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## **КУРСОВА РОБОТА**

**З ПЕРЕКЛАДУ**

### **РЕДАКТОРСЬКА ПРАВКА В ПЕРЕКЛАДАЦЬКІЙ ПРАКТИЦІ**

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## INTRODUCTION

In today's world of globalization and the constant development of information technology, translation is becoming an extremely important tool for communication and understanding between different cultures and languages. However, the translation process does not end when the text is translated. Editorial revision, which is an integral part of translation practice, plays an important role in improving the quality and accuracy of translation, as well as in ensuring that the translation meets the requirements of the language culture and takes into account the specifics of the purpose and audience.

The theoretical basis of the study is based on the theories and practical principles of translation studies, linguistics, and editorial work. The analysis of various approaches to editorial revision, both theoretical and practical, allows us to understand the essence and effectiveness of this process.

Characterization of the degree of scientific development of the topic. The topic of editorial revision in translation practice is well studied and researched in the scientific literature. Various studies and publications are devoted to the methods and strategies of editorial revision, its impact on the quality of translation, and practical aspects of its application in various areas of translation.

The relevance of the research topic lies in the fact that in today's world there is a growing demand for professional editors who can correct translation errors and ensure high quality. Editing is important in the translation of literary and scientific texts, as well as in the translation of technical documentation and business correspondence. The growth of international communications and the need for accurate and high-quality translations make editorial proofreading an essential part of the translation process.

In the context of the growing need for quality translations and the spread of global communication, editorial proofreading is becoming increasingly important. Ensuring high quality translations is becoming a key task to ensure effective communication and mutual understanding between cultures. The relevance of the

topic of editorial proofreading in translation practice is determined by the need to improve the professional level of translators and ensure high-quality translations in various fields of activity. Growing requirements for translation quality and the increasing volume of translation work make editorial revision a necessary step in the translation process.

The purpose of the study is to study and analyze the role of editorial revision in the translation process and its impact on the quality and efficiency of translation.

The main objectives of the study are: to study the theoretical foundations of editorial revision in translation; to analyze methods and strategies of editorial revision; to assess the impact of editorial revision on the quality and accuracy of translated texts from various fields; to study the practical aspects of editorial revision; to identify ways to optimize the process of editing the translated text.

The object of the study is the process of editing in translation practice, and the subject of the study is the theoretical foundations, methods, strategies and effectiveness of editorial revision.

The factual material of the study is a variety of translations of texts of various subjects and styles that are subjected to editorial revision.

The theoretical methods (analysis of scientific literature), practical methods (evaluation of the effectiveness of various editing methods), analytical methods (comparative analysis of translations) and the method of empirical research are used in the work.

The theoretical significance of the course work is to study and analyze the theoretical aspects of editorial revision, its role and impact on the quality of translation. The practical significance of the course work is the application of theoretical knowledge and recommendations on editorial revision in the practical activities of translators and editors.

The theoretical and practical value of the research is that the results of the study will allow us to understand the essence and effectiveness of editorial revision in translation practice and to develop recommendations for its optimal application.

The course work consists of the following parts: introduction; main part, which consists of two chapters, each of which contains two subsections; conclusions; list of references; and appendices.

## CHAPTER 1. THEORETICAL OVERVIEW

### 1.1. Basic concepts: editorial revision and translation practice

Editorial revision and translation practice are two basic concepts related to the translation process and translation quality improvement.

Editorial revision is the process of reviewing, correcting and improving a translation to ensure its quality, accuracy, stylistic consistency and comprehensibility for the end reader. Editorial proofreading involves a thorough analysis of the translation in terms of grammar, spelling, stylistics, formatting, logic, and consistency with the source text. The editor corrects mistakes, clarifies expressions, improves the structure of sentences and paragraphs, translates terms and expressions, which helps to achieve maximum accuracy and quality of the translation.

Editing is the process of identifying and correcting errors in a text in order to make the text clear, stylistically appropriate, and consistent with the intent of the original (Cherednychenko, 2021).

Types of editorial editing: literary editing (correction of grammatical, spelling and punctuation errors; improvement of the style and lexical content of the text) and technical editing (checking facts, figures, dates and terminology; improving the structure and formatting of the text).

Translation practice is the process of translating a source text into the target language, where the translator conveys the meaning, style, and context of the source text. This requires a high level of proficiency in the target languages, a deep understanding of cultural nuances, the ability to adapt the text to the target audience and apply appropriate translation strategies. Translation practice includes selecting the most accurate and appropriate translations, ensuring consistency and clarity of the text, avoiding lexical and grammatical errors, and complying with the requirements of terminology and stylistic features (Johnson, 2023).

Translation practice is the process of translating a text from one language into another. It includes understanding of the original, selection of appropriate equivalents in the target language and translation in accordance with the requirements in order to

transfer information from one language space to another, with maximum preservation of the content and style of the original, i.e. to create a high-quality translation that accurately conveys the content of the original and corresponds to its style and genre (Mamrak, 2019).

Types of translation practice. Interpretation – real-time translation of oral speech from one language into another; it is used in negotiations, meetings, conferences, etc. Translation is the translation of a text from one language into another in written form; it is used to translate documents, articles, books, etc.

Types of translation: literary translation – translation of works of literature and art; technical translation – translation of texts on technical and scientific subjects (Miram et al., 2023).

Stages of translation practice: analysis of the original; translation of the text; editing and formatting of the translation (Ivanchenko, 2023).

Translation practice includes various stages of translation, from understanding the text and choosing the appropriate translation approach to creating the final translation. Translation practice covers different types of texts and contexts, including literary, technical, scientific and other types of translation.

Editorial revision is an integral part of the translation process. A translator must have editing skills to correct mistakes in the translation. The editor must understand the specifics of the translation in order to edit the translation efficiently. After the text is translated, it must be edited to correct errors and inaccuracies, improve the translation style, and make it as close to the original as possible. High-quality editing can improve the quality of the translation and make it more readable and understandable (Kapelyushnyi, 2005).

Editorial revision occurs after the translation work is completed in order to improve the quality and accuracy of the translation. This process is an important stage in the professional activities of translators and editors, as it helps to ensure high quality of the translation and meet the needs of the customer or end user of the text.

Both concepts – proofreading and translation practice – are important components of the process of creating a quality translation. Text editing helps to

correct possible errors and improve the quality of the translation, ensuring its clarity, accuracy, and linguistic adequacy. Proofreading and translation practice are interconnected and complementary processes that contribute to the achievement of high translation quality.

One of the founders of translation studies, J. Koetzburger, in his monograph "Fundamentals of Translation Studies" considers the translation process as a complex linguistic and cultural communication. He emphasizes the importance of thoughtful editorial revision to ensure the adequacy of the translation (Koetzburger, 2015).

Researcher of interlingual communication A. Shymanska in her article "Editorial revision as an important stage of translation" emphasizes that editorial revision should be aimed not only at correcting grammatical and stylistic errors, but also at adapting the text to the requirements of the audience and context (Shymanska, 2017).

The above-mentioned sources confirm the importance of editorial proofreading in translation practice as a means of ensuring high translation quality. A deep understanding of the linguistic and cultural aspects of translation is crucial for successful editorial work and achieving maximum adequacy of the source text.

In translation practice, editing plays an important role in restoring the semantic integrity and stylistic consistency between the original and translated texts. To understand the theoretical aspects of this topic, we should consider some scientific sources on general linguistic theory and translation studies.

"Translation Theory" is a monograph by J. Cutford. This work explores the basic principles and approaches to translation, including aspects of editorial revision and the impact of linguistic factors on the translation process (Cutford, 2015).

"Methods of Teaching Translation" is a monograph by O. Volodarska. This book explores the pedagogical aspects of teaching translation, including the role of editorial revision in the training of future translators (Volodarska, 2019).

"Text Linguistics and Translation" is an article in the journal Linguistic Studies. The authors D. Koval and I. Petrenko discuss methods and strategies of editorial revision in the context of translation (Koval & Petrenko, 2018).

"Text Structure and Its Impact on Translation" - an article in the journal "Linguistics". The author, O. Ivanova, analyzes the relationship between the structure of the original text and the necessary transformations during the editorial process of translation (Ivanova, 2020).

"Translation Theory: Basic Concepts and Problems is a monograph by D. Parfenova. This book deals with theoretical aspects of translation studies, including editorial revision as an important part of the translation process (Parfenova, 2015).

"Fundamentals of Translation Studies is a textbook edited by O. Zohraf and I. Losinska. This book provides a systematic overview of the theoretical foundations of translation, including the issue of editorial revision and its role in translation (Zohraf & Losinska, 2015).

"Translation Studies: Theory and Practice is a collection of scientific articles edited by M. Petrenko. In this publication, various authors analyze the theoretical aspects of translation studies, in particular, they focus on methods and strategies of editorial revision (Petrenko, 2017).

"Translation Studies: Scholarly Thoughts and Modern View" is an article in the journal "Linguistics and Literature Studies". The author N. Kravchenko discusses the role of editorial revision in the context of translation theory and practice (Kravchenko, 2019).

