German culture during the eras of classicism and romanticism, with the German philosopher and theologian Friedrich Schleiermacher making the most pivotal contribution to its formulation. This strategy is fundamentally contrasted with another approach: in the first, the translator endeavors to preserve the author's original style and distinctive features as thoroughly as possible, even at the risk of making some parts of the text challenging for the reader to immediately grasp. Conversely, the second approach involves the translator prioritizing the reader's understanding and accessibility of the text, which may necessitate adapting or altering the author's original manner of expression to better suit the target language and culture [36].

The translation theorist Lawrence Venuti built upon Schleiermacher's earlier concepts by coining the specific terms "domestication" and "foreignization" to define the two opposing translation strategies. The domestication strategy is driven by the desire for "transparent" translations; the translated text is made so smooth and easy to read that the reader is completely unaware it was originally written in a different language. This approach effectively ignores or minimizes any foreign cultural or social differences present in the source text. Conversely, a translator may choose the foreignization strategy to resist the domination of the target culture. This approach deliberately avoids creating the illusion that the original text belongs to the language of translation, thereby preserving the text's foreignness and challenging the reader to encounter cultural alternatives [21].

Some examples of domestication and foreignization can be traced in the translation of meals in the J. Rowling's novel "Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone". Domestication strategy can be seen in the translation of the next examples: "doughnut" / "пампушка", "lemon drop" / "лимонний шербет", "lemon" / "цитрина", "treacle tarts" / "пампушки з солодким кремом" (treacle tart – пісочний пиріг з патокою), "a baked potato" / "картопля в лупинні", "homemade fudge" / "домашнє печиво"

(fudge – м'які розсипчасті солодощі), “chipolatas” / “ковбаски” (chipolatas – тонкі короткі ковбаски), “Flaming Christmas puddings” / “гарячі різдвяні запіканки”. Whereas, foreignization strategy and translation technique of explication can be seen in the translation of the next examples: “Mars Bars” / батончики «Марс», “Bettie Bott’s Every Flavor Beans” / горошок на кожен смак «Беті Бот», “Drooble’s Best Blowing Gum” / жуйка «Друбл», “Yorkshire pudding” / “йоркширський пудинг” [38].

Comprehension questions:

1. What is the definition of a “translation transformation”, and what is its primary goal?
2. Distinguish between lexical transformations and lexico-semantic transformations by stating the purpose of each group and naming two specific transformations that belong to each.
3. Explain the processes of concretization and generalization and provide one example for each transformation.
4. What is the difference between transposition, replacement and permutation?
5. Explain the difference between the grammatical transformations of partitioning and integration.
6. What is the primary reason for using the stylistic transformation of compensation, and what does the technique aim to recreate in the target text?
7. Contrast expressivization and neutralization as stylistic transformations, focusing on how they alter the emotional colouring of the target text relative to the source text.
8. Identify the two global translation strategies discussed by Lawrence Venuti and briefly explain what each strategy denotes.

Lesson 6-7.

Semantic Aspects of Translation

Plan

1. *Equivalence in translation.*
2. *The notion of a translation unit.*
3. *Lexical meaning and translation.*
4. *Collocability of words and translation of collocations.*
5. *Handling asyndetic noun clusters/ attributive groups.*

1. Translation equivalence is a principal concept in Western translation theory. It is a constitutive feature and the guiding principle of translation. As Catford J. points out, “the central problem of translation-practice is that of finding TL equivalents. A central task of translation theory is that of defining the nature and conditions of translation equivalence” [6]. 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 combinations are considered equivalent (connected by the equivalence relation). In other words, in translation equivalent means indirectly equal, that is equal by the similarity of meanings [40].

The concept of translation equivalence – achieving the right match in the target language – is fundamentally tied to the unit of translation, which refers to the length of text required to find that proper equivalent. In most cases, a single word is rarely a sufficient unit of translation, especially in analytical languages where words tend to be polysemantic (having multiple meanings). Since a word’s meaning relies heavily on its surrounding context, a translator is much more likely to find a suitable, universal equivalent for a word combination. This is particularly true for clichéd or fixed expressions (such as “hands up” or “ready made”) because the combination itself provides a small, consistent context, and these phrases are used predictably in specific situations. Ultimately, achieving a truly proper

equivalent often requires analyzing the full speech context, including the overall situation and the relevant background knowledge shared by the audience.

The concepts of formal equivalence and dynamic equivalence represent the two main approaches in translation and semantics, with each prioritizing a different aspect of the source text: its literal structure or its intended meaning. This specific distinction was first introduced by E. Nida when discussing the challenges of Bible translation. The formal equivalence approach stresses strict fidelity to the source language's original lexical details and grammatical structure, aiming to maintain the form of the original message. In contrast, the dynamic equivalence approach focuses on generating a translation that reads more naturally and fluidly for the target language audience, prioritizing the message's impact and function over its exact structure.

In later years, E. Nida distanced himself from the term “dynamic equivalence” and preferred the term “functional equivalence” [17]. What the term “functional equivalence” suggests is not just that the equivalence is between the function of the source text in the source culture and the function of the target text (translation) in the target culture, but that “function” can be thought of as a property of the text. It is possible to associate functional equivalence with how people interact in cultures.

Equivalents are considered functional substitutes for units found in the source language (SL). Some SL units possess permanent equivalents in the target language (TL), meaning the correspondence is fixed and consistent. These permanent equivalents can be further categorized as full or regular, and they exhibit a one-to-one correspondence with the original unit. This type of permanence is commonly found with items like technical terms and geographical names. In contrast, other equivalents are non-permanent, being either contextual (dependent on the specific surrounding text) or partial. Ultimately, when analyzing the relationship between languages within the framework of equivalency, all language units can be sorted into two broad groups: those that have established

equivalents in the TL and those that do not have equivalents and require special translation techniques.

In this respect the following types are distinguished:

- 1) equivalents – constant correspondences that don't in the majority depend on the context;
- 2) analogy – TL synonyms correspond to SL words, the choice of which is conditioned by the context;
- 3) descriptive rendering is applied, when foreign words denote notions and phenomena that don't exist in our life [32].

The equivalence between texts in two different languages is not absolute; rather, it exists on a spectrum defined by two main factors: degrees and ranks. Regarding the degree of equivalence, texts can be fully equivalent or only partially equivalent in specific areas, such as the overall context, the semantics (meaning), the grammar (structure), or the lexis (vocabulary). Regarding the rank of equivalence, the matching between the source and target texts can occur at different levels or segments, ranging from word-for-word, to phrase-for-phrase, or up to sentence-for-sentence equivalence.

2. Translation unit is “a segment of a text which the translator treats as a single cognitive unit for the purposes of establishing equivalence” [29]. Translation units can be as small as phonemes or morphemes, or as large as entire texts:

- Individual sounds (phonemes): This approach is typically used when translating proper nouns, place names, words shared internationally, unique national vocabulary, or newly created words (neologisms). For instance, translating “Bush” to “Буш” or “New York” to “Нью Йорк” focuses on the sound.

- Word parts (morphemes): Here, the translator concentrates on the smallest meaningful components of a word, as seen in translating “cloudless” to “безхмарний” or “ex-president” to “експрезидент”.

- Single words: The most basic unit, involving the straightforward translation of one word, such as “chair” to “стілець”.

- Groups of words (word-combinations): This involves translating fixed phrases or common groupings that often have a

distinct meaning together, like translating “first night” to “перша” or “job interview” to “співбесіда”.

- Complete sentences: The entire sentence is treated as the unit to ensure the correct overall meaning is conveyed, such as translating “Help yourself” to “Пригощайтесь, будь ласка”.

- Whole texts: In cases like poetry, the translator may consider the entire work as a single unit to preserve the cumulative artistic effect and meaning.

3. Different languages utilize distinct sets of semantic components – the fundamental elements of meaning – to describe the exact same real-world situations outside of language. When analyzing meaning, two primary types are usually distinguished: denotative and connotative meaning.

The denotation of a word or expression refers strictly to its literal, core meaning. For instance, the English word “warm” literally denotes the property of having a relatively high temperature. In translation studies Nida E. [16] argued that this is often the easiest layer to translate because it relies on finding a word that describes the same object or action.

Denotation stands in contrast to connotation, which encompasses all the other aspects of meaning. This refers to the emotional or evaluative reaction that a word provokes in the reader or listener. For example, while “warm” literally means high temperature, it can also connote feelings of calmness, coziness, or kindness (as in “a warm personality”), but these associations are not part of its primary denotation. E. Nida analyzed connotation in translation using three dimensions: value (Is it good, bad, or neutral?), intensity (How strong is the emotion?), emotional tone (Is it formal, informal, vulgar, or poetic?) [16].

Similarly, a word’s denotation is separate from any pragmatic inferences it might trigger. For instance, saying something is “warm” might implicitly suggest that it is not hot, but this secondary implication is also excluded from the word’s strict denotative meaning.

Within the framework of referential theory, three types of lexical meaning are identified: referential, emotive, and stylistic [7].

The referential meaning (also known as nominative, denotative, or cognitive meaning) is the relationship a word or phrase has with the specific real-world object, person, phenomenon, or concept it points to. This meaning directly names things found in objective reality, including both physical objects and abstract notions or processes. For example, the word “cat” has a referential meaning that points directly to the concept of the furry, four-legged animal. The actual animal itself is the “referent”, while the referential meaning is the cognitive concept used to distinguish it from other kinds of meaning, such as emotive meanings (like calling the animal “a furry friend” or “a lazy pet”).

Referential meaning may be primary and secondary thus consisting of different lexical Semantic Variants (LSV). Lexical-Semantic Variants (LSVs) are different meanings or senses of a single word. Polysemantic words (words with multiple meanings) are represented by multiple LSVs, each representing a distinct sense connected by a central, common meaning. Lexical-semantic variants (LSVs) are the different meanings a word can have, while a “dictionary meaning” is a single, formal definition from a traditional dictionary. LSVs represent the complex, interconnected network of a word’s possible senses and how it functions in different contexts, whereas dictionary definitions are the simplified, structured entries created to present a word’s most common meanings concisely. Think of LSVs as the living, dynamic reality of a word’s usage, and dictionary meanings as the written, static representation of that reality.

V. I. Karaban’s [31] methodology of translation centers on the idea that the “word” is not the basic unit of translation, but rather the specific LSV active in a given context. He argues that a translator’s first task is a “semantic analysis” to identify which specific variant of a polysemantic word is being used. A failure to distinguish between a word’s primary (direct) and secondary (contextual) LSV leads to “literalism”, which is a common error in student translations. V. I. Karaban links the choice of LSV to specific translation transformations. When a direct equivalent for a primary LSV doesn’t exist or doesn’t fit the context, he advocates for differentiation or concretization. He

emphasizes that while a dictionary lists several LSVs, the syntactic environment (the words surrounding it) dictates which one is “active”. For instance, in technical English, the word “interest” might switch from its primary LSV (curiosity) to a secondary LSV (financial stake or rate) based purely on its collocation with banking terms.

Emotive meaning unlike referential meaning has no direct reference to things or phenomena of objective reality but to the feelings and emotions of the speaker. Therefore, emotive meaning bears reference to things, phenomena or ideas through the speaker’s evaluation of them. Stylistic meaning is based on the stylistic stratification of the English vocabulary and is formed by stylistic reference, e. g.: “face” – “обличчя” (neutral), “countenance” – “образ” (literary), “mug” – “пика” (colloquial) [40].

Lexical transformations, which are nearly always necessary when translating the factual or referential meaning of a text, are prompted by several key factors.

These factors can be grouped as follows: differences in the conceptualization of objects and phenomena, where the source and target languages have distinct ways of viewing or approaching the same realities; variations in the semantic structure of a word, meaning a single word may have different core meanings or associations in the source language (SL) compared to the target language (TL); divergence in valency or collocability, referring to how a word grammatically combines with other words or which words it naturally pairs with; and finally, differences in general linguistic usage, encompassing conventions and norms that dictate how words are typically employed in each language.

It is a well-known linguistic phenomenon that different languages may view and describe the same real-world object by focusing on distinct characteristics or aspects. For example, the English word “eye” is used to describe the hole in a needle (the “eye of the needle”), whereas the Ukrainian language views this from a different perspective and calls it the “little ear of the needle” (“вушко голки”). Similarly, the English phrase “hooks and eyes” refers to small fasteners, which are called “hooks and loops” (“гачки і петельки”) in

Ukrainian, again reflecting a distinct conceptual view [40].

This difference in linguistic perspective usually poses only a minor difficulty for the translator; however, it is a factor that must never be ignored. Failure to account for these differing views can lead the translator to produce an unnatural or incorrect literal translation that misses the intended meaning.

One of the main reasons for using lexical transformations (changes in word choice) during translation is the divergence in the semantic structure of words between the source and target languages. These differences stem from the unique ways words are used in each language.

Even words that appear to share the same meaning are rarely semantically identical. While the primary meanings of related words often coincide, their derivative (secondary) meanings usually do not. Consequently, the semantic structures of polysemantic (multiple-meaning) words only have a partial correspondence because their various lexical semantic variants fail to perfectly overlap.

Therefore, semantic correlation should never be mistaken for semantic identity. It is almost impossible to find a perfect one-to-one correspondence between the entire semantic structures of related polysemantic words in any two languages.

Such partial correspondence may be illustrated by the following analysis of the correlated words “glass” and “склянка”. Their primary meanings denoting the same article of a container of glass are identical. But their secondary meanings diverge. Other lexical semantic variants of the word “glass” are: hard transparent material, object made from glass etc. Lexical semantic variants of the word “склянка” are: “скляна посудина”, “банка”, “деталь циліндричної форми”.

4. Collocability implies the ability of a lexical unit to combine with other lexical units, with other words or lexical groups. It's a key aspect of collocation, which describes the habitual juxtaposition of words. Essentially, it's about how well words “fit together” in a language. Collocation is the general concept of words occurring together more often than random chance would suggest. For

example, “heavy rain” is a collocation, while “heavy book” is not. Some words have high collocability with many other words (like “make”), while others have more limited collocability. Collocability is an important concept in linguistics and natural language processing because it helps us understand how words combine to create meaning and how to better process and generate human language.

Valency in the English language is broader and more flexible than that in the Ukrainian language. Words traditionally collocated tend to constitute clichés, e.g., “a bad mistake”, “high hopes”, “heavy rain (snow)”, etc. the translator is to find similar TL clichés, traditional collocations: “серйозна помилка”, “великі сподівання”, “сильний дощ (сніг)”. The key word in such collocations is a noun, both semantically and structurally, while the modifying adjective plays a subordinate role. The key word is always preserved in translation but the collocated adjective is rendered by a word possessing a different referential meaning which expresses the same category (in this case – intensity) and corresponds to the TL valency norms. For example: “a bad mistake” – “серйозна помилка”, “a bad headache – жахливий головний біль”, “a bad debt” – “борг, який не повертають”, “a bad accident – смертельний нещасний випадок”, “a bad wound” – “важке поранення”, “a bad egg” – “протухле яйце”, “a bad apple” – “гниле яблуко” [40].

Every language has its own traditional usage patterns, especially in its fixed phrases and clichés. Since these set expressions in the source language (SL) and the target language (TL) rarely coincide, they present a challenge in translation.

Even though the individual words making up these clichés may have different literal meanings in the two languages, the clichés themselves are conventionally used to describe similar real-world situations. Therefore, a translator can only ensure the proper selection of equivalent words and clichés by thoroughly understanding and taking into account the specific traditional peculiarities of both the correlated source and target languages.

5. According to I. V. Korunets [33], an attribute cluster, also referred to as an asyndetic noun structure or substantival cluster, is a

group of words centered around a key noun (the head or nucleus) that is modified by one or more preceding attributive components (adjuncts).

Regardless of how many components make up the cluster or how those components are internally structured, the relationships within the cluster are consistently subordinate. This means every component functions either as an adjunct (the modifier) or the head (the core noun being modified).

However, the structural complexity found in many of these clusters can often make it difficult to definitively identify whether a given cluster is a two-, three-, four-, or multi-component word-group.

The selection of a reliable method for translating asyndetic noun/substantival clusters into Ukrainian is governed by one of three determining factors: the lexical meaning of the individual words in the cluster, its structural form or arrangement, and the overall, holistic meaning conveyed by the cluster as a complete unit.

Semantic relations between the components of the attributive phrase can vary. The attribute can denote the following: place (“a beach house”), time (“evening newspaper”), characteristics (“overtime ban”), reason (“sickness pay”), object (“fish export”), source (“membership fees”), purpose (“face cream”), subject (“UNESCO call”) and others. English and Ukrainian attributive groups differ in their vectors. The English phrase is regressive, that is, it develops to the left, with the headword being the final element on the right. The Ukrainian attributive phrase is progressive, it develops mostly to the right, with the attributes used in postposition (e.g., “US car safety expert” – “фахівець з безпеки американських автомобілів”).

I. A. Svider [40] proposes that an attributive cluster can be translated with the help of:

1. An adjective with a noun: “emergency meeting” – “екстрене засідання”; “close-unit fraternity” – “тісне братерство”;
2. A noun in a possessive case: “crime prevention” – “попередження злочинності”; “wage rise” – “підвищення заробітної плати”;
3. A noun with a preposition: “open-air museum” – “музей просто неба”;

4. Permutation of members of an attributive group: “currency exchange” – “обмін валют”;

5. Translation of one of the members of an attributive cluster with the help of a word group: “nuclear dumping site” – “майданчик для захоронення ядерних відходів”; “solar power station” – “електростанція, що використовує енергію сонця”. When there are no equivalents for some English language units in the Ukrainian language, then the calque translation is used. For example: “information technologies” – “інформаційні технології”; “shadow cabinet” – “тіньовий кабінет”.

I. V. Korunets [33] suggests that asyndetic substantival clusters of the NN-, NNN-, etc. structure are often preceded by adjectives, participles, pronouns, numerals, etc., used in the function of attributes. Hence, translation of two componental asyndetic NN-structure clusters may start:

1) with the head noun: “board members” – “члени правління”; “economy regime” – “режим економії”;

2) beginning with the adjunct (functioning as an adjective) or with the head (functioning as a noun): “dinner-time break” – “обідня перерва/перерва на обід”; “school reform” – “шкільна реформа/реформа школи”.

3) the meaning of some asyndetic substantival clusters with compound adjuncts can be rendered into Ukrainian in a descriptive way as well: “nine-men defence” – “захист із 9 гравців (спорт)”; “two-thirds majority” – “більшість у двох третіх голосів”.

Extensively exemplified in the newspaper and scientific matter speech styles of present-day English are also A+AN+N-type asyndetic substantival clusters with preceding adjectival, participial and other modifiers in the function of attributes. Among the approaches to translation the following are most frequent:

1) starting with the head noun, proceeding to the adjunct (AN) unit and concluding with the adjunct noun: “major Western states interests” – “інтереси провідних західних держав”; “the ten-kilometre international road race” – “міжнародні змагання з бігу на 10-кілометрову дистанцію”;

2) starting with the initial adjective or participle, proceeding to the head noun and concluding with the adjunct (AN) unit: “thrilling second round replay” – “захоплююча повторна гра другого кола”; “efficient public transport system” – “рентабельна система комунального транспорту”;

3) starting with the head noun (which may also be a sense unit), proceeding in a reverse order of components to the sense unit with the adjunct noun and concluding with the initial adjective, which becomes a noun in Ukrainian: “Scottish Labour Party resolution” – “резолюція лейбористської партії Шотландії”; “the Chechen fighters activities” – “дії чеченських бойовиків”;

4) descriptive translation can also be resorted to when dealing with this type of asyndetic substantival clusters: “International Social Security Association” – “міжнародна Асоціація (з питань) соціального забезпечення”.

Among other possible approaches to translation of the three component N+NN-type asyndetic substantival clusters the following are to be pointed out:

1) beginning with the initial adjunct noun of the N+NN-type sense unit: “London trade Unions” – “Лондонські трейд-юніони/профспілки”;

2) beginning with the head noun and proceeding to the initial adjunct noun and then to the adjunct noun of the head: “Attica state prison” – “в'язниця «Аттіка» (штату Нью-Йорк)” 2) or in the 3-1-2 order: “в'язниця (штату Нью-Йорк) «Аттіка»”;

3) beginning with the head noun and proceeding to the first adjunct noun, i.e., in the 3-2-1 order: “U.S. Senate seat” – “місце в сенаті США”; “Rand Daily/Mail newspaper” – “газета «Дейлі мейл» провінції Ренд (Південно-Африканська Республіка)”;

4) beginning with the adjunct noun and proceeding to the head noun after which the second noun in the cluster is translated, i.e., in the 1-3-2 order: “world weight lifting championship” – “світовий чемпіонат штангістів”;

5) widely represented among the N+NN subgroup word-groups are substantival clusters whose meanings are rendered into

Ukrainian beginning with the NN-type sense unit and concluding with the initial noun (N), as in the word-groups a “Government reserve scheme” – “резервний проєкт уряду”;

6) in still other cases the meaning of N+NN subgroup of substantival clusters can be rendered into Ukrainian only in the 3-1-2 order of their components arrangement: “retail trade associations” – “спілки роздрібної торгівлі”;

7) amply exemplified in this, as in the preceding NN+N subgroup of asyndetic substantival clusters are word-groups whose meaning can be faithfully rendered in a descriptive way only: “a rubber bullet gun” – “гвинтівка для стрільби гумовими кулями”.

Translation of the four- and five- etc. componential asyndetic noun clusters is realized according to the same principles and approaches as the two- and three- componential asyndetic noun clusters.

Comprehension questions:

1. What is the main difference between formal equivalence and dynamic equivalence, and which theorist first introduced this distinction?

2. What are the two primary factors (degrees and ranks) that define the spectrum of equivalence between texts in different languages?

3. Explain the concept of the unit of translation and why a single word is often insufficient, especially in analytical languages.

4. Besides referential meaning, what are the other two types of lexical meaning identified within the referential theory?

5. What is the distinction between a word’s denotation and its connotation? Use the word “warm” as an example to illustrate both types of meaning.

6. How does the problem of semantic divergence in polysemantic words (like “glass” and “склянка”) challenge the translator, and why is a perfect one-to-one correspondence rarely possible?

7. What is the difference between collocation and collocability? How does a translator handle clichés like “heavy rain”

where the literal word meaning differs between English and Ukrainian?

8. Identify the three key factors that typically predetermine the choice of translation method when rendering asyndetic noun/substantival clusters into Ukrainian.

9. Explain the directional difference (vector) between an English attribute cluster and its typical Ukrainian equivalent, providing an example from the text.

Lesson 8-9.

Transformations of Syntactic Structures in Translation. Paraphrasing.

Plan

1. *Ways to translate infinitive structures.*
2. *Ways to translate the participles.*
3. *Ways to translate a gerund.*
4. *Ways to translate nominal absolute participial constructions.*
5. *Ways of paraphrasing.*

1. An infinitive is a verbal, a verb form or construction that plays the role of a different part of speech in a sentence. Although infinitives contain verbs, they cannot function as verbs. They do not convey a sense of tense on their own, and sentences containing them must include at least one finite main verb.

There are three types of infinitival complexes in present-day English, which are often referred to as secondary predication constructions: 1) the for-to-infinitival complex; 2) the objective infinitive and 3) the subjective infinitive complexes [33].

Ways of Translating the for-to-inf infinitive constructions:

1) As a subject: "For her to hear the news was the greatest joy of the day". – "Почути звістку для неї було найщасливішим моментом дня".

2) As a predicate: "The simplest thing is for him to resign at once". – "Найпростіший вихід для нього – негайно відмовитись від членства".

3) As an object: "Wines would not travel". – "Вина не люблять мандрів".

4) As an infinitive: "I left something under your door for you to read it". – "Я дещо залишив тобі під дверима почитати".

5) As a part of a compound modal: "We are bound to win our next game." – "Нашу наступну гру ми зобов'язані виграти".

6) As a subordinate explanatory clause (підрядне з'ясувальне

речення), introduced by conjunction що: “It’s very nice of you to have come here”. – “Дуже добре, що ти прийшов сюди”

7) As a subordinate adverbial clause (підрядне обставинне речення) of purpose, result or consequence, introduced by conjunction щоб: “It would be better for us to leave him”. – “Було б краще, щоб ми залишили його”.

8) As a subordinate attributive clause (підрядне означальне речення), introduced by conjunction який: “Here is the text to translate”. – “Ось текст, який треба перекласти”.

Infinitive as a parenthesis is translated with the Ukrainian set expressions: “to put it in other words” – “іншими словами”, “to put it simply” – “простіше кажучи”, “suffice to say” – “достатньо сказати”, “so to say” – “так би мовити”.

An objective infinitive complex is a grammatical construction consisting of a noun or object pronoun followed by an infinitive, functioning as a complex object in a sentence. It is often used after verbs of perception (see, hear, watch, notice), mental activity (believe, know, think), causation (make, let, have, order), or willingness (want, expect, would like) and it describes the action an object is performing or is expected to perform. Ways of translating the objective infinitive complexes:

1) By means of a phrasal/simple verbal predicate: “He never made me laugh”. – “Він так і не розсмішив мене”.

2) By means of an objective infinitival word group forming part of a compound modal verbal predicate: “My father made me go into business”. – “Мій батько змусив мене зайнятися бізнесом”.

3) By means of a noun derived from the objective infinitive: “He heard the nightingale sing”. – “Він чув спів солов’я”.

4) As a subordinate explanatory clause: “Everyone watched him walk across the garden”. – “Усі спостерігали, як він іде садком”.

A subjective infinitive complex, or complex subject, is a grammatical structure where a noun or pronoun followed by an infinitive acts as the subject of a sentence. This is often seen with passive verbs, such as in “He is known to write good programs,” with “He” being the subject of the infinitive “to write”.

According to I. V. Korunets, the grammatical construction known as the Subjective with the Infinitive when used after verbs of permission, request, intention, order, or compulsion (e.g., allow, permit, order, command, force, make, request, intend) is typically rendered in Ukrainian using one of three methods:

- a) with the help of an indefinite personal sentence;
- b) with the help of an impersonal sentence having the passive verbal predicate;

c) with the help of a subordinate explanatory clause.

e.g., "The soldiers were instructed not to speak to anyone outside the camp".

a) "Солдатам наказали не розмовляти ні з ким за межами табору".

b) "Солдатам було наказано/наказали не розмовляти ні з ким за межами табору".

c) "Солдатам наказали, щоб вони не розмовляли ні з ким за межами табору".

The subjective with the infinitive construction used with the verbs of physical perception and mental perception (to feel, to hear, to see, to taste, etc.) can be translated with the help of the one-member introductory indefinite personal sentences followed by an object subordinate clause as in the following sentence: e.g., "The politician was seen to be preparing a major speech". – "Бачили, що політик готує головну промову".

When used after the verbs of saying and reporting (to say, to report, to tell, etc.), the nominative with the infinitive complex is translated with the help of the introductory indefinite-personal sentence followed by an object subordinate clause:

e.g., "The Prime Minister is reported to have held talks in Brussels".

a) "Повідомляють, що прем'єр-міністр провів переговори в Брюсселі".

b) "Як повідомляють, прем'єр-міністр провів переговори в Брюсселі".

c) "Повідомляється, що прем'єр-міністр провів переговори в Брюсселі".

When used with the verbs to appear, to chance, to happen, to prove, to seem, or with the mood phrases to be sure, to be certain, to be likely/unlikely, the subjective with the infinitive constructions may have different interpretations in Ukrainian. Thus, the verbs seem, believe, appear, etc, which function as simple verbal predicates in English are converted into parenthetical words or introductory -ся impersonal/definite personal sentences (Вважається / вважають, здається): e.g., "He seems to be tired". – "Він, здається, втомився. / Здається, він втомився".

2. A participle is a nonfinite verb form that has some of the characteristics and functions of both verbs and adjectives. More narrowly, participle has been defined as a word derived from a verb and used as an adjective.

The choice of the method and means for translating English participle I, participle II and participial constructions into Ukrainian is predetermined by the general implicit and dependent explicit meanings of the participle itself. Participles and participial constructions can be translated by means of:

1) Adjective or attributive constructions:

Present and past participles may be translated with the help of the semantically equivalent adjectives: e.g., "The house was alive with running voices". – "Будинок сповнювався звідусіль лункими голосами". "Her face... with swollen eyes and swollen lips looked terrible". – "її обличчя ... з підпухлими очима та розпухлими губами мало жакливий вигляд".

