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КУРСОВА РОБОТА

З ПЕРЕКЛАДУ

**Лексико-семантичні особливості перекладу професіоналізмів в
англійському та українському дискурсі**

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Керівник курсової роботи _____

(підпис)

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INTRODUCTION

In any language, there are words that are used in the speech of people of certain professions: doctors, musicians, engineers, programmers, builders, etc. These words denote tools and materials of labour, production processes specific to different industries and specialities. Performing an important nominative and communicative function, they accurately name a product part, a link in a technological process, or a certain concept, and thus contribute to better mutual understanding.

The theoretical basis of the study are the works of scholars who have studied the expediency of distinguishing between terms and professionalisms that together constitute the concept of a special sublanguage, such as O. Hlovanova, A. Dyakov, A. Kalinin, T. Kiyak, Z. Kudelko, T. Mikhailova and other linguists.

The relevance of the chosen topic is the active use of professional vocabulary in oral and written communication and the difficulties of translating these particular words due to the lack of direct equivalents.

The aim of the study is to make a comparative analysis of the types of translation of professional words. Achieving this goal involves the following tasks:

- define the concept of professional words and their functions
- to identify the discourse and its peculiarities to which professional words belong
- identify transformations and ways of translating professional words.
- explain the meaning of professional vocabulary.
- describe the main translation strategies

Object of the research : the professional words in the English and Ukrainian discourse

The **investigation subject** : lexical (grammatical, lexical and semantic, syntactic, stylistic) and semantic features of in the texts of English and Ukrainian discourse.

The **methods** used in the research method of continuous sampling, method of comparative analysis, distributive methods.

Theoretical and practical value of the study. The results obtained can be used for a more detailed analysis of the relationship between professionalisms between the

compared languages. Also, at seminars for translators, it is possible to identify the correct ways of translating professionalisms to obtain more accurate results.

Structure of the term`s paper: term`s paper consists of an introduction and 2 sections with conclusions to each of them, general conclusions, list used sources and applications. The first section analyzes professionalisms as language phenomena and their theoretical basis. Section 2 describes lexical and gramatical transformations in the translation of professional words.

CHAPTER 1 professionalisms as a language phenomenon

1.1 The Significance and Characteristics of Professionalisms in Language and Communication

Professionalisms are a language phenomenon that refers to words, expressions, and jargon that are specific to a particular profession or field of study. These specialized terms and expressions are used within a particular community of practice, such as doctors, lawyers, engineers, or scientists, and may not be widely understood by those outside of that community.

Professionalisms can serve several purposes, including promoting precision and clarity of communication among members of a profession or field, facilitating the efficient transfer of knowledge and ideas within a community of practice, and distinguishing members of a profession or field from those outside of it.

The use of professionalisms can also create barriers to communication and understanding among those outside of a particular profession or field, especially when technical jargon or acronyms are used without explanation. Moreover, the use of professionalisms can create confusion or ambiguity in communication when terms or expressions are used in ways that differ from their common or colloquial meanings.

If we define professionalism, we can say that many scholars have tried to formulate this concept. T. Mikhailova defined professionalisms as local abbreviated and simplified names that duplicate terms. Terms are standardized lexical units, while professionalisms are semi-official.

According to O. Holovanova, professionalism, like a term, is a verbalizer of specialized knowledge, but it is created and it is created and functions mainly in the field of practice, not theory. The professionalisms capture that part of production information that is actualized in daily actions and operations, and therefore - through experience - is close to the personal world of a person, constituting the circle of his or her closest, everyday concepts. The researcher believes that for professionalisms, it is not the objective (as for the term) and therefore averaged, detached from reality form of the sign that is important, but the subjective one, associated with the image, play,

creativity, or reflecting the practical significance of the subject of professional activity: the perceptual characteristics of the nominalized object, its effective properties.

In general, professionalism is the inclusion of professional terminology in a text or spoken language, which makes speech more concise and convenient for industry professionals and less understandable for the general public; it is the subject of correction and stylistic editing of texts, subjects of study in linguistics and forensic linguistics.

Professionalisms as a language phenomena have a significant place as they are a part of specialized language and communication within various professions and fields. The study of professionalisms falls under the subfield of sociolinguistics, which investigates how language varies across social groups and how this variation affects communication.

