

TYPOLICAL AND CONTRASTIVE ASPECTS OF TRANSLATION

TYPOLICAL AND CONTRASTIVE ASPECTS OF TRANSLATION

on the material of related and non-related languages
within different functional styles and genres

Edited by Popova Oleksandra

科学
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**TYPOLOGICAL AND CONTRASTIVE
ASPECTS OF TRANSLATION
(ON THE MATERIAL OF RELATED
AND NON-RELATED LANGUAGES
WITHIN DIFFERENT FUNCTIONAL
STYLES AND GENRES)**

Scientific monograph

Edited by Doctor of Pedagogical Sciences,
Professor Popova Oleksandra



UDC 81'25:81'42
T 99

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*Recommended for Publication by the Academic Council
of the State Institution "South Ukrainian National Pedagogical University
named after K. D. Ushynsky"
(Protocol No. 15, June 25, 2026)*

T 99 **Typological** and Contrastive Aspects of Translation (on the material of related and non-related languages within different functional styles and genres) : scientific monograph / Edited by Doctor of Pedagogical Sciences, Professor Oleksandra Popova ; State Institution "South Ukrainian National Pedagogical University named after K. D. Ushynsky". – Odesa : Publishing "Asiatica", 2026. – 222 p.

ISBN 978-617-8310-15-8

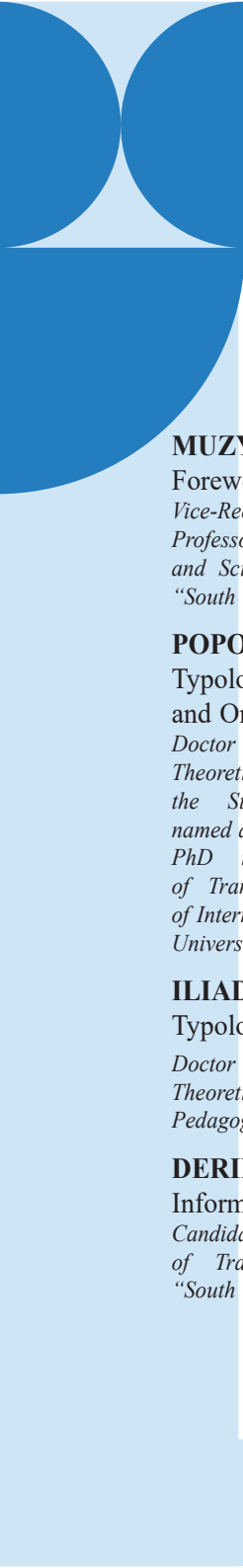
The monograph "Typological and Contrastive Aspects of Translation (on the material of related and non-related languages within different functional styles and genres). The research presents a multi-level analysis of the classification features of modern discourse in the context of the translation paradigm (Slavic, Germanic, Oriental languages) through the determination of linguistic and extralinguistic features of academic discourse within related and non-related languages; the identification of common and distinctive translation means of texts belonging to different genres and styles based on the material of related and non-related languages; the systematization of the obtained data within the language pairs: "related languages", "non-related languages", "a related language ↔ a non-related language". The reader can get acquainted with the authors' ideas regarding the essence of the modern understanding of "discourse" alongside the criteria and indicators of its classification as well as get deep comprehension of the means enabling the actualization of linguistic and extralinguistic constructs of various discourses through the prism of modern translation studies within related and non-related languages (taking into account the specifics of functional styles and genres). The work has both theoretical and practical significance, which lies in the possibility of applying the obtained research results in the profession-oriented training targeted to future philologists-translators, in the field of international academic mobility and cooperation, as well as in the development of academic documentation within the context of Eurasian integration and the holding of educational and cultural events at the state and international levels.

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ISBN 978-617-8310-15-8



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INFORMATION TYPOLOGY IN SPECIALIZED TRANSLATION



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Annotation. *The article deals with the issues related to information typology in specialized translation within Germanic and Oriental languages. The objective of the research is to analyse typological aspects of conveying different types of information in specialized translation from English, German and Chinese into Ukrainian. The following tasks were solved to achieve the stated purpose: 1) to examine the key concepts constituting the content of information distributed in different typological varieties of specialized translation (scientific and technical proper, medical, legal and military translation; 2) to dwell upon the typological and contrastive aspects of translation classification; 3) to specify the potential challenges of specialized translation and ways to overcome them. The conducted research allowed the authors to arrive at certain conclusions.*

The analysis identified key information constituents, including a focus on typologically common and contrastive features peculiar for different types of specialized translation, a defined structure, peculiar professional terminology, appropriate grammatical and lexical means; genre realization is reflected in the specifics of translating scientific proper, medical, legal and military discourse. The corpus comprises scientific articles, medical instructions and protocols, legislative and judicial documents, military texts and was aimed at illustrating the most distinctive and relevant characteristics of translating specialized texts.

The methodology of the research comprises analytical method, employed to analyse the compositional and content-based structure of the specialized texts (medical instructions and protocols, court session scripts, military protocols, scientific articles) and to reveal the specifics of rendering information considering the background knowledge, the environment of goals of professional activity; method of comparative analysis, used to find out linguistic and extralinguistic features of authentic English, German, and Chinese specialized texts, and their Ukrainian translated versions and method of translation analysis for establishing typologically common and distinctive features in overcoming challenges in translation and discrepancies in lexis, syntax and functional stylistics in non-related languages.

The research reveals that translation synergy in rendering English, German, and Chinese specialized texts in medicine, legislation, law, science, and military affairs is made prominent via such parameters, as terminological correspondences between source texts and translations, differences in syntax, vocabulary and stylistic peculiarities in typologically distant English, German, Chinese and Ukrainian with the simultaneous preservation of the semantic invariant and logical coherence. The chief conclusion is about the predetermining influence of text specialization on the content of information conveyed and the mechanism of its rendering in translation into typologically distant languages.

The perspectives of future research are seen in the study of computer-assisted translation (CAT) peculiarities as opposed to human translation apparatus employed to translating specialized texts from English, German and Chinese into Ukrainian.

Keywords: *information typology, Chinese, English, German, Ukrainian, typologically distant languages, typological and contrastive aspects, specialized texts.*

摘要。本文探讨了日耳曼语族和东方语言专业翻译中的信息类型学问题。本研究旨在分析从英语、德语和汉语翻译成乌克兰语的专业翻译中，不同类型信息传达的类型学层面。为实现上述目的，本文完成了以下任务：1）考察构成专业翻译不同类型变体（狭义科技翻译、医学翻译、法律翻译和军事翻译）中所传递信息内容的关键概念；2）阐明翻译分类的类型学与对比层面；3）明确专业翻译中可能出现的挑战及其克服途径。所开展的研究使作者得出了一定结论。

分析确定了若干关键信息构成要素，包括对不同类型专业翻译所特有的类型学共性特征与对比特征的关注、明确的结构、特定的专业术语以及恰当的语法和词汇手段；体裁实现则体现在狭义科学语篇、医学语篇、法律语篇和军事语篇翻译的具体特点之中。语料库包括科学论文、医学说明书和规程、立法与司法文件以及军事文本，旨在阐释专业文本翻译中最具区别性和相关性的特征。

本研究的方法体系包括：分析法，用于分析专业文本（医学说明书和规程、庭审记录、军事规程、科学论文）的结构组成和内容结构，并在考虑背景知识以及职业活动目标环境的基础上，揭示信息传达的具体特点；比较分析法，用于查明英语、德语和汉语真实专业文本及其乌克兰语译文的语言和非语言特征；翻译分析法，用于确定在克服翻译挑战以及处理非亲属语言中词汇、句法和功能文体差异时所体现出的类型学共性特征与区别性特征。

研究表明，在医学、立法、法律、科学和军事领域的英语、德语和汉语专业文本翻译中，翻译协同作用主要通过以下参数得以凸显：源文本与译文之间的术语对应关系，类型学距离较远的英语、德语、汉语和乌克兰语在句法、词汇及文体特征方面的差异，以及语义不变性和逻辑连贯性的同时保持。本文的主要结论在于：文本的专业化特征对所传达信息的内容以及将其翻译成类型学距离较远语言时的信息呈现机制具有预先决定性的影响。

未来研究的前景在于探讨计算机辅助翻译（CAT）的特点，并将其与用于将英语、德语和汉语专业文本翻译成乌克兰语的人类翻译机制进行对比研究。

关键词：信息类型学，汉语，英语，德语，乌克兰语，类型学距离较远的语言，类型学与对比层面，专业文本。

1. Introduction

The overall situation in today's Ukraine, the non-ending hostilities and the high risk of pandemic threat, become key pre-requisites for the optimization and qualitative improvement of translation skills. The demand for professional translators and interpreters can't be overestimated as they form the grounding for the integration of Ukraine into the world scientific and legislative community.

The chief goals of would-be translators and interpreters training are seen as building up complex theoretical background as well as aiding in practical application of the acquired knowledge and skills in various

fields of activity, namely medicine, law, legislation, science, and military affairs. Thus, the detailed survey of both the structure and content of the information provided in specialized texts is of paramount importance as a prerequisite of high quality specialized translation.

2. The Relevance of Research

This study is relevant due to the great demand for qualified translators and interpreters in different fields of activity which act as mediators and guides in the processes of integration and globalization. The quality of translation/interpretation is provided by the translator's/interpreter's professional competence, which ensures effective translation/interpretation – accurately conveying the meaning of foreign-language specialized texts into Ukrainian, considering the background professional data and environment.