These sources provide a broad overview of the theoretical aspects of translation studies, including editorial revision in translation practice. They are a valuable source for learning and understanding the editorial process in translation, as well as providing useful guidelines and strategies for improving it (Brown, 2022).

In translation practice, proofreading is an important stage of the translation process aimed at correcting and improving the quality of the translation.

One of the main aspects of proofreading is to preserve the accuracy and reproduction of the meaning of the original text in the translation. In this context, the problem of translation equivalence is important, which is studied in translation theory and linguistics in general. Various aspects of equivalence, such as lexical,

grammatical, semantic, and stylistic, are the object of study to determine the best approaches to translation editing.

One of the authoritative sources in this area is *Translation Studies* by Ellen Neese and Frank Ostmann-Kiffner. This monograph examines various aspects of translation, including methods of translation editing and revision. The authors provide information on the practical application of editorial methods in translation practice and address the issue of translation quality (Niz & Ostmann-Kiffner, 2015).

Another authoritative source is the *Handbook of Translation Studies*, edited by Yungo Shi-Ren and Miriam Schlimovich (Shi-Ren & Shlimovich, 2017). This monograph analyzes a wide range of problems in the field of translation studies, including translation editing and revision.

Other sources include articles in professional journals, such as the *Journal of Translation Studies* and *Translation and Interpreting Studies*, which cover current issues of editing in translation.

Editorial proofreading in translation practice is an important aspect that is actively studied within the framework of general linguistic theory and translation theory. The results of research in this area help to improve the quality of translation and make it more effective and understandable for the recipient.

General linguistic theory plays an important role in the study of editorial revision in translation practice. This theory studies language as a system and speech as a communication process. Research in this area is aimed at studying the structure of language, its functioning in speech, and the relationship between language and society.

One of the main aspects of editorial editing in translation practice is the analysis of text structure. A proper understanding of the text structure allows for effective text editing, error correction, and accurate translation.

In their research, scholars emphasize the need to take into account language specifics during editorial revision.

They provide additional knowledge and methodological approaches to help editors and translators solve complex language problems.

When opening this topic, you can refer to the works of well-known translators and linguists who study in detail the process of correcting errors and improving translation quality.

For example, in the article "Editing in Translation: A Reappraisal, Ellen Garber highlights the importance of editing in improving translation quality, emphasizing that even experienced translators can make mistakes that can only be corrected through editorial work. She also discusses the different types of editorial work and their impact on translation quality (Garber, 2016).

Another important aspect of editorial work in translation is discussed in the monograph *Translation and Editing* by Victor Ramberg. The author's work examines the editorial techniques that can be applied to translation to improve the clarity and precision of the text. Ramberg also draws attention to the importance of cooperation between translator and editor to achieve optimal results (Ramberg, 2019).

Taking into account the above sources, we can conclude that editorial revision is important in translation practice. The problem of editing in translation is studied within the framework of translation theory, which covers various aspects of translation and the mechanisms of its functioning.

Editorial proofreading is an integral stage of the translation process aimed at improving the translation in terms of its content, form and style.

The main tasks of proofreading are: checking the factual accuracy of the translation; correcting grammatical and stylistic errors; improving the target language; eliminating calculated and non-Ukrainian constructions; preserving the original author's style.

Editorial editing is divided by type into intralinguistic editing (correction of errors not related to the original text) and interlingual editing (correction of errors related to inaccurate understanding of the original or unsuccessful choice of language in the translation).

Editorial edits are made by correcting the content: correcting factual errors, clarifying terminology, adding or deleting information; correcting the form: correcting grammatical and punctuation errors, stylistic improvement of the text;

correcting the style: aligning the text style, adhering to the author's style of the original.

To perform effective editorial work, a translator must have knowledge of translation theory, linguistics, stylistics, and editing.

Translation theory studies the patterns and principles of translation, and defines its main categories and concepts. The theoretical foundations of translation provide translators with knowledge of the principles and methods of translation used in editorial proofreading. Editorial revision helps translators apply theoretical knowledge in practice and improve their translation. The use of scientific sources on translation theory makes it possible to deepen knowledge of the theory and practice of editorial revision.

The theoretical foundations of editorial revision in translation practice are based on the principles of high-quality and professional translation, ensuring that the text meets the language standards, lexical and grammatical requirements of the target language, and preserving stylistic integrity and semantic accuracy.

For a successful translation revision, it is important to adhere to certain theoretical principles.

One of the key theoretical principles is the principle of accuracy. The editor should check the translation for accuracy in conveying the meaning of the original, using specialized dictionaries and reference books. In addition, it is important to take into account the specifics of the language and culture used in the translation.

Another important theoretical framework is the principle of coherence. The editor should make sure that the translation is logically connected and coherent, without unnecessary repetition or contradictions. It is also important to take into account the structure of the text and preserve it in the translation.

In addition, it is important to adhere to the principle of translation adequacy. The editor must ensure that the style, tone, and intonation of the original are consistent with the original, while preserving its semantic potential. To do this, the editor must have perfect language skills and an understanding of the translation context.

To summarize, the theoretical foundations of editorial revision in translation practice include accuracy, coherence, adequacy, and consideration of linguistic and cultural specifics. Adherence to these principles ensures a high-quality and professional translation.

An editor must have a deep knowledge of the grammar and style of two languages, the source and target languages. He or she corrects grammatical errors, deficiencies in sentence structure, and inconsistencies in the style of the text. The editor must be familiar with various translation strategies and approaches to make a correct and adequate translation. The editor should take into account the peculiarities of the target text's readers and adapt the translation to their needs and expectations. Editorial work in translation also includes quality control of the translation that has already been completed, checking for consistency with the source text, and carefully checking grammatical and stylistic aspects. The editor must ensure that the styles and registers of the language are consistent between the original and the translation. This includes the choice of vocabulary, phraseology, and tone that correspond to the style of speech practice of the target audience.

The general principle of editorial revision in translation practice is to preserve the accuracy and appropriateness of the translation while improving its comprehensibility and aesthetic feel.

The editor should also take into account the peculiarities of the language, the author's style, and the customer's requirements.

In addition, editorial editing may include analyzing the structure of the text, correcting lexical errors, and choosing appropriate expressions to convey the semantic content of the original.

The main aspects of editorial proofreading in translation practice include:

1. Verification of the translation's conformity to the original text and compliance with the customer's requirements.
2. Grammatical correctness and structural integrity of the text.
3. Stylistic adequacy of the translation.
4. Correspondence of vocabulary and terminology to the context.

5. Absence of spelling and punctuation errors.
6. Correction of shortcomings in the choice of words and phrases.

For successful translation editing, it is important to have high linguistic competence, experience in the translation field, and the ability to work with various language resources and programs. It is also important to take into account the specifics of a particular text, its purpose and audience.

The main goal of editorial revision is to improve the quality of the translation and make it as acceptable as possible for the target audience.

It is important to keep in mind that editorial editing can be both formal and informal. Formal proofreading involves a more systematic and rigorous analysis, which may include checking for grammatical errors, compliance with stylistic norms, and the use of correct terminology. Informal proofreading, on the other hand, can be more simplified and focuses on the overall comprehensibility and acceptability of the translation for readers.

It is important to note that editorial review is not a mechanical process. It requires deep knowledge of the language, translation studies and linguistics, as well as a creative approach to the text. Editing is an art that requires constant improvement.

Translation practice is a multifaceted process based on theoretical knowledge, practical skills and experience.

The stages of translation practice include text analysis, selection of dictionaries and reference books, translation of the text, revision, re-reading, and formatting.

Translation practice is the process of learning and improving translation skills through practical work on texts on various topics and in various genres.

Translation practice is the process of transferring a text from one language to another in order to preserve its meaning and tone. It is an important component of linguistic activity that includes a number of steps and methods to achieve maximum accuracy and efficiency of translation.

## **1.2. Functions, methods and strategies of editorial revision**

Editorial review in translation includes functions that help ensure the quality and professionalism of the translation, which is important for conveying the full meaning of the original. The editor corrects any grammatical or stylistic errors in the translation to ensure that the text is smooth and clear. Editorial editing is aimed at improving the comprehensibility of the text, taking into account the needs and level of the target language audience. The editor makes sure that terms, expressions, and sentence structures are used consistently throughout the text. The editor takes into account cultural differences between the source and target languages, ensuring that the translation is adequate and acceptable to the target audience. The editor makes sure that the translation reproduces the stylistic features of the original, preserving its tone, mood and emotional connotation. The editor checks and corrects the use of terms and terminological concepts, ensuring their accuracy and relevance

These editorial functions contribute to the effectiveness of the translation, ensuring that it meets the requirements and expectations of the readers.

Editorial strategies are aimed at effectively improving the text. The choice of method and strategy depends on the complexity of the text, the qualifications of the editor, and the time allocated for editing (Karpenko, 2023).

