

EQUIVALENCE IN TRANSLATION. THE LEVELS OF TRANSLATION.



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

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

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

- 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 – 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.*

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

- 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

- **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

between ST and TT.
- e.g. *I saw him at the theatre.*
- -

- e.g. *The house was sold for 10 thousand dollars.*
- -

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



_____ 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”.