The **purpose** of the research is seen as the investigation of typological aspects of conveying different types of information in specialized translation from English, German and Chinese into Ukrainian. The following **tasks** were solved to achieve the stated goal: 1) to study the key concepts constituting the content of information distributed in different typological varieties of specialized translation (scientific and technical proper, medical, legal and military translation; 2) to highlight the typological and contrastive aspects of translation classification; 3) to describe the potential challenges of specialized translation and ways to overcome them.

3. Materials and Research Methods

3.1. The research material covers authentic English, German and Chinese specialized texts from different fields of activity (medicine, science, legislation, law, and military affairs) translated into Ukrainian. The total volume of texts amounts to 150 pages.

3.2. These research methods were applied in the study:

- *theoretical methods*: analysis of the compositional and content-based structure of the specialized texts (medical instructions and protocols,

court session scripts, military protocols, scientific articles) to reveal the specifics of rendering information considering the background knowledge, the environment of goals of professional activity;

- *comparative method*: used to find out linguistic and extralinguistic features of authentic English, German, and Chinese specialized texts, and their Ukrainian translated versions;

- *method of systematisation and translation analysis*: employed to establish typologically common and distinctive features in overcoming challenges in translation and discrepancies in lexis, syntax and functional stylistics in non-related languages.

1. Information Typology. General Review

In a broad sense, information is defined by Iryna Lytvyn as “a set of knowledge, images, sensations in the human mind or artificial intelligence, coming through various transmission channels, processed and used in the process of human life and the operation of computer systems” [12, p. 35]. In modern linguistics, information is considered as manifested in the sign form of natural languages, as well as in paraverbal and non-verbal means of communication [12, p. 35].

The definition and typology of information is an urgent problem in translation studies, since the translation process is defined as “the transmission of information contained in the work by means of another language” [12, p. 35], and functional-communicative equivalence is the optimal balance of semantics and form, denotative, connotative, stylistic, cultural and pragmatic information of the original and translated texts [12, p. 35].

The information reported in the original is the invariant basis that should be kept unchanged in translation. It comprises all the content, all information of both semantic and stylistic, emotional-expressive, functional, evaluative, genre, aesthetic nature, fixed in the original text, which must be transmitted during translation into another language [12, p. 35].

Attention in translation studies is paid to the comparative determination of the amount of information contained in the original

and translated words. Iryna Lytvyn mentions three types of verbal information: semantic, which conveys a wide variety of information about existence and expresses the speaker's attitude to the transmitted information; paralinguistic – information about the speaker himself or the person who writes, which can be generated independently of his will; emotional and aesthetic, affecting the recipient. The scholar also distinguishes between semantic and emotional-aesthetic (emotional-expressive) information and, quoting Illia Halperyn, names two types of information: semantic and aesthetic, which, in turn, are subdivided into dependent and independent [12, p. 36].

It is stated in her paper that it is expedient to distinguish in the informative structure of the word, first of all, two main types of information: extralinguistic (significant), which reflects the concept and ideas about phenomena, facts, about any objects of reality, about characteristics, actions, states, features, qualities, etc., which are inherent in various material and spiritual forms of nature and society, and linguistic (service), which is understood as the linguistic content, which manifests itself in the so-called empty grammatical categories (gender of inanimate nouns and verbs, gender, number and case of adjectives, some categories of pronouns, etc.) [12, p. 36].

The separation of types of information is not always consistent, often a single principle of classification is not maintained. It is impossible to distinguish between verbal and textual information. The analysis of the content of comparable words should be carried out both at the linguistic level, determining and comparing the types of information permanently assigned to words and the patterns of their implementation, and at the level of speech, because according to V. Vynogradov, “a word at the time of use can change its stylistic coloring, acquire new stylistic shades and content different from the generally accepted” [cited 12, p. 36].

Iryna Lytvyn refers to I. R. Halperyn's definition of information as a category of speech, and content is a category of language; the information of a linguistic unit is generated in the language because of its content; “not only the word, but also other units of speech become units of speech” [cited 12, p. 36]. A word realizes its specific meaning only

in context, so in translation studies it is important to talk not only about the informative volume of the word, but also about textual information.

2. Information Typology in Translation Studies

In true semantics, information is identified with the propositional component. In the processes of understanding the text in real discourses, there is a need to expand the range of information at the expense of figurative schemes, metaphorical models, pragmatic and modal components, contextual and situational data [12, p. 36].

Based on the content of information, in our opinion, it is natural to distinguish the following types of information: denotative, connotative, pragmatic.

2.1. Denotative Information

Denotative information (conceptual-logical, semantic, semantic) includes propositional and associative-metaphorical information.

Propositional information is true, objective in nature and is conveyed in words in direct meanings. To convey propositional information in translation, direct full equivalents are primarily used; In their absence, translators resort to transformations: synonymous (replacement of the original word with a relative semantic synonym in translation), coreference, metonymic (hyper-hyponymic, hypo-hyperonymic, partonymic, equinymic, holonymic) substitutions, etc.

Propositional information is associated with associative and metaphorical, which is formed by reinterpreting knowledge in terms of other subject areas based on mental analogy, synesthesia, figurative perception of the object.

Associative and metaphorical information is represented by metaphors, which, following J. Lakoff and M. Johnson, consider as the use of the sign of one conceptual sphere (donor) to designate a component of another (recipient). Metaphors are inherent in everyday speech and thinking of a person and are based on the experience gained in the process of joint activity of an ethnic group [10, pp. 387–416].

The donor spheres of even the same metaphors in different languages can be different: this circumstance must be considered by the translator: cf.: Ukrainian: “час лине, летить”; Ukrainian: “дощ іде”; Polish: “pada deszcz”. In other languages, a non-metaphorical name for this natural phenomenon is used: English: “it rains”; German: “es regnet”; Chinese: 下雨了.

It is important to preserve metaphor in translation as a stylistic device. The loss of metaphor leads to an imbalance of pragmatic influence on the reader of the original and the translation.

2.2. Connotative information

The complexity of distinguishing such a type of information as connotative information is associated with the dubitability of the problem of determining connotation as an additional component of the meaning of a language unit, primarily with its systemic or speech (functional) nature.

In linguistics, there are three approaches to defining connotation. Representatives of the first approach (I. Arnold, V. Teliya, etc.) consider connotation as system-determined additional components of meaning (assessment, emotionality, functional and stylistic coloring), which have both a systemic and a speech character [12, p. 38].

According to the representatives of the second approach (L. Elmslev, G. Kolshansky, M. Komlev, I. Sternin, Z. Popova), the connotation is not included in the definition of the word, since it is actually a semantic association, so the connotation is limited to additional elements of content related to the characteristics of the communication situation, the attitude of communicators to the subject of speech – associative, contextual, pragmatic [12, p. 38].

The third understanding of connotation contains the following aspects: situational-psychological (ironic, expressive connotation), socio-linguistic (jargon, colloquial, book), linguistic (archaic, neological), cultural (cultural), etc. [12, p. 38].

In accordance with this interpretation of connotation, I.M. Lytvyn defines it as an additional component of the meaning of the linguistic unit, which complements its subjective and logical content with subjective

shades of assessment, emotionality, expressiveness, functional and stylistic coloring, as well as shades determined by social, ideological, cultural, situational aspects of communication [12, p. 38].

Considering this definition and focusing on the needs and features of translation, we distinguish the following types of connotative information: emotional-evaluative, expressive, stylistic, and cultural.

Emotional-evaluative and expressive types of information are manifested in the expression of assessment, feelings, emotions of the addressee, as well as in the emotional impact on the addressee. Of particular importance for the translator is, first of all, the direct impact on the reader of the translated text.

In addition to emotional-evaluative and expressive types of information, connotative information contains stylistic information. Stylistic information is divided into functional-stylistic and figurative-stylistic. Functional-stylistic information conveys functional-stylistic characteristics: style, sociolect, temporal characteristics of lexical units, reflects the belonging of lexical units to a certain style, is conveyed with the help of such characteristics of the word as: book (poetic, high, pathetic), colloquial, vernacular, swearing, etc.

Sociolinguistic (sociolocal, social, stylistic, sociogeographic) information that indicates the sociosphere of the word's functioning, informs about its social affiliation and local distribution. Socio-specific information contains professional words (Ukrainian: “спецко”, “баранка”); jargonisms (Ukrainian: “зарубіжка”, “заліковка”, “хвіст”; English: “mouse” (blackeye), “rat” (informer); dialect words (Ukrainian: “пательня”). For a translator, knowledge of such characteristics of the original words is extremely important for the correct comprehension and perception of the text and the correct choice of lexical equivalents in translation. Socio-linguistic information “sometimes becomes an insurmountable language barrier, which forces the translator to refuse to reproduce it by similar means of the target language,” emphasizes V. S. Vynogradov [cited 12, p. 40].

Chronological (temporal, diachronic) information is associated with outdated (archaisms, historicisms) and new (neologisms) vocabulary. The

temporal characteristic inherent in lexical units turns out to be meaningful and multifunctional in artistic speech. It can be preserved, conveying the style of the original and the language of the time of its writing, or it can be lost if the translator adapts the translation text to a modern reader:

Figurative and stylistic information serves to create various stylistic effects of comedy, irony, satire, etc. Stylistic contrast, which consists in the discrepancy (contrast) of stylistic colors of words in a statement, is often used by writers to create a comic effect.

2.3. Cultural Information

The correct understanding of a literary text depends on the knowledge of the culture of the people in whose language the literary work was created, so an important moment during translation is the transfer of cultural information – “a set of marked knowledge and ideas of carriers of a certain ethnic culture” [12, p. 41].