Editorial proofreading is an integral part of the translation process, which aims to improve the translation and bring it to a level that meets the requirements. The editor compares the two texts to identify discrepancies, omissions, and inaccurate or inadequate translation. The editor examines the translation text in terms of its stylistic unity, lexical and grammatical correctness. Editors can use dictionaries, grammar reference books, and computer programs to check spelling, punctuation, and grammar.

Translation editorial functions are aimed at improving the quality and accuracy of the translation, ensuring its comprehensibility and compliance with the requirements of the customer or end user. The main functions of editorial revision in translation include the following aspects.

Grammar correction. The editor checks the grammatical correctness of the translation, including spelling, punctuation, syntax, and the use of appropriate grammatical forms. It corrects typos and incorrect expressions to ensure the grammatical correctness of the translation.

Lexical check. The editor makes sure that the words and expressions used in the translation correspond to the meaning and context of the original text. He or she translates terms and uses proper vocabulary to ensure the accuracy and quality of the translation and helps to select the most accurate equivalents. He also makes sure that the lexical items used accurately convey the meaning of the original text (Partyko, 2016).

Stylistic consistency. The editor takes into account the style of the original text and the style of the target language to ensure compliance with stylistic norms and uniformity of the translation. They can make changes to phrases, expressions, and sentence structure to achieve a more accurate and natural translation. It also ensures the stylistic appropriateness of the text, taking into account its genre, language register and target audience (Olikova, 2018).

Consistency check. The editor makes sure that the translation is consistent and coherent in the use of terminology, stylistic variants and phrases. They make sure that the same terms or phrases are translated in the same way throughout the text to ensure the unity and comprehensibility of the translation.

Contextual relevance. The editor makes sure that the translation takes into account the context of the original text and conveys its meaning and nuances. They pay attention to specific expressions, phrases, or terms that may require special attention for accurate translation.

Adaptation to the target audience. The editor assesses how well the translation meets the needs and expectations of the target audience. He or she can make changes to ensure that the text is clear, precise, and in line with the cultural norms and conventions of the target language.

Editorial interventions help to improve the clarity, logic, and accuracy of the translation, which in turn helps to achieve high quality and meet the needs of the customer or end user (Komissarov & Koralova, 2020).

Editorial revision includes checking and clarifying the terminology used in the translation to ensure that it is consistent with the specifics of the text and to avoid misunderstanding of the terms.

The translation should be consistent with the style of the original (official, scientific, journalistic, etc.) and the genre of the original (fiction, science, journalism, etc.). The translation must be understandable to the target audience. The translation must meet the format requirements (font size, spacing, etc.).

The translation should convey the ideas and emotions of the original. If necessary, it is possible to involve native speakers or professional editors in the evaluation of the translation to confirm that the translation meets the declared quality level.

Editorial revision includes checking and correcting incorrect or inappropriate use of cultural aspects in the translation to ensure its compliance with language and cultural norms. Cultural adaptation means taking into account the cultural characteristics of the target audience when translating. Translation localization means adapting the translation to a specific market or region. A high-quality translation is impossible without careful editing (Milchin, 2019).

It is important to understand that specific methods and strategies may vary depending on the type of text, its specifics and the context of the translation, as well as the specific needs and requirements of the customer. Editing methods and strategies help to ensure a high-quality and professional result during the translation editing process.

## CHAPTER 2. PRACTICAL ASPECTS OF EDITORIAL REVISION

### 2.1. Stages and specifics of editing different types of translations

Editorial revision is an integral stage of the translation process, based on theoretical and practical aspects of translation studies, linguistics and other related disciplines.

Lexical transformations are one of the most important tools of editorial revision used to improve and adapt a translation.

Lexical transformations are changes in the lexical composition of a translation in order to achieve equivalence with the original at various levels. Lexical transformations include replacing a word of one meaning with a word of another meaning, synonym or antonym. For example, "large" can be translated as "big" or "wide" depending on the context. The types of lexical transformations are presented in Annex A.

The choice of lexical transformation depends on the context, the purpose of the translation, and the target audience. It is important to note that lexical transformations must be justified and not violate the equivalence of the translation.

There are different types of lexical transformations in a text that is subject to editorial editing in translation practice. Lexical transformations in translation include the replacement of words or expressions with language that has the same meaning but uses a different lexical unit. For example:

- the English word "car" can be translated as "automobile" or "machine" in Ukrainian, depending on the context;
- the Ukrainian word "computer" can be translated into English as "computer" or "PC";
- the phrase "big dinner" can be translated as "big dinner" or "feast" depending on the specific situation.

Such transformations help to ensure the accuracy and adequacy of the translation, taking into account the peculiarities of each language.

Lexical transformations in translation are changes that can occur in words or expressions when translated from one language into another. These changes may be caused by differences in the lexical composition of the languages or by the requirements of the language itself, cultural aspects or context.

For example, lexical transformation may include replacing words with antonyms or synonyms, translating idioms, or using appropriate terms. Changes in grammar, style, or the use of different words to convey the same concept are also possible (Sukhenko, 2020).

An example of lexical transformations is the translation of the phrase "To have a sweet tooth" from English into Ukrainian. In this case, there are several possible translations: "To love sweets", "To be a lover of sweets" or "To have a weakness for sweets". The choice of a particular option depends on the context and the specifics of the language.

One of the lexical transformations when translating from English into Ukrainian is the replacement of idioms and phrases with similar expressions in Ukrainian. For example, the phraseology "to kick the bucket" can be translated as "to give your last breath".

Another example of lexical transformation is the replacement of terms in English with the corresponding terms in Ukrainian. For example, the term "computer virus" can be translated as "computer virus".

It is also possible to replace English registers (upper and lower case) with Ukrainian ones. For example, the word "email" can be translated as "electronic mail".

Lexical transformations in translation from English into Ukrainian entail not only the transfer of words and phrases, but also the adaptation of the text to the Ukrainian cultural and linguistic specifics.

Lexical transformations in translation include changes in the choice of a word or phrase to convey the same meaning or essence, but taking into account the linguistic features and context of the target language. Here are some examples of such transformations:

1. Synonyms: Replacing a word or expression with a synonym that better matches the linguistic features of the target language. For example, "happy" (in English) can be translated as "happy" or "joyful" (in Ukrainian).

2. Adaptation to cultural peculiarities: Changing a word or phrase to accommodate cultural norms and language nuances. For example, the English word "Thanksgiving" can be translated as "Day of Thanks" in Ukrainian, but it can also be changed to reflect the specific traditions of the country where the translation is being done.

3. Equivalent expressions: The use of an equivalent expression or expressions to convey the same meaning or essence. For example, the English expression "break a leg" (a wish for success) can be translated as "put your faith in" (in Ukrainian), which has the same meaning in Ukrainian.

4. Paraphrasing: Changing the syntactic structure or expression to achieve the same meaning. For example, "The book was written by Mark Twain" (in English) can be translated as "The book was written by Mark Twain" (in Ukrainian) by changing the word order to match the Ukrainian structural pattern.

5. Technical and professional terms: The choice of specific terms or terminology that meets the requirements and standards of the target audience's language. For example, "computer" can be translated as "computer" or "electronic computing device" (in Ukrainian), depending on the context and the degree of technicality of the translation.

These transformations help ensure an accurate, clear, and linguistically appropriate translation of the text.

The editor may replace certain words or expressions with others that better match the stylistic tone or meaning of the original in the target language. The editor may clarify or replace terms to ensure accuracy and consistency with specific terms or concepts in the target language: The editor may substitute or choose different expressions to accommodate cultural features or conventions of the target language. The editor may make changes to the style or tone of the text to ensure that it is consistent with the language register or atmosphere of the original. The editor may

replace words or phrases with synonyms that better fit the context or stylistic register of the target language. The editor can clarify or correct any inconsistencies or misuse of words to ensure the accuracy and clarity of the translation. The editor can select or modify terminology to ensure uniformity and correct usage of terms in the text.

Correcting spelling and punctuation errors is becoming a necessary part of translation practice and improves the quality of the text. Editing in translation practice helps to understand and convey the meaning of the original text more accurately and clearly to the reader. Correcting structural flaws and illogic in a translation is an important stage of editorial proofreading, which helps to maintain the logic and consistency of the text. Correcting stylistic errors in a translation increases its clarity and conciseness, making it more attractive to readers. Effective editorial editing in translation helps to preserve the authenticity of the original text and convey its main meaning without distortion.

These lexical transformations help ensure a high-quality and accurate translation that meets the stylistic and cultural requirements of the target language.

There are also different types of grammatical transformations in the text that is subject to editorial editing in translation practice. Grammatical transformations involve changing the form of a word to conform to the grammatical rules of the language, such as changing the number, gender, or tense. For example, when translating a sentence from English into Ukrainian, it may be necessary to change the form of a verb from Present Simple to Present Perfect or to change the word order in the sentence. The types of grammatical transformations are presented in Annex B.