2) Simple verbal predicate:

A common technique is to transform a compound verbal predicate (containing a participle) into a simple verb in Ukrainian: e.g., "He stopped, looking at the stalls". – "Він зупинився й поглянув на кіоски".

3) Ukrainian participles (дієприкметники та дієприслівники):

Ukrainian also has its own participles, both active and passive, which can be used in translation when appropriate. These participles share grammatical characteristics with adjectives and agree with the nouns they modify in gender, number, and case: e.g., "Reading the works of men, who had arrived, he noted every result achieved by them". – "Читаючи твори авторів, що досягли успіху, він охоплював усі

особливості їхнього стилю”; “Having gained her degree, she was doing no more reading”. – “Отримавши вчений ступінь, вона вже не відводила стільки часу на читання”.

4) Nouns, semantically equivalent substantival word-group: e.g., “I heard someone weeping”. – “Я почув чийсь плач”.

5) Subordinate attributive clause, introduced by conjunctions що, який: “We passed the troops marching under the rain”. – “Ми пройшли повз військо, що крокувало під дощем”.

6) Subordinate explanatory clause, introduced by conjunction як, що: e.g. “He heard her moving about the room”. – “Він чув, як вона ходила кімнатою”.

7) Subordinate adverbial clauses of time that are introduced by conjunctions коли, після: e.g., “The sun having risen, they started their journey”. – “Коли зійшло сонце, вони вирушили в дорогу”. “Having finished his work, he went home”. – “Після того, як він закінчив роботу, він пішов додому”.

8) Subordinate adverbial clauses of cause or condition that are introduced by conjunctions при чому, оскільки тощо: e.g., “It being late, they went home”. – “Оскільки було пізно, вони пішли додому”.

9) Subordinate adverbial clauses of purpose that are introduced by conjunction щоб: “I was careful not to send the whole plan spiraling into chaos”. – “Я пильнував, щоб не перетворити весь план на суцільний хаос”.

10) Compound sentence, that is introduced with a help of conjunctions і, але, та: e.g., “Davy came out, his cheek grazed and bleeding”. – “Дейві вийшов, та його щока була подряпана і кровоточила”.

11) Separate sentences: e.g., “The Estonian Song Festival, a twin event held in July, involves thousands of amateur singers and dancers”. – “На естонському пісенному фестивалі виступають тисячі співаків і танцюристів-аматорів. У липні відбудеться ще один подібний фестиваль”.

Some participle I and II have constant equivalents in Ukrainian language. Among them are such conjunctions “provided” – “за умови, якщо”, “granted” – “зважаючи на те що; враховуючи; за умови; якщо

дійсно”, prepositions “given” – “за наявності; з урахуванням; з огляду; беручи до уваги; зважаючи на; якщо (враховувати, що)”, “failing” – “за відсутністю”, “assuming” – “якщо припустити”, “considering” – “беручи до уваги” and others.

3. A gerund is a verb that ends in “-ing” and is used as a noun in a sentence. It can function as the subject, object, object of a preposition or complement of a sentence. A gerund and a present participle both end in “-ing” but function differently: a gerund acts as a noun (like a subject or object), while a present participle acts as a verb in continuous tenses or as an adjective. Depending on the function in the sentence, gerund can be translated into Ukrainian by:

1) a noun: e.g., “Cycling is his hobby”. – “Катання на велосипеді – його улюблене заняття”.

2) the infinitive: e.g., “He showed a positive gift for saying the wrong things”. – “Він демонстрував природний дар казати не те, що треба, не так, як треба, і не тоді, коли це потрібно”.

3) participial construction or clause: e.g., “On seeing Bella he stopped and beckoned her to him”. – “Побачивши Беллу, він зупинився та покликав її до себе”.

4) subordinate clause: e.g., “He regretted now having come”. – “Тепер він шкодував, що прийшов”.

4. In English grammar, a nominal absolute participial construction (often just called an absolute phrase) is a group of words that modifies an entire independent clause rather than a single word. It is “absolute” because it is grammatically independent of the rest of the sentence, yet it adds vital context regarding time, cause, or circumstance.

Ways of translating nominal absolute participial constructions:

1. Using a subordinate clause.

Since the absolute construction often expresses time, cause, or condition, it is frequently translated as a full dependent adverbial clause starting with conjunctions like *оскільки* (since), *коли* (when), or *якщо* (if): e.g. “The weather permitting, we will go for a walk”. – “Якщо дозволить погода, ми підемо на прогулянку”.

2. Using a coordinate clause.

Sometimes the construction provides a detail that feels like a

separate, subsequent action. In these cases, it's best to use a separate clause joined by *і* (and) or a semicolon: e.g., "The meeting was over, the participants leaving the room". – "Збори закінчилися, і учасники почали виходити з кімнати".

3. Using a prepositional phrase.

If the construction describes a state or accompaniment, you can use the preposition *з* (with) or *при* (under/at): e.g., "He stood there, his hands trembling". – "Він стояв там із тремтячими руками".

4. Using an adverbial participle (дієприслівник).

If the subject of the absolute construction is the same as the main subject (which technically makes it a simple participial phrase, but it often overlaps in translation style), or if it can be rephrased to fit a verbal adverb, use a дієприслівник.

Be careful here; in Ukrainian, the дієприслівник must refer to the subject of the main verb. If the subjects are different, this method won't work: e.g., "The work finished, the laborers went home". – "Закінчивши роботу, робітники пішли додому". NOT "The sun having set, they decided to head home". – "Зайшовши за обрій, вони вирішили йти додому".

5. Using an introductory phrase.

For constructions that establish a "given" context, you can use phrases like *враховуючи те, що* (considering that) or *при тому, що*: e.g. "All things considered, the project was a success". – "Враховуючи все, проєкт був успішним".

Translating nominal absolute participial constructions is one of the trickiest tasks for a translator because Ukrainian doesn't have a direct grammatical equivalent. In English, these constructions consist of a noun (the subject) and a participle, functioning as an adverbial modifier. In Ukrainian, we have to "unpack" these into more explicit structures.

5. Paraphrasing in translation involves restating a text using different words while preserving its original meaning. It's a crucial strategy for translators to handle linguistic and cultural differences, clarify ambiguous language and improve the flow and naturalness of the translated text.

Paraphrasing is the process of completely rewording information or ideas from a source text into one's own language, ensuring that the new

version is structurally and linguistically different from the original while strictly preserving the full and accurate meaning. Translation experts, such as M. Carrover [5], consider it a vital strategy for professional translators to achieve a natural flow in the target language. The overall purpose is both to restate the information and to create a substantial difference in expression without altering the core propositions of the text.

Paraphrasing focuses on conveying the same message as the source text, but with different wording and sentence structure. It helps translators overcome challenges where direct word-for-word translation is not possible or would result in awkward or unnatural text. When a source text is unclear, paraphrasing can provide a clearer, more understandable version in the target language. By adjusting sentence structure and word choice, paraphrasing can make the translated text flow better and be more engaging for the target audience.

Let's consider some paraphrasing techniques in translation:

Replacing idiomatic expressions: Translators might paraphrase an idiom in the source language with a different idiom or a descriptive phrase in the target language that conveys the same meaning (e. g. "He kicked the bucket". – "Він помер").

Simplifying complex sentences: If the source text uses long, complex sentences, a translator might break them down into shorter, clearer sentences in the target language. This technique includes breaking up long sentences, changing passive sentences to active, simplifying abstract/ academic language, avoiding redundancy, reordering for logic/ clarity.

Breaking up long sentences into two or more shorter ones: e.g., "Although the team had been working under difficult conditions and faced multiple setbacks, they managed to complete the project within the deadline, which surprised many". – "Команда працювала в складних умовах і мала багато перешкод. Їм вдалося завершити проєкт вчасно, що здивувало багатьох".

Replacing passive with active: e.g., "The announcement was made by the manager after the meeting had concluded". – "Менеджер зробив оголошення після завершення зустрічі".

Simplifying abstract/ academic language: e.g., "The study

explores the implications of digital dependency among adolescents in relation to cognitive development and emotional resilience”. – “У дослідженні йдеться про те, як залежність від гаджетів впливає на розвиток мислення та емоційний стан підлітків”.

Avoiding redundancy: e.g., “Due to the fact that he was late, he missed the beginning part of the presentation”. – “Через запізнення він пропустив початок презентації”.

Reordering for logic and clarity (restructure) technique in translation implies the change of structure to make the sentence more logical and natural in the target language, while keeping the original meaning intact (e.g., “Unlike traditional methods, this approach relies heavily on student interaction, promoting critical thinking and active learning”. – “Цей метод відрізняється від традиційних тим, що акцентує увагу на взаємодії студентів, розвитку критичного мислення та активному залученні до навчального процесу”).

Adjusting cultural references. When a source text contains cultural references that are not widely understood in the target culture, a translator might paraphrase them using more familiar concepts. Culture-specific items from the source language are replaced or adapted to something that the target audience will understand, while preserving the original meaning or function. This is often necessary when translating idioms and humor, food, traditions, holidays, pop culture or historical references, institutions or social norms (e.g., “He looked like he had just walked off a Hollywood red carpet”. – “Він виглядав, наче щойно зійшов з глянцевої обкладинки”).

Descriptive paraphrasing – replacing a word or a phrase with a more detailed description to clearly express the intended meaning (e. g. “He was devastated”. – “Йому було дуже боляче і сумно”).

Summarizing technique in translation means condensing a longer or more detailed piece of text into a shorter version that still captures the main ideas and intent of the original. It’s used when the target audience needs only key points, there is a space or time limit, the original text is repetitive or verbose, the tone or purpose calls for concise delivery (e.g., “The article discusses various causes of climate change, including industrial emissions, deforestation, and the excessive use of fossil fuels”.

– “Стаття присвячена причинам зміни клімату”).

In essence, paraphrasing in translation is a versatile technique that allows translators to adapt the source text to the target language and culture while remaining faithful to the original meaning.

Comprehension questions:

1. What are the three types of infinitival complexes identified in present-day English?
2. How is an infinitive defined, and what is a key grammatical constraint on its function in a sentence?
3. What is the typical translation technique for the Subjective with the Infinitive Construction when it follows passive verbs of physical or mental perception (like *to see* or *to hear*)?
4. According to M. Carrover, why is paraphrasing considered a vital strategy for professional translators?
5. What are four methods listed for translating the Objective Infinitive Complex into Ukrainian?
6. How do the functions of a gerund and a present participle differ, even though they share the same ending?
7. Give two examples of how a Subordinate Adverbial Clause (of time or cause/condition) can be used to translate participles or participial constructions?
8. When the Subjective with the Infinitive Construction is used with verbs like *to appear* or *to seem*, how are these English verbs often converted in Ukrainian translation?
9. Name four specific techniques a translator might use to simplify complex sentences through paraphrasing?
10. What is the goal of adjusting cultural references as a paraphrasing technique, and provide an example?

Lesson 10.

Translation of Proper Names

Plan

1. *The main rules of conveying different Ukrainian sounds in English translation of proper names.*
2. *The main rules of conveying different English sounds in Ukrainian translation of proper names.*
3. *Conveying the names of companies and organizations.*
4. *Conveying the names of city establishments.*
5. *Conveying the names of print media.*
6. *Translation of the geographical names.*

1. Ukrainian proper names are transliterated based on phonemic and orthographic structure using the Romanization System approved by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. The system enabled the conveying of our personal names, family names (onomastics) and also all Ukrainian geographical names (toponymy) in accordance with some rules.

Table 3. Transliteration of Ukrainian alphabet

Ukrainian	Romanization	Ukrainian	Romanization
1. Аа	Aa	18. Нн	Nn
2. Бб	Bb	19. Оо	Oo
3. Вв	V/v or W/w	20. Пп	Pp
4. Гг	Hh	21. Рр	Rr
5. Ґґ	Gg	22. Сс	Ss
6. Дд	Dd	23. Тт	Tt
7. Ее	Ee	24. Уу	Uu
8. Єе	Ye ye	25. Фф	Ff
9. Жж	Zh zh	26. Хх	Kh kh
10. Зз	Zz	27. Цц	Ts ts
11. Ии	Yy	28. Чч	Ch/Tch ch/tch
12. Іі	Ii	29. Шш	Sh/sh
13. Її	Yi/Ji yi/ji	30. Щщ	Shch/Sch shch/sch
14. Йй	Yy	31. Юю	Yu/Iu yu/iu
15. Кк	Kk	32. Яя	Ya/Ia ya/ia
16. Лл	Ll	33. Ьь	'
17. Мм	Mm		

Some Ukrainian letters have no exact English equivalents and are approximated:

- **и** → *y* (e.g., Кирило → *Kyrylo*)
- **й, ий, ій** → *y, iy, ii* (e.g., Андрій → *Andrii/Andriy*,
Горовий → *Horovyi*)
- **ї** → *yi* (at word start: Їжакевич → *Yizhakevych*)
- **я, ю, є** → *ya, yu, ye* or *ia, iu, ie* (e.g., Ярема → *Yarema*,
Юлія → *Yuliia*)
- **ж** → *zh* (Жанна → *Zhanna*)
- **ч** → *ch* (Кочур → *Kochur*, Топчій → *Topchiy*)
- **ш** → *sh* (Шовкун → *Shovkun*)
- **щ** → *shch* (Щербак → *Shcherbak*)
- **х** → *kh* (Харків → *Kharkiv*)
- **г** → *h* (Гаврило → *Havrylo*)
- **ґ** → *g* (Ґалаган → *Galahan*)

Palatalization is a phonological process where consonants are modified by raising the tongue towards the hard palate during articulation. This can result in a change in the consonant's sound, making it sound "softer" or more like a "y" sound. A sign of palatalization is represented with an apostrophe ('), e.g., "Кость" → "Kost' ", "Луцьк" → "Luts'k".

2. The methods of conveying English vowels in Ukrainian are also different. The selection of specific methods and the contexts in which they are applied is influenced by both linguistic and external factors.

Specifically, the decision-making process is guided by four main elements: the location of the phoneme within the original English word or proper name; the surrounding sounds (environment) of the phoneme; the historical or geographic origin of the proper name itself; and, finally, any existing translation tradition for the name, particularly when the name is already well-established in the Ukrainian language [40].

English proper names are either transcribed or transliterated (or partly transcribed and partly transliterated) in Ukrainian.

Irrespective of the considerable divergences existing between the phonemic systems of the two languages, a number of English proper names are rendered into Ukrainian by way of transliteration only: “Barbara”/ “Барбара”; “Rita”/ “Ріта”. A few English proper names are transliterated with the omission or addition of a letter or two in Ukrainian: “McDonald”/ “Макдональд”; “Jupiter”/ “Юпітер”. This kind of rendering becomes necessary when dealing with specifically English spelling forms of proper names and to avoid the violation of the traditionally established spelling rules of the Ukrainian language.

Some other English proper names of people and geographical names are rendered into Ukrainian partly through transcription. Mostly transcribed are names/ surnames containing specific English vowel phonemes which are usually formed by different sound/ letter combinations: “Abe”/ “Ейб”; “Queenie”/ “Квіні”.

Short monophthongs are rendered as follows:

- /æ/ → /a/, /e/: Angela (Анджела/Енджела)
- /ʌ/ → /a/, /y/, /o/: Ulrica (Ульріка/Алріка), Sudbury (Садбері/Судбері)
- Unstressed vowels → context-based substitutions: Virginia (Вірджінія), Alaska (Аляска)
- /ʊ/ → /o/: Dolly (Доллі), Oscar (Оскар)
- /ɪ/ → /i/: Isabel (Ізабел), Islam (Іслам)
- /e/ → /e/: Ellis (Елліс), Edinburgh (Едінбург)

Long Vowels are rendered as follows:

- /ɑ:/ → /a/: Mark (Марк), Carnegie (Карнегі)
- /ɔ:/ → /o/: Austin (Остін), Monro (Монро)
- /u:/, /ju:/ → /y/, /ю/: Judy (Джуді), UNESCO (ЮНЕСКО)
- /i:/ → /i/: Eton (Ітон), Dundee (Данді)
- /z:/ → /e/: Pearl (Перл), Herbert (Герберт)

Diphthongs are rendered as follows:

- /aɪ/ → /ай/: Mike (Майк), Ike (Айк); but Miami (Маямі)
- /aʊ/ → /ау/: Howell (Гауел)
- /eɪ/ → /ей/, /а/: Mabel (Мейбл), Ada (Ейда)

- /ɔɪ/ → /ой/: Roy (Рой), Joyce (Джойс)
 - /əʊ/ → /оу/: Rose (Роуз), Snow (Сноу)
 - /eə/ → /е/, /а/: Fairbanks (Фербенкс)
 - /iə/ → /і/, /ія/: Virginia (Вірджінія), Julia (Джулія)
- Consonants are rendered as follows:
- /ð/ → /т/, /д/, /з/: Brothers (Бразерс), Caruthers (Карудерс)
 - /θ/ → /т/, /ф/ (esp. in Greek names): Faith (Фейт), Athos (Афон)
 - /ŋ/ → /нг/: Sterling (Стерлінг), Bundung (Бандунг)
 - /ŋk/ → /нк/: Bronx (Бронкс), Sinclair (Сінклер)
 - /l/ → /л/ or /л'/: William (Вільям), Clinton (Клінтон)
 - /w/ → /в/ or /у/: Washington (Вашингтон), Wilde (Вайльд)

Mostly translated, however, are the names of kings, queens, princes, princesses (e.g., “King Charles” / “Король Карл”). Nicknames are typically translated when they are descriptive (based on a person's appearance, profession, or characteristic) and translation is necessary for the target audience to understand the intended meaning or humor. For example, a person nicknamed “Red” (referring to red hair) might be translated, or a historical figure like “Richard the Lionheart”/ “Річард Левове Серце” often has an official translation in many languages. Nicknames are more frequently left untranslated or simply transliterated (rendered phonetically) when they are: proper names or derived from proper names (e.g., “Mike” for Michael), culture-specific items or references that lack an immediate, natural equivalent in the target culture, idiomatic expressions or require extensive explanation, making direct translation cumbersome.

In literary translation, names that are specifically created by an author to highlight a determinant (often negative) feature of a character – known as speaking names or aptronyms – may be transcribed, transliterated or translated. The decision to translate is guided by the necessity of preserving the author's intent and the meaning or humor of the character's designation for the target audience: e.g., “Mrs. Porkenham”/ “Пані Поркенгем”, “Doctor

Slammer” / “Лікар Слеммер”, “Mr. Scrooge”/ “Пан Скрудж”, “Squire Allworthy” / “Сквайр Всечесний”.

3. According to I. V. Korunets [33], names of companies are usually transcribed or transliterated and briefly or fully explicated. This method also applies to publishing houses, newspapers, magazines, and some public bodies. No explication is used when the company is well-known at the language level with minimal context: “General Motors” – “Дженерал Моторз”. Extended explication is used at the speech/text level with detailed context, for less-known or function-specific firms: “Associated Biscuit Manufacturers” – англійська компанія по випуску хрустких коржиків “Ессошіетед біскіт менюфекчерерз”.

Sometimes names have product or function clues. It’s easier to translate names of companies when the type of product or service is specified: “British-American Tobacco Co.” – “Об’єднана англо-американська тютюнова компанія”; “Campbell Soups Co.” – “Компанія по виробництву консервованих страв”; “Volkswagen AG” – “Німецька акціонерна компанія з виробництва легкових авто”.

Ukrainian Companies are translated using the same principles of transliteration or transcription and functional explication: “Світанок” – “Kyiv Svitanok civil services firm”; “Укргазпром” – “Ukrainian Ukrhazprom natural gas body”; “Київоблпобутрадїотехніка” – “Kyivoblprobutradiotekhnika home radio engineering services body”; СП “Вента” – “Bulgarian Venta Joint Venture (perfumes, make-up)”.

Names of publishing houses and news agencies are transliterated or transcribed and briefly or fully explicated, following the same rules as company names. If the name lacks a clear indication of being a publishing house, the identifying noun видавництво must be added in Ukrainian translation: “Associated Book Publishers” – лондонська книжково-видавнича фірма “Ассошіетед Бук Паблішерз”; “Cambridge University Press” – англійське видавництво наукової та довідкової літератури при Кембриджському університеті “Кембрідж Юніверсіті Прес”; “Edward Arnolds (Publishers) Ltd.” – лондонське видавництво

наукової та педагогічної літератури “Едвард Арнольдз (Паблішерз) Лімітед”. Ukrainian publishing houses are translated into English with the identifying noun Publishers or Publishing House and explication: Видавництво “Український письменник” – “Ukrainskyi Pysmennyk Publishers”; Видавництво “Дніпро” – “Dnipro Publishing House”; Видавництво “Школа” – “Shkola Publishers (schoolbooks, dictionaries)”.

Names of news agencies are also transliterated or transcribed and usually briefly explicated. They often retain the original abbreviation or name: “Reuters (UK)” – англійське інформаційне агентство “Рейтер”; “UPI (USA)” – “американське інформаційне агентство ЮПІ”; “France Presse” – французьке інформаційне агентство “Франс-Прес”.

Names of international organizations are translated according to official naming conventions by means of calque: IMF (International Monetary Fund) – МВФ (Міжнародний Валютний Фонд), European Economic Council (ЕЕС) – Економічна Рада Європи (Рада Європи), Дніпровський Центр українсько-польських культурних, наукових і ділових зв’язків – The Dnipro Area Center for Ukrainian and Polish Cultural, Scientific and Business Relations.

Sports and professional associations are also translated to show their function clearly: Спортивне товариство “Динамо” – Dynamo Sports Society, Асоціація легкоатлетів України – Ukrainian Light Athletics Association.

4. Names of theatres, cinemas, hotels, and restaurants are typically rendered through transcription or transliteration, often with explication in the target language [33]. If the name derives from a proper name, it is usually transcribed: Drury Lane Theatre – музичний театр “Драпі Лейн”, Kyiv State Ivan Franko Ukrainian Drama Theatre – Київський державний український драматичний театр ім. Івана Франка, Кінотеатр “Київ” – the Kyiv Cinema Hall, Ukraina Hotel – готель “Україна”. If it stems from a common noun or descriptive phrase, it may be translated, transliterated, or a mix of both: Comedy Theatre – театр “Комеді”, Commercial Theatre – “Комерційний театр” (розрахований на касовий успіх), The Continental – кінотеатр

“Континенталь”, Royal Court Hotel – готель “Роял корт”.

In English, honorary names precede the noun they modify (e.g., “George Washington Library”), while in Ukrainian, they usually follow the name (e.g., “Бібліотека ім. Джорджа Вашингтона”).

Institutions with formal status changes may use “the” in English and follow asyndetic structure (word strings without prepositions) in newspaper style, but use prepositional phrases in spoken or literary English: “Київський медичний університет ім. Богомольця” – “Kyiv Bohomolets Medical University”. Do not use the phrase “named after” in the name itself. It can be used only in explanations, not in formal translations: “The Lviv V. Stefanyk Library”, not “The named after V. Stefanyk Library”.

5. According to I. V. Korunets [33], most Ukrainian publication names are transliterated or transcribed into English, often with additional explanatory context, especially for international readers unfamiliar with Ukrainian institutions or geography: “Голос України” – “The Ukrainian Verkhovna Rada Holos Ukrainy newspaper”, “Молодь України” – “The Ukrainian youth Molod’ Ukrainy newspaper”, “Буковина” – “The Bukovyna regional newspaper/daily”. Very often the body to which the paper belongs or which sponsors its publication may be indicated too: “Освіта” – “Osvita weekly, published by Ukraine’s Ministry of Public Education”, “Літературна Україна” – “Literaturna Ukraina weekly of the Ukrainian Writers’ Union”.

Ukrainian journals and magazines are translated the same way as newspapers, using transliteration, occasional translation, and explication: “Вітчизна” – “The Ukrainian Writers’ Vitchyzna (Fatherland) literary journal”, “Жінка” – “The Ukrainian Zhinka (Woman) monthly magazine”.

English publication names are transcribed or transliterated, typically without articles (the / a), and with limited or no explication, reflecting Ukrainian stylistic norms: “The New York Times” – газета “Нью-Йорк таймс”, Observer – англійський соціально-політичний тижневик “Обсервер”, “The Washington Post” – газета “Вашингтон пост”.

6. Geographical names can be translated using several methods: transcription, transliteration, calque, transcoding and descriptive translation. These methods can be used individually or in combination to accurately convey the name's meaning and pronunciation in the target language.

Geographical names are often rendered via transcoding: "Munich"/ "Мюнхен", "Genoa"/ "Генуя", "Nuremberg"/ "Нюрнберг", "Venice"/ "Венеція", "Warsaw"/ "Варшава". Transliteration focuses on representing the letters of the source language name with their equivalents in the target language, regardless of pronunciation: "Toronto"/ "Торонто", "Ottawa"/ "Отава", "Tokyo"/ "Токіо". A considerable number of English geographical names are translated into Ukrainian with the help of transcription only: "Dashwood"/ "Дешвуд", "Buckinghamshire"/ "Бакінгемшир", "Capetown"/ "Кейптаун", "Ohio"/ "Огайо". Some geographical names are translated by calque: "St. Laurence River"/ "річка св. Лаврентія", "Cape of Good Hope"/ "мис Доброї Надії", "New South Wales"/ "Новий Південний Уельс". Descriptive translation is used in the next examples: "Midlands"/ "Мідлендс" (графство в центральній частині Англії, Великобританія), "Buckingham Palace"/ "Букінгемський палац" (резиденція королівської сім'ї Великобританії).

While translating street names in context use transcription or transliteration, especially when the terms like Street, Avenue, Road, Square are familiar to Ukrainians: "Wall Street"/ "Волл-Стріт", "Oxford Street"/ "Оксфорд-Стріт". When names are out of context or less known, add explanatory terms like вулиця, бульвар, etc.: "Portobello Road"/ "вул. Портобелло-Роуд", "Narrow Lane"/ "пров. Непроу-лейн". Numbers are translated into words in Ukrainian: "Sixth Street"/ "Шоста вулиця", "First Avenue"/ "Перша авеню".

To translate Ukrainian street names into English, use transliteration and translate the common noun (вулиця, площа, etc.): "вулиця Шевченка"/ "Shevchenko Street", "бульвар Лесі Українки"/ "Lesya Ukrainka Boulevard". Squares are usually transcribed and the word площа added: "Trafalgar Square"/ "пл.

Трафальгар-Сквер” or “Трафальгарська площа”, “Parliament Square”/ “Парламентська площа”.

Comprehension questions:

1. What are the two primary methods (or a combination thereof) used to render English proper names, including names of people and geographical names, into Ukrainian?

2. How does the translation strategy for English nicknames (like "Red") and characterizing names (like “Squire Allworthy”) differ from the strategy used for regular English proper names?

3. When rendering English proper names into Ukrainian, what is the most common translation technique used for names or surnames containing specific English vowel phonemes?

4. According to the provided text, what is the key difference between transcription and transliteration when applied to geographical names, and give one example of each method being used for an English geographical name into Ukrainian?

5. What rule applies to the translation of names and titles of kings, queens, princes, and princesses (e.g., “King Charles”)?

6. How are the names of English companies (like “Associated Biscuit Manufacturers”) typically translated into Ukrainian, and when is an “extended explication” used?

7. When translating the names of Ukrainian publishing houses (e.g., Видавництво “Дніпро”) into English, what must be included to clarify its function?

8. When translating street names into Ukrainian, what must be added if the name is less known or out of context (e.g., “Portobello Road”), and how are street numbers (e.g., “Sixth Street”) handled?

9. What is the Romanization System approved by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine used for, and give one example of a challenging Ukrainian letter and its Romanization?

10. How are international organizations (like the IMF) and sports/professional associations (like Спортивне товариство “Динамо”) typically translated?

Lesson 11.

Units of International Lexicon and Ways of their Rendering

Plan

1. *Units of international lexicon.*
2. *Types of international lexicon.*
3. *Ways of translating genuine internationalisms.*
4. *Ways of translating loan internationalisms.*
5. *Handling translator's false friends.*

1. By internationalisms are meant such language units which are borrowed from one and the same source language by at least three genealogically different languages in the same or similar lingual form and identical meaning (e.g., “долар”, “атом”, “інтерес”, “директор”, “база”, “стадіон”, “театр”, “фізика” etc.). V. V. Akulenko's [25] definition is the gold standard one, because it provides three strict “tests” for internationalisms: the source test – the words must originate from a common source (e.g., Greek “stadium” or Latin “constitution”), the genealogy test – the word must appear in at least three different language families (“radio” is found in English (Germanic), Ukrainian (Slavic), and French (Roman)), the identity test – the “lingual form” (how it sounds/looks) and the “meaning” must be essentially the same. Without satisfying the requirements of the genealogy test, a word like “ballet” (shared by French and English) might just be a French loanword. By V. V. Akulenko's standard, because it is also used in Ukrainian and German, it graduates to the status of an internationalism.

