

**EXPLORING TYPES AND METHODS OF TRANSLATION: BRIDGING
LINGUISTIC AND CULTURAL DIVIDES**

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Переклад служить фундаментальним мостом, що з'єднує мови та культури, сприяючи спілкуванню та розумінню між різними спільнотами. У статті подано огляд різних типів і методів перекладу, підкреслено їхнє значення в різних контекстах. Заглиблюючись у тонкощі перекладу, ми прагнемо надати розуміння різноманітних технік, які використовують перекладачі для точної передачі сенсу, зберігаючи культурні нюанси. Завдяки дослідженню як традиційних, так і сучасних підходів, ця робота пропонує повне розуміння багатогранної природи перекладу.

Ключові слова: переклад, види перекладу, методи перекладу.

Translation serves as a fundamental bridge connecting languages and cultures, facilitating communication and understanding across diverse communities. This article presents an overview of the various types and methods of translation, highlighting their significance in different contexts. By delving into the intricacies of translation, we aim to provide insight into the diverse techniques employed by translators to convey meaning accurately while preserving cultural nuances. Through an exploration of both traditional and modern approaches, this article offers a comprehensive understanding of the multifaceted nature of translation.

Key words: translation, types of translation, methods of translation.

Translation plays a pivotal role in facilitating communication and fostering cross-cultural exchange in our increasingly interconnected world. From literary works to legal documents, translation encompasses a broad spectrum of genres and disciplines. Understanding the different types and methods of translation is essential for both practitioners and scholars seeking to navigate the complexities of linguistic and cultural diversity.

Translation can be categorized into various types based on factors such as the purpose, medium, and audience. These include:

- Literary Translation. Involves the translation of literary works such as novels, poems, and plays. Literary translators strive to capture not only the literal meaning of the text but also its stylistic and aesthetic qualities. In order to work in this direction, the translator should ideally have literary talent. At a minimum, he is required to be able to put the translated meaning into a literary form, according to the writing style of the author being translated. The complexity of this type of translation lies in the multitude of phrases characteristic of the original language, images that are understandable to native speakers and that do not mean anything to those who are not familiar with it. The translator is required to create so-called semasiological connections, which are impossible in terms of time frames. Therefore, artistic translation can only be written.

- Legal Translation. Focuses on translating legal documents, contracts, and agreements. Precision and accuracy are paramount in legal translation to ensure that the translated text carries the same legal implications as the original.

- Technical Translation. Involves translating specialized texts in fields such as science, engineering, and medicine. Technical translators must possess subject matter expertise to accurately convey complex concepts and terminology.

- Audiovisual Translation. Encompasses subtitling, dubbing, and voice-over translation for audiovisual content such as films, television shows, and video games. Audiovisual translators adapt dialogue and text to synchronize with visual elements while maintaining coherence and cultural relevance.

- Machine Translation. Utilizes automated systems to translate text from one language to another. While machine translation offers efficiency and scalability, it may lack the nuanced understanding of human translators, leading to inaccuracies and errors.

Oral translations are divided into the following types:

- Consecutive translation - the translator conveys the listened text in parts, phrases or paragraphs, and the speaker pauses for the linguist to translate what was said;

- Synchronous translation - if in the first case the translator has time to understand what he heard and formulate phrases, with simultaneous translation he works in the time-sensitive mode, the translation takes place simultaneously with the way the words were spoken;

- Parallel translation - if both previous types of translations have the same orientation from one language to another, then with parallel translation, the translator first translates the source language into the translation language, and then the same, but back.

Another type of translation is transliteration. Transliteration is a formal polyliteral reproduction of the original lexical unit using the alphabet of the target language.

Transliteration is necessary precisely when it is important to maintain the lexical brevity of the designation and emphasize the specificity of a thing or concept. It is usually used to translate:

- proper names,
- names of peoples and tribes,
- geographical names,
- terms,
- names of business institutions, companies, firms,
- periodicals,
- names of sports teams, stable groups of musicians,
- cultural objects,
- names and titles of fantastic creatures.

Translators employ various methods and strategies to effectively convey meaning across languages. Some commonly used methods include:

- Direct Translation. Involves rendering the source text into the target language without significant alteration. Direct translation is suitable for conveying factual information and maintaining linguistic fidelity.

- Literal Translation. Focuses on translating the text word-for-word, preserving the structure and syntax of the source language. While literal translation ensures accuracy, it may result in awkward or unnatural phrasing in the target language.

- Dynamic Equivalence. Aims to convey the intended meaning of the source text rather than adhering strictly to its linguistic form. Dynamic equivalence allows for greater flexibility in translating idiomatic expressions and cultural references.

- Cultural Adaptation. Involves modifying the text to ensure cultural relevance and resonance in the target language and culture. Cultural adaptation may include substituting cultural references, idioms, and metaphors with equivalents familiar to the target audience.

- Localization. Tailors the translation to suit the linguistic, cultural, and regional preferences of the target audience. Localization goes beyond translation by considering factors such as currency, units of measurement, and cultural sensitivities.

In conclusion, the diverse types and methods of translation reflect the complexity and richness of intercultural communication. Whether translating literary masterpieces, legal documents, or technical manuals, translators play a vital role in bridging linguistic and cultural divides. By understanding the nuances of translation, practitioners can navigate the challenges of conveying meaning accurately while preserving cultural authenticity. As technology continues to advance, the future of translation promises new

opportunities and challenges, underscoring the enduring importance of this age-old practice in an increasingly globalized world.

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