Linguists study professionalisms to understand the ways in which language is used within different communities of practice. By analyzing the use of professionalisms, linguists can gain insight into the social and cultural norms, values, and expectations of a particular profession or field.

In addition, the study of professionalisms can help linguists understand the impact of technical language on communication and comprehension. They can also help identify potential barriers to communication between different professional communities and promote effective communication across these groups.

Moreover, professionalisms are also relevant to the field of terminology and lexicography, which deals with the creation and use of specialized vocabulary in various fields. Terminologists and lexicographers work to identify and define the professionalisms used within different fields, creating specialized dictionaries and glossaries to aid communication within these communities.

Professionalisms and terms are both specialized words and expressions that are specific to a particular profession or field of study. However, there are some key differences between them.

Professionalisms refer to words and expressions that are used by professionals within a particular community of practice, such as doctors, lawyers, engineers, or

scientists, and may not be widely understood by those outside of that community. These specialized terms and expressions can include acronyms, jargon, and technical language that is specific to that profession.

Terms, on the other hand, refer to any word or expression that is used to represent a particular concept or idea. Terms can be technical or specialized, but they are not necessarily restricted to a particular profession or field. For example, "electron," "gravity," and "photosynthesis" are all scientific terms that are used across various subfields of science.

Professionalisms are a subset of terms that are specific to a particular profession or field, while terms can be used across various disciplines and professions. Professionalisms are often more specialized and may not be widely understood outside of a particular community of practice.

General features of professionalisms: they belong to the non-normative special vocabulary, they are rarely listed in general and special dictionaries and exist mainly in the field of functioning, they have a somewhat wider sphere of special activity than terms, in certain fields systemic connections are expressed to a lesser extent than in terms, they are characterized by the desire for expressiveness, imagery, and expression. They tend to reduce special expressions, for example, percussionist (a musician who plays a percussion instrument) and belong to the periphery of the corresponding terminological system.

In general, the role of professionalisms can be defined as: to detail the vocabulary of the language and expand it when it is really necessary to supplement other language units. Simplification of communication between representatives of a particular profession through commonly understood words for certain masses of people. Also, knowledge of the language of the profession increases work efficiency, helps to better navigate a difficult professional situation and in relations with representatives of one's profession.

In non-fiction styles, professionalisms perform a nominative function or give the object a certain characteristic. In journalistic genres close to the literary style,

professionalisms can be used as a means of irony and satire. As for the artistic style, professionalisms can perform any of the above functions - nominative or humorous.

Professionalisms retain emotionality, they sometimes convey a certain image. They are formed in different ways:

- use of a common word in a specific meaning
- by truncating the bases of words
- by changing the stress of words
- by transferring a metaphor
- changes in grammatical categories (use of abstract and material nouns in the plural)
- by prefixing and suffixing

So we can say that professional words are somewhat of an ambiguous lexical unit. They perform an important linguistic function in understanding certain topics, but it can be difficult to confuse them with terms. They are unique but have their own peculiarity, such as limited use mainly in informal documents. The basis for their translation should also be considered.

1.2 Theoretical background of translating professionalisms

Theoretical foundations of professionalisms in English draw on several areas of study, including linguistics, communication studies, and sociology. Some of the most important theoretical foundations for understanding professional language in English include:

Discourse Analysis: Professional language is often characterized by specific linguistic features, such as technical terminology, complex sentence structures, and formal register. Discourse analysis examines the ways in which language is used in professional contexts and how it shapes social interactions and power relations.

Sociolinguistics: This field of study examines the social and cultural factors that influence language use, including the ways in which social identity, power, and social norms shape language practices in professional contexts. Sociolinguistics is particularly relevant for understanding how professional language reflects and reinforces social hierarchies and power relations.

Register Analysis: Register refers to the variety of language used in different contexts, including professional contexts. Register analysis examines the specific linguistic features of professional language and how they differ from other varieties of language, such as casual conversation or literary language.

Terminology Theory: Terminology theory emphasizes the importance of accurately translating specialized terms used in a particular field or domain. In the context of professional language in English, this means understanding the specific technical vocabulary used in different fields and industries and the ways in which it is used to communicate specialized knowledge.

