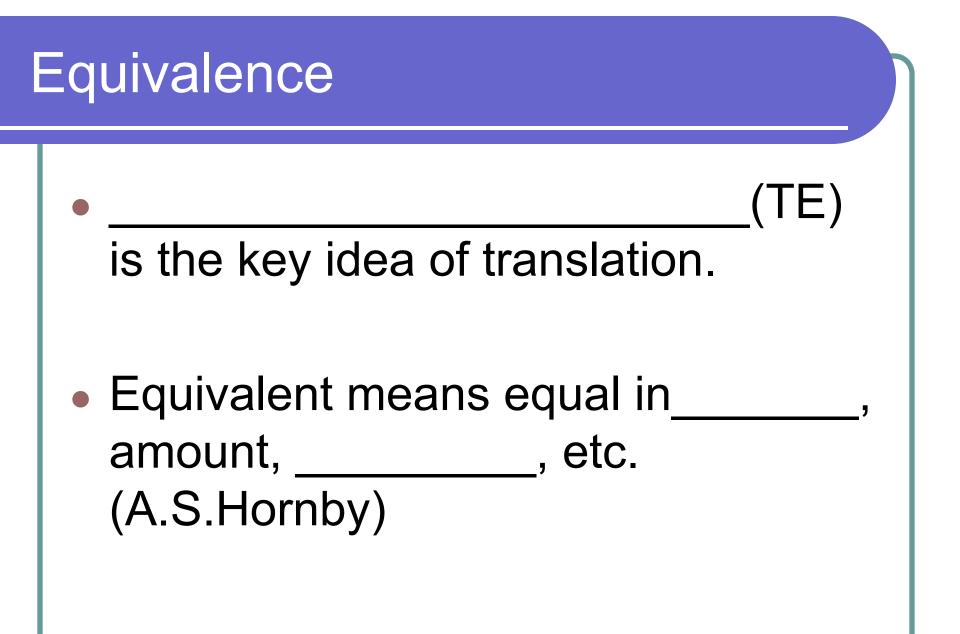
EQUIVALENCE IN TRANSLATION. THE LEVELS OF TRANSLATION.

> PRAGMATIC ASPECT OF TRANSLATION. Lecture 3.



 Equivalence is the central issue in translation.
 Its\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_within the field of translation theory have caused\_\_\_\_\_\_

 Many different theories of the concept of equivalence have been \_\_\_\_\_\_ within this field for the past years.

The most innovative theorists

 (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and Darbelnet,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,
 Nida and \_\_\_\_\_\_, Catford,\_\_\_\_\_\_,
 and finally Baker) have studied
 equivalence in relation to
 the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_,

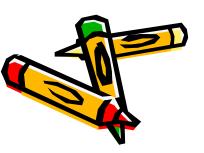
using different approaches.

- V.G.Gark and I.N.Levin distinguish the following types of equivalents: formal, \_\_\_\_\_\_and \_\_\_\_\_
- Formal equivalence
- Semantic equivalence.

- Formal equivalence may be illustrated by speech cases as:
- The sun disappeared behind a cloud солнце скрылось за тучей.
- Here we find

in addition to

the similarity.



#### The differences in the \_\_\_\_\_\_ are determined by overall between

#### Russian and English.

The use of articles in English, the use of perfective aspect, gender, forms, etc., in Russian.



- Semantic equivalence exists when the \_\_\_\_\_are expressed in the two languages in a way.
- Example:- <u>Troops were airlifted to the</u> <u>battlefield</u>-
- Войска были переброшены по воздуху на поле.

The English word "airfield" contains the same meaning as the Russian phrase перебросить по воздуху.

Different \_

(in Russian and in English /a word group and a compound word),.

