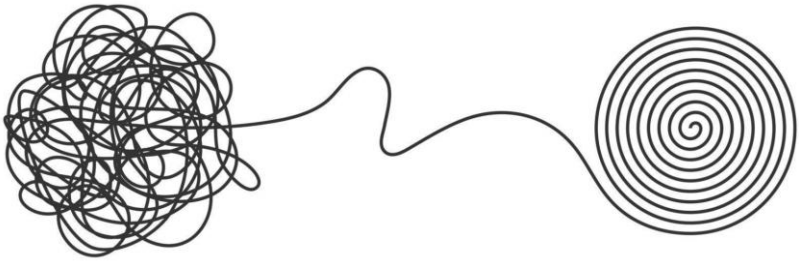
MOLDOVA STATE UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF LETTERS
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSLATION, INTERPRETATION AND APPLIED LINGUISTICS
DEPARTMENT OF ROMANCE AND GERMANIC LANGUAGES

Ina SÎTNIC Nina ROŞCOVAN Daniela PASCARU

SPECIALISED TEXT TRANSLATION

A PRACTICAL HANDBOOK FOR CLASSROOM AND SELF-STUDY USE



Aprobat de
Consiliul Calității al USM

CHIŞINĂU – 2024
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Recomandat de Departamentul Traducere, Interpretare şi Lingvistică Aplicată, de Departamentul Limbi Romano-Germanice și de Consiliul Facultății de Litere, Universitatea de Stat din Moldova

Aprobat de Consiliul Calității al USM, PV nr. 1 din 17 octombrie 2024

Recenzenți: **Gabriela Şaganean**, *doctor, conferențiar universitar,* Universitatea de Stat din Moldova
Angela Pîrlog, *doctor, conferențiar universitar,* Academia de Studii Economice din Moldova

Suportul de curs *Specialised text Translation. A Practical Handbook for Classroom and Self-Study Use* este parte integrantă a Planului de învățământ pentru Ciclul 1, studii superioare de licență. Acesta a fost creat pentru a sprijini procesul de predare-învățare, oferind informații esențiale pentru înțelegerea specificului traducerii textelor de specialitate și exersarea competențelor de traducere.

Lucrarea reprezintă o componentă premergătoare unității de curs *Editing, Reviewing and Proofreading Translated Specialised Texts. A Practical Handbook for Classroom and Self-Study Use* din cadrul programului pentru studii de masterat. Este elaborată conform cerințelor curriculare și vizează formarea abilităților pentru: identificarea relațiilor dintre limbajele de specialitate și limbajul standard, analiza particularităților specifice diverselor tipuri de texte (juridic, economic, medical, sociopolitic etc.), recunoașterea dificultăților de traducere, recomandarea strategiilor adecvate și obținerea echivalenței pragmatice între textul sursă și cel țintă. Cele nouă unități de învățare ale cursului acoperă domenii diverse ale traducerii specializate, combinând explicații teoretice cu activități practice care simulează contexte profesionale reale. Anexele includ sarcini pentru lucru individual, referințe privind asigurarea calității traducerii și surse online utile pentru aprofundarea cunoștințelor despre textele de specialitate. Acest suport de curs are un rol esențial în pregătirea profesională a studenților, fiind conceput ca o resursă principală pentru dezvoltarea cunoștințelor și abilităților de traducere.

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PRELIMINARIES

The rapid advancements in scientific and technical domains have resulted in an increased demand for technical translation, particularly as many products are predominantly presented in English, serving as a global language. Consequently, technical translation emerges as a crucial branch within the broader field of translation. According to the European *Language Industry Survey 2023. Trends, expectations and concerns of the European language industry*, the bulk of content being translated was legal, healthcare, engineering, finance, and tourism. However, handling such specialised texts poses challenges, given the influence of factors like style and terminology, structural variations in lexis, syntax, lack of linguistic knowledge of translators, which is the core of translation competence, etc.

The present handbook intends to upgrade the skills of third-year undergraduate students enrolled in the *Translation and Interpreting* programme and aims to prepare them for a career in translation. It highlights fundamental theoretical concepts and principles of specialised translation and is oriented towards practical translation activities. The theoretical and practical sections are tailored to meet the needs of students with different linguistic levels and skills. Considering these aspects, they will learn how to translate different types of specialised texts, applying knowledge drawn from linguistics and translation theory; study specialised subjects; produce accurate translation versions using different translation and linguistic tools; and deliver viable translation versions of a wide range of texts.

The handbook is divided into *nine units of content*, oriented towards important theoretical aspects related to linguistic and translation aspects of *legal texts*, *medical texts*, *economic texts*, *tourist texts*, *socio-political texts*, *administrative texts*, *instructive texts*, and *scientific texts*. Moreover, it contains customised translation tasks with contents, simulating the ones that would-be-translators should expect to handle in a professional context and which should help them develop and refine their translation skills. The practical activities are designed to provide hands-on experience in specialised text translation, enhancing language proficiency, terminology skills, and familiarity with new concepts. Additionally, they aim to encourage students' critical thinking and analysis, promote interaction, and improve translation skills through constructive criticism and recommendations. Would-be translators shall develop the following competences: translating competence, linguistic and textual competence, research competence, information acquisition and processing, and cultural and technical competences.

UNIT 1. TRANSLATING LEGAL TEXTS

Learning outcomes

Upon qualification award, the graduate/candidate can:

1. *Determine the linguistic and socio-cultural features of the legal texts.*
2. *Identify lexical, grammatical, stylistic, terminological, sociocultural difficulties in translating legal texts.*
3. *Translate legal texts, adhering to the rigour and peculiarities of the target language.*
4. *Apply appropriate translation strategies to produce target texts that meet the quality standards.*
5. *Assess the target text for accuracy and address any grammatical, spelling, stylistic, or terminological errors.*

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Legal text translation is a specialised field of translation that requires a thorough understanding of the legal systems and terminology of both the source language (SL) and the target language (TL). Legal texts can include *contracts, court rulings, laws and regulations, judicial opinions, affidavits, power of attorney, wills and trusts, statutes, resolutions* and other legal documents. A. Trosborg (1995) has suggested that legal language should be considered as a language for specific purposes (LSP). The linguist divides legal language into five sublanguages (Fig. 1):

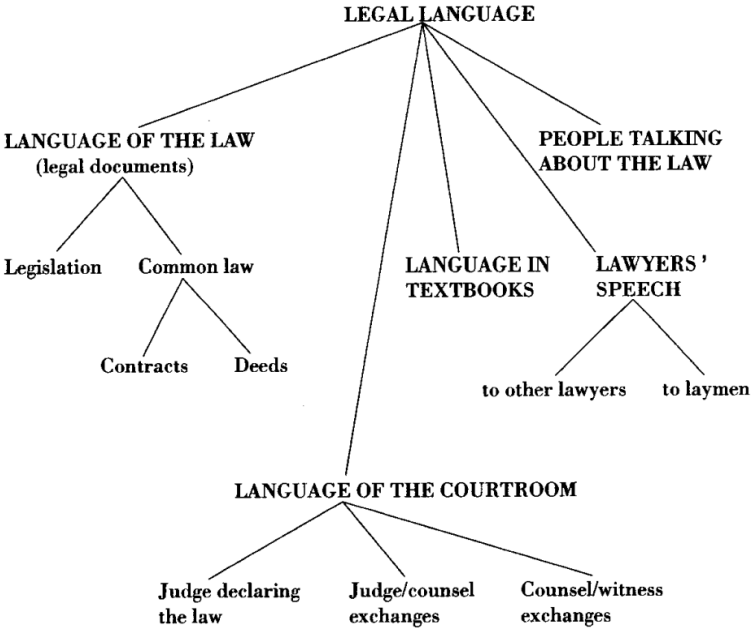


Fig. 1. *Sublanguages of the legal language (A. Trosborg, 1995, p. 2)*

Due to the complex and technical nature of legal language, legal text translation presents several unique challenges and peculiarities that require careful attention from the translator. The complexity of the interlinguistic translation of a legal text can be influenced by the aspect of bijuralism, which refers to the differences between the source and target legal and linguistic systems. This is the reason why a legal translation is mainly assessed based on its adequacy to its communicative purpose in the target culture (M. Gotti, 2016, p. 6).

The adoption of a particular term instead of another may give rise to ambiguity and misinterpretation. Several examples

are provided by G. P. Fletcher (1999), who examines the translation into various languages of the English text of the European Convention on Human Rights. For instance, the translation provided for the expression *fair and regular trial* into *proces just și echitabil* (Ro) *juicio justo y imparcial* (Sp) and *procès juste et équitable* (Fr) is not satisfactory, as the use of the non-equivalent adjectives *regular* (En) / *echitabil* (Ro) / *imparcial* (Sp) / *équitable* (Fr) can easily show (M. Gotti, 2016, p. 12).

As for the translation strategies, a *functional equivalent* may be used if it is impossible to identify a precise equivalent idea in the TL that can be promptly inserted in the translation (E. Nida, Ch. Taber, 1982). A vivid example can be the translation of the English term *laws of tort* in different languages: *dreptul răspunderii civile delictuale*, *derecho de responsabilidad civil* (Sp)/ d*roit de la responsabilité civile* (Fr). Another example refers to administrative-territorial units which are called *counties* in Great Britain, *départements* in France, *Länder* in Germany, *județe* in Romania and *raioane* in the Republic of Moldova.

When there are no synonymic equivalents, the translator may choose *a calque* to bridge the semantic gap in the TL: *intellectual property/ proprietate intelectuală*, *employment contract/ contract de muncă*.

Legal language has its own typical *lexical and syntactic features*. Lexical features are related to the choice of words, while syntactic features focus on the structure used to arrange the lexical items in the form of phrases, clauses, or sentences. One lexical feature of legal texts is the use of *archaisms*. Archaic words belong to the formal style used by legal officers.

Some examples that pertain to this category include *herein* (in this document)/ *în prezentul(-a)*, *hereby* (by means of this document)/ *prin prezenta*, *whereas* (considering that)/ *dat fiind că, ținând cont că*, *aforementioned* (previously mentioned)/ *menționat mai sus, menționat anterior*, *hereinafter* (in document)/ *în prezenta, în continuare*, *hereunto* (to this matter)/ *la aceasta*, *hereunder* (under stated terms)/ *în temeiul*.

Technical terms excerpted from legal texts comprise: *jurisdiction/* jurisdicție, *defendant* (in a lawsuit)*/* pârât, inculpat, *plaintiff/* reclamant, *affidavit/* declarație sub jurământ, *testimony/* mărturie, *litigation/* litigiu, *deposition/* depoziție, *subpoena/* citație, etc.

Another lexical feature of the legal language is the use of *foreign words* of Latin and French origin, others – through transliteration, changing the orthographic structure, or through calque. Several legal terms of Latin origin are *corruption, vote, sanction, referendum, quorum, subpoena, mens rea, alibi, immunity, inauguration,* etc. Terms of French origin: *embezzlement, abandon, easement, encumbrance, bias, attorney. Historical borrowing* from Latin often happened in two stages: first from Latin to French, then from French to English. The following words illustrate the above-mentioned phenomenon: *malfeasance* – from the Latin *mala* + *factio*, French *faisance*, – abatere, infracțiune*; impeach* (Latin *peccatum*, French *péché*) – a pune sub acuzare, *sovereign* – from the Latin *supremus*, through the French *souverain*, "supreme" – suveran, *felony* – the Latin *fel* means "gall", "bitterness"; the French *felon* means a venomous person, one whose mind is poisoned by his gall, crimă – crimă; *treason* –

From the Latin *traditio,* through the French *trahison*, "handing over" a guest or a trust to an enemy, etc. – trădare.

Moreover, the semantic field of the legal language differentiates between seemingly similar but technically distinct occurrences, and therefore the legal discourse must inevitably and unavoidably use equivalent terminology. In the example below, distinct terms are deliberately used in law to identify three distinct forms of crimes involving the killing of others (The Law Dictionary, Legal Dictionary):

- *homicide* (n.) the killing of a human being due to the act or omission of another – omucidere,
- *murder* (n.) the killing of a human being by a sane person, with intent, malice aforethought and with no legal excuse or authority – omor.
- *manslaughter* (n.) the unlawful killing of another person without premeditation or so-called "malice aforethought" – omor prin imprudență.
- *assassination* (n.) a murder committed treacherously, or by stealth or surprise, or by lying in wait– asasinare.

Translation students need to distinguish how such technical terms are different from each other and translate them correctly. Other examples include *dismissal – termination, contract – agreement, breach – violation – infringement – noncompliance, clause – provision – article – section – paragraph,* etc.

Binomials, also called *multinomials, doublets, and triplets*, are an integral part of English legal texts. Such constructions are a frequent sequence of two or more words or phrases belonging to the same grammatical category and are

joined by a syntactic device (*and*/*or*). Some examples to consider: *null and void – nul şi neavenit; cease and desist – încetare; own, use, dispose of and bequeath – a deţine în proprietate, a folosi, a dispune şi a lăsa moştenire; validity, enforceability and implementation – validitatea, eficacitatea şi punerea în aplicare*, etc. It is worth noting that binomials are used for precision and all-inclusiveness. They are also a convenient linguistic device for adding syntactic weight and a distinct style marker of legal English.

Syntactically, the legal text is distinguished by its uncharacteristic length and complexity. According to M. Stanojevic (2011, p. 72), sentences in legal documents tend to be lengthy, and repetitive, incorporate long noun phrases, contain uncommon word order, prepositional phrases, and coordinate and subordinate clauses.

Nominalisation represents forming nouns from words, groups, phrases, or clauses as in the following examples: *such alterations* instead of *to alter*, *to be in agreement* instead of *to agree*, *integration* rather than *to integrate*, *to go to arbitration* instead of *to arbitrate*, etc. *Impersonal style*, passive voice and the use of the third person singular and plural are predominant in legal texts.

Translation problems in legal texts can be overcome by using such strategies as *concretisation*, *generalisation*, *antonymic translation* (Y. Retsker's classification) and *addition*, *subtraction* and *alteration* (E. Nida's classification). They are believed to be valuable as they contribute to the so-called adjustment of two language systems. *Borrowing*, *calque*, *descriptive equivalents*, and *neologisms* are mostly employed in the translation of non-equivalent legal terms. *Formal*

equivalence can be used, for example, where the term does not exist in the target language legal system and a formal translation is justifiable, (e.g., *Crown Court – Curtea Coroanei*), *functional equivalence* (e.g., *limited divorce – separație de fapt, Master of the Rolls – Președintele secției civile a Curții de Apel*, in the latter case the equivalence is partial because the source-language concept is simplified and a single function is taken over for which an equivalent has been found) or *descriptive translation* (*Conseil d'État – Instanța supremă administrativă din Franța*) (A. M. Bulgaru, 2017, p. 60). *Literal* and *word-for-word translations* of legal documents, though possible, in most cases deteriorate the quality of translation since they tend to preserve formal features with little or no regard to the context. The use of *domestication* as a strategy depends on the translator's intention to make the text easier to perceive and for this end, he/she even agrees to sacrifice the information loss, whereas *foreignisation* is aimed at retaining foreign features of the ST. *Functional equivalence* strategy is considered useful for legal translation since it allows the production of the same effect in the TT while maintaining fidelity to the ST. To facilitate the process of translation, the translator shall master all the strategies and give preference to the one(s) that best suit(s) the purpose of translation, i.e., to produce a comprehensible text meeting the needs of the target community (V. Stepanova, 2017, pp. 1335-1336). When handling the translation of legal idioms, L. Kordić (2020, p. 251) states that *modulation*, *adaptation*, *paraphrasing*, and *concretisation* should apply.

PRACTICAL TRANSLATION ACTIVITIES

TASK 1.1. The text below is an excerpt of a will and testament. Translate, paying attention to its typical features.

1. Declaration

I hereby declare that this is my last will and testament and that I hereby revoke, cancel and annul all wills and codicils previously made by me either jointly or severally. I declare that I am of legal age to make this will and of sound mind and that this last will and testament expresses my wishes without undue influence or duress.

2. Appointment of Executors

I hereby nominate, constitute and appoint (Name, Surname) as Executor or if this Executor is unable or unwilling to serve then I appoint (Name, Surname) as alternate Executor.

I hereby give and grant the Executor all powers and authority as are required or allowed in law and especially that of assumption.

I hereby direct that my Executors shall not be required to furnish security and shall serve without any bond.

Pending the distribution of my estate my Executors shall have authority to carry on any business, venture or partnership in which I may have any interest at the time of my death.

My Executors shall have full and absolute power in his/her discretion to insure, repair, improve or to sell all or any assets of my estate, whether by public auction or private sale and shall be entitled to let any property in my estate on such

terms and conditions as will be in the best interest of my beneficiaries.

My Executors shall have authority to borrow money for any purpose connected with the liquidation and administration of my estate and to that end may encumber any of the assets of my estate.

My Executors shall have the authority to engage the services of attorneys, accountants and other advisors as he/she may deem necessary to assist with the execution of this last will and testament and to pay reasonable compensation for their services from my estate.

Source: Last Will and Testament, Available at: https://legeaz.net/modele/modele-testament-olograf

TASK 1.2. Read the ECHR's Judgment in the Case of Negru v. The Republic of Moldova. Compile a glossary of legal terms in English. Provide definitions, TL equivalents, and short linguistic contexts for each term. The text can be found in the HUDOC database (source below). Refer to the Glossary compilation requirements in Annex 1.

Source: https://hudoc.echr.coe.int/eng.

TASK 1.3. Translate, paying attention to the legal terminology. Identify the difficulties and comment on the strategies used in the process of translation.

Article 10 – Offences related to infringements of copyright and related rights

1. Each Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to establish as criminal offences

under its domestic law the infringement of copyright, as defined under the law of that Party, pursuant to the obligations it has undertaken under the Paris Act of 24 July 1971 revising the Bern Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights and the WIPO Copyright Treaty, with the exception of any moral rights conferred by such conventions, where such acts are committed wilfully, on a commercial scale and by means of a computer system.

2. Each Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to establish as criminal offences under its domestic law the infringement of related rights, as defined under the law of that Party, pursuant to the obligations it has undertaken under the International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organisations (Rome Convention), the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights and the WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty, with the exception of any moral rights conferred by such conventions, where such acts are committed wilfully, on a commercial scale and by means of a computer system.

3. A Party may reserve the right not to impose criminal liability under paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article in limited circumstances, provided that other effective remedies are available and that such reservation does not derogate from the Party's international obligations set forth in the international instruments referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article.

Source: Convention on Cybercrime, Council of Europe. Available at: https://rm.coe.int/1680081561

TASK 1.4. The text below is a police narrative report. Do the translation of the text, paying attention to grammar tenses and technical vocabulary. Then provide a summary translation version in Romanian. Preserve the key points.

INVESTIGATION REPORT

Decedent: Michael B. Hardin 13-01335

SYNOPSIS

The decedent is a 19-year-old male with a history of heroin abuse who was found deceased in a hotel room by his girlfriend.

DESCRIPTION OF INCIDENT 13-01335

On 03/17/13 at 1348 hours, the undersigned received a call from *MPD District 6 Officer Whiteley. Officer Whiteley was calling to report the death of Michael B. Hardin, W/M, DOB: 05/30/1993 at the Quality Suites Hotel, 4488 S. 27th Street, room 553. Per Officer Whiteley, the decedent and his on-again, off-again girlfriend of 7-8 months, Kelly Gille (W/F, DOB: 08/26/1978) checked in to the hotel at 1909 hours on 03/16/13. He was observed to be unresponsive this afternoon and 911 was called at 1323 hours by Ms. Gille. Officer Whiteley had little details regarding circumstances or last seen alive time, but stated the decedent had a history of heroin abuse and that this was a suspected overdose. He could not confirm if there was evidence of drug use in the hotel room, as he was calling from the lobby. The decedent supposedly lived in

Baraboo with his grandparents. His home address, next-of-kin and medical history was unknown at the time of the initial call.

While on scene, Detective Steve Rowe reported the following information: In the afternoon of 3/16/13, Michael and his girlfriend, Kelly Gille, went to visit Michael's mother in Milwaukee. Michael lives in Baraboo with his grandparents and Kelly lives in Janesville. Reportedly, Michael has not seen his mother in approximately 2 years. Michael and Kelly also came to Milwaukee so Michael could buy heroin. Kelly informed Detective Rowe that while they were at Michael's mother's house, he met the dealer outside to get the heroin. Michael and Kelly later checked into the Quality Suites at 1909 hours. Kelly reported that she saw Michael "shoot up" one time while in the hotel room. Kelly went to bed at midnight and stated that Michael was on the couch. Kelly reported that she woke up around 1100 hours and called down to the front desk to ask for a late check out. Detective Rowe stated that the front desk clerk claimed Kelly never called to ask for a late check out. Detective Rowe reported that Kelly called down to the front desk at 1319 hours and stated that, "she needs help getting her boyfriend back in bed because he fell off the bed." The front desk clerk asked Kelly if he should call 911 and she said no. The front desk clerk then went to Michael and Kelly's room and when he saw Michael on the floor, he stated that he knew Michael was dead and called 911. Detective Rowe reported that Kelly admitted to cleaning up the hotel room before the police arrived on scene. She reportedly threw away a used syringe in the bathroom trash can. Detective Rowe reported that the Milwaukee Police Department is investigating the possibility that Kelly Gille injected heroin into Michael

Hardin. Nothing has been confirmed at this time and the investigation is ongoing.