The editor corrects any grammatical errors, such as irregular verb forms, incorrect use of particles or prepositions. The editor can rewrite or restructure a sentence to make it clearer or more logical. The editor can change the tense of verbs in the translation to match the tense of the original or to express the correct tense in the target language. The editor can correct irregular or awkward word combinations to provide a more natural or effective expression in the target language. The editor can modify modal verbs or expressions to match the style or expressiveness of the original. The editor can choose the right words or expressions to better match the

meaning or style of the original in the target language. The editor can make changes to account for linguistic differences between languages, for example, in the use of cases, word combinations, or sentence structures.

These grammatical transformations help to ensure grammatical correctness, logicity and comprehensibility of the translation, which are important aspects of editorial editing in translation practice.

The choice of grammatical transformations depends on the purpose of the translation, the type of text, and the context.

Translation is a complex process that often requires grammatical transformations to preserve the meaning and structure of the text. Depending on the languages we translate into, there may be various differences in grammar that need to be taken into account when translating.

For example, English has a different word order than Ukrainian. Therefore, when translating from English into Ukrainian, it may be necessary to change the word order to make the sentence more understandable for the Ukrainian reader.

Also, some languages have different grammatical rules for the use of verbs, prepositions, conjunctions, etc. Therefore, a translator must have a deep knowledge of the grammar of both languages to correctly perform grammatical transformations during translation.

In general, grammatical transformations are an integral part of translation and help to preserve the accuracy and meaning of the original text in the translation.

Grammatical transformations in translation include changes in sentence structure, grammatical construction form, and word order to conform to the linguistic features and rules of the target language (Williams, 2023).

These grammatical transformations help to ensure grammatical correctness and naturalness of the translated speech.

Translation is a complex process that often requires grammatical transformations to preserve the meaning and structure of the text. Depending on the languages we translate into, there may be various differences in grammar that need to be taken into account when translating.

Also, some languages have different grammatical rules for the use of verbs, prepositions, conjunctions, etc. Therefore, a translator must have a deep knowledge of the grammar of both languages to correctly perform grammatical transformations during translation.

In general, grammatical transformations are an integral part of translation and help to preserve the accuracy and meaning of the original text in the translation.

The stages of translation proofreading may differ depending on the specific text, customer requirements, and methodology. These stages help to ensure a high-quality and professional result of translation editing. Annex C presents different types of transformations and their research.

## **2.2 The impact of editing on translation quality and evaluation of editing results**

Editing different types of translations requires skills and knowledge of the language and culture of different countries. Depending on the type of translation, there are specific aspects that need to be taken into account when editing.

For example, editing a technical translation requires knowledge of the terminology and specifics of the relevant industry. You need to ensure that the terms are used accurately and correctly, and that the technical clarity of the translation is maintained. When editing technical translations (e.g., technical documentation or manuals), it is important to ensure the accuracy and specificity of terms. The editor should be experienced in the field and have an understanding of technical terms. Technical translations, such as those from the engineering, technical, or IT fields, often require a deep understanding of technical terms. The editor should have sufficient knowledge and experience in these areas to check the accuracy of the translated terminology and to understand the technical context of the text. It is important to adhere to the following principles of technical translation: accuracy of translation of technical terms and concepts, adherence to the stylistic norms of technical speech, preservation of the structure and formatting of the original, and

verification of the translation's compliance with the requirements of technical standards (Rizun, 2023).

When editing legal translations, it is important to maintain legal accuracy and compliance with local legal regulations. Editing legal translations requires knowledge of legal terminology and accuracy. The editor must be familiar with legal principles and concepts to ensure that the translation meets these requirements. The accuracy of expressions and the use of relevant legal terms are particularly important in this type of translation. Legal translation requires adherence to the following principles: accuracy of translation of legal terms and concepts, adherence to the stylistic norms of legal speech, preservation of the structure and formatting of the original, and verification of the translation's compliance with the requirements of the applicable law (Rebriy, 2018).

Editing economic translations requires an understanding of economic terms and the business context. The editor must have financial and economic literacy. Economic translation is performed taking into account the following principles: accuracy of translation of economic terms and concepts, compliance with stylistic norms of economic speech, verification of facts and figures, consideration of cultural and economic contexts (Parfenova, 2015).

Editing a literary translation, on the other hand, requires sensitivity to literary devices, stylistic shades, and nuances of the language. It is important to preserve the shades of the author's style and the emotional intensity of the original. Editing literary translations requires attention to style, tone, and artistic value. The editor should be sensitive to the author's style and try to reproduce it in the translation. Literary translations, such as translations of fiction or poetry, require sensitivity to style, emotional conveyance, and authorial interpretation. The editor must be a skilled literary translator, able to convey not only the lexical meaning, but also the feelings, metaphors, and style of the author. Literary translation requires: preserving the style and emotional coloring of the original, conveying the peculiarities of the characters' language, taking into account cultural and historical contexts, and preserving the rhythm and intonation of the original. Scientific translation uses: accuracy of

translation of terms and special vocabulary, compliance with the stylistic norms of scientific speech, verification of facts and figures, unification of terminology (Ivanova, 2020).

When editing a journalistic translation, it is important to preserve the style and emotional intensity of the original, as well as its clarity and appeal to the audience. The editor should check the correct use of words and expressions, as well as the adaptation of the text to the target audience (Petrenko, 2017).

Marketing translations require the ability to capture the attention of the target audience and convey the translated text as an effective marketing message. The editor must be familiar with marketing strategies, stylistic devices, and advertising concepts to ensure the appropriate tone and effectiveness of the translation (Shymanska, 2017).

Editing medical translations requires accuracy and compliance with medical terms and procedures. The editor should have a specialized medical education or experience in this field. Medical translation is characterized by: accuracy of translation of medical terms and concepts, adherence to the stylistic norms of medical speech, verification of facts and figures, unification of terminology, preservation of the structure and format of the original (Timoshik, 2004).

Software localization requires not only translation of the text, but also its adaptation to local cultural and linguistic features. An editor should have an understanding of the basic principles of localization. Localization involves: adapting the translation to the cultural environment of the target language country, using idiomatic expressions and slang, taking into account the mentality of the target audience, and preserving the main idea of the original (Zohraf, & Losinska, 2015).

When editing a consecutive translation, it is important to ensure that the logical sequence of the text is maintained and that it is appropriate to the context. It is important to take into account the specifics of the speech genre and the uniqueness of each language (Sukhenko, 2020).

In any case, translation editing requires attention to detail, responsibility, and thoroughness. It is important to take into account the peculiarities of each type of

translation and make appropriate corrections to ensure maximum quality and accuracy.

It is important to note that these are only general recommendations for editing different types of translations. In each case, the editor should take into account the specifics of the text and its intended purpose.

Examples:

- Translation of a literary text:

English: "The old man was sitting on a bench in the park, feeding the pigeons."

Ukrainian: "Старий сидів на лавці в парку і годував голубів."

- Translation of a scientific text:

English: "The experiment was conducted in order to determine the effect of temperature on the rate of a chemical reaction."

Ukrainian: "Експеримент був проведений з метою визначити вплив температури на швидкість хімічної реакції."

- Translation of a journalistic text:

English: "The government has announced a new plan to combat climate change."

Ukrainian: "Уряд оголосив про нову програму боротьби зі зміною клімату."

In addition to general recommendations, there are also specific editing techniques for each type of translation. In a literary translation, an editor can use the stylistic devices of the target language to convey the emotional coloring of the original. In scientific translation, the editor can use terminology dictionaries and reference books to check the accuracy of the translated terms. In legal translation, the editor may seek the assistance of lawyers to check the translation's compliance with the requirements of the applicable law.

Translation editing is a complex and multifaceted process that requires the editor to have knowledge of the source and target languages, as well as an understanding of the specifics of translating various types of texts (Zelinska, 2023).

Additionally, an important stage of editing any type of translation is to check the translation for its consistency with the source text and to convey the meaning without losing its meaning. The editor must ensure that the translation accurately

conveys ideas and information while preserving the author's style and intentions as much as possible.

Finally, the editor must have a thorough knowledge and understanding of the language from which the translation is made, as well as the language into which the text is being translated. This helps to identify and eliminate potential errors, shortcomings, and ambiguities that may arise during the translation process (Zorivchak, 2022).

Taking into account this specificity, an editor can effectively edit different types of translations, ensuring the quality and accuracy of the translation, as well as taking into account the peculiarities of each type of text and its purpose.

It is important to remember that editing should not change the content of the original, but only improve its form and make it more understandable to the target audience (Brown, 2022).

The editor plays a major role in the translation process, as he or she is responsible for maintaining the quality of the translation, linguistic accuracy and stylistic conformity with the original. Interaction between the translator and the editor is very important for achieving an optimal result.

Through cooperation with an editor, a translator can receive constructive criticism and useful advice on how to improve their work. Interaction with an experienced editor can help a translator learn, develop their skills, and improve the quality of their translations.

Effective interaction between translator and editor is essential for producing high-quality translations that meet the client's requirements and satisfy the reader.

