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The Application of Translation Strategies and Predicate Transformations in Teaching Written Translation

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ABSTRACT

The aim of the article was to investigate the impact of the context and instructions on the situation during written translation. In particular, there was an objective to clarify two aspects: pragmatic (preservation of the pragmatics of the original in the translation, taking into account the task) and syntactic (the impact of changing the syntax on the correctness of the translation). The following methods were used: contextual analysis of discourse, description, classification, observation. Experimental research has shown that when translating without context and situation, the translator can only rely on background knowledge and internal context. The conclusions presented in the paper can be used to build theoretical models, to conduct future experimental research to study the translation process or directly in the practice of teaching translation. Besides, the constructed and substantiated method of experimental study of translation can be studied in more detail in future works, supplemented and expanded, with the involvement of texts from various scientific subjects (natural sciences, humanities, social sciences, etc.). It will also be effective during the practical application of scientific, journalistic, artistic, official-business styles and their substyles, as well as various target audiences.

Keywords: Translation strategies, written translation, teaching methods, contextual translation, syntax change.

INTRODUCTION

Topicality. Listening, speaking, reading and writing are the four main language skills that students should have when learning a foreign language. “Writing is the most difficult skill to learn” (Jusun & Yunus, 2018, Kahveci Şentürk, 2021). According to Richards and Renandya (2002, p. 303), the difficulty is not only in generating and arranging ideas, but also in transforming these ideas into a readable text. Literacy is a necessary condition in almost all professions that need documentation, especially in this era, because it is one of the forms of communication in this globalised world (Sadeghi & Alavi, 2017).

Various modern approaches to learning a foreign language, translation techniques allow mastering the art of translation at a high level. The application of the translation strategy makes it possible to find out the principles of translation, its main mechanisms, to trace the step-by-step stages of translation, to reproduce the translation process in general. We can determine the degree of translation equivalence by analysing predicate transformations. Predicate transformations as an integral part of translating transformations (lexical, grammatical, blended type of transformations) provide a key to adequate translation, they give students confidence in making their translation decisions and allow lectures/teachers of translation studies/theory and practice of translation to combine strong theoretical background of predicate transformations research with practical assignments for students. This is due, in particular, to stylistic factors (the need to logically and syntactically link the previous and next sentences, avoid tautology and pleonasm, inversion), differences between the literary norms of the original language and the language of translation. In order to archive text translated adequately students of International Relations (or future translators) should use regular correspondences between two languages properly, in my case English (analytical) and Ukrainian (syntactical), and overcome difficulties in case of irregular transformations due to structural and/or semantical differences between languages under consideration. Translation without transformation possible but in rare cases: only when we have (English/Ukrainian or any other language and vice versa) direct correspondences without inner or hidden sense or intension (“between lines sense” in case of idiomatic expressions, neologisms, buzz words and alike), even direct word order, syntactical connection between words in the sentence is clear and close to English sentence.

Choosing the right translation strategy requires an accurate understanding of the text, taking into account the specific purpose of a particular situation. Shlepnev (2018) believes that each such strategy is a unique set of parameters that can be divided into three parts: 1) features of equivalence (the level of comparison of both languages in the process of written translation: genre, style, structure, terminology, cultural connotation, non-verbal elements); 2) the method of processing the translated text (translation criteria for its full functioning: the need for clarity, adaptation to given stylistic or genre norms, compliance with special technical requirements or the customer's restrictions, etc.); 3) other factors related to the translation of the text (determining the need for additional translation, the sequence and general features of the translator's work, general and professional ethics, etc.).

The presented experimental research provides an attempt to solve the issue of choosing the appropriate translation strategy during the written translation taking into account (and not taking into account) the contextual situation.

Therefore, the aim of the research is to analyse and practically use translation strategies and predicate transformations in teaching written translation. This aim involved a number of research objectives:

- Identify the main positive and negative aspects of certain methods of teaching translation;
- Find out the translation strategies used during the experiment;
- Analyse the need and importance of the context of the situation during translation.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The study of the importance of written translation, using various translation strategies and transformations is the subject of research conducted by a wide range of scholars. Learning writing skills requires cognitive, sociocultural and linguistic knowledge (de Oliveira & Silva, 2016; di Gennaro, 2016). Researchers are showing great interest in implementing new approaches to teaching and assessing writing (Beiler, 2020; Hoffman & Zollman, 2016). One of these positive areas of research is to create a social cognitive model by monitoring the performance of skills. This model is especially useful for students to improve their writing and self-regulation skills (Razi, 2016). Automation in any skill can be achieved by imitating skill and self-control. The development of self-regulation is useful for effective learning, adoption and transfer of skills (Roberts et al., 2017). Simulation of teaching students to write involves 3 stages:

- Stage 1: Teachers complete a written assignment by thinking aloud so that students can reproduce their models.
- Stage 2: When setting up a conference on translation strategies and processes, teachers ask students to express their views.
- Stage 3: Teachers raise students' awareness of writing strategies during translation and teach them models for regulating these strategies (Sawyer et al., 2016).

The world of translation linguistics offers a number of effective methods for teaching and improving writing skills during translation, especially in the field of sectoral translation.

In particular, the following strategies for written translation of official and business texts should be singled out (Shemet, 2020, pp. 42-43):

- "semantic processing of information;
- information search;
- initial translation;
- making up a terminological glossary;
- generalization of translation activity".

The following translation tactics are also effective:

- "predicting a key idea;
- application of logical-grammatical and lexico-thematic structure;
- selection of adequate translation lexical-grammatical and stylistic equivalents;
- entry of the reference translation in the glossary;
- editing grammar and spelling with the use of computer systems" (Shemet, 2020, p. 43).

In the field of international relations (Chernovatyi & Lipko, 2015), researchers offer different techniques and strategies of translation, including written, depending on the degree of development of translation competence. Creative translation techniques are effective from a practical point of view, in particular in the translation of economic literature. Giving specific exercises for teaching translation, the researcher (Bobrivnyk, 2017, p. 136) warns against the excessive use of the creative technique, which consists in the creative combination and paraphrasing of the analysed words from the context.

METHODS AND MATERIALS

Design

We conducted a series of experiments to find out how context and knowledge of the situation affect translation, as well as which translation units and strategies the study participants choose.

The experiments can be divided into two series. In the first series of experiments, three groups of participants performed a written translation of an assignment consisting of five different text fragments of scientific style — economic and socio-political (see Appendices). The first group of respondents translated sentences from supra-phrasal unity taken without context, the second group translated the same sentences, but with an indication of the situation (theme and genre of the text), the third group translated selected sentences in the context (text fragment).

The second series of experiments is similar to the first one: three groups of participants have already translated three fragments of scientific style — economic and socio-political but with one condition. The second group of respondents was given the context of the situation, but it did not coincide with what the sentences actually belonged to. As this could cause some difficulties, the assignment was further duplicated orally; and it was emphasised that it should be translated strictly based on the assignment. In this case, we were interested in the assignment (and Skopos) and how the inconsistency with the context will affect the translation of selected sentences. The third group of participants translated the sentence in the context (text fragment).

Shows

The material for the study included scientific, popular science, journalistic articles from the resources: The Economist (<http://www.economist.com/>), Livescience (<http://www.livescience.com/>), (<https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/ukraine/overview>), Ukrainian Think Tanks Liaison Office in Brussels (<https://ukraine-office.eu/en/socio-political-situation-in-ukraine-joint-sociological-research/>), the United Nation (<https://www.un.org/africarenewal/magazine/april-2009/mining-profit-africa%E2%80%99s-people>), The Atlantic Council (<https://www.atlanticcouncil.org/blogs/ukrainealert/axis-of-autocrats-belarus-dictator-lukashenka-backs-putins-ukraine-war>). Sentences were chosen so that their meaning was not fully understood out of context, and so that they took a different position in supra-phrasal unity.

Instruments

The following research methods were used when writing the article: methods of comparative and structural analysis to review the actual theoretical and experimental approaches to translation and its modelling; the method of complex (structural-semantic, component and contextual) analysis for processing empirical material; quantitative and comparative methods; classification method.

Procedure

The experiment involved 72 people: students Institute of International Relations of Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv who have a high level of English, who have passed theory and practice of translation (English/Ukrainian; Ukrainian /English). The specified number of students corresponds to the sum of students from the first group of masters and the first group of bachelors. These groups were selected based on the results of successfully completed examination and test sessions in specialised subjects according to the European Credit

Transfer System (ECTS).