**MPD – Milwaukee Police Department*

TASK 1.5. Translate the text below, paying attention to the underlined technical vocabulary. Refer to ANNEX 2. Translation Quality Assurance. References, to perform the translation quality assurance (QA). Then use the underlined linguistic units in sentences of your own. Ask your colleagues to translate the sentences verbally.

Certain mechanisms to resolve conflicts concerning possession and use of land and the strengthening of food production: with a view to contributing to land tenure regularisation and the protection of property rights, promoting appropriate use of land, improving land planning and management, preventing and mitigating conflicts concerning use and possession, and, in particular, to resolving conflicts that jeopardise or limit food production, the National Government will:

Set up flexible, efficient mechanisms for conciliation and conflict resolution concerning land use and possession, aimed at guaranteeing effective protection of rural property rights; resolving conflicts concerning rights of land possession and use; and, in general, promoting the regularisation of rural property, including traditional mechanisms and participative intervention by communities in conflict resolution.

Furthermore, the National Government will, to the same end, set in motion a new rural land legal system that will enjoy appropriate coverage and capacity across Colombia, with

emphasis on prioritised areas, and with mechanisms that guarantee access to justice that is expedite and timely to the rural poor, with legal advice and special training for women regarding their rights and access to justice, together with specific measures for overcoming barriers that constitute obstacles to the recognition and protection of women's rights over land. The participation of women and women's organisations in the various spaces created for conciliation and the resolution of conflicts concerning land use and possession will be promoted.

Source: Final Agreement to End the Armed Conflict and Build a Stable and Lasting Peace. Available at: https://www.peaceagreements.org

TASK 1.6. Identify the binomial constructions in the text below. Translate the text and comment on the strategies you used to overcome difficulties.

I give all the rest, residue and remainder of my property and estate, both real and personal, of whatever kind and wherever located, that I own or to which I shall be in any manner entitled at the time of my death (collectively referred to as my "residuary estate"), to the trustee under the following trust to be held and disposed of in accordance with the terms, covenants and conditions of such trust: [name] Living Trust dated [date].

I direct that all my just debts, secured and unsecured, be paid as soon as reasonable after my death, provided, however, I direct that my Executor may cause any debt to be carried, renewed and refinanced for its repayment as my Executor may

deem advisable taking into consideration the best interest of the beneficiaries hereunder.

All of the rest and residue of my property, real and personal, of every kind and description and whosesoever situate, which I may own or have the right to dispose of at the time of my death, I give, devise and bequeath in equal shares to [name]. Should the preceding person(s) die before me, then I give, devise and bequeath the said property to [name] as substitute beneficiary.

I direct that my Executor and beneficiaries abide by any written statement or list by me directing the disposition of tangible personal property not specifically disposed of by this Last Will and Testament. This directive is mandatory to the extent allowed by law.

Source: Last Will and Testament forms and templates, available at: https://templatelab.com/last-will-and-testament/#google_vignette

Further Reading Resources:

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UNIT 2. TRANSLATING MEDICAL TEXTS

Learning outcomes

Upon qualification award, the graduate/candidate can:

1. *Determine the linguistic and socio-cultural features of the medical texts.*
2. *Identify lexical, grammatical, stylistic, terminological, sociocultural difficulties in translating medical texts.*
3. *Translate medical texts, adhering to the rigour and peculiarities of the target language.*
4. *Apply appropriate translation strategies to produce target texts that meet the quality standards.*
5. *Assess the target text for accuracy and address any grammatical, spelling, stylistic, or terminological errors.*

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Medical text translation is one of the most popular and at the same time one of the most challenging and responsible types of translation. It is the process of translating documents and dealing with information that is directly related to a person's health. Such texts include *textbooks for medical students, popular science books on medicine, research papers, conference proceedings, case studies, case histories, discharge summaries, reports, information leaflets,* and *consent forms, brochures* (W. Karwacka, p. 272).

Concerning the process of medical translation, according to Zh. M. Kakulya "It is made by a translator based on two interconnected stages of the translation process, namely: the first stage includes extraction of information from the original medical text, and the second stage is selecting the needed translation means and methods for implementation of medical translation" (Zh. M. Kakulya, 2016).

The translation of medical texts presents several challenges, including medical terminology, lexical equivalence of medical texts, readability, and quality issues. Typical features of specialised medical texts comprise terminology and syntactic features, such as *nominalisation, heavy pre- and postmodification, long sentences, use of the third person, passive voice,* and other grammar traits, commonly encountered by non-professionals in less specialised texts, because they are characteristic of general language as well. However, the frequent usage of specific complex structures reduces the reader's accessibility to the texts, making the writings more challenging to comprehend (I. Askehave, K. Zethsen, 2000). As follows, we shall present some peculiarities of medical text translation, with an emphasis on medical terminology and the associated difficulties associated.

The corpus of ***Greek and Latin medical terminology*** represents the foundation of modern medical nomenclature, which also employs new eponyms, acronyms, and trade names. Composition, affixation and use of doublets are fundamental features of medical English. Latin and Greek prefixes characteristic of specialised medical terminology are *micro-* (e.g., microorganism, microscope), *macro-* (e.g., macroscopic, macrophage), *poly-* (e.g., polyneuropathy, polydipsia), *sub-*

(e.g., subcutaneous, sublingual), *hypo-* (e.g., hypotension, hypoglycemia), *hyper-* (e.g., hypertension, hyperthyroidism), *mega-* (e.g., megaloblastic, megacolon), *mono-* (e.g., mononucleosis, monosomy), *pre-* (e.g., prenatal, preoperative), *post-* (e.g., postoperative, postmortem). Suffixes that contribute to medical term formation: *-itis* (e.g., arthritis, gastritis), *-ectomy* (e.g., appendectomy, hysterectomy), *-osis* (e.g., thrombosis, osteoporosis), *-emia* (e.g., anemia, leukemia), *-logy* (e.g., cardiology, dermatology), *-graphy* (e.g., radiography, angiography), *-plasty* (e.g., rhinoplasty, angioplasty), *-scopy* (e.g., endoscopy, colonoscopy), *-otomy* (e.g., tracheotomy, colostomy), *-pathy* (e.g., neuropathy, myopathy). Romanian medical terminology is also heavily based on Latin and Greek affixes, besides borrowings and descriptive terms.

One of the fundamental skills for translators is the ability to recognise ***multi-word medical terms*** as single translation units. Several examples include: *magnetic resonance imaging – imagistică prin rrezonanță magnetică, coronary artery disease – boala coronariană, nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs – antiinflamatoare nesteroidiene.*

Another linguistic feature is the presence of ***doublets*** – terms, usually of Greek and Latin origin, having counterparts in LGP (language for general purposes). The following pairs can be considered for exemplification: *brain – cerebral cortex (Latin), heart – cardiac muscle (Greek), fat – adipose tissue (Latin), navel – umbilical cord (Latin), etc*.

Eponyms account for a large amount of medical terminology. They include names of anatomical parts: *Achilles' tendon, Eustachian tube, Fallopian tubes*, names of diseases:

Alzheimer's disease, Crohn's disease, Parkinson's disease, signs and symptoms: *Chvostek's sign, Kernig's sign*, procedures: *Heimlich manoeuvre, Widal test*. Eponyms are derived from fictitious characters: *Othello's syndrome, Rorschach test*, geographical places: *Lyme disease, Guinea worm disease, Rocky Mountain spotted fever*, names of researchers: *Broca's area, Darwinian evolution, Mendelian inheritance, Pavlovian conditioning*, as well as from names of celebrity patients: *Lou Gehrig's disease, Paget's disease, Raynaud's disease*.

Medical texts contain a small number of metaphors and other stylistic devices, consequently translating specific terminology and abbreviations is most difficult for the translator to deal with. Therefore, other linguistic features of the medical language are the ***acronyms,*** for example, *AIDS – Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome, PERRLA – Pupils equal, round, and reactive to light and accommodation*, initialisms: *ADHD – Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder, PTSD – Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder*, and clipped forms: *Flu – Influenza, X-ray – Xylography*. Terms such as names of illnesses, medication and chemical compounds are seldom employed in their complete form as this practice would impede effective communication. On the other hand, the widespread use of acronyms in medical terminology allows for time and space savings in emergencies. Nevertheless, it is common for one abbreviation to appear behind several medical phrases, which could generate ambiguity, making the translation process much more difficult. For example, the abbreviation *PCU* can be disambiguated in at least four different ways concerning the medical field: *palliative care unit, primary care*

unit, progressive care unit, and *protective care unit*. This demonstrates the degree of complexity of medical translation and it shows the importance of understanding the (medical) context in which abbreviations are used. Several strategies can be used to translate English ***medical abbreviations,*** namely via *borrowing, transliteration, transcription*, and *descriptive translation* (in the absence of an equivalent abbreviation).

In the language of any specialised field, bi-univocity is the most desired characteristic. It would therefore obviously have two characteristics, monosemy and mononymy, as it would have control over language. Despite how desirable they may be, these characteristics are not always preserved in medical terminology, where concepts are occasionally ***synonymous*** and rather ***polysemous***. The following terms are illustrative for the phenomenon of polysemy: *cold*: 1) a common viral infection primarily affecting the upper respiratory system (medical care/ *răceală*), 2) used to describe the body's response to exposure to cold temperatures (healthcare/ *temperatura scăzută a corpului*), 3) sensitivity or intolerance individuals may have to cold temperatures (healthcare/ *sensibilitate la frig*); *discharge*: 1) the release of a patient from a hospital or healthcare facility (hospital/ *externare*), 2) the flow of fluid or pus from a wound or body orifice (medical/ *secreție*). Several synonymous terms are presented above in the section on eponyms.

The ***sentence structure*** of medical texts is also peculiar. The logical flow is frequently made more complex by the abundance of challenging grammar constructions (infinitive and participial phrases, for instance). From a grammatical perspective, some sentences can be translated word for word,

others involve changing the word order; requiring partial syntactic and lexical alterations, and some requiring descriptive translation sentences that are difficult in every respect (V. N. Komissarov). *Borrowing, calque, literal translation, transposition, modulation, equivalence, adaptation* and *explicitation* are among the ***strategies*** mostly used in medical text translation (W. Karwacka, R. Dharmawan, *et.al*).

PRACTICAL TRANSLATION ACTIVITIES

TASK 2.1. Work in pairs to translate the following medical text. Discuss translation choices, share your knowledge, and collaborate on finding the best translation version.

Healthcare industry of the future: What to expect in the next 50 years

Developments in technology are moving forward rapidly and over the next 50 years, healthcare across the globe will change, including an increased use of AI and robotics. Trends also show that climate change, hunger and diseases may affect how the sector will change. A study by researchers at Mälardalen University (MDU) describes what our future healthcare industry may look like.

In the study, the researchers describe significant trends and factors that are expected to affect the development of health and medical care over the next 50 years. The researchers have based their conclusions on interviews with medical experts and extensive experiences in the healthcare market.

Research shows that in the short term, in the next 5-10 years, we are expected to see an increase in welfare technology in the industry, with the use of AI and robotics. Telemedicine, which comprises remote medical care, is also expected to increase, as is value-based healthcare where hospitals are funded based on results.

In the medium term, in 10-30 years, an increase in data-informed personalization in healthcare is expected. This type of medicine utilizes a patient's personal data to prevent, diagnose and treat diseases. Wearable devices are typically used to improve patients' well-being in cardiology, neurology, and diabetes and are expected to have a significant impact on the development of this type of medical care.

In the long term, in 30-50 years, there is likely to be an increase in antibiotic resistance, but also an improvement in the available antibiotics. The researchers also believe that technological developments and our increased pace of life will lead to a higher number of cases of depression and obsessive-compulsive disorders for instance.

In the medium and long term, healthcare will probably also be affected by climate change, which in the worst case can lead to hunger, violence and an increased risk of diseases. There are also major risks that the most vulnerable and poorest members of society will be most affected by the impact of climate change.

Source: News Medical Life Sciences

TASK 2.2. The text below is an excerpt from a patient information leaflet. Translate the text, paying attention to medical terminology and "if" constructions. Comment on possible register shifts (linguistic variations between the ST and the TT).

Why may I need a blood transfusion?

In a non-emergency situation

You may be offered a blood transfusion in a non-emergency situation if:

- you are very anaemic just before your baby is due. If this is the case, there is a risk that, if you bleed even a small amount during birth, you may become severely anaemic.
- you bleed heavily during birth but the bleeding has stopped. If you are very anaemic and/or unwell, making it difficult for you to care for your baby, you may be offered a blood transfusion to restore your haemoglobin level. This may be soon after birth or on the postnatal ward if you are dizzy or short of breath when you are up and about. You are unlikely to be offered a transfusion unless you have symptoms and feel unwell.
- you have sickle cell disease or thalassaemia. These conditions affect your body's ability to produce healthy haemoglobin. You have an increased risk of developing severe anaemia when you become pregnant. For more information, please see RCOG patient information on Sickle cell disease and pregnancy.

In an emergency

If you haemorrhage (bleeding very heavily), this is an emergency. As a result of heavy bleeding, you can become severely anaemic. Without a transfusion to replace the blood you have lost, you could become seriously ill or even die. A haemorrhage can happen:

- early in pregnancy if you have a miscarriage or an ectopic pregnancy (when the pregnancy grows outside the womb)
- after 24 weeks of pregnancy, when it is called an antepartum haemorrhage
- during birth, or immediately after birth (known as a postpartum haemorrhage).

It is often not possible to predict or prevent a life-threatening bleed. Medication and surgical techniques will be used to try to limit the need for a blood transfusion (see RCOG patient information Heavy bleeding after birth (postpartum haemorrhage). However, a blood transfusion might be needed to save your life or to prevent serious harm to your health and your baby's health.

Source: Blood transfusion, pregnancy and birth, Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists

TASK 2.3. The text below is an excerpt of a Medical Transcription Sample Report. Explain the keywords below. Do the translation of the text, preserving the language register and style. Exchange the translated version with your colleagues for review and feedback.

***Keywords*:** autopsy, injuries, haemorrhage, unremarkable, petechial, Rigor mortis, normocephalic, injury, antemortem, bloodstained, decedent.

EXTERNAL EXAMINATION: The body is that of a well-developed, well-nourished Caucasian male stated to be 25 years old. The body weighs 171 pounds, measuring 69 inches from crown to sole. The hair on the scalp is brown and straight. The irides appear hazel with the pupils fixed and dilated. The sclerae and conjunctive are unremarkable, with no evidence of petechial haemorrhages on either. Both upper and lower teeth are natural, and there are no injuries to the gums, cheeks, or lips. There is a picture-type tattoo on the lateral aspect of the left upper arm. There are no deformities, old surgical scars or amputations.

Rigor mortis is fixed.

The body appears to the Examiner as stated above. Identification is by toe tag and the autopsy is not material for identification. The body is not embalmed.

The head is normocephalic, and there is extensive evidence of external traumatic injury, to be described below. Otherwise, the eyes, nose and mouth are not remarkable. The neck shows sharp force injuries to be described below. The front of the chest and abdomen likewise show injuries to be

described below. The genitalia are that of an adult male, with the penis circumcised, and no evidence of injury.

Examination of the posterior surface of the trunk reveals no antemortem traumatic injuries. Refer to available photographs and diagrams and to the specific documentation of the autopsy protocol.

CLOTHING: The clothes were examined both before and after removal from the body. The decedent was wearing a long-sleeved type of shirt/sweater; it was extensively bloodstained. On the front, lower right side, there was a 1 1/2-inch long slit-like tear. Also, on the lower right sleeve, there was a 1-inch slit-like tear. On the back, there was a 1/2-inch slit-like tear on the right lower side. The decedent was wearing a pair of Levi's jeans bloodstained. On the outside of the left hip region, there was a 1-1/2 inch long slit-like tear. The decedent also was wearing 2 canvas type boots and 2 sweat socks.

SHARP FORCE INJURIES OF FACE: There is a stab wound, involving the right earlobe; it is vertically oriented, and after approximation of the edges measures 1 inch in length with forked or split ends superiorly and inferiorly approximately 1/16 inch in total width both superior and inferior. Subsequent dissection discloses that the wound path is from right to left, in the horizontal plane for approximately 1-1/4 inches; there is fresh haemorrhage along the wound path; the wound path terminates in the left temporal bone and does not penetrate the cranial cavity.

OPINION: This is a nonfatal stab wound. […]

Source: Medical Transcription Sample Report, available at https://mtsamples.com/

TASK 2.4. Find the correspondents of the terms below, using medical dictionaries, glossaries, and parallel texts. Add terminological units to compile a glossary for future reference. Refer to Glossary compilation requirements in Annex 1.

Hypertension, diabetes mellitus, hyperlipidemia, asthma, coronary artery disease, osteoarthritis, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD), migraine, urinary tract infection (UTI), pneumonia, chronic kidney disease, rheumatoid arthritis, cerebrovascular accident (CVA), congestive heart failure, major depressive disorder, irritable bowel syndrome (IBS), anaemia, anxiety disorder, gallstones.

TASK 2.5. Translate the sentences orally, paying attention to specialised terminology. Take notes of numbers, proper names and terms.

1. In 2016, ambient air pollution accounted for an estimated 4.2 million deaths due to stroke, heart disease, lung cancer, lower respiratory infections and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.
2. Unsafe drinking water, sanitation and lack of hygiene caused an estimated 870..000 associated deaths globally in 2016.
3. Globally, more than 84.000 people died from unintentional poisoning in 2019, approximately 9000 fewer than in 2000.

4. The global share of deaths attributable to noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) increased from almost 61% in 2000 to almost 74% in 2019.
5. As of 20 April 2022, more than 504.4 million confirmed COVID-19 cases and over 6.2 million related deaths had been reported to WHO.
6. Tobacco use declined more steeply: about 22% of the global population aged 15 years and older were using tobacco in 2020, down from almost 33% in 2000.
7. The number of adults aged 30–79 years with raised blood pressure (hypertension) is estimated to have almost doubled to 1.28 billion between 1990 and 2019, mainly due to population growth and ageing.
8. Over the past two decades, there have been 14 countries where the proportion of people further impoverished by out-of-pocket health spending among those living in extreme poverty.
9. Worldwide, nearly 475.000 people were killed by others in 2019; 80% of victims were men.
10. The global total of suicide deaths has decreased since 2000, from almost 800.000 to a little over 700.000 in 2019.
11. Worldwide, an estimated 1.5 million people acquired HIV for the first time in 2020. This brought the number of people living with HIV globally to 37.7 million.
12. Fewer people received TB preventive treatment in 2020 than in 2019 and fewer people were treated for drug-resistant TB in 2020 than in 2019.

13. Among the 11 countries with the highest burden worldwide, only India registered progress against malaria in 2020 compared with the previous year.
14. An estimated 6% of women aged 15 years and older in 2018 had been subjected to sexual violence from someone other than an intimate partner at least once in their lifetime, since the age of 15.
15. Particulate matter is capable of penetrating deep into the lungs and entering the bloodstream, which can cause cardiovascular, cerebrovascular (stroke) and respiratory complications.

**particulate matter – pulbere în suspensie*
Source: World Health Statistics 2022

TASK 2.6. This is an excerpt from an OECD report on medical tourism. Translate the text and comment on the specialised linguistic tools you used.

The global growth in the flow of patients and health professionals as well as medical technology, capital funding and regulatory regimes across national borders has given rise to new patterns of consumption and production of healthcare services over recent decades.

The free movement of goods and services under the auspices of the World Trade Organization and its General Agreement on Trade in Services (Smith, 2004, Smith et al, 2009b) has accelerated the liberalisation of the trade in health services, as have developments with regard to the use of regional and bi-lateral trade agreements. As health care is predominantly a service industry, this has made health services

more tradable, global commodities. A significant new element of this trade has involved the movement of patients across borders in the pursuit of medical treatment and health care, a phenomenon commonly termed ‘medical tourism’.

It is important to begin by defining what is meant by ‘medical tourism’. For the purposes of this report, we define medical tourism as when consumers elect to travel across international borders with the intention of receiving some form of medical treatment. This treatment may span the full range of medical services, but most commonly includes dental care, cosmetic surgery, elective surgery, and fertility treatment. Setting the boundary of what is health and counts as medical tourism for the purposes of trade accounts is not straightforward. Within this range of treatments, not all would be included in the health trade. Cosmetic surgery for aesthetic rather than reconstructive reasons, for example, would be considered outside the health boundary.

Source: Medical Tourism: Treatments, Markets and Health System Implications: A scoping review

Further Reading Resources:

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UNIT 3. TRANSLATING ECONOMIC TEXTS

Learning outcomes

Upon qualification award, the graduate/candidate can:

1. *Determine the linguistic and socio-cultural features of the economic texts.*
2. *Identify lexical, grammatical, stylistic, terminological, sociocultural difficulties in translating economic texts.*
3. *Translate economic texts, adhering to the rigour and peculiarities of the target language.*
4. *Apply appropriate translation strategies to produce target texts that meet the quality standards.*
5. *Assess the target text for accuracy and address any grammatical, spelling, stylistic, or terminological errors.*

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Economic text translation primarily serves as a means of informational and communicative exchange. Therefore, the goal of economic translation is to accurately convey the meaning of the original text while taking into consideration regional variances in financial and economic systems. This would be made possible by ensuring equivalence in translation. The economic translation goes beyond simple technical translation and demands special knowledge and understanding of the peculiarities existing in the practice of drafting economic documents.