Genre Theory: Professional language is often organized into specific genres, such as reports, academic articles, or legal briefs. Genre theory examines the ways in which language is used to structure and convey meaning within different genres, and how genre conventions influence language use in professional contexts.

Translating professionalisms is a complex process that requires not only a deep knowledge of the language, but also an understanding of the concepts and terms used in a particular industry. To successfully translate professionalisms, you need to follow some rules, including:

Detailed analysis of the source and target texts: the translator must thoroughly analyze the source text to understand the specifics of the industry and the terminology used in this industry. After that, the translator must determine the most accurate equivalent of the term in the target language.

Use of specialized dictionaries and resources: for successful translation of professionalisms, a translator should use specialized dictionaries and other resources that contain terminology and concepts used in the industry.

Consideration of the context: the translator should take into account the context in which the professionalisms are used, as the same term may have different meanings in different situations.

Maintaining terminological consistency: when translating professionalisms, it is important to maintain terminological consistency, i.e., to use the same term to refer to the same concept in all contexts.

Consideration of language specifics: each language has its own peculiarities, so the translator must take into account the language specifics of the target language and adapt the translation to the language and culture of the target audience.

Adherence to the style and structure of the text: the translator must adhere to the style and structure of the text being translated, in particular, use the appropriate language register and structural means used in the original text.

Revision and correction: after the translation is completed, professionalisms should be checked and corrected to eliminate possible errors and inaccuracies.

Translating professionalisms can present several challenges for translators. Here are some of the main problems that a translator may face when translating professionalisms:

Lack of knowledge in the field: Professionalisms are often highly technical terms that require specialized knowledge in a particular field. A translator who lacks knowledge in the field may find it challenging to translate the term accurately.

Inadequate resources: Translators may not have access to specialized dictionaries, glossaries, or other resources that are necessary for translating professionalisms. This can make it difficult to find appropriate translations for certain terms.

Cultural differences: Many professionalisms are specific to a particular culture or region. Translators must be aware of these differences and ensure that the translations are appropriate for the target audience.

Ambiguity: Some professionalisms may have multiple meanings depending on the context. Translators must carefully analyze the context to ensure that they choose the most appropriate translation.

Neologisms: Professionalisms often include newly coined terms or phrases that may not yet have established translations. Translators must be creative and innovative in finding appropriate translations for these neologisms.

Time constraints: Translating professionalisms can be time-consuming, especially when dealing with technical and complex terms. Translators may face time constraints and deadlines that make it challenging to conduct thorough research and find appropriate translations.

The following methods of translation should be recognised:

1. Literal translation, which should be used when dealing with individual words whose form and structure, as well as their lexical meaning in the source and target languages, are completely identical.
2. Literal translation is also used at the token/word level. It never transmits the orthographic form of the source language units. Such words are practically translated at the lexical level, since their lexical meanings and morphological meanings are identical to those of the target language.
3. Lexical transformations.

Korunets believes that translation is divided into the following types: selective, functional, literal, semantic and communicative translation.

Selective translation is used when choosing a different method to convey the source information, which prompts revision of the original text and making certain amendments. Semantic translation reproduces information a little more literally, trying to follow all the subtleties of the of the semantic structure of the text. Literal translation translates every linguistic unit verbatim, without any changes. Selective translation is performed by selecting the best approach for translating a particular text, language units, Functional translation is used for transformations related to difficulties in translating certain language units that do not have a literal literal equivalents.

Therefore, we can say that general translation of professional words requires high skills of the translator, such as understanding the culture and the narrow sphere in which a particular word is used. General translation involves firstly analysing the word to be translated and selecting the best option to convey the semantic meaning of the word.

1.3 Specifics of mass media discourse text analysis

Professionalisms are related to the mass media discourse by certain features. They are used in everyday speech by many employees of enterprises, organizations, and institutions. Professional words perform an important communication function, contributing to mutual understanding by giving the correct name to a part of a product, a unit of a technical process, or a specific concept. They are designed for a generally simplified understanding of words and are characterized by the presence of emotional and expressive connotations. Unlike terms, professional words are used to a limited extent in formal business writing and are mostly used in oral speech.