Our hypothesis is that knowledge of the situation or context alone does not provide a sufficient basis for proper translation, only their combination and refinement in the internal context allows choosing the most appropriate means and methods of translation. The theoretical developments of linguists proposed in the previous section do not always satisfy the requirements and wishes, leaving room for new research. Therefore, an attempt is made to generalise previous translation strategies and transformations in the course of such an experimental study. The design of this method involved generally accepted criteria for the validity of scientific research, in particular:

- confirmability
- dependability;
- credibility;
- transferability.

In order to ensure the correctness and compliance with the above criteria for the validity of empirical research, we used the development of the methodological framework and strategy outlined by Li (2004).

First, participation in the experiment for volunteers was voluntary and anonymous. Considering the target sample of respondents, Li (2004) recommends choosing as many different participants as possible to avoid coincidences and similarities, but the study used a fairly homogeneous sample — students majoring in Translation with a high level of English, familiar with the theory and practice of translation. They translated the same sentences differently, so we believe that this is enough to ensure the purity of the experiment.

Reflecting on translation research methods, Li (2004) emphasises that the experimenter should ensure that the task performed corresponds to the level of knowledge of the respondents and reflects the translation process. Therefore, we intentionally did not set time limits during the experiment: the respondent delivered the work when they saw fit. Besides, many students made certain edits (crossed out, added some words or sentences), which actually reflects the living process of translation.

Participants in the experiment were allowed to use any electronic dictionaries, but not search engines or other resources on the Internet. In addition, it is recommended to perform the assignment independently, without discussing translation options with each other.

The aim of the analysis was to study two aspects: pragmatic (whether the pragmatics of the original are preserved in the translation taking into account the assignment) and syntactic (whether the change of syntax affects the correctness of the translation). To do this, we first divided all the translations into those where the sentences we were interested in were translated “correctly” or “incorrectly”, and then analysed the compliance of the strategy used with the assignment. Of course, this criterion is subjective and does not imply that all sentences were translated in exactly the same way.

Statistical analysis

A total of 134 questionnaires with completed assignments, 548 different translations of sentences and passages were analysed in the course of the experiment.

RESULTS

Within this article we will limit ourselves to a fairly brief description of the results of the study. We will conditionally divide the results into two subgroups: a) translation of sentences without context and situation; b) translation of sentences indicating the situation.

Translation of sentences without context and situation

Thus, in the first part, the sentences are analysed without reference to the context. The first sentence was taken from a scientific article on socio-political situation in Ukraine. It was difficult to understand what the matter was about without background knowledge of sociology and without context (see Table 1).

Table 1: The results of the translation of the first sentence without reference to the context (25 U) (see Appendix A).

Result	Number of students	Strategies used
Correctly translated	16	Reformulation, situational search and adaptation strategies
Partially (mistake in translation of the word “polled”)	1	Misunderstanding with the similar word “polluted”
Partially (mistake in translation of “drew attention”)	3	Omission strategies. They translated as put attention.
Partially (sentence syntax change)	5	Simplification strategy. However, one cannot draw a conclusion about the connection between the change of syntax and the correctness of the translation.

The second sentence proposed for analysis was taken from the official site The European Commission and was located within the supra-phrasal unity (see Table 2).

Table 2: The results of the translation of the second sentence without reference to the situation (25 U) (see Appendix A).

Result	Number of participants	Strategy used
Correct (significantly modified the style)	11	Addition and adaptation strategies, change of syntactic structure
Wrong	5	Incorrect matches
Partially (mistake in translation of “overstays”)	6	Literary translation strategy
Partially (second word confused)	6	Mixing the notion “a state” and “State”
In general, there is no connection between the change of syntax and the correctness of the translation (5 out of 25 changed the syntax, 3 translations are correct)		

The third passage consisted of two sentences taken from a popular science article on Chinese investments into Ukrainian economy. The second sentence is more related to the previous context, so being detached from it was problematic in terms of translation (see Table 3).

Table 3: The results of the translation of the third passage without reference to the situation (23 U) (see Appendix A).

Result	Number of participants	Strategy used
Correct	4	Omission and neutral style, spontaneous associations strategies
Partially (mistake in translation of the word “outflow”)	10	Distortion of the pragmatics of the original, officialese, strategy of omission, adaptation, addition, creation of contextual terms
Partially (wrong stylistics)	4	Addition strategy
Partially (mistake in translation of “to tighten oversight”)	3	Omission strategies.

The fourth passage was taken from an official site The Atlantic Council about state policy in Bilorus (see Table 4).