Considering the units of organization of ethnocultural competence I.M. Lytvyn distinguishes the following subtypes of cultural information: cultural-symbolic, mythological, precedent-based, archetypal, stereotyped [12, p. 41].

Cultural sign information includes realities, cultural constants and symbols. Realities are units of the national language, denoting unique referents inherent in one linguoculture and absent in another [12, p. 41].

In translation, there are different ways of transmitting information related to realities: interpretations, notes, footnotes, comments; hypo-hyperonymic, hyper-hyponymic, equinymic substitutions, transcription, transliteration, tracing etc. Thus, the orientation towards the addressee of a foreign culture is due to pragmatic conceptual transformations in translations – the replacement of the realities of the original with the realities of the target language.

Symbols are referred to by I.M. Lytvyn as “aesthetically canonized, culturally significant conceptual structures of a conceptual sphere other than the primary content of a reality or sign, which is characterized by imagery, motivation, deictics, imperativeness, psychology” [12, p. 41].

Thus, the symbolism of colors is different for different peoples: in the Ukrainian language, the black color is traditionally associated with misfortune, something unpleasant and annoying (чорна праця – dirty, hard physical labor; чорний день – period of bad luck, misfortune; чорна куля – a vote cast against someone or something, чорний – color of mourning); in Chinese, the word “black” has historically positive associations (positive characters in Beijing opera were painted with black paint; idiom “Black Face” (in Chinese 「黑臉」) symbolizes justice and integrity; “Black Horse” (in Chinese 「黑馬」) symbolizes unexpectedly discovered talent).

Each country has its own animalistic symbols: Moose is a symbol of the Scandinavian countries. Since ancient times, the people of these countries have worshipped moose. Images of this animal have been discovered by archaeologists on rocks, tombs and sarcophagi. The lion is the king of beasts, one of the oldest and most popular heraldic symbols in England. In England, King Henry I (1070–1135) used a lion in the ornament of his shield. Of the 918 banners of King Edward II (1285–1327), 225 had a lion on their coats of arms.

The Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), or bald eagle, was officially declared the National Emblem of the United States by the Second Continental Congress in 1782. The eagle has become a symbol of US freedoms, spirit and superiority. The image of the bald eagle can be found on many attributes of the United States (“Great Seal”, the seal of federal departments, on the President's standard and on the \$1 appropriation). Its images and symbolism play a significant role in American art, folklore, music, and architecture.

A component of cultural information can be myths – fictitious ideas fixed in ethnic consciousness, which are accepted on faith by all representatives of the ethnic group and do not need to be proven or refuted [12, p. 42]. Mythological information at the linguistic level is represented by mythologemes.

Myths and symbols have an archetypal basis – archetypal information. Archetype is the primary innate mental structure, a manifestation of ancestral memory, the historical past of the ethnos, humanity, their

collective subconscious, which ensures the integrity and unity of the human [12, p. 42–43].

According to K. Jung, archetypes are divided into psychological, if they come from the memory of the genus, and cultural, created by the cultural experience of mankind (for example, archetypes of life, death, Madonna, eternal traveler, hero). The content of archetypes can be universal and ethno-cultural [cite 12, p. 42], the latter are especially difficult for the translator.

The adequacy of translation depends on the knowledge of cultural and ethnic stereotypes of the people. Stereotypes are culturally determined, ordered and fixed structures of ethnic consciousness, which embody the result of cognition of reality by the ethnic community and are schematized by a standard feature, a matrix of an object, event, phenomenon [12, p. 42].

Thus, gender stereotypes include: women are the weaker sex; the purpose of a woman is to be a mother and wife; a woman cannot be a leader; all women want one thing – to get married; men are the stronger sex; men do not cry; all husbands cheat on their wives; Men have to lead.

There are age stereotypes: all children are pure in soul; all teenagers are “difficult”; young people suffer from frivolity; elderly people are conservatives; old people are clovers [12, p. 43].

Ethnic stereotypes consolidate cultural traditions, rites, rituals, customs, beliefs, superstitions, features of linguistic and non-verbal behavior, etc. in a person's mind [12, p. 43]. According to ethnic stereotypes, Americans are ambitious; the Baltics are slow; the British are conservative; the Japanese are hardworking, etc. [12, p. 43].

Precedent information is related to a precedent phenomenon. A precedent phenomenon is a component of knowledge, the designation and content of which are well known to representatives of a certain ethnic group, relevant and used in cognitive and communicative terms [12, p. 43]. At the verbal level, such precedent-setting conceptual structures can be represented by a name (onym), a phrase; a statement that has a predicative nature; text fragment and integral text [12, p. 43].

For translation, information assigned to paraverbal means (paraverbal) is significant, since for each ethnic group some phonation, gestural and mimic, mimic, pantomimic, proxemic, chronemic and other kinemes may be unique.

Thus, a nod of the head among Ukrainians is a sign of affirmation, agreement, among Bulgarians – denial, disagreement. Most peoples, pointing at themselves, point their finger at the chest, the Japanese touch their nose with their finger. In those countries where most of the population professes Buddhism (for example, Thailand), a person's head is considered a sacred repository of the soul, so touching it is considered a serious insult even for a baby.

According to I.M. Lytvyn, when transmitting cultural information, the translator uses various attitudes: universalist, which levels or minimizes the discrepancy between ontologies and cultures to the level of the ability of a competent reader to understand these differences (the attitude to invariance); ethno-cultural, which determines the adaptation of the addressee of the translation to a foreign culture and ontology by switching the ethno-cultural dominant to another, close to the reader's ethnic consciousness and his perception of the pragmatic influence of the text (setting to completeness and adequacy), the attitude to alienation completely immerses the reader of the translation in another, alien culture, life and even speech (while preserving the syntax of the original text) and allows the addressee to freely adapt to them with the help of comments, notes, explanations of the translator (setting to equivalence) [12, p. 43].

2.4. Pragmatic Information

Pragmatic information includes: intentional information – knowledge about the goal of the author of the work and its orientation to the addressee, strategic, which determines the main strategies and tactics of the work, genre, indicating the genre specifics of the text, co-situational, reflecting knowledge about the author's work, about the features of the literary direction to which he belongs, about the system of views and aesthetic values, about the communicative and pragmatic situation, the mediator of which is the text.

Co-situational information is determined by individual semantic shades in the understanding and use of words, by the nature of their selection; predominant word usage, features of word combinations, etc. The individuality of the translator is also revealed, due to his artistic perception, talent, and originality of the selection of linguistic means, i.e. elements of the translation style. There is no clear boundary between the types of information presented, they form a single whole in the text, the preparation of which is possible only for the purpose of scientific analysis.

3. Classification of Translations: Typological and Contrastive Aspects

A systematic analysis of translation practice and theory allows us to build a single typology of translations that summarizes various aspects of the preparation, execution, presentation and functioning of translation and correlates with other components of translation activity.

1. Translations distinguished by the ratio of types of the target language and the original language: Intralingual translation: • diachronic (historical) translation; • transposition. Interlingual translation: • binary translation; • intersemiotic translation; • transmutation.

2. Translations that differ in the characteristics of the subject of translation activity and in relation to the author of the TP: Traditional translation: • translation made by a translator who is not at the same time the author of the translated text; • author's (auto-) translation; • authorized translation. Machine translation; Mixed translation.

3. Translations made by the type of translation segmentation of the text and translation units used: Morphic translation; Phrase translation; Paragraph-phrase translation; Full-text translation.

4. Translations selected because of the form of presentation of the translated text and the original text. Written translation: • written translation of a written text; • written translation of an oral text. Interpreting: • interpretation of an oral text: ° simultaneous translation; ° consecutive interpreting; ° one-way translation; ° Two-way translation. • Oral translation of a written text.

5. Translations selected because of the nature and quality of correspondence of the text to the original text: Free translation: • interpretation; • adequate translation. Accurate translation; Authentic translation; Certified translation.

6. Translations that are distinguished by genre and stylistic characteristics of the translated material and genre affiliation: Scientific and technical translation; Socio-political; Literary translation; Military translation; Legal translation; Consumer translation.

7. Translations distinguished by completeness and method of conveying the semantic content of the original: Full translation; Incomplete translation: • abridged translation; • fragmentary translation; • aspect translation; • annotated translation; • abstract translation.

8. Translations made because of the main pragmatic function: Practical translation: • working (informational) translation; • consultative translation; • Printed translation; Educational translation; Experimental translation; Reference translation.

9. Translations distinguished by the primacy / non-primacy of the original text: Direct translation; Indirect translation; Reverse translation.

Linguists distinguish the following functional styles in communication processes depending on differentiated social needs: • general communicative style (in oral speech); • professional practical style (formal communication, business language); • scientific and theoretical style (language of science); • journalistic (language of the media); • aesthetic style (language of literature, poetry).

In the above-mentioned functional styles, there is a distinction of linguistic functions, which, in turn, is a prerequisite for distinguishing different types of institutional discourse.

The dominance of the world-modeling function is characteristic of the scientific and technical functional style and, accordingly, the discourse; informative – for official and business; motivational (pragmatic) – for advertising and journalistic; aesthetic – for literary, artistic and film discourse; communicative – for everyday discourse.

And the dominant function itself determines potential translation difficulties, for example: • terminology in scientific and technical

discourse; • clichéd stationery – in official and business; • expressive connotation – in the journalistic; • polysemantic pragmatism – in literary, artistic and film discourse; • nationally colored occasionality – in everyday life.