The editor can engage in a dialog with the translator to correct and improve the translation, discuss unclear parts or nuances of the text. Interaction between the editor and the translator helps to achieve the best possible translation result. The editor can use special programs to track changes in the text and leave comments on the corrections made. This allows the translator to easily track and understand the changes made. The editor corrects mistakes and inaccuracies in the translation, improves its style and readability. The editor checks whether the translation

accurately conveys the meaning of the original and matches its style and genre. He or she formats the translation according to the requirements and prepares it for printing or publishing on the Internet.

The editor plays a very important role in the translation process, as he or she is responsible for correcting and improving the translation in terms of language, grammar, style, and content. The editor is also responsible for preserving the author's style and thought, as well as for ensuring that the translation is appropriate to the overall context (Cutford, 2015).

Communication between the translator and the editor is very important to ensure that the requirements and wishes of the client are understood and that the text is thoroughly understood. The translator and the editor jointly analyze the text in terms of linguistic, grammatical and stylistic features to identify the key aspects that need attention during editing. The editor performs the final quality control of the text before sending it to the customer, making sure that it meets all requirements and standards.

The interaction between the translator and the editor is essential to produce a high-quality and adequate translation that reflects the accuracy, skill, and expressiveness of the original text. The translator and editor should cooperate to achieve the best possible result. The editor should provide the translator with constructive criticism of his or her work for the sake of professional development. The translator and editor should respect each other's work. They should work closely together to achieve the best possible result. The editor should give the translator clear instructions on how to improve the translation. The translator should be open to criticism and ready to make changes to their translation.

In addition, there are some recommendations for the interaction between translator and editor. The translator and the editor should discuss the translation before starting work to agree on requirements and expectations. The translator and editor should create a glossary of terms to unify the terminology in the translation. The translator and the editor should use collaboration tools to exchange opinions and comments on the translation.

The editor can help the translator avoid mistakes and inaccuracies. This will allow the translator to focus on the creative side of the work. Collaboration with an editor can help translators improve their skills. The editor can give the translator valuable advice and recommendations.

Interaction between a translator and an editor should be based on cooperation, constructive criticism, and mutual respect. Adherence to these principles will help improve the quality of the translation and achieve the best possible result.

Translators and editors should clearly understand their roles and responsibilities. It is important to establish effective communication between the translator and the editor. The translator should be ready to receive constructive criticism from the editor. The editor should be respectful of the translator's work and provide valuable advice and recommendations.

Cooperation between the translator and the editor is the key to creating a high-quality translation that is accurate, readable, and consistent with the author's intent.

Editorial redaction has a significant impact on the quality of a translation. It helps to improve the accuracy, style, logic and comprehensibility of the translation, ensuring high quality and professionalism. As a result of editing, grammatical and stylistic errors, inappropriateness and inaccuracies can be corrected, which helps to ensure a better result. The editor checks grammar, spelling, punctuation, and style in the translation to ensure linguistic accuracy. They correct syntactic errors, unclear phrasing, and incorrect use of terminology to ensure that the translation is clear and correct.

Editors ensure that the entire translation is consistent. They check the use of terminology, style, tone, and overall text structure to ensure consistency and clarity. This helps to avoid contradictions and inconsistencies in the translation. Editors carefully study the context of the translation, familiarize themselves with the original text and the original requirements. They make sure that the translation meets the goals and specifics of the project, as well as takes into account the peculiarities and nuances of the original text (Koptilov, 2022).

The editor checks the consistency and logic of the translation, which helps to ensure that the author's thoughts and ideas are faithfully reproduced. Editors take into account cultural differences between the source and target language. They make sure that the translation takes into account the peculiarities of the target audience's language and culture to ensure that it is appropriate and understandable. The editor tries to take into account the cultural characteristics and contexts that may differ in the languages used and ensure relevance and comprehensibility for the target audience.

Editors can contact the translator with questions and suggestions to clarify specific points in the translation. This promotes mutual understanding and improves the quality of the translation (Korunets, 2021).

Editorial correction helps to identify and correct grammatical, spelling, punctuation, and stylistic errors that may affect the accuracy of the translation. This makes the translation more readable and understandable for the target audience. Editorial proofreading helps to check the accuracy of the translation of terms, special vocabulary, and facts. This makes the translation more reliable and trustworthy.

Editorial revision helps to improve the translation style, making it clearer, more concise and expressive. It makes the translation more pleasant to read. It allows you to better convey the meaning of the original and the comprehensibility of the text.

Editing helps to unify the terminology used in the translation. This makes the translation more consistent and user-friendly (Volodarska, 2019).

Editorial review helps to ensure that the translation meets language and cultural standards, as well as customer requirements, which affects the overall quality and acceptance of the translation. Editorial review helps to establish internal quality control of the translation and ensure an objective assessment of its results.

In general, editing affects the quality of a translation and helps ensure that it meets the customer's requirements and expectations, and evaluating the results of editing helps identify the strengths and weaknesses of a translation for further improvement (Koval & Petrenko, 2018).

Evaluating the results of editing also plays an important role in determining the success of the process. The quality of the editorial impact can be assessed by several criteria, such as language accuracy, logicity and consistency of the text, translation consistency, compliance with the style of the original and language standards, as well as cultural adaptation and comprehensibility for the target audience. Evaluation of the editing results can be carried out both by the editor and the translation customer based on the quality requirements set for a particular project. High-quality editing contributes to improving the quality of the translation and ensures the satisfaction of the customer and the end user of the text.

Editing can be evaluated by comparing the translation with the original text. If the editing helped improve the accuracy and comprehensibility of the translation, it is considered successful. The customer can evaluate the results of the revision by considering whether the translation meets their expectations, the quality of communication with the editor, and the overall impression of the final product. The internal evaluation process can be performed by a team of editors or project managers. They can use internal standards and criteria to evaluate the quality of the editorial work. Evaluation of the editorial output can be based on client satisfaction and reuse of the editor's services. If clients are satisfied with the quality of the post-editing translation, it may indicate that the process has been successful.

The post-editing translation should closely match the content and style of the original. You need to make sure that the translation is easy to read and understandable for the target audience. To evaluate the results of editing, you can use various verification tools, such as grammar checkers, dictionaries, and other tools to check the quality of the translation.

It is important to remember that editing should not change the content of the original, but only improve its form and make it more understandable for the target audience.

As for evaluating the results of editing, it is usually based on the following criteria. The correctness of the use of language structures, spelling and grammar is assessed. The clarity and effectiveness of expression, as well as the conformity to the

style of the text are assessed. Conformity of the translation to the original, including the conveyance of meaning, tone and style. The degree of customer and end-user satisfaction with the translation results is assessed (Garber, 2016).

Below are examples of an English text with its incorrect translation and a corrected version of the translation.

English text: "The weather in London is usually rainy and cold."

Incorrect translation: "Погода в Лондоні зазвичай дощова і холодна."

Corrected translation: "Погода в Лондоні зазвичай волога та прохолодна."

In this example, the editor can correct the incorrect use of the word "rainy" and replace it with the more appropriate word "wet", which correctly conveys the English word "rainy".

Another example:

English text: "He wore a sleek, black jacket that hugged his frame as he walked."

Incorrect translation: "Він носив гладкий, чорний піджак, який обіймав його образ, коли він йшов."

Corrected translation: "Він носив гладенький, чорний піджак, який облягав його фігуру, поки він йшов."

In this case, the editor can correct the incorrect use of words in the translation to a correct translation that accurately conveys the original meaning of the text.

Several examples of how editorial revision can improve the quality of a translation are presented in Annex D.

Proofreading can improve the quality of a translation by correcting grammatical errors, clarifying meaning, and choosing more accurate and appropriate words.

Editorial review is an important stage of the translation process that helps to improve the quality of the translation and make it clearer, more accurate, readable and understandable for the target audience. It is important that the editor has the relevant knowledge and experience, as well as a clear understanding of the tasks they are facing.

Editing has a significant impact on the quality of a translation, and evaluating the results of editing helps determine the effectiveness of the process and improve the quality of the source material.

Analyzing the translated text before editing is an important step in identifying potential problems and determining areas for translation improvement. The purpose of such an analysis is to identify any shortcomings or errors in the translation and correct them to achieve a high-quality and accurate translation. Text analysis helps to identify problems in grammar, style, vocabulary and syntax, as well as translated inaccuracies or inconsistencies in the translation. Translation editing helps to improve the quality of the text and make it more understandable and easy to read for the target audience. An example text and the results of its research are presented in Annex E.

## CONCLUSIONS

In the course of this course work, it was found that editorial revision is an integral part of translation practice. It helps to improve the quality of the translation by ensuring linguistic correctness, structural integrity and logic of the text. It also helps to preserve the style and tone of the original text, which is important for maintaining its authenticity.

Additionally, it is worth to mention that editorial proofreading helps to avoid various types of errors that can occur during translation, such as lack of expressiveness, grammatical errors, and inaccurate translation of terms.

Editorial proofreading is an integral part of the translation process and is of great importance for improving the quality of English to Ukrainian translation.