The economic text serves as the basis for scientific and economic discussions in conferences, forums, and business meetings. It represents an infinite variety of scholarly and analytical texts, as well as media publications, and it contains elements of informational, argumentative, and evaluative statements. Figure 3.1. below is a representation of one of the approaches to the typology of economic texts attributed to different functional styles.

Functional Styles	Economic Texts
Official business style	Commercial documents and correspondence
Newspaper style	Newspaper articles
Scientific style	Articles, reports and monographs

Fig. 3.1. *Types of economic texts (I. Zaykova, 2018, p. 2)*

The process of translation makes a clear connection between the ST and the TT. By contrasting translated texts, student translators may reveal the internal translation mechanism, find equivalent units, and identify changes in content and form that occur when a unit of the original text is substituted with an equivalent unit of the TT. Another option is to contrast two or more translations of the same source text. By comparing the translations, it is possible to determine which aspects of the original remain ambiguous in the translation as well as how common translation challenges related to the uniqueness of each language are resolved. Translators can

comprehend the texts' unique forms and characteristics by analysing them in relation to various communication contexts.

Lexical peculiarities of economic text translation converge around the following aspects: technical vocabulary, economic terminology, monosemantic and polysemantic terms, abbreviations, as well as the use of collocations and phrases used figuratively (the bull market, to tighten your belt, to be in the red, to tip the balance, etc.).

Translators must pay attention to collocations, such as the ones formed with the word *market* for example, a term for which there are many 'blocks of meaning' (F. Guessabi, 2017, p. 245): *market dynamics /dinamica pieței, emerging market /piață emergentă, domestic market /piață internă, niche market / piață de nișă, market share / cota de piață, black market /piață neagră, foreign market /piață externă, market analysis /analiza pieței, etc.*

Moreover, translators should be aware of the specific meaning of some common terms used in economic and financial contexts, such as *an outstanding invoice* (an invoice that has not been paid). A translator may need to handle cases of polysemy (F. Guessabi, 2017, p. 247) as illustrated by the words *depression*, *stock* and *trade*: *economic depression* (econ.) / *depresiune economică*, *price depression* (fin.)*/ scădere a prețurilor*; *stock* (fin.)*/ titlu de valoare*, *stock split* (bus.)/ *divizare a acțiunilor, common stock* (acct.)/ *acțiuni ordinare; loan stock* (fin.)*/ titluri de împrumut, joint stock company* (econ.)/ *societate pe acțiuni; trade* (fin.)/ *tranzacționare, trade deficit* (econ.)*/ deficit comercial*, *free trade* (econ.)*/ liber schimb, trade union* (labour relations)/

organizație sindicală, margin trade (econ.)*/ tranzacție pe marjă.*

Another lexical aspect that can pose difficulties in the process of translation is represented by the use of ***phrasal verbs*** as viewed in the following contexts:

- *[…] in order to ensure a cohesive approach and, at the same time, help cut back on red tape […]/ […] în același timp, pentru a contribui la reducerea cheltuielilor administrative […].*
- *We believe that it is important to continue to pull out all the stops to reform the global financial system./ Credem că trebuie să continuăm să eliminăm toate obstacolele pentru a reforma sistemul financiar Mondial.*
- *It is common for SMEs to first trade internationally within the single market and then branch out into third-country markets./ De regulă, IMM-urile își încep activitatea comercială internațională în cadrul pieței unice înainte de a se extinde pe piețele țărilor terțe.*

Grammar peculiarities comprise typical aspects such as passive voice and present simple forms as well as the use of elliptical structures, declarative sentences and longer sentences (Z. Wang, 2017).

From the ***stylistic point of view,*** the language of economic texts tends to be impartial, devoid of subjective judgment or imperative style, and devoid of colloquial and regional dialects. Metaphors, idioms, and common phrases are the most challenging to translate at this level. Expressions such as *"to give someone a blank check"/ A da cuiva mână liberă să cheltuie cât vrea*, "*the other side of the coin"/ reversul*

medaliei and *"to be below par"/ sub valoarea nominală*, together with the concept of something *"not adding up"/ ceva nu se leagă*, have all come into wider usage from the world of economy.

Since economic texts are intended to clarify facts and convey information, they often use *domestication* as a translation ***strategy***. Other strategies applied in the process of translation involve *literal translation, calque, transposition, and borrowing*.

PRACTICAL TRANSLATION ACTIVITIES

TASK 3.1. The text below is an excerpt from a report from the World Economic Forum. Translate it paying attention to the specialised terminology and the TL norms. Discuss and comment in groups on the quality of translation.

In order to enable the new wave of retail investors to grow long-term wealth while fostering a responsible retail investing ecosystem globally, understanding the market implications of democratization is key. Investing in the capital markets could enable individuals to grow their wealth over the long term, more than savings alone can do. Participation in the capital markets enables people to take ownership of their financial future, not only to ensure retirement and long-term financial resilience but also to improve their socioeconomic status. In the last few decades, retail investors across the world have been flocking to financial markets in greater numbers as

the value of assets has trended upwards and the opportunity to grow wealth has been made available to a broader population. New companies are using improved technology, platforms and innovative services and products to widen access. Despite these gains, crucial gaps persist in investor protection, reliability of information, personalization and financial literacy. Both developed and emerging markets can enhance retail investor participation in a responsible manner to realize the full potential of wealth creation via capital markets. These efforts will require collaboration within the capital markets ecosystem, including public-private partnerships.

Source: The Future of Capital Markets: Democratization of Retail Investing, Executive summary2022

TASK 3.2. The sentences below contain collocations consisting of 2 or more words. Identify the collocations and translate the sentences.

1. What drives the significance of capital controls and floating exchange rates in stabilising the economy?
2. The turbulence in the UK mortgage market, which accelerated after the failure of Lehman Brothers, restricted fixed-rate mortgagors' ability to refinance their contracts in order to benefit from lower interest rates.
3. In order to manage public financial resources efficiently and to ensure the necessary and sufficient quality of public service provision, the behaviour of taxpayers becomes a particularly important subject of

research, since the collection of state tax revenue directly depends on the behaviour of taxpayers.

4. Tax avoidance is a particularly significant problem, as it reduces the effectiveness of fiscal policies in the area of revenue.
5. For all firms, in both developed and developing economies, one of the fundamental objectives of working capital management is to ensure that they have sufficient, regular and consistent cash flow to fund their activities.
6. The increase reflects the continued rise in global wholesale gas prices, which began to surge as the world unlocked from the COVID-19 pandemic and have been driven still higher to record levels by Russia slowly switching off gas supplies to Europe," Ofgem said.

TASK 3.3. Translate the sentences below with attention to abbreviations. Explain the importance of correct disambiguation of abbreviations in specialised texts.

1. VAT is chosen because the tax has the highest fiscal value in the state budget, and on the other hand, the tax decisions related to the application of this tax have a significant impact on the collection of the state revenue.
2. Real GDP fell, but employment growth was very strong, real GDI was up solidly, and industrial production increased, said Gus Faucher, chief economist at The PNC Financial Services Group.

3. The financial success of an SME is the main motivational force for the majority of entrepreneurs.
4. The IMF points to five forces that will shape the global economic outlook in 2022: 1) the war in Ukraine; 2) monetary tightening and financial market volatility; 3) fiscal withdrawal; 4) China's slowdown; and 5) pandemic vaccine access.
5. When an agreement is negotiated at the WTO, the Commission needs the formal authorisation of the Council and European Parliament to then sign the agreement on behalf of the EU.
6. OPEC and its allies stood back from the crisis engulfing oil markets, refusing to deviate from their schedule of gradual production increases as the U.S. considered an unprecedented release from emergency crude stockpiles.
7. The goal for all central banks is to get inflation back down to acceptable levels – which for the ECB would be 2 per cent annually – without tipping the economy into recession.
8. China has eliminated or reduced tariffs on 75 wood and paper tariff lines for New Zealand products since the existing FTA entered into force in 2008.
9. Both the International Monetary Fund and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development use weights based on PPP metrics to make predictions and recommend economic policy.
10. So far, the only two countries to "graduate" from LDC status – indicating a significant improvement in their

economies – were Botswana in 1994 and Cape Verde in 2007.

11. The €53 million investment is financed through an EBRD loan co-financed by investment grants from the European Union's Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian crisis, the Global Concessional Finance Facility and the EBRD Shareholders Special Fund.
12. At the regional level, economic ministers from ASEAN endorsed the "Guidelines for the Promotion of Inclusive Business in ASEAN", making ASEAN the first region in the world to endorse such a set of guidelines to promote inclusive business.
13. More than a third of the fish stocks around the world are being overfished and the problem is particularly acute in developing countries, the FAO said in a report on Monday.
14. The average price of WFP's basic food basket has decreased by 0.2 per cent compared to last week but remains significantly higher (26 per cent) compared to the same time last year in dollar value.

TASK 3.4. Translate the text below which is an excerpt from a letter to the Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Pay attention to numbers and figures in context.

Along with increased shipping rates for the 44% of fertilizer that is exported across the world, anti-dumping trade dispute cases were increasing fertilizer costs even before Russia invaded Ukraine. In 2019, U.S. imports of phosphate

fertilizer materials from Morocco and Russia peaked at 2.9 MMT. Then, the anti-dumping case was filed against those countries. Mosaic, the largest U.S. producer of phosphate, won the anti-dumping case and a 30% tariff was applied to phosphate imports. By 2021, combined imports from Morocco and Russia had fallen to 364 thousand metric tons, a decline of 87% from 2019. CF Industries, the largest U.S. producer of liquid nitrogen (Urea Ammonium Nitrate), applied a similar case to Russia and Trinidad and Tobago regarding liquid UAN. Russia and Trinidad and Tobago combined account for approximately 79% of UAN imports. The proposed application of anti-dumping margins between 169.96% and 391.65% for Russia and 158.81% for Trinidad and Tobago, and countervailing duties, will add to the production costs for many important agricultural commodities.

Source:
https://www.fb.org/files/Fertilizer.USDAFertilizer_Comments.AFBFCOMMS.7.15.22.pdf

TASK 3.5. Identify the figurative language and translate the excerpts using the most appropriate strategies.

1. European markets are lower today as French and German shares fall.
2. The crisis has snowballed since sprawling developer Evergrande defaulted on its debt last year.
3. “Fuel prices have come down off a boil, and that undoubtedly has been a benefit. But wage pressures remain boiling hot,” Patton said.

4. Whenever a company decides to expand into a new market, it makes good business sense to use contingent workers to get things completed quickly, and at a lower cost.
5. “I know there are others who are hurting, but fortunately I’m not in the red,” said Troy Fulsom, a contractor with about two dozen drivers based in Fresno.
6. In recent months, the Federal Reserve has undertaken a series of interest rate hikes as part of its efforts to cool off inflation and slow demand.
7. Now, we can argue about the morality of the system all day, but it doesn’t take an econ degree to know that in an economy struggling with inflation, a cash infusion — especially for rich people who may still have student debt but can afford to pay for it — is counterproductive.
8. General Motors is now oversold.
9. Now, as people return to offices, gyms and restaurants and rethink their spending as inflation starts to bite, sales of gadgets are taking a hit — as are the companies making the chips that power them.
10. President Joe Biden’s student loan plan is a potential game changer for Americans drowning in debt.
11. This debt relief will give tens of millions of borrowers some breathing room at a time when the cost of living has skyrocketed.
12. The company said it aims to reach break-even cash flow on a quarterly basis in the second half of its fiscal year 2023.

13. Pakistan is currently dealing with serious economic turmoil and faces a balance of payments crisis, with foreign reserves having dropped as low as $7.8bn, barely enough for more than a month of imports.
14. Gold fell over 1% on Friday after the Federal Reserve Chair said the U.S. economy needed a tight monetary policy until inflation was under control.
15. For months the population of 22 million has struggled with soaring inflation, economic contraction and a severe shortage of essential items of food, fuel and medicine caused by a record slump in foreign reserves.

TASK 3.6. Use the most appropriate grammatical forms to translate the sentences below.

1. Global food prices increased sharply in 2007 and into the first quarter of 2008, triggering economic and political instability and social unrest across nations, both in developed and emerging economies.
2. With the global population expected to reach 8.5 billion by 2030, basic services which guarantee a decent life will need to expand with population growth, in addition to filling existing shortfalls.
3. In the medium term, countries find themselves faced with the challenge of maintaining energy security while transforming their energy systems to meet climate-related targets.
4. In the short term, governments are limited to mitigating price shocks and guaranteeing energy

security based on their current energy systems and supply dependencies

5. A faltering global labour market is marked by elevated unemployment, lower labour-force participation rates, higher job insecurity and stagnating real wages, even as some economies have vast numbers of unfilled jobs.
6. Building a more resilient and inclusive economy can be achieved by growing the social economy in its scope and scale, and by increasing its impact on society.
7. If these assets were to grow at a rate of 9% annually, we could forecast this market alone to grow to $1.845 trillion by 2030.
8. Financialization and the short-termism of markets have been to the detriment of sustainability in the economy, environment and society.
9. The poorest people are most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, local air pollution and biodiversity loss.
10. In the Euro area, monetary union needs to be accompanied by fiscal union not on grounds of 'solidarity', but because the alternative is a disorderly exit from the Euro, particularly if the chorus demanding post-pandemic austerity becomes stronger.

Further Reading Resources:

MONAKHOVA, E. Linguopragmatic Issues of Figurative Language Use in Economic Texts. In V. I. Karasik (Ed.),

Topical Issues of Linguistics and Teaching Methods in Business and Professional Communication, European Proceedings of Social and Behavioural Sciences. Vol 97, 2020, pp. 414-423. European Publisher. https://doi.org/10.15405/epsbs.2020.12.02.57

OLTEANU, Andreea-Rosalia. *Errors and Difficulties in Translating Economic Texts*. Editura Sfântul Ierarh Nicolae. 2012. ISBN 978-606-577-928-0

PERCEBOIS, Jacqueline. L'anglais de l'économie: recherches en terminologie, lexicologie comparée de l'anglais et du français, traductologie et didactique. L'Université Montpellier. 1999.

TAGKAS, Periklis. Translation of Economic Texts: Challenges and Limitations. In: Arslan, F., ed. *Contemporary Issues on Linguistics and Language: LILA 14/Linguistics and Language Conference Proceedings*. Istanbul: DAKAM. 2014, pp. 279-287.

ZAYKOVA, Irina, SHILNIKOVA, Irina. Economic Translation: Theoretical and Practical Issues. In: *SHS Web of Conferences*, Vol. 69. 2019, pp. 1-5. https://doi.org/10.1051/shsconf/20196900139

UNIT 4. TRANSLAT

Learning outcomes

Upon qualification award, the graduate/candidate can:

1. *Determine the linguistic and socio-cultural features of the tourist texts.*
2. *Identify lexical, grammatical, stylistic, terminological, sociocultural difficulties in translating tourist texts.*
3. *Translate tourist texts, adhering to the rigour and peculiarities of the target language.*
4. *Apply appropriate translation strategies to produce target texts that meet the quality standards.*
5. *Assess the target text for accuracy and address any grammatical, spelling, stylistic, or terminological errors.*

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Tourism is a complex phenomenon with psychological, sociological and cultural implications (J. Urry, 2002). Every aspect of public life, including language, is inevitably influenced by the global travel industry, which is among the largest and most distinctive businesses on earth. Increased professional contact in the travel sector is a result of the growth of the global travel business. A tourist text is intended to inform and persuade. For this reason, the storytelling of a place, an experience, or a cultural element is fundamental. Various types of tourist texts subject to translation include

travel brochures and catalogues, leaflets, flyers, articles in specialised magazines, guidebooks, and *websites.* Translators would provide services for different types of businesses within the industry such as airlines, hotels, hostels, travel booking websites, travel agents, car rental agencies, etc. A comprehensive classification of types of tourism is presented in Figure 4.1 below.

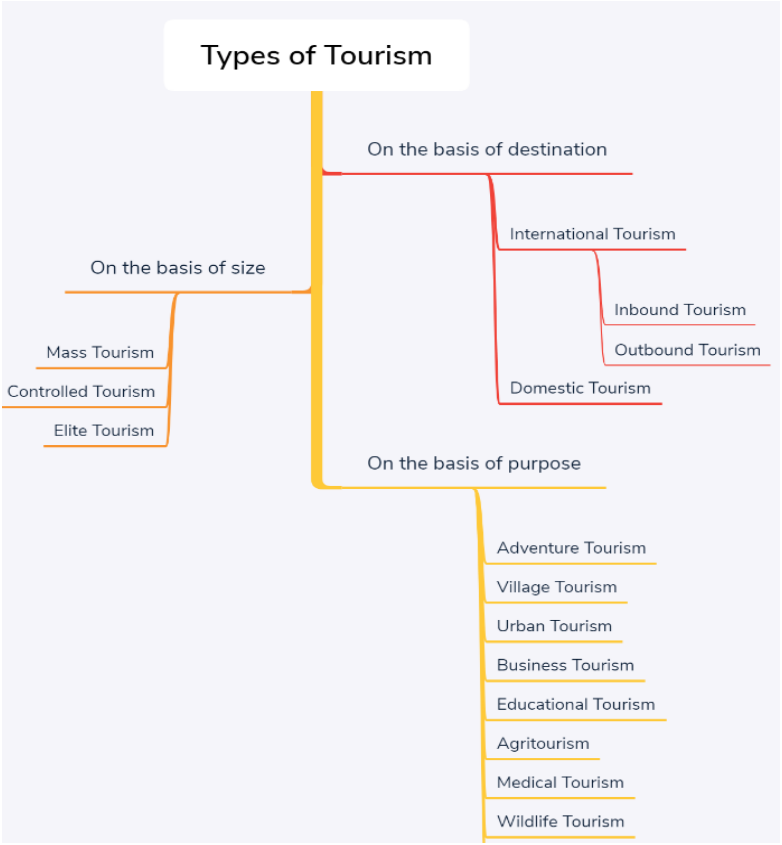


Fig. 4.1. *Types of tourism*
Source: Forestry Bloq, Types/ Classification of Tourism.
Available at: https://forestrybloq.com/types-classification-of-tourism/

To reduce cultural ambiguities, translating tourist texts is a culturally specific challenge that requires comprehensive knowledge about both the source and the target cultures. In this respect, translators must be creative when dealing with various words and concepts, including jargon and cultural specificities. Therefore, to manipulate social and cultural values to satisfy the needs of the target audience, translators must simultaneously pay attention to the social and cultural aspects of the target language, including religion, social customs, rules of conduct, and ethical norms. They must also be able to modify, omit, and insert what is necessary for creating an acceptable and communicative translation (T. Zahiri, B. Sadeghi, A. Maleki, 2015 p. 2783).

At the ***lexical level***, the following characteristics should be noted:

The use of *adjectives* with a positive connotation to describe the beauty of the destination, the richness and variety of places, and the suggestive and evocative power of the surroundings (E. Dumitrașcu, C. Mărunțelu, 2017, p. 197): *breathtaking view/ privelişte uimitoare, exquisite cuisine/ bucătărie rafinată, an enchanting medieval city/ un oraș medieval fermecător, majestic mountains munți maiestuoși, a tranquil country place/ un loc liniștit la țară, idyllic beaches/ plaje idilice.*

The use of the *superlative* characterises the bombastic style of tourist texts and tends to emphasise the qualities of the promoted destination, thereby creating expectations and stimulating tourists' desire to explore and experience it. The appreciation of quality and action derives from the degrees of comparison of the adjectives and adverbs of manner: *the most*

distinctive part of the city/ cea mai distinctivă parte a oraşului, easily recognisable by its famous architecture/ uşor de recunoscut prin renumita sa arhitectură, the most delicious souvenir/ cel mai delicious suvenir, the oldest preserved ship of its kind/ cea mai veche navă de acest tip păstrată, both cities are incredibly enticing/ ambele oraşe sunt incredibil de attractive.

The degree of *intensity* is expressed using adverbial modifiers with the role of approximation, amplification or diminishing: *almost, slightly, very, too, enough, more, less* etc: *It's a place where tradition is* ***very much*** *alive./ Este un loc unde tradiţiile sunt foarte vii., A lovely town enjoying a stunning location, seeming* ***almost*** *suspended between the sea and the sky./ Un oraş minunat aşezat într-o locaţie uimitoare, părând* ***aproape*** *suspendat între mare şi cer. A* ***more*** *traditional but* ***no less*** *captivating exhibition./ O expoziţie* ***mai*** *tradiţională, dar* ***nu mai puţin*** *captivantă (Examples excerpted from travel brochures).*

The careful lexical choice of keywords such as *away, adventure, dream, imagination, pleasure, and escape* to comply with the tourist's expectations about holidaying; together with a technique called ***languaging*** (Potter in Dann, 1996, p. 183), which refers to the use of foreign and invented words in tourist texts to induce a sense of exotic feeling in the tourist.