Translation challenges are sufficiently complex and substantial to warrant the categorization of distinct types of functional and stylistic translation: scientific and technical, official and business, journalistic, and artistic. Difficulties associated with any functional style are generally characteristic, as the quality of an accurate translation is always contingent upon the translator's background knowledge. However, this level of expertise is shaped not only by formal training but also by practical experience.

Literary translation holds a distinct position within translation studies, as its primary objective is to produce a text in the target language that delivers an artistic and aesthetic effect to the recipient.

Informative translation refers to the rendering of specialised texts whose primary purpose is to convey information rather than to produce an artistic or aesthetic effect for the reader. This category encompasses materials pertaining to scientific, business, socio-political, and practical domains.

Socio-political translation pertains to socio-political and journalistic materials, which are distinguished by their propagandistic or persuasive orientation as well as their pronounced emotional tone and extensive use of specialized terminology. This form of translation incorporates elements from both literary and technical translation practices.

Specialized, professional, or sector-specific translation involves materials from diverse areas of human activity, science, and technology. Such texts are characterized by the need for precise articulation of ideas, achieved through the extensive use of domain-specific terminology.

Specialized translation encompasses various domains, including military, legal, technical, scientific, medical, economic, and pharmacological fields. Consistent with established methodologies for categorizing functional styles of language and discourse, and in consideration of genre and stylistic distinctions, translations may

be classified as journalistic, scientific, official-business, literary, or spoken language translations.

Professional texts exhibit distinct differences in both their structure and terminology. For instance, a comparative analysis of legal, economic, and technical documents demonstrates these variations clearly.

In legal discourse, a pertinent question emerges: to what extent can institutions and realities between the source and target languages be compared? In economic texts, terminology tends to exhibit international convergence, largely due to the influence of the American economy. Nonetheless, some widely spoken languages demonstrate notable resistance by striving to establish their own terminological frameworks.

Technical texts present a distinct scenario. In such cases, the demand for international standardization, particularly within the scope of unified terminology—is paramount. It is essential that these and other specific characteristics of professional texts are carefully considered during translation processes.

Possible ways to overcome the potential difficulties of specialized translation include the following:

- adherence to the principles of artistic accuracy in translation;
- contextual orientation;
- considering the author's attitude to the situation depicted;
- compliance with the general stylistic orientation of the work and the individual style of the author;
- orientation to the main vocabulary of the target language;
- selection of tangents that most accurately reflect objective reality;
- the use of stable and semi-stable phraseological phrases;
- transfer of figurative means, taking into account structural characteristics and semantic relations between the figurative and objective planes;
- reproduction of author's neologisms in accordance with the most productive word-forming models in the target language with the preservation of word components and stylistic coloring;
- reproduction of phonetic, morpheme, lexical, syntactic repetitions, if possible, while maintaining the number of components and structure.

Beyond the principal categories of specialized translation, A.G. Hudmanyan identifies additional nuanced distinctions, including: media translation; translation of fiction journalism; translation of essays; scientific and journalistic translation; spoken or household translation; academic scientific translation; popular science translation; scientific and educational translation; legislative translation; legal translation; diplomatic translation; administrative and clerical translation; epic translation; lyrical translation; dramatic translation; and combined translation.

Specialized interpretation primarily employs two techniques: text compression and text development.

Text development involves identifying a core “clot” of meaning within a sentence, which enables the interpreter to reconstruct the original sentence from memory and elaborate upon it in accordance with the target language’s conventions. This approach is predominantly utilized in consecutive interpreting.

Text compression entails restructuring the source text to present it more succinctly by simplifying syntactic arrangements and eliminating superfluous elements. This method is extensively applied in simultaneous interpreting.

Translator’s notes is a system of note-taking in the process of speech perception, which is based on the recording of thoughts, not words (and this compares favorably with other forms of text fixation: note-taking, shorthand). Information – information contained in this speech message and considered as an object of transmission, storage and processing.

It is recommended to categorize the information conveyed within a message into three distinct types: cognitive, emotional, and aesthetic. Cognitive information refers to objective facts regarding the world. Emotional information involves the communication of feelings or emotions triggered by objects, events, or phenomena and encompasses elements such as congratulations, farewells, personal opinions, and evaluations. Aesthetic information serves as a vehicle for artistic expression, cultivating an appreciation for beauty through devices such as metaphors, epithets, wordplay, rhyme, and idiomatic phrases. The

way these types of information are presented varies according to the genre of the text.

A genre of text refers to a category of verbal communication distinguished by a shared structure, restricted variability, and consistent use within similar communicative contexts.

An informational message typically constitutes a brief composition conveying relevant new developments in areas such as politics, culture, art, public life, or sports, making it prevalent in media outlets. This genre exhibits the following characteristics:

- Texts adhere strictly to literary standards; colloquialism, slang, and elevated stylization are not permitted.
- The texts focus on delivering factual information, therefore preserving dates, proper nouns, geographic names, and numeric data is essential.
- Emotional content is minimized, favoring vocabulary that is neutral or evaluative for clarity and objectivity.

An interview is a structured public dialogue composed of questions and answers, focused either on a specific subject or on the activities and personal background of the interviewee.

Characteristics of this genre include:

- the integration of cognitive and emotional information, necessitating the use of both neutral vocabulary and grammar alongside emotional-evaluative language, which should be preserved in translation;
- interviewees often demonstrate a distinctive personal style, deviating from standard literary norms and employing favored words or expressions;
- not every remark by the interviewer constitutes a question; some may appear as statements with elements of skepticism or simply as declarative remarks.

The stylistic features of both questions and answers are essential to convey accurately in translation.

Negotiations constitute a structured dialogue involving two or more parties with the objective of resolving specific issues or devising effective solutions. Characteristic of this textual genre is open communication,

which may occasionally give rise to conflicts. A translator adopting a neutral stance can judiciously omit or moderate information to navigate challenging translation scenarios. Proficiency in official etiquette protocols and normative communication styles is essential for translators working within this genre. As an integral aspect of business interactions, negotiations frequently employ legal and financial terminology.

Table 1

Factors influencing the activities of the translator/interpreter

№	Factors	Relevant for Translator	Relevant for Interpreter
1	2	3	4
1	Fluency in the source and translation languages	Mandatory	Mandatory
2	Rich vocabulary in both languages	Mandatory	Mandatory
3	Perfect pronunciation, clear articulation	Appreciated	Mandatory
4	Exceptional hard work and diligence	Mandatory	Mandatory
5	High executive responsibility	Mandatory	Mandatory
6	Focus on conscious and complete mastery of oral or written speech material of the source language	Mandatory	Mandatory
7	Ingenuity in finding lexical and other textual equivalents	Mandatory	Mandatory
8	Ability to quickly and fully employ different types of dictionaries and different reference books in the translation process	Mandatory	Appreciated
9	Ability to utilize modern technical means	Appreciated	Mandatory
10	Capability to summarize the key points from oral or written communication and effectively deliver essential information	If necessary	Mandatory
11	Comprehension of the nuanced variations in expressive devices within both the source and target languages.	Mandatory	Mandatory
12	Motor memory and rapid response during the translation and interpretation process	Appreciated	Mandatory
13	Good auditory and visual memory	Appreciated	Mandatory
14	Proficiency in the vocabulary and idiomatic expressions of vernacular and widely spoken dialects	Mandatory	Mandatory

Continuation of table 1

1	2	3	4
15	Proficiency in all styles of the source language and the target language	Mandatory	Mandatory
16	Understanding of psychology, cultural preferences, ethical standards, native speaker expectations, as well as relevant sources and target language considerations	Appreciated	Mandatory
17	Understanding of the customs, traditions, and etiquette of native speakers, as well as the nuances of both the source and target languages	Mandatory	Mandatory
18	Understanding of key historical events, notable figures, significant monuments, national geography, and proficiency in both the source and target languages	Mandatory	Mandatory
19	Expertise in humor dynamics, facial expression analysis, and native speaker temperament, as well as familiarity with both source and target languages	Appreciated	Mandatory
20	Physical presentation free from any visible abnormalities	Non-mandatory	Mandatory

4. Specialized Translation: Typological and Contrastive Aspects

Specialized translation, also known as translation of texts for specific purposes, constitutes a distinct category of translation services dedicated to conveying information from specific fields of expertise. This type of translation commonly involves extensive use of technical terminology, established professional conventions, and is based upon specialized subject-matter knowledge [1; 2].

Specialized translation refers to translating technical, scientific, legal, or industry-related texts that demand expertise beyond basic language skills. It requires precise and context-aware handling of domain terms, often involving specialized research and resources. By the late twentieth century, specialized translation grew rapidly, even as fiction translation continued to increase.

In contrast to literary or general translation, which emphasizes style and emotional nuance, specialized translation prioritizes utmost accuracy, clarity, and adherence to established terminology within the relevant field [1].

The following peculiarities of specialized translation should be noted as the key ones:

a) terminological saturation. Many texts are characterized by a high density of specialized terms and abbreviations, often without clear equivalents in conventional dictionaries;

b) accuracy and Unambiguity. Any mistake or free interpretation can lead to serious financial losses, legal risks, or misuse of machinery;

c) high requirements for a translator. The translator must be an expert not only in the language, but also in the relevant topics (medicine, law, IT, engineering);

d) stylistic neutrality. The translation should be devoid of the translator's personal assessment and strictly adhere to the functional style of the original [1; 2; 3; 4; 5].

Specialized translation covers many industries and science, namely: technical translation (genres: instructions, technical documentation, drawings, construction projects); legal translation (genres: contracts, laws, court decisions, constituent documents); medical and pharmaceutical translation (genres: case histories, descriptions of medical examinations, instructions for drugs); economic and financial translation (genres: financial statements, bank documentation, investment projects); IT translation (genres: localization of software, websites, technical documentation for developers) [1; 2; 3; 4].