Table 4: The results of the translation of the fourth passage without reference to the situation (23 U) (see Appendix A).

Result	Number of participants	Strategy used
Correct	11	Neutral style strategy
Partially (mistake in changing sentence syntax)	3	Reformulation, supplementation and adaptation strategies, the students crossed out and added some words
Incorrect (excessive reduction)	8	The pragmatics of the text was lost due to excessive reduction, the situational search strategy
Actually incorrect	3	The students did not understand the situation, added and crossed out, changed the syntactic structure, addition and adaptation strategies.
Partially (mistake in translation of “putting the pieces in place”)	9	Omission strategies.

The fifth passage was taken from an official site The United Nation about reduction of poverty and mining in Africa (see Table 5).

Table 5: The results of the translation of the fourth passage without reference to the situation (24 U) (see Appendix A).

Result	Number of participants	Strategy used
Correct	3	Neutral style, literal translation strategy
Partially (mistake in translation of a passive voice)	8	Addition, adaptation, concretization strategies
Partially	2	Omission strategy
Partially (mistake in translation of a modal verb))	6	Omission strategy
Partially (changed syntax)	15	Addition strategy

The second series of the experiment. The first sentence chosen for translation was taken from a journalistic text — an article of data of the United Nation about population growth (see Table 6).

Table 6: The results of the translation of the first sentence from the second series (27 U) (see Appendix D).

Result	Number of participants	Strategy used
Correct	11	Omission and addition strategies
Partially (mistake in translation of the word “envision”, incorrect translation of the word-combination “the slow ending”)	10	Omission, conjecture strategies based on the previous context
Partially (stylistics)	6	The strategy of adding out of context, making the style too scientific.

The second sentence was taken from an article on solution the problem of poverty reduction(see Table 7).

Table 7: The results of the translation of the second sentence from the second series (27 U) (see Appendix D).

Result	Number of participants	Strategy used
Correct	8	Calking, generalisation, reformulation, literal translation strategies
Partially (incorrect equivalents to certain words)	10	Addition strategy

The third sentence was taken from an article on sociology.

Translation of a passage without indicating the situation and context is characterised by the following features: the degree of lexical diversity of the correct translations, most participants choose a neutral vocabulary and style. There is no connection between changing the syntax and the correctness of the translation.

Choosing a specific translation strategy is not related to the type of translation and the correctness of the translation. Calking (more often for terms), addition, adaptation, literal translation, omission, generalisation, rewording, spontaneous associations and situational search strategies were used. There is no direct correlation between the quality of the translation and the number of corrections. Many participants also underlined the difficult points in the original and underwrote the meanings of the words. There were a number of notable mistakes connected with the misunderstanding of the situation. Knowledge of the broad context of the sentence reduced the number of errors, but there were participants who translated according to their ideas about the sentence, not to the text of the sentence.

In general, due to the lack of a broad context and description of the situation, participants use their background knowledge, transformed in the internal context.

Translation of sentences indicating the situation

It is believed that the style of the original plays a crucial role in translation. There were works in the previous group where participants incorrectly defined the style and theme of the passages, so it will be interesting to see how these situations affected the translations.

The following comment was made before the first passage: Scientific article on the study of Ukrainian socio-economic problems.

The second passage indicated belonging to the style, otherwise it would be easy to guess where the passage came from. Scientific article about restrictions during COVID-19.

The following explanatory text was added in the third passage: Scientific article on Chinese investments in Ukrainian economics.

The fourth passage was accompanied by the following appendix: A part of journalist’s speech about political uprising in Bilorus.

The following comment was added to the last sentence: A part of scientific research about mining in Africa.

Let us move on to the analysis of the second series of experiments. The following inappropriate comment was given in the first passage for a journalistic text about Camus’s style: Scientific article on psychology.

The second passage with a scientific article on povetry reduction was accompanied by the following comment: Journalistic text about agriculture.

The following comment is added to the last passage from a scientific paper about level of mortality: Article on medicine about health care.

This group used the same translation strategies as the first group, but they were less likely to resort to literal translation and could use concretisation and inversion strategies by relying on the situation. The translations

differ in great lexical diversity, the indication of the situation has reduced the number of mistakes related to its misunderstanding (there were only a few mistakes related to the combination of styles).

In the texts that were the most difficult for the participants in the first group, the indication of the situation slightly increased the number of correct translations, and the rest almost did not change.