- "<u>Situational equivalence</u>"
- the description of the
- This description is not necessary

Texts in different languages can be equivalent in different degrees/ \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_ / in respect of different levels of \_\_\_\_\_ / equivalent in respect of \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_, of grammar, of \_\_\_\_\_\_, of grammar, of \_\_\_\_\_\_, etc./ and at different ranks /\_\_\_\_\_\_



 Languages are from each other; they are different in having and rules regulating the of grammatical of language and these forms meanings. have from one language from To the forms. another is to

There is no synonymy between words in the same language. Something is always lost / or, might one suggest "gained"?/ in and translators can find themselves being of reproducing only part of original and so " the authors

- If equivalence is to be "\_\_\_\_\_" at a particular level at \_\_\_\_\_\_, which level is to be? What are the alternatives?
- The answer \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ nature of language itself.

- Language is a \_\_\_\_\_– a code –which consists of elements which can to signal semantic "sense" and, at the same time,
- a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_system which uses the forms of the \_\_\_\_\_\_to refer to \_\_\_\_\_/in the word/and create \_\_\_\_\_\_which possess communicative "value".

- The notion of <u>"adequacy</u>" is closely connected with that of
- Some scholars \_\_\_\_\_\_ these terms and use them as completely notions.
- For example:

- J. Catford's notion of "translation \_\_\_\_\_" is treated as "\_\_\_\_\_ of translation".
- R. Levitsky in his article "On the principle of adequacy of translation".
- V. N. Komissarov, for instance, thinks that translation" has a \_\_\_\_\_

meaning and is used as a synonym for "a translation" that guarantees sufficient communication.

#### • "Equivalence" is regarded as ..... . of the S. and T. language and ..... units. Adequate translation- is the translation performed and necessary to the information and the of the TL.

- Everything said in one language can be said in another.
- We mean by contents not only
   \_\_\_\_\_\_contents but all the
   information inherited in the original
   message including its \_\_\_\_\_\_ and
   \_\_\_\_\_charge and
   \_\_\_\_\_\_peculiarities.



#### Equivalently adequate translation- is the translation when the \_\_\_\_\_\_of the message and its are

expressed by the \_\_\_\_\_ways.

- E.g. bird cherry tree черемуха.
- In English it's only a botanical term.
- In Russian it has different emotional applications – "весна", "любовь".
- Apart from denoting a botanical tree the word "bird cherry tree" acquired

meaning.

NB! Taking into consideration that equivalent is a \_\_\_\_\_\_

that exists

independently upon the \_\_\_\_\_.

 We have the possibility to state that adequate translation may be and\_\_\_\_\_.

- e.g. The fresh air revived most of the men and <u>the thought of beer</u> at the nearest pub stimulated sluggish pulses.
- The thought of beer мысль о пиве equivalent translation;
- Мысль о кружке пива adequate translation.

## **Translation equivalents**

- Y. Retsker differentiates:
- <u>Absolute equivalents</u> this is a case when a SL word is \_\_\_\_\_, and

synonymous to a TL

#### word.

E.g. geographical and proper names, technical terms, etc.

## **Translation equivalents**

 <u>Partial equivalents</u> the range of meaning does not \_\_\_\_\_\_in two languages.

• e.g.

differentiation – рука: hand, arm.

#### Translation equivalents

- Apart from equivalent \_\_\_\_\_\_there are \_\_\_\_\_ or culture loaded words.
- They define\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_,
- e.g. the House of Commons, peerage.
   Equivalence is functional between the source and the target text.

The levels of equivalence according to V.Komissarov

# The first level includes the translation in which the \_\_\_\_\_\_of with ST is

the

e.g. Maybe there is some chemistry between us that does not mix.
 Бывает, что люди не сходятся характерами.

- This translation contains information about the \_\_\_\_\_\_ intent of the message and it is called-
- 1) <u>The purport of communication</u>general \_\_\_\_\_\_ of the message, its \_\_\_\_\_, orientation towards a certain \_\_\_\_\_\_ effect.

 The second level of translation shows that most of the words or syntactical structures of ST have no in TT. But

there is a greater \_\_\_\_\_ context.

• e.g. He answered the phone.

Эрон снял трубку.

- So here we can find:
- 1). The purport of\_
- 2). \_\_\_\_\_of the situation.

In the third level of translation the is largely

retained.