One of the most widely employed varieties of specialized translation is legal translation defined as the process of translating legal documents while preserving their original meaning, effect, and validity.

Legal document translation involves using specific, often complex language with archaic expressions, precise terms, and concepts unique to each legal system that rarely have direct equivalents.

At its core, legal translation rests on several critical principles:

- accuracy and precision;
- legal equivalence;

- cultural awareness;
- confidentiality;
- adherence to authentic formatting.
- preserving the structure and presentation of original documents.

Another popular variety of specialized translation tackles health care and medical issues. Medical translation is a specialized service focused on accurately translating documents such as medical reports, drug instructions, patient histories, test results, clinical protocols, scientific articles, and treatment documentation. It requires expert knowledge of medicine, precise terminology, and adherence to international regulatory standards.

Medical translation is needed for: patients seeking treatment or diagnostics abroad (records, results, doctor's statements); pharmaceutical companies (drug instructions, certificates, registration documents); medical facilities and research centers (protocols, reports, articles for international use); legal cases (examinations, court conclusions, health documents).

Key types of medical translation include clinical trial documentation, pharmaceutical drug labeling, medical device manuals, patient records, regulatory compliance documents, and scientific journal articles, ensuring accuracy to maintain safety and regulatory standards.

Patient health records, physician's notes, lab results, and test results need to be provided to the patient in their native language to help facilitate their communication of their health problems. This ensures ease of care with different providers, communication with consulting services, and continuity/transition of care. Informed consent forms in patients' native languages are crucial for ensuring patients understand the risks and benefits of procedures they are undergoing. Lack of proper informed consent can harm patient outcomes, obstruct the provider-patient relationship, and have massive legal ramifications. Accurately translated discharge summaries help patients understand post-treatment instructions, reducing readmission risk.

Accurate medical translation during patient-doctor consultations and emergency medical encounters is crucial to ensure the

provider's understanding of the patient's present illness and medical history as well as the patient's understanding of the treatment plan. The use of certified medical interpreters facilitates this communication despite language barriers. Medical translation at healthcare conferences and medical seminars ensures knowledge and new discoveries are accurately shared with providers from across the globe.

The difference between specialized and other types of translation lies in the fact that literary translation: conveys emotions, style, beauty of language; general translation: conveys the content of texts of general use, while specialized translation is focused on a narrow target audience (specialists) and requires a deep understanding of the subject. To ensure quality in specialized translation, specialized consultants are often involved or specialized glossaries are used.

A notable aspect of contemporary translation work is the prevalence of technical or specialized texts, which necessitate translators possessing comprehensive expertise in relevant subject areas. In today's era marked by scientific and technological advancements and intricate financial and economic dynamics, newspapers and magazines targeting broad audiences frequently feature materials that even specialists may find challenging to comprehend. Professional translators are often required to handle complex content from fields such as nuclear physics, computer technology, space medicine, and numerous other disciplines. These demands persist regardless of whether the translator's academic background is humanitarian or in a distinct technical field. Consequently, such texts present significant challenges for translators, increasing the likelihood of terminological and factual inaccuracies in translation.

Generally, achieving a high-quality translation of specialized texts does not necessarily require the translator to possess formal education in the field; rather, proficiency in the subject matter, a sound understanding of terminology, and familiarity with the logical structure of the content are often sufficient. Nonetheless, many educational institutions offering training for translators consider it beneficial to concurrently provide instruction in another discipline such as economics, law, or engineering. Such multidisciplinary education undoubtedly enhances the capabilities

of future translators. More crucial, however, is equipping translators with the ability to independently prepare for translating complex materials—this includes consulting encyclopedias and technical reference sources, compiling glossaries, and locating target language texts on related topics.

Translation of Socio-Political Literature

Political activity has historically been a significant aspect of societal life and continues to engage the interest of scholars across multiple disciplines, including economics, law, sociology, psychology, and linguistics.

Socio-political translation is in high demand. With Ukraine's ongoing integration into European and global political, economic, and social structures—and as international interactions intensify—the significance of socio-political translation becomes increasingly pronounced. The annual volume of published socio-political texts is substantial and continues to grow. These materials include speeches from state, party, and community leaders; publications from international, governmental, and civic organizations; and articles addressing peace efforts, de-escalation of international conflicts, arms reduction, national liberation movements, and economic relations. Translation in this sphere must not only convey the content accurately but also ensure the text's effectiveness; translations that overlook this aspect cannot be considered sufficient. The political domain has existed since the inception of human society and stays integral throughout its ongoing development.

Socio-political materials show considerable diversity in both style and genre. Broadly, they may be categorized into three distinct groups: documentary and business materials, such as constitutions and legislative acts; informational and descriptive materials, including information notes, reference resources, historical descriptions, and reviews; and journalistic materials in the strict sense, such as speeches and articles.

Each category of material possesses a distinct vocabulary: documentary-business-texts typically feature numerous clichés, specialized terminology, and domain-specific references; informational and descriptive materials are often associated with reports on current

events and therefore include many technical terms, historical references, proper names, and similar elements. Journalistic writing is notable for its use of emotionally charged language, figurative expression, syntactic devices, quotations, and related features. It is essential in translation to accurately find and render both the content and the expressive elements of the original text.

Scientific and Technical Translation

The continual expansion of scientific knowledge, the collaboration among experts across diverse disciplines, and the coordination of international symposia and conferences necessitate the dedicated efforts of skilled translators.

Scientific and technical literature is characterized by a high concentration of specialised terminology, terminological phrases, unique lexical constructions, and abbreviations. These texts are intended for professionals with relevant background knowledge in specific fields. Translating scientific and technical literature demands precision and diligence. It is preferable that translators possess advanced qualifications and proficiency in both the source and target languages used within scientific and technical contexts.

To effectively perform translations, it is essential to understand the language of scientific and technical literature, including its unique characteristics. Many philologists become highly skilled translators when they possess logical reasoning skills, can apply a scientific approach to translation, and demonstrate genuine commitment to their new profession. Appreciating the structure and precision of scientific and technical writing is also valuable. It is important to note that even experts in a specific field cannot produce accurate translations without familiarity with the lexical and grammatical conventions that define English scientific and technical literature.

Modern scientific and technical literature adheres to established written translation standards, which manifest in its vocabulary, grammar, and approach to presenting information—regardless of whether the material is original or translated. The terminology frequently incorporates

specialized terms derived from Latin and Greek, contributing to the discipline's linguistic precision.

In the translation of technical documentation, functional words—such as prepositions and conjunctions that establish logical connections within sentences—play a crucial role. The grammatical structure of technical translations is distinguished by frequent use of indefinite-personal and impersonal constructs, passive forms, and impersonal verb usage. Logical selection is often achieved through inversion techniques.

Scientific and technical texts present information from an objective standpoint, avoiding emotional language. Technical documents are often translated using standardized lexical and grammatical conventions. These characteristics are typical of the natural and exact sciences.

Technical literature comprises multiple categories, including scientific and technical publications such as monographs, anthologies, and articles within various disciplines of technical sciences; educational materials covering technical subjects, such as textbooks, manuals, and reference guides; popular science works addressing diverse technological areas; technical documentation and associated supplemental resources; as well as literature designed for technical advertising purposes.

Modern English scientific and technical literature adheres to established conventions of written English while exhibiting distinct stylistic features. When considering approaches to presenting such material, it is important to recognise that its audience is specialized; consequently, the use of a formal-logical style ensures optimal clarity and efficiency in communicating information. Scientific and technical translation facilitates the exchange of specialized information among individuals who speak different languages. In its most straightforward sense, technical translation refers to the translation of technical documents and texts.

Scientific and technical information is organized into several principal categories. Patent literature acts as a vital channel for the dissemination of new scientific and technological advancements, with patents and related production documents recording these developments. Scientific and technical periodicals encompass industry bulletins—providing

abstracts, annotations, and titles—as well as specialised journals containing articles, analytical discussions, and distinctive reports. Bibliographic indexes list inventions and industrial products, offering annotations and thematic reviews pertinent to specific domains. Additionally, non-periodical publications such as books, manuals, and advertising materials contribute to the breadth of available information.

Technical translation entails specific features that distinguish it from other translation types. Such texts are rich in specialized terminology, requiring translators to undergo thorough terminological training for superior outcomes. The material may include novel or unfamiliar information, demanding fundamental expertise or considerable knowledge in a relevant field. Translators must consistently consult authoritative literature, remain updated on industry advancements, and seek guidance from seasoned professionals. Scientific and technical content is predominantly presented in written formats.

The defining characteristic of scientific and technical language lies in its precision and clarity, with minimal emotional nuance. This restricts interpretive variation and emphasizes faithful rendering of the subject matter. As a result, professional scientific and technical translations are governed by key principles: accuracy—all concepts from the source text must be exactly replicated in translation; brevity—the translated text should remain concise, without excessive detail; clarity—conciseness must not impair understanding; literariness—the translation should meet established linguistic standards.

An equally important aspect when translating scientific and technical literature is compliance with the requirements for the translator, namely: knowledge of at least one foreign language to the extent sufficient to understand the original text; knowledge of the language into which the translation is performed (native language) to the extent sufficient for competent presentation; the ability to use working sources of information; knowledge of special terminology; knowledge of the field of technology to which the translated text relates; proficiency in various types of technical translation; In addition to linguistics, the translator also has special technical education.