International, however, may be not only words and phrases/word-groups, but also morphemes – prefixes, suffixes and even inflexions, root morphemes. These morphemes are conveyed with the help of the translator's transliteration or transcription (i.e. either transliterated or transcribed). Sometimes, though, the combination of both these methods may be and is employed.

Among the most often occurring international affixes in English and Ukrainian are the following:

Prefixes:

anti- / анти- – antibody / антитіло
ex- / екс- – export / експортувати
inter- / інтер- – international / інтернаціональний
trans- / транс- – transmission / трансмісія
ultra- / ультра- – ultraviolet / ультрафіолетовий

Suffixes:

-ar / -ар – quasar / квазар
-er / -ер – volunteer / волонтер
-ist / -іст – humanist / гуманіст
-ssion / -сія – aggression / агресія
-tion / -ція – constitution / конституція

Inflexions:

-um / -ум – memorandum / меморандум
-us / -ус – radius / радіус
-a / -а – formula / формула

The lexicon of each developed language comprises a very large layer of foreign by origin words, word-groups/ phrases and even a small number of sentences.

These words are primarily found in specialized domains of global communication, science, technology, and culture, where they facilitate precise and efficient communication among experts and across nations. Domains of international vocabulary:

1) Science and technology. Terms like atom, hypothesis, theory, analysis, technology, internet, algorithm are widely used internationally to ensure clarity and consistency in research and development.

2) Politics and Diplomacy. Vocabulary essential for discussing global affairs, including words like diplomacy, alliance, protocol, convention, treaty, jurisdiction, is shared across many languages.

3) Medicine and Healthcare. Medical terminology often draws from Greek and Latin roots, creating international words such as inflammation, diagnosis, syndrome, therapy, clinic, and vaccine that are essential for medical professionals worldwide.

4) Economics and Business. Core terms in finance and commerce have become international, including economy, bank, market, capital, client, administration, export, and import.

5) Culture and Arts. Words related to cultural practices, art forms, and philosophy, such as ballet, cinema, music, philosophy, epistemology, and architecture, are recognized globally.

6) Academics and Education. Concepts and structures within the educational system have international terms like university, faculty, subject, principle and thesis.

7) Aviation and Computing. Specialized terminology in modern fields like aviation, computer science, administrator, and client has been rapidly adopted as international vocabulary.

2. International vocabulary is referred to as internationalisms, or more precisely genuine internationalisms. They never considerably change their lingual (orthographic or sounding) form nor their internationally established meaning (e.g., “motor”, “audit”). The main characteristic feature of genuine internationalisms, whether single words or words-combinations, is their semantic singularity.

Genuine international lexemes (words shared across many languages) differ from ordinary words because their written and spoken forms are always the same or very similar in both the source language and the target language. It does not mean that the structural form of genuine internationalisms is necessarily always transplanted to the target language as it is observed in simple lexemes like “drama”, “poet”, “opera”, “suffix”, “lord”, “kimono”, “sari” (“драма”, “поет”, “опера”, “суфікс”, “лорд”, “кімоно”, “сарі”, etc.).

Even though English and Ukrainian share the same basic international words, their morphological structure frequently diverges. In Ukrainian, these words are typically rendered more complex because they usually take both derivational and, often, inflexional affixes, a feature rarely seen in contemporary English. Consequently, most genuine international words are structurally more elaborate in Ukrainian than they are in English, as demonstrated by the difference between “apathy” and “апатія”.

Conversely, some international words are structurally more complicated in English than in Ukrainian, examples of which include “analysis” versus “аналіз”, and “academician” versus “академік”.

Besides the many thousands of genuine international words and phrases –which are characterized by retaining an identical or similar form and meaning across multiple languages – there is a separate category of international vocabulary known as translation loan units of lexicon. These translation loans also share a common structural form (whether a single word or a word-combination). However, unlike the genuine international words, they rarely share a similar spelling (orthographic form) or sound across languages. This type of international words largely consists of terms used to designate scientific and technological concepts (e.g., “specific gravity”/ “питома вага”, “law of gravitation”/ “закон тяжіння”, “decimal fractions”/ “десяткові дроби”, “income tax”/ “податок на доходи”).

In addition to the two groups of single international words (genuine lexemes and translation loans), the vocabulary of every language also contains numerous stable international phraseological or idiomatic expressions. This collection of international phrases is made up of expressions known as absolute and near equivalents. These equivalents all share a common original language, typically Greek, Latin, or a modern language, which acts as the source for their international acceptance (e.g., “Heel of Achilles”/ “ахіллесова п’ята”, “Pandora’s box”/ “схринька Пандори”).

A separate subgroup of genuine internationalisms constitute proverbs, sayings and set expressions which are used in their foreign/ original lingual form (they are predominantly of Latin, French, English, German origin). Due to centuries of long usage they have become regular and often referred to as barbarisms (e.g., “sine qua non”/ “неодмінна умова”, “memento mori”/ “пам’ятай про смерть”).

3. Genuine internationalisms – which can be single words or phrases – are characterized by their stability. They never significantly alter their linguistic form (spelling or pronunciation) nor their internationally recognized meaning. The key feature of these words is their semantic singularity, meaning their lexical identity and

orthographic similarity remain consistent between the source language and all other target languages where they are used. According to I. V. Korunets [33], some ways of translating genuine internationalisms are:

1. Transliteration of genuine internationalisms. The linguistic form of genuine international words and phrases is most often fully adopted when they originate from languages that use a phonetic orthographic system (where letters consistently represent sounds). As a result, there are many genuine internationalisms that are transliterated letter-for-letter and appear in this way in both English and Ukrainian. Many words are transliterated from Latin: “angina”/ “ангіна”, “dentist”/ “дантист”, “symposium”/ “симпозіум”.

2. Translating via transcribing/ conveying the sounding structure. Another method for rendering genuine internationalisms into the target language is by transcribing the sounding structure, or conveying their pronunciation. This approach allows for a faithful translation of the lexical meaning for many international words that originate from languages like English or French. This method is particularly useful when the source language uses an orthographic system that is not based on purely phonetic principles (i.e., where spelling does not perfectly match pronunciation): e.g., English: “boom”/ “бум”, “box”/ “бокс”, “jeans”/ “джинси”, “knock-out”/ “нокаут”.

3. Transcoding is the process by which international morphemes and words are adopted into all languages following each language’s own established historical traditions. These traditions dictate standard, or stereotype models, for how words in each lexico-grammatical class (like nouns or verbs) must be structured.

Consequently, regardless of an international word’s original language or the language it is being translated from, it will take on one specific linguistic and structural form in the target language. For example, whether the source word is English “bankruptcy”, German “bankerott'm”, French “banqueroute'm”, or Italian “bancarotta”, the resulting Ukrainian word will consistently be “банкрутство”. Therefore, only a degree of similarity is maintained between the original form (like “bankruptcy”) and its Ukrainian equivalent

(“банкрутство”). The adopted word in the target language gains an orthographic, sounding, and morphological structure that is only similar to its forms in the other source languages.

4. Descriptive translation of international lexemes. Many genuine international lexemes are semantically condensed – meaning they pack a lot of meaning into a single word – and therefore, they often must be translated into the target language descriptively (using a phrase or sentence). Depending on the nature of the lexemes, their translation may have two somewhat different realizations: 1) the lingual form of the source language lexeme/s can be retained as the main lexeme/s of the target language word-combination/ sentence: “civilizable”/ “той (та,те), що піддається цивілізуванню/ цивілізації”; 2) the lingual form of the internationalism is not or cannot be retained in the target language: “deputize” (v)/ “виступати (бути представником) від когось”.

5. Translating by way of synonymous substitution. During translation, an international word in the target language can often be replaced by a different international word that has an identical, synonymous, or closely related meaning. This type of substitution is primarily performed within a larger text context, though it can occasionally happen at the fundamental language level. This practice is possible because the target language often contains multiple international words that it borrowed at different points in history, providing a range of choices for the translator: e.g., “base” (Greek)/ “база, фундамент” (Lat.); “elixir” (Arab.+Greek)/ “еліксир, панацея” (Greek).

4. Loan internationalisms (words and phrases translated structure-for-structure across languages) are defined by having a common structural form, even though they rarely share a similar spelling or pronunciation in different languages. These loans primarily consist of terms used in scientific and technological fields. Like genuine internationalisms, they are constantly being created in various languages due to continuous progress in science, technology, and culture.

Despite having been fully absorbed into the vocabulary of individual national languages, these international loans maintain a unity across all languages: they preserve their unique structural

composition, an absolutely identical notional meaning, and a common area of function (e.g., science, law, politics). For example, Eng. "Loudspeaker" is translated in Germ. "Lautsprecher" and in Ukr. "Гучномовець".

International loan units can be rendered into Ukrainian in one of the following three ways:

a) By calque – direct translation of the componential parts without changing considerably their structural form: e.g., "coefficient of efficiency" / "коефіцієнт корисної дії".

b) With the help of componential translation and some replacements, omissions or substitutions. These techniques are necessary because they allow the translation to account for the national peculiarities and stylistic mode of usage of the target language, ensuring the final text feels natural and appropriate to the local context. Thus, the equivalent of the English set expression "foreign trade" is not "іноземна торгівля" but "зовнішня торгівля", and "living standard" is not "життєвий стандарт" but "життєвий рівень".

c) With the help of descriptive translation, which involves using a phrase or a detailed explanation rather than a single, direct word: e.g., "digital computer" / "цифрова обчислювальна машина", "software" / "програмне забезпечення", "space shuttle" / "багаторазовий транспортний космічний корабель".

5. Translators must be cautious of words in the source and target languages that are similar in form. This formal likeness often tempts the translator to assume a corresponding semantic proximity, leading them to incorrectly treat these similar-looking words as dependable equivalents.

The term "translator's false friends" – or interlingual homonyms – specifically refers to these lexical units (words or phrases) in two different languages or dialects that look or sound alike but possess different meanings. Historically, these "false friends" usually emerge from interactions between languages (borrowing or influence), or, when dealing with related languages, they stem from words that shared a common ancestor (prototype)

but diverged in meaning over time. However, they can also occasionally be the result of sheer accidental coincidence. Due to these varying causes, the number of “false friends” differs significantly between any given pair of languages.

Thus, according to V. V. Akulenko [25], interlingual homonyms can be classified into 3 categories:

1) Partial Coincidence – the Ukrainian word matches only one of the several possible meanings of its English equivalent: e.g., “comfort”/ “підтримка, втішання”, not only “комфорт”, “director”/ “голова, режисер”, not only “директор”, “figure”/ “цифра, зображення”, not only “фігура”.

2) Ukrainian word has a meaning the English equivalent lacks: e. g. “auditorium”/ “аудиторія”, meaning not “audience”, but “lecture hall”.

3) Ukrainian and English equivalents have cardinal difference: e. g. “electric” means “електричний”, not “електрик” (electrician), “ammunition”/ “боєприпаси”, not “амуніція” (accoutrements), “crest”/ “гребінець, грива, шолом”, not “хрест” (cross), “troops” means “війська”, not “трупи”.

The research by S. Granger and H. Swallow [11] emphasizes that the most dangerous false friends aren’t the ones with cardinal differences (like “fabric”/ “factory”), because those are usually caught. The danger lies in collocational false friends – words that mean the same thing but collocate with different words. For example, in English, you “commit” a crime. In other languages, you might “make” or “do” a crime, which are false friends for a translator.

So, false friends are bilingual homophones or bilingual homographs i.e., words in two or more languages that look similar (homographs) or sound similar (homophones), but differ significantly in meaning.

Comprehension questions:

1. What definition is given for internationalisms (or genuine internationalisms) based on their borrowing, form, and meaning?
2. Name and define the two main categories of international

vocabulary, apart from international phraseological expressions.

3. What is the main characteristic feature of genuine internationalisms, and what does it imply about their form and meaning?

4. According to the text, why do Ukrainian equivalents of genuine internationalisms often become structurally more elaborate than their English counterparts? Provide an example.

5. What is the structural relationship between the component parts of translation loan units (loan internationalisms) across languages, and how does this contrast with their spelling and sounding?

6. List three of the five ways (methods) that genuine internationalisms can be translated into the target language.

7. Define the translation technique known as transcoding, and explain why only a degree of similarity is maintained between the original form and the final target language equivalent.

8. Why is descriptive translation often required for genuine international lexemes, and what are the two main realizations of this method?

9. What term denotes words in the source and target languages that are similar in form but have different meanings, and what is the historical basis for their existence?

10. Describe the three categories used to classify the difference in meaning between Ukrainian and English “translator's false friends”.

Lesson 12.

Cultural Realia and Ways of their Translation

Plan

1. *Types of cultural realia.*
2. *Ways of rendering the meaning of cultural realia.*
3. *Semantic analogies in translation of cultural realia.*
4. *Lacunae and lacunarity.*

1. Each nation develops unique cultural, geographical, and historical features reflected in its language through specific words or phrases. These terms, which can refer to customs, traditions, food, political systems, or geographic conditions, may be specific to that nation and difficult to translate directly into other languages.

Bulgarian linguists S. Vlahov and S. Florin [цит. з 29] speak of realia words and categorize these items as follows: 1) geographical (geographic formations, man-made geographical objects, flora and fauna that is special to a certain place): e.g., fjord, mistral, steppe, tornado, tsunami, polder, causeway, kiwi, koala, sequoia etc.; 2) ethnographic (food and drink, clothing, places of living, furniture, pots, vehicles, names of occupations and tools, measures and money): e.g., paprika, spaghetti, empanada, cider, bistrot, sauna, kimono, sombrero, igloo, double-decker, carabinieri, machete, geisha, mormon, pagoda, synagogue, gallon, perch, ruble, lira, peseta etc.; 3) art and culture (music and dance, musical instruments, feasts, games, rituals and their characters): e.g., harlequin, commedia dell'arte, banjo, tarantella, ramadan, Santa Claus; vampire, werewolf etc.; 4) ethnic (names of people, nicknames): e.g., cockney, yankee, Fritz, gringo, squaw, limey etc.; 5) socio-political (administrative territorial units, offices and representatives, ranks, military realia): e.g., province, county, canton, favela, promenade, forum, knesset, дума, senate, chancellor, czar, shah, pharaoh, vizier, cohort, phalanx, arquebus etc.

P. Newmark [15] speaks of “cultural words”. He defines culture as the way of life and its manifestations that are peculiar to a

community that uses a particular language as its means of expression, thereby acknowledging that each language group has its own culturally specific features. P. Newmark suggests that most words are universal (e.g., “die”, “live”, “star”, “swim”) and don’t pose a translation problem. However, cultural words are “manifestations peculiar to a community”. For example, “bread” is universal (everyone understands the concept of food made from flour), while “baguette” (France), “tortilla” (Mexico), “palyanytsya” (Ukraine) are cultural. These carry specific weight, shape, and social meaning. He categorized these words into five distinct domains: 1) ecology: flora, fauna, hills, winds, plains; 2) material culture: food, clothes, houses and towns, transport; 3) social culture: work and leisure; 4) organizations, customs, activities, procedures, concepts: political and administrative, religious, artistic; and 5) gestures and habits.

Each nation in the course of its historical development acquires a great number of features characteristic of the nation only. The distinguishing features find their reflection in different aspects of material and spiritual life and are materialized in separate words and word-groups designating national customs, traditions, folk rites and feasts, administrative or political systems, etc. no less peculiar may also be the cultural or religious traditions of a nation (Ukrainian “Маковія”, Scottish “tartan”, American “Uncle Sam”). The monetary systems contain some nationally peculiar units as well (“shilling”, “penny”, “dollar”, “hryvnia”). The nationally based notions as non-equivalent units of lexicon are also observed in some national systems of weights and measures (“mile”, “ounce”, “верства”, “пуд”). All in all, these notions are found in all languages, for example, in English: “county”, “borough”, “butterscotch”, “custard”, “muffin”, “toffee”, “mile”, “sir”, “Lord Chancellor”, “Whitehall”, etc. In Ukrainian: “кобзар”, “веснянка”, “коломийка”, “козак”, “запорожець”, “пуд”, “січ”, “свитка”, “хата”, “лежанка”, “троїсті музики”, “ряжанка”, “гривня”, “плахта”. The penetration of a nation’s based specific notions into other national languages is really great due to all trade contacts in the process of which many notions are borrowed as designators for produce which they signify. They

may be regular labels like “bacon”, “champagne”, “jam”, “jeans”, “Coca-Cola”, “corn-flakes”, “whisky”, “pizza” etc.

2. The method of translating culturally specific lexical units depends on several factors: semantic and structural complexity/ similarity of the unit, familiarity and tradition of use in the target language, sphere of usage in the source language, translator’s purpose and target audience. According to I. V. Korunets [33], there are several methods of conveying cultural realia lexicon:

1) Culturally specific words or phrases might be transcribed or transliterated into the target language, preserving the original pronunciation and spelling. This is often done when the word has become widely recognized or when it’s important to maintain its unique cultural flavor (e.g., “lord”, “lady”, “mister”, “shilling”, “kozak”, “hryvnia”).

2) Transcription/ transliteration and explication is required when the term is new or unfamiliar to the target language audience. Explication may be in-text (briefly explaining the meaning within the sentence) or a footnote (providing detailed explanation separately) – e.g., “Covent Garden” – “ринок Ковент-Гарден”.

3) Descriptive translation only is used when transcription/ transliteration would be unclear or misleading and full meaning must be conveyed through explanation – e.g., “Tommies” – “рядові солдати англійської армії”.

4) Translation of componential parts and additional explication involves translating parts of a culturally specific unit and supplementing it with explanations to clarify culturally embedded meanings. It’s needed because componential translation alone often fails to capture cultural significance – e.g., “Battle of Britain” – “Битва за Англію” (air battle over the UK, 1940–41).

5) Word-for-word or loan translation is used when component parts are transparent and familiar enough to convey meaning clearly: e.g. “First reading” – “перше читання”. There is a risk of semantic distortion if literal meaning does not reflect cultural essence – e. g., “House of Lords” isn’t “Будинок Лордів”, but “Палата Лордів”.

6) Use of semantic analogies – finding a similar concept in the

target language that serves the same function or has a similar cultural significance. Some culturally bound concepts exist in both cultures, either naturally (e.g., holidays, jobs, institutions) or through historical/cultural contact (e.g., political titles, awards) – e.g., “Honoured Artist of Ukraine” – “Заслужений артист України”.

3. Despite differences in geography, culture, and society, many notions in different languages can be similar or even identical due to shared human experiences (e.g., food, occupations, education) and long-term cultural contact and borrowing, either directly or indirectly. Analogous units are not full equivalents, but they often correspond functionally or contextually. They typically align in denotative meaning (literal reference) and functional domains (e.g., social, political, educational). However, connotative meanings (emotional or cultural associations) and usage contexts can differ. Examples illustrate approximate correspondences: “Shop-steward” – “цеховий староста” (functionally similar in representing workers, but institutional roles may vary); “gingerbread” – “імбирний пряник/коврижка” (similar food, different cultural imagery).

Repeated translations and the widespread study of English help solidify analogies. Some culturally marked terms become part of everyday Ukrainian (e.g., пудинг). Conversely, Ukrainian terms like “borshch”, “hryvnia”, “kozak” have entered global vocabulary as internationalisms.

Some cultural units require explanation for accurate translation: “Special school” – “початкова/середня школа для дітей з вадами”; “summer school” – “курс занять для вчителів/студентів у канікулярний період”; “caravanning” – “відпочинок у пересувному будинку” (американський культурний феномен). Units like summer school and special school are semantically close but may differ in extralingual aspects (e.g., tuition, scheduling). Caravanning, on the other hand, has no cultural analogue in Ukrainian, requiring descriptive translation.

4. Lexical lacunae are words, which for some linguistic reasons have no equivalent words in the target language, though the

corresponding notions do exist in both languages: e.g., “readership”, “privacy”, “fortnight”, “sibling”, “spouse”, “доба”, “окпін”. The lacuna is called: a) the absence of the unit; b) the absence of the unit equivalent; c) the missing (virtual) unit; d) existing (real) unit; e) the place (cell) where the unit should be located; f) a sememe that does not have a unit [34].

The lacunae (gaps) are often associated with the problem of translation difficulties that can be attributed to a lack of equivalent in the target culture. The semantic lacunae of the source culture should not be missed in translation. There are some specific elements in the national picture of the world that cannot correspond to one-word notion, these lexical elements have zero equivalents in the recipients’ language. The phenomenon has been called “lacunarity”. The linguistic lacunicon embraces the “cross-linguistic lacunarity”, “cognitive lacunarity” and the “proper linguistic lacunarity” (lacunae of the language and speech). The term “lacuna” corresponds to the term “gap” in the modern international linguistics.

As the analysis of the literature on the translation of the lexical lacunae shows that the process of lacunae filling (elimination) can occur in two ways: filling (translation using analogue) and compensation. The most common way to compensate for the gaps is transcription (transmission at the level of phonemes) and transliteration (transmission at the level of graphemes). The transliteration or translation transcription is a formal letter-by-letter/phoneme-by-phone recreation of the original.

The lacunae are traditionally regarded as the reflection of the national-specific aspects in the language. The appearance of the gaps is determined by two groups of the factors: linguistic, the originality of the language picture of the world, and extralinguistic – the geographical, historical, economic and cultural conditions. The conceptual picture of the world is usually presented richer than the language picture of the world, since the different types of thinking, including non-verbal, are involved in the creation of this picture.

T. O. Anokhina differentiates between various types of lacunae [26]. We can say about the subject and abstract lacunae (according to the degree of abstractness of the content). The subject

lacunae reflect the absence of the material, physical, sensually perceived object or phenomenon. The abstract lacunae reflect the absence of the abstract concept, a mental category. They represent the way a nation thinks about time, space, relationships, or morality. For example, Ukr. “квас” is a subject lacuna for the English language (“kwas”), Ukr. “духовність” is abstract.

There are generic and specific lacunae (according to paradigmatic characteristics, place in the language paradigms). The generic lacunae reflect the absence of a common name for the class of the objects – the absence of the specific names, the names of the individual varieties of the phenomena. For example, in Ukrainian there is no common name for “granddaughter” (“онучка”) and “grandson” (“онук”), but in English there is such name: “grandchildren”. This is a generic lacuna for the Ukrainian language. On the other hand, in Ukrainian there are no differentiated single-word designations for English wrist and table clock – these are specific lacunae for this language. In English they have “watch” and “clock”. In the Ukrainian language there is only one word “годинник”.

Also, there are interlanguage (міжмовні) and intralanguage (внутрішньомовні) lacunae. The first type is identified when comparing different languages: if one of them does not contain a lexical equivalent to any unit of another language. An interlanguage lacuna exists when a concept is verbalized in Language A (source) but has no equivalent word or phrase in Language B (target). For example, the English word “siblings” – Ukrainian lacks a single neutral word for “brothers and sisters regardless of gender”, making it an interlanguage lacuna. The intralanguage lacunae are found within the paradigms of one language – for example, the absence of a word with the opposite meaning, the absence of a unit with a certain stylistic reference, the absence of any morphological form of the word, etc. In English, we have “mother/father” and “parent”, and “brother/sister” and “sibling”. However, for “aunt/uncle”, English has no neutral collective term like “piblings” (though linguists proposed it, it is still an intralanguage lacuna in standard English).

Some linguists mention the motivated and unmotivated lacunae (according to extralinguistic conditionality). The motivated ones

are the lacunae that are explained by the absence of a corresponding object or phenomenon in the national culture (“вечорниці” – “Vechornytsi”). The unmotivated lacunae cannot be explained by the absence of a phenomenon or object – there are corresponding objects and phenomena in the culture, but there are no words denoting them. For example, the English word “Siblings”. Ukrainians certainly have brothers and sisters, and the concept of “children of the same parents” is identical in both cultures. However, Ukrainian lacks a single, neutral word for it (using “брати і сестри”). There is no “cultural” reason for this absence; it is simply an unmotivated gap in the lexicon. V. I. Karaban [31] often deals with these in practice. For motivated lacunae he suggests transcription (keeping the original word) because the culture needs to “import” the new concept along with the word. For unmotivated lacunae he suggests descriptive translation or generalization, because the readers already understand the concept; they just need to know which universal idea you are referring to.

Often a concept lexicalized in one language does not have a corresponding lexical unit in another language and thus presents a translation difficulty. Circumlocution, a descriptive phrase, must be used instead, or possibly even multiple phrases used in varying situations.

Comprehension questions:

1. According to S. Vlahov and S. Florin, what are the five categories of “realia words”, and could you give an example for each category?
2. What is the main difference between S. Vlahov and S. Florin’s “realia words” and P. Newmark’s “cultural words”?
3. How do culturally specific notions, which are non-equivalent units of the lexicon, find reflection in material and spiritual life, and what are some examples of these notions in English and Ukrainian?
4. Describe the method of translating cultural realia that involves word-for-word or loan translation, and what is the risk associated with this method?
5. What are the six methods of conveying cultural realia

lexicon according to I. V. Korunets?

6. Explain the concept of lexical lacunae, providing examples of words that have no equivalent words in the target language even though the corresponding notions exist in both languages.

7. What are the two main ways the process of lacunae filling (elimination) can occur?

8. According to the text, what two groups of factors determine the appearance of lexical gaps (lacunae)?

9. Explain the difference between subject lacunae and abstract lacunae, and provide the Ukrainian-English examples given for each.

10. Differentiate between generic lacunae and specific lacunae using the provided examples concerning family relationships and timekeeping devices.

Lesson 13.

Translation of Idiomatic / Phraseological and Stable Expressions

Plan

1. *Types of idiomatic or phraseological expressions.*
2. *Translation of idiomatic or phraseological expressions by choosing absolute / complete equivalents.*
3. *Translation of idiomatic or phraseological expressions by choosing near equivalents.*
4. *Translation of idiomatic or phraseological expressions by choosing genuine idiomatic analogies.*
5. *Translating idioms by choosing approximate analogies.*
6. *Descriptive translating of idiomatic and set expressions.*
7. *Strategies for handling the difficult types of idioms.*

1. Idiomatic or phraseological expressions are fixed phrases whose meanings are not derived from the literal meanings of individual words. They are figurative and metaphorical, making them distinct from free word combinations – e.g., “the cold shoulder” (free) – “холодне плече”, “to give someone the cold shoulder” (idiom) – “виявляти байдужість”. Some idioms can coincide with their literal meanings, making them easier to understand – e.g., “to make way” – “дати дорогу”, “to tell (you) the truth” – “правду кажучи”.

Stable expressions (collocations) include prepositional, adjectival, verbal, adverbial phrases, and compound expressions that may have literal or non-literal meanings – e.g., “cut short” – “обірвати (розмову, поїздку)”, “topsy-turvy” – “шкереберть”, “fifty-fifty” – “ні добре, ні погано”. In a free word combination, you can swap synonyms freely. In a collocation, if you swap a word for its synonym, the phrase becomes “wrong” or “unnatural”, even if the meaning is technically clear (“to make a mistake”, not “to do a mistake”). They are called “stable” because the bond between the words is strong. This stability creates expectancy. When a native

speaker hears the word “crystal”, they almost immediately expect the word “clear” to follow if you are describing an idea.

Idioms based on national traditions and cultural images often need to be translated descriptively – e.g., “to dine with Duke Humphrey” – “залишитися без обіду”, “пекти раків” – “to blush from embarrassment”, “ноги на плечі” – “to run away quickly”. Literal translation can destroy the figurative meaning. “To dine with Duke Humphrey” translated as “за обідом герцога Гамфрі” would confuse Ukrainian readers.

The context and style determine how idioms and stable expressions should be translated – sometimes with single words, sometimes with idioms or descriptive phrases. Translators select equivalents that retain lexical meaning, image, and emotional tone – e.g., “a grass widow” – “солом’яна вдова”, “measure twice, cut once” – “сім раз відміряй, раз відріж”. The target language may offer several idiomatic options – choose based on meaning, style, and imagery. Some idioms preserve the same structure and meaning in both languages, facilitating translation – e.g., “to be born under a lucky star” – “народитися під щасливою зіркою”.