Cultural references like *paella, gazpacho, tapas, moussaka, ramen, goulash etc.* are also used. These are Italian, Spanish, Greek, Japanese and Hungarian terms, which might not have an equivalent in the TL.

At the ***syntactic level,*** the following aspects need to be mentioned:

Preference for ***nominalisation***: *when you reserve > upon reservation/ în momentul rezervării, the city is waiting for you to explore it > the city awaits your exploration/ Orașul așteaptă să fie explorat*.

The use of ***imperatives***, to urge the tourist to avail him/herself of the opportunities which are on offer: *live the timeless beauty of Tuscany/ Trăiește frumusețea atemporală a Toscanei, delve into the Renaissance city of Florence/ descoperă orașul renascentist Florența, walk in the footsteps of Leonardo da Vinci/ mergi pe urmele lui Leonardo da Vinci.*

The use of the ***present simple tense*** makes the experience everlasting:*"Poznań also has a charming Old Town. The streets all meet in the Old Square where the Renaissance Town Hall proudly overlooks the area. It is one of the most beautiful examples of Renaissance culture" (source: Poland Travel EN)/ Poznań are, de asemenea, un oraș vechi fermecător. Toate străzile se întâlnesc în Piața Veche, unde Primăria renascentistă domină cu mândrie zona. Este unul dintre cele mai frumoase exemple de cultură renascentistă.*

From a ***textual*** perspective, travel-related content is organised in catalogues and brochures. The text is simple and straightforward, which contributes to achieving conciseness, transparency of communication, semantic and lexical density and compactness. Parataxis is preferred to hypotaxis.

The main function of the tourist text is *referential* since the objective of such texts is to inform and describe a country, a region, an experience, etc. As G. Dann (1996, p. 2) states, the *persuasive* or *vocative function* has the aim "to persuade, lure,

woo and seduce millions of human beings, and, in so doing, convert them from potential into actual clients' place into a tourist destination". *Expressive function, conative function,* and *poetic function* are secondary functions. They are expressed using the previous lexical and syntactic techniques, and by using pictures, photos, symbols, etc. i.e., non-linguistic or non-verbal elements (I. Durán Muñoz, 2012, p. 338).

The ***strategies*** adopted in translating tourist texts from English into Romanian are *addition, omission, substitution, transference, adaptation, and literal translation* (P. Newmark, 1988). Translators may resort to *omission* and *reformulation* to comply with the ST. Literal translation can be deficient because it often overlooks cultural nuances and can lead to distortions. *Addition* is employed for linguistic, functional, promotional, and illustration purposes. It is thought that *substitution* can bridge the cultural divide. In contrast, it involves the use of uncommon lexical elements that are not widely used in the target culture. *Omission* is used to prevent repetitions, cultural inconsistencies, or ambiguities, but it is unacceptable to omit notional words or terms that contribute to rendering the message. Such an intervention can be regarded as a translation error. *Neutralising,* i.e., translating using general lexis, is also applied in rendering tourist texts.

PRACTICAL TRANSLATION ACTIVITIES

TASK 4.1. In the table below, match the type of tourism on the left with the corresponding definition on the right. There is an extra definition. Identify the type of tourism it refers to. Find the equivalents of the types of tourism in your mother tongue.

Type of tourism	Definition
1. Adventure tourism	a. travelling to a destination away from home or a normal workplace. It is a type of travel for professional rather than personal purposes.
2. Agritourism	b. travellers engage with a country, especially the lifestyle and other elements that shape the life of the people. Tourists get immersed in related activities such as rituals and festivals.
3. Atomic tourism	c. a type of travelling to use specific substances that are unavailable, illegal or expensive. Tourists may cross a national border to obtain a drug that is not sold in their country.
4. Birth tourism	d. some tourist destinations are Hurricane Katrina, Pompeii, Exxon Valdez Oil Spill, Naval Air Engineering Station Lakehurst, Johnstown Flood National Memorial and 9/11 Memorial.
5. Business tourism	e. these tourists visit wineries, taste wine, go on vineyard walks or even take part in the

	harvest. Some of the world's top destinations for wine tastings are France, Portugal, Greece, Italy, Argentina, Australia, South Africa, Spain, New Zealand, Moldova and Chile.
6. Culinary tourism/ food tourism	f. the exploration of remote places where travellers can expect the unexpected. Activities involved: day hiking, backpacking, zip lining, free fall, rafting, mountain biking, skiing and snowboarding.
7. Cultural tourism	g. it has already established history. The different types are orbital, suborbital and lunar.
8. Medical tourism	h. the trip involves the opportunity to learn new cooking techniques or attend a food tasting.
9. Disaster tourism or dark/black/grief tourism	i. travelling to promote health via physical, psychological, or spiritual activities. This should not be confused with medical tourism.
10. Domestic tourism	j. involves residents of a country travelling within the same country, for example, if you are living in Manhattan and travelling to Texas.
11. Recreational drug tourism	k. tourists travel to sites such as museums with atomic weapons, missile silos, and vehicles that carried atomic weapons.

12. Enotourism/ Oenotourism	l. allows travellers to experience rural life, taste local genuine food and get familiar with various farming tasks.
13. Ecotourism	m. travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes. Some of the popular destinations are France, Spain, the US, China, Italy, Mexico, Germany, Thailand and the UK.
14. Space tourism	n. visiting undisturbed natural areas. It promotes conserving the environment and improving the well-being of local people.
15. Wellness tourism	o. the reasons for this practice are to obtain birthright citizenship, access to public schooling, healthcare and sponsorship for the parents.
	p. people travelling to another country to get medical treatment. People from developed countries travel to developing countries to get low-priced medical treatments.

TASK 4.2. Perform the intralingual translation (in English) of reviews 1-6 according to the criteria (a-c) below. Translate the reformulated versions into your mother tongue.

a. Preserve the language and the style of the original using paraphrasing. Capture the nuances of the ST.

b. Neutralise the language. Avoid using adjectives, intensifiers and figures of speech.

c. *Enhance the stylistic description of the ST. Use more descriptive words.*

Guest reviews

1. "Very stylish with good attention to detail. Nice restaurant, very friendly staff and an amazing spa/gym. Very pleasant surprise." *(BERD'S, Chisinau)*
2. "Nice, cosy place. Clean. Friendly staff. Good location. Delicious kitchen. I'll go back to this place with pleasure, and will recommend it to others." *(Zentrum, Chisinau)*
3. "I loved how clean everything felt. The towels were soft, and the bedsheets felt and looked new. Level of cleanliness was 10/10, and that was my main requirement. The location couldn't be more convenient. The staff is extremely polite, and welcoming." *(Radisson Blu Leogrand Hotel, Chisinau)*
4. "Old beach charm! Gorgeous room with a fabulous view but the best was the staff. I particularly thank Emily at the desk. What a gracious and knowledgeable hostess. Our room was beyond expectations, the housekeeping staff was efficient and attentive. We look forward to returning to The King and Prince." *(Best Western Hotel Galena Inn & Suites, Galena)*
5. "We thoroughly enjoyed our stay. The staff were always motivated to help us. The food was excellent, the chef ensured that our pallet needs were met. The hotel ambience was lovely & very serene. We look forward to coming back. Feel very revitalised after spa

treatments at Maya Spa." *(Oberoi Chandertal Regency Hotel & Spa)*

6. "I was happy with my stay at Hotel Arthur. It is very close to Helsinki railway station (about a five-minute walk) clean, with friendly staff. I enjoyed the buffet breakfast. Really, no complaints - I would stay there again and recommend it to others." *(Hotel Arthur, Helsinki)*

TASK 4.3. Use indirect translation procedures to render the following travel agency advertising quotes and slogans into Romanian. Be creative. Comment on the syntactic, lexical and stylistic transformations in the process of translation.

1. "The gladdest moment in human life is a departure into unknown lands." – *Sir Richard Burton*
2. "I have found out that there ain't no surer way to find out whether you like people or hate them than to travel with them." – *Mark Twain*
3. "Travel makes a wise man better but a fool worse." – *Thomas Fuller*
4. "The soul of the journey is liberty, perfect liberty, to think, feel, do just as one pleases." – *William Hazlitt*
5. "Do not follow where the path may lead. Go instead where there is no path and leave a trail" – *Ralph Waldo Emerson*
6. It is not down in any map; true places never are.
7. A world of adventure is just a flight away.
8. Leave your stresses behind and come along for the ride.

9. We believe life is better on the move.
10. Make your Hassle-Free travel plans now!

TASK 4.4. Translate the following airport announcements. Ensure clear and concise translation that provides accurate information for travellers. For the audio format, please refer to the webpage "Airline announcements" available at EnglishClub.com.

a) Pre-boarding Announcement

Good afternoon passengers. This is the pre-boarding announcement for flight 89B to Rome. We are now inviting those passengers with small children, and any passengers requiring special assistance, to begin boarding at this time. Please have your boarding pass and identification ready. Regular boarding will begin in approximately ten minutes. Thank you.

b) Final Boarding Announcement

This is the final boarding call for passengers Erin and Fred Collins booked on flight 372A to Kansas City. Please proceed to gate 3 immediately. The final checks are being completed and the captain will order for the doors of the aircraft to close in approximately five minutes time. I repeat. This is the final boarding call for Erin and Fred Collins. Thank you.

c) Pre-flight Announcement

Ladies and gentlemen, welcome onboard Flight 4B7 with service from Hong Kong to San Francisco. We are currently third in line for take-off and are expected to be in the air in approximately seven minutes time. We ask that you please

fasten your seatbelts at this time and secure all baggage underneath your seat or in the overhead compartments. We also ask that your seats and table trays be in the upright position for take-off. Please turn off all personal electronic devices, including laptops and cell phones. Smoking is prohibited for the duration of the flight. Thank you for choosing Mountain Airlines. Enjoy your flight.

d) Captain's Announcement

Good afternoon passengers. This is your captain speaking. First, I'd like to welcome everyone on Rightwing Flight 86A. We are currently cruising at an altitude of 33,000 feet at an airspeed of 400 miles per hour. The time is 1:25 pm. The weather looks good and with the tailwind on our side, we are expecting to land in London approximately fifteen minutes ahead of schedule. The weather in London is clear and sunny, with a high of 25 degrees for this afternoon. If the weather cooperates, we should get a great view of the city as we descend. The cabin crew will be coming around in about twenty minutes to offer you a light snack and beverage, and the inflight movie will begin shortly after that. I'll talk to you again before we reach our destination. Until then, sit back, relax and enjoy the rest of the flight.

e) Safety Briefing

Ladies and gentlemen, on behalf of the crew I ask that you please direct your attention to the monitors above as we review the emergency procedures. There are six emergency exits on this aircraft. Take a minute to locate the exit closest to you. Note that the nearest exit may be behind you. Count the number of rows to this exit. Should the cabin experience sudden pressure loss, stay calm and listen for instructions from

the cabin crew. Oxygen masks will drop down from above your seat. Place the mask over your mouth and nose, like this. Pull the strap to tighten it. If you are travelling with children, make sure that your own mask is on first before helping your children. In the unlikely event of an emergency landing and evacuation, leave your carry-on items behind. Life rafts are located below your seats and emergency lighting will lead you to your closest exit and slide. We ask that you make sure that all carry-on luggage is stowed away safely during the flight. While we wait for take-off, please take a moment to review the safety data card in the seat pocket in front of you.

Source: https://www.englishclub.com/english-for-work/airline-announcements.php

TASK 4.5. Translate the menu, paying attention to culinary terms, descriptions, and cultural references.

Starters

- Glazed smoked ham hock, sauce gribiche, smoked green oil, sourdough shard (DF)
- Twice baked tomato and cheese soufflé, basil pesto sauce (V)
- Slow cooked salmon, cured cucumber, dill emulsion, pickled mustard seeds (GF, DF)
- Smoked paprika chicken and pistachio terrine, pico de gallo, tarragon emulsion, crispy onion (DF)
- Mixed beetroot terrine, vegan feta, dukkha and granola crumb (DF)
- Oxford Blue panna cotta, candied walnuts, squash purée, frisée (V, GF)

- Hand picked crab, bisque purée, grapefruit jelly, sourdough (DF)

Mains

- 24 hour braised beef feather blade, smoked mash, glazed carrot, crisp leek, red wine jus (GF)
- Ballotine of duck leg, braised red cabbage, crispy rösti, duck orange jus (GF, DF)
- Harissa glazed salmon, curried pearl couscous, seasonal vegetables, lemon yoghurt dressing
- Beef Wellington, mushroom duxelles, potato dauphinoise, Madeira jus
- Pork tenderloin, baba ganoush, potato fondant, cumin and tomato roasted carrot, spiced mustard jus (GF)
- Portobello garlic mushroom Kyiv, Cotswold gold mash, charred broccoli, chimichurri (VG)

Desserts

- Lime posset, strawberry and raspberry granola
- Molten lava cake, citrus mascarpone
- Sticky date pudding, toffee sauce, clotted ice cream, caramel crisp
- Torched lemon meringue pie, raspberry
- Mixed fruit pavlova, vanilla cream (GF)
- Dulce de leche caramel cheesecake, Bischoff crumb, macerated fruit compote
- Chocolate lime bavarois, crispy hazelnut sponge, chocolate and hazelnut ice cream
- Freshly brewed coffee, tea and fruit infusions

  GF - Gluten Free

  DF - Dairy Free

V - Vegetarian

VG - Vegan

Source: https://www.oxfordfinedining.co.uk/dinner

TASK 4.6. Provide an abridged, illustrated version of the text below. Work in pairs.

Gastronomy: Explore Moldovan Food

When the world's great chefs say local, healthy and tasty are the food trends they're embracing these days, it feels as if they are talking about Moldovan food and why our cuisine is a highlight of a visit to Moldova. Yes, Moldova has long been ahead of this curve by having always embraced locally produced and fresh food, where farm-to-table is the norm in the countryside. This is not only thanks to our rich black soil that produces great vegetables, fruit, nuts and seeds, mostly organic and without any pesticides but also because it's part of our long agricultural heritage focused on natural and pure ingredients.

Moldovan food and our traditional dishes are very much connected to Moldovan culture and hospitality. We embrace the culinary traditions that our grandparents and great-grandparents passed on to us to create simple, but scrumptious, meals filled with traditional Moldovan dishes like *placinte, sarmale, zeama* or *mamaliga*. Combine these hearty dishes with Moldovan vegetables and fruit that you know are special and fresh when you taste them and the flavour explodes in your mouth. And, of course, Moldovan food is perfectly paired with Moldovan wine.

If you travel to Moldova in the summer, we promise you the freshest cherries you'll ever taste, as well as strawberries, blackberries and blueberries that will melt in your mouth. You can get these great fruits, as well as sour cherries, grapes, watermelons, muskmelons, peaches, plums, almonds and walnuts, in local markets and from mom-and-pop street vendors between May and October. Many locals and travellers munch on this fresh fruit as the perfect summer snack.

And in the winter, you'll still be able to taste some of this summer's freshness thanks to the Moldovan tradition of canning vegetables and fruit, like our famous watermelon pickles. A visit to a Moldovan food cellar is a sight to behold with shelves filled to the ceiling with colourful jars full of canned locally grown food. If you spend any time in Moldova you will often receive gifts from local friends' gardens, orchards or food cellars.

For Moldovans, there is nothing better in springtime than a piece of homemade bread, with a slice of sheep's cheese and a scallion. In the summer, we love a salad of ox-heart tomatoes, cucumbers, onions, dill and homemade cream. In the fall, a pot full of vegetables, with garlic and a slice of cow's cheese is the perfect meal. And in winter, we adore *placinte* (a small stuffed pie) with cheese, potato dumplings and pickled vegetables from the cellar.

Moldovans often express themselves and their hospitality through their food. One of the best ways to experience Moldovan cuisine and culture is by spending time in the Moldovan countryside and enjoying home-cooked Moldovan traditional dishes with local wine at a family guesthouse or country B&B. For the ultimate Moldovan food experience, you

can take a culinary tour of Moldova or organize a food tour with a qualified Moldovan tour guide.
Source: https://moldova.travel/en/gastronomy/

Further Reading Resources:

DURÁN MUÑOZ, Isabel.Tourist translations as a mediation tool: misunderstandings and difficulties. In: Cadernos de Tradução 1(27). 2011, pp. 29-49. DOI:10.5007/2175-7968.2011v1n27p29

DURÁN MUÑOZ, Isabel. Analysing common mistakes in translations of tourist texts (Spanish, English and German). *Onomázein*, (26). 2012, pp. 335–349. https://doi.org/10.7764/onomazein.26.12

GANDIN, Stefania. *Translating the Language of Tourism*. A Corpus Based Study on the Translational Tourism English Corpus (T-TourEC). In: Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences, 95(2), 2013, pp. 325-335.

GOSHKHETELIANI Irine, KALANDIA Anna. Lingua-cultural Peculiarities of Tourism Discourse and the Perspective of its Teaching: International Journal of Multilingual Education, #20. 2022, pp. 109-130. DOI: 10.22333/ijme.2022.20000.

KELLY, Dorothy. The translation of texts from the tourist sector: textual conventions, cultural distance and other constraints. *TRANS: Revista De Traductología*, (2). 2017, pp. 33–42. https://doi.org/10.24310/TRANS.1998.v0i2.2354

UNIT 5. TRANSLATING SOCIO-POLITICAL TEXTS

Learning outcomes

Upon qualification award, the graduate/candidate can:

1. *Determine the linguistic and socio-cultural features of the socio-political texts.*
2. *Identify lexical, grammatical, stylistic, terminological, sociocultural difficulties in translating socio-political texts.*
3. *Translate socio-political texts, adhering to the rigour and peculiarities of the target language.*
4. *Apply appropriate translation strategies to produce target texts that meet the quality standards.*
5. *Assess the target text for accuracy and address any grammatical, spelling, stylistic, or terminological errors.*

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Socio-political texts are strongly related to the development of social and political thinking and fall within the category of LSP used in social science. There are a lot of terms in political terminology that refer to formal events and ceremonies, historical events, documenting data and facts, etc. Social and political language is suitable for recording data and facts, i.e., highlighting important information about changes

and events in the world and politics for heads of state, politicians, public figures, and ordinary citizens.

From a functional point of view, the political text and terminology exercise an *expressive function* that expresses aims; an *objective function* that aims to influence people's thinking and their actions; and a *symbolic function* meaning that thoughts and feelings are expressed by political symbols. According to these functions, several terminologies can have different meanings in the English language, and undoubtedly in the process of translation, translators encounter difficulties not only in translating but also in understanding them (A. Yusupov).

The scope of socio-political texts can comprise *persuasion, reasoning, deceit* or even *hustling,* all of which involve specific language features that should ensure the preservation of the political orientation of information, accurate transmission of content and emotional elements. Therefore, the translation of socio-political texts requires:

- correct use of specific socio-political terms in the TL;
- knowledge of the peculiarities of life, preferences of the population, and political processes in another country;
- understanding the essence of relations between countries;
- knowledge of the cultural traditions of a particular country (N. Mahmudova, 2022).

The linguistic complexity of socio-political language resides in the study of politics and political science, while it also extends to a wide range of other areas of human activity and undergoes frequent changes. In the translation process, the

translator must consider the context, i.e., the sentence and even the entire speech.

The ***socio-political terminology*** denotes conflicts and contradictions in the society, multifacetedness and critical character of numerous social processes and reforms *(asylum policy/ politică de azil)*, ethnic discords *(aggressive separatism/ separatism agresiv, interethnic discord/ discordie interetnică)*, wars (*air raid/ raid aerian, armed forces/ forțe armate, coup attempt/ încercare de lovitură de stat*), political battles for the votes and power *(far-right nationalist/ naționalist de extremă dreaptă, political campaign/ campanie politică, registered voter/ alegător înscris pe listă)*, religions and gender relations *(sexual orientation and gender identity/ orientare sexuală și identitate de gen, religious rhetoric/ retorică religioasă)*, social and economic debates on unemployment *(borrowing costs/ costurile îndatorării, unemployment rate/ rata șomajului)*, financial crisis *(financial market conditions/ condiții de pe piața financiară, cash crunch/ criză de lichiditate)*, migration *(migrant crisis/ criza imigranților)* etc. *(Examples excerpted from https://www.politico.com/)*. Therefore, it has its peculiar ideological, social, gender, cultural, etc. features and characteristics that are reflected in the language. At the same time, the *lexis* reproduces the government stand of the given country.

Complex nouns and adjectives are part of the lexical features of socio-political language: *asylum seeker/ solicitant de azil, counter-espionage/ contraspionaj, airstrike/ atac aerian, spokesperson/ purtător(-oare) de cuvânt, policymaker/ factor de decizie politică, decident politic, domestic*

consumption/ consum intern, copyrighted/ protejat de drepturi de autor, cost-effective/ rentabil, cross-party/ interpartinic (P. Collin, 2004).

Phrasal verbs are another representative feature of socio-political texts and some illustrative examples are presented as follows: *to account for/ a constitui, entitled to/ a fi autorizat să, a avea dreptul să, to carry out/ a efectua, to back up/ a susține*.