Some authors do not have sufficient experience in writing articles or do not express their thoughts clearly enough; in their works there are unnecessary repetitions or words and sentences that can be removed without violating the content. In such cases, with an accurate translation, it is impossible to provide the main condition for translation – the use of a formal-logical style. Preliminary clarification of logical connections is necessary. An experienced translator can be expected to present the author's thoughts at a high level of translation, using all the elements inherent in the English formal-logical style, briefly, clearly and as logically as possible. Such work of the translator leads to the fact that the translation becomes better than the original. Due to the narrow specialization in science and technology, it is difficult for the translator to take responsibility for all the corrections that need to be made to the text during the translation process, and he must coordinate them with the author.

The main problem of scientific and technical translation is the need to combine knowledge of a foreign language with knowledge of technology. Due to the shortage of technical translators with linguistic and technical education, discussions have been going on for a long time about the most convenient basic education of a technical translator. Some authors believe that higher linguistic education (i.e. education in the field of foreign languages) is more desirable, followed by an increase in the terminological base and technical knowledge. Other authors believe that competent technical translation requires professional knowledge of the relevant field of technology, and a good knowledge of a foreign language is not so important, especially when translating into the native language. Regardless of the technology of technical translations, there is a problem of finding qualified personnel to perform translations.

There are the following types of scientific and technical translation:

1. Full technical translation is the main type of technical translation, which consists of the following stages: reading the entire text in order to understand the content; dividing the text into parts that are complete in content, translating them; stylistic editing of the full text (the text should be processed in accordance with the norms

of literary language, repetitions should be eliminated, all terms and titles should be unambiguous, if the opinion can be expressed in several ways, preference should be given to a condensed one, if a foreign word can be replaced with Ukrainian without prejudice to the content, then it is worth doing it); translation of the title, which should convey the essence of the content of the original and take into account all its features (it is the title that specialists most often select the necessary materials).

2. Abstract translation is a complete written translation of previously defined parts of the original. As a rule, the abstract translation should be much shorter than the original (5–10 times). The very name and term "abstract translation" comes from the noun abstract (or from the verb to abstract), which means to reduce, but not to simplify, but to fully convey the main provisions (conclusions, statements), the most important content of a particular work or text.

Therefore, abstract translation, which is actually a subtype of abridged translation, is not a simplified retelling of the original text/work. Its purpose is to convey the main scientific, socio-political, economic, legal, medical conclusions and proposals in the target language while preserving the integrity of sentences and paragraphs, their content and structural and stylistic features of the original in the target language. In this regard, the procedure for preparing a text for abstract translation by a translator is significantly different from the preparation of previous types of abbreviated translation.

Abstract translation consists of the following stages: initial acquaintance with the original, familiarization with this industry and terminology, careful reading; markup of the text using square brackets to exclude its minor parts and repetitions; reading other parts of the original, without parentheses; Written translation of the original left behind parentheses. If there are drawings, drawings in the original, then you need to choose the most important ones and explain them in translation. It should be noted that the scope of use of abstract translation is not so wide. As a rule, it is used by responsible persons of research institutions, heads of laboratories, factories, and large

shopping centers in order to get acquainted with the content of the material they are interested in.

3. Annotated translation is a type of technical translation that consists in compiling an annotation of the original in another language.

An abstract (annotation comes from the Latin “annotation” – “note”) is a short, concise description of the content and a list of the main issues of a book, article, manuscript, etc. Therefore, the abstract should give the reader an idea of the nature, structure and purpose of the original. In the annotated translation, only the title of the work is translated, and even then not always. The purpose of annotated translation was and is mainly the same: to announce or advertise a scientific work or textbook for a certain category of readers and encourage them to purchase, read or familiarize themselves with the advertised book. Therefore, the annotated translation does not retell and analyze the content of the scientific work, does not express any criticism of the shortcomings, does not express wishes for possible improvement by the author of his work.

Annotated translation is always short, it consists of 4–5 sentences, and in broader annotated translations – up to 7–10 short sentences (a third of a printed page). To make an annotated translation, you need to read a book or article, make a plan, then formulate the main provisions, make a list of the key issues. The style of annotated translation of a book or article is distinguished by a free translation; the main thing is to give a brief description of the original.

When compiling annotations for printed works, certain requirements must be observed: annotations must be compiled so that their content is available for assimilation when reading and at the same time reflect the most important points of the original source; abstracts must be scientifically literate, not have an assessment of the quality of the primary source and not reflect the subjective views of the author; Abstracts should be written in concise, precise and at the same time simple language without complex syntactic constructions. It is also necessary to take into account the following: the abstract should reveal, and not repeat in its own words, the title of the source of information; The

volume of the annotation depends on the significance of the annotated material, its features and purpose.

The structure of the annotation is characterized by the following components:

1) the introductory part, which contains: the title of the article; surname and first name of the author in Ukrainian; title of the article, surname and first name of the author in the original language; the name of the magazine or book, the publisher in the original language; year, month, date, number of the periodical; number of pages;

2) the descriptive part, which consists of a list of the main provisions of the original and contains a brief description of the material;

3) the final part, which contains a conclusion, a link to the bibliography and the number of figures.

4. Consultative interpretation is a type of technical interpretation that includes oral annotation, oral abstracting, selective translation, and interpretation of titles, performed by a consulting interpreter. Such work can only be performed by an experienced translator who knows the language, patent case and is well versed in a particular field of science and technology or performs the translation in the presence of a specialist who can be consulted.

Translation of the “express information” type is an abstract presentation of the essence of a scientific article by the translator (after a detailed study of the original) from his point of view, in any sequence, without personal assessment of the original.

Thus, scientific and technical literature is a separate functional style that has the following characteristic features that are realized at the lexical and grammatical level: static; striving for brevity, compactness of expression; widespread use of abstract vocabulary and a peculiar way of concretizing it; specific expression of abstraction and generalization as a way of scientific knowledge.

In a nutshell, scientific and technical translation is a type of special translation that summarizes the practice of translating scientific and technical texts, namely: scientific monographs and articles, encyclopedias, reference books, textbooks, descriptions of technical

devices and assemblies, technologies and production processes, patent literature, abstract publications, etc.

Military translation

Translation as one of the types of linguistic activity is a process of adequate and full-fledged transmission of thought, which is expressed in one language by another language. Adequate and full-fledged translation determines the correct, accurate and complete transfer of the features and content of the original, its linguistic form, considering all the features of the structure, style, vocabulary and grammar of the language into which the translation is made.

Military translation is one of the types of specialized translation with a pronounced military communicative function. A distinctive feature of military translation is a great terminology and a fully accurate, clear presentation of the material in the relative absence of figurative and emotional means of expression.

Military translation as a type of translation is characterized only by its inherent texts and some specific editions of the translator's works. Texts can be characterized both in terms of their informative content and in terms of the linguistic means that dominate.

Military texts include combat documents; statutes and guidelines; instructions and technical description; military scientific articles; military journalism. A feature of all military texts is their saturation with military realities, that is, concepts accepted in military affairs (for example: tank, infantry fighting vehicle, shoulder straps), as well as military terms and abbreviations. Such texts are distinguished by their belonging to different functional styles.

Combat documents, statutes and instructions are characterized by clerical and business style, stereotyping of speech means, and the absence of figurative means. Combat documents are especially regulated in content and form.

Instructions and technical descriptions belong to military technical materials and are characterized by a large number of technical terms and simplicity of syntax.

Military-scientific articles differ in the book style of speech, but they have less imperativeness, more evidence, justifications, conclusions, in military journalism there are also expressive means of expression, the author's attitude to his statements is shown.

If we leave aside military journalism, which in its characteristics largely (except for military terminology) coincides with newspaper and information materials, then other military texts have their own characteristics, which consist not only in the specifics of language means, but also in their extremely high information content.

The practical activity of a military interpreter-referent, which requires special training, skills and abilities, is extremely diverse. It covers all types and methods of translation: from written translation of statutes and documents to interpretation during radio exchange, not excluding bilateral translation of conversations on military topics, simultaneous translation, and work with military correspondence, annotation and abstracting of military, military-technical and military-political texts.

Therefore, the requirements for military interpreters-referents, due to the specifics of the work, are exceptionally high, namely: decent professional training, which includes deep operational-technical and military-technical knowledge for the direct participation of the interpreter-referent in ensuring almost all aspects of combat activity and the life of troops, sufficient psychological training for successful work in combat conditions, good physical fitness, as well as practical skills of working on technical means of communication, especially in difficult situations; deep knowledge of native and foreign languages and the ability to correctly, competently and quickly translate the necessary information into these languages; fluency in the military language of the statutes.

The need to have solid knowledge and a clear understanding of the content of military terminology, military affairs and features of the organization of the armed forces of the respective states, their strategy, operational art and tactics, weapons and military equipment; impeccable full mastery of the skills of all types of written and oral translation, which should ensure a free transition from one language to another on the

basis of skillful use of the acquired knowledge in the field of vocabulary, phraseology, grammar and stylistics of both languages.

The high informative richness of military texts is explained by several factors, among which the most significant are: communicative task: military texts often contain instructions that require mandatory implementation, they order, indicate, instruct, determine the further behavior of the addressee; military discipline: in military texts (with the exception of scientific articles) there is no need to persuade, persuade, explain, state the reasons for certain orders and instructions; officially established form of presentation: all documentation of headquarters, as well as statutes, instructions, instructions and technical descriptions are standardized, the form of most of them is determined by orders, and this makes it possible to submit information without preparation and explanations; Linguistic means used: any military text is literally saturated with terms, that is, units of text that carry key information.