S. Y. Maksimov [35] identifies three core levels of equivalence that a translator must balance when encountering an English idiom:

- Structural-semantic equivalence: Matching both the meaning and the grammatical structure (e.g., “to play with fire” – “гратися з вогнем”).
- Semantic equivalence: Matching the meaning even if the image changes (e.g., “to be out of one’s depth” – “сісти як рак на мілині”).
- Pragmatic equivalence: Ensuring the idiom has the same emotional or social impact on the Ukrainian audience as it did on the English audience.

According to I. V. Korunets [33], idioms may be translated by absolute/ complete equivalents, near equivalents, genuine idiomatic analogies, approximate analogies and descriptive translating.

2. Translation of idiomatic or phraseological expressions by choosing absolute/ complete equivalents involves translating idioms by

preserving all componental parts of the original expression in the target language unchanged. These parts include notionals (content words) and lexically loaded functionals (grammatical words with added meaning), which collectively contribute to the imagery, expressiveness, and connotation of the idiom. It is used when idioms in both languages originate from a shared cultural or historical source.

There are following sources of absolute equivalents:

1. Greek or other mythology: “Augean stables” – “авгієві стайні”, “Pandora’s box” – “скринька Пандори”.

2. Ancient history or literature: “to cross the Rubicon” – “перейти Рубікон”, “I came, I saw, I conquered” – “прийшов, побачив, переміг”.

3. Biblical sources: “the golden calf” – “золотий телець”, “Prodigal son” – “блудний син”.

4. Contemporary literary or historical sources: English: “time is money” – “час – гроші”, “self-made man” – “людина, що сама зробила себе”, “my house is my castle” – “мій дім – моя фортеця”. French: “after us, the deluge” – “після нас хоч потоп”, “the game is worth the candle” – “гра варта свічок”.

5. Well-known literary sources (mostly English): Shakespeare: “Something is rotten in the state of Denmark” – “не все гаразд у Данському королівстві”. Others: “Vanity fair” – “ярмарок марнославства”, “The banana republic” – “бананова республіка”.

Proverbs with absolute equivalents include: “Appetite comes while eating” – “апетит приходить під час їжі”; “Of two evils choose the least” – “із двох лих вибирай менше”; “The pen is mightier than the sword” – “перо могутніше за меч”.

3. Translation of idiomatic or phraseological expressions by choosing near equivalents. Unlike absolute equivalents (which match in both meaning and structure), near equivalents convey the same idea or function as the source idiom but may differ in structure, imagery, lexical components. These differences may affect how picturesque or expressive the idiom is in translation, but not necessarily the meaning. Examples of near equivalents: “baker’s/printer’s dozen” – “чортова дюжина”, “the devil is not so

black as he is painted” – “не такий страшний чорт, як його малюють”, “a lot of water has flowed under the bridge” – “багато води сплигло”, “measure twice, cut once” – “сім раз одміряй, один раз одріж”, “as pale as paper” – “блідий мов стіна”.

Types of Divergences in Near Equivalents: a) structural differences: “to make a long story short” – “сказати коротко”; b) omission of components: “a lot of water had run under the bridge since then” – “багато води сплигло відтоді”; c) image substitution: “as pale as paper” – “блідий мов стіна”, “to know smth. like one’s ten fingers” – “знати як свої п’ять пальців”; d) generalization: “one’s own flesh and bone” – “рідна кровинка”; e) concretization: “a voice in the wilderness” – “голос волаючого в пустелі”, “you can’t catch an old bird with chaff” – “старого горобця на полові не впіймаєш”.

4. Translation of idiomatic or phraseological expressions by choosing genuine idiomatic analogies involves finding an idiom in the target language (Ukrainian) that has the same or very close metaphorical meaning, tone, and sometimes structure as the original English idiom. The idioms are not literal translations, but rather natural equivalents already existing in the target language. These are genuine idiomatic analogies, not just similar phrases. They reflect shared cultural or universal imagery, often found in proverbs, sayings, and set expressions. Examples of English-Ukrainian idiomatic analogies: “he that mischief hatches, mischief catches” – “хто іншим яму копає, сам у неї потрапляє”, “to have the ready tongue” – “за словом у кишеню не лізти”, “to keep body and soul together” – “ледве зводити кінці з кінцями”, “like mistress, like maid” – “яблуко від яблуні недалеко падає”, “no use crying over spilt milk” – “що з воза впало, те пропало”, “not for love or money” – “ні за що в світі / ні за які скарби”.

Translator’s task is to choose the most contextually appropriate idiomatic equivalent, considering register (formal/informal), tone (serious, ironic, humorous), audience expectations. Sometimes one English idiom may have many idiomatic analogies in Ukrainian, so the translator must rely on context and stylistic fit.

5. Translating idioms by choosing approximate analogies is used when no genuine or direct idiomatic equivalent exists in the target language (Ukrainian). The images, references, or metaphors of some idioms are so culturally specific or obscure that they cannot be mirrored exactly. Source idioms contain nationally peculiar imagery or unusual metaphorical elements. These idioms are hard to interpret literally or render naturally in the target language. The translator uses approximate analogies (similar but not identical meaning) or explicatory/descriptive translation. Examples of English-Ukrainian approximate idiomatic analogies: “to lose one’s breath” – “кидати слова на вітер”, “a joint in one’s armour” – “Ахіллесова п’ята”, “more power to your elbow” – “ні пуху, ні луски!”, “to be finger and thumb” – “водою не розлити / нерозлийвода”, “what’s Hecuba to me?” – “моя хата скраю”, “to get the blues” – “місця собі не знаходити / сумувати”.

Translators must interpret figurative and cultural meaning, not surface words. Translation sometimes requires research or cultural knowledge. It aims for clarity, naturalness, and expressive force. This approach demands creativity and flexibility from the translator. The challenge lies in keeping the tone and effect of the original without relying on literal images.

6. Descriptive translating of idiomatic and set expressions involves translating idioms not by matching with another idiom, but by explaining their meaning, using a single word, a free word combination or even a full sentence or longer descriptive phrase, depending on the complexity of the idiom.

A. One-Word Translation. Some idioms have meanings that can be condensed into a single Ukrainian word. For example, “out of a clear blue sky” – “раптом, зненацька”, “to pall and peel” – “грабувати, оббирати”, “poor fish” – “йолоп, бевзь”, “red blood” – “мужність, відвага”, “to sell smoke” – “піддурювати”, “to set a limit” – “обмежувати”.

B. Free Word Combinations. When one word isn’t enough, a short descriptive phrase is used. For example, “to run amok” – “нападати зненацька на першу-ліпшу людину”, “school miss” –

“школярка, сором’язлива, недосвідчена дівчина”, “to sell someone short” – “недооцінювати когось”, “to sham Abraham” – “удавати хворого”, “short odds” – “майже рівні шанси”, “to go to rack/wrack and ruin” – “зовсім розоритися”.

C. Full Sentence or Descriptive Explanation. For culturally bound, complex idioms, full descriptions are required. For example, “a wet blanket” – “людина, яка псує веселощі”, “white elephant” – “подарунок, якого важко позбутися”, “to cut off with a shilling” – “лишити без спадщини”, “to fight like Kilkenny cats” – “битися до повного знищення”, “accept the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds” – “скласти з себе обов’язки члена парламенту”.

D. Transparent Idioms. Some idioms are easy to understand and translate due to clear meaning. For example, “to treat one like a lord” – “щедро частувати, цяцькатися”, “with flying colours” – “тріумфально, переможно”, “not born yesterday” – “досвідчений”, “with good reason” – “не без підстав”, “to be halfway between” – “бути посередині, іти назустріч”.

Ukrainian scholar S. Y. Maksimov [35] studied cinematic discourse and made a conclusion that translators often ignore “perfect” Ukrainian idiomatic analogies. He observed that in modern media, translators frequently prefer descriptive translation (explaining the idiom in plain words) over finding a local idiom. This is done to avoid “overloading” the audience with too much information or using a Ukrainian folk idiom that feels “out of place” in an American or British setting. For example, for the idiom “it rings a bell”, S. Y. Maksimov notes it is often better to use the neutral “нагадувати щось” (remind of something) rather than a complex Ukrainian phrase that might distract the viewer.

Translators should choose a translation method based on idiom complexity, style of the text, and cultural context and try to retain connotation, expressiveness, and imagery where possible. The ultimate goal is to faithfully reproduce meaning in a way that is natural and clear for the target audience.

7. V. I. Karaban [31] proposes the next strategies for handling the most difficult types of idioms:

1. The “Lexical addition and deletion” strategy. V. I. Karaban often points out that Ukrainian is more “explicit” than English. When translating an English idiom that is too brief to be understood in Ukrainian, he suggests addition (adding a word to clarify the idiomatic nature) and deletion (removing redundant components that sound “heavy” in Ukrainian): e.g., “To talk shop” – “Розмовляти на професійні теми”.

2. Handling “national-colored” idioms. He warns against “hyper-Ukrainianization”. If a British character says “It’s not my cup of tea”, Karaban V. I. argues you should avoid using a purely Ukrainian folk idiom like “це не мої паляниці”. Instead, he recommends neutralization: “Це не для мене” or an international analogy: “Це не в моєму стилі”.

3. Grammatical reshaping. Because Ukrainian has a complex system of cases and genders that English lacks, V. I. Karaban developed a system of grammatical substitutions: category swap – turning an English verbal idiom into a Ukrainian noun-based phrase, voice change – moving from active to passive voice to make the idiom sound “proverbial”.

Comprehension questions:

1. What is the fundamental difference between idiomatic (phraseological) expressions and free word combinations?

2. List the five methods of translating idioms according to I. V. Korunets, and explain the criteria used to select absolute/complete equivalents.

3. Name at least four distinct sources from which idioms translated by absolute equivalents originate, and provide one English-Ukrainian example for each source.

4. How does the translation by near equivalents differ from translation by absolute equivalents, and list the five types of divergences (differences) that may occur when using near equivalents?

5. Explain the concept of translating by choosing genuine idiomatic analogies and provide two English-Ukrainian examples that

reflect a close metaphor/message and a similar structure/tone, respectively.

6. Why are some idioms translated using approximate analogies? Provide two English idioms from the text that utilize culturally specific imagery and their respective Ukrainian approximate analogies, explaining the nature of the shift in the translated image.

7. Describe the method of descriptive translating of idiomatic and set expressions. Give one example for each of the three descriptive sub-types: a) One-Word Translation, b) Free Word Combinations, and c) Full Sentence or Descriptive Explanation.

8. According to the text, what elements (meaning, image, and emotional tone) must the translator aim to retain when selecting an equivalent for an idiom, and what is the ultimate goal of the entire translation process?

9. Explain the difference between the divergences of Generalization and Concretization when using near equivalents, and provide the respective English-Ukrainian examples given in the text.

10. The text states that some idioms are transparent. Provide two examples of transparent idioms and briefly explain why they are easier to translate compared to idioms that require descriptive explanation.

Lesson 14.

Translation of Clichés

Plan

1. *Clichés: their definition and properties.*
2. *Types of clichés.*
3. *Strategies for translating clichés.*

1. Clichés, also known as pat phrases, are expressions or phrases that have become overused to the point where they lose their original impact and meaning. They are often predictable, familiar, and can make writing or speech sound unoriginal. While sometimes used in casual conversation, they are generally advised against in formal writing or when aiming for clarity and impact.

Overused and predictable: clichés are phrases that have been used so frequently that they have become commonplace and lack originality.

Loss of impact: due to their overuse, clichés often fail to convey the intended meaning effectively and can sound trite.

2. Structural clichés are defined by the rhetorical, grammatical, or poetic form of the expression. They are typically phrases, figures of speech, or fixed constructions.

Figurative language clichés originate when once-vivid comparisons or analogies are repeated until they become dull. The function of these devices – to create striking mental images – is defeated by their staleness. Metaphor clichés are expressions where one concept is implied to be another, but the implied link is now automatically understood without the need for intellectual engagement (e.g., “She is an open book” (she has nothing to hide) or “Her brain is a computer”).

Beyond their linguistic form, clichés can be classified by why they are used, revealing their utility as powerful cognitive and ideological tools that often circumvent critical thought (e.g., “at the end of the day”). The inherent predictability of a cliché makes the message instantly fluent and recognizable to a broad audience, serving as an effective shorthand for

communication. For communicators, using familiar phrases reduces cognitive dissonance and increases engagement, ensuring the message is retained easily. This highlights the utility paradox of clichés: though consistently criticized for “lacking in thought or originality”, they are demonstrably effective in conveying a speaker’s view of reality, managing relationships, and expressing identity by signaling rapid, shared understanding. A. Wray [10] suggests that using figurative clichés is a matter of cognitive economy. Creating a brand-new metaphor requires significant mental energy for both the speaker and the listener. Using a cliché allows the speaker to convey a complex emotional or social idea instantly, without making the listener work hard to decode a new image.

Thought-terminating clichés are brief, highly reductive phrases used to compress complex problems into definitive-sounding conclusions, intentionally ending an argument or patching up cognitive dissonance with a quick, formulaic response. According to R. Lifton [13], thought-terminating clichés represent the “language of non-thought”, specifically intended to dismiss dissent, shut down critical analysis or provide a definitive answer that discourages further questioning (e.g. “That’s just the way things are”, “it is what it is”, “for security reasons”).

The primary function of a clichéd remark (opening or closing) is to reduce cognitive friction for both the speaker and the audience, allowing the core content of the message to be delivered with minimal resistance. Using a cliché (e.g., “In a nutshell...”) eliminates the need for the speaker to generate a fresh, impactful, yet accurate transitional phrase, saving time and mental energy. Clichés are universally recognized signals. A. Zijderveld [24] researched how clichéd openings and closings serve a function rather than a meaning. They allow strangers or acquaintances to interact without the “danger” of original thought or emotional depth, which could be risky in a brief encounter. “Without further ado” immediately signals the beginning of the core content, while “In conclusion” immediately signals the start of the wrap-up. This high predictability minimizes the processing effort required by the listener.

Clichéd opening remarks function as placeholder empathy and manufactured authority. Phrases like “I’m truly honored and

humbled” are not intended to convey genuine emotion but to serve as a social lubricant, fulfilling the cultural expectation of modesty and gratitude without requiring authentic feeling or unique expression. This reduces social awkwardness friction. Phrases like “Let’s take a deep dive” signal the speaker's intent to be thorough and knowledgeable, asserting control over the narrative structure. This establishes immediate, if superficial, authority.

Phrases like “At the end of the day” or “In conclusion” act as the verbal equivalent of an exit sign. They allow the audience's mind to immediately shift from intense focus on the content to summarizing or preparing for the Q&A. Phrases like “The ball is in your court” or “I’ll leave you with this thought” politely transfer the burden of action or final philosophical rumination from the speaker back to the audience, cleanly concluding the speaker's formal role.

Ukrainian scholar N. F. Balandina [27] defines clichés as specific types of stereotypes that are highly predictable. She views them as “algorithms” for social interaction. She compares stereotypes/clichés to keys. Once a listener hears the beginning of a cliché (e.g., “Would you mind if...”), their brain “unlocks” the expected meaning before the sentence is even finished. In her view, clichés aren't just lazy; they are essential for communicative success. They allow people to process information faster and reduce cognitive load during a conversation.

In corporate, technological, and political communication, clichés often take the form of specialized jargon that has lost its meaning through overuse. A. Wray emphasizes that “formulaic language” serves a social purpose [10]. Using the “correct” clichés of a specific group (like business idioms or common cultural metaphors) signals that you are an “insider”. It reduces social friction and establishes a shared understanding. Clichés function as placeholders that mask simple concepts with verbose or figurative language (e.g. “think outside the box”, “grab the low-hanging fruit”, “take it to the next level”, “win-win situation”).

According to V. I. Karaban, a “cliché” in a technical sense is a functional tool that signals to the reader exactly where they are in the

logic of the argument. If these aren't translated using the correct Ukrainian academic formula, the entire text loses its "scientific weight". V. I. Karaban researched scientific and technical clichés and categorized them into specific functional groups that must be translated with precision to maintain "scientific style": introductory clichés (e.g., "It should be noted that..." – "Слід зазначити, що...", "It is worth mentioning..." – "Варто згадати... / Слід зауважити..."), logical linkage clichés (e.g., "In light of the above..." – "У світлі вищесказаного...", "On the basis of..." – "На підставі... / На основі..."), conclusion clichés (e.g., "Taking all this into account..." – "Враховуючи все це...", "From the above, it follows..." – "З вищесказаного випливає...") [31].

Political clichés are generalized, repeated phrases, functioning primarily as thought-terminating clichés to elicit an automatic positive reaction from voters while intentionally avoiding specificity or accountability (e.g. "hard-working families", "let me be clear", "long term economic plan").

Clichés are correctly discouraged in formal and creative writing, where they signal a lack of originality and function as an authorial "crutch", ultimately weakening the narrative and compromising the intellectual commitment of the prose. However, in contexts that prioritize speed, cognitive ease, and immediate shared understanding (such as rapid conversation, informal dialogue, or specific social signaling) clichés become acceptable, and often necessary. They are not inherently negative; they are only detrimental when they are relied upon to carry the primary weight of a profound idea or a structural narrative element.

3. Clichés are often rooted in specific cultural references. A direct translation might not resonate with a reader from a different culture. Strategies for Translating Clichés:

1. Find a suitable equivalent: look for a similar idiom or expression in the target language that conveys the same meaning and sentiment.

2. Rephrase the idea: if no direct equivalent exists, try to convey the core meaning of the cliché in a fresh way that is natural to the target language.

3. Adapt for cultural context: consider the cultural background of the target audience and adjust the translation accordingly.

One of V. I. Karaban's key research findings is that translating clichés between English and Ukrainian involves a constant shift in density. English clichés are often short and rely on verbs. When translating into Ukrainian, V. I. Karaban suggests they often expand into more formal, "heavy" structures to meet the expectations of Ukrainian academic style: "As seen in Fig. 1" (4 words) often expands in Ukrainian to "Як це видно з рис. 1" (6 words) or "Як показано на рис. 1" [31].

I. V. Karaban's research identifies that translating these clichés isn't just about swapping words; it involves grammatical restructuring (nominalization, impersonality). English often uses verbs ("When we analyze..."). V. I. Karaban suggests Ukrainian clichés should often use nouns ("При аналізі..."). To maintain the cliché of "scientific objectivity", Karaban V. I. advises avoiding the first person ("I found") in favor of impersonal Ukrainian structures ("Було встановлено") [31].

N. F. Balandina [4] identifies that all pragmatic clichés share performatives (verbs that perform an action, like "I promise" or "I suggest") and are tied to culturally defined standards of behavior. The "specific" elements are where translation often fails. This happens when a cliché in one language has no direct equivalent in another, or when the literal translation causes "cognitive dissonance" for the listener. N. F. Balandina proposes a "micro-strategy" for translating these remarks. Matching the word-for-word meaning is rarely successful for social clichés, translators should prioritize the social effect. For example, if an English closing cliché is meant to be polite but distant, the Ukrainian translation must achieve that same social "distance", even if different words are used.

Comprehension questions:

1. What is the primary function of a clichéd remark, and what specific type of "friction" does it aim to reduce for both the

speaker and the audience?

2. What is the purpose of using “I’m truly honored and humbled” in this context, and what does “Let’s take a deep dive” signal to the audience?

3. How do clichéd closing remarks act as both “cognitive off-ramps” and “responsibility shifters”?

4. What are thought-terminating clichés, and how do they function in communication, particularly in the context of political clichés?

5. When are clichés generally advised against, and in what contexts do they become acceptable or even necessary, illustrating the “utility paradox of clichés”?

Training Exercises

1. Do the next tasks with online dictionaries.

Task 1: The “Polysemy” Challenge (Sense Selection)

Objective: Learn to select the correct meaning based on specialized context.

The Task: Take the word “set” (English). Translate the following sentences using only a monolingual online dictionary (like Oxford or Merriam-Webster) to verify the specific sense before choosing a target word:

- a) “The concrete will set in three hours”.
- b) “She has a very rigid set of values”.
- c) “The sun began to set over the horizon”.
- d) “He is a member of the jet set”.

Task 2: Reverse Translation Validation

Objective: Use “Back-Translation” to verify if a bilingual dictionary’s suggestion actually fits.

The Task: Find a complex term in a source text (e.g., “stark contrast”). 1. Look up the term in a bilingual dictionary (e.g., WordReference). 2. Take the top 3 suggestions provided in the target language. 3. Look those 3 suggestions up in a monolingual dictionary of the target language. 4. Translate those definitions back into the source language. 5. Identify which of the 3 suggestions has a definition that actually aligns with the original nuance.

Task 3: Collocation Hunting (Natural Phrasing)

Objective: Use online tools to ensure words collocate well together in the target language.

The Task: Translate the phrase “to commit a mistake”. 1. Search for your translated phrase in a context-based dictionary like Linguee or Reverso Context. 2. Check the frequency. Does the target language actually use “commit” (or its equivalent) with “mistake”? 3. Use an online Collocations Dictionary (e.g., OZD) to find the “heavy hitters” - the verbs that native speakers actually use (e.g., make a mistake, rectify a mistake). 4. Replace “literal” translations with

“natural” collocations found in the search.

Task 4: The Slang & Culture Deep-Dive

Objective: Navigate non-standard language that isn't in traditional dictionaries.

The Task: Translate a piece of modern dialogue containing a slang term (e.g., “That’s mid” or “He’s a gatekeeper”). 1. Look up the term on Urban Dictionary. 2. Read the top three user-voted definitions. 3. Look for the term on social media (X/Twitter or Reddit) to see real-time usage. 4. Find a target language equivalent that matches the level of formality and age group.

Task 5: Technical Terminology Cross-Check

Objective: Use official databases to validate “high-stakes” technical terms.

The Task: Translate a sentence involving EU law or International Trade (e.g., “Rules of Origin”). 1. Look up the term in IATE (Interactive Terminology for Europe) or UNTERM. 2. Find the official equivalent in your target language. 3. Verify the term’s usage by searching for it on a government website (.gov or .eu) in the target language. 4. You must provide the “official” term used by authorities, even if a general dictionary suggests something else.

2. Do the next tasks with corpora.

A) Log in a monolingual Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA) (English-Corpora.org). Use the “Collo” (Collocates) tab to put your word in the “Word/Phrase” box. Define the range (if you want to find prepositions, set the search to find words 1 or 2 positions to the right of your word). Analyze the “Why”: Don’t just pick the top result. Click on the word to see the sample sentences. Are they from newspapers? Academic journals? Use the one that matches your current translation's style.

- check if “make” is the most frequent verb used with “investigation”;

- search for the most frequent following preposition with “influence”;

- search for adjectives with “decision”.

B) Log in a monolingual Corpus of Contemporary American

English (COCA) (English-Corpora.org).

- perform a Collo (Collocates) search for the noun “issue”. Filter your results by the following three genres (Academic, Legal, General/News). Record the top 3–5 most frequent adjectives for each;

- using the data you gathered above, translate the following three sentences into your target language. Note: You likely cannot use the same word for “issue” in all three sentences.

Academic Register: “The researchers addressed the methodological issues inherent in the longitudinal study”.

Legal Register: “The court must decide on the issue of liability before damages can be awarded”.

General/News Register: “This is the hottest issue on the political agenda this month”.

- answer the following questions based on your corpus findings:

1. Which genre showed the highest frequency for the word “issue”? Why do you think that is?

- B. Look at the verbs that precede “issue”. In which register is it more common to “address” an issue versus “resolve” an issue?

- C. How did the corpus data prevent you from making a literal translation error in Sentence 2?

- C) Enter a Ukrainian corpus <https://sketch.uacorpora.org/>:

- check the use of the idiom “пекти паків” in the context in concordance.

3. Do the next tasks with AntConc translation tool.

Step 1: Build Your Raw Corpus

1. Choose a niche topic (e.g., Cryptocurrency, Sustainable Architecture, or Boutique Coffee Roasting).

2. Download 5–10 articles (PDF or HTML) in English from professional journals or industry websites.

3. Convert these files to .txt format and place them in one folder.

Step 2: Extraction with AntConc

1. Load Files: Open AntConc and go to “File > Open Directory” to load your folder.

2. Word List: Go to the “Word List” tab and click “Start”. Look for the most frequent nouns.

3. Keyword List: If you have a “Reference Corpus” (like a general English word list), use the “Keyword List” tab. This will show you words that are uniquely frequent in your niche compared to everyday English.

4. N-Grams: Go to the “N-Grams” tab. Search for 2-word or 3-word clusters to find multi-word expressions (e.g., “blockchain ledger” or “thermal bridging”).

Step 3: Create the Dictionary

Step 4: Translation Challenge

Using only your newly created dictionary, translate a 100-word “Abstract” from one of your source texts. Ensure you use the exact technical collocations found in Step 2.

4. Find the difference between high-quality “official” translations and low-quality “amateur” translations within the Reverso Context interface.

Step 1: The Ambiguous Search

Go to Reverso Context and search for the English idiom: “Make a case”.

Step 2: Source Analysis

Browse through the results. Your goal is to find two contrasting examples of how this phrase has been translated into your target language:

Example A (The “Gold Standard”): Find a translation that features a Building/University icon or is clearly from an official source (e.g., United Nations, European Union, or World Health Organization).

Example B (The “Wild West”): Find a translation that is clearly from OpenSubtitles or a generic website (often looks like dialogue from a movie or a casual blog post).

Step 3: Evaluation Table

Fill out the following table based on your findings:

Feature	Example A (official source)	Example B (unverified source)
Target Phrase	make a case	
Context/Genre	(e.g. legal, political, medical)	(e.g. action movie, TV drama)
Translation Style	Is it formal or functional?	Is it literal or slangy?
Reliability rate		

Step 4: The Professional Verdict

Answer the following questions:

1. Which of these two translations would you use if you were translating a formal business proposal?

2. Did Example B use a “literal” translation that sounds unnatural in your native language? (e.g., translating “case” as a physical box/suitcase instead of an argument).

3. Look at the Synonyms box at the top of the Reverso page. Which of the suggested synonyms best matches the “Official” version you found?

4. Just because a translation appears 100 times in the OpenSubtitles corpus doesn’t make it correct for a professional setting. If you find a translation that seems ‘weird,’ how would you use a tool like Google Ngram or COCA to prove it is or isn't a standard collocation?

5. Do the task on machine vs human translation.

A) Read the text. What are the challenges of translating it?

Liability and Indemnification Clause

“Notwithstanding any prior oral or written representations to the contrary, the Provider’s aggregate liability arising out of or in connection with the provision of Services, whether in contract, tort (including negligence), or otherwise, shall not exceed the fees actually paid by the Client during the twelve-month period immediately preceding the event giving rise to the claim. Furthermore, the Client shall indemnify and hold harmless the Provider against any third-party claims, save to the extent that such

claims are directly attributable to the Provider’s gross negligence or willful misconduct. This limitation is intended to be exhaustive; however, nothing herein shall operate to exclude or limit liability for death or personal injury caused by negligence where such exclusion is prohibited by governing law. The parties hereby acknowledge that the allocation of risk herein is a fundamental inducement for the Provider to enter into this Agreement, without which the fee structure would be substantially altered.”

B) Run the text through three different neural “brains”:

- 1. DeepL: (A specialized NMT focused on grammatical accuracy).
 - 2. Gemini/ChatGPT: (A Large Language Model focused on “flow” and creativity).
 - 3. Google Translate: (A high-speed, data-heavy NMT).
- C) Use a Comparative Table to “grade” the neural networks.

Did any engine invent information that wasn't in the source text?

Engine	Accuracy (Meaning)	Fluency (Grammar/Flow)	Style/Tone (Register)
DeepL			
LLM (AI)			
Google			

D) Try to “fix” the LLM’s translation not by typing, but by re-prompting.

Task: Give the AI a persona. Use this prompt:

“You are a professional legal translator with 20 years of experience. Re-translate this text, ensuring the tone is strictly formal and uses [Target Language] legal terminology. Do not use colloquialisms.”

Analysis: Did the “Neural Network” improve? Compare this new version to the first attempt.

E) Create a final version that combines the best parts of all three outputs.

Reflection Question: “In this specific task, was the Neural Network a co-pilot (helping you work faster) or a distraction (making errors you had to fix)?”