In the first series of experiments, many participants relied on the situation, took terms from it and inserted it into the internal context.

In the second series of experiments, participants were given the wrong situation, but this did not affect the number of correct translations, because these respondents decided to focus on the pragmatics of the original in the debatable situation, but we cannot say that they ignored the assignment. Many of them tried to compensate for the difference between the original and the situation by choosing vocabulary, using appropriate clichés. If participants focused more on the situation (both right and wrong) than on the pragmatics of the original, this led to mistakes.

The situation helped to better understand what the sentence was about, which significantly reduced the number of gross mistakes at the pragmatic level.

Sentence translation in context

It is believed that the broad context plays an important role in translation. In this section, we will consider how the sentences translated in the broad context of the passage differ, and they all occupy different places in the supra-phrasal unity of the passages.

The number of participants who submitted adequate translation of the pragmatics of the original has changed slightly — 4 out of 21 (in Group 1 — 1 out of 25, in Group 2 — 3 out of 20). Lexical diversity is higher than in Group 2, and compared with Group 2. Besides, 2 participants focus on the level of the passage as a whole, so they can apply a generalisation strategy.

The text of the passage was enough for many participants to understand that they belong to the scientific economical style. As in the first and second groups, some participants tried to make the text scientific with the help of an officialese, invented or misused terms.

The second passage will show the relationship not only of the individual sentence with the context of the passage, but also with the broad context of the sentence as a whole.

There were 6 out of 14 participants who decided to move away from the classical syntactic structure in translation. One participant used the reduction and adaptation strategy and decided to link the selected sentence with the following. If we talk about the word “overstays””, 7 out of 22 participants (5 correct translations) used literal translation (in Group 1 — 6 out of 25 participants, in Group 2 — 16 out of 25 respondents, in Group 3 — 14 out of 20 participants). There were 9 participants who decided that it is worth applying the adaptation and addition strategy (3 in both the first and the second groups). There is no correlation between strategy and correctness of translation. There were 6 out of 22 participants who changed the syntax, all translations are correct.

The third passage. The sentence for translation is located in the middle of the supra-phrasal unity here. It can be concluded that a broad context is not enough to understand the pragmatics of the text. This requires background knowledge and understanding of the situation given the internal context.

The fourth passage. The selected sentence is located in the middle of the semantic unity, and is more or less closely connected with both the previous and the next context. There are no gross semantic or stylistic errors.

Fifth passage. The selected sentence is located at the beginning of the passage. On the one hand, a small number of correct translations compared to the second group can be explained by the fact that knowledge of the situation helps better understand the meaning of the sentence than the broad context.

The second series of the experiment. The first passage. Here the sentence was located at the beginning of the supra-phrasal unity. More semantic errors than in other groups.

In the second case, the sentence were located in the middle of the supra-phrasal unity. Participants are less accurate in terminology.

In the third case, the sentence was located at the end of the supra-phrasal unity. In general, participants used the same strategies as in other groups, but a characteristic feature of this group is that participants more often used the concretisation and generalisation strategies. As they no longer translated at the level of separate sentences, but at the level of paragraphs, some of them transformed the syntax by combining selected sentences with the following. In some cases, this had negative consequences for grammar and pragmatics.

DISCUSSIONS

Improving the methods of written translation of English is one of the promising areas of Development of Linguistics, Translation Studies, Foreign Language Teaching Methods and other related subjects. The written (digital) word is a means of communication, work, and human dialogue in general through the ages. That is why it is so important to convey the meaning and spirit of other people's expressions as accurately as possible. In

fact, the study aimed to practically show the implementation of one of these methods — the use of context and its impact on translation.

An important factor in translation is, in addition to theoretical and practical skills, personality, in particular the translator's creativity. Researchers don't pay much attention to creativity in translation. One reason for this may be that creativity is a complex concept for definition and quantification (Malmkjær, 2019, p. 14). Rojo and Purificación (2018) explore creativity tangentially, that is they consider personality traits, emotions and experiences regarding creativity in translation based on the fact that creative translation is a sign of skilful translation. Although they do not show a direct correlation between the number of translators' mistakes and their creative traits, they do find a correlation between creative personalities and creative translations (Rojo & Ramos Caro, 2018).

