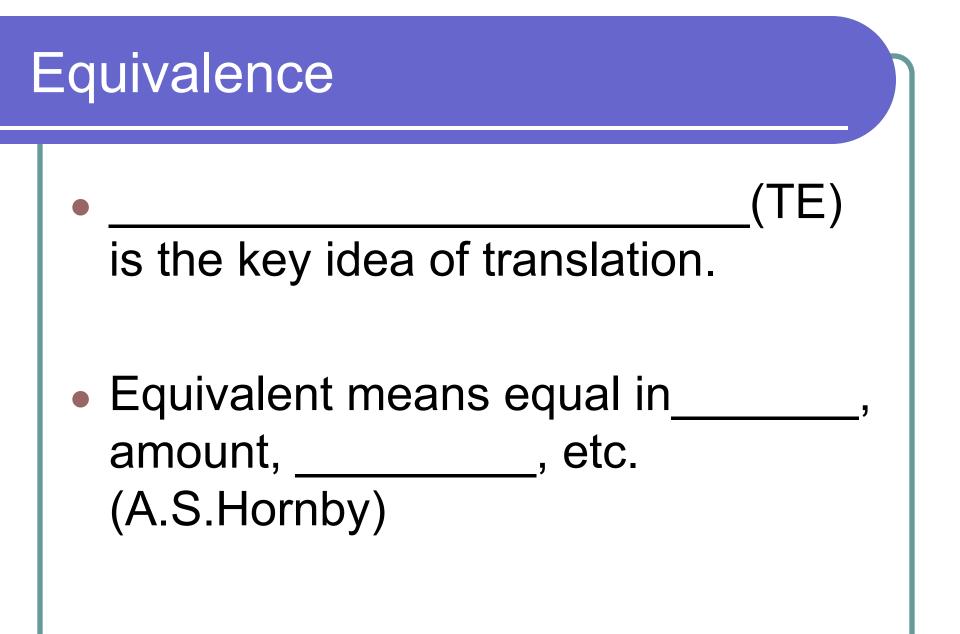
EQUIVALENCE IN TRANSLATION. THE LEVELS OF TRANSLATION.

> 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

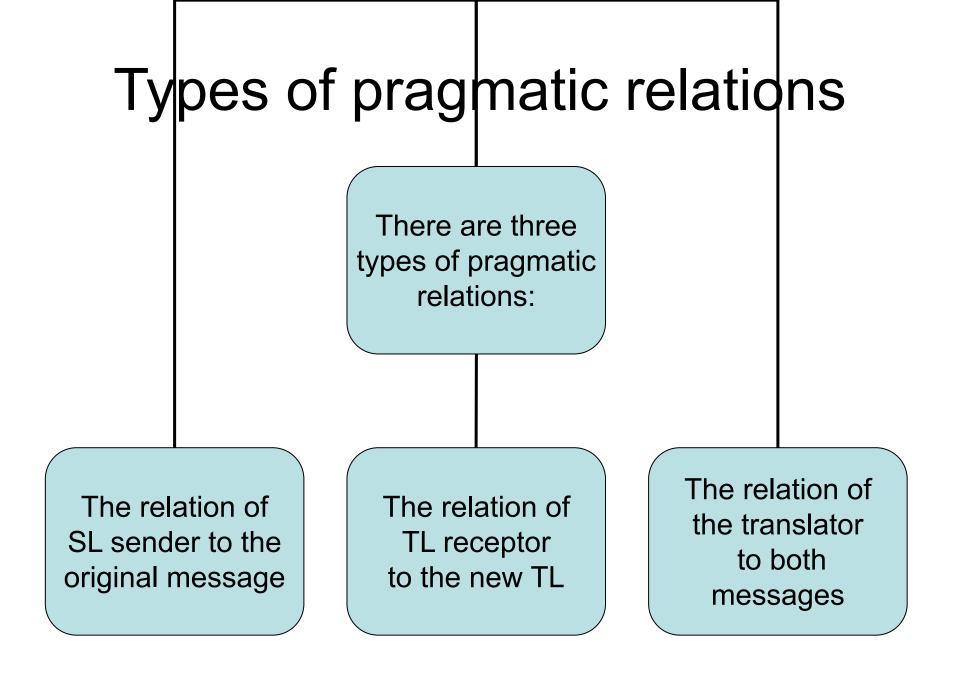
information contained in the original.

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

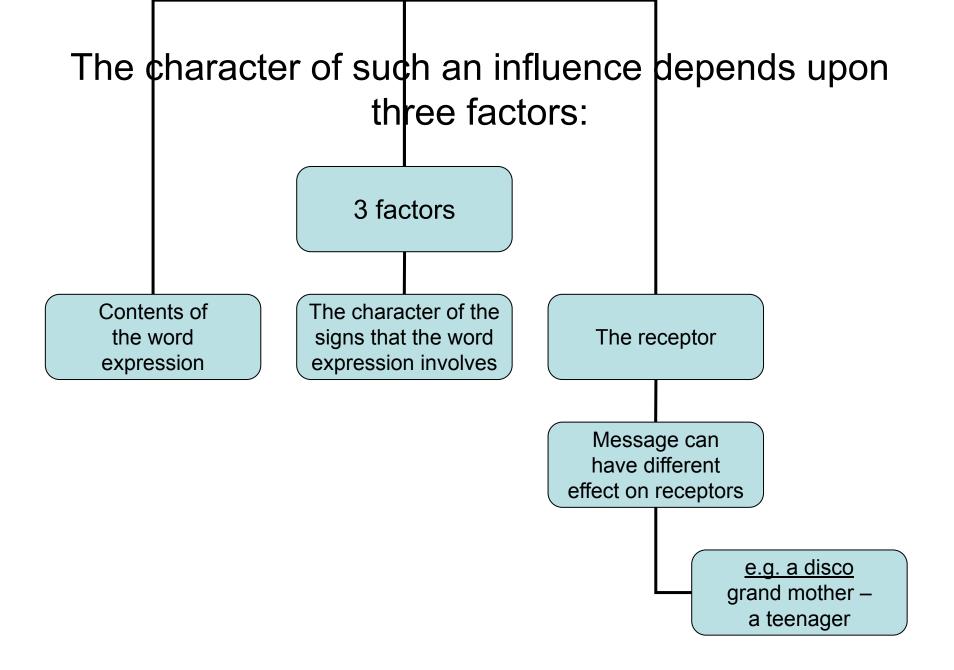
(technical literature,

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".