Abbreviations of names of governmental, state and antiterrorist organisations constitute specific features of social and political texts: *The Agreement between the European Union and the United States of America on the processing and transfer of Passenger Name Record (PNR) data by air carriers to the United States Department of Homeland Security (DHS) […]/ Acordul dintre Uniunea Europeană și Statele Unite ale Americii privind prelucrarea și transferul de date din registrul cu numele pasagerilor (PNR), de către transportatorii aerieni, către Departamentul pentru Securitate Internă al Statelor Unite (DHS) […].; Comisia ar trebui […] să realizeze schimburi de bune practici cu aceste organisme și, de exemplu, cu* ***Europol*** *și cu Agenția Europeană pentru Gestionarea Cooperării Operative la Frontierele Externe ale statelor membre ale Uniunii Europene (Frontex)./ The Commission should […] exchange best practice with those bodies, and, for example, with Europol and the European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the Member States of the European Union (Frontex).*

Regarding the ***grammatical translation features*** of social and political texts, A.P. Minyar-Belorucheva (2007) and O. A.

Vdovina (2007), researchers of social and political issues, state that a wide variety of tenses and verbal forms of the Active Voice and Passive Voice are used to describe and analyse global events, facts and phenomena. The following is an excerpt from Politico's *Israel's Crisis Is Just Beginning* which presents the news with the help of verbs in the present simple tense: *Crisis **is** a fairly common situation in Israel. There is always something going on. Hamas launches rockets; Israelis enjoy brunch. Hezbollah threatens to annihilate the country; Israelis know their air force will chortle.*

The following examples illustrate the presence of *past simple tense* whose translation should be preserved in the TL: "*Another protester commented that …", "In recent decades, it became socially acceptable to…", "The audience interrupted …", "The event opened with …", "Asked later about …", "The figures showed …" (Examples excerpted from https://www.politico.com/).*

Other verb tenses and aspects that the translator should pay attention to when rendering socio-political texts are: future simple, present perfect, past perfect, present continuous, and past continuous. *Modal verbs* are also to be found in such texts: *the EU can send a very dangerous message, and the actual figure may be higher, a move that could ultimately break up parts of the company.*

A ***syntactic feature*** of socio-political texts resides in the use of *complex sentences* as reflected in the following sentence (counting 55 words): *"The Mediterranean has seen a dramatic increase in the frequency of the hot-dry conditions that were considered extreme at the end of the last century, and these increases are expected to accelerate for each added degree of*

warming in future," said Matthew Jones, a fellow at East Anglia University's Tyndall Centre for Climate Change Research. (Examples excerpted from https://www.politico.com/).

Stylistically, social and political texts are characterised and defined by communicative, informational and political strategies. In this respect, the pragmatic component plays an important role in text creation and translation. To render the pragmatic component of socio-political texts, the author of the text usually describes the events that are objectively characterised from the positive or negative point of view: *nothing brings greater pleasure than/ nimic nu aduce o plăcere mai mare decât, though blessed with an abundance of…/ deși binecuvântat cu abundență de…, a broadly positive assessment/ o abordare globală pozitivă, dire warnings/ avertismente sumbre, deeply concerned/ profund îngrijorat, bitterly divided politics/ politică extrem de divizată, grim financial outlook/ perspective financiare sumbre (Examples excerpted from https://www.politico.com/).*

Students should pay particular attention to *metaphors* and other ***stylistic devices*** like *epithets, metonymies, hyperboles*, etc., that are used in the socio-political text to enhance the communicative effect and the emotional colourfulness of the message: *"EU governments are racing against the clock", "navigating the bloc's latest attempt to seal a new deal", "The reform will help drain the toxins from our national politics", "Polls indicate that the race is tight", "a major milestone in the fight against inflation", "an effort to tackle soaring inflation", "there's still plenty of ocean and appetite for clean energy", "The smoke from Canada's fires continues to choke North American cities" (Examples excerpted from*

https://www.politico.com/). To translate stylistic devices and culture-specific words, M. Baker suggests the following ***translation strategies*** in her book *In Other Words* (2011): *translation by a more general word, translation by a more neutral/less expressive word, translation by cultural substitution, translation using a loan word or loan word plus explanation, translation by paraphrase, translation by illustration.*

Other ***strategies*** that can be applied in the process of translation are *modulation, expansion, transposition, addition, specification, compensation, word-for-word translation, and explanatory translation* (V. Subbotina, 2015, p.60).

PRACTICAL TRANSLATION ACTIVITIES

TASK 5.1. The text below is an excerpt from the transcript of a speech by A. Guterres, Secretary General of the UN. Translate the text, preserving the tone and the style of the speech.

20 July 2023

Secretary-General's remarks at the launch of the Policy Brief on a New Agenda for Peace

António Guterres

Excellencies,

Ladies and Gentlemen, distinguished guests,

I am pleased to join you today to present our Policy Brief: The New Agenda for Peace. This is the latest in our

series of Policy Briefs expanding on the recommendations in Our Common Agenda.

We are on the verge of a new era.

The post-Cold War period is over, and we are moving towards a new global order and a multipolar world.

The Policy Brief on a New Agenda for Peace outlines my vision of multilateral efforts for peace and security, based on international law, for a world in transition.

This new era is already marked by the highest level of geopolitical tensions and major power competition in decades.

Many Member States are growing skeptical of whether the multilateral system is working for them.

Violations of international law are becoming more common.

Deep and, in some cases, justified grievances about double standards and unmet commitments are undermining cooperation.

At the same time, the world faces new and developing threats that require urgent, united action.

Conflicts have become more complex, deadly, and harder to resolve. Last year saw the highest number of conflict-related deaths in almost three decades.

Concerns about the possibility of nuclear war have re-emerged.

New potential domains of conflict and weapons of war are creating new ways in which humanity can annihilate itself.

Inequalities within and between states are growing, exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Human rights are under attack across the world, including a pernicious pushback against women’s rights.

Distrust in public institutions is mounting, fueled by exclusion and marginalization.

Terrorism remains a global scourge.

The climate emergency is intensifying competition for resources and exacerbating tensions.

And Russia's invasion of Ukraine has made it even more difficult to address these challenges.

If every country fulfilled its obligations under the Charter, the right to peace would be guaranteed.

But when countries break those pledges, they create a world of insecurity for everyone.

The very tenets of multilateralism and the collective security system have been questioned: the UN Charter and international law; regional security architectures; nuclear disarmament and de-escalation.

Frameworks for global cooperation have not kept pace with this new global landscape.

The UN75 Declaration asked me to consider global threats — and to make concrete recommendations on how to address them.

The Policy Brief on the New Agenda for Peace outlines an extensive and ambitious set of recommendations that recognize the inter-linked nature of many of these challenges.

It is framed around the core principles of trust, solidarity, and universality that are foundational to the Charter and to a stable world. […]

Source: https://www.un.org/sg/en/content/sg/speeches/

TASK 5.2. Translate the press release using suitable morpho-syntactical structures. Find appropriate equivalents for the geographical names, names of institutions and facilities, and names of unique objects.

Wildfires: EU provides crucial assistance to the Mediterranean region

As several countries grapple with rapidly spreading wildfires, the EU steps in to reinforce firefighting efforts and provide much-needed support to the affected communities with over 490 firefighters and 9 firefighting planes deployed to Greece and Tunisia since 18 July.

The two Mediterranean countries have activated the EU Civil Protection Mechanism and the EU has swiftly replied:

10 countries (Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, France, Italy, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Serbia) are contributing to the EU Civil Protection Mechanism's response to the wildfires in Greece. In total, over 490 firefighters and 7 planes have been deployed to different areas of the country. One EU Liaison Officer is supporting the coordination of operations in Greece and the EU's Copernicus satellite mapping is providing damage assessment on several areas in the Attica region and Rhodes.

2 Canadairs from the rescEU reserve hosted by Spain are being deployed to northwest Tunisia.

The wildfires, fuelled by dry weather conditions and high temperatures are posing a severe threat to lives, livelihoods, and ecosystems across the Mediterranean. In response, the EU Civil Protection Mechanism shows once again that it is a key

instrument of solidarity and cooperation among EU Member States and beyond during emergencies.

The EU's wildfire response

The rescEU transitional fleet includes: 10 medium amphibious aircraft (Canadair type), 14 lighter aircraft (air tractor/fireboss type) and 4 medium/heavy lift helicopters.

rescEU comes as a complement to the EU Civil Protection Pool, which counts today with 4 medium amphibious aircraft (Canadair type), 5 ground forest firefighting teams without vehicles and 7 with vehicles, and 2 assessment / advisory teams.

In addition, there are more than 400 prepositioned firefighters throughout the summer.

To be better prepared to support Member States this wildfire season, the EU has also reinforced its Emergency Response Coordination Centre with a dedicated Wildfire support team to monitor, anticipate and act early.

Member States can activate the EU Civil Protection Mechanism to request assistance for fighting forest fires. rescEU strengthens the EU's Civil Protection response by having a reserve in place which is mobilised when no other national means are available.

Source:

https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/ro/ip_23_4009

TASK 5.3. Extract all the election-related terms from the text below. Translate the text paying attention to terminology and syntactic features.

The right-wing bloc which was expected to win, only secured 169 seats. The left-wing bloc won 153 seats - both falling far from an absolute majority.

Sunday's general election results in Spain have created uncertainty around the future of the next government – raising the spectre of political deadlock.

The leader of Spain's Populist Party, Alberto Núñez Feijóo, claimed victory in the snap vote, but cannot form a majority, even with the support of the far right.

Negotiations will now begin to try and form a new government and avoid another election.

Vox performs badly - down on seats from the 2019 election.

Feijóo's chances of forming a majority with the far-right Vox party were dashed after it achieved a worse result than in 2019.

On Sunday, the conservative leader said he would try to form a government.

"As the candidate of the party with the most votes, I believe it is my duty" to try to "form a government", he said at the PP HQ in Madrid.

Incumbent Pedro Sánchez of the Socialist Worker's Party defied expectations, saying last night the "reactionary bloc has failed".

Supporters chanted “no pasarán” - the slogan of anti-fascist forces during the Spanish Civil War meaning they shall not pass.

Sánchez must now hold on.

Whether Sánchez can find a way to keep his position as the head of Spain will depend on securing the backing of the Catalan pro-independence party, led by Junts de Carles Puigdemont.

They have previously warned they will not help without compensation. […]

Source: https://www.euronews.com/my-europe

TASK 5.4. Use your creativity to translate the following political slogans. Where necessary, adapt the message to suit the TL cultural context.

1. “A chicken in every pot and a car in every garage” *(Herbert Hoover,1928)*
2. “The stakes are too high for you to stay home” *(Lyndon B. Johnson, 1964)*
3. “Don’t just hope for a better life. Vote for one.” *(Margaret Thatcher, 1979)*
4. “Are you better off than you were four years ago?” *(Ronald Reagan, 1980)*
5. “If you want me out, you should have the right to vote me out” *(Ken Livingstone, 1984)*
6. “New Labour, New Life for Britain” *(Labour Party, 1997)*
7. “You’ve paid the tax, so where are the police?” *(Conservative Party, 2001)*

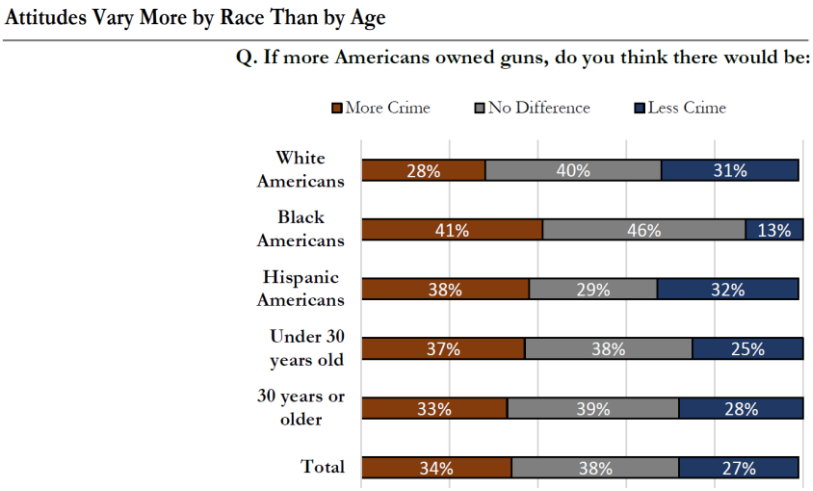
8. “Best President Money Can’t Buy” *(Elizabeth Warren, 2019)*
9. “Rebuilding Britain for the many not the few” *(Labour Party, 2019)*
10. “Promises Made, Promises Kept” *(Donald Trump, 2020)*

TASK 5.5. The statements below outline the concession of defeat by the losing candidate in presidential elections in America. Translate the messages and remarks below verbally, keeping the style and the tone of the language. Comment on the translation strategies that you used.

1. *Hillary Clinton:* Last night, I congratulated Donald Trump and offered to work with him on behalf of our country.
2. *Mitt Romney*: I have just called President Obama to congratulate him on his victory.
3. *John McCain:* I had the honor of calling Sen. Barack Obama to congratulate him. [Booing] Please.
4. *John Kerry*: I spoke to President Bush and I offered him and Laura our congratulations on their victory.
5. *Al Gore*: Now, the U.S. Supreme Court has spoken. While I strongly disagree with the court’s decision, I accept it.
6. *Bob Dole*: The president is my opponent, not my enemy. And I wish him well and I pledge my support.
7. *George H.W. Bush*: And America must always come first, so we will get behind this new president and wish him well.

8. *Michael Dukakis*: This nation faces major challenges ahead, and we must work together.
9. *Walter Mondale*: He has won. We are all Americans. He is our president.
10. *Jimmy Carter:* — in bringing about an orderly transition of government in the weeks ahead.
11. *Betty Ford:* I congratulate you on your victory.
12. *George McGovern*: Congratulations on your victory.
13. *Hubert Humphrey*: We've got a president-elect. He's going to have my help. Cheers.
14. *Barry Goldwater*: I have no bitterness. No rancor at all.
15. *Richard Nixon*: He will have my whole-hearted support.
16. *Adlai Stevenson*: The people have rendered their verdict, and I gladly accept it.
17. *Thomas Dewey*: I urge all Americans to unite behind you. And every good American will wholeheartedly accept the will of the people.
18. *Wendell Willkie*: I accept the result of the election with complete goodwill.
19. *Donald Trump*: This is an embarrassment to our country. We were getting ready to win this election. Frankly, we did win this election. We did win this election.

TASK 5.6. This is an excerpt from "American Attitudes Toward Gun Violence: Numbers and Images Critical Issues Poll". Provide an accurate translation, considering statistical terminology.

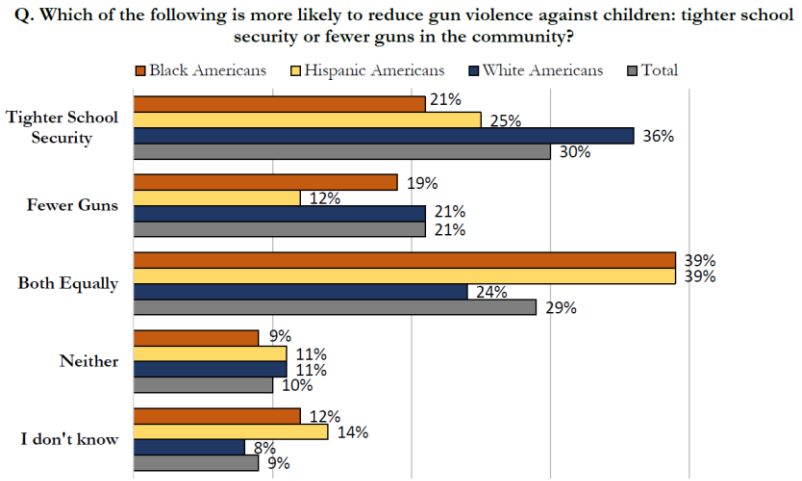


As we found in previous Critical Issues Poll findings, Black Americans are more likely to consider gun policy "very important" compared to other races/ethnicities. Our recent poll expands on these findings. Looking at how Americans viewed the impact of guns on crime rates, Black Americans were more likely to say that if more Americans owned guns there would be more crime (41%) or make no difference (46%) than White Americans (28% and 40%, respectively). Hispanic Americans were in the middle (38% and 29%, respectively).

In comparison, Americans of different age groups did not vary as widely in their views. Thirty-seven per cent of

those under 30 years old said that if Americans owned more guns there would be more crime, and 38% said there would be no difference, compared to 33% and 39%, respectively, of Americans 30 years of age and older.

The gap between Black Americans' views of how guns impact crime rates compared to White and Hispanic Americans is likely rooted in the disproportionate impact of gun violence on Black communities. According to one study, between 2019 and 2020 the number of firearm homicide deaths in the U.S. spiked by 34.6%, from 14,392 in 2019 to 19,350 in 2020. While all groups saw an increase in their rate of firearm homicides, Black Americans saw the greatest absolute and relative increase with an average of 26.6 out of 100,000 Black Americans dying from firearm homicide in 2020, up from 19 per 100,000 in 2019. In relative terms, Black Americans were about 12 times more likely to be killed by a firearm than White Americans in 2020.



When asked to choose their three out of six most preferred policies to prevent mass shootings, Black Americans were most supportive of banning assault-style weapons, with 29% of respondents ranking it as their first option, and 66% ranking it within their top three. By comparison, White Americans were less likely to rank it as their first option (27%) or within their top three (49%). Furthermore, Black Americans were highly skeptical about the effectiveness of allowing more widespread concealed carry, with only 7% of Black Americans ranking as their first choice and 18% ranking it within their top three.

Hispanic Americans overall expressed opinions closer to those of White rather than Black Americans. Hispanic attitudes towards banning assault-style weapons and allowing people to carry concealed weapons in more places were significantly closer to the attitudes of White Americans. On banning assault-style weapons, 26% and 46% of Hispanic Americans, and 27% and 49% of White Americans ranked it as their first option or within their top three, respectively. Regarding concealed carry expansion, 21% and 38% of Hispanic Americans, and 17% and 37% of White Americans ranked it as their first option or within their top three, respectively.

Source:
https://criticalissues.umd.edu/sites/criticalissues.umd.edu/files/AmAttTowardGunViolence_NumbersAndImages.pdf

Further Reading Resources:

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UNIT 6. TRANSLATING ADMINISTRATIVE TEXTS

Learning outcomes

Upon qualification award, the graduate/candidate can:

1. *Determine the linguistic and socio-cultural features of the administrative texts.*
2. *Identify lexical, grammatical, stylistic, terminological, sociocultural difficulties in translating administrative texts.*
3. *Translate administrative texts, adhering to the rigour and peculiarities of the target language.*
4. *Apply appropriate translation strategies to produce target texts that meet the quality standards.*
5. *Assess the target text for accuracy and address any grammatical, spelling, stylistic, or terminological errors.*

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Traditionally, in Translation Studies, administrative documents have been omitted or included nominally in the classification of legal texts. Generally considered documentary evidence of an administrative act, they are the documents issued or received by the authorities, intervening in our daily lives to describe and define our social identity.

Administrative translation refers to rendering texts used by businesses, corporations, government bodies, ministries,

municipalities, and other organisations during their daily administration and management processes. Such texts are primarily distinguished by the ***formal style*** in which they are drafted, allowing readers not only to easily identify them but also to comprehend the information being provided to them. Selective types of the text of this category comprise *letters of complaint, letters of remedy, letters of payment, letters of enquiry, receipts, memoranda, contracts, minutes, CVs*, etc.

To recognise and separate administrative texts from the other non-literary text types, we shall examine some of their features. One of the main characteristics of an administrative text is its ***communicative function***, which originates from an objective having both normative and regulatory characteristics. For this reason, administrative texts are typically issued by a specific authority and are addressed to an individual or a group of people. An essential aspect is related to the position of the sender, given that s/he often occupies a space of dominance, while the receiver adopts a somewhat subordinate position. Therefore, the sender has a specific identification and presence, while the receiver may be generic and may be directed toward a wide audience.

Structurally, as well as in terms of ***content***, two types of administrative texts can be outlined:

- *objective administrative texts,*
- *subjective administrative texts*.

In dealing with ***objective administrative texts***, the sender is the official and does not take into account the possible opinion or reaction of the receiver in the drafting. It is an entirely neutral text, focusing on the informational structural component. It is also always based on a legal basis, which is

invoked in its contents. The language is sober, impartial, and non-affective, the only indicator of the affective component being politeness.

On the other hand, when drafting the ***subjective administrative text***, the sender takes into account the possible reaction of the receiver. This text is persuasive and is distinguished by the appearance of the affective structural component, the tone being friendly, and polite, in the light of decent negotiation, and the sender having an interest in obtaining a favourable response from the receiver (O. Bălănescu, 2007).

The ***compositional structure*** of a typical administrative text contains the following elements: header (positioned left-up), issuer identification data (company name, postal code, address, etc.), registration number, addressing formula (containing two elements: one for general addressing, the other for personalisation – *Sir.../ Madam…*), the body of the text (differs from one textual variety to another), stamp, and signature.