Researchers have focused on the impact of the use of machine translation, printed or digital dictionaries in learning translation (Fredholm, 2015, 2019; O'Neill, 2019). Most of these studies have found the effectiveness and importance of using machine translation to improve writing skills, particularly for beginners (Garcia & Pena, 2011). Researcher O'Neill (2019) found that students who were trained in the use of machine translation received the highest number of points compared to students who did not take such courses. However, the benefits of using machine translation were demonstrated when students were later banned from using such tools (Fredholm, 2019; O'Neill, 2019). Thus, machine translation can be more useful for any particular written assignment than for long-term language learning (Fredholm, 2019). Another limitation of this method is that it can be more helpful at the local level than for text creation at the global level (Chon & Shin, 2020).

The method of grammatical translation of a foreign language, called the "classical method", "traditional method", "outdated method" or "historical method" is a harmonious combination of grammar and translation (Richards & Rodgers, 2001). In the process of learning, the student focus on the structure of the target and source language, and can independently translate small texts very soon.

One of the challenges of today has been restrictive quarantine measures in connection with the spread of coronavirus, which has made its adjustments in the educational process, in particular in the teaching written translation, because there are a number of neocovidisms to be correctly translated and put into scientific circulation (Shvachko et al., pp. 129-131). Observations of Spanish applied linguists Rojo and Naranjo (2021), Rojo and Cifuentes (2021) confirm this fact, emphasising the increased irritability and emotionality of students.

The research results can be used in future research in the study of effective written translation techniques, as well as guidelines for university students. They will be useful in deepening research in Linguistics, Translation Studies, Foreign Language Teaching Methods, etc.

CONCLUSION

It was found in the course of the experiment that the situation, context and background knowledge of the respondents affect the translation. However, we cannot say that any one of these factors is enough. In this study, undergraduate and graduate students were selected to find out from the empirical data whether the difference would be significant. As it turned out, the level of translation was almost the same. And this is natural, because mainly the theoretical and practical stages are studied and applied in the first four years of study, while undergraduates mainly do research, spending less time on already acquired knowledge and their practical use.

We can assume that the goals have been achieved, as several series of experiments were conducted, in which the main translation techniques without context, with an indication of the situation (both right and wrong) and in context were identified. In addition, the study examined the use of different translation strategies.

In general, knowledge of the situation allows to better understand the meaning of the statement or individual terms in its composition than the context of the passage. But this does not apply to sentences that are highly dependent on the previous context, as well as terms the meaning of which is revealed in previous sentences. For this type of sentence, the number of correct translations increases markedly compared to the group where no context was provided. In addition, in some cases, the indication of a situation or context influenced the choice of lexical means and style, but did not have much influence on rendering pragmatics of the original.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES

1. Among the positive changes that have occurred over the last year in the places of residence of the respondents, a significant percentage of the polled drew attention to road repair (44.9%), increase of pensions (27.3%), and cities and villages improvement (26.6%). (Retrieved from <https://ukraine-office.eu/en/socio-political-situation-in-ukraine-joint-sociological-research/>)
2. Member States are encouraged to waive administrative sanctions or penalties on third-country nationals who during the period of travel restrictions were unable to leave their territory due to travel restrictions. Overstays due to the temporary travel restrictions should not be taken into account during the processing of future visa applications. (Retrieved from https://ec.europa.eu/info/live-work-travel-eu/coronavirus-response/travel-during-coronavirus-pandemic_en)
3. On one hand, the Chinese growth strategy of Going Global encourages investment in foreign markets, so companies are expanding their presence actively and are investigating investment opportunities in a number of sectors. But, on the other hand, the Chinese authorities are already worried about the outflow of capital from the country and are beginning to tighten oversight of the investment flows, which leads to the reduction in total investment amount from the country's side. (Retrieved from <https://inventure.com.ua/en/analytics/articles/ukraine-china:-investment-horizons>)
4. Russia has been actively putting the pieces in place to make sure Moscow is in a position to control the newly empowered post-Lukashenka legislature through pro-Russian parties in anticipation of the Kremlin's desired changes to the Belarusian Constitution. (Retrieved from <https://www.atlanticcouncil.org/blogs/ukrainealert/axis-of-autocrats-belarus-dictator-lukashenka-backs-putins-ukraine-war/>)
5. In theory, publishing all data on mining revenues and on what mining companies pay to governments should make it possible for citizens and development experts to track how much of the wealth is being used to help reduce poverty. This, it is hoped, will encourage transparency and accountability on the part of governments and mining companies. (Retrieved from <https://www.un.org/africarenewal/magazine/april-2009/mining-profit-africa%E2%80%99s-people>)

APPENDIX B

TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES.