This type of discourse is characterised by spontaneity, strong situational dependence, pronounced subjectivity, and a violation of logic and structural formality of statements. From the point of view of phonetics, slurred pronunciation is the norm here. When communicating at the household level, people use reduced and slang vocabulary, although statistically, colloquial words make up no more than more than 10% of the lexical fund of expressions in spoken language.

The subject field is expressed in media discourse in specific symbolic forms, through language units, language acts and expressions that form the unity of a text. Texts as units of media discourse have an ambiguous status in media discourse. One and the same media text can acquire certain shades of meaning depending on different contexts. In addition to the communicative context itself, there are such important contexts as grammatical, existential, situational, and socio-historical, which are important for the actualisation of certain contexts.

The main features of discourse where professionalisms are used:

1. Units of communication used in different social situations.
2. Different ways of structuring areas of knowledge or social practice.
3. Historically different ways of formulating social, political or scientific theories using different metaphorical frameworks. In addition, mass media discourse is characterised by a variety of genre, thematic, age and ideological components. That is, this type of

discourse consists of many "sub-discourses" (religious, psychological, medical, etc.), which create the diversity of the work.

In this chapter we will analyze the general presentation of the company's representative on technology in their work.

The text under analysis belongs to the artefacts text type. The reason is that this work influences the real world directly, through convincing the audience that the arguments given by the author are the only correct ones. This text like all the artefact ones describe the real world. This text doesn't contain tropes and figures of speech.

This story has a binding force and direct influence. The language in the text performs informative function.

The text is of informative mass media discourse because it contains It has proper names, subject field terms and various grammar patterns. If we analyze the whole speech, we can find many professionalisms like "blockchain", "Scrum", "Kanban", "CRM" and so on. The text has a fixed structure and cliches that are usual for artefact texts.

The text under analysis is aimed at the readers who are interested in who are interested in the organisation's activities in the field of cyber technologies and are interested in attracting customers through the latest developments in technology.

The communicative aim of the textual information is to tell them that the organisation is cutting-edge in its activities and is trying to attract new people through technology. The main impact on the listener is that they position themselves as a company capable of achieving sustained success and leadership in the dynamic and competitive environment of their industry.

Structural level of the text is ensured by lexical and semantic cohesion. Lexical cohesion is implemented by repetition links, which are:

- simple lexical repetition: practices – practice, systems - system
- simple paraphrase: leverage – harnessing, embracing - adhere
- complex paraphrase: enhance - mitigate
- co-reference: Scrum and Kanban - frameworks
- substitution: we - organization

Grammatical cohesion and syntactical structure is ensured by sequence of tenses. For example:

"Through a comprehensive digital transformation strategy, our organization aims to leverage cutting-edge technologies such as artificial intelligence (AI), machine learning (ML), and blockchain to drive operational efficiency, enhance customer experiences, and achieve sustainable growth. By harnessing the power of data analytics, we can gain actionable insights, optimize processes, and unlock new opportunities for innovation and competitive advantage.

The tense sequence is characterised by the consistent use of the present and future tenses.

Compound and complex sentences, as well as the use of conjunctions and prepositions, ensure grammatical cohesion.

Semantic level establishes the macroproposition of the text: I (the author) inform you (the reader) about the real world that can be a reality because these actions are happening in the organisation now.

Considering stylistic characteristics of the text, there is a variety of tropes: terms and verbs in the infinitive form: management (CRM) platform serves as a central hub for customer data, enabling us to personalize marketing campaigns, optimize lead generation.

The author used special vocabulary, that is: ISO 27001 and GDPR.

In conclusion, we have analysed the discourse as a whole and have also considered an example of analysing a text with professional words. The features of such a text have been practically established on the example of a speech. The analysis of the discourse fully coincides with the general characteristics of professionalisms.

CHAPTER 2 MASS MEDIA DISCOURSE PROFESSIONALISMS: DISCOURSE FEATURES, TRANSLATION OPTIONS

3.1 Lexical transformations in the translation of mass media discourse professionalisms

"I confess to a certain amount of unintended eavesdropping on people's conversations, which has also been extremely helpful".

"Мушу зізнатися, що часом я ненавмисне «підслуховував» розмови інших людей, і це було дуже корисно".