6. Memory-training exercise. Look at the recipes, try to remember them and translate them into Ukrainian from memory.

A) 30 large marshmallows

$\frac{2}{3}$ cup milk

$\frac{1}{4}$ cup butter

$\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon salt

1 (12 ounce) package semisweet chocolate chips

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons vanilla extract

B) 16 ounces ring-shaped pasta

30 ounces tomato sauce

1 tablespoon Cantanzaro herbs

2 teaspoons white sugar

1 teaspoon salt, or to taste

$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon freshly ground black pepper

16 ounces Italian-style meatballs

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup freshly shaved Parmesan cheese, or as needed, for garnish

fresh basil, for garnish

C) 1 bunch broccoli, cut into large florets

2 tablespoons olive oil

$\frac{3}{4}$ teaspoons salt

$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon freshly ground black pepper

$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon garlic powder

4 (6-ounce) salmon filets

1 tablespoon Dijon mustard

2 tablespoons honey

2 teaspoons balsamic vinegar

2 teaspoons Greek seasoning

1 lemon, cut into wedges

$\frac{1}{4}$ cup crumbled feta cheese

7. Translate the sentences with numerals.

A) Study the units of weight and measure and translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

Table 11. English and Ukrainian units of weight and measure

English units of weight and measure	Українські одиниці вимірювання ваги та довжини
1 ounce	28,3 г
1 pound	453,5 г
1 inch	2,54 см
1 foot	30,4 см
1 yard	91,4 см
1 mile	1,6 км

1. Although the recipe called for only half a pound of flour, she accidentally poured in nearly a full pound, which made the dough too heavy. 2. The jeweler measured the gold carefully, noting that each ounce would significantly raise its price. 3. Although the tailor shortened the dress by an inch, it still brushed the floor when she walked. 4. Although the tower was more than two hundred feet high, he climbed it without hesitation to enjoy the view from the top. 5. Because the water reached nearly three feet deep in the basement, they had to pump it out before repairing the damage. 6. Because the ball landed just a yard short of the goal line, the team missed the chance to score. 7. Because the nearest shop was five miles from their house, they had to plan their grocery trips carefully. 8. The car was travelling at sixty miles per hour when the driver suddenly noticed a deer crossing the road. 9. The hurricane had wind speeds of 185 m.p.h. when it made landfall at noon local time.

B) Translate the sentences with numerals, paying attention to their declension.

1. Over 20 thousand people watched the documentary on its opening night. 2. The proposal was rejected by nine out of ten committee members. 3. About 75 patients were moved to higher floors at the facility. 4. The project requires 250 volunteers from different regions. 5. The treaty was signed by representatives from thirty-two nations on the fifteenth of March, 1992. 6. The company reported a net profit of 5 million euros last quarter. 7. Oil exports dropped by 1.5 million barrels per day due to sanctions. 8. Approximately 72 percent of respondents reported improved

learning outcomes. 9. Data collected from 12 experiments confirmed the initial hypothesis. 10. Participants were observed twice a week for eight consecutive weeks. 11. The war in Gaza began after the Hamas-led Oct. 7, 2023 attack on Israel, during which roughly 1,200 people were killed and 250 taken hostage. 12. On some days, more than 600 trucks enter the territory, according to U.S. and U.N. officials. 13. An estimated 62,775 people died from heat in Europe last year. 14. The Conservative Party, which was in power from 2010 to July 2024, opened asylum housing at two military bases in southern England that remain active, with a combined maximum capacity of 2,045 people. 15. On 2 August 2023, an investigation by The Wall Street Journal found that Ukrainian medical amputations in the war came to between 20,000 and 50,000 including both military and civilians.

8. Anticipate what words are missing in the abstracts.

A) The great British writer Jane Austen, whose 250th _____ is being celebrated this year, wrote only six complete _____ and died without seeing her own extraordinary success. But few _____ have had as felicitous, or as enduring, an afterlife as the inimitable Miss Austen. Her books, exquisite comedies of manners and morals set among the landed gentry in 18th- and 19th- _____ England, are snapshots of their time, but timeless in their appeal.

B) _____ to one famous estimate, we might consume up to 52,000 microplastics per year, and while that precise _____ has been subsequently challenged, it's clear that they are entering the human body in significant quantities. Whether ingested through our _____, the liquids we drink, or absorbed from the _____ we breathe, microplastics have become ubiquitous. They have been _____ in bodily fluids from saliva and blood to sputum and breast milk, along with an array of _____ including the liver, kidneys, spleen, brain and even the insides of our bones. This steady convergence of evidence has all pointed to one _____ – what exactly is all this plastic doing to our health?

C) The original statues, mostly _____ between 1100

and 1600AD, are increasingly the subject of conservation efforts, given that weathering – supercharged by climate change – threatens to _____ them. Community leaders in Rapa Nui are _____ for ways to track and mitigate the damage, trying everything from chemical treatments to making 3D scans of the statues using drones before they are _____. All options are on the _____ as the community grapples with how to manage its rapidly changing heritage – from relocating them out of harm's way to allowing them to succumb to it, as some argue is _____ of the moai's lifecycle.

9. Correct common mistakes in Ukrainian phrases. Complete this list by other phrases with mistakes and correct them.

Зайняти перше місце, одержати освіту, на протязі року, рахую, що..., задати запитання, цікаві міроприємства, думки співпадають, дослідження по математиці, по всякому поведи, писати по зразку, пливати по течії, послати по пошті, двоє листів, чотири апельсина, відношення до справи, жильці будинку, сильний зуд, зайві клопоти, об'єм продукції, підйом прапора, підвести підсумки, ріст зарплати, факт на лице, поштовий ящик, добитись успіхів, викликати супротив, органи самоуправління, філософські розмірковування, по темі, активувати роботу, відправити повідомлення, поводитися, наступним чином, виключення з правил, зробити вигляд, самий кращий, приймати участь, давати приклад, повістка дня, потерпіти поразку, більша частина, кидатися в очі, по крайній мірі, вірно сказано, зустрічаються помилки, відкрити книгу, включити світло, в першу чергу, не дивлячись на, як ні в чому не бувало.

10. Identify lexical translation transformations.

In a little district west of Washington Square the streets have run crazy and broken themselves into small strips called "places." These "places" make strange angles and curves. One Street crosses itself a time or two. An artist once discovered a valuable possibility in this street. Suppose a collector with a bill for paints, paper and canvas should, in	У невеличкому районі на захід від площі Вашингтона вулиці показилися й розбились на вузькі смужки, що називаються проїздами. Ці проїзди утворюють химерні кути й повороти. Там одна вулиця перетинає навіть сама себе разів зо два. Якомусь художникові пощастило відкрити надзвичайно цінні властивості цієї вулиці. Уявімо собі, що збирач боргів з рахунком за фарби,
--	---

traversing this route, suddenly meet himself coming back, without a cent having been paid on account! So, to quaint old Greenwich Village the art people soon came prowling, hunting for north windows and eighteenth-century gables and Dutch attics and low rents. Then they imported some pewter mugs and a chafing dish or two from Sixth Avenue, and became a "colony." At the top of a squatty, three-story brick Sue and Johnsy had their studio. "Johnsy" was familiar for Joanna. One was from Maine; the other from California. They had met at the table d'hôte of an Eighth Street "Delmonico's," and found their tastes in art, chicory salad and bishop sleeves so congenial that the joint studio resulted (O. Henry).	папір та полотно, йдучи цим маршрутом, раптом стрічає самого себе, коли він уже повертається назад, не діставши в оплату жодного цента! Отож люди мистецтва незабаром налетіли в старий чудернацький Грініч-Вілідж у пошуках вікон, що виходять на північ, гостроверхих дахів XVIII століття, голландських мансард і низької квартирної платні. Потім вони притягли туди з Шостої авеню кілька олов'яних кухлів та одну-дві жаровні й утворили "колонію". Студія Сю і Джонсі містилася на горіщі присадкуватого триповерхового цегляного будинку. Джонсі — пестливе від Джоанна. Одна дівчина приїхала з штату Мен, друга — із штату Каліфорнія. Вони познайомилися за табльдотом у місцевому "Дельмоніко", ресторанчику на Восьмій вулиці, побачили, що їхні погляди на мистецтво, салат з листя цикорію та широкі рукави цілком збігаються, і вирішили найняти спільну студію (пер. М. Дмитренка).
--	---

11. Identify lexical translation transformations.

When you're traveling in India—especially through holy sites and Ashrams—you see a lot of people wearing beads around their necks. You also see a lot of old photographs of skinny and intimidating Yogis (or sometimes even plump, kindly and radiant Yogis) wearing beads, too. These strings of beads are called japa malas. They have been used in India for centuries to assist devout Hindus and Buddhists in staying focused during prayerful meditation. The necklace is held in one hand and fingered in a circle—one bead	Коли ви подорожуєте Індією, а надто святими місцями чи ашрамами, то часто зустрічаєте людей із намистом на шиї. Ви, певно, бачили безліч давніх світлин, на яких зображено сухоребрих і страховидних йогів (або ж іноді — пухленьких, миловидих і радісних) із тим-таки намистом у кадрі. Ці разки намистин звуться джапа-мала. Їх використовують в Індії протягом століть, щоб допомогти побожним індусам і буддистам зосереджуватися під час молитовних медитацій. Пацьорки тримають у руці та перебирають пальцями по колу — одна намистина на
--	--

touched for every repetition of mantra. When the medieval Crusaders drove East for the holy wars, they witnessed worshippers praying with these japa malas, admired the technique, and brought the idea home to Europe as rosary. The traditional japa mala is strung with 108 beads. Amid the more esoteric circles of Eastern philosophers, the number 108 is held to be most auspicious, a perfect three-digit multiple of three, its components adding up to nine, which is three threes. And three, of course, is the number representing supreme balance, as anyone who has ever studied either the Holy Trinity or a simple barstool can plainly see (E. Gilbert).	одне повторення мантри. Коли середньовічні хрестоносці просунулися далеко на схід зі своїми священними війнами, то побачили там набожних людей, які молилися за допомогою джапа-мала. Ця техніка так їм сподобалася, що вони й собі почали використовувати річ, яку згодом назвали вервицею. Традиційна джапа-мала складається зі ста вісьмох намистин. У середовищі східних філософів-езотериків число сто вісім вважають найщасливішим: досконале тризначне число, кратне трьом, а в сумі дає дев'ять, тобто тричі по три. А три, звісно ж, це число божественної рівноваги, як зауважить кожен, хто знає про Святу Трійцю чи про звичайний барний стільчик (пер. Я. Винницька).
---	--

12. Identify grammatical translation transformations.

Improper connection of the washing machine can lead to its complete failure. Household washing machines are intended for domestic washing and rinsing of laundry. Washing is carried out by means of the rotation of a bladed disc (agitator) with specially designed ribs. Any other use is considered unacceptable and thus dangerous. Liability for any damage caused by the misuse of the appliance shall be borne by the person using it in such unacceptable way. The use of the washing machine for commercial and research purposes is not allowed. The washing machine is turned on and off by turning the washer timer knob. The machine turns off	Неправильне підключення пральної машини може призвести до її повної відмови. Побутова пральна машина призначена для прання і полоскання білизни в побутових умовах. Прання здійснюється за рахунок обертання лопатевого диска (активатора) зі спеціальною конструкцією ребер. Будь-яке інше використання вважається неприпустимим і, отже, небезпечним. Відповідальність за будь-які збитки, спричинені неправильним використанням приладу, несе особа, яка використовує його таким чином. Забороняється застосування пральної машини в комерційних і науково-дослідних цілях. Машини вмикається і вимикається обертанням ручки таймера прання. Вимкнення машини виконується автоматично. У разі необхідності
---	--

automatically. If necessary, the machine can be turned off by rotating the washer timer knob to the zero position. The specified service life of the appliance is up to 7 years. Before connecting the washing machine to the electrical network, it is necessary to check its power cord and plug for damage and possible insulation defects. The washing machine should be installed only on flat and stable surfaces. If the machine falls, do not use it without checking with the specialist, as externally invisible damages can threaten your safety. Connect the machine to the electrical network after making sure that the knob "WASHING" is on the "OFF" position.	вимкнути машину можна поворотом ручки таймера прання в нульове положення. Встановлений термін служби виробу – до 7 років. Перед увімкненням пральної машини в мережу необхідно перевірити її шнур живлення і штепсельну вилку щодо можливих пошкоджень ізоляції. Встановлюйте пральну машину тільки на рівній і твердій поверхні. У разі падіння машини не користуйтеся нею без перевірки у фахівця, оскільки зовні невидимі пошкодження можуть створити загрозу Вашій безпеці. Вмикайте машину в електричну мережу, переконавшись, що ручка «ПРАННЯ» знаходиться у вимкненому положенні.
---	--

13. Identify grammatical translation transformations.

The wise men are directed by a star to Jesus 1-12. 1. Now when Jesus was born in Bethlehem of Judea in the days of Herod the king, behold, there came wise men from the east to Jerusalem, 2 Saying, Where is he that is born King of the Jews? for we have seen his star in the east, and are come to worship him. 3 When Herod the king had heard these things, he was troubled, and all Jerusalem with him. 4 And when he had gathered all the chief priests and scribes of the people together, he demanded of them where Christ should be born. 5 And they said unto him, In Bethlehem of Judea: for thus it is written by the prophet, 6 And thou Bethlehem, in the land of Juda, art not the least among the princes of Juda: for out of thee shall come a Governor, that shall rule my people Israel. 7 Then Herod, when he	Відвідини мудреців із Сходу 1-12. 1. Коли Ісус народився у Вифлеємі Юдейським, за днів Ірода царя, мудреці прийшли в Єрусалим зо Сходу 2. І спитали: «Де цар юдейський, що оце народився? Бо ми бачили його зорю на сході й прийшли йому поклонитись.» 3. Почувши це цар Ірод, стривожився, і ввесь Єрусалим з ним. 4. Зібравши всіх первосвящеників та книжників народних, він випитав у них, де Христос має народитися. 5. Вони йому сказали: «У Вифлеємі Юдейським, бо так написано пророком: 6. І ти, Вифлеєме, земле Юди, нічим не менша між містами Юди, бо з тебе вийде вождь, що буде пасти мій народ, Ізраїля.» 7. Тоді Ірод, покликавши тайкома мудреців, випитав у них пильно про час, коли зоря з'явилась, 8. і відіслав їх у
---	--

had privily called the wise men, inquired of them diligently what time the star appeared. 8 And he sent them to Bethlehem, and said, Go and search diligently for the young child; and when ye have found him, bring me word again, that I may come and worship him also. 9 When they had heard the king, they departed; and, lo, the star, which they saw in the east, went before them, till it came and stood over where the young child was. 10 When they saw the star, they rejoiced with exceeding great joy. 11 And when they were come into the house, they saw the young child with Mary his mother, and fell down, and worshipped him: and when they had opened their treasures, they presented unto him gifts; gold, and frankincense, and myrrh. 12 And being warned of God in a dream that they should not return to Herod, they departed into their own country another way (New Testament).	Вифлеєм, кажучи: «Ідіть та розпитайтеся пильно про дитя, і коли знайдете, сповістіть мені, щоб я теж пішов йому вклонитись.» 9. Вислухали вони царя і пустилися в дорогу. І ось зоря, що її бачили на сході, йшла перед ними, аж поки не підійшла й не стала зверху, де було дитятко. 10. Побачивши зорю, зраділи радістю вельми великою. 11. Увійшли до хати й побачили дитятко з Марією, матір'ю його, і, впавши ниць, поклонились йому; потім відкрили свої скарби й піднесли йому дари: золото, ладан і миро. 12. І попереджені вві сні до Ірода не завертати, пустились іншою дорогою у край свій (Новий Заповіт).
---	--

14. Identify stylistic and pragmatic translation transformations.

This was a Poet – It is That Distills amazing sense From ordinary Meanings – And Attar so immense From the familiar species That perished by the Door – We wonder it was not Ourselves Arrested it – before – Of pictures, the Discloser – The Poet – it is He – Entitles Us – by Contrast – To ceaseless Poverty – Of Portion – so unconscious – The Robbing – could not harm – Himself – to Him – a Fortune – Exterior – to Time – (Emily Dickinson)	То був Поет, який умів Дошукуватись змісту Під товщею звичайних слів – Й ефірне масло чисте Вичавлював із бур'яну, Що гнів попід дверима. А ми і крапельку одну Не здобули своїми Руками! Оповідач снів – Поет служив вікам, На противагу ж заповів Жебрацтво вічне нам. Ніхто із світу мимохить Не викраде красу. Він сам – то Доля, як і мить – То втілення часу (пер. Н. Тучинської).
---	---

15. Identify all types of translation transformations.

A) The boy who lived Mr and Mrs Dursley, of number four, Privet Drive, were proud to say that they were perfectly normal, thank you very much. They were the last people you'd expect to be involved in anything strange or mysterious, because they just didn't hold with such nonsense. Mr Dursley was the director of a firm called Grunnings, which made drills. He was a big, beefy man with hardly any neck, although he did have a very large moustache. Mrs Dursley was thin and blonde and had nearly twice the usual amount of neck, which came in very useful as she spent so much of her time craning over garden fences, spying on the neighbours. The Dursleys had a small son called Dudley and in their opinion there was no finer boy anywhere. The Dursleys had everything they wanted, but they also had a secret, and their greatest fear was that somebody would discover it. They didn't think they could bear it if anyone found out about the Potters. Mrs Potter was Mrs Dursley's sister, but they hadn't met for several years; in fact, Mrs Dursley pretended she didn't have a sister, because her sister and her good-for-nothing husband were as unDursleyish as it was possible to be. The Dursleys shuddered to think what the neighbours would say if the Potters arrived in the street. The Dursleys knew that the Potters had a small son, too, but they had never even seen him. This boy was another good reason for keeping the Potters away; they didn't want Dudley mixing with a child like that (J. Rowling).	A) Хлопчик, що вижив Містер і місіс Дурслі, що жили в будинку номер чотири на вуличці Привіт-драйв, пишалися тим, що були, слава Богу, абсолютно нормальними. Кого-кого, але тільки не їх можна було б запідозрити, що вони пов'язані з таємницями чи дивами, бо такими дурницями вони не цікавилися. Містер Дурслі керував фірмою "Груннінгс", яка виготовляла свердла. То був такий дебелий чоловіча, що, здається, й шиї не мав, зате його обличчя прикрашали пишні вуса. Натомість місіс Дурслі була худорлява, білява, а її шия була майже вдвічі довша, ніж у звичайних людей, і це ставало їй у великій пригоді: надто вже вона полюбляла зазирати через паркан, підглядаючи за сусідами. Подружжя Дурслі мало синочка Дадлі, що був, на думку батьків, найкращим у світі. Дурслі мали все, що хотіли, а до того ж і один секрет, і найдужче вони боялися, що хтось довідається про нього. Їм здавалося, що вони помруть, коли хтось почує про Поттерів. Місіс Поттер була сестрою місіс Дурслі, але вони не бачились уже кілька років. Місіс Дурслі вдавала, ніби взагалі не має сестри, бо сестра та її нікчема-чоловік були повною протилежністю Дурслі. Подружжя Дурслі тремтіло на саму думку про те, що сказали б сусіди, побачивши Поттерів на вулиці. Дурслі знали, що й Поттери мають сина, але ніколи його не бачили. Той хлопчик був ще однією причиною не знатися з Поттерами: Дурслі не хотіли, щоб їхній Дадлі спілкувався з такими
--	--

В) 'Give him five Knuts,' said Hagrid sleepily. 'Knuts?' 'The little bronze ones.' Harry counted out five little bronze coins and the owl held out its leg so he could put the money into a small leather pouch tied to it. Then it flew off through the open window. Hagrid yawned loudly, sat up and stretched. 'Best be off, Harry, lots ter do today, gotta get up ter London an' buy all yer stuff fer school.' Harry was turning over the wizard coins and looking at them. He had just thought of something which made him feel as though the happy balloon inside him had got a puncture. 'Um – Hagrid?' 'Mm?' said Hagrid, who was pulling on his huge boots. 'I haven't got any money – and you heard Uncle Vernon last night – he won't pay for me to go and learn magic.' 'Don't worry about that,' said Hagrid, standing up and scratching his head. 'D'yeh think yer parents didn't leave yeh anything?' 'But if their house was destroyed –' 'They didn' keep their gold in the house, boy! Nah, first stop fer us is Gringotts. Wizards' bank. Have a sausage, they're not bad cold – an' I wouldn' say no teh a bit o' yer birthday cake, neither.' 'Wizards have banks?' 'Just the one. Gringotts. Run by goblins.' (J. Rowling).	дітьми (пер. В. Морозова). Б) — Дай їй п'ять кнатів, — заспано промимрив Герпід. — Кнатів? — Маленьких мідяків. Гаррі відрахував п'ять мідних монеток, а сова простягла ногу, щоб він міг покласти гроші до невеличкого шкіряного гаманця, прив'язаного до тієї ноги. А тоді випурхнула у відчинене вікно. Герпід голосно позіхнув, випростався й потягся. — Треба си вже рухати, Гаррі, нині маємо багацько справ, треба поїхати до Лондона, купити всьо до школи. Гаррі крутив на всі боки чарівні монетки, розглядаючи їх, аж раптом подумав про щось таке, що ніби цвяшком прокололо його радісну кульку. — Е-е... Герпідє! — Га? — відгукнувся Герпід, натягуючи величезні чоботи. — Я не маю грошей, а ви чули, що казав уночі дядько Вернон? Він не платитиме, щоб я навчався чарів. — Цим не журиси, — сказав Герпід, підводячись і чухаючи потилицю. — Думаєш, батьки нічого тобі не лишили, га? — Але ж якщо хата завалилася... — Вони не тримали грошей у хаті, хлопче! Отож спершу ми зайдемо до "Грінготсу". Це банк для чарівників. З'їж трохи ковбаски, вона й холодна непогана. До речі, я б си не відмовив і від кавальчика вчорашнього торта. — Чарівники мають банки? — Тільки один. "Грінготс". Ним керують гобліни (пер. В. Морозова).
--	---

16. Translate the words into Ukrainian, giving possible variants of translation.

Agreement, capacity, cash, economy, commodity, consumer, hire, income, interest, policy, movement, affairs, development, issue, pressure, measures, action, authorities, government, society, community, note, purpose, pillars, progress; assemble, implement, compare, evaluate, criticize, modify, switch, fluctuate, adjust, alter, convert, vary, enhance, comply; seamless, methodical, deliberate, comprehensive, efficient, flexible, collaborative, dramatic, subtle, rough, unbiased, proper, engaging, lifelong, multifaceted, late, diverse, harmful, beneficial, robust, agile, sustainable.

17. Translate into Ukrainian with one word.

Bodyguard, bookstore, coffee shop, bookmark, boiling water, document flow, fortune telling, Christmas Eve, skating rink, ice hole, pothole, campfire, space in between, wedding band, screwdriver, runny nose, black eye, heart attack, backbone, cheekbone, heartburn, nobleman, mainland, masterpiece, chairman, sunflower, watermelon, pineapple, strawberry, apple tree, oak tree, lily-of-the-valley, blackbird, guelder rose, farewell, footwear, ladybug, grasshopper, grassland, handwriting, landmark, milestone, network, newcomer, salesman, railway, snowfall, rainbow, snowball, thumbnail, staircase, passer-by, carbohydrates, bedroom, living room, wall unit, wallpaper, greenhouse, crossroad, fireman, keyboard, fatherland, mother-in-law, father-in-law, grandson, godmother, teenager, first born child, sweetheart, earring, necklace, shoelace, horseshoe, haircut, job interview, teenager, criminal record, charity work, cabbage rolls, general practitioner, eye doctor.

18. Translate into Ukrainian, paying attention to multiple meanings of words in each pair of sentences.

1. The table is old, but it's still sturdy. They set a generous table for their guests. 2. His left ear was pierced. He has a good ear for music. 3. My tongue feels numb after the dentist appointment. Although she speaks fluently, Spanish is her native tongue. 4. The plane landed safely despite the storm. A square lies on a flat plane in two-dimensional space. 5. He missed the point of the lesson entirely. The pencil's point

broke when he pressed too hard. 6. She saw a cat hiding under the car. I'm going to see my grandmother this weekend. 7. There has been little advance made in the treatment of this disease. The workers won wage advances. 8. I hung up the phone and started to cry. She cried that no storm was going to stop her. 9. They just look like any other school pupils out on their bikes during the school holidays. The doctor used eye drops to dilate the patient's pupils for a better examination of the retina. 10. The bright sun streamed through the window, illuminating dust motes dancing in the air. Despite her young age, the child displayed a bright mind, grasping complex concepts with ease. 11. She carefully folded the letter and placed it back in the envelope. The aim is for students to make short sentences in which each word starts with a different letter, but in correct alphabetical order. 12. The commanding officer singled him out because of his university background. Did reporters usually allow the Secretary of State to determine after an interview whether it was going to be on the record, off the record or only for background? 13. She enjoys reading a good book before bed. I need to book a table for dinner tonight. 14. The cyclist hit a pothole and had a flat tire. They decided to rent a two-bedroom flat near the city center. 15. In this particular case, the defendant's lawyer presented a compelling argument, but the judge still ruled in favor of the plaintiff. She took her violin out of its case.

19. Translate, considering collocations with "have".

A) Have a good time, have a blast, have a rest, have a break, have a shower/bath, have a run/walk/swim, have a chat/conversation/discussion, have an argument/fight, have a dream, have a holiday/vacation, have fun, have a party/picnic/barbecue, have a trouble/difficulty/a hard time, have a headache/stomachache, have a cough, have a cold, have a fever, have allergies, have the flu, have cancer, have a stroke, have a heart attack, have lunch/dinner/breakfast, have a drink, have a coffee, have a look, have a shave, have a haircut, have a relationship, have a good luck, have the courage/nerve, have doubts/ suspicions, have faith, have a chance, have a day off, have a baby, have an appointment / interview, have a try/ go.

В) 1. This morning, I had a long conversation with my best friend. 2. My son is struggling in school. I'm going to have a talk with his teacher about it. 3. The managers had a discussion about the best way to grow the business. 4. My roommates had an argument about whose turn it is to clean the bathroom. 5. She had a fight with her boyfriend and she's still mad at him. 6. We're having a party next Saturday – want to come? 7. My family has a barbecue every year on the 4th of July. 8. The kids had a blast at the circus. 9. Hope you have fun on your trip! 10. I had a hard time understanding that article. 11. He's having trouble logging on to the website – his password isn't working. 12. We had dinner at a nice restaurant for our anniversary. 13. I often exercise before I have breakfast. 14. The students are having a snack right now. 15. I have faith that scientists will find a cure for this disease someday. 16. Please call me when you have a chance. 17. I have a feeling the interviewer wasn't impressed by my experience. 18. Let's get together for lunch tomorrow – I have the day off. 19. He just found out that he has lung cancer. 20. I can't concentrate very well when I have a headache.

С) Олександр: Привіт! Як справи? Чув, ти збиралася піти поплавати вранці.

Марія: Привіт! Так, я хотіла, але в мене з'явився нежить та сильний головний біль.

Олександр: О ні! Тобі точно треба відпочити. Можливо, варто випити чаю та просто полежати?

Марія: Власне, я вже встигла прийняти душ і трохи поспати. Мені наснився дивний сон, ніби я на пікніку посеред зими.

Олександр: Це знак, що тобі потрібна відпустка! До речі, у тебе вже був запис до лікаря?

Марія: Так, сьогодні вдень. Сподіваюся, лікар скаже, що це не грип.

Олександр: Не хвилюйся, май віру, що все буде добре. Головне — не мати зайвих підозр завчасно.

Марія: Дякую за підтримку. Як тільки одужаю, обов'язково влаштуємо барбекю!

20. Translate, considering collocations with “take”.

A) Take a call, take a bite, take a class/lesson, take a decision, take a holiday, take a message, take a picture/photos, take a risk, take a taxi/bus/train/ plane, take a while/minute, take drugs/medicine, take notice, take place, take time, take up space, take smb's temperature, take a look, take a nap, take a seat, take a step, take a test/ an exam, take action, take advice, take charge of, take care of, take notes, take part in, take turns, take the first turning, take a vow, take into account/consideration, take one's time to do smth, take the lead, take leave, take measures, take a dog for a walk.

B) 1. There are several factors we need to take into consideration before we decide to cancel the contract. 2. I really appreciate you for taking the time to help me finish this report. 3. Now that we have all of the facts, it is time to take a decision. 4. When you get the time, can you take a look at the latest profit and loss? 5. We will have to find a temporary fill in, as Maria is taking maternity leave next month. 6. Can someone step up and take charge of this situation? 7. If we don't take action soon, then we will lose control of the situation. 8. I would like at least one member from each department to take part in organising the event. 9. That is one thing I admire about Jane; she always takes the lead on any problems that need solving. 10. Unless we take responsibility for the poor sales results, we will never reach our sales targets. 11. You should take some medicine for that cough. 12. I'm going to take my doctor's advice and start exercising regularly. 13. After the long walk, they were happy to take a seat. 14. She took advantage of his generosity and borrowed money she never repaid. 15. Can you take this call for me? I'm in a meeting. 16. I'm taking a class on creative writing this semester. 17. They took photos of the beautiful scenery. 18. We took notes on how easy or difficult that process was. 19. Take a look at this photo, do you recognize the person in it? 20. To prevent the spread of the virus, the school will take measures such as increasing ventilation and requiring masks.