- e.g. Scrubbing makes me bad-tempered.
- От мытья полов у меня портится настроение.

- So in TT there are:
- 1). The \_\_\_\_\_\_of communication.
  2). Identification of the \_\_\_\_\_\_.
  3). The method of its \_\_\_\_\_\_.

e.g. London saw a cold winter last year.
 e.g. You are not serious?

 В прошлом году зима в Лондоне была холодной.

- Вы шутите?

Two \_\_\_\_\_\_
 as well as the \_\_\_\_\_
 the situation.

\_\_\_complexes \_of describing

This means that the translation is a \_\_\_\_\_ of the

original, preserving its basic \_\_\_\_\_ and allowing their \_\_\_\_\_ in the sentence.

- The fourth level of translation consists of \_\_\_\_\_ meaningful components of the ST. They are:
- 1) The \_\_\_\_\_\_of communication.
- 2) Identification of the
- 3) The \_\_\_\_\_\_ of its description.
- 4) The \_\_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_
   structures.

- E.g. I don't see that I need to convince you.
- E.g. He was standing with his arms crossed and his bare head bent.

• In the fifth level of translation we can find the

between ST and TT.

- e.g. I saw him at the theatre.
- e.g. The house was sold for 10 thousand dollars.

- There are 5 levels of equivalence in this TT:
- 1) The purport of communication.
- 2) Identification of the situation.
- 3) The method of description of the situation.
- 4) The invariant meaning of the syntactical structures.
- 5) The level of word semantics.

E.g. the Organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its Members.

The relative identity of the contents of the two texts depends in this case on the to which various components of the \_\_\_\_\_\_ can be rendered in translation without

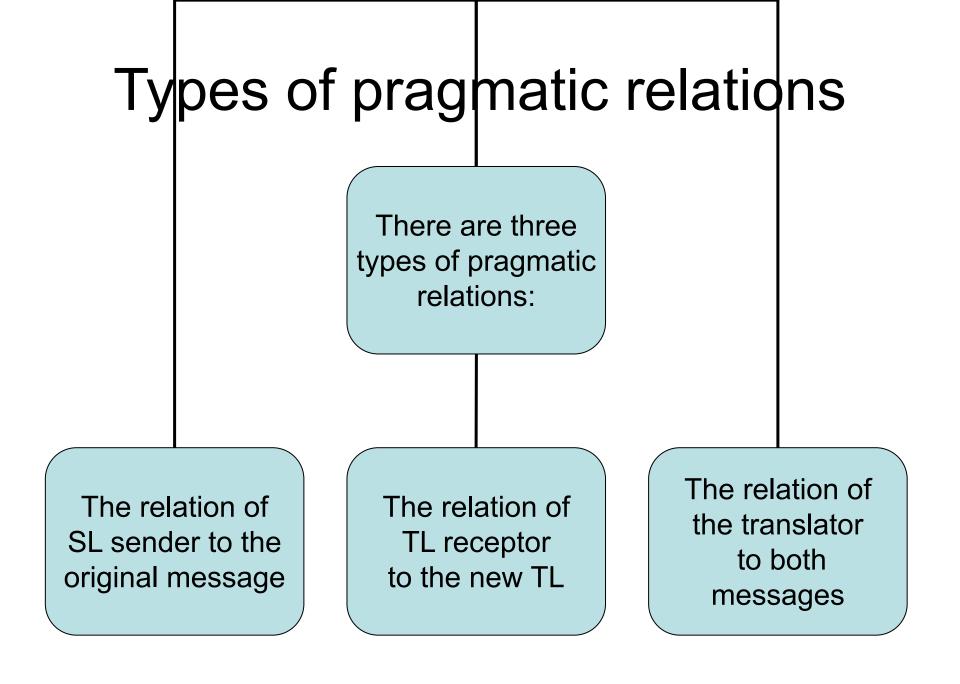
information contained in the original.