Linguistically, the administrative text uses specialised language to demonstrate how different domains have their own specific terminology, jargon, and formal language to convey precise meanings, to maintain clarity and to communicate effectively within their respective contexts: in legal documents *(indemnify/a despăgubi, hereinafter/ în continuare),* HR documents *(performace appraisal/ evaluarea performanței, termination/ reziliere),* healthcare administration *(medical records/ fișe medicale),* government and public administration *(regulation/ reglementare, bureaucracy/ birocrație)*, etc. Although such texts demand formal language, it does not mean

that the recipients are experts in understanding the information, because the contents may not be very accessible. The lexical level uses an entirely denotative vocabulary, which adds a touch of sobriety and informative objectivity in addition to an **overloaded lexicon,** also called **bureaucratic language**. For example, "*It is a tricky problem to find the particular calibration in timing that would be appropriate to stem the acceleration in risk premiums created by falling incomes without prematurely aborting the decline in the inflation-generated risk premiums.*" (Alan Greenspan, the chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisors in his addressing the Senate)

The following are some ***conservative and formal linguistic structures*** to be considered in translating administrative texts: *A meeting may be convened at the request of the chairperson…/ O reuniune se poate convoca pe baza unei cereri, all the members of the Commission deliberated on the content of the two letters/ toți membrii Comisiei au hotărât cu privire la conținutul celor două scrisori, We therefore request that the inspection body/ În consecință, se solicită ca organismul de control, Would you kindly confirm by return letter/ Vă rugăm să aveți amabilitatea de a confirma în scris* (EUR-Lex).

The following is an example of a ***lexically overloaded unit*** which illustrates the complexity of administrative texts, especially for those unfamiliar with the specific jargon and terminology: *In compliance with interdepartmental procedural guidelines, the requisition for procurement shall be subject to an initial vetting process by the designated procurement officer; The critical path analysis elucidates the temporal*

interdependencies of project tasks, delineating the sequential progression and determining the optimal resource allocation.

At the ***morphosyntactic level,*** the ***present*** temporal axis predominates, the *demonstrative pronoun* has a neutral value, the *adjective* lacks degrees of comparison, *specific verb phrases* (*to take into account*) lend a note of objectivity and *impersonal phrasing* predominates: the verbs used are reflexive, impersonal or in the imperative mood, use of second person plural for politeness, main, juxtaposed or coordinated clauses.

Another important feature of an administrative text is linked to the diversity of related texts with which it can be combined. They also have a great variety of ***formats*** on which they can be developed. Among the most relevant examples are the *minutes* which accredit specific circumstances or agreements, the *reports* in which the person in charge develops a detailed text of a process, the *certificates* through which a record of a specific event is given, the motivated *proposals of resolution*, the commercial *letters* that are sent between companies and individuals, the *notification* that guarantees the receipt of the recipient, the *curriculum vitae* in which the personal, academic and labour information of a person is summarised, among others. The ***structure*** of the document may depend on the interlingual and intercultural transfer of the intention and the specific information to be included and may vary depending on the field in which it is required.

Some essential elements to be taken into account when translating an administrative text refer to preserving the details *(dates, names, numbers, figures, titles etc.)*, arranging the paragraphs accordingly, preserving the direct, concise and

specific language as in the original, conserving the politeness formulas used in the ST. The ***strategies*** that can be applied individually or in combination in translating administrative texts are *literal translation, transposition, modulation, expansion and reduction* for clarity, *compensation,* and *localisation.*

PRACTICAL TRANSLATION ACTIVITIES

TASK 6.1. Below are texts of diplomatic correspondence. Translate the texts, preserving their specific linguistic features, structure, formal language and tone.

Text 1. Message of congratulation to His Majesty the Emperor of Japan from Dalia Grybauskaitė, President of the Republic of Lithuania

Your Imperial Majesty,

On behalf of the people of Lithuania and on my own behalf, I would like to extend sincere congratulations on your birthday and Japan's national holiday. I wish Your Imperial Majesty and the Imperial Family happiness, continued health and many moments of joy, and I send my best wishes for the peace, harmony and well-being of your country and its people.

I would also like to take the opportunity to wish you a Happy New Year, hoping strongly that it will be prosperous and fulfilling. I am confident that bilateral cooperation as well as political, economic and cultural ties between Lithuania and Japan will be further developed, bringing our two countries and their people even closer together.

May I again congratulate you on your birthday and national holiday. Please accept, Your Imperial Majesty, the assurances of my highest esteem.

Source: https://grybauskaite.lrp.lt/en

Text 2. Message of Condolences from Prime Minister Kishida Fumio to H.E. Mr. Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, President of the Republic of Turkey

I am deeply grieved and saddened at the news of the large number of people who lost their lives or suffered injuries as a result of the earthquake that struck southern Turkey on February 6.

On behalf of the Government of Japan and the Japanese people, I express my heartfelt condolences to all those who lost their lives and extend my sympathies to all who have been affected by this disaster. I pray for the swift recovery of all those affected.

Like Turkey, Japan has also experienced serious damage from earthquakes many times, and in past disasters as well, Japan and Turkey have provided support for each other. Japan will stand reliably alongside the Turkish people as Turkey works to overcome this difficult time. Japan is ready to provide to the greatest degree possible the support Turkey requires, taking into consideration the needs in the disaster areas.

Source:https://japan.kantei.go.jp/101_kishida/statement/202302/_00001.html

Text 3. Memorandum of Understanding

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
BETWEEN
THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, EUROPEAN UNION AND COOPERATION
OF THE KINGDOM OF SPAIN AND
THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE KINGDOM OF THE
NETHERLANDS
ON
POLITICAL CONSULTATIONS

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, European Union and Cooperation of the Kingdom of Spain and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of The Netherlands (hereinafter referred to individually as "the Participant" and collectively as the "Participants"), CONSIDERING our historical friendship as EU member states and NATO allies, shared values, and the existing political, economic, cultural, and social relations between our countries,

DESIRING to further deepen our ties through regular bilateral consultations and close cooperation,

RECOGNISING the benefits of holding regular bilateral consultations and cooperating at various levels, including on international issues of common concern and in other areas of mutual interest,

WORKING JOINTLY for the safeguarding of international peace and security and aware of the opportunities offered by our common membership in the European Union, NATO and the United Nations,

REAFFIRMING our shared belief in the need to make the European Union stronger and more resilient, and to face both present and future challenges together,

CONFIRMING the will to bolster the social and economic development of the European continent,

Have reached the following understanding: […]

Source: https://www.government.nl/

Text 4. Diplomatic Note

UNITED STATES MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS
NEW YORK

HC 2022-44

The United States Mission to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Permanent Missions and Observers to the United Nations and has the honor to refer to reports of unsolicited and fraudulent telephone calls and emails received by those in the diplomatic community and to provide general information and resources. This circular note updates and supersedes the United States Mission's circular note No. HC-52(S)-20 dated November 13, 2020.

The United States Mission Host Country Affairs has received inquiries from Permanent Missions and Observers to the United Nations requesting assistance for members of staff who have been targeted in telephone scams. Scam callers have claimed to be from the United States Social Security Administration (SSA), Internal Revenue Service (IRS), and various other government agencies or financial institutions and have solicited personally identifiable information or account numbers with the intention to defraud victims. The caller may

threaten loss of income, arrest, deportation, or other dire consequences if the victim fails to comply with requests and to reveal or confirm information. The scammer is often aggressive and may have

limited personal information about the victim, may send fraudulent e-mails, may spoof the tollfree number of an organization so caller ID reads as if it is from a legitimate source and may call the victim multiple times. Callers have reportedly asked victims to withdraw funds from accounts to purchases gift cards or cryptocurrency (i.e., Bitcoin). In addition, scammers have used “robocalls” – the use of automated messages attempting to solicit personal information from the recipient, often from seemingly local telephone numbers.

The United States Federal Communications Commission website offers the following advice on handling scam calls:

- Do not answer calls from unknown numbers. If you answer such a call, hang up immediately.
- If you answer the phone and the caller – or a recording – asks you to hit a button to stop getting the calls, you should just hang up. Scammers often use this trick to identify potential targets.
- Do not respond to any questions, especially those that can be answered with “Yes” or “No”.
- Never give out personal information such as account numbers, Social Security numbers, mother’s maiden names, passwords, or other identifying information in response to unexpected calls or if you are at all suspicious.

- If you get an inquiry from someone who says they represent a company or a government agency, hang up and call the phone number on your account statement, in the phone book, or on the company's or government agency's website to verify the authenticity of the request.

You will usually get a written statement in the mail before you get a phone call from a legitimate source, particularly if the caller is asking for a payment.

- Use caution if you are being pressured for information. […]

Source: https://usun.usmission.gov/

TASK 6.2. This is a sample of a fundraising letter. Translate, paying attention to the emotional language and storytelling that evoke empathy and inspire compassion. Comment on the translation strategies that you used.

Dear Matthew,

On the night of June 9-10, 2012, I will join thousands of other people on a 18-mile walk as part of the Out of the Darkness Overnight, an event that raises money for the American Foundation for Suicide Prevention. The goal of this journey, which will begin at dusk and finish at dawn, is to raise funds for suicide prevention, erase the stigma surrounding suicide and its causes, to encourage those suffering from mental illness to seek treatment, and to show support for the families and friends of the 30,000Americans who die by suicide and the 20 million people that suffer from depression each year.

I am writing to you today to ask for your support of this effort. I know from my own experience of losing my sister Mia to suicide that serious depression and other mental illnesses can be fatal. Mia struggled with depression and alcohol, and tried very hard to overcome her illnesses and move forward with her life. She cared for many people and was loved by even more. We have been forever changed by her loss and will continue to miss her deeply every day of our lives. By participating in this event, I hope to raise awareness of the serious threat that mental illness can pose and the treatment options that can help people overcome it. If one person can be saved from the illness that killed Mia, my efforts to walk 20 miles and to raise money for this cause will be worthwhile.

Please take a moment to read the enclosed fact sheet about suicide and the American Foundation for Suicide Prevention. Think about how much you can give to this cause and complete the enclosed donation form today. You can also donate online at www. The Overnight.org. My goal is to raise $5,000 or more. I hope that you will help me reach my goal by making a donation today.

Thank you for taking the time to read this letter and for being a part of my life, both when Mia was alive and in the three years since she died. It is through the love and support of family and friends that I have survived.

Sincerely,

Carol

Source: httActivity ps://is.muni.cz/el/1456/podzim2012/MPV_FUND/um/35816754/FUNDRAISING_LETTER.pdf

TASK 6.3. Translate the text below which is a notice to quit for tenancy-at-will. Preserve the formal tone and register, the layout, the clarity and precision of the language. Ensure that the document is culturally appropriate and relevant in the target language context and that the legal concepts in the source text are accurately translated. Create a glossary of terms extracted from the text.

FIVE-DAY NOTICE TO QUIT FOR TENANCY-AT-WILL

(NRS 40.251)

TO: _____ FROM: _____

Tenant(s) Name(s) *Landlord's Name*

_____ _____

Address *Address*

_____ _____

City, State, Zip Code *City, State, Zip Code*

_____ _____

Telephone Number

_____

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that your tenancy-at-will is hereby terminated, and you are required to vacate the premises within five (5) judicial days following the Date of Service of this notice. If you do not comply with this notice, your possession of the premises will be unlawful (called "unlawful detainer"), and your landlord may initiate an eviction against you by either serving you with a Five-Day Notice to Quit for Unlawful Detainer or a Summons and Complaint for Unlawful Detainer. If the court determines that you are guilty of an

unlawful detainer, the court may issue a summary order for your removal or an order providing for your nonadmittance, directing the sheriff or constable to post the order in a conspicuous place on the premises not later than 24 hours after the order is received by the sheriff or constable. The sheriff or constable shall then remove you not earlier than 24 hours but not later than 36 hours after the posting of the order.

Pursuant to NRS 118A.390, you may seek relief if a landlord unlawfully removes you from the premises, or excludes you by blocking or attempting to block your entry upon the premises, or wilfully interrupts or causes or permits the interruption of an essential service required by the rental agreement or chapter 118A of the Nevada Revised Statutes.

Pursuant to NRS 40.251, if you receive this notice during a government shutdown and you are a federal worker, tribal worker, state worker, or household member of such a worker, you may request to be allowed to continue in possession during the period commencing on the date on which a shutdown begins and ending on the date that is 30 days after the date on which the shutdown ends by submitting a written request for the extended period and providing proof that you are a federal worker, tribal worker, state worker, or household member of such a worker during a shutdown. The landlord who receives this request shall allow you to continue in possession for the period requested unless the court orders otherwise.

INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES in this matter can be obtained from the Civil Law Self-Help Center, which is located at the Regional Justice Center in downtown Las Vegas, or on its website, www.CivilLawSelfHelpCenter.org.

DECLARATION OF SERVICE

On (insert date of service) _____,
I served this notice in the following manner (check only one):

By delivering a copy to the tenant(s) personally.

Because the tenant(s) was absent from tenant's place of residence, by leaving a copy with (insert name or physical description of person served) _____, a person of suitable age and discretion, AND mailing a copy to the tenant(s) at tenant's place of residence.

Because neither tenant nor a person of suitable age or discretion could be found there, by posting a copy in a conspicuous place on the property, AND mailing a copy to the tenant(s) at the place where the property is situated.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of Nevada that the foregoing is true and correct.

_____	_____	_____	_____
(Date)	*(Server's Name)*	*(Server's Badge/License #)2*	*(Server's Signature)*

Source:https://www.civillawselfhelpcenter.org/images/landlord-tenant/five-day-notice-to-quit-for-tenancy-at-will-fillable.pdf

TASK 6.4. This is an excerpt of a university accounting report. Extract the terms. Translate the text into Romanian.

University Accounting

Annual Report

All expenditures (other than payroll) incurred by every department on campus are processed for payment by the University Accounting Office and duly accounted for under the State Payment System. These expenses include but are not limited to, purchases of office supplies and equipment,

construction materials, library acquisitions, utilities, travel expenses and reimbursements, honorariums, personal expenses for moving/relocation, and critic teacher stipends. Emphasis is placed on timely payments to vendors to avoid costly interest penalties, and to employees to foster quality working relationships. Billing errors and/or discrepancies are investigated promptly as incurred.

The University Accounting Office also processes all Research Foundation award payments. The expenses, governed by award stipulations, include purchases of office supplies, furniture, utilities, travel expenses and reimbursements, independent contractor payments, rent and lease payments, event (cultural outings) payments, and student stipends.

Monthly recharge accounting data is analyzed, tallied and summarized by account code, and input into the Central Accounting system to accurately recharge every department for the dollar value of services consumed. Recharge services include Verizon long-distance telephone calls, personal and business photocopying, campus copy Center service, postage, requisitions of storehouse inventory and state fleet automobile usage.

On a monthly basis, departmental accounting reports are prepared summarizing allocation, revenue, cash balance, and encumbrance and expenditure information for State, Income Fund Reimbursable (IFR), and Dormitory Income Fund Reimbursable (DIFR) accounts. Reviewed in detail by the financial services directors, summary findings and recommendations are documented and then distributed with the reports to the vice presidents, associate vice presidents and

deans in Academic Affairs, Student Affairs, and University Advancement.

Source: https://www.fredonia.edu/

TASK 6.5. Translate the text below which is a sponsorship request letter for a community event. Work in pairs and do the proofreading of your colleague's translation. Ensure that nothing has been omitted or added in the TT, that there are no misunderstandings or material errors, and that the terminology is used correctly. Discuss the translation quality and the proofreader's interventions with your colleagues and teacher. For more information about proofreading, see LANGUAGEWIRE GUIDELINES – PROOFREADING in the References.

P.O. Box 1472
Uxbridge, ON L9P 1N6
www.uxbridgefair.ca

Each year the Uxbridge Fall Fair attracts thousands of people to revel in the joys of living in an agricultural community. Each year the generous sponsorship of local businesses, organizations and individuals makes this highly anticipated celebration possible. In fact, the Fair would not be possible without our community's involvement and support. This year we will be celebrating our 151st Fair on September 11th, 12th, and 13th, with the theme Cultivating Future Farmers. We are hoping we can count on you to be a sponsor.

Not only will your generosity help infuse this centurion event with renewed life, but it can also help promote your business to the eager crowds of people who frequent our fair.

As a sponsor, your name and involvement will be showcased during this annual celebration of the Uxbridge harvest and the excellence in livestock and breeding processes in our township and nearby farms.

Elgin Park hosts the three-day event with traditional fair activities including a demolition derby, tractor pull, agriculture displays, livestock demonstrations and exhibits, handicrafts, music and entertainment. There is a growing awareness about our food chain and an interest by all demographics in agriculture. Entries in all divisions have increased as well as attendance to view the exhibitions.

As a sponsor your contribution supports a community event that is growing and looked forward to by many of our community people both young and old. We also draw spectators from as far away as Kitchener Waterloo, Bowmanville, Barrie and as close as Toronto or Newmarket.

In supporting this event, as well as promoting your name or company name to all the spectators, you are also helping us to improve the park facility that is used by numerous groups and family-based events throughout the year. Many of the current features in the park have been provided by the Uxbridge-Scott Agricultural Society to be used by all.

Sponsorship opportunities are as follows:

Platinum Sponsor $1000.00+

Main Ring sign, mention over loud-speaker during events, 8 weekend passes, link on fair website, thank you in newspaper plus custom opportunities (*see below)

Logo and support mentioned on electronic sign during the Fair Diamond Sponsor $500.00

Main Ring Sign, mention over loud-speaker during events, 4 weekend passes, link on fair website, thank you in newspaper plus primary sponsorship of specific events where available. Logo and support mentioned on electronic sign during the Fair.

TASK 6.6. Below is an excerpt of the minutes of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of Fastned B.V., an electrical services company. Identify the translation difficulties and comment on the strategies you used to overcome them.

Minutes of an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held at 126 Stadiou Street, 2nd floor, 6020 Larnaca, Cyprus on the 22 March 2017 at 1pm Cyprus time

Present: The shareholders and proxies representing 58.55 % of the issued voting capital of the Company

In Attendance:

Board: Glen Ole Rødland Nancy Ch. Erotocritou

Company Secretary: Elena Hajiroussou (via telephone call)

Management: Georgina Georgiou - General Manager, Prosafe SE Jesper Kragh Andresen - CEO, Prosafe Management AS Stig Harry Christiansen – Deputy CEO and CFO, Prosafe Management AS Robin Laird - Deputy CFO, Prosafe Offshore Services Pte. Ltd.

Mr. Glen Ole Rødland (Chairman of Prosafe SE), opened the meeting and registered the shareholders present. Mr. Rødland took the attendees through the business of the meeting and noted that:

a. Notices to convene the meeting were duly served to all members of the Company;
b. All proxy forms and votes cast electronically were duly delivered to the Company as stated in the notice;
c. A quorum was present in accordance with regulation 34 of the Articles of Association and the meeting could proceed to business;
d. It was proposed that the notice of meeting and agenda be taken as read and with the consent of all members present the notice was taken as read; and
e. The number of shares and votes relating to shareholders present in person or by proxy or through votes casted electronically, constitute 58.55 % of the issued share capital of the Company as at the date of the meeting.

THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTIONS WERE RESOLVED:

1. Appointment of Chairperson of the Extraordinary General Meeting

It is proposed that Mr. Glen Ole Rødland (or his Proxy) be appointed as chairperson of the meeting.

ORDINARY RESOLUTION No. 1

THAT Mr. Glen Ole Rødland (or his Proxy) be appointed as chairperson of the meeting.

By vote of: 100 % in favour.

2. Approval of the notice and agenda of the meeting

It is proposed that the Notice of the Meeting and the agenda of the meeting as specified in the Notice of the Meeting be approved.

ORDINARY RESOLUTION No. 2

THAT the Notice of the Meeting and agenda of the meeting as specified in the Notice of the Meeting be approved.

By vote of: 100 % in favour.

3 (a). Appointment of Mr. Kristian Johansen as a new member of the Board of Directors

It has been proposed that Mr Kristian Johansen is elected as a new member of the Board of Directors.

ORDINARY RESOLUTION No. 3(a)

THAT Mr. Kristian Johansen be and is hereby appointed as a new member of the Board of Directors of the Company until the 2018 Annual General Meeting.

By vote of: 99.47 % in favour.

The Chairman confirmed that Mr. Kristian Johansen had previously confirmed his consent to be appointed as a new Director if elected.

3 (b). Appointment of Mrs Birgit Aagaard-Svendsen as a new member of the Board of Directors

It has been proposed that Mrs Birgit Aagaard-Svendsen be elected as a new member of the Board of Directors.

ORDINARY RESOLUTION No 3(b)

THAT Mrs Birgit Aagaard-Svendsen be and is hereby appointed as a new member of the Board of Directors of the Company until the 2018 Annual General Meeting.

By vote of: 99.47 % in favour.

The Chairman confirmed that Mrs. Birgit Aagaard-Svendsen had previously confirmed her consent to be appointed as a new Director if elected.

There being no other business the Chairman of the General Meeting declared the meeting closed at 1.15pm Cyprus time.