IT IS INDICATED FROM WHICH TEXT EACH OF THEM IS TAKEN

1. Scientific article on the study of Ukrainian socio-economic problems. Among the positive changes that have occurred over the last year in the places of residence of the respondents, a significant percentage of the polled drew attention to road repair (44.9%), increase of pensions (27.3%), and cities and villages improvement (26.6%).
2. Scientific article about restrictions during COVID-19.
Member States are encouraged to waive administrative sanctions or penalties on third-country nationals who during the period of travel restrictions were unable to leave their territory due to travel restrictions. Overstays due to the temporary travel restrictions should not be taken into account during the processing of future visa applications.

3. Scientific article on Chinese investments in Ukrainian economics.

On one hand, the Chinese growth strategy of Going Global encourages investment in foreign markets, so companies are expanding their presence actively and are investigating investment opportunities in a number of sectors. But, on the other hand, the Chinese authorities are already worried about the outflow of capital from the country and are beginning to tighten oversight of the investment flows, which leads to the reduction in total investment amount from the country's side.

4. A part of journalist's speech about political uprising in Bilorus.

Russia has been actively putting the pieces in place to make sure Moscow is in a position to control the newly empowered post-Lukashenka legislature through pro-Russian parties in anticipation of the Kremlin's desired changes to the Belarusian Constitution.

5. A part of scientific research about mining in Africa.

In theory, publishing all data on mining revenues and on what mining companies pay to governments should make it possible for citizens and development experts to track how much of the wealth is being used to help reduce poverty. This, it is hoped, will encourage transparency and accountability on the part of governments and mining companies.

APPENDIX C

TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING PASSAGES.

1. The most urgent problems for the majority of the polled are the war in the East of Ukraine (51.3%) and socio-economic problems: growth of prices (37%), low salaries or pensions (36%), unemployment (27.1%), high utility tariffs (26.9%). Among the positive changes that have occurred over the last year in the places of residence of the respondents, a significant percentage of the polled drew attention to road repair (44.9%), increase of pensions (27.3%), and cities and villages improvement (26.6%). If the presidential elections were held on next Sunday, Petro Poroshenko would receive the greatest support from the population: 16.1% of the respondents are ready to vote for him. The second and third places are held by Yulia Tymoshenko (14.4%) and Svyatoslav Vakarchuk (12.1%).

2. In the context of the coronavirus pandemic, visa holders present in the Schengen area who could not leave before the expiry date of their short-stay visa have had their visa extended up to a maximum stay of 90/180 days by the designated Member States' authorities. If the visa holders were compelled to stay beyond the extended period of 90/180 days, a national long-stay visa or a temporary residence permit should have been issued by the national authorities. Member States are encouraged to waive administrative sanctions or penalties on third-country nationals who during the period of travel restrictions were unable to leave their territory due to travel restrictions. Overstays due to the temporary travel restrictions should not be taken into account during the processing of future visa applications).

3. China has been a capital net exporter for several years now, since the volume of investments abroad exceeds foreign direct investment in China. Investing in foreign business enables China to strengthen its own economy, as well as strengthen its influence in other countries. On one hand, the Chinese growth strategy of Going Global encourages investment in foreign markets, so companies are expanding their presence actively and are investigating investment opportunities in a number of sectors. But, on the other hand, the Chinese authorities are already worried about the outflow of capital from the country and are beginning to tighten oversight of the investment flows, which leads to the reduction in total investment amount from the country's side. Potential investors began to take a more cautious approach to the selection of countries/facilities for financing, carefully assessing economic and geopolitical risks. China's investment statistics divide investment flows into financial investments, construction investments, as well as investments that fell short after entering a commercial agreement.

4. Lukashenka's recent efforts to demonstrate his over-the-top loyalty to Putin regarding Ukraine also comes with a whiff of desperation. The personal relationship between Putin and Lukashenka has been famously rocky, and the Kremlin leader would clearly like to replace the Belarusian dictator with a more pliant and less troublesome client. In addition to steadily increasing its economic, political, and military footprint in Belarus since August 2020, Putin has also been pressing Lukashenka to amend the Belarusian Constitution to increase the authority of the country's parliament at the expense of the presidency. Russia has been actively putting the pieces in place to make sure Moscow is in a position to control the newly empowered post-Lukashenka legislature through pro-Russian parties in anticipation of the Kremlin's desired changes to the Belarusian Constitution. Lukashenka clearly sees the writing on the wall and appears to be trying to salvage his political life by auditioning for the role of the junior partner in the axis of autocrats that is taking shape in Eastern Europe.