Through **modulation**, the professionalism of "eavesdropping" is translated as підслуховував.

"These include paying full attention with appropriate eye contact and "listening with the eyes"— the eyes are the most expressive part of our face and we can signal interest and pleasure with our eye movements".

«Потрібно встановити із співрозмовником зоровий контакт і «слухати очима»: очі є найбільш виразною частиною обличчя і їхніми рухами можна показати, що нам цікаво і приємно слухати.»

The professionalism of "listening with the eyes" - "слухати очима" is translated by means of **calquing**. The same is true for the phrase "eye contact".

"Vocal experts point out that few emotions can escape "leakage" from the voice

«Дослідники мовлення стверджують, що емоції майже неможливо приховати так, щоб голос їх не виказав».

The professionalism "leakage" has no equivalent and is therefore translated using the descriptive method. The phrase "the vocal experts" was translated using word **transposition and modulation** as speech researchers.

"James Borg spends part of his working time as a business consultant and coach and also conducts personal development and business skills workshops covering

memory improvement, interpersonal communication, body language and "mind control".

"Джеймс Борг працює консультантом та бізнес-тренером, а також проводить семінари з особистісного розвитку та розвитку бізнесових навичок, зокрема покращення пам'яті, вмінь міжособистісного спілкування, мови тіла та "контролю мислення".

The phrase "body language" has been translated by **calquing** as "мова тіла", but this translation is sufficient, because although it is a highly specialised term related to the work of translators and psychologists, it is nowadays known to the average reader.

"The first items of information are processed in working memory and so have a good chance of being transferred to semantic memory".

«Перша частина інформації обробляється оперативною пам'яттю і таким чином з високою вірогідністю потрапить до семантичної пам'яті».

The phrase "semantic memory" becomes "семантична пам'ять" using adaptive **transcoding**, and "working memory" is translated by **modulation** "оперативна пам'ять".

"This can happen in certain circumstances – when it's called for – but generally the rhythm of an interaction involves both sides being aware of when to speak and when to listen".

«Це може бути доречно за певних обставин – коли ситуація цього потребує, – але зазвичай ритм розмови передбачає, що обидва співрозмовники відчують, коли час говорити, а коли слухати».

The terminology the rhythm of an interaction is translated as follows in the following way: "rhythm" by mixed **transcoding** as "ритм", and "interaction" by contextual **substitution** as "розмова".

"People who speak in monotone are boring".

"Монотонне мовлення звучить скучно".

By rearranging the elements and replacing the part of speech, the phrase "to speak in monotone" is translated as "монотонне мовлення". The word monotone itself is subject to mixed **transcoding**.

"The primacy effect causes better memory of the first items in a list due to increased rehearsal and commitment to long-term memory".

"Ефект первинності – тим, що ми вже подумки перетворюємо першу інформацію більше разів і вона потрапляє до довготривалої пам'яті".

The term "long-term memory" is translated by **calquing** as "довготривала пам'ять".

"Lower pitches give the impression of being more masculine, authoritative and confident, while higher pitches are associated with being more feminine, caring and friendly".

«Низький голос справляє враження більш мужнього, владного і впевненого, натомість високий асоціюється з жіночністю, турботливістю і привітністю».

The words "lower and higher pitch" are translated by **calquing** as "високий та низький голос".

"Thanks as always to the Pearson publishing team".

«Як завжди, дякую команді видавництва «Пірсон»» .

The phrase "publishing team" can be translated by **rearranging the words** as "команда видавництва".

"Excuse me, please," said the stranger with a foreign accent, although in correct Russian".

«Даруйте мені, будь ласка, — заговорив приходень з чужинецькою вимовою, хоч і не калічачи слів» .

The phrase a "foreign accent" was translated with the help of **modulation** as a "чужинецькою вимовою" in order to avoid the terminological load in the in a fictional text.

" I became interested in it at an early age and it taught me about the 'power of suggestion' – how important words were in creating the illusion of bending reality".

«Я зацікавився нею ще в дитинстві, і вона розкрила мені «здатність до навіювання» – те, як реальність може «прогинатися» під впливом слів».

The term a "bending reality" does not have a full equivalent, so the translation is formed by **calquing**, reality can "прогинатись".

