

# EQUIVALENCE IN TRANSLATION. THE LEVELS OF TRANSLATION.



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PRAGMATIC ASPECT OF  
TRANSLATION.

Lecture 3.

# Equivalence

- \_\_\_\_\_(TE)  
is the key idea of translation.
- Equivalent means equal in \_\_\_\_\_,  
amount, \_\_\_\_\_, etc.  
(A.S.Hornby)

# Equivalence

- **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.

# Equivalence

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- The most innovative theorists (\_\_\_\_\_ and Darbelnet, \_\_\_\_\_, Nida and \_\_\_\_\_, Catford, \_\_\_\_\_, and finally Baker) have studied equivalence in relation to the \_\_\_\_\_, using different approaches.
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# Equivalence

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

# 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.



# Equivalence

- 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.

# Equivalence

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



# Equivalence

- 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),.

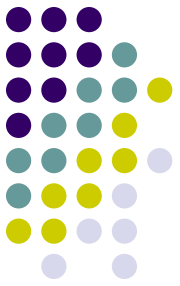
# Equivalence

- “Situational equivalence”
- the description of the \_\_\_\_\_.
- This description is not necessary \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.

# Equivalence

- 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 \_\_\_\_\_, etc./ and at different ranks / \_\_\_\_\_ /.

# Equivalence



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

# Equivalence

- 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 \_\_\_\_\_.

# Equivalence

- 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.

# Equivalence

- 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”.

# Adequacy

- The notion of “adequacy” is closely connected with that of \_\_\_\_\_.
- Some scholars \_\_\_\_\_ these terms and use them as completely \_\_\_\_\_ notions.
- For example:



# Adequacy



- 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.

# Adequacy

- “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.

# Adequacy

- 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.



# Adequacy

- Equivalently adequate translation- is the translation when the \_\_\_\_\_ of the message and its \_\_\_\_\_ are expressed by the \_\_\_\_\_ ways.



# Adequacy



- *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.

# Adequacy

- **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 \_\_\_\_\_.

# Adequacy

- e.g. *The fresh air revived most of the men and **the thought of beer** 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:
- - Absolute equivalents – 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

- - Partial equivalents the range of meaning does not \_\_\_\_\_ in two languages.
- *e.g.*
- *differentiation – pyka: hand, arm.*

# Translation equivalents

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- 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.
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## 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.*

# The levels of equivalence

- This translation contains information about the \_\_\_\_\_ intent of the message and it is called-

1) The purport of communication-  
general \_\_\_\_\_ of the message,  
its \_\_\_\_\_, orientation towards a  
certain \_\_\_\_\_ effect.

# The levels of equivalence



- 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 \_\_\_\_\_ of context.

- e.g. *He answered the phone.*

*Он снял трубку.*



# The levels of equivalence

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

# The levels of equivalence

- **In the third level** of translation the \_\_\_\_\_ is largely retained.
- *e.g. Scrubbing makes me bad-tempered.*
- - *От мытья полов у меня портится настроение.*

# The levels of equivalence

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



# The levels of equivalence

- *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 \_\_\_\_\_ complexes as well as the \_\_\_\_\_ of describing the situation.

# The levels of equivalence

- This means that the translation is a \_\_\_\_\_ of the original, preserving its basic \_\_\_\_\_ and allowing their \_\_\_\_\_ in the sentence.



# The levels of equivalence

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- **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.

# The levels of equivalence

- *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.*
- - \_\_\_\_\_

# The levels of equivalence

- In the fifth level of translation we can find the  

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between ST and TT.
- e.g. *I saw him at the theatre.*
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- e.g. *The house was sold for 10 thousand dollars.*
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# The levels of equivalence

- 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.

# The levels of equivalence

- *E.g. the Organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its Members.*
- - \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_.

# The levels of equivalence

- 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 relations are \_\_\_\_\_  
on \_\_\_\_\_ relations and play an  
equally important role in \_\_\_\_\_  
the original text and in \_\_\_\_\_  
an \_\_\_\_\_text in the TL.

# PRAGMATIC ASPECT OF TRANSLATION

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

# Types of pragmatic relations

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graph TD; A[Types of pragmatic relations] --- B[There are three types of pragmatic relations:]; B --- C[The relation of SL sender to the original message]; B --- D[The relation of TL receptor to the new TL]; B --- E[The relation of the translator to both messages];
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There are three  
types of pragmatic  
relations:

The relation of  
SL sender to the  
original message

The relation of  
TL receptor  
to the new TL

The relation of  
the translator  
to both  
messages

# 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 \_\_\_\_\_.

The character of such an influence depends upon three factors:

3 factors

Contents of  
the word  
expression

The character of the  
signs that the word  
expression involves

The receptor

Message can  
have different  
effect on receptors

e.g. a disco  
grand mother –  
a teenager



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

## Pragmatic relations

- 3) the pragmatic \_\_\_\_\_
- is quite \_\_\_\_\_ while translating the literature which is oriented to the \_\_\_\_\_ but have sth to say to \_\_\_\_\_;

## Pragmatic relations

- 4) the ST is \_\_\_\_\_ only for the \_\_\_\_\_ and does not have \_\_\_\_\_ towards the \_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_ (governmental acts, political and 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”.