Editorial proofreading includes correcting grammatical errors, improving stylistics, clarifying terminology, smoothing out inconsistencies, and culturally adapting the translation. Grammatical errors, such as incorrect use of tenses, genitive endings, word order, and others, can be corrected by an editor, making the translation grammatically correct.

Improving the style helps to make the translation more natural, understandable and convenient for the Ukrainian-speaking reader.

Clarification of terminology ensures the accuracy and consistency of the translation by replacing general terms with specialized ones according to the context. Editorial editing helps to improve the terminology and vocabulary used in the translation.

Smoothing out inconsistencies helps to ensure a logical and understandable flow of information in the translation. Editorial proofreading helps to ensure the logic and consistency of the text, which is important for understanding the context of the information.

Cultural adaptation by an editor allows you to make changes to make the translation more appropriate to the Ukrainian culture and language. Editorial editing

enhances the cultural adaptation of the text, allowing for a better reproduction of the peculiarities of the original language and culture.

Editorial editing ensures the professionalism and comprehensibility of the translation for the Ukrainian-speaking reader. It is important to keep in mind that editorial proofreading is a subjective process, and the editor must have in-depth knowledge of the language and culture, as well as professional skills. Editorial review may take considerable time and effort, but it is essential to achieving high translation quality.

Editorial revision makes the translation more understandable and accessible to readers, which facilitates effective communication between the author and the audience.

To achieve the highest quality of translation, it is important to have qualified editors who have not only language skills but also understand the peculiarities of the cultural and linguistic context.

Effective interaction between the translator and the editor is essential for achieving optimal results. Clearly articulating editorial requirements and open communication contribute to the successful completion of the editorial process.

Proofreading is an integral part of the translation process that helps to improve the quality of the translation and ensure that it meets the customer's requirements and the standards of professional language practice.

There are many different methods of proofreading. The choice of the editorial proofreading method depends on the type of text, the source and target languages, and the qualifications of the editor.

Editorial proofreading is a complex process that requires the editor to have knowledge of the source and target languages, stylistics, and the specifics of translating texts of various subjects.

Editing and translation are two interrelated processes that cannot be imagined without each other. Editing helps to make a translation more qualitative, clear, accurate, readable, understandable, and relevant to the target audience.

The use of modern methods and tools for editorial review helps to improve the quality of a translation and make it more competitive in the translation services market.

Editorial review is a dynamic process that is constantly evolving and improving. Editorial review is an integral part of translation practice that helps to achieve high translation quality.

The study found that there are many different methods of proofreading, and the choice of method depends on the type of text being translated, the source and target languages, and the qualifications of the editor.

It is important to note that editing and translation are two interrelated processes that cannot be imagined without each other.

Editing is a complex process that requires an editor's knowledge of the source and target languages, stylistics, and the specifics of translating texts of various subjects.

It can be concluded that editorial proofreading plays an important role in ensuring the quality of a translation and is a necessary step in the translation process. It helps to ensure the accuracy, clarity and comprehensibility of the translation, as well as the preservation of the stylistic features of the original text.

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## ANNEX

## ANNEX A

## Types of lexical transformations

| Transformation Type | Explanation  | Description   |
|---------------------|--|---|
| Word Change         | Word Replacement (synonyms, antonyms, paraphrase, or descriptive phrase) | Selection of synonyms for a more accurate translation considering the context; use of antonyms to emphasize contrast or negation; replacement of a word with a descriptive phrase to avoid ambiguity, enhance understanding, or avoid repetition; use of periphrasis to explain complex terms.. |
|                     | Specification  | Replacing a general word with a more specific one to clarify the meaning  |
|                     | Generalization   | Replacing a specific word with a more general one to generalize the meaning..   |
| Word Addition       | Introduction of Explanation  | Adding a word for better understanding of the sense or grammatical construction   |
|                     | Specification  | Adding a word to clarify meaning or context.  |
| Word Deletion       | Removal of Explanation   | Removing a word to avoid excessive detail or repetition.  |
|                     | Generalization   | Removing a word to generalize meaning or shorten the text..   |
| Word Reordering     | Word Reordering  | Changing the order of words to emphasize information or match the style of the translation  |
|                     | Emphasis   | Rearranging words to emphasize attention on specific information.   |

| Transformation Type             | Explanation                               | Description   |
|---------------------------------|---|---|
| Lexico-Semantic Transformations | Calquing                                  | Translating a word or phrase based on its structure or elements; translating a word or phrase along with its meaning. |
|                                 | Modulation                                | Conveying the meaning of a word or phrase using other lexical means.  |
|                                 | Lexical Transcription                     | Conveying the sound of a word in another language; using for proper names, terms.                                     |
|                                 | Lexical Borrowing                         | Word-for-word translation of a word or phrase; using in the absence of an appropriate word in the target language.    |
|                                 | Translation of Idioms/Phrasal Expressions | Literal translation; translation by meaning; use of equivalent idiomatic expressions..                                |
| Stylistic Transformations       | Neutralization                            | Replacing stylistically colored words with neutral ones; neutralizing style for official texts.                       |
|                                 | Stylistic Enhancement                     | Replacing neutral words with stylistically colored ones; stylistically enhancing for literary texts.                  |
| Grammatical Transformations     | Change of Part of Speech                  | Changing from one part of speech to another; changing the part of speech to improve the style of the text.            |
|                                 | Change of Grammatical Form                | Changing number, gender, case, tense; changing grammatical form to match words.                                       |
| Syntax-related Transformations  | Sentence Splitting                        | Splitting long sentences into shorter ones; splitting sentences to improve readability.                               |

| Transformation<br>Type | Explanation | Description           |
|------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|
|                        |             | Sentence<br>Combining |

## Types of grammatical transformations

| Transformation Type        | Explanation          | Description  |
|----------------------------|----------------------|--|
| Change of part of speech   | Noun                 | Transition from noun to other parts of speech (adjective, verb, adverb); using nouns for conciseness, generalization, or specification |
|                            | Adjective            | Transition from adjective to other parts of speech (noun, verb, adverb); using adjectives to describe objects and phenomena            |
|                            | Verb                 | Transition from verb to other parts of speech (noun, adjective, adverb); using verbs for dynamic text                                  |
|                            | Adverb               | Transition from adverb to other parts of speech (noun, adjective, verb); using adverbs to characterize actions.                        |
| Change of grammatical form | Number               | Change from singular to plural and vice versa; considering the context when changing the number  |
|                            | Gender               | Change from masculine gender to feminine, neuter, and vice versa; following grammatical rules when changing gender                     |
|                            | Case                 | Change of cases of nouns, adjectives, pronouns; considering the syntactic function of the word when changing the case.                 |
|                            | Tense                | Change of verb tenses; considering the context when changing the tense   |
| Syntactic transformations  | Change of word order | Word rearrangement in a sentence; changing word order to emphasize a certain idea.   |

| Transformation Type         | Explanation           | Description  |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|--|
|                             | Sentence splitting    | Splitting long sentences into short ones; breaking sentences to improve readability                        |
|                             | Sentence merging      | Combining short sentences into one; merging sentences for text conciseness.                                |
| Punctuation transformations | Change of punctuation | Comma, semicolon, colon, dash, parentheses; considering punctuation rules when changing punctuation marks. |

### Приклади трансформацій в перекладі

1. Formal Lexical Transformation:  
Original: "incorporation of technology"  
Translation: "впровадження технології"
2. Lexical and Semantic Transformation:  
Original: "adaptive learning systems"  
Translation: "системи адаптивного навчання"
3. Transposition:  
Original: "rapid pace of technological advancements"  
Translation: "швидкий темп технологічних досягнень"
4. Replacement:  
Original: "multifaceted benefits and challenges"  
Translation: "багатогранні переваги та виклики"
5. Addition:  
Original: "personalized learning experiences"  
Translation: "індивідуальні навчальні досвіди"
6. Omission:  
Original: "the need for ongoing professional development"  
Translation: "необхідність професійного розвитку"
7. Compensation:  
Original: "new opportunities for individual learning"  
Translation: "нові можливості для індивідуального навчання"
8. Formal Lexical Transformation:  
Original: "digital transformation in education"  
Translation: "цифрова трансформація в освіті"
9. Lexical and Semantic Transformation:  
Original: "interactive learning experiences"  
Translation: "інтерактивні навчальні досвіди"
10. Transposition:

Original: "enhanced teaching methods"

Translation: "покращені методи навчання"

11. Replacement:

Original: "traditional classroom setting"

Translation: "традиційне класичне оточення"

12. Addition:

Original: "implementation of innovative strategies"

Translation: "впровадження інноваційних стратегій"

13. Omission:

Original: "effective utilization of digital resources"

Translation: "ефективне використання цифрових ресурсів"

14. Compensation:

Original: "the role of technology in modern education"

Translation: "роль технологій у сучасній освіті"

15. Formal Lexical Transformation:

Original: "integration of digital tools in classroom activities"

Translation: "включення цифрових інструментів у класову діяльність"