"Also, my thanks to the preview titles editor, Caroline Sanderson who picked this

book as a 'personal favourite' and featured it as her 'Editor's Choice' in the magazine".

«Також я вдячний Керолайн Сандерсон, котра обрала цю книжку як «персональний вибір» і внесла її до рубрики «Вибір редактора» у своєму журналі».

"The preview titles editor" is a type of proofreader that does not have a full professional equivalent in the target language. Therefore, to avoid a cumbersome explanation, the translator uses the technique of **omission**.

“Is it any wonder that so much conflict and tension occurs in everyday speech when emotionally charged words are thrown around like confetti?”

«Чи ж дивно, що так багато конфліктів і напруження виникає в повсякденному спілкуванні, коли люди кидаються емоційно забарвленими словами, немов конфеті?».

The multicomponent term "emotionally charged words" is translated by **contextual substitution** as emotionally colored words. We also pay attention to the phrase "everyday speech" translated by means of **calquing** as "повсякденне спілкування".

“When you ask people to recall an enjoyable or productive conversation from their personal or working life you'll invariably come across the same rapport-building elements”.

«Коли попросити будь-яку людину пригадати приємну чи корисну розмову з її робочого чи особистого життя, то там завжди будуть ознаки збалансованості.».

The phrase "productive conversation" is translated as "корисна розмова" using **modulation**. Also of note is the multicomponent phrase "the rapport-building elements", which is translated by contextual replacement as a "ознаки збалансованості".

“We seem to have the same difficulties: poor or lazy speaking habits, disagreements, misunderstandings, apologising, giving praise/accepting it, relaying criticism”.

«Схоже ми скрізь стикаємося із тими самими проблемами: брак навичок висловлювання думки, суперечки, непорозуміння, невміння правильно перепошувати, хвалити чи приймати похвалу, критикувати...».

The multicomponent phrase "lazy speaking habits" does not have an exact dictionary equivalent and is translated **descriptively** as "брак навичок висловлювання", which is more understandable for the average reader. We also pay attention to the word "criticism", which is translated by **replacing the part of speech** with "критикувати".

“I haven't set out to do a 'painting-by-numbers' book on improving your talk ”.

«Я не маю на меті написати книжку-схему, якої слід неухильно дотримуватися, аби навчитися краще говорити».

Let's pay attention to the term to talk, which has a corresponding term for talking. "Paintingby-numbers' book" means a "картину-розмальовку по номерах", but in a professional translator's dictionary this phrase has a slightly different meaning, so by contextual **substitution** we get the translation book-scheme.

So we can summarize this subsection. The analysis shows that professionalisms do not have an exact equivalent in translation and that transformations need to be applied. We can summarize the results in the form of statistics. Modulation – 30%, substitution - 20%, transcoding - 20%, calquing - 30%.

2.2 Grammatical transformations in the translation of professionalisms

Grammatical transformations involve changes in the structure and arrangement of words, phrases, and sentences to conform to the grammatical rules and patterns of the target language. These transformations ensure that the translated text reads fluently and idiomatically in the target language.

Concretisation and generalisation:

“If I wanted to work in an open-space, I wouldn't have chosen this profession”.

«Якби я хотів працювати в цеху, то не став би перекладачем».

The professionalism "profession" is **concretised** in translation and the "перекладач" becomes.

“The rythme of your translation is impressive, Ms. Anisinoва ”.

«Я вражений темпом вашої роботи мадам Анісінова».

The professionalism "rhythm" is translated as "темп" by **modulation**. The word a "translation" is translated as "робота" by means of **generalisation**.

“I'm surprised and honored, but I think to check with my agent ”.

«Я здивований та вдячний, але гадаю мушу поговорити з агентом».

I'm surprised and honoured is a polite cliché used in negotiations and has the equivalent of "Я здивований та вдячний". The compound "to check" with means to "перевірити інформацію", but by **generalisation** it has been translated as "просто поговорити".

“The..Krakozha...The name for “father” sound like got. I make mistake”.

«У Кракожії слово «батько» дуже схоже на «козел». Я зробити помилка».

The word name for is translated by generalisation not as a name or title, but as a word. The word-phrase "sound like" was translated using by contextual **substitution** as "дуже схоже на". Also the sentence I make mistake. Я зробити помилка. It is deliberately not coordinated in time, so the translator conveys that the speaker is not fluent in the language.