Glen Ole Rødland	Elena Hajiroussou
Chairman	Secretary

Source: https://www.prosafe.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/20170322-Minutes-of-EGM.pdf

References and Further Reading:

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UNIT 7. TRANSLATING INSTRUCTIVE TEXTS

Learning outcomes

Upon qualification award, the graduate/candidate can:

1. *Determine the linguistic and socio-cultural features of the instructive texts.*
2. *Identify lexical, grammatical, stylistic, terminological, sociocultural difficulties in translating instructive texts;*
3. *Translate instructive texts, adhering to the rigour and peculiarities of the target language;*
4. *Apply appropriate translation strategies to produce target texts that meet the quality standards.*
5. *Assess the target text for accuracy and address any grammatical, spelling, stylistic, or terminological errors*

EXPLANATORY NOTES

An instructive text is a piece of nonfiction text that gives instructions on how to complete a task. Also called instruction text, or instructional text, this type of text is characterised as a genre dominated by directive speech acts and by a textual aim that tries to achieve knowledge transfer on a practical level (as opposed to theoretical knowledge) (M. Nickl, p. 321). The figure below localises the instructive texts among other different types of texts.

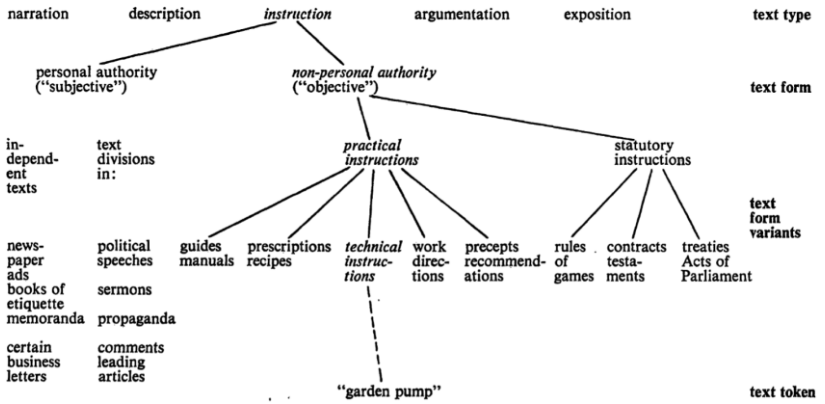


Fig. 7.1. *Text form variants of instructions (E. Werlich, 1976)*

Such texts are considered *directive* in that the writer's aim is for the reader to be able to do something. Another feature of instructive texts is the *persuasive* one, as they need to persuade readers "to do something in a certain way, in a certain order, not to skip any steps and to do something with certain materials" (S. Vandepitte, p. 70). "To instruct implies the participation of two parties, i.e., the person providing instruction (the instructor) and the one receiving it (the instructed). It also implies a disparity in the participants' respective knowledge bases, with the instructor possessing knowledge that the instructor needs. Instruction aims to balance the general knowledge level. Ultimately, instructions focus on process-oriented knowledge, intending to equip people with the ability to perform tasks, rather than just understanding what things are or why they exist." (M. Nickl, p. 325).

Recipes, leaflets, instruction manuals, tutorials, academic guides, safety manuals and procedures, cultural and

social norms guides, etc are examples of instruction texts. ***Common features*** of such texts include a clear layout, organisational devices such as bullet points or numbered lists, diagrams, and pictures. Generally, ***the structure*** of the instructive text includes the following elements: title, introduction, materials or ingredients, and development of the instructions. Nonetheless, not only layout and design play an important part in instructive writing. It strives for a greater level of illustrativeness and a more direct interaction with the reader as shown below (Figure 7.2.).

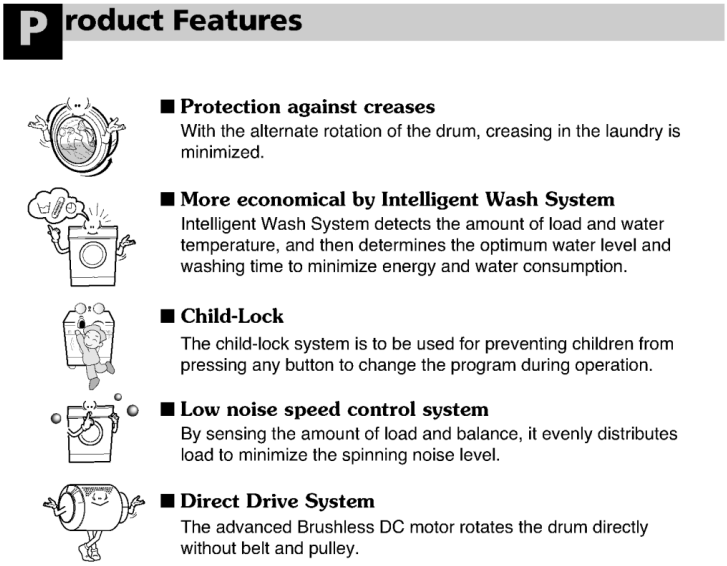


Figure 7.2*. Instructive text features. (Source: LG Washing Machine, Owner's Manual)*

Instructive texts typically follow a step-by-step format, and the way they are organised, laid out, and designed plays a

crucial role in reinforcing this sequential structure. The objective is to create a layout that enhances the understanding of the text's purpose. Unlike many other types of publications, instructive text design is primarily focused on conveying information and guiding the reader through a process. This emphasis on clarity and functionality remains consistent, even in cases where there may appear to be an intent to evoke a positive emotional response, such as in cookbooks.

Linguistically, instructive texts target a general audience rather than specific individuals: 'first *you* take'/ 'mai întâi *luați*/*se ia*', rather than 'first *I* take'/ 'mai întâi *iau'*. The reader is often referred to in a general way i.e., the personal pronoun 'you' or the impersonal pronoun 'one'.

There is a whole range of situations in which instructive texts are created in order to provide others with the means to perform activities. A few such examples relate to following directions, instructions and rules, executing orders, explaining actions and activities, etc. The goal is clearly stated, the materials are listed in the order of use and the steps are presented chronologically. To this end, ***temporal connectives*** like 'first', 'then', and 'next' are used. Instructive texts also include ***detailed factual descriptions*** about the shape, size, colour, amount, etc. of the object of the instructive text. One of the most important features of this type of text is related to how this type of text is written. It requires the use of ***action verbs (imperatives)***: "*Put* the cake mix in the oven."/ "*Puneți* amestecul de tort în cuptor", "*Open* the board and *give* each player a card."/ *Desfaceți* cutia și *repartizați* fiecărui jucător câte o carte, "*Insert* the disc, then *press* play."/ "*Introduceți* discul, apoi *apăsați* butonul play." The ***simple present tense*** is

used: *you cut/ tăiați, you fold/ îndoiți, împăturiți, you mix/ amestecați*. Additionally, instructive texts contain detailed information on *how* (carefully, with the scissors/ fiți prudenți când utilizați foarfecele); *where* (from the top/ de sus); *when* (after it has set/ după ce s-a întărit).

Direct translation strategies, transposition, modulation, expansion, reduction and *substitution*, are used in rendering instructive texts from one language into another.

PRACTICAL TRANSLATION ACTIVITIES

TASK 7.1. Translate the fragment below, paying attention to the technical vocabulary. Point out 10 translation difficulties and mention the linguistic and terminological tools (glossaries, term bank, dictionaries, etc) that you used to overcome the difficulties.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

This invention provides a scarf for efficiently transferring heat from or to any body area of the wearer to which the scarf can be applied, but particularly to the neck areas of the wearer. The scarf comprises an elongated band of a flexible fabric material which is wrappable around a body area of the wearer, such as the neck, and has reasonable heat insulating and water absorption properties, such as towelling. One or more pockets are formed on the medial portions of the fabric band and each pocket is provided with a selectively openable and closable opening by which a mass of heat absorbing material or heat transmitting material may be inserted. For heat absorption, ice

cubes, crushed ice or a plastic encapsulated frozen gel may be used. For heat transmitting, a heated block of stone or metal, or a heated gel pack may be employed.

The inner wall of each pocket also has an elongated opening of substantial area formed therein and a sheet of thin gauge, heat transmitting material is secured across such pocket opening. Thus, the heat transmitting material is always placed in direct contact with the body area from or to which heat transfer is desired. The thin gauge, heat transmitting material permits the ready flow of heat from the adjacent body area to the heat absorbing mass contained within the pocket, or conversely, from a heat emitting mass in the pocket to the adjacent body part.

In one embodiment of the invention, the scarf is formed of an elongated piece of towelling which is longitudinally folded to provide an inner wall and an outer wall. Transverse seams are formed at longitudinally spaced intervals in the medial portions of the folded towel to define pockets for reception of a heat absorbing material, such as ice cubes, crushed ice or the frozen gel pack previously mentioned. The inner wall of such a pocket is, however, cut away to provide an opening of substantial area and this opening is then closed by a thin sheet of flexible heat transmitting material. Such heat transmitting material may be a plastic or metallic foil, a thin gauge cloth, but is preferably a moisture or vapor permeable, thin gauge, flexible plastic material.

Source: European Patent Office, Scarf for transferring heat from or to body areas of the wearer

TASK 7.2. The text below is an excerpt from the Laboratory biosafety manual, World Health Organization. Translate the text, using grammatical transformations where necessary.

Biohazard warning sign for laboratory doors
ADMITTANCE TO AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY

2. Only authorized persons should be allowed to enter the laboratory working areas.
3. Laboratory doors should be kept closed.
4. Children should not be authorized or allowed to enter laboratory working areas.
5. Access to animal houses should be specially authorized.
6. No animals should be admitted other than those involved in the work of the laboratory.

Personal protection

1. Laboratory coveralls, gowns or uniforms must be worn at all times for work in the laboratory.
2. Appropriate gloves must be worn for all procedures that may involve direct or accidental contact with blood, body fluids and other potentially infectious materials or infected animals. After use, gloves should be removed aseptically and hands must then be washed.
3. Personnel must wash their hands after handling infectious materials and animals, and before they leave the laboratory working areas.
4. Safety glasses, face shields (visors) or other protective devices must be worn when it is necessary to protect

the eyes and face from splashes, impacting objects and sources of artificial ultraviolet radiation.

5. It is prohibited to wear protective laboratory clothing outside the laboratory, e.g. in canteens, coffee rooms, offices, libraries, staff rooms and toilets.
6. Open-toed footwear must not be worn in laboratories.
7. Eating, drinking, smoking, applying cosmetics and handling contact lenses is prohibited in the laboratory working areas.
8. Storing human foods or drinks anywhere in the laboratory working areas is prohibited.
9. Protective laboratory clothing that has been used in the laboratory must not be stored in the same lockers or cupboards as street clothing.

TASK 7.3. Search for an instructive text (approx. 500 words) and list its linguistic features. Extract all the terms it contains and find their equivalents in the TL. The terms must be ordered alphabetically and follow dictionary-like rules: verbs in their neutral form, nouns in singular, etc. Ask a colleague to translate the text. Provide them with the glossary that you compiled.

TASK 7.4. Translate the warning labels below (a-d), preserving the communicative effect of the ST.

a. FLAP & SEAL BAGS
Made from 100% Recycled Material.

WARNING: To avoid danger of suffocation, keep this plastic bag away from babies and children. Do not use this bag in cribs, beds, carriages, or play pens. This bag is not a toy.

b. Antiperspirant and deodorant stick

Warnings

For external use only

Do not use on broken skin

Ask a doctor before use if you have kidney disease

Stop use if rash or irritation occurs

Keep out of reach of children. If swallowed, get medical help or contact a Poison Control Center right away.

c. Cleaning Product

Warning

Causes serious eye irritation.

Keep out of reach of children. Wear eye/face protection.

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. If medical advice is needed, have a product container or label at hand. Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

IF SWALLOWED seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.

d. Fireworks safety tips

- Never allow young children to play with or ignite fireworks, including sparklers. Sparklers burn at temperatures of about 2,000 degrees Fahrenheit—hot enough to melt some metals.

- Keep a bucket of water or a garden hose handy, in case of fire or other mishap.
- Light fireworks one at a time, then move quickly away from the fireworks device.
- Never try to relight or handle malfunctioning fireworks. Soak them with water and throw them away.
- Never place any part of your body directly over a fireworks device when lighting the fuse. Move to a safe distance immediately after lighting fireworks.
- Never point or throw fireworks (including sparklers) at anyone.
- After fireworks complete their burning, to prevent a trash fire, douse the spent device with plenty of water from a bucket or hose before discarding the device.
- Make sure fireworks are legal in your area, and only purchase and set off fireworks that are labelled for consumer (not professional) use.
- Never use fireworks while impaired by alcohol or drugs.

TASK 7.5. Translate the text below, applying domestication and/or loan translation to the italicised words. Justify your choice.

CHANGE THE LINE SPACING IN WORD

You can control the vertical space between the lines of text in your document by setting the line spacing. Or, you can change the vertical space between paragraphs in your

document by setting the spacing before or spacing after paragraphs. You can also choose to keep lines of text together or keep paragraphs together on a page.

Change the *line spacing* in an entire document

1. Go to *Design > Paragraph Spacing*.

2. Choose an option. To single space your document, select *No Paragraph Space*. To return to the original *settings* later, go to *Design > Paragraph Spacing* and choose the option under *Style Set*. This may be *Default* or the name of the style you're currently using.

3. Change the line spacing in a portion of the document

4. Select one or more paragraphs to *update*. Press *Ctrl + A* to select all.

5. Go to *Home > Line and Paragraph Spacing* 

6. Select *Line Spacing Options* and choose an option in the *Line spacing* box.

7. Adjust the *Before* and *After* settings to change the spacing between paragraphs.

8. Select *OK*.

Source: https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/office/change-the-line-spacing-in-word

TASK 7.6. Use parallel constructions to translate the text below into Romanian. Justify your interventions.

NB! ***Parallelism*** *refers to the repetition of similar grammatical structures within a sentence or across multiple sentences. This technique creates a sense of rhythm, balance, and clarity in writing or speech. Parallelism makes sentences more coherent and easier to process.*

How to use an ATM?

Step 1: Go to an ATM and **insert an ATM card**. Make sure that the ATM card is inserted through the side with the bank logo and chip.

Step 2: Next you will be required to **select the language** of your choice.

Step 3: Now use the keypad and **enter the four-digit PIN.** Entering the wrong PIN may block your ATM Card.

Step 4: Now, choose the transaction type from options such as – Withdraw Money, Balance Enquiry, Deposit Money, Bill Pay, and others. To withdraw cash, opt for the **Withdraw Money** option.

Step 5: Next you will be required to **select the account type – current or savings** or any other.

Step 6: Enter the amount to withdraw by pressing the keypad and pressing ok/enter. Make sure there is a sufficient balance available in the account.

Step 7: Collect the money and withdrawal receipt which is proof of the transaction as well. It also contains the account balance available after the withdrawal. You may also opt to avoid the printed slip and check your account's information on the screen or on the SMS sent to you on your registered mobile number.

Step 8: End the session by pressing the cancel/cross button.

Source: https://www.paisabazaar.com/banking/how-use-atm-card/

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UNIT 8. TRANSLATING SCIENTIFIC TEXTS

Learning outcomes

Upon qualification award, the graduate/candidate can:

1. *Determine the linguistic and socio-cultural features of the scientific texts.*
2. *Identify lexical, grammatical, stylistic, terminological, sociocultural difficulties in translating scientific texts;*
3. *Translate scientific texts, adhering to the rigour and peculiarities of the target language;*
4. *Apply appropriate translation strategies to produce target texts that meet the quality standards.*
5. *Assess the target text for accuracy and address any grammatical, spelling, stylistic, or terminological errors*

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Scientific translation involves conveying scientific content in another language and cultural context. Scientific literature typically has a theoretical focus and disseminates the author's expertise through papers that clarify theories or research endeavours. The translation of such texts is designed for professionals within the relevant discipline and therefore, they adhere to a formal and academic linguistic style. Scientific translation includes various documents on specialised fields like pharmacy, biology, physics, astronomy, nutrition, etc. Scientific texts include *academic articles, papers, clinical and*

laboratory trials, manuals and specialised books, dissertations, conferences, lectures and *publications in specialised journals.*

The ***language*** of scientific texts is specialised, the authors and the recipients of the texts are always experts in the field, and they use their own jargon, formulae and specialised terms. The scientific language is clear and concise, seeks objectivity, precision and rigour, makes extensive use of scientific terminology and aims to convey knowledge and findings. Other peculiarities are related to the use of charts, tables, diagrams, maps, the usage of abstract, mainly foreign words; the usage of purely scientific phraseology (*by all means, as far as, in spite of, on the ground that, due to, to put into effect, now and again*); abbreviations and signs (mathematical, physical, chemical). The register is formal, academic, cultured and theoretical and the audience is the scientific or academic community and the general educated public.

Other peculiarities of specialised texts are: argumentative rhetoric, impersonal and objective style, use of data, learned words, formulas, phraseology combined with specialised terminology (Orozco Jutorán, 2022, p. 13), denotation, truth to particular reality, no use of elements of figurative language. Idiomatic expressions are rare. Moreover, ambiguous language is avoided; especially metaphors that might not be widely understood.

Specialised terminology is a key challenge, however, a quality translation must address additional complexities beyond what bilingual vocabularies can resolve (Orozco Jutorán, 2022, p.15). A major obstacle for inexperienced translators is the lack of in-depth knowledge of the subject matter and low capacity

for documentation. Another significant difficulty refers to the lack of attention paid to the idiomaticity of the language and language interferences, which is why the translator needs to have a good command of the respective language combination. In scientific texts translated from English into Romanian, it is more common to find excessive use of passive voice, possessives, personal pronouns, noun phrases and gerunds. Finally, cultural differences in scientific texts can sometimes be a major obstacle, since they determine the function of the text (Orozco Jutorán, 2022, pp. 16-17). Images including graphs, charts and diagrams must be localised and formatted for the intended audience.

The aspect of ***impersonality*** in scientific texts is required to preserve the character of the style.

"*It is believed* with an approximate level of confidence of 68 per cent that …" – "*Se consideră*, cu un nivel de încredere de aproximativ 68%, că …"

"In current international practice *it is* most common *to use* k = 2 …" – "În practica internațională curentă, cel mai frecvent *se utilizează* k = 2 …"

"*It is* now *thought* that at least 24 elements are essential to living matter." – "În prezent, *se consideră* că cel puțin 24 de elemente sunt esențiale pentru materia vie." *(Source: Handbook of Chemistry and Physics, Ed. W. M. Haynes, Ph.D.)*

"… *there is* evidence that some health conditions and lifestyles may increase the risk of developing dementia." – "... *există* dovezi că anumite condiții de sănătate și stiluri de viață pot crește riscul de apariție a demenței." *(Source: Australian New Zeeland Clinical Trial Registry)*

Impersonality can be achieved through passive constructions, eliminating the author's presence by omitting the agent, focusing on describing facts and phenomena, as shown in the examples: "Care *was taken* to ensure that both of the classes within each level *were taught* by the same instructor to mitigate possible teacher variables, and all classes *were focused* on writing skill development." – "*S-a avut grijă* ca ambele lecții din cadrul fiecărui nivel *să fie predate* de același instructor pentru a atenua posibilele variabile ale profesorului, iar toate lecțiile *s-au concentrat* pe dezvoltarea abilităților de scriere." *(Source: Implementing Mental Contrasting to Improve English Language Learner Social Networks, thesis, 2019).*

"Written informed consent will be sought *by the nurse/authorised research assistant* … ." -

"Consimțământul în cunoștință de cauză va fi solicitat în scris *de către asistenta medicală/asistentul de cercetare autorizat* …" *(Source: Australian New Zeeland Clinical Trial Registry)*

Mostly the ***third-person style*** is preferred, as in "*It is hoped* that this clinical trial can help to evaluate the safety, tolerance and efficacy …" – "*Există speranț*a că acest studiu clinic poate ajuta la evaluarea siguranței, toleranței și eficacității ..."

The use of the ***pronoun*** *we* is also widely encountered in scientific texts, for example: "From the statistical data presented in the table above, *we see* a significant increase in all macroeconomic indicators …" – "Din datele statistice prezentate în tabel, *observăm* o creștere semnificativă a tuturor indicatorilor macroeconomici …" / "Various specific trends are now visible, showing *us* that *we* are on the verge of reinventing a new global development architecture." – "În prezent, sunt

vizibile mai multe tendințe specifice, care *ne* demonstrează că *suntem* în pragul reinventării unei noi arhitecturi de dezvoltare globală." *(Source: ECONOMICA. Revistă ştiinţifico-didactică. 2023)*

Another peculiarity of scientific text translation is the presence of ***abstract nouns*** formed from verbs and adjectives: *interaction – interacțiune, acquisition – achiziție, proficiency – competență, connection – conexiune, globalization – globalizare, memorization – memorare, advancement – avansare, achievement – realizare, flexibility – flexibilitate,* etc.

To maintain objectivity, tentative verb forms—such as *seems to*, *appears to*, or *tends to*, which express uncertainty or hesitation—are commonly used., e.g "Although the students *seemed* to remember the steps of MCII, they *appeared* to forget the social-interaction focus, …" *(Source: Implementing Mental Contrasting to Improve English Language Learner Social Networks. Thesis, 2019)* – "Deși elevii *păreau* să își amintească pașii Contrastării mentale cu intențiile de implementare (MCII), *aparent* ei uitau să se concentreze pe interacțiunea socială, ..."