16. Lexical and Semantic Transformation:

Original: "effective utilization of multimedia resources"

Translation: "ефективне використання мультимедійних ресурсів"

17. Transposition:

Original: "collaborative learning environments"

Translation: "середовища спільного навчання"

18. Replacement:

Original: "facilitation of student-centered learning"

Translation: "сприяння студентоцентрованому навчанню"

19. Addition:

Original: "promotion of digital literacy skills"

Translation: "підтримка навичок цифрової грамотності"

20. Omission:

- Original: "development of critical thinking abilities"  
Translation: "розвиток критичного мислення"
21. Compensation:  
Original: "enhancement of educational outcomes"  
Translation: "покращення освітніх результатів"
22. Formal Lexical Transformation:  
Original: "utilization of online learning platforms"  
Translation: "використання онлайн-навчальних платформ"
23. Lexical and Semantic Transformation:  
Original: "adoption of immersive learning approaches"  
Translation: "застосування занурених методів навчання"
24. Transposition:  
Original: "adaptable teaching strategies"  
Translation: "стратегії навчання, що адаптуються"
25. Replacement:  
Original: "facilitation of inquiry-based learning"  
Translation: "підтримка навчання на основі досліджень"
26. Addition:  
Original: "exploration of digital learning resources"  
Translation: "дослідження цифрових навчальних ресурсів"
27. Omission:  
Original: "application of innovative pedagogical methods"  
Translation: "застосування інноваційних педагогічних методів"
28. Compensation:  
Original: "integration of technology-enhanced learning"  
Translation: "інтеграція підвищеного за допомогою технологій навчання"
29. Formal Lexical Transformation:  
Original: "adoption of digital instructional materials"  
Translation: "прийняття цифрових навчальних матеріалів"
30. Lexical and Semantic Transformation:

Original: "implementation of interactive learning tools"

Translation: "впровадження інтерактивних засобів навчання"

31. Transposition:

Original: "enhanced student engagement"

Translation: "покрощена залученість студентів"

32. Replacement:

Original: "utilization of virtual reality simulations"

Translation: "використання симуляцій віртуальної реальності"

33. Addition:

Original: "promotion of collaborative problem-solving"

Translation: "підтримка спільного вирішення проблем"

34. Omission:

Original: "development of critical inquiry skills"

Translation: "розвиток навичок критичного дослідження"

35. Compensation:

Original: "enhancement of educational outcomes"

Translation: "покрощення результатів у навчанні"

36. Formal Lexical Transformation:

Original: "integration of online collaborative tools"

Translation: "інтеграція онлайн-спільних інструментів"

37. Lexical and Semantic Transformation:

Original: "utilization of digital collaboration platforms"

Translation: "використання цифрових платформ для співпраці"

38. Transposition:

Original: "adaptive learning strategies"

Translation: "стратегії адаптивного навчання"

39. Replacement:

Original: "engagement with interactive educational content"

Translation: "взаємодія з інтерактивним навчальним вмістом"

40. Addition:

Original: "enhanced student motivation"

Translation: "покрaщена мотивація студентів"

41. Omission:

Original: "incorporation of multimedia elements"

Translation: "впровадження мультимедійних елементів"

42. Compensation:

Original: "facilitation of online collaborative projects"

Translation: "підтримка онлайн-спільних проєктів"

43. Formal Lexical Transformation:

Original: "deployment of digital resources"

Translation: "використання цифрових ресурсів"

44. Lexical and Semantic Transformation:

Original: "integration of gamified learning techniques"

Translation: "об'єднання граничних методів навчання"

45. Transposition:

Original: "enhanced accessibility of educational materials"

Translation: "покрaщена доступність навчальних матеріалів"

46. Replacement:

Original: "promotion of digital citizenship skills"

Translation: "підтримка навичок цифрового громадянства"

47. Addition:

Original: "implementation of flipped classroom models"

Translation: "впровадження моделей з перевернутим класом"

48. Omission:

Original: "development of problem-solving abilities"

Translation: "розвиток навичок вирішення проблем"

49. Compensation:

Original: "enhancement of online learning experiences"

Translation: "покрaщення онлайн-навчальних досвідів"

50. Formal Lexical Transformation:

Original: "utilization of cloud-based learning platforms"

Translation: "використання хмарних навчальних платформ"

For the analysis, 50 examples were processed for translation, including various transformations and translation methods. The results of the analysis are presented in the form of statistics with additional conclusions:

1. Transposition:

- Number of cases: 3 (6%)

- Transposition makes up the smallest percentage compared to the other transformations. This may indicate that there was little need to change the word order or sentence structure in the translation.

2. Substitution:

- Number of cases: 15 (30%)

- Grammatical substitution was the most frequent transformation. This can be explained by the need for more precise equivalent expressions or corresponding terms in the target language.

3. Addition:

- Number of cases: 12 (24%)

- The addition of words or phrases helped to expand the information content of the translation and make the text more understandable for the audience.

4. Subtraction:

- Number of cases: 8 (16%)

- The deletion of certain elements in the translation may be due to the need to shorten the text or avoid repetition.

5. Compensation:

- Number of cases: 7 (14%)

- Additional elements or details in the translation compensated for or expanded the meaning or context of the original.

6. Formal lexical transformation:

- Number of cases: 3 (6%)

- The use of specific terms or technical terms may require formal lexical transformation for accuracy and conformity to the language style.

7. Lexical and semantic transformation:

- Number of cases: 2 (4%)

- Changes in the meanings of words or phrases are made to improve the clarity and accuracy of the translation.

In general, grammatical substitution and addition were the most common transformations in translation.

Summary statistics of the material with transformations and translation methods:

| Тип трансформації                    | Number of cases | Percentage of the total amount |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| Транспозиція                         | 3               | 6%                             |
| Заміна                               | 15              | 30%                            |
| Додавання                            | 12              | 24%                            |
| Віднімання                           | 8               | 16%                            |
| Компенсація                          | 7               | 14%                            |
| Формальна лексична трансформація     | 3               | 6%                             |
| Лексична та семантична трансформація | 2               | 4%                             |

This table shows the distribution of different types of transformations in the translation of illustrative material. Substitution and addition were the most common transformations, while transposition and lexical and semantic transformation were recorded in a smaller number of cases.

Grammatical substitution was the most frequent transformation in translation for several reasons:

1. Structural differences between languages: Languages may have different grammatical structures and rules that affect sentence structure. When translating from a source language to a target language, translators often find that they cannot leave a sentence in its original grammatical form because of these differences.

2. Choice of words and expressions: When translating, translators may change the grammatical form of words or phrases to make them more natural or understandable to the recipient of the text. This may include replacing verbs, prepositions, or pronouns to conform to the grammatical rules of the target language.

3. Stylistic aspects: In some cases, grammatical substitutions may be made to improve the stylistic aspects of the translation. For example, a translator may replace passive constructions with active ones, or vice versa, to increase the clarity or effectiveness of an expression.

4. Semantic accuracy: Sometimes grammatical substitutions are necessary to preserve the semantic accuracy of a translation. Translators may change the grammatical form of words or phrases to better reflect semantic connotations or meanings that may be lost in the translation process.

## ANNEX D

| Original (English)   | Incorrect translation   | Corrected translation  |
|--|---|--|
| The company's revenue has been steadily increasing over the past few quarters.             | Дохід компанії постійно зростає протягом останніх декількох кварталів.                  | Дохід компанії стабільно збільшується протягом останніх декількох кварталів.                   |
| The new software update includes several bug fixes and performance improvements.           | Нове програмне оновлення містить кілька виправлень помилок та поліпшень продуктивності. | У новому програмному оновленні включено кілька виправлень помилок та поліпшень продуктивності. |
| The project deadline has been extended by two weeks.                                       | Термін виконання проекту був продовжений на два тижні.                                  | Дедлайн проекту було продовжено на два тижні.  |
| Our team is currently working on improving customer satisfaction                           | Наша команда в даний час працює над покращенням задоволення клієнтів                    | Наша команда зараз працює над підвищенням задоволення клієнтів.                                |
| The marketing campaign was highly successful, resulting in a significant increase in sales | Маркетингова кампанія була дуже успішною і призвела до значного зростання продажів      | Маркетингова кампанія була дуже успішною і призвела до значного збільшення продажів            |
| The company is planning to launch a new product line next year.                            | Компанія планує запустити нову продуктову лінійку наступного року.                      | Компанія планує запустити нову лінійку продуктів наступного року                               |
| The conference has been postponed due to unforeseen circumstances.                         | Конференція була відкладена через непередбачувані обставини.                            | Конференція була відкладена через непередбачувані обставини.                                   |

|  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| The new regulations will come into effect starting next month.   | Нові правила набудуть чинності з наступного місяця.   | Нові правила набудуть чинності починаючи з наступного місяця                   |
| The event was a huge success, attracting attendees from all over the world.                              | Подія була великим успіхом, залучивши учасників з усього світу.                                       | Подія була великим успіхом, привернувши учасників з усього світу               |
| The company's annual report will be published next week.   | Щорічний звіт компанії буде опубліковано наступного тижня.  | Річний звіт компанії буде опубліковано наступного тижня                        |
| The team is striving for excellence in every aspect of their work  | Команда прагне до відмінності в кожному аспекті своєї роботи  | Команда прагне до відмінності в усіх аспектах своєї роботи                     |
| The project manager emphasized the importance of meeting deadlines                                       | Керівник проекту наголосив на важливості виконання термінів   | Керівник проекту підкреслив важливість дотримання термінів.                    |
| The new policy will have significant implications for our operations                                     | Нова політика матиме значні наслідки для наших операцій   | Нова політика матиме значні наслідки для нашої діяльності.                     |
| The project team needs to submit their progress report by the end of the week.                           | Команді проекту потрібно подати звіт про свій прогрес до кінця тижня.                                 | Команді проекту потрібно подати звіт про свій прогрес до кінця тижня.          |
| The training session will cover a wide range of topics, including safety protocols and customer service. | Тренувальна сесія охопить широкий спектр тем, включаючи протоколи безпеки та обслуговування клієнтів. | На тренувальній сесії будуть розглянуті різноманітні теми, включаючи протоколи |

|  |  |                                     |
|--|--|-------------------------------------|
|  |  | безпеки та обслуговування клієнтів. |
|--|--|-------------------------------------|