Information saturation significantly reduces the excess of texts on military topics and at the same time slows down their perception, which excludes in some cases the perception of these texts by ear for further translation. As already mentioned, military texts are united by such a feature as the specifics of linguistic means, which deserve separate consideration.

Among the linguistic means of military texts, the main place is occupied by terms, precise words and abbreviations or abbreviations.

Timing. There is no need to consider terms as a separate group of words, it is more legitimate to consider the term as a special quality of the word. Let's consider an example: the driver was in his department; after the report – concert department; The commander of the squad received an order. The transition of an ordinary word into the category of “term” is a widespread phenomenon. If we consider the term from the point of view of translation, then it is perceived not as a representative of an independent group of words, but as a unique quality of a word that is acquired or lost in speech. This means that theoretically any semantic word can become a term under special conditions, and a term can become

an ordinary word (for example, plus – an addition sign has passed into ordinary language as an advantage).

From the point of view of the translation process, an ordinary word becomes a term whenever it begins to mean concepts of objects, phenomena, signs developed in the process of cognition, which, together with other concepts of a given field of science or technology, form one semantic system.

The originality of the term as a special quality of the word, its belonging to a certain field of science or technology determines the dependence of the translation process on the term.

The specificity of the term as a linguistic means requires high professionalism from the translator. He must not only distinguish terms from an ordinary word, but also realize what it means, that is, have a certain level of knowledge.

In addition, the translator must know the foreign language equivalent of the term, since the term can be replaced in the translation text only with another term with all its features. It is in terms of a special quality of the word that the main difficulties of military translation are concentrated.

For terms not to interfere, but to help the work of the translator, he should constantly expand his information vocabulary, which would be associated with each term. One of the effective ways to learn military terminology is to study further terms in military science. The hierarchy of scientific concepts, the systematization of terms characterizes any science, including military affairs. Almost every term can be included in a closed microsystem.

Methods of rendering abbreviations. One of the features of American military materials is also the great saturation of their reductions.

Abbreviations, depending on the number of components, are divided into one-, two-, three-, four-, five- and more components: Jy – July; RJ – Road Junction; SAC – Stratigic Air Command; FEBA – Forward Ede of the Battle Area; LACAS – Low Altitude Close Air Support. Abbreviations, depending on the type of communication and their implementation in speech, are divided into graphic and lexical. Graphic abbreviations are used only in writing and are implemented in oral

speech in the full form of those units that they represent in the text: FA – Field Artillery.

Lexical abbreviations include truncation (sub – submarine), compound words, and abbreviations. Abbreviations, in turn, are divided: into sound-letter abbreviations, which are lexical units and are implemented in oral speech by the alphabetical name of letters: MG ['em'dzi:] machine gun, MP [em'pi:] military police; acronyms that are lexical units that are implemented in oral speech in accordance with the norms of pronunciation adopted for ordinary words: FEBA ['fi:'ba:] Forward Edge of the Battle Area; ROAD [roud] Reorganized Objective Army Division.

Sound-letter abbreviations and acronyms pose difficulties in interpreting. The difficulties in translating abbreviations are also due to the fact that almost all parts of speech are subject to abbreviations, for example: co–company, prim–primary, att–attack, SW (south–west), w/o–without.

Both one-component and multi-part terms can be shortened. In addition, it should be noted that abbreviations in English can be written in diverse ways: with a capital and lowercase letter, with and without dots, together or separately, with a fraction sign or with a ligature. And although the order of writing abbreviations in the American army is determined by responsible guidelines, however, for example, in combat documents issued by lower authorities, official rules are sometimes not used, which leads to difficulties in translation.

It is also important for translation that abbreviations can act in a sentence in different syntactic functions, and receive the appropriate morphological design according to the rules of English grammar, that is, they take the plural ending, the form of the possessive case, the past tense form, take suffixes, and form the article. All of this also makes it difficult to understand and translate.

A particular difficulty is that the meanings of abbreviations often do not coincide with the meanings of terms in their full form. For example, the terms Military Police – Military Police, Women's Army Corps – Women's Auxiliary Service of the Ground Forces are the names of certain organizations, and abbreviations from these terms mean a member of this

organization an MP – a military policeman, and WAC – a serviceman of the Women's Auxiliary Service of the Ground Forces. The term radio detection and ranging means the action, finding and determining distances using radio signals, and its abbreviation is the device with which this action is conducted, radar – radar installation. The ease with which contractions are formed leads to additional difficulties, which are complicated by the fact that some contractions have several dozen registered values. For example, A – 60 different values, B – 42, CA – 17, etc.

In addition, there are unregistered and unofficial meanings of these abbreviations. The main way to translate abbreviations is, of course, to refer to dictionaries. But no dictionary will give all the abbreviations that can 109 be found in military materials. Therefore, it is necessary to know the basic techniques of translating abbreviations: it is necessary to carefully study the context from which the general meaning of abbreviations should be determined. Sometimes its first use in the text may be accompanied by decoding; A thorough analysis of the structure of the contractions should be conducted and all components should be deciphered.

The transmission of abbreviations in Ukrainian can be carried out in the following ways: by full borrowing of the English abbreviation in Latin letters. This method is usually used when transmitting nomenclature marks.

For example, UT (Underwater Training) – underwater – for educational purposes in the Ukrainian language can be transferred UT); transliteration.

For example, the abbreviation SEATO (South – East Asia Treaty Organization). Organization of Southeast Asian Nations in Ukrainian is translated as CEATO; transcription.

For example, the abbreviation SAGE (semi-automatic ground environment) ground semi-automatic air defense control system is transmitted as SAGE; sound-letter transcription.

For example, the abbreviation CIC (Counterintelligence Corps) counterintelligence service is translated into Ukrainian CIC; translation of the language form.

For example, ALFCE – Allied Land Forces, Central Europe translates as a formation of NATO ground forces in the Central European theater; translation and transcription.

For example, CAGE (Conado Automatic Ground Environment) is transmitted as the Canadian semi-automatic air defense control system “Cage”; translation of the full form and the creation of abbreviations based on it.

For example, CIA (Central Intelligence Agency) is translated into Ukrainian as the Central Intelligence Agency and is abbreviated as CIA.

Along with abbreviations of designations of weapons and military equipment in American military materials, conventional index (letters and numbers) designations and conventional signs are widely used, which can cause certain difficulties in translation.

The system of index symbols is approved for marking guided and unguided missiles, aircraft, various types of ammunition, weapons and military equipment. For example, CH-47A (C – cargo, H – helicopter, 47 – design number, A – first modification). To decipher conventional index designations, official tables are used, which are usually found in special bilingual military dictionaries. However, the translator should remember some of the most common abbreviations so that they can be immediately deciphered or explained during interpreting. For example: X is experimental, C is transport, T is training, M is a guided missile.

Medical Translation

Among modern investigations devoted to clarifying the specifics of medical discourse, there is a certain polemic of views. According to the linguistic approach to the interpretation of this concept, medical discourse combines all materials and documents on medical topics: from scientific articles to an oral explanation of the treatment regimen to the patient, which determines the genre diversity. Considering the interpretation of medical discourse by the followers of M. Foucault, the key is to live and understand the medical experience [8]. The narrowest is the use of the concept of "medical discourse" to designate psychotherapeutic discourse

itself, which, in turn, is understood as communication that takes place in the process of psychotherapy. Since, according to V.I. Karasyk, medical discourse is a socially oriented institutional discourse [2], according to the criteria of belonging to this group, it is determined by dependence on the specifics of the communicative act in general and communicative specificity in particular, it is determined by inhomogeneity and increased persuasivity.

It is worth noting that currently the medical discourse can also include texts that at first glance belong to other fields: for example, the content of medical software interfaces, instructions for the operation of medical equipment, instructions for medicines, etc. One of the consequences of this feature is the mutual interdisciplinary nature of medical discourse, which is manifested in the interpenetration and synergy of terminology and formats of technical and medical discourse. As for the high degree of persuasiveness, it manifests itself through such communicative elements as recommendations, prohibitions, orders and instructions. There are three main types of communication strategies in medical discourse: diagnostic, curative and recommendatory. Based on the above distinguishing characteristics of medical discourse, we can conclude that medical texts are defined by a few features that affect translation in a certain way, both facilitating and complicating it.

However, the challenges of medical translation from non-related languages (English, German and Chinese) are of paramount interest. In the aspect of lexical linguistic features of the studied foreign language medical texts, the analysis showed the presence of many terms and units borrowed from other spheres of human activity. Thus, in addition to linguistic competence in the field of medicine, the background knowledge of a translator of medical texts should include professional competencies in sciences such as physics, IT, statistics, and others. Another problem of medical translation is the high content of international vocabulary in both diachrony and synchrony.

Diachronically, this primarily refers to many terms, often synonymous with Greek and Latin origin such as: “bacteria”, “cholera”, “neoplasm”, “tumor”, “tonsilitis”, “appendicitis”, “insomnia”, “pneumonia”, “cordial”, “cardio” etc. At the same time, some of these internationalisms

have complete synonyms of purely English and German origin, initially coined by word-for-word translation, like “insomnia”–“sleeplessness”, “pneumonia” – “lung inflammation” in English. However, in German there is a strong distinction between official medical discourse vocabulary terms like “die Insomnia”, “die Pneumonia” and their native semantic equivalents in publicist, colloquial and belles-lettres styles, namely “die Schlaflosigkeit” and “die Lungenentzündung”.