## PRAGMATIC ASPECT OF TRANSLATION

- Pragmatics is the

#### **PRAGMATIC ASPECT OF TRANSLATION**

## do not necessarily mean the \_\_\_\_\_\_ to the source and target \_\_\_\_\_\_ and, therefore, are not necessarily



#### **PRAGMATIC ASPECT OF TRANSLATION**

• **NB!** The translator should be

of the fact whether the message is a

Very often the speaker's

differ

from what the message really\_

#### The effect of the receptor to the text

All kinds of texts were \_\_\_\_\_ depending upon their \_\_\_\_ towards different 1). Texts intended for \_\_\_\_\_ e.g. local\_\_\_\_\_, local\_\_\_\_\_, home news. 2). Texts intended for propaganda, \_\_\_\_\_ for foreign receptors.

### PRAGMATIC ASPECT OF TRANSLATION

3). Texts intended \_\_\_\_\_\_for \_\_\_\_\_\_, but having also a \_\_\_\_\_\_human appeal.
4). Texts

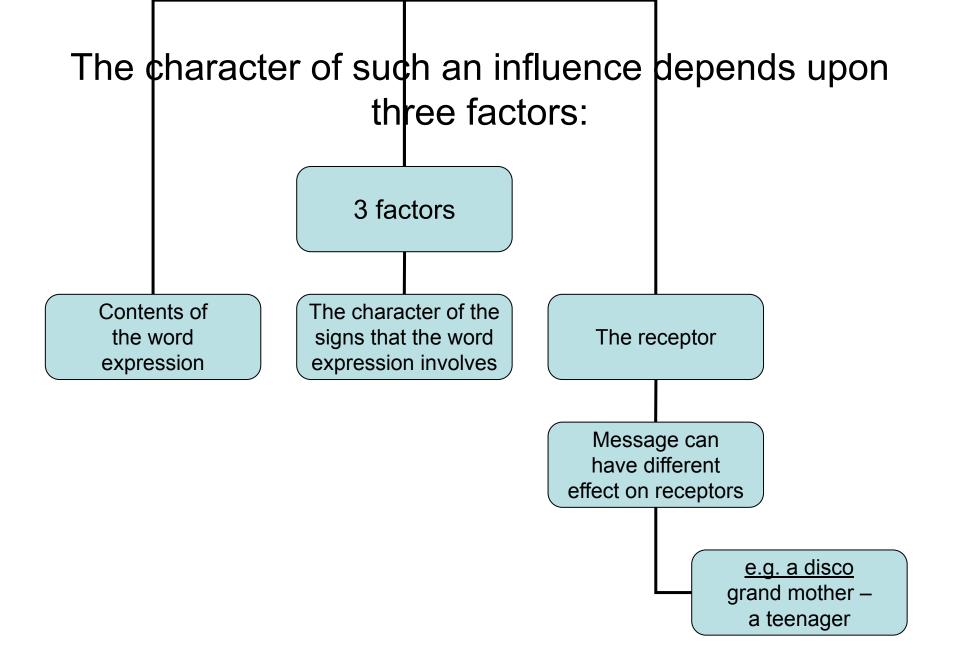
(technical literature,

instruction).

# PRAGMATIC ASPECT OF TRANSLATION

- Typically in written translation translator deals with texts \_\_\_\_\_\_ and, therefore, subject to \_\_\_\_\_.
- Each word or text is able to have certain

(communicative effect) upon the



Four types of pragmatic relations according to Nyberg

1) the pragmatics of the ST is in the when this text is of the both for the reader of the and of the (scientific literature);

**Pragmatic relations** 

# 2) the pragmatics of the ST is in the translation when the ST is



\_\_\_\_\_ (different materials for foreign readers);

#### **Pragmatic relations**

## but have sth to



#### **Pragmatic relations**

• 4) the ST is	only for
the	and
does not have	
towards the	of the
	_ (governmental
acts, political ar	nd economic press).

## Questions

- Text-book:
  - Lectures 6, 7 pp.49-54, 58-64.
- Questions pp.55, 65.
- Ex-s: pp. 65-67.
- Presentation :"Different Approaches Of Translation Theorists To The Problem Of Equivalence".