5. In theory, publishing all data on mining revenues and on what mining companies pay to governments should make it possible for citizens and development experts to track how much of the wealth is being used to help reduce poverty. This, it is hoped, will encourage transparency and accountability on the part of governments and mining companies. Sixteen African countries, including Burkina Faso, Ghana, Liberia, Guinea and Sierra Leone have joined the initiative. Transparency is especially difficult in countries coming out of war. Civil society activists often cite the mining industry in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. In March 2007 a coalition of more than 100 international and local Congolese non-governmental organizations (NGOs) demanded that the government "renegotiate, revoke, or cancel" disadvantageous mining contracts that had been signed during the war or under the transitional government that was in power from 2002 to 2006.

APPENDIX D

TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES.

1. This chart also shows how the United Nations envision the slow ending of the global demographic transition. (Retrieved from <https://ourworldindata.org/future-population-growth>)
2. Many strategies promote self-employment, non-farm employment in rural areas, targeted employment interventions, microfinance and credit as means of employment generation, skill formation and training. (Retrieved from <https://www.un.org/development/desa/socialperspectiveondevelopment/issues/employment-and-decent-work.html>)
3. Smoking cessation and better diets also are factors: per capita consumption of cigarettes rose from essentially zero in 1900 to more than 4,000 per year per capita in 1960, or over two packs per smoker per day (Retrieved from <https://www.nber.org/digest/mar02/why-do-death-rates-decline>)

APPENDIX E

TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES.

IT IS INDICATED FROM WHICH TEXT EACH OF THEM IS TAKEN.

1. Scientific article on psychology.

This chart also shows how the United Nations envision the slow ending of the global demographic transition.

2. Journalistic text about agriculture.

Many strategies promote self-employment, non-farm employment in rural areas, targeted employment interventions, microfinance and credit as means of employment generation, skill formation and training.

3. Article on medicine about health care.

Smoking cessation and better diets also are factors: per capita consumption of cigarettes rose from essentially zero in 1900 to more than 4,000 per year per capita in 1960, or over two packs per smoker per day.

APPENDIX F

TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING PASSAGES.

1. This chart also shows how the United Nations envision the slow ending of the global demographic transition. As population growth continues to decline, the curve representing the world population is getting less and less steep. By the end of the century – when global population growth will have fallen to 0.1% according to the UN’s projection – the world will be very close to the end of the demographic transition. It is hard to know the population dynamics beyond 2100; it will depend upon the fertility rate and as we discuss in our entry on fertility rates here fertility is first falling with development – and then rising with development. The question will be whether it will rise above an average 2 children per woman.
2. Nevertheless, the contribution of the growth process to poverty reduction does not depend only on the rate of economic growth, but also on the ability of the poor to respond to the increasing demand for labour in the more productive categories of employment. Given the importance of employment for poverty reduction, job-creation should occupy a central place in national poverty reduction strategies. Many employment strategies are often related to agricultural and rural development and include using labour-intensive agricultural technologies; developing small and medium-size enterprises, and promoting micro projects in rural areas. Many strategies promote self-employment, non-farm employment in rural areas, targeted employment interventions, microfinance and credit as means of employment generation, skill formation and training. Such strategies, however, often address the quantity of employment while the qualitative dimensions, such as equity, security, dignity and freedom are often absent or minimal. In general, national poverty reduction strategies including Poverty Reduction Strategies do not comment on employment programmes, social protection or rights at work. Neither do they offer in-depth analysis of the effects of policies on poverty reduction.
3. Traditional killers such as pneumonia in the young also have continued to decline, but mortality from these causes was already so low that further improvements did not add greatly to overall longevity. Increasingly, mortality reductions are attributed to medical care, including high tech medical treatment, and not to social or environmental improvements. Smoking cessation and better diets also are factors: per capita consumption of cigarettes rose from essentially zero in 1900 to more than 4,000 per year per capita in 1960, or over two packs per smoker per day. Since then, per capita consumption has fallen by more than 50 percent.