In synchronicity, examples of internationalisms can be terms of French origin in English like “jaundice” – “yellow fever” “malady”– “disease”; “fatigue” – “stamina” and terms of English origin in Ukrainian, German and Chinese, like “coronavirus”, “COVID”, “AIDS”, “HIV”. According to the results of the analysis of the experimental sample, about 30 % of English medical terms are of French origin (for example, “bowel” – “intestines”, “disease” – “illness”), about 29 % of the sample come from Latin (e.g., “virus”, “femur”, “puncture”, “insulin”) and nearly 6 % of Greek origin (e.g., “trauma”, “diabetes”, “myopia”). Among the potential challenges of rendering Chinese medical discourse there is the prevalence of terms formed by semi-suffixes, which are usually translated word-for-word.

拭子 is interpreted as “tampon on the rod, cotton swab”, but in combination with nouns, denoting organs or parts of the body, it changes its meaning to “smear”. For example: 咽拭子 – “throat swab”, where 咽 – “throat”; 鼻拭子 – “nasal swab”, where 鼻 – nose; 液 – liquid. For example, 肺泡灌洗液 – “fluid from bronchoalveolar lavage”, where 肺泡 – “lung alveola”, 灌洗 – “lavage”, 液 – “liquid”; 血液 – “blood”.

Suffix 科 indicates “department”. For example, 感染科 – “Infectious Diseases Department”, where 感染 means “infection”; 呼吸科 – “Pulmonology Department”, where 呼吸 – “breathing”.

Another translation problem of rendering medical texts from non-related languages is the prevalence of pseudo-internationalisms or interlingual homonyms, also known as false friends of the translator. The most common sources of medical pseudo-internationalisms are incomplete borrowing through translation transformation of concretization (when only a part of its meaning or one of several meanings passes into

a new language along with a word), as well as the etymological affinity of words in the absence of general semantics.

One of the most famous false friends of the translator in the medical vocabulary is the word “angina”, which, contrary to the expectations of an untrained translator, is translated as “angina pectoris”, and by no means as “angina”. This is due to the fact that both words “angina” and “angina” are of Latin origin, but the Ukrainian term was formed by means of a translation transformation of transliteration in combination with the extraction of the Latin terminological phrase “angina tonsillitis” (“strangulation from inflammation of the tonsils”), while the English term “angina” (“angina pectoris”) is formed by abbreviation from the Latin phrase “angina pectoris” (“chest strangulation”).

Another important distinguishing feature of English-language medical texts in terms of vocabulary is the prevalence of abbreviations and abbreviations. When translated into Ukrainian, not all abbreviations retain their abbreviated form, a fairly large percentage is reproduced in the form of expanded phrases. Thus, within the same field, for example, psychiatry, one abbreviation “BPD” can be used in two different narrow professional meanings to designate personality disorders: “bipolar personality disorder” and “borderline personality disorder” [3]. Such a homonymy cannot be detected by the context and without deciphering the abbreviation, the reader and translator are in a situation of ambiguity.

As for the structural features of medical texts, the design varies depending on the requirements of the genre. When translating, the tactics of correct formatting of information and preservation of formal and structural characteristics of the text are used, which allows you to correctly format the translated text in accordance with the requirements of the target language.

It is necessary to dwell separately on the differences in the design of different genre varieties of medical documentation, in particular prescriptions for drugs and treatment protocols. The peculiarities of medical texts in different linguistic cultures reflect differences in the national culture of health care and treatment. There are certain significant differences both in the nomenclature of organs and organ systems, and

in the protocols of experimental studies and in the presentation and registration of their results. The specifics of the execution of such documentation will be closely related to the purposes of its use and the availability of analogues available to the translator in the target language. Usually, in such a situation, the translator should use the tactics of linguocultural and pragmatic adaptation.

In general, it can be noted that the most accurate and adequate strategy of any English-language texts in Ukrainian is the strategy of communicatively equivalent translation. Among the tactics, preference is given to the tactics of correct design of information, preservation of formal and structural characteristics of the text, linguo-cultural and pragmatic information and transmission of relevant information. The above tactics are implemented through the use of adding, subtracting, permutation, grammatical and functional substitution, generalization and concretization, transcoding, and semantic development reception by translation operations. The least used is the transformation of formal negativity.

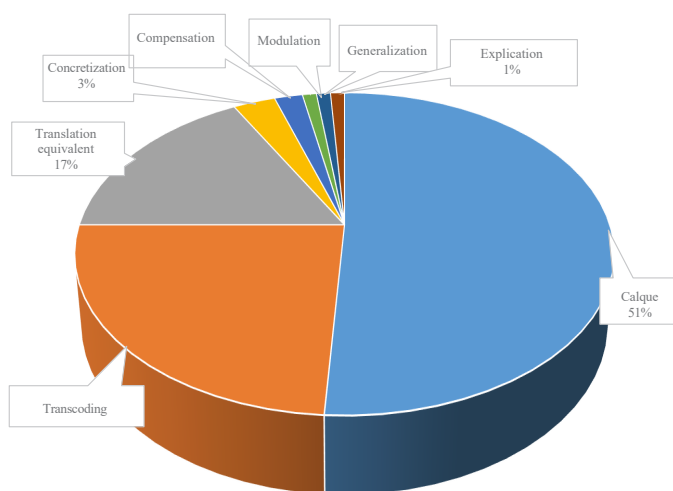


Figure 1. Percentage of translation techniques of rendering lexical peculiarities

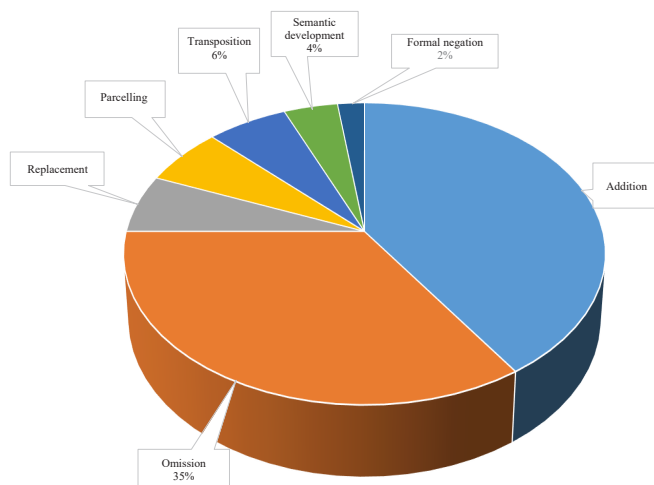


Figure 2. Percentage of translation techniques of rendering grammatical peculiarities

5. Conclusion

As a result of the analysis carried out in the second section of the paper, the importance of conveying the semantic, stylistic and structural features of specialized texts, as well as overcoming possible difficulties described in the first section, was emphasized. The translators of the analyzed texts successfully coped with all these tasks. The analyzed translation units were selected by the method of continuous sampling.

The analysis of translation techniques used in the translation of units that cause difficulties has shown that the translation of medical abbreviations into Ukrainian is quite often the complexity of translation. We attribute this to a less developed abbreviation system compared to English. In this regard, medical translators often use decoding or component-by-component translation of abbreviations, rather than transmission in the form of an appropriate abbreviation.

The problem of choosing a synonym when translating words that have several variants into Ukrainian was quite interesting for us. Basically, translators were guided by the euphony of the variants, but in some cases (when the synonyms were incomplete), lexical connectivity and stylistic coloring of the word were of great importance.

A separate difficulty was presented by the divergence of realities: in this case, the translator had to choose a strategy. Since the texts under study were intended for practical application, it is necessary to replace the realities and adapt the text to the culture and life of the country of the target language. The translators successfully coped with the task, applying a whole range of transformations, the main of which was replacement. It should be noted that in other conditions this could be recognized as a translation error, but for specific texts, semantic substitution was the only possible translation solution. In the third section of our work, the lexical features of the translation of medical discourse texts are defined.

The most effective means of reproducing grammatical and lexical features of Chinese medical discourse translated into Ukrainian have been identified. Among the most common translation operations are the following: search of translation equivalent; calque; transcoding (transcription/transliteration); concretization; compensation; modulation; explication; generalization; addition; omission. The most effective translation transformation turned out to be calque. Among lexical means, calque accounts for 51 % compared to transcoding (transcription/transliteration) (24 %) and search of translation equivalent (17 %). Among grammatical transformations, the most frequent were additions (41 %) and omissions (35 %). Less frequent were parcelling, transposition and replacement (6 % each, respectively), semantic development (4 %), and formal negation (2 %). When choosing a translation operation, the translator considered the peculiarities of the specialized text.

Perspectives. The perspective of the further research is seen in encompassing Rhetor-Romanic and other Slavic languages as well as the Oriental ones. The potential is also viewed in employing corpora of scientific and technical texts for the realia of exemplification of certain tendencies in specialized translation.

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Scientific publication

**TYPOLOGICAL AND CONTRASTIVE ASPECTS
OF TRANSLATION
(ON THE MATERIAL OF RELATED
AND NON-RELATED LANGUAGES WITHIN
DIFFERENT FUNCTIONAL STYLES AND GENRES)**

Scientific monograph

Cover design

V. Savelieva

Layout

Yu. Kovalchuk



Signed for printing on 26.06.2026. Format 60x84/16.

Offset paper. Font Times. Digital printing.

Conditionally printed sheet 12,90. Print circulation 300.

Order No. 0626/003.

Printed from the finished original layout.

Publishing and printing house – Publishing “Asiatica”

65101, Ukraine, Odesa, Inhlezi Street, 6/1

Tel.: +38 095 481 51 72

E-mail: mailbox@asiatica.in.ua

Certificate of a publishing entity

ДК No. 7719 dated 02.01.2023