C) 1. Будь ласка, сідайте і зачекайте кілька хвилин, поки лікар звільниться. 2. Тобі варто прийняти ліки, якщо ти відчуваєш, що

застудився. 3. Ми вирішили ризикнути і відкрити власну справу, попри всі труднощі. 4. Перед початком подорожі обов'язково зроби фото нашої команди на згадку. 5. Щоб встигнути на зустріч вчасно, нам краще взяти таксі. 6. Не поспішай, приділи собі час, щоб обдумати цю пропозицію. 7. Студенти повинні уважно вести конспекти під час лекції професора. 8. Важливо брати до уваги усі деталі проекту перед його запуском. 9. Сьогодні ввечері моя черга вигулювати собаку. 10. Фестиваль зазвичай проходить на головній площі міста кожного літа.

21. Translate, considering collocations with “give”.

A) Give a call, give a chance, give a choice, give a hug/kiss, give a ride/lift, give advice, give birth, give an answer, give an idea, give evidence/information, give permission, give rise to, give thought to, give a headache, give a lecture/speech/performance, give an example, give credit, give notice, give priority, give the impression, give way, give somebody a hand, give someone a heads up, give someone a pause, give someone a hard time, not give a fig/damn, give my best to someone.

B) 1. The visiting professor gave a lecture to the class. 2. The governor gave a speech on Independence Day. 3. My cousin gave birth to twins last month. 4. My brother gave me permission to use his expensive camera. 5. I have to give John credit for making this report so detailed and accurate. 6. I can't carry all these heavy packages, can you give me a hand? 7. Our receptionist gave notice last week; she's planning on going back to school. 8. Make sure to give everyone a heads up that the gym will be closed on Friday for maintenance. 9. I'm trying to sign up for the class but the website is giving me a hard time, I keep getting an error message. 10. Give my best to your husband! 11. My boss gave me a hard time about my late submission. 12. Before accepting the job offer, I need to give some thought to the salary and benefits. 13. At the intersection, the blue car had to give way to the approaching motorcycle. 14. Several experts are expected to give evidence on the environmental impact of the proposed development. 15. Could you give me a ride to the train station?

C) 1. Будь ласка, зателефонуй мені, як тільки приїдеш на вокзал. 2. Я довго розмірковував над твоєю пропозицією і

вирішив погодитися. 3. Мій дідусь завжди готовий дати мудру пораду у складній ситуації. 4. Директор дав дозвіл на проведення благодійного ярмарку в школі. 5. Нові докази можуть дати поштовх для подальшого розслідування справи. 6. Якщо тобі знадобиться допомога з переїздом, я з радістю допоможу. 7. Його впевнена поведінка справляє враження, що він справжній професіонал. 8. Вчитель попросив навести приклад до кожного граматичного правила. 9. Будь ласка, передавай мої найкращі побажання своїм батькам. 10. Ця заплутана інструкція викликає у мене головний біль.

22. Translate, considering collocations with “make”.

A) Make a bed, make a cake, make a call, make an appointment, make a contract, make a deal/agreement/arrangement, make a complaint, make a difference, make a dress, make a fuss, make a living, make a mistake, make a profit, make a recovery, make a speech, make a suggestion, make a threat, make an appearance, make an effort, make an exception, make an observation, make breakfast/lunch/dinner, make coffee, make ends meet, make friends, make money, make peace, make progress, make room, make someone angry/mad/happy, make sure, make time, make trouble, make war, make a comment, make a discovery, make a fire, make a fortune, make a habit, make a list, make a mess, make a move, make a point, make a promise, make a reservation, make a sound, make a statement, make an attempt, make fun of someone, make noise, make plans, make up your mind, make a wish, make an excuse, make an impression, make a bargain.

B) 1. After much deliberation, I finally made a decision to accept the job offer. 2. I need to make a phone call to the doctor to schedule an appointment. 3. It's easy to make a mistake when you're in a hurry. 4. He always makes excuses for not doing his chores. 5. I made a promise to my daughter that I would take her to the park. 6. Could I make a suggestion about the new project? 7. If you want to improve, you need to make an effort. 8. Let's make a plan for our weekend trip. 9. I need to make an appointment with the dentist for a check-up. 10. The children made a mess playing in the backyard. 11. Please don't make so much noise, I'm trying to concentrate. 12. She makes a living as a freelance

writer. 13. They made a deal to share the profits from the business. 14. It's important to make a good impression on your new boss. 15. Volunteering can make a real difference in the community. 16. We made the bed and fluffed up the pillows. 17. That we shall make war together and together make peace. 18. The prospect of big tobacco firms making money from the health service is likely to cause unease. 19. There is no need to make a fuss about it, just as there is no need to sneak around. 20. Make a list of the favourite things you do together, and then make a list of the fun things you'd like to try.

С) Олена: Привіт, Марку! Нам потрібно прийняти рішення щодо нової стратегії, адже ми вже відстаємо від графіка.

Марк: Згоден. Я вже встиг зробити певні спостереження щодо ринку: якщо ми зараз не домовимося, то втратимо великий прибуток.

Олена: Я вже підготувала список потенційних клієнтів і зробила кілька дзвінків. Нам важливо справити гарне враження під час першої зустрічі.

Марк: Чудово. Тільки давай обійдемося без зайвого галасу. Треба просто переконатися, що наші умови вигідні для обох сторін.

Олена: До речі, я вчора зробила бронювання у тому ресторані, де ми зазвичай обідаємо. Там буде затишно, щоб обговорити деталі контракту.

Марк: Дякую, ти завжди знаєш, як зекономити час. Сподіваюся, ми швидко дійдемо згоди і нарешті почнемо заробляти гроші на цьому проєкті.

23. Translate, considering collocations with “do”.

A) Do homework, do research, do an experiment, do an assignment, do sums, do the washing-up, do the laundry, do the ironing, do sport, do the housework, do the cleaning, do the floors, do the windows, do your hair, do a duty, do your make-up, do your nails, do your best, do damage to, do a workout, do martial arts, do your taxes, do your part, do some gardening, do a test, do an internship, do the paperwork, do a report, do a project, do time (in prison), do charity work, do good, do well, do harm, do a presentation, do business, do tests/ labs.

B) 1. The students are doing research on renewable energy.

2. Before you do your project, make sure you understand all the requirements. 3. You should always do your best, even when success seems impossible. 4. She did me a favor by reviewing my paper before I submitted it for publication. 5. If everyone did their duty, society would function far more smoothly. 6. He did his hair carefully before the interview so he would look professional. 7. Since she did business abroad for years, she has excellent cross-cultural communication skills. 8. If you do exercise regularly, you'll feel more energetic during the day. 9. The medicine will do more harm than good if it's taken without a doctor's advice. 10. We'll do an experiment tomorrow to test whether the theory actually works. 11. Since he did his report so well, the teacher asked him to present it to the class. 12. She couldn't do her homework last night, because the internet was down.

С) Андрій: Привіт! Ти сьогодні виглядаєш дуже втомленою. Знову до пізньої ночі робила домашнє завдання?

Марія: Привіт! Так, і не тільки його. Мені довелося проводити дослідження для курсової, а потім ще й писати звіт.

Андрій: Ого, ти справді докладаєш усіх зусиль. А я сьогодні пів дня займався паперовою роботою, щоб мені дозволили пройти стажування в юридичній компанії.

Марія: Це круто! Але після навчання мені ще треба зайти додому: помити підлогу та попросувати речі. Мама просила допомогти по господарству.

Андрій: Не забудь трохи відпочити. Може, підемо ввечері в зал потренуватися? Це допомагає розслабитись.

Марія: Хіба що пізніше. Мені ще треба зробити макіяж та зачіску, бо ввечері я робитиму презентацію на засіданні наукового гуртка.

Андрій: Ти справжній професіонал! Гляди тільки, щоб такий графік не завдав шкоди твоєму здоров'ю.

Марія: Дякую за турботу!

24. Translate asyndetic noun clusters into Ukrainian.

A) Hair brush, tooth paste, hand lotion, lip balm, nail polish, hair spray, eye drops, blood pressure, heart rate, diamond ring, mountain cabin, lake cottage, city apartment, island villa, grain trade, oil production,

textile manufacturing, timber export, fruit import, crisis response, morning news, Sunday edition, winter issue, weekend magazine, autumn festival, midnight show, morning market, tuition payment, subscription cost, entrance charge, license fee, registration dues.

B) Global economic trends, international human rights concerns, regional political tensions, national security strategy, global climate policy, modern healthcare delivery network, sustainable urban planning model, reliable water supply infrastructure, affordable housing development program, integrated waste management system, key European nations' policies, prominent Asian countries' strategies, leading African economies' goals.

C) Child nutrition specialist, air traffic controller, fire safety officer, climate change researcher, road construction supervisor, public health advocate, data privacy consultant, wildlife rescue volunteer, water quality technician, customer service manager, school security guard, employee wellness coach, product design engineer, Internet safety trainer, food quality inspector, patient care assistant, energy efficiency analyst, language development expert, border patrol agent.

D) European Commission leaders' statement, British Health Ministry experts' warning, Ukrainian Security Council members' resolution, Canadian Environment Agency analysts' report, Japanese Finance Ministry officials' announcement, NATO Defense Committee policy briefing, EU Parliament budget session schedule, World Bank executive board discussion plan, G7 leaders summit agenda, WHO emergency response meeting outline, Tesla Electric Truck tests, Volvo Hydrogen Bus experiments.

25. Translate the sentences, making syntactic changes.

A) Model: There are several restaurants downtown that I'd like to try, but I'm not sure which one to choose. – У центрі міста знайдеться декілька ресторанів, яких я б відвідав, але я не впевнений, який вибрати.

1. There is no doubt that she deserves the award for her hard work. 2. Because there are so many people at the park, we should find another place to have our picnic. 3. There is a good movie playing at the theater tonight, so let's go see it if you're free. 4. There

were some minor issues with the code, which the programmer fixed before the deadline. 5. Although there is a lot of traffic, we should still arrive on time for the meeting. 6. There is a book on the table that explains the history of ancient civilization. 7. There are many reasons why people choose to live in big cities. 8. There are a few topics we need to discuss before making a final decision. 9. There is nothing more comforting than a warm meal when the weather is cold. 10. There is a possibility that the meeting will be canceled due to the storm.

B) Model: Despite the challenges they faced, they managed to finish the project on time. – Їм вдалося завершити проєкт вчасно, незважаючи на труднощі, які їх спіткали.

1. Despite the fact that it was raining, they continued their picnic under the tree. 2. Despite the fear of public speaking, she gave an excellent presentation at the conference. 3. Despite not having any experience, she was offered a job. 4. Despite the fact that he was tired, he stayed up late to help his friend. 5. Despite all their efforts, the plan didn't succeed as they hoped. 6. In spite of the heavy traffic, we arrived at the airport on time. 7. In spite of being sick, she went to school to take the test. 8. In spite of his efforts, the car wouldn't start. 9. In spite of the fact that she was nervous, her voice was calm and steady. 10. In spite of their disagreement, they managed to work together peacefully.

C) Model: In order to pass the exam, she studied every night for two weeks. – Вона вчилася щовечора два тижні, щоб скласти іспит.

1. In order to stay healthy, they exercise regularly and eat vegetables. 2. In order to understand the paragraph better, she read it twice. 3. In order to improve her writing, she practiced every day. 4. In order to be heard, she raised her voice over the noise. 5. To catch the early bus, we had to wake up at 5 a.m. 6. To improve her English, she watches movies with subtitles. 7. To make a good impression, he wore his best suit. 8. To avoid mistakes, read the instructions carefully. 9. To help the environment, we should recycle more. 10. To keep the baby calm, she sang a lullaby.

D) Model: Because of the rain, the game was canceled. – Гру відмінили через дощ.

1. Because of the high demand, the product is currently out of stock. 2. Because of his hard work, he got the promotion. 3. Because of his hard work, he got a scholarship. 4. Because of the traffic jam, we arrived late. 5. Because of their carelessness, the vase broke. 6. Due to her excellent performance, she received an award. 7. Due to the power failure, the computers shut down. 8. Due to the cold weather, the lake froze. 9. Due to technical problems, the website went offline. 10. Due to construction work, the road was closed.

E) Model: Before the sun rose, the hikers were already on the trail. – Мандрівники вийшли на стежку ще до сходу сонця.

1. Before she answered, she thought carefully. 2. Before we left, we checked all the windows and doors. 3. Before he became famous, he worked as a waiter. 4. Before the guests arrived, she cleaned the house. 5. Before winter comes, we need to fix the roof. 6. After the meeting ended, they went out for lunch. 7. After the sun set, it was very cold. 8. After I called her, she arrived in ten minutes. 9. After he graduated, he moved to another country. 10. After she finished her housework, she watched a movie.

26. Translate the sentences with infinitive.

A) Model: The project is expected to be completed on time.
– Очікується, що проєкт буде завершено вчасно.

1. He is said to be the best player on the team. 2. The company is reported to have made a significant profit. 3. They are said to have arrived late. 4. The book is believed to be a first edition. 5. The storm is reported to have caused widespread damage. 6. Several witnesses are reported to have seen the incident. 7. They are believed to have been working at their reports all this time. 8. The house seems to have been damaged by the earthquake. 9. This house is likely to have been built many centuries ago. 10. His English appears to be improving gradually. 11. It is believed that the painting was stolen by someone familiar with the museum's security. 12. He is considered to be the last newspaper hawker in France.

B) Model: They saw the plane land safely. – Вони побачили, що літак безпечно приземлився.

1. They heard her sing the national anthem. 2. The crowd watched the firefighter carefully carry the child out of the burning building. 3. We saw the suspect quickly slip through the back door before the police arrived. 4. She heard the students whisper answers to each other during the final exam. 5. Everyone in the courtroom observed the lawyer present the evidence with unexpected confidence. 6. He noticed the leaves fall gently from the trees as the wind picked up. 7. They saw the runner stumble briefly but regain his balance just in time to finish the race. 8. The teacher heard the children laugh uncontrollably when the puppet show began. 9. I watched the sun sink slowly below the horizon while the sky turned orange and purple. 10. The guard noticed someone climb over the fence despite the heavy rain and darkness.

C) Model: He made me laugh. – Він розсмішив мене.

1. The loud noise made the baby wake up before sunrise, even though she had just fallen asleep. 2. Her sudden reaction made everyone in the room stop talking and turn to look at her. 3. The coach made the team practice until it started raining heavily. 4. His rude comment made her feel uncomfortable, although she tried not to show it. 5. The news made him realize how fragile life could be, especially in uncertain times. 6. Their generosity made us believe that there is still kindness in the world. 7. The storm made the trees bend dangerously, as if they might snap at any moment. 8. His constant criticism made her question whether she was really good at her job. 9. The film made me think deeply about how technology affects our relationships. 10. The teacher's enthusiasm made the students enjoy a subject they used to dislike.

27. Translate the sentences with participle, participial constructions and gerund.

A) 1. The bomb exploded, destroying the building. 2. Knowing she loved reading, Richard bought her a book. 3. Standing in the queue, I realised I didn't have any money. 4. Starting in the new year, the new policy bans cars in the city centre. 5. Walking down the

street, she noticed a stray cat. 6. Starting this summer, all purchases will be subject to a new tax. 7. She started a huge fight with her boyfriend, ruining the evening for everyone. 8. While out walking, we had an amazing idea. 9. Not having an invitation, I couldn't get into the party. 10. Not wanting to hurt his feeling, I avoided the question.

B) 1. Worried by the news, she called the hospital. 2. Filled with pride, he walked towards the stage. 3. Mixed with soda, the cocktail tastes even better. 4. Given enough time, she was able to complete the painting. 5. Defeated in the final round, the team accepted their loss with grace. 6. Built in the 18th century, the mansion still stands strong. 7. Surprised by the results, he double-checked the experiment. 8. Abandoned by his friends, he felt completely alone. 9. Damaged during the storm, the roof had to be replaced. 10. Left unchecked, the weeds quickly took over the garden.

C) 1. Having finished their training, they will be fully qualified doctors. 2. Having been made redundant, she started looking for a new job. 3. Having been warned about the storm, they canceled the picnic. 4. Having studied French for years, he understood the film without subtitles. 5. Having worked all night, she was exhausted by morning. 6. Having forgotten her umbrella, she got soaked in the rain. 7. Having been chosen for the role, she started preparing for rehearsals. 8. Having completed the report, he submitted it to his manager. 9. Having never visited London before, they were excited to explore the city. 10. Having heard the news, we immediately called her to check in.

D) 1. Studying late at night can be exhausting, especially when you have to wake up early. 2. She avoided talking about the problem although it was clearly bothering her. 3. They are proud of winning the competition, even though they didn't expect to. 4. By working overtime, he was able to save enough money to travel abroad. 5. The manager was accused of ignoring employees' complaints, which led to an internal investigation. 6. She is interested in learning new languages, because she wants to work internationally. 7. Without knowing the full story, we shouldn't judge his actions. 8. His talent for solving complex problems impresses everyone who works with him. 9. Even though traveling alone can be

risky, she enjoys the freedom it gives to her. 10. Although speaking in public makes her nervous, she agreed to give the presentation.

E) 1. Granted that he has experience, he still needs to prove himself in this role. 2. Given that it was his first attempt, he did an excellent job. 3. Given her background in finance, the promotion made sense. 4. You can stay out late provided that you finish your homework first. 5. They will approve the loan, provided all the documents are in order. 6. Failing prompt action, the damage to the system could become permanent. 7. Failing any objections, we'll proceed with the plan tomorrow. 8. Assuming it doesn't rain, we'll hold the meeting outdoors. 9. Assuming he accepts the offer, we can start the project next week. 10. Considering how tired you are, you should probably rest.

F) 1. The sun having risen, the hikers packed up their tents and hit the trail. 2. The ceremony being over, the guests gathered in the garden for photos. 3. Night falling, the forest became a chorus of crickets and owls. 4. The concert having ended, the crowd poured out into the rainy streets. 5. Breakfast finished, we sat on the porch to plan our day. 6. The contract having been signed, the lawyers finally shook hands and left. 7. Her car being in the shop, Maria had to take the bus to work. 8. Money being tight this month, they decided against going to the theater. 9. The bridge having been washed away, the village was temporarily isolated. 10. Supplies running low, the captain ordered the ship to head for the nearest port.

28. Translate into English, considering the infinitive and participle structures.

A) 1. Ми вважали його здатним успішно завершити цей надскладний проєкт вчасно. 2. Керівник наполягав, щоб кожен відділ подав щотижневий звіт до кінця робочого дня. 3. Вони відчували, як рішучість повертається до їхньої команди після тривалої наради. 4. Вчителька очікувала від своїх учнів демонстрації глибоких знань із теорії відносності. 5. Історичні документи змушують нас побачити ту епоху зовсім під іншим кутом зору. 6. Студенти, як відомо, прагнуть отримати глибокі знання в галузі інформатики. 7. Його вважають одним із найкращих фахівців у цій сфері. 8. Здається, що вони

вирішили проблему. 9. Усі очікують, що нові правила спростять процедуру реєстрації. 10. Вона, як виявилось, була досвідченим перекладачем із кількох іноземних мов.

В) 1. Читаючи складний звіт двічі, аналітик все ще намагався досягнути всі наслідки висновків. 2. Альпініст, зіткнувшись із раптовою хуртовиною на відкритому хребті, швидко розгорнув свій аварійний намет. 3. Вивчаючи передову робототехніку протягом багатьох років, професор мав унікальну кваліфікацію, щоб очолити дослідницьку групу. 4. Вона уважно спостерігала за донькою, посміхаючись щирій радості, помітній у її рухах на ігровому майданчику. 5. Лист, написаний елегантним почерком, містив несподівану пропозицію. 6. Пошкоджений штормом старий маяк вимагав негайного та дорогого ремонту. 7. Складний механізм, спроектований командою інженерів, нарешті був готовий до випробувань. 8. Вона була одягнена у вінтажну сукню, знайдену на невеликому ринку в Парижі. 9. Завершивши основний етап будівництва, бригада розпочала внутрішнє оздоблення приміщень. 10. Прочитавши всі необхідні документи, юрист підтвердив законність угоди. 11. Зібравши всі докази, слідчий передав справу до суду.

С) 1. Плавання — це його улюблений спосіб розслабитися після довгого робочого дня. 2. Вона визнала, що зробила значну помилку в остаточних розрахунках. 3. Ми цінуємо вашу допомогу нам із цим складним переїздом минулих вихідних. 4. Вони розглядають можливість переїзду свого головного офісу в нову, більшу будівлю наступного року. 5. Володіння кількома мовами вільно відкрило для нього багато кар'єрних можливостей. 6. Він ризикнув втратити все, інвестувавши значні кошти у нестабільний ринок. 7. Ключ до успіху часто полягає у навчанні на власних минулих помилках. 8. Ми відклали обговорення бюджету доти, доки не були доступні всі остаточні цифри. 9. Вона не могла не сміятися з безглуздої спроби собаки спіймати власний хвіст. 10. Незважаючи на сильний дощ, концерт просто неба продовжився за планом.

Д) 1. Коли туман розсіявся, нарешті з'явилися вершини гір. 2. За інших рівних умов найпростіше пояснення зазвичай є правильним. 3. Через приплив діти залишили свої піщані замки й побігли на

узвишся. 4. Коли боеприпаси вичерпалися, солдати були змушені відступити. 5. Щойно годинник пробив північ, гості балу почали розходитися. 6. Через відмову двигуна пілот почав шукати рівне поле для посадки літака. 7. Коли суддя увійшов до зали засідань, усі підвелися зі своїх місць. 8. Отримавши схвалення своєї роботи від комітету, вчений відчув величезне полегшення. 9. Коли вогонь почав згасати, ми загорнулися в ковдри й спостерігали за вугіллям. 10. Оскільки ціль була досягнута, команда зосередилася на наступному квартальному завданні.

29. Break up complex English sentences into several simple ones and translate them into Ukrainian.

Model: The British government said on Thursday that it would allow 16- and 17-year olds to vote, in what it called a landmark moment for democracy and some of its opponents decried as an attempt to tilt the electoral playing field. - Британський уряд у четвер заявив, що дозволить голосувати 16- та 17-річним особам. Це вважають знаковим моментом для демократії. Опозиція засуджує це як спробу змінити виборчий контингент.

1. Britain has more than 1.6 million people of age 16 or 17, in a total population of roughly 68 million, and the plan has been described as the country's largest expansion of voting rights in decades. 2. "Declining trust in our institutions and democracy itself has become critical, but it is the responsibility of government to turn this around and renew our democracy, just as generations have done before us," the deputy prime minister, Angela Rayner, wrote in an introduction to a policy paper that included the announcement. 3. The government points out that 16-year-olds in Britain can leave school, work, pay taxes and join the military, while critics of the voting age change note that 18 is the legal minimum age to run as a candidate in an election, to take part in armed combat in the military, to marry and to buy alcohol or a lottery ticket. 4. Our democracy is in crisis, and we risk reaching a tipping point where politics loses its legitimacy. 5. Britain and Germany signed a landmark defense treaty on Thursday, further evidence of how European leaders are drawing together to confront a security landscape scrambled by President Trump's "America First" foreign policy and

President Vladimir V. Putin's relentless assault on Ukraine. 6. It builds on an agreement signed last October, under which the two agreed to cooperate on mutual defense, with joint military exercises and the development of sophisticated weapons. 7. Under Mr. Merz, Germany has agreed to increase its military spending to 3.5 percent of gross domestic product by 2029, its most ambitious rearmament since the end of the Cold War.

30. Break up complex Ukrainian sentences into several simple ones and translate them into English.

Model: У 2024 році в супермаркетах м'ясо коштувало в середньому менш як 200 грн/кг, а за останні три місяці 2025 року ціни не опускалися нижче 250 грн/кг. - In 2024, meat in supermarkets cost up to 200 UAH/kg. In the last three months of 2025, prices rose to 250 UAH/kg.

1. У кінці першого півріччя ціна охолодженої курятини була майже на 30% дорожча ніж рік тому, а куряче філе наразі зіставне за ціною із окремими охолодженими напівфабрикатами зі свинини – з лопаткою, стегном, грудинкою, гуляшем тощо. 2. Основна причина зниження цін на картоплю – покращення погодних умов та активізація збиральних робіт у більшості регіонів країни, що призвело до збільшення пропозиції продукції на внутрішньому ринку. 3. На минулому тижні повідомлялося, що ціни на черешню становили від 150 до 220 гривень за кілограм, залежно від якості, сорту та обсягів пропонованих партій, що на 10 % вище, ніж попереднього тижня. 4. Багато хто з фермерів втратив свій врожай, тому, попри високі ціни, далеко не всі з них зможуть багато заробити. 5. Аналітик Українського клубу аграрного бізнесу Максим Гопка вважає, що зниження цін на полуницю вже не варто очікувати, тому що пропозиція ягоди поступово почне зменшуватися найближчими тижнями. 6. Очікується, що цьогоріч світовий попит знизиться на 0,5 %, оскільки роздрібні ціни залишаються високими, попри нещодавнє падіння цін на зелену каву. 7. 30 січня світові ціни на каву, зокрема на арабіку, сягнули рекордних позначок – вище 3,60 долара за фунт, бо в Бразилії запаси впали до мінімуму і були побоювання з приводу нового врожаю.

31. Replace passive voice with active voice in the translation.

Model: Although the letter was written by her, she decided not to send it. – Хоча вона написала листа, вона вирішила його не надсилати.

1. Because the bridge had been damaged by the storm, it had to be repaired. 2. The ball was thrown by the pitcher. 3. It was said by the captain of the team, that his team would bring the world cup. 4. This was all built with my salary from Sritex. 5. For decades, he was overshadowed by two older students who graduated in 1964. 6. The report, compiled by the medical data company Komodo Health, shows that prescription drug denial rates rose. 7. UnitedHealthcare has been singled out by the public. 8. Advanced X-ray scanners have been rolled out at the airports. 9. The report was submitted after it was reviewed by the supervisor. 10. John has been asked by his boss to make a speech at the meeting. 11. This information is used by the policy enforcement team. 12. The orbit was calculated by Katherine Johnson. 13. Jurassic Park was filmed by Spielberg in 1993. 14. The suspect is being questioned by the police at the moment. 15. The museum will be visited by millions of people next year.

32. Translate into Ukrainian, using transpositions.

A) Model: She was silent. – Вона мовчала.

1. She was nervous because the exam results hadn't been announced. 2. Even though she was angry, she spoke calmly. 3. She was anxious as the storm clouds gathered overhead. 4. She was proud because her work had finally been recognized. 5. She was grateful when they offered her a second chance. 6. He was silent until the truth was finally revealed. 7. The authorities were concerned because the protests were growing more violent. 8. The authorities were concerned that the virus might spread beyond the region. 9. While authorities were concerned, the public remained unaware of the danger. 10. The authorities were concerned when several citizens reported strange activity.

B) Model: He was a heavy smoker. – Він багато кури́в.

1. He was a heavy smoker until his doctor warned him about the risks. 2. He was a heavy drinker until he joined a recovery program. 3.

Although she was a compulsive shopper, she rarely admitted it. 4. Even though she was a chronic procrastinator, she always met her deadlines. 5. He was an early riser, although he often stayed up late reading. 6. She was an avid reader because books gave her a sense of escape. 7. He was a regular runner, even in winter when the roads were icy. 8. He was a mindful eater, which helped him maintain his health. 9. She was a patient listener, which made people value her. 10. He was a video game addict until he began focusing on his studies.

C) Model: The airliner crash killed 20 people – У результаті авіакатастрофи загинуло 20 людей.

1. The building collapse killed 15 workers. 2. The flood displaced over 1000 residents. 3. The avalanche buried several hikers. 4. The factory explosion injured more than 40 people. 5. The sinking of Titanic killed over 1500 people, even though it was considered unlikely. 6. The bombing of Hiroshima killed an estimated 140000 people. 7. The Spanish flu pandemic of 1918 claimed millions of lives. 8. The 9/11 terrorist attacks changed global security policies. 9. The 2004 tsunami killed more than 230000 people in 14 countries. 10. The Dust Bowl of the 1930s displaced thousands of American families.