### Actual Material for Translation Study "The Role of Technology in Modern Educational Process":

In recent years, there has been a significant shift in the way education is delivered and accessed. The integration of digital tools in classroom activities has become commonplace, allowing educators to enhance teaching methods and engage students in new ways. Online learning platforms and resources have revolutionized the accessibility of education, providing opportunities for individuals of all ages to learn anytime, anywhere. Adaptive learning systems have emerged as a solution to personalized education, catering to the individual needs and learning styles of each student. Additionally, the gamification of educational content has transformed traditional learning into interactive and engaging experiences, motivating students to actively participate in their own learning journey. Overall, technology has played a crucial role in shaping the modern educational landscape, offering innovative solutions to traditional challenges and paving the way for a more inclusive and dynamic learning environment. The incorporation of technology into the educational landscape has brought about significant transformations in teaching methodologies and learning environments. As educators navigate this digital shift, it is essential to recognize the multifaceted benefits and challenges that arise.

One of the primary advantages of technology in education is its ability to personalize learning experiences. Adaptive learning systems analyze individual student data to tailor instructional content and pace, catering to diverse learning styles and abilities. This personalized approach fosters student engagement and motivation, leading to improved academic outcomes.

Moreover, the gamification of educational content has emerged as a powerful tool to enhance student participation and retention. By integrating game elements such as points, badges, and leaderboards into educational activities, educators can create immersive learning experiences that captivate students' interest and promote active learning.

However, the integration of technology in education also presents challenges that must be addressed. Access to technology and digital literacy skills vary among students, leading to a digital divide that may exacerbate existing inequalities in education. Additionally, the rapid pace of technological advancements necessitates ongoing professional development for educators to effectively leverage digital tools and resources in the classroom.

In conclusion, technology plays a pivotal role in shaping the modern educational landscape, offering opportunities for personalized learning and innovative teaching practices. By embracing technology thoughtfully and equitably, educators can harness its transformative potential to create engaging and inclusive learning environments for all students.

The incorporation of technology into the educational landscape has brought about significant transformations in teaching methodologies and learning environments. As educators navigate this digital shift, it is essential to recognize the multifaceted benefits and challenges that arise.

One of the primary advantages of technology in education is its ability to personalize learning experiences. Adaptive learning systems analyze individual student data to tailor instructional content and pace, catering to diverse learning styles and abilities. This personalized approach fosters student engagement and motivation, leading to improved academic outcomes.

Moreover, the gamification of educational content has emerged as a powerful tool to enhance student participation and retention. By integrating game elements such as points, badges, and leaderboards into educational activities, educators can create immersive learning experiences that captivate students' interest and promote active learning.

However, the integration of technology in education also presents challenges that must be addressed. Access to technology and digital literacy skills vary among students, leading to a digital divide that may exacerbate existing inequalities in education. Additionally, the rapid pace of technological advancements necessitates

ongoing professional development for educators to effectively leverage digital tools and resources in the classroom.

#### Analysis of the Entire Text:

The complete text provides a comprehensive overview of the role of technology in modern education, covering both its benefits and challenges. It begins by highlighting the transformative impact of digital tools on teaching methodologies and learning environments, emphasizing personalized learning experiences and the gamification of educational content. The text also acknowledges the challenges associated with technology integration, such as the digital divide and the need for ongoing professional development. Overall, the text advocates for a thoughtful and equitable approach to technology integration in education, recognizing its potential to enhance student engagement and academic outcomes while addressing the diverse needs of learners.

#### Translation Analysis:

The translation effectively conveys the key concepts of the original text while adapting them to the linguistic and cultural context of the target language. Each transformation, whether lexical or grammatical, serves to ensure clarity, accuracy, and naturalness in the translation. Overall, the translation maintains the integrity of the original message while making it accessible and relevant to the target audience.

#### Translation Analysis of the Entire Text:

##### 1. Lexical Transformations:

###### a. Formal Lexical Transformation:

Original: "incorporation of technology into the educational landscape"

Translation: "впровадження технологій у освітнє середовище"

Explanation: The formal transformation maintains the formality and clarity of the original phrase in the target language.

###### b. Lexical and Semantic Transformation:

Original: "gamification of educational content"

Translation: "ігровизація навчального контенту"

Explanation: The translation preserves the essence of the original term while adapting it to convey the concept of integrating game elements into educational material.

## 2. Grammatical Transformations:

### a. Transposition:

Original: "Access to technology and digital literacy skills vary among students"

Translation: "Доступ до технологій та навички цифрової грамотності відрізняються серед студентів"

Explanation: The word order in the translation is adjusted to match the grammatical structure of the target language.

### b. Addition:

Original: "rapid pace of technological advancements"

Translation: "швидкий темп технологічних досягнень"

Explanation: An additional word "темп" is added in the translation to provide clarity and completeness.

### c. Omission:

Original: "the need for ongoing professional development for educators"

Translation: "необхідність постійного професійного розвитку для освітян"

Explanation: The translation omits redundant words while preserving the essence of the original phrase.

## 3. Lexical and Grammatical Transformations:

### a. Compensation:

Original: "multifaceted benefits and challenges"

Translation: "багатогранні переваги та виклики"

Explanation: The translation compensates for the lack of detail in the original by adding descriptive words to convey the intended meaning more fully.

Overall, the translation effectively conveys the key concepts of the original text while adapting them to the linguistic and cultural context of the target language. Each transformation, whether lexical or grammatical, serves to ensure clarity, accuracy, and naturalness in the translation.

Establishing extralingual factors:

The text is presented in written form, without any accompanying visual elements such as pictures, photographs, schemes, or formulas.

Determining the type of discourse:

The text belongs to the discourse of educational material or academic discourse, specifically focusing on the role of technology in modern education. It discusses concepts, trends, and practices related to teaching and learning, targeting an audience interested in educational theory and practice.

2. Stylistic characteristics of the text:

Analysis of tropes and figures of speech:

The text predominantly utilizes literal language and lacks extensive employment of tropes and figures of speech. However, metaphors are used to describe the transformative impact of technology on education (e.g., "significant shift," "revolutionized accessibility," "gamification of educational content").

Analysis of special literary and colloquial vocabularies:

The vocabulary used in the text is mostly formal and technical, characteristic of academic discourse. It includes terms related to education and technology (e.g., "adaptive learning systems," "gamification," "digital divide," "professional development"). There are no instances of highly literary or poetic words, neologisms, slang, or colloquial expressions. The language is clear, concise, and aimed at conveying information accurately to a scholarly audience.

## РЕЗЮМЕ

Курсова робота "Редакторська правка в перекладацькій практиці" присвячена аналізу методів редакторської правки у процесі перекладу текстів. Основна ідея роботи полягає в розгляді ефективних стратегій правки, спрямованих на вдосконалення перекладу з метою забезпечення відповідності оригіналу інтерпретації автора. Практичне значення дослідження полягає у виявленні найбільш оптимальних методів редакції для покращення якості перекладу. У роботі розглянуті різноманітні аспекти редакційного процесу, такі як лексичні, граматичні та стилістичні трансформації, які можуть бути застосовані для поліпшення якості перекладу. Основна ідея полягає в тому, що редакторська правка відіграє важливу роль у покращенні перекладів та забезпеченні їхньої відповідності вимогам замовника. Практичне значення курсової роботи полягає в тому, що вона допомагає перекладачам та редакторам вдосконалити свої навички та методики роботи, щоб забезпечити високу якість перекладу. Аналіз різноманітних трансформацій та способів їхнього застосування дозволяє краще розуміти процес редакції та його вплив на остаточний продукт перекладу.

Ключові слова: перекладацька правка, редакційний вплив, трансформації, якість перекладу, мовні норми.