“The only interpreter we got is in Newark ”.

«Перекладач прибуде лише за годину».

"The interpreter" by generalisation is translated as "перекладач".

"If I interpreted gone as dead, I'd be out of a job".

«Якби я переклала одне як інше, то втратила б роботу».

The word "to interpret" means "перекладати усно", but in a way that an average viewer would understand does not understand the difference between to translate and to interpret, the translator, by **generalising** translates it as to "перекладати".

Let's take a closer look at contextual **substitution and modulation** techniques:

"Even the lowest whisper can be heard over armies".

«Навіть найтихіший шепіт може заглушити армію».

The phrase "the lowest whisper" is subject to contextual substitution and is translated as "найтихіший шепіт", not the lowest. Also, attention should be paid to can be heard, which has undergone a **contextual substitution** and is translated as "заглушити".

"So when do we do this voice line-up?".

«Коли будемо робити опізнання?».

The translator's dictionary contains the term "a voice line up", but due to the lack of a direct equivalent, it was translated by contextual **substitution** as "опізнання".

"I said that from a sound engineer's point of view you're perfect.".

«Що як звукотехніка ти мене повністю влаштовуєш».

The phrase "a sound engineer" undergoes a contextual change and becomes not the word "звуковим інженером", but a word "звукотехнік".

"So what do we make of this interpreter?".

«То що Ви можете сказати про неї?».

The word "interpreter" has been **omitted** in this sentence to avoid repetition. Another thing to note is the stable expression make of smb. by means of **contextual substitution** has been translated as say about.

"– To make a speech".

«– Виголосити промову».

By means of contextual **substitution**, the translator translated to make as "виголосити".

"– You know, I am not really a dignitary".

«– Я не представник».

The term "a dignitary" is quite common in a translator's dictionary, and is translated into Ukrainian by **modulation** as "представник".

“– Whispers disguise the quality of a voice”.

«–Шепіт приховує властивості голосу».

The word "whispers" has a corresponding term, "шепіт". It should be noted that the word has undergone a **change in the number category**. The term of the phrase the quality of voice was translated by **modulation** as a property of voice.

“– They are here to protest the appearance later this week by Edmond Zuwanie”.

«– Ви бачите перших демонстрантів, які прийшли, щоб протестувати проти виступу цього тижня президента Матобо Едмунда Зувані».

The term "the appearance" is translated as "поява", and by **modulating** the translator selects a more appropriate synonym - виступ.

“– He’s planning to come here to address the GA ”.

«–Він планує виступити перед Генеральною Асамблеєю».

To address- to address, by modulation, has been translated as "виступити".

“– I’m Jonathan Williams, Ambassador Harris’s adviser ”.

«– Я Джонатан Уільямс, помічник посла Гарріс».

Quite often, a translator has to deal with translation during official meetings. Therefore, the phrase ambassador adviser is an integral part of the translator's vocabulary and is translated by the phrase ambassador's adviser.

However, since this translation was made for a feature film, not for specialised literature, it was decided to translate it with the help of modulation as an assistant of the ambassador, for better understanding by the average viewer.

“– Protectee is back in America”.

«– Об’єкт на американській території».

The word "protectee" has a corresponding term, defendant. But in this case the author decided to translate it as "об’єкт".

“– They'll publish it anyway”.

«– Її все-таки надрукують».

The word to publish is translated by **modulation** as надрукувати.

“– Sheets and computers may not be taken out of this room”.

«– Комп’ютер та сторінки звідси не можна виносити».

Through **modulation**, the term a sheet is translated as "сторінка".

Now it's time to take a closer look at grammatical transformations. Let's start with the technique of reordering words:

“– It didn’t mean anything to me at that time ”.

«– Тоді я не надала цьому значення.».

In this sentence, there is a word **transposition** and an antonymic translation. Didn’t mean anything- не надала цьому значення (нічого не значило)- позитивація.

“– This is not literature we are talking, just a product of consumption ”.

«– Ви говорите не про літературу, а про споживчий продукт».

By transposing the words, the term product of consumption, translated as a "consumer product - споживчий продукт".