33. Summarize long sentences, preserving their gist and eliminating syntactic extension. Translate the formed sentences into Ukrainian.

A) Model: Red Bull has since helped to redefine corporate sponsorships in the sports world, not relying simply on putting signs in stadiums and creating television commercials but rather purchasing its own franchises in motorsports and soccer. – Відтоді Red Bull допоміг переосмислити корпоративне спонсорство у світі спорту, купуючи власні франшизи в автоспорті та футболі.

1. Handsome and charismatic, Mr. Baumgartner belonged to a long tradition of daredevils who captured the public's attention, including escape artists, human cannonballs, high-wire acts and spidery rock climbers who shun ropes and safety equipment.

2. The Druse traditionally pledge loyalty to the state they reside in — a principle rooted in their religious doctrine, which prioritizes pragmatism and self-preservation over political confrontation.

3. Among the literary cafes and the chic boutiques of the St.-Germain-des-Prés quartier of Paris, an impish man with a wad of newspapers makes the rounds, his trademark cry of "That's it!" echoing down narrow cobblestone streets.

4. In the days after the deadly July 4 floods in Central Texas, Megan Newton spent hours sitting outside her parents' home in Marble Falls, looking overhead to spot medical choppers among the Black Hawk helicopters searching for the missing.

5. As a result, environmentalists, regulators, surfers and others say that landowners must not install sea walls or other coastal armor that will inevitably doom public beaches to disappear.

6. A Nazi Wehrmacht captain serving in Italy and in charge of supply chains somehow acquired the mosaic during World War II, perhaps through looting or theft, and transported it to Germany in 1944, where he presented it as an extravagant gift to an unnamed civilian, according to the Italian police.

7. While there's good evidence for the mental health benefits of exercising for about 45 minutes, three to five times per week, even just a few minutes of walking around the block can have positive effects.

34. Summarize long sentences, preserving their gist and eliminating syntactic extension. Translate the formed sentences into English.

Model: Їм вдалося створити компактну установку, що працює на сонячній енергії та здатна добувати кисень, водень і монооксид вуглецю з реголіту (місячного "ґрунту") та вуглекислого газу – без потреби у складному обладнанні чи зовнішніх джерелах сировини. – They created a compact solar-powered device capable of extracting oxygen, hydrogen, and carbon monoxide from lunar "soil" and carbon dioxide.

1. Перше у світі випробування ядерної зброї відбулося в пустелі Нью-Мексико і стало переломним моментом в історії не тільки через його глибокі наслідки для ведення війни, а й через несподіване наукове відкриття, до якого воно призвело, пише The Daily Galaxy.

2. Наші дані дадуть змогу вперше отримати

безперервні реконструкції ключових екологічних показників, включно з температурою атмосфери, вітровими режимами, площею морського льоду і продуктивністю морського середовища, що охоплюють останні 1,5 мільйона років.

3. Легендарний стадіон "Вемблі", який вміщає до 96 тисяч глядачів, прийматиме усі поєдинки боксерського шоу.

4. У виданні додали, що деякі незадоволені туристами жителі Майорки навіть розміщують на пляжах підроблені таблички з попередженнями англійською мовою, включно з попередженнями про отруйні медузи, обвалення скель або нібито закриття пляжу.

5. Асфальт на вулицях і дорогах, разом з будівлями, утримує тепло і додає кілька градусів до вже і так високих температур через прихід теплих повітряних мас, що є поширеним явищем влітку.

6. На найбільшому грецькому острові Крит вирує потужна лісова пожежа, через що вже довелося евакуювати щонайменше 1500 осіб із селищ, туристичних курортів і прибережних готелів.

7. Якщо брати основну категорію вступників – ті, хто вступають на бакалавра після середньої школи – найпопулярнішим серед них став Львівський національний університет ім. І.Франка, в який подали 44 тисячі заяв.

35. Translate the following proper names. Substantiate the chosen translation transformations.

A) Olivia, Noah, Amelia, Liam, Sophia, Oliver, Emma, Elijah, Charlotte; Esme Cullen, Rosalie Hale, Bella Swan, Jacob Black, Leah Clearwater; Prince Charming, Sleeping Beauty, Snow White, Cinderella, Little Red Riding Hood, Blackbeard, Captain Jack Sparrow; Mr. Big, Mrs. Bundle, Whistling Dick, Lady Singsung, Mr. Knowall, Mr. Newrich, Mr. Beanhead; Nick the Quick, Nate the Great, Pistol Pete, The Reign Man, Pitching Paul, Sleepy, Smush, Speedy, Stormin' Norman, Thunder Dan, Lucky Luke, Big Bad John, The Bronx Beauty, The Big Show.

B) Анна, Софія, Марія, Вікторія, Анастасія, Поліна, Катерина, Олександр, Максим, Артем, Богдан, Дмитро, Андрій, Данило, Іван, Михайло; Бондаренко, Шевченко, Коваленко,

Ткаченко, Кравченко, Петренко, Поліщук, Жуйвода, Зажерило, Хрюкін, Черв'як, Гадюка, Дохлик; свята княгиня Ольга, святий рівноапостольний Володимир Великий, Святослав Хоробрий, Ярослав Мудрий.

C) New York City, Los Angeles, Chicago, Houston, Phoenix, Philadelphia, Jacksonville; Alaska, Texas, California, Montana, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, Colorado, Oregon, Wyoming; Missouri River, Mississippi River, Yukon River, Rio Grande, Arkansas River, Colorado River, Red River, Saint Lawrence River; Yellowstone National Park, Everglades National Park, Death Valley National Park, Gates of the Arctic National Park, Grand Canyon National Park.

D) Дніпро, Дністер, Південний Буг, Сіверський Донець, Дунай, Прип'ять, Десна, Тиса, Прут, Сейм; Київ, Харків, Одеса, Дніпро, Донецьк, Запоріжжя, Львів, Кривий Ріг, Миколаїв; Синевир, Світязь, Ялпук, Сиваш, Біле озеро, Несамовите, Кагул; Броварський проспект, проспект Перемоги, вулиця Богатирська, вулиця Академіка Заболотного, вулиця Теодора Драйзера, вулиця Чорновола, вулиця Здолбунівська, вулиця Сім'ї Сосніних.

36. Translate into Ukrainian. Translate the words in the box with at least two synonyms.

Influential, serve, preside, draft, exploits, indigenous, acquisition, abolish, pursue, vigorous, precursor, enact, vulnerable, launch, tenure, cease, tremendous, emancipation.
--

Ten of the most influential Presidents of the United States

Known as the father of the nation, George Washington (1789 - 1797) served as the first president of the United States. He served as commander-in-chief during the American Revolution and afterward presided over the Constitutional Convention of 1787. Thomas Jefferson (1801 - 1809), the third president of the United States, drafted the Declaration of Independence and served as the nation's first secretary of state. Andrew Jackson (1829 - 1837), known as "Old Hickory", is considered the nation's first populist president, who earned fame for his exploits at the Battle of New Orleans during the War of 1812 and later against Seminole Indigenous people in Florida. James K. Polk (1845 - 1849) increased

the size of the United States through the acquisition of California and New Mexico as a result of the Mexican-American War. Abraham Lincoln (1861 - 1865) presided during the American Civil War and abolished slavery with the Emancipation Proclamation. Theodore Roosevelt (1901 - 1909) used the presidency to pursue a strong domestic and foreign policy. Woodrow Wilson (1913 - 1921) led the U.S. into World War I, began a vigorous campaign to create a global alliance to prevent future conflicts, resulting in League of Nations, a precursor to the United Nations. Franklin Delano Roosevelt (1933 - 1945) was the nation's longest-serving president. Federal programs like Social Security, enacted during Roosevelt's presidency, still exist, providing basic financial protections for the nation's most vulnerable. Harry S. Truman (1945 - 1953) launched the Berlin Airlift to combat a Soviet blockade of the German capital and created the multi-billion-dollar Marshall Plan to rebuild war-torn Europe. During Dwight Eisenhower's (1953 - 1961) tenure, the conflict in Korea ceased, while the U.S. experienced tremendous economic growth.

37. Translate into English, suggesting the ways of translation of geographical names. Translate the words in the box with at least two synonyms.

Мальовничий, куточок, краєвиди, любителі, чудовий, витончений, доба, перлина, простягатися, схили, дивовижний, околиці, родзинка відпочинку, відвідини, прогулянка.

А) Буковина – це мальовничий куточок на південному заході України. Буковина стала туристичною Меккою для любителів витонченої краси старого міста та гірських краєвидів. Буковина – це край букових лісів, карпатських гір, швидких гірських річок та столиці – міста Чернівців, вибудованій в чудовій архітектурній композиції австрійської доби. Перлинами букового краю, окрім міста Чернівців, є також Хотинська фортеця – одна із семи чудес України, що протяглась живописними схилами річки Дністер. Неможливо описати словами красу карпатського містечка Вишніця, що розкинулось вздовж річки Черемош, а також загадкової печери Довбуша та багато інших туристичних перлин.

Б) У Яремчі не тільки чистий гірський клімат, але й зручне розташування. Всього за якихось 68 км від обласного центру – і ви на місці. Ви точно не проїдете повз дивовижного містечка, яке з усіх боків оточене стіною гір та лісів. Це унікальна територія, яка знаходиться в межах Карпатського національного біосферного заповідника, тому околиці міста вражають своєю красою та чистотою. Уже століттями туристи різних вікових категорій відвідують Яремче. Для активних та сильних духом тут можна організувати похід у навколишні гірські ліси, спуски на санах чи лижах, катання на конях, рафтинг, захоплюючі маршрути на гірських квадроциклах та велосипедах, різного роду екскурсії на природі та містом. Родзинкою відпочинку стануть відвідини місцевих пастухів в горах, які не тільки ознайомлять зі своїм побутом, а й навчать, як приготувати найсмачніший натуральний сир з овечого молока (бринзу). Звичайна прогулянка лісом принесе не менше задоволення: у вас не вистачатиме рук на всі лісові скарби. Справжні білі гриби у вдалий сезон тут практично під кожним деревом. Для любителів тихого та спокійного відпочинку Яремче може запропонувати профілактичний чи лікувальний курс в місцевих санаторіях.

38. Translate into Ukrainian, considering internationalisms.

1. One of the most famous inventors of all time, Thomas Edison is credited with inventing the first commercially viable incandescent lightbulb. 2. Alexander Graham Bell is best known for being the primary inventor of the telephone. 3. Inventor Frederick Jones was a self-taught engineer, best known for his creation of portable refrigeration units, that were essential during World War II, as they allowed trucks to transport food, blood, and medicine to army hospitals and soldiers on the frontlines. 4. Nikola Tesla is credited for the design of the alternating current electric system that's still used around the world today. 5. Charles Babbage didn't invent the computer as we know it today, but his ideas laid the groundwork for modern computers. 6. Inventor Samuel Colt is famous for the design of the revolving chamber pistol, which became essential for U.S. forces during the Mexican-American War. 7. Isaac Singer changed the sewing industry in 1850 when he invented a sewing machine with a

presser foot that could do 900 stitches per minute. 8. The first battery dates back to 1800, when Italian physicist Alessandro Volta wrapped stacked discs of copper and zinc in a cloth, submerged it in salty water and discovered that it conducted energy. 9. Nuclear energy was first discovered in the 1930s by Italian physicist Enrico Fermi, who found that bombarding atoms with neutrons could split them, generating huge amounts of energy. 10. In 1895, German engineer and physicist Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen discovered that X-rays could pass through human tissues to show a clear picture of the skeleton and organs.

39. Translate into English, paying attention to internationalisms.

1. У 1440 році Йоганн Гутенберг винайшов друкарський верстат, що дозволив значно прискорити та здешевити виробництво книг. 2. Парова машина стала основою промислової революції і знайшла застосування у виробництві, транспорті та енергетиці, що кардинально змінило побут людей і економіку країн. 3. Електрика змінила спосіб життя, дозволивши освітлювати будинки, заводи та вулиці, запустила промислову революцію і сприяла появі безлічі нових технологій. 4. Перший прототип сучасного телефону був запатентований Александром Беллом у 1876 році, що відкрило нову еру в комунікації. 5. У 1928 році шотландський вчений Александер Флемінг відкрив пеніцилін – перший антибіотик, який врятував мільйони життів. 6. З моменту створення першого електронного комп'ютера в 1940-х роках ця технологія зазнала значних змін, перетворившись із громіздких машин на компактні пристрої, що є у кожному домі. 7. Інтернет, який почав своє життя як військовий проєкт у 1960-х роках, став глобальним явищем у 1990-х. 8. У 1961 році під керівництвом українського вченого Сергія Корольова було відправлено першу людину в космос, що відкрило нову еру дослідження Всесвіту. 9. Ядерна енергія, атомна бомба й атомна електростанція — усе це результати діяльності вчених XX століття. 10. Відомо, що в 1791 році Джон Барбер винайшов газову турбіну, а потім, у 1794 році, Роберт Стріт запатентував двигун внутрішнього згоряння на рідкому паливі та побудував робочий прототип.

40. Translate the sentences, identifying translator's false friends.

1. She expressed deep sympathy for the victims of the earthquake. 2. The chef prepared a delicious five-course meal for the guests. 3. She bought a fashion magazine to read during her flight. 4. The scientist gave an accurate description of the experiment's results. 5. The conductor raised his baton and the orchestra began to play. 6. This dress is made from a soft, breathable fabric that's perfect for summer. 7. She had an interview for a marketing position at an international company. 8. The actual cost of the repairs was much higher than we expected. 9. Many people in the city rely on public transport like buses and subways to get to work. 10. She wore a beautiful red velvet dress to the gala. 11. Her intelligence and quick thinking helped solve the difficult problem. 12. The doctor will examine the patient to determine the cause of the symptoms. 13. The film director acted in the new movie. 14. The figure hovered around less than 1 percent in years before the pandemic. 15. The soldiers ran low on ammunition during the battle. 16. The password was rejected because it was invalid. 17. The data suggests we should go ahead with the plan. 18. The plaster on the walls has been removed to expose the original bricks underneath.

41. Translate and explain culturally specific lexicon.

A) Sushi, kimchi, tacos, haggis, borscht, kimono, sombrero, sari, fiesta, Oktoberfest, Diwali, pagoda, mosque, synagogue, lira, yen, peso, shekel, fjord, steppe, tundra, hopak, tarantella, flamenco, salsa, koto, banjo, gong, siesta, mormon, province, department, state, county, canton, principality, fry-up, Eton mess, Bonfire Night, Union Jack, Caledonia, the Lake District, bangers, yard sale, Groundhog Day, cowboy, sheriff, tomahawk, wigwam, hot dog, clam chowder, pot roast, snickerdoodles, corndog.

В) Вареники, борщ, пампушки, сало, паляниця, узвар, голубці, паска, пляцок, дерун, вишиванка, кептар, Маланка, Великдень, Купала, писанки, крашанки, дідух, бандура, кіш, вінок, колядки, щедрівки, віншування, рушник, оберіг, кума, гетьман, майдан, Голодомор, Бандера, піч, цимбали, трембіта, сопілка.

42. Translate into Ukrainian, considering culturally biased lexicon. Translate the words in the box with at least two synonyms.

Yield, bountiful, commemorate, magnanimous, accounts, sentiment, undertones.

Thanksgiving celebration

Thanksgiving is a celebration of the close family and friends in our lives and the fall harvest. At its heart, the holiday holds a deep sense of gratitude. It is as it sounds, a day to “give thanks.” The holiday celebration is most commonly cited to have originated in 1621 in what is now Plymouth, Massachusetts.

The story goes that after the Mayflower’s arrival at Plymouth Rock on December 11th, 1620, the Pilgrims lost 46 of their original 102 colonists. But, with the help of the Wampanoag Indians, they learned to care for their crops and survive the cold of their first winter in the New World.

The summer of 1621 yielded a bountiful harvest. To celebrate, a traditional English (or potentially Native American) three-day harvest festival was organized to commemorate the magnanimous event.

While there are different historical accounts of the number of natives and pilgrims who actually attended the celebration, the sentiment is that the settlers wanted to show their gratitude to the natives for their help by hosting a large feast.

Thanksgiving dinner traditionally includes roast turkey, mashed potatoes, cranberry sauce and, for dessert, apple, pumpkin or pecan pies. The turkey takes front and center at the Thanksgiving feast. Whether it’s roasted, smoked, brined, or fried, achieving that perfect blend of crackled outer skin and moist inner meat is an art. Before you even put the turkey in the oven, you have to stuff it with cornbread, onions, celery, and dried cranberries. After hours cooking in the cavity of the turkey, the “stuffing” comes out delightfully moist and meaty with sweet undertones.

Some families include breaking the turkey’s wishbone as part of their celebration. The wishbone is found attached to the breast meat in the turkey’s chest. After the meat has been removed and the wishbone has had a chance to become dry and brittle, two people

each take one end of the bone, make a wish, and pull. Whoever ends up with the larger part of the bone gets their wish!

Each year at Thanksgiving, the president of the United States receives a gift of two live turkeys. At a White House ceremony, the president traditionally “pardons” the National Thanksgiving Turkeys so they can live on a farm.

43. Translate into English, considering culturally biased lexicon. Translate the words in the box with at least two synonyms.

Відзначати, заздалегідь, прикрашати, випічка, благополуччя, пекти, трапеза.

Як відзначають Великдень в Україні

Великодні традиції в Україні об’єдналися з давніми звичаями дня весняного рівнодення. Готуватися до Великодня в Україні починають заздалегідь, коли тримають довгий Великий піст. Останній тиждень перед Великоднем називали Білим – за цей тиждень прибирали будинок, перемивали всі поверхні і прикрашали хату рушниками. У Чистий четвер перед Великоднем обов’язково милися всією сім’єю.

На Великдень в Україні готують ритуальну випічку – паски. У паски додають побільше яєць, щоб тісто було насиченого жовтого кольору – це символізує сонце. Зверху паски прикрашали фігурками птахів і квітів, що позначали весну і родючість.

Під час запікання пасок господині забороняли домашнім ходити біля печі, провітрювати кімнату і грюкати дверима – вважалося, що через протяг тісто не підніметься. Доброю прикметою вважалося, якщо паска високо підніметься і рівномірно пропечеться – це означає щастя і благополуччя для всієї родини.

Ще одним символом Великодня в Україні є верба. Гілки верби вносять в будинок ще на Вербний тиждень, а потім прикрашають ними будинок до Великодня. Чому саме верба? Справа в тому, що коли Ісус в’їжджав в Єрусалим, місцеві жителі вітали його, кидаючи на дорогу пальмові гілки. Оскільки в Україні не ростуть пальми, то їх замінили верби.

Третій відомий символ Великодня – крашанки. Розписані і пофарбовані яйця символізують життя, сонце і воскресіння. В

Україні добре розвинене мистецтво крашанок і писанок.

У сам день Великодня прийнято збирати в кошик різні продукти, паски і крашанки. Всією сім'єю йдуть до церкви на богослужіння і святять там продукти. Потім вдома вся сім'я сідає за святковий стіл, а трапезу обов'язково починає з пасхального яйця. На десерт їдять паски і намагаються, щоб жодна крихта не впала на підлогу.

44. Compare each English idiom with its corresponding Ukrainian equivalent below. Identify a translation method.

А) 1. like teacher, like pupil; 2. let the dead bury the dead; 3. he who keeps company with the wolves, will learn to howl; 4. the morning sun never lasts a day; 5. to keep a body and soul together; 6. murder will out; 7. tomorrow come never; 8. one could have heard a pin drop; 9. one today is worth two tomorrows; 10. one rotten apple decays the bushel; 11. people who are too sharp cut their own fingers; 12. pie in the sky; 13. pigs grunt about everything and nothing; 14. pitch darkness; 15. to play a dirty (mean, nasty) trick on one; 16. to point out a mote in one's eye; 17. to poison the fountains of trust; 18. a pretty penny; 19. To kill the goose that laid the golden egg; 20. to keep one's tongue between one's teeth.

В) 1. який Сава, така й слава; 2. що було, то загуло; 3. з ким поведешся, того й наберешся; 4. на світі нема нічого вічного; 5. ледве зводить кінці з кінцями; 6. шила в мішку не сховаєш; 7. обіцянка-цяцянка, а дурному радість;; 8. тихо, як у вусі /чути, як трава росте; 9. не відкладай на завтра те, що можна зробити сьогодні; 10. одна паршива вівця всю отару поганить; 11. хто сміється, тому не минеться; 12. краще жайворонок у руці, ніж журавель у небі; 13. людям язиків не зав'яжеш; 14. темно, хоч в око стрель; 15. підвезти воза /підкласти свиню; 16. чуже бачити аж під лісом, а свого й під носом не помічати; 17. підірвати довіру до себе; 18. грошей добру копійку /грошей дай Боже; 19. зарізати курку, що несла золоті яйця; 20. тримати язик за зубами/ ні пари з уст.

45. Suggest suitable Ukrainian versions for the following English proverbs, sayings and catchwords (крилаті слова та вирази):

1. actions speak louder than words; 2. not all that glitters is gold; 3. work and no play makes Jack a dull boy; 4. a bad workman always blames the tools; 5. barking dogs seldom bite; 6. beauty is only skin deep; 7. still waters are deep; 8. don't cross the bridge until you come to it; 9. don't put the cart before the horse; 10. the early bird catches the worm; 11. the spirit is willing but the flesh is weak (The Bible); 12. forbidden fruit is sweetest; 13. if a thing is worth doing, it is worth doing well; 14. It's easy to be wise after the event; 15. it's never too late to mend; 16. it never rains but it pours; 17. more haste less speed; 18. no gain without pain; 19. too many cooks spoil the broth; 20. never look a gift horse in the mouth; 21. no news (is) good news; 22. one swallow doesn't make a summer; 23. out of sight, out of mind; 24. paddle your own canoe; 25. the proof of the pudding is in the eating; 26. the road to hell is paved with good intentions.

46. Match English idioms to their definitions. Translate the idioms and identify a translation method.

1. At the eleventh hour	a) Accusing the wrong person or following the wrong line of thought
2. Barking up the wrong tree	b) Both people involved in a bad situation are responsible
3. Beat around the bush	c) Don't give up
4. Beat the clock	d) Getting out of control
5. Bite the bullet	e) Giving information without looking it up or thinking much
6. Call it a day	f) Something that is very expensive
7. Chew the fat	g) To accept the unpleasant consequences of one's actions
8. Costs an arm and a leg	h) To agree with someone completely
9. Cry over spilt milk	i) To avoid saying what you mean because it is uncomfortable
10. Cut corners	j) To be too late to take advantage of an opportunity
11. Face the music	k) To be unable or unwilling to make a decision
12. Getting out of hand	l) To chat in a friendly, leisurely way
13. Give someone the cold shoulder	m) To complain about a loss from the past that can't be fixed
14. Go the extra mile	n) To do more than what is expected or required
15. Hang in there	o) To do something at the very last minute
16. Hit the sack	p) To do something poorly to save time or
17. It takes two to tango	
18. Jump the gun	
19. Keep your chin up	
20. Miss the boat	
21. Off the top of my head	

22. See eye to eye	money
23. Sit on the fence	q) To do something too early, before the right time
24. Steal someone's thunder	r) To finish something before time runs out
25. To have a lot on one's plate	s) To get something over with because it is inevitable
	t) To go to sleep
	u) To have a large amount of work, responsibilities, or problems to deal with at the same time
	v) To intentionally ignore someone
	w) To stop working on smth
	x) To take credit for something someone else did or distract from them
	y) To try to stay positive during a difficult time

47. Complete the sentences with the idioms from Exercise 46.

1. I haven't even started the report, and the deadline is in an hour. I really have a lot _____. 2. After failing the test, Mark had to go home and _____ when his parents found out. 3. Don't _____; if you have something to say, just say it! 4. We reached the airport _____ and managed to board the plane just before the gates closed. 5. My brother and I never _____ when it comes to choosing a movie to watch. 6. If you want a promotion, you really need to _____ and help your team more. 7. I was going to announce my engagement, but my sister _____ by announcing hers first! 8. I know things are difficult right now, but _____. It will get better soon. 9. Buying that designer watch is going to _____. 10. The party was _____, so the neighbors called the police because of the noise. 11. I can't remember his phone number _____, but I have it saved in my contacts. 12. If you think I'm the one who broke the vase, you're _____; I wasn't even home! 13. We've been discussing this project for hours and we're all exhausted; let's _____. 14. I was going to wait until tomorrow to fix the leak, but I decided to _____ and do it now. 15.

He still hasn't chosen which job offer to accept; he's been _____ for over a week.

48. Translate into English, considering the idioms from Exercise 46.

1. Замість того, щоб **говорити натяками**, менеджер вирішив **вирішити проблему** і звільнити працівника, який **постійно халтурив**. 2. Ми намагалися **випередити час**, щоб закінчити проєкт, але все одно довелося приймати рішення **в останню хвилину**. 3. Я знаю, що ця відпустка **коштує цілий статок**, але ти весь рік працював, **не покладаючи рук**, тому ти на це заслужив. 4. Якщо ви вважаєте, що зміна кольору логотипу вирішить проблему з продажами, ви **шукаєте причину не там**. 5. Ми з братом рідко **маємо однакові погляди** на політику, тому зазвичай ми просто **теревенимо про дрібниці** за вечерею. 6. Він намагався **привласнити мої заслуги**, розповівши про мою ідею на зборах, але тепер йому доведеться **відповідати за скоєне** перед босом. 7. Не варто **бідкатися через те, що вже сталося**; зараз головне — **не здаватися** і знайти вихід. 8. Ситуація на вечірці почала **виходити з-під контролю**, тому ми вирішили, що на сьогодні **вистачить**, і пішли додому. 9. Я не можу назвати точну цифру **по пам'яті**, але я впевнений, що ми **впустили свій шанс** отримати цей контракт. 10. У неї зараз **дуже багато справ**, тому вона вирішила **ігнорувати** всі нові запити на співпрацю. 11. Було вже запізно **бідкатися через минулі помилки**, тому він вирішив **зціпити зуби** і розповісти правду, хоча знав, що йому доведеться **відповідати за це**. 12. Хоча ми не завжди **маємо спільну мову** щодо бюджету, я мушу визнати, що вона завжди **докладає додаткових зусиль**, щоб робота була виконана ідеально.

49. Translate into Ukrainian, considering idiomatic expressions and metaphors.

Model: Hold your horses! – Не жени коней!

1. The debate on the measure laid bare a simmering fight over Congress's power of the purse. 2. We just don't have a lot of fat to trim elsewhere. 3. I can't just start cherry-picking which national programs I want and only pay for those. 4. The government has clearly heard these

alarm bells. 5. That last conversation we had is engraved on my memory forever. 6. Old ladies living alone are easy game for con-men. 7. He bit off more than he could chew when he volunteered to organize the entire festival himself. 8. I think you might be shooting yourself in the foot if you don't take his offer. 9. Large houses cost an arm and a leg to maintain. 10. I agree with Dr Carey, everything he says. I think he's hit the nail right on the head. 11. We'll just have to bite the bullet and pay higher taxes. 12. Sooner or later they will have to realize that this is a blind alley and that they need to rethink their own strategies. 13. Many of Anna's colleagues felt that she was pulling strings to advance her career. 14. The commission has chosen, extraordinarily, to sit on the fence, murmuring that schools must decide for themselves. 15. And if you loved somebody it was through thick and thin, for better or for worse.

50. Match English clichés with their Ukrainian equivalents.

Learn them by heart.

1. Away we go!	a) Без зайвих слів / Без зволікань
2. Block out one's calendar	b) В курсі справ
3. Field any questions	c) У процесі розробки
4. Follow along	d) Варте вашого часу
5. Get back to one's day	e) Відповісти на будь-які запитання
6. Get someone up to speed	f) Досягнути показників
7. Highs and lows	g) Забронювати час у календарі
8. Hit milestones	h) Злету та падіння / Здобутки та невдачі
9. In a short notice	i) Знайти хвилинку
10. In as much detail as possible	j) Міцне підґрунтя / Надійна основа
11. In the works	k) Найцікавіше
12. Jump right in	l) Одразу взятися до справ
13. Line up schedules	m) План дій
14. Roadmap	n) Повернутися до справ
15. Solid footing	o) Починаємо! / Поїхали!
16. Spill the beans	p) Розкрити карти / Проговоритися
17. Take a moment	q) Слідкувати за ходом (думки, презентації)
18. The good stuff	r) У короткий термін / Без попередження
19. Without further ado	s) Узгоджувати графіки
20. Worth your while	t) Якнай докладніше / У всіх деталях

51. Translate into Ukrainian, considering clichés.

1. Welcome, everyone. Thank you for taking the time to

attend our meeting this morning. This meeting will address some announcements we think you will find interesting. We have a lot to cover, so we will get started without further ado.