“– This work of translation for a worldwide simultaneous publication is unprecedented”.

«–Такий одночасний переклад твору для світової прем’єри виконується вперше».

By **rearranging the members of the sentence**, the phrases work of translation and a worldwide simultaneous publication were translated as simultaneous translation of the work for the world premiere.

Now let's look at examples of part-of-speech **substitution** in translation.

“– With respect, you only interpret”.

«– Однак, Ви лише перекладач».

In the given sentence, the word term to interpret undergoes a change of part of speech and becomes the noun "перекладач".

“– It’s a tribal dialect of Matoban, spoken throughout the south central African belt”.

«– Це діалект одного з племен Мотобо, яким розмовляють у регіонах Центральної і Південної Африки».

Tribal dialect – is a phrase that refers to the dialect of a particular tribe. In this sentence, the word dialect has been translated by **transliteration**, and the word tribal has undergone a part-of-speech change and has become a noun for tribes. Also by the method of **addition** was used to add: one of (one of the tribes) to better explain the situation.

We should also pay attention to the following methods of **addition and omission**:

“– Close enough”.

«–Досить близький переклад».

Adding the term translation to better understand the meaning of the statement.

“– In fact you’re obligated, as you were last night when you didn’t”.

«– Більше того, Ви зобов’язані і мали б доповісти про це ще вчора».

The addition of the word "report" has appeared, it was **omitted** in the English version (to report), to avoid repetition.

“– Rather, I didn’t know what it meant. – But now you do? ” .

«– Точніше не знала, що це означає. –А зараз знаєте?».

There is an addition of the word know to better explain the meaning to the viewer.

“– They use what happened to boost sales”.

«– Сподіваються, що після всіх цих подій книгу розкуплять».

By adding the term to boost sales in the translation, the term was translated as the book is sold out "книгу розкуплять".

“– We have to get someone to talk to him ”.

It was not translated at all in the Ukrainian version.

Omission of the sentence with the term "to talk". This was done to preserve the length of the lines and the integrity of the plot.

“– The test was inconclusive”.

«– Не дала певного результату».

The word "the test" was omitted to avoid repetition.

To sum up, it is grammatical transformations that ensure a more accurate translation of words. In this section, word substitutions and word rearrangements prevailed. We

also used infinitive forms. Grammatical transformations are expressed by changing the number of words.

CONCLUSIONS

In the course of the work, the concept of professional words was analysed. The sections of the course work analysed the general concept of professionalisms and the problem of their translation. Also, in order to achieve the set tasks, at the beginning of the work, the discourse was analysed, which includes professional words, and a more detailed analysis was made of the transformations used in translation.

During the work, it was found that professionals improve communication and explain some things better when there is no appropriate term. It was determined that the terms and professionalisms are similar, but they differ in their use. Professionalisms are not used in official documents and in a sense belong to the jargon of certain groups of people.

As they are unofficial equivalents, they belong to the masses of media discourse and can be used both in speeches and in methodological recommendations for employees. Professional words are emotionally charged. They can be used in any future or present tense. The emotional colouring of words can be achieved by means of word formation, primarily by suffixes of tenderness, fineness or, on the contrary, coarseness. Expressive vocabulary is distinguished by its stylistic function, implying the existence of additional stylistic shades and psychological assessments in a particular word use. It is used in all emotionally expressive and certain functional styles of language (colloquial, literary, journalistic)

The analysis revealed that professional words pose a certain difficulty for translators. Before translation, a comprehensive work should be carried out to find out what the word means in the source language and what type of text it belongs to. Then the translator must choose the most accurate translation method to fully convey the meaning of the word that will be understandable to the general public.

The second section identified the main lexical and grammatical transformations. It can be said that the most commonly used transformation methods are calquing, substitution of words and omission. The addition of the words modulation and substitution is also used. Due to the absence of a corresponding word in dictionaries, the most commonly used transmission is by the meaning of the word.

Thus, it can be said that professionalisms are rarely found in general and special dictionaries and exist mainly in the sphere of functioning. They are used mainly in oral and colloquial speech. It is necessary to solve the problem of translating these words to avoid the occurrence of calques. Professionalisms also enrich the language, so I believe that this topic was relevant for the study.