2. Good morning, folks. We appreciate you blocking out your calendar so we can discuss some important topics with you. We promise to get through this as quickly as possible so you can get back to your day.

3. Hey, everyone! Great to see so many shining faces in the room, especially for the early hour! Apologies for calling this meeting on such short notice. We have some significant announcements to make, so we will get right to it.

4. Hi, team. Thank you for making an effort to be here today. Some serious developments occurred over the weekend, and we wanted to inform you of the details before you heard any worrisome rumors. Here is everything we can tell you so far.

5. Hello, all! Glad you could make it on such short notice. We have some exciting news to share, and we just could not wait to spill the beans! Rather than wasting any time, we can get right to the good stuff.

6. Good afternoon. Thanks for making time to be here today. As you know, we hit some important milestones this week. We thought sharing the success and discussing what comes next would be helpful. Away we go!

7. Greetings, everybody! Here we are at another super exciting monthly meeting, our chance to share the highs and lows we all have been through since the last time we met. Would anyone like to get things started for us?

8. Well, hey there! It has been a long time since our last meeting. We have all been quite busy, as you know. We have a lot to catch up on, so how about we jump right in and get started?

9. Good morning to everyone on our video call today. We have participants joining today from locations all over the world. Before we get started, we would like to take a moment to share our appreciation for everyone lining up their schedules across the time zones in this way. We understand how difficult it was to coordinate

this meeting so all major stakeholders could attend. We promise to make it worth your while. If anyone on the call knows of a colleague who cannot attend, please feel free to share our discussion with them when you can. You should have a meeting deck in your email to help you follow along. Feel free to open it, and we will get started.

10. Cyberteam: Assemble! Cheers to our remote crew, tuning in from the various workspaces around town and throughout the country. It is truly incredible that technology allows us to get together, even if only in digital form. You may have heard about some developments across several departments. We will address those topics and field any questions or concerns you may have. We will also discuss future developments in as much detail as possible. Much of what we will cover is still in the works, so we do not have as much information for you as we would like. However, we promise to do our best to get you up to speed and keep you informed as we learn more.

11. Thank you all for attending. As chairman, I would like to begin this meeting by reviewing the minutes from our last session before covering our new agenda. You all know how quickly the new corporate strategy is unfolding. We have a growing list of issues to address, so we should get started.

12. I would like to extend a warm welcome to all in attendance today. As your newly appointed chairman, I think it best to begin this meeting by introducing myself and explaining my background before having each member do the same. Once introductions are complete, we will review the charter and attend to any new business.

13. Welcome, everyone, and thank you for being with us today. For those who may not know, this seminar is our opportunity to share our latest developments and explain how this progress will lead us into our next phase. We have laid out a roadmap that puts us on solid footing the whole way through. We are eager to share the details and get your input on what improvements we can make. As key stakeholders in the business, your viewpoints count as much as anyone on the team. We hope you feel comfortable sharing your thoughts.

14. There are few moments in which our group can assemble for a subject as important as improving our culture. We feel the need is critical enough to halt operations and bring us all together. This company remains dedicated to the well-being of every employee, but dedication means nothing without action. We have created a seminar-style meeting that presents information intended to help make the most of your experience in the workplace. This is your space, after all, and we will do all we can to create an enriching culture for all of us.

15. On behalf of our hosts, welcome to our conference! We have an engaging lineup of topics and activities for the day. Without further ado, let's jump right into it!

16. Ladies and gentlemen, thank you for taking the time to attend our conference today. We look forward to a fun and engaging time together.

17. Good morning, ladies and gentlemen, and welcome to our conference. Today, we will learn about team building, company culture, and employee engagement. Let's get started!

18. Greetings! Today's conference is all about team building, and we are so excited to have you here with us today!

19. Hi, team. Thank you all for taking time out of your schedules to join our conference today! We know many of you are busy, so we truly appreciate the effort to attend.

20. Hello, team. We are so glad to have you at our event today! We have exciting news and company updates to share, and we cannot wait to get started.

52. Match Ukrainian clichés with their English equivalents.

Learn them by heart.

1. Висловити слова особливої вдячності	a) Consideration of issues
2. Вітаю із прийдешнім...	b) Firm, unwavering and long-lasting support
3. Вшанувати пам'ять хвилиною мовчання	c) For the benefit of our Fatherland
4. Завершити виступ хочу...	d) Happy upcoming...
5. Затвердити порядок денний	e) I would like to conclude my speech by...
6. На благо нашої Вітчизни	f) I would like to specifically welcome...
7. Не тільки словами, але й	

конкретними діями.	g) It is a pleasure to see our partners
8. Окремо хотів би привітати...	h) Ladies and gentlemen
9. Приємно бачити наших партнерів	i) Live
10. Пряма трансляція	j) Not just with/in words, but with concrete actions.
11. Розгляд питань	k) Sincerely wish you strong health and happiness
12. Тверда, незмінна та багаторічна підтримка	l) Solemn ceremony
13. Урочиста церемонія	m) To approve the agenda
14. Шановні пані та панове	n) To express words of special gratitude
15. Щиро зичу міцного здоров'я та щастя	o) To honor the memory with a minute of silence

53. Translate into English, considering clichés.

1. Я хотів би перш за все подякувати кожному з вас за вашу тверду, незмінну та багаторічну підтримку нашої держави, яку ви демонструєте не тільки словами, а й конкретними справами, конкретними діями.

2. Окремо хотів би привітати гостей із Сполучених Штатів Америки.

3. Друзі, приємно бачити також наших партнерів з Північноатлантичного альянсу.

4. Прийміть мої вітання із відкриттям роботи Всеукраїнського форуму лідерів студентських профспілкових організацій!

5. Шановні пані та панове!

6. Справжні Герої України! Ми продовжуємо працювати, інформувати та підтримувати наших військових і цивільне населення. Висловлюємо щиру подяку всім тим, хто допомагає пораненим і постраждалим, рятує мирне населення, передає гуманітарну допомогу та робить все можливе, аби протистояти ворогу! Сьогодні ми всі об'єднані у боротьбі за нашу Незалежність, Свободу та Гідність.

7. Вітаю вас із майбутнім Днем Незалежності України!

8. Дорога громадо! Дорогі українці! Щиро вітаю вас з Днем Української Державності — святом, що символізує неперервність нашої історії, сили духу та прагнення до свободи!

9. Для мене є надзвичайно важливо саме сьогодні бути саме тут з вами на офіційному відкритті Меморіалу пам'яті українців.

10. Прошу вшанувати пам'ять невинно вбитих хвилиною мовчання.

11. Шановні і дорогі українці, які сьогодні зібралися в цьому місці!

12. Хочеться висловити слова особливої вдячності керівникам українських громадських організацій за підготовку і організацію нашої зустрічі.

13. І завершити представлення цьогорічних лауреатів Національної премії хочу іменами чотирьох творців сучасного українського документального кіно.

14. Ще раз вітаю лауреатів із присудженням Національної премії і щиро зичу усім міцного здоров'я, щастя, благополуччя, творчого натхнення та нових досягнень на благо нашої Вітчизни.

15. Ваші Високоповажності, Шановний пане Співкер, Шановний пане Прем'єр-міністр, Пані та панове, Дорогі друзі!

16. Запрошую наших партнерів до спільної роботи у рамках цього головного органу у сфері прав людини.

17. Наша подяка численним гуманітарним організаціям та міжнародним донорам за неоціненну підтримку в справі мінімізації негативних наслідків.

18. Дорогі українці, які зараз дивляться в прямій трансляції цю урочисту церемонію.

19. Розпочати хочу з надзвичайно важливого питання, яке заплановано до розгляду в четвер, тобто завтра, у Верховній Раді України.

20. Я пропоную затвердити цей порядок денний і перейти до розгляду питань.

54. Complete the sentences with clichés to make a dialogue.

Word bank: Get you up to speed, on short notice, block out your calendar, in the works, a lot on my plate, without further ado, roadmap, field any questions, the good stuff, call it a day.

Alex: Hi Sarah! Thanks for meeting with me **(1)**

_____. I know it's a busy Monday.

Sarah: No problem, Alex. I do have (2) _____ right now with the quarterly audit, but this new project is a priority.

Alex: Great. Since you missed the Friday briefing, let me (3) _____. We've finalized the initial (4) _____ for the software launch.

Sarah: That's fast! Is the marketing plan ready too?

Alex: It's still (5) _____, but we have enough to show the board. I need you to (6) _____ for Wednesday morning from 9:00 to 11:00 for the final rehearsal.

Sarah: Will do. Are we going to show the prototype then?

Alex: Yes. (7) _____, let's look at the slides. I'll skip the introductions and get straight to (8) _____ — the live demo.

Sarah: Looks impressive. Who is going to (9) _____ from the investors after the demo?

Alex: I'll handle the technical ones, and you can take the financial ones. We've been at this for hours, so let's (10) _____ and grab some coffee.

55. Do the tests.

1. What type of translation transformation is it: "Watson" – "Ватсон", "Mortimer" – "Мортимер"?

a) transposition b) transcription c) transliteration d) transcoding

2. What type of translation transformation is it: "Sherlock Holmes" – "Шерлок Холмс", "James" – "Джеймс"?

a) transposition b) transcription c) transliteration d) adaptive transcoding

3. What translation transformations can you see: "You and the girls may go without me." – "Чому б не з'їздити вам та дівчатам без мене?"

a) transposition b) replacement c) modulation d) decompression

4. What translation transformations can you see: "I have heard you mention them with consideration these last twenty years at least." – "Останні двадцять років я тільки й чую, як ви з теплотою згадуєте про них."

- a) transposition b) replacement c) modulation d) decompression
5. Translation transformation for translating the word “numb”: “I’m numb, he thought.” – “Я весь наче застиг, – думав він”.
- a) transposition b) replacement c) modulation d) compression
6. Translation transformation for translating the word “kick”: “The night I kicked the pill-bottle in the dark, like kicking a buried mine.” – “Чи не тієї ночі, коли я зачепився ногою за пляшечку від таблеток, ніби за замасковану міну?”
- a) concretization b) generalization c) differentiation d) descriptive translation
7. What is the method of translating a realia word “dime”: “Fill this sieve and you’ll get a dime!” – “Наповниш решето піском – матимеш десять центів”.
- a) concretization b) generalization c) differentiation d) descriptive translation
8. What translation transformation can you see: “He clenched the book in his fists”. – “Він стиснув книги”.
- a) transposition b) replacement c) decompression d) compression
9. What translation transformation can you see: “It has features”. – “Вона має обличчя”.
- a) concretization b) generalization c) modulation d) descriptive translation
10. What translation transformations can you see in the example: “The structure, five stories in height, and of imposing proportions, stood at one corner of the central public square”. – “П’ятиповерховий, солідний на вигляд будинок стояв на центральній площі Колумбуса”.
- a) decompression b) transposition c) replacement d) compression
11. What type of translation transformation is it: “the cleaning things” – “відра та ганчірки”?
- a) concretization b) generalization c) modulation d) descriptive translation
12. Define the way of translation of the realia word “gingerbread”: “My granny used to treat me to some gingerbread when I came to her place.” – “Бабуся мала звичку пригощати мене імбирними

пряниками, коли я заходив до неї”.

a) by means of semantic analogies

b) by loan translation

c) by descriptive explaining

d) by transcription

13. What method you would choose to translate the following idiom “Alpha and Omega”:

a) by descriptive translating

b) by choosing approximate analogies

c) by choosing absolute equivalents

d) by choosing genuine idiomatic analogies

14. What method you would choose to translate the following idiom “to lose one’s breath” – “кидати слова на вітер”?

a) by descriptive translating

b) by choosing approximate analogies

c) by choosing absolute equivalents

d) by choosing genuine idiomatic analogies

15. What method you would choose to translate the following idiom “like mistress, like maid” – “яблуко від яблуні недалеко падає”?

a) by descriptive translating

b) by choosing approximate analogies

c) by choosing absolute equivalents

d) by choosing genuine idiomatic analogies

16. What translation transformation can you see in the example: “Would a dollar a day be too much?” – “Долар у день — не дуже багато?”

a) concretization b) generalization c) modulation d) antonymic translation

17. What translation transformation can you see in the example: “Both floor and wainscot were of white marble, kept shiny by frequent polishing”. – “Підлога й облицювання стін з відполірованого мармуру старанно протиралися й сяяли білизною”.

a) concretization b) generalization c) modulation d) antonymic translation

18. What translation transformations can you see in the example:
 “The hotel, into which they were thus summarily introduced, was a rather remarkable specimen for the time and place”. – “Готель, куди вони так несподівано потрапили, був на той час і для міста Колумбуса закладом, гідним уваги.”

a) decompression b) compression c) modulation d) partitioning

19. What translation transformations can you see in the example: “... where were the Capitol building and principal stores” . – “... де розташовані були також законодавче зібрання штату та найбільші магазини”.

a) transposition b) differentiation c) descriptive translation d) transliteration

20. What translation transformations can you see in the example:
 “Other and more transient guests included Congressmen, State legislators and lobbyists, merchants, professional men, and, after them, the whole raft of indescribables who, coming and going, make up the glow and stir of this kaleidoscopic world”. – “Серед інших, менш осілих мешканців були члени конгресу й законодавчого зібрання штату, а також кулуарні політики, комерсанти, адвокати, лікарі і, нарешті, кого там тільки не було; вся ця різноманітна публіка приїжджала й виїжджала, і готель жив калейдоскопічно строкатим і метушливим життям”.

a) transposition b) descriptive translation c) concretization d) partitioning

Appendix 1. Translation Transformations (classification by Bialyk V. D.)

Name of transformation	Definition	Example
Formal lexical transformations		
Transliteration	Converting the letters of a word from one alphabet to another.	“London” – “Лондон”, “Toronto” – “Торонто”
Transcription	Representing the pronunciation of a foreign word using the target language’s letters.	“Salt Lake City” – “Солт Лейк Сіті”, “New York” – “Нью Йорк”

Mixed transcoding	A predominant use of transcription with elements of transliteration.	"interface" – "інтерфейс"
Adaptive transcoding	Representation of the spelling or pronunciation of a SL word with the TL letters that is slightly adapted to TL phonetic and grammatical norms.	"platform" – "платформа", "declaration" – "декларація"
Loan translation (or calque)	Technique of borrowing a word or phrase from the SL and translating its components literally.	"skyscraper" – "хмарочос", "industrial revolution" – "промислова революція"
Lexical semantic transformations		
Concretization	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. Replacing a unit of the source language (SL) with a broader meaning by a unit of the target language (TL) with a narrower meaning.	"meal" – "сніданок", "обід", "вечеря", "He works in education" – "Він працює вчителем", "He is at school" – "Він у класі", "They showed great emotion" – "Вони проявили радість/ гнів"
Differentiation	Replacing the non-specific source word with a target language word that has a more precise and concrete meaning. A technique where a single word in the SL is translated by different words in the YL depending on the context/	"be" – "полягати, становити, виступати, мати, лежати, сидіти, висіти", "thing" – "річ, предмет, справа, штука, явище", "take" – "взяти, зайняти, сісти"
Generalization	Replacing a unit of the source language (SL) with a narrower meaning by a unit of the target language (TL) with a broader meaning.	"rose" – "квітка", "surgeon" – "лікар", "cottage" – "будинок"
Modulation	Replacing a word's standard, expected	"Time is up" – "Час вийшов", "A breath of

	dictionary equivalent with a different word (contextual equivalent) chosen specifically for the context linked with it logically. A technique where the translator changes his point of view, perspective or way of thinking to make the translation sound natural and logical in the TL.	fresh air” – “Ковток свіжого повітря”, “The artist found his voice” – “Митець знайшов власний стиль”, “Give me a hand” – “Допоможи мені”, “He has a roof over his head” – “У нього є житло”.
Lexical grammatical transformations		
Descriptive translation	Translation technique when a translator instead of translating with a single word, explains the meaning using a description or definition.	“brain drain” – “відтік наукових кадрів за кордон”, “siblings” – “брати і сестри”
Antonymic translation	A technique where a phrase or sentence in the source language is translated into the target language using its antonym.	“He was no longer a baby” – “Він вже виріс”, “I remember it” – “Я не забув про це”, “It’s not difficult” – “Це легко”
Compression	Shortening the original text by omitting redundant or unnecessary words or phrases when translating into the target language.	“the right to rest and leisure” – “право на відпочинок”
Decompression	Addition of words in a TL sentence, explicitly revealing what is grammatically and semantically expressed in the original.	“His wife had been beautiful!” – “Його дружина колись була красунею!”
Grammatical transformations		
Transposition	Grammatical translation transformation, when a grammatical category (part of speech, tense, case, number etc.) of the	“wages” – “заробітна плата”

*nominalization *verbalization *adjectivation *adverbialization	translated unit is changed, without changing its meaning. Types of transposition based on the change of the part of speech in the TT: - the grammatical process of turning a verb or adjective into a noun or noun phrase in translation; - the process of transforming a noun or adjective into a verb; - the process of transforming a word from another grammatical category (usually a noun, verb, or participle) into an adjective; - the process of transforming a word from another grammatical category (a noun, adjective, or prepositional phrase) into an adverb.	"The wand chooses the wizard". – "Вибір чарівника робить паличка". "She was silent". – "Вона мовчала". "November day" – "листопадовий день" "I asked with awkward diffidence" – "боязко і нерішуче запитала я"
Replacement	Changing a sentence word order because of different ways of expressing the theme and rheme in ST and TT.	"City communications were disrupted after the earthquake". – "Після землетрусу міські комунікації були зруйновані".
Permutation	The change of word order in a word combination in the translation.	"shoe cream" – "крем для взуття"
Partitioning	Breaking an original sentence into two sentences or replacing a simple SL sentence with a complex one in TT, comprising one or several subordinate clauses.	"I want you to speak English." – "Я хочу, щоб ви розмовляли англійською."
Integration	Combining two or more original sentences into one	"One was Jim's gold watch that had been his father's

	or compressing a complex SL sentence into a simple TL one.	and his grandfather's. The other was Della's hair". – "Одна – це золотий годинник Джіма, що належав колись його батькові та дідові, друга – волосся Делли".
Stylistic transformations		
Expressivation	Replacing a neutral SL linguistic unit with its stylistically marked TL equivalent, which adds emotional colouring to TT.	"centre" – "перлина"
Neutralization	Substitution of stylistically or ethnically marked SL units by neutral TL equivalent.	"dough" – "гроші"
Compensation	A translation strategy where an element is added or adjusted in the TT to recover a similar stylistic effect or meaning that was lost during the translation process. A technique where a translator adds or expresses a meaning, nuance, or stylistic effect in another part of a sentence because it cannot be translated directly in the same place.	"He ran away." – "Він накивав п'ятами", "Could you possibly help me?" – "Допоможіть, будь ласка"
Modernization	Translation of the SL archaic, obsolete words by TL modern equivalents.	"thy" – "твій"
Archaization	Translation of modern SL words by their archaic equivalents in TL.	"visage" – "лик"

References

1. Alcina A. Translation technologies: Scope, tools and resources. *Target. International Journal of Translation Studies*, 20(1). 2008. P. 79-102.
2. Amenador K. B., Wang Z. A Systematic Review of the Chinese-English Translation of Public Signs. *SAGE Open*, 12(2). 2022.
3. Austermühl F. *Electronic Tools for Translators*. Manchester: St. Jerome Publishing, 2001.
4. Balandina N. The Common and the Specific in the Translation of Pragmatic Clichés. *Bibliotekarz Podlaski Ogólnopolskie Naukowe Pismo Bibliotekoznawcze i Bibliologiczne*. 47. 2020. P. 265-281.
5. Carrover M. S. *Towards a Theory of Translation Pedagogy*. Academic Writing. London and New York, 1999.
6. Catford J. *A Linguistic Theory of Translation: An Essay in Applied Linguistics*. London: Oxford Univ. Press, 1965. viii, 103 p.
7. Dickins J., Hervey S., & Higgins I. *Thinking Arabic translation: A course guide in translation method: Arabic to English*. Routledge, 2002.
8. Enríquez-Raído V. *Translation and Web Searching*. New York/London: Routledge, 2014.
9. Francisco-Velilla R., Embarc-Buh A., Abellan S., Martinez-Salas E. Picornavirus translation strategies. *FEBS Open Bio*, 2022.
10. Fei F. Formulaic language: pushing the boundaries. Alison Wray. *Studies in Second Language Acquisition*, 31(4). Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2008. P. 647-649.
11. Granger S., Swallow H. False friends: A kaleidoscope of translation difficulties. *Langage et l'Homme*, Vol. 23, No. 2. 1988. P. 108-120.
12. Lefevre A. *Translating Literature. Practice and Theory in a Comparative Literature Context*. New York: The Modern Language Association of America, 1992. 165 p.
13. Lifton R. J. *Thought reform and the psychology of totalism: A study of "brainwashing" in China*. W. W. Norton & Company, 1961.
14. Loescher W. *Translation performance, translation process and translation strategies*. Tuebingen: Guten Narr, 1991. 307 p.
15. Newmark P. *A textbook of translation*. Prentice-Hall International, 1988. 292 p.

16. Nida E., Taber C. The Theory and Practice of Translation. Leiden: E. J. Brill, 1969.
17. Nida E., Charles R. Taber. The Theory and Practice of Translation, With Special Reference to Bible Translating, 200. Leiden: Brill, 1969.
18. Pöchhacker F. Re-interpreting interpreting, Translation Studies, 16:2. 2023. P. 277-296.
19. Rothwell A., Moorkens J., Fernández-Parra M., et al. Translation Tools and Technologies. Routledge, 2023.
20. Toury G. Descriptive Translation Studies and beyond. John Benjamins Publishing, 1995. 311 p.
21. Venuti L. The Translator's Invisibility: a history of Translation. London: Routledge, 1995. 344 p.
22. Volchenko O. M. Translation transformation classification from the perspective of teaching future translators. Науковий вісник Міжнародного гуманітарного університету. Сер.: Філологія, № 65. 2024. С. 233-236
23. Zinukova N. Acquiring translation and interpreting competences: integrated approach. Навчання іноземних мов у вищих навчальних закладах. Іноземні мови №2, 86. 2016. С. 18-24.
24. Zijderveld A. C. On clichés: The supersedure of meaning by function in modernity. Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1979.
25. Акуленко В.В. Питання інтернаціоналізації словникового складу. Харків: Вид-во Харк. ун-ту, 1972. 215 с.
26. Анохіна Т.О. Корпусний лакуніон англомовної та україномовної картин світу: монографія. Київ : Вид-во КНЛУ, 2018. 464 с.
27. Баландіна Н.Ф. Прагматичні кліше з погляду теорії перекладу. Мовознавство. 2015. № 3. С. 12-22.
28. Бялик В.Д. Основи теорії перекладу = Fundamentals of Translation Theory: навч. посібник для студ. ф-тів іноземн. мов. Чернівці : Чернівецький нац. ун-т, 2016. 376 с.
29. Галайбіда О.В. Introduction to Translation Studies: курс лекцій (англійською мовою). Кам'янець-Подільський : ВПП «Апостроф», 2022. 96 с.

30. Захарова Л.М. Опорний конспект лекцій з дисципліни «Теорія перекладу» для студентів V курсу зі спеціальності «Переклад». Національний технічний університет України «КПІ». Київ, 2005.
31. Карабан В.І. Переклад наукової і технічної літератури. Граматичні труднощі, лексичні, термінологічні та жанрово-стилістичні проблеми. Вінниця : Нова Книга, 2018. 656 с.
32. Ковалевська О.І., Мацера О.А. Translation equivalency through the prism of linguistic picture of the world. Науковий вісник ДДПУ імені І. Франка. Серія «Філологічні науки». Мовознавство. №6, 2016. С. 67-69.
33. Корунець І.В. Теорія і практика перекладу (аспектний переклад) : підручник. Вінниця : Нова книга, 2003. 448 с.
34. Лелека Т.О. Релятивність міжмовних лакун як перекладацький феномен. Наукові записки. Серія: Філологічні науки, (204). 2023. С. 35-43.
35. Максимов С.Є. Основи перекладацького аналізу тексту. Київ : Видавничий центр КНЛУ, 2002.
36. Мінцис Е.Є., Телегіна Н.І. Літературна стилістика та перекладацькі стратегії у літературному перекладі: навчальний посібник. Івано-Франківськ, 2024. 78 с.
37. Науменко Л.П., Гордєєва А.Й. Практичний курс перекладу з англійської на українську: навчальний посібник. Вінниця : Нова книга, 2011. 136 с.
38. Ніжнік Л., Абрамчук А. Лінгвокультурний імпліцитний контекст та засоби його вираження у перекладі роману Дж. К. Ролінг «Гаррі Поттер і філософський камінь». Науковий вісник Чернівецького національного університету імені Юрія Федьковича. Германська філологія. Чернівці : Рута, 2024. Вип. 850-851. С. 189-204.
39. Пономарів О. Культура слова: мовностилістичні поради: навч. посібник 2-ге вид. Київ : Либідь, 2001. 240 с.
40. Свідер І.А. Lexical aspects of translation: навчально-методичний посібник для філологічних спеціальностей. Кам'янець-Подільський : ТОВ «Друкарня «Рута», 2021. 192 с.

Sources of Illustrative Material

1. Bradbury R. Fahrenheit 451. HarperCollins Publishers. 2008. 192 p.
2. Dickinson E. Life, and Death, and Giants. Electronic reference: <https://www.angelfire.com/tn/tysovska/dickinukr.html>
3. Gilbert E. Eat, Pray, Love. VIKING, 2015. 368 p.
4. Henry O. The Last Leaf. Electronic reference: <https://www.brewerb.com/files/The-Last-Leaf.pdf>
5. New Testament. Electronic reference: <https://biblehub.com/matthew/2-1.htm>
6. Rowling J. K. Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone. London: Bloomsbury Publishing, 2014. 256 p.
7. Бредбері Р. 451 градусів за Фаренгейтом. Переклад з англійської Євгена Крижевича. 2022. 272 с.
8. Генрі О. Останній листок. Переклад з англійської М. Дмитренка. Електронний ресурс: <https://www.ukrlib.com.ua/world/printit.php?tid=503>
9. Гілберт Е. Їсти, молитися, кохати. Переклад з англійської Ярини Винницької. Видавництво Старого Лева, 2015. 416 с.
10. Новий Заповіт. Переклад Івана Огієнко. Електронний ресурс: <https://uk.wikisource.org/>
11. Ролінг Дж. К. Гаррі Поттер і філософський камінь. Переклад з англійської Віктора Морозова. Київ: А-БА-БА-ГА-ЛА-МА-ГА, 2024. 315 с.

Electronic References

https://orcit.eu/resources-shelf-en/story_html5.html
<https://phrase.com/>
<https://poeditor.com/blog/category/tutorials/>
<https://speech-repository.webcloud.ec.europa.eu/>
<https://www.atltranslate.com/articles/reference-materials-translation-quality>
<https://www.atanet.org/>
<https://www.bbc.com/>
<https://www.nytimes.com/>
<https://www.smartling.com/blog/what-is-a-cat-tool>
<https://www.unian.ua/>

Навчальне видання

ВСТУП ДО ПРОФЕСІЙНОЇ ДІЯЛЬНОСТІ ПЕРЕКЛАДАЧА

Навчальний посібник

Укладачі:
Лесінська О.М., Ніжнік Л.І.

INTRODUCTION TO THE PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY OF A TRANSLATOR

Textbook

Compilers:
Lesinska O. M., Nizhnik L. I.

Літературне редагування

Чекановська Ю.Ю.

Технічне редагування
та дизайн обкладинки

Кудрінська О.М.

Підписано до друку 30.04.2026. Формат 60 x 84/16.

Електронне видання.

Ум. друк. арк. 9,8. Обл.-вид. арк. 10,6. Зам. Н-046.

Видавництво та друкарня Чернівецького національного університету
58002, м. Чернівці, вул. Коцюбинського, 2

e-mail: ruta@chnu.edu.ua

Свідоцтво суб'єкта видавничої справи ДК № 891 від 08.04.2002 р.