Modal verbs *can, may, might,* and *would* are also widely used in scientific texts, e.g.: "Deglobalization *would* mark a retreat from global internationalization and economic integration." – "Deglobalizarea *ar* marca o retragere din procesul de internaționalizare și integrare economică la nivel mondial." / "Overregulation *might* infringe on privacy rights and stifle innovation, while under-regulation *could* allow illegal activities to flourish." – "Suprareglementarea *ar putea* încălca drepturile la confidențialitate și ar putea sufoca inovația, în timp ce subreglementarea *ar putea* permite

activităților ilegale să înflorească." (Source: ECONOMICA Revistă ştiinţifico-didactică, 2023)

To avoid claiming an absolute truth, the following **adverbs** are used: *a little, rather, somewhat, almost, nearly, quite, approximately,* and *about*. "It isToore resistant to corrosion in air …" *(Source: Handbook of Chemistry and Physics, Ed. W. M. Haynes, Ph.D.)* – "Este *ceva* mai rezistent la coroziune în aer ..."

"It is considered that there are currently *approximately* 4.59 billion social network users in the world, which represents *approximately* 65% of the total population of the globe." – "Se consideră că, în prezent, în lume există *aproximativ* 4,59 miliarde de utilizatori de rețele sociale, ceea ce reprezintă *aproximativ* 65 % din numărul total al populației globului pământesc." *(Source: ECONOMICA Revistă ştiinţifico-didactică, 2023).*

Scientific terminology, specialised items, and formulae represent a linguistic peculiarity of the translation of scientific texts.

"*Iron, copper, zinc, silicon, iodine, cobalt, manganese, molybdenum, fluorine, tin, chromium, selenium,* and *vanadium* are needed and play a role in living matter." – "*Fierul, cuprul, zincul, siliciul, iodul, cobaltul, manganul, molibdenul, fluorul, staniul, cromul, seleniul* și *vanadiul* sunt necesare și joacă un rol în materia vie." *(Source: Handbook of Chemistry and Physics, Ed. W. M. Haynes, Ph.D.)*

"For compounds consisting of discrete molecules, a formula in accordance with the correct molecular weight of the compound should be used. Examples: *S2Cl2, S8, N2O4,* and *H4P2O6;* not *SCl, S, NO2,* and *H2PO3*." *(Source: Lange's*

Handbook of Chemistry, John A. Dean. 1999.) – "Pentru compușii care constau din molecule discrete, trebuie utilizată o formulă în conformitate cu greutatea moleculară corectă a compusului. Exemple: *S2Cl2, S8, N2O4* și *H4P2O6*; nu *SCl*, *S*, *NO2* și *H2PO3*."

The use of abbreviations and acronyms is a typical feature of scientific texts: **AC** – Alternating Current – Curent alternativ, GHG – Greenhouse Gas – Gaze cu efect de seră, **ICMP** – Internet Control Message Protocol – Protocol de mesaje de control pe Internet, **LAN** – Local Area Network – Rețea locală. *(Source: A quick-reference guide to engineering acronyms and information, 2022.)*

A. Darwish (2010, p. 244) suggests that translation difficulties can occur if the same concept is expressed differently in target and source languages or cultures. Strategies such as *loan translation* and *calque* are used to overcome these difficulties. Other techniques recommended by M. Larson (1998) include using *descriptive phrases, related words, specific generic words, modifying generic words, loan translation* and *cultural substitutions*.

PRACTICAL TRANSLATION ACTIVITIES

TASK 8.1. This is an excerpt from a doctoral dissertation. Determine the linguistic peculiarities of the text below and translate it, preserving the style and register of the original.

This dissertation is based on rigorous research of the politeness phenomenon, reviewing the most important theories

and approaches that focus on the role the politeness principle plays in shaping up oral discourse. Furthermore, it records data and results applied to highly relevant target groups in the academic environment. We believe that this thesis may have important practical implications and applications due to the interpretation of the importance attached to politeness by real "social actors" in various contexts. For these reasons, the present paper may be useful to specialists in areas such as professional communication, education, modern language instruction and methodology, conflict management, mediation, cognition, information technology or communications.

In this dissertation, we propose the analysis of the politeness concept as part of a wider socio-pragmatic phenomenon, which has a fundamental impact on the way we communicate and relate to those around us, but perhaps more importantly, to ourselves. To this end, we will focus our research approach on four main aspects, namely the presentation of the theoretical research directions in the field integrating pragmatic politeness within modern approach models, situating politeness within the context of professional discourse and its oral manifestations; moving on, we will consider and analyse two case studies in order to confer applicability to our study and analyze the ways in which politeness is perceived by interactants who are differentiated by status, training/expertise and expectations in the professional context.

Source: Veronica-Diana Armaşu, The Concept of Politeness in Everyday and Professional Discourse. Doctoral thesis summary

TASK 8.2. This is the English abstract of a scientific article on criminal law. Paraphrase the text, using the following techniques (where applicable): change of the word order, synonymy, sentence integration/ segmentation, and change of the grammatical category.

Corruption is a complex, systemic social phenomenon that manifests itself in almost all spheres of society. The spread of corrupt practices is determined by many different factors, including economic development, social processes and the social environment factor. The place, role and impact of the corruption phenomenon on the complex process of ensuring national security was the subject of research by experts from various fields of science. In this article, the main trends in the process of defining corruption are reflected, some opinions are analyzed regarding the impact of the corruption phenomenon on national security, and the main negative effects of corruption on the process of ensuring national security are exposed.

Source: Efectele negative ale corupţiei asupra securităţii naţionale. In: Revista Institutului Naţional al Justiţiei

TASK 8.3. In the text below, identify the passive syntactic structures and decide on the best strategies to translate the text.

Contrary to the study hypothesis and several related studies; no statistically significant differences were found in sleep quality and excessive day sleepiness between mothers of ASD children and community controls. However, when the

role of employment on sleep quality and excessive daytime sleepiness was assessed, there was a significant difference in excessive day sleepiness among working mothers in both cases and control groups compared to non-working mothers. This could be explained by the fact that nonworking mothers, the majority of sample cases can find time to compensate for the short and poor-quality night sleep the night before by sleeping extra hours during the next day. Working mothers who have to go to work during the day do not have this option; hence, feel sleepy during day working hours compared to the homemakers. Other factors which might have played a role and not investigated are the availability of domestic help by others. Furthermore, the presence of severe behavioural problems among children from both groups was not identified. It could be that children from both groups had similar patterns of behavioural problems and that affected mothers' sleep quality equally.

Source: The prevalence of sleep problems among mothers of children with autism spectrum disorder: A case–control study, a research article

TASK 8.4. In the text below identify the cohesive markers and determine their role in scientific text translation. Translate the text.

2.2. Motivations to reduce per capita living space

In a recent study looking at the motivations individuals from five EU countries had to reduce their living space, Richter et al. (2024) identified four main categories as motivations to

reduce living space: value-based, practical, economic and structural motivations.

Value-based motivations arise intrinsically, meaning they reflect the individual's values and worldview (Richter et al. 2024). Value-based living space reduction can derive from opposition to the current economic system, a notion of social fairness, concern for the environment or a range of other perspectives that question the dominant societal housing logic (Shearer et al. 2018). Resulting practices may include a desire to declutter, reduce the number of belongings and minimize the purchase of new items (Boeckermann et al. 2019; Hagbert 2016).

Practical motivations are grounded in convenience and necessities of daily life. Reducing living space is not the goal but rather a side-effect of other lifestyle decisions (Richter et al. 2024). One common driver is adjusting living arrangements following changes in family size or dynamic, such as when children leave home, partners separate or divorce, or students move in together seeking stronger social networks (Hagbert 2016; Thomas et al. 2019; Williams 2002). A preference for urban living to benefit from proximity to work, leisure and services is another common practical motivation (Clinton 2018). Third, a decision to reduce the area that needs maintenance and cleaning is discussed as motivation to live smaller (Cohen 2021), resulting in increased freedom (Boeckermann et al. 2019). The willingness to downsize due to practical considerations is often conditional, influenced by the perceived trade-offs between space and lifestyle enhancements (Hagbert 2016).

Economic motivations, such as rent, energy costs or property maintenance, may play a crucial role in downsizing living spaces (Richter et al. 2024). Bricocoli & Sabatinelli (2016) study young people in Milan and find economic constraints to be a strong motivator to move to shared accommodation. Affordability is also the main reason why people move to micro-apartments in Sydney (Clinton 2018), as well as in many other places that experience a housing affordability crisis (Shearer 2018). Even access to communal amenities, such as laundry facilities or guest rooms available for a nominal extra fee, can act as an economic motivator (Lorek & Spangenberg 2019). Lastly, economic motivation can materialize in the form of precautionary economic frugality to protect against perceived future economic uncertainty (Shearer et al. 2018).

Structural motivations here refer to the housing market and built-up environment. Downsizing or sharing accommodation due to structural motivations can be necessitated by a lack of other viable living arrangements (Richter et al. 2024), often exacerbated by the need to find accommodation quickly (Clinton 2018). In densely populated urban areas, smaller housing units are often more accessible, and good public infrastructure and amenities reduce the need for private space. A combination of smaller private living space and well-developed common spaces can be found in numerous cities. In Vienna, spacious common areas and easily accessible infrastructure, such as public baths, libraries, kindergartens, youth centres and medical care, are described as key factors for successful high-density living with high quality of life (Novy et al. 2024), and Barcelona's 'Superilles' or 'Superblocks'

initiative similarly aims to enable higher quality living in dense living quarters by increasing green shared spaces and improving public infrastructure (Ajunatament Barcelona n.d.).

There is, of course, overlap between different forms of motivation for sufficient housing, e.g. enabling structural motivations are closely related to value-based motivations. A successful mix of good public infrastructure relies as much on material structures as on social motivations, culture norms and accepted aspirations (Boeckermann et al. 2019).

Source: Matthias Lehner et al., Living smaller: acceptance, effects and structural factors in the EU, In: Buildings and Cities, 2024

TASK 8.5. Make the necessary transformations in the fragment below, using the principle of parallelism to achieve structural consistency and easy readability. Translate the newly obtained text.

Importance of Herbarium

The herbarium is an important resource that holds knowledge about the flora of different regions, localities, and countries, contributing to our understanding of plant biodiversity. It stores plant data in an organized manner, serving as a place where valuable information about plants is collected for research. Type specimens in herbaria help with plant identification, which is essential for proper classification in the field of taxonomy.

It also supports various scientific disciplines, such as taxonomic, anatomical, and genetic studies, offering material for understanding plant structures and their evolutionary relationships. In taxonomy, the study of pollen morphology is

particularly important, as the shape of pollen grains remains stable even after being stored for nearly 200 years.

Herbarium specimens are also used in the study of cytology, the structure of DNA, and chemotaxonomy, contributing to important research in these areas. In addition to their taxonomic and structural applications, they serve as valuable resources for gene pool studies, preserving genetic information that aids in biodiversity conservation.

Because of the importance of herbaria, many national and international centers have established collections, which contribute to ongoing plant diversity research and support scientific studies.

Source: Adaptation of BOTANY, Higher Secondary Second Year.

TASK 8.6. Paraphrase the text below, using synonyms, hypernyms, and morpho-syntactic transformations. Indicate the exact transformations that you made.

Music has been applied in the medical-health context since ancient times, and the study and application of music as a therapeutic resource have evolved based on the beliefs and customs in each era. Interest in the application of music therapy in the medical field has been growing since the 1980s. This is a consequence of the satisfactory results of various studies and investigations. The number of scientific studies on the effects of music in medical treatment continues to grow, offering valuable insights to healthcare professionals and exciting implications for future research and clinical applications. This discipline has shown its beneficial effects in different fields of health, one of which is oncology.

The application and efficacy of music therapy in the oncological context have been specifically studied and analysed during the last 30 years. Munro and Mount first described the application of music therapy in cancer patients in 1978. Since then, different studies have contributed to the knowledge and dissemination of the role of music therapy in this context, a fact that has helped to create a space and a function for music therapy in the field of oncology and psycho-oncology. Authors such as O'Callaghan and Hiscock use the term "oncological music therapy" to refer to music therapy interventions aimed at cancer patients of all ages, with different cancer prognoses and at different times of the disease. Magill describes integrative music therapy, a specialty of music therapy that is considered within integrative oncology programs and that is applied to treat multiple symptoms such as pain, mood disorders and aspects of communication. Music can improve pain and symptoms such as fear, anxiety, depression, frustration, and loneliness. Music therapy reduces the effects of noxious stimuli while improving the mood and producing feelings of comfort and a sense of control.

Source: Preliminary results of the effect of music therapy treatment on anxiety, sadness, physical discomfort, mood, and quality of life in hospitalized onco-haematological patients. Research paper.

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UNIT 9. TRANSLATING ENGINEERING TEXTS

Learning outcomes

Upon qualification award, the graduate/candidate can:

1. *Determine the linguistic and socio-cultural features of the engineering texts.*
2. *Identify lexical, grammatical, stylistic, terminological, sociocultural difficulties in translating engineering texts;*
3. *Translate engineering texts, adhering to the rigour and peculiarities of the target language;*
4. *Apply appropriate translation strategies to produce target texts that meet the quality standards.*
5. *Assess the target text for accuracy and address any grammatical, spelling, stylistic, or terminological errors.*

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The process of rendering engineering texts from one language into another one, and making them sound and look as if they were written locally means that while translating, the translator will not only overcome linguistic issues but will also consider cultural and norm nuances of the target culture to avoid misconceptions and potential conflicts. This kind of translation can be related to mechanics, agriculture, construction, etc. Each field will require the use of a specific set of specialised subject-matter terminology. Therefore, it

takes only a highly qualified translator with deep know-how in the specialised field to flawlessly complete the task.

The most common branches that require different types of engineering translation are represented in Figure 9.1 below.

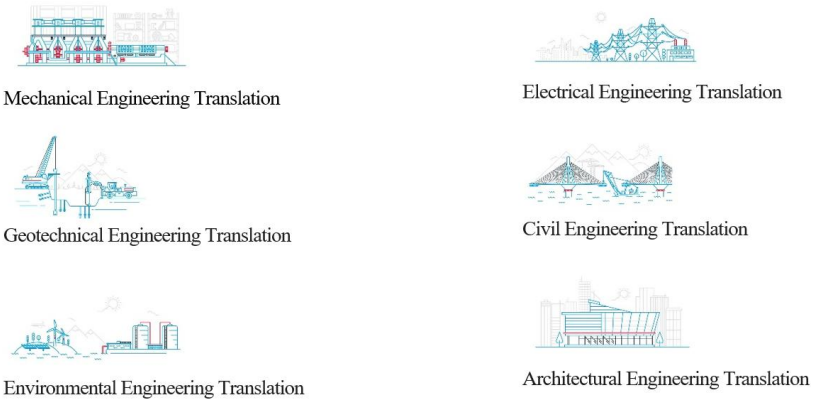


Fig. 9.1. *Types of engineering translation*

Engineering is a prolific field where translation is required extensively. In the engineering industry, translation will be required in many situations. Documents such as *technical drawings, operating manuals, engineering specifications, marketing materials, patents, and reports* are usually required for translation services and the translation rests on accurately understanding the meaning of the source language and correctly using specialised vocabulary to effectively translate the original meaning.

Among the peculiarities of engineering text translation are prepositions and complex conjunctions (e.g., *in order that, provided that, as though,* etc.) which create logical connections between the individual elements of sentences. Moreover, scientific and technical papers frequently use adverbs, which

are integral parts of the development of logical thinking. Under the realia of scientific and technical papers, we understand the titles, the brands of equipment and materials.

From a *stylistic* perspective, the translation of engineering texts is dictated by the need for language clarity, lack of expressivity and emotion. The accuracy of translation is determined by how well the translator commands the source language and the subject matter. Maintaining consistency and ensuring clarity are essential aspects. Sentences should avoid excessive length and complexity, yet the intended meaning must be preserved. Translators should keep a style that is both clear and concise, enabling readers to comprehend the explanations.

The translation process always takes place strictly within logical thinking. The distinctive features of translating engineering texts include linguistic precision, the absence of expressive and emotional elements, and a lack of imaginative patterns. Such texts frequently feature sentences with no clear predicate or subject and sometimes consist solely of enumerations. The effectiveness of scientific and technical translation depends on the translator's mastery of both the source language and the subject matter.

Semantic clarity of the text can be achieved by overcoming such defects of style as excessive use of possessive case, repetition of the same single-root words in a sentence, agglomeration of long words, pseudo-scientific patterns, wordiness, etc. It is necessary to avoid literal translation which usually leads to the distortion of an original meaning or violation of the rules of the Romanian language. The literal translation is based either on the formal resemblance of the

languages in contact, or the use of the main or most common meaning of the English word without considering the context as a whole, e.g., translating *plant* as *herb (Ro. plantă)* not as *station (Ro. uzină)*, *machinist* – as *engine driver (Ro. mașinist)* not as *operator (Ro. mecanic)*, *package* – as *wrapping (Ro. pachet)* not as *software (Ro. pachet de programe*, as in *software package)*, etc.

From a *grammatical* point of view, engineering texts are characterised by frequent use of participial and adverbial phrases, simple, compound and complex sentences, passive voice, infinitive, participial and gerund phrases. The great danger for the translator lies in the fact that the languages in contact may feature grammatical forms and syntactic structures, the functions and meanings of which may not match. In the course of translation, it is required to use appropriate grammatical transformations. Functional correspondence is achieved by a complete change of structures, and word order and by replacing parts of speech and sentence, adding and omitting words. The ability to adequately translate a text is one of the goals of training would-be translators.

In translating technical texts, the passive voice helps readers comprehend the text by increasing its cohesion and eliminating the need to keep a long list of items in short-term memory while processing the rest of the sentence. Researchers in scientific and technical communication have pointed out the usefulness of passives because they allow writers to focus readers' attention on an object or process rather than the agent (S. Conrad, 2017).

Translators working on engineering projects must carefully consider every detail and avoid relying solely on

dictionaries or making superficial translations based on intuition. They should adhere to the translation principles of "Faithfulness, Expressiveness, and Elegance", utilising standard engineering terminology throughout the translation process. The techniques mostly applied when rendering engineering texts are *borrowing, literal translation, explicitation, addition,* using *established equivalents* and *functional equivalence*.

PRACTICAL TRANSLATION ACTIVITIES

TASK 9.1. Based on the text below, identify the peculiarities of engineering text translation. Provide concrete examples to support your arguments and translate the text.

It is an object of the present invention to provide a novel and improved drawbridge span lock system having an energy-absorbing adjuster device which can be pre-loaded a specified amount without clearance between the locking bar and the guide and socket assemblies under no-load conditions.

Another object of the invention is to provide an energy-absorbing device for a drawbridge span lock system in which a pre-load can be adjusted after being installed in bridge structure without prolonged interruption of service to vehicular traffic.

Another object of the invention is to provide an energy-absorbing adjuster device in a span lock system which can be precisely pre-loaded without clearance between the locking bar and the wear shoes to any of an infinite number of levels .

Still another object of the invention is to provide a method of pre-loading an energy-absorbing span lock system with substantially zero clearance between the locking bar and the guide and socket assemblies.

A further object of the invention is to provide an energy absorbing device for a drawbridge span lock system which is easy to manufacture, operate and maintain.

These and other objects and of the invention are accomplished in a drawbridge span lock system in which a locking bar longitudinally slides between wear shoes in each of the guide and socket assemblies. The wear shoes are pre-loaded a selected amount by springs within the assemblies to maintain continuous contact of the shoes with the locking bar under no-load operating conditions of the bridge. Threaded adjusting carriers externally accessible in each assembly enable the springs to precisely pre-load the wear shoes to any amount within a design range.

Source: Justia patents. Pre-load adjustment for span lock system, 2002.

TASK 9.2. Extract all the energy-related terms from the text below. Compile a bilingual glossary and study the new terminology. Refer to Glossary compilation requirements in Annex 1.

2022 saw one of the sharpest increases in energy inflation in countries across the globe. This upward pressure has slowed, and in some cases reversed, with most countries seeing a drop in the level of energy price inflation across 2023 relative to 2022. However, because prices increase while inflation is

positive, many countries have yet to see absolute energy prices drop. Where prices have come down, they are in most cases still above pre-crisis levels. Moreover, there are many countries in which consumers are spending even more on energy in 2023 than they did in 2022.

High consumer energy prices are also reflected in continued above-average household energy expenditures in 2023. Household natural gas and electricity bills do not always immediately see the changes in wholesale prices for several reasons, including the practice by energy retailers of purchasing wholesale energy far in advance, delays in passing lower costs through to consumers, or in some cases increases in the fixed charges in energy bills relative to unit prices. Additionally, some government schemes to shield consumers from high prices initiated during the crisis have come to an end or are being tapered off.

Some European countries have seen average household energy expenditure per dwelling rise further in 2023 compared to last year – with a few notable exceptions such as the Netherlands, which saw prices fall after having one of the highest consumer energy price increases in 2022 due to the country's heavy dependency on natural gas for residential heating. As a result, the number of households living in energy poverty is increasing. For example, Europe saw an increase in people being unable to keep their home adequately warm from 6.9% in 2021 to 9.3% in 2022. In some European countries, purchasing power is at its lowest level in 40 years, largely due to energy costs.

Consumer transport fuel prices at the pump are generally quicker to adapt to changes in crude oil prices because

consumers are not tied to fixed-price, longer-term contracts, although this effect can be mitigated by changes in taxation rates. As a result, most European consumers saw transportation fuel costs decline slightly in 2023 compared to 2022.
Source: International Energy Agency, Energy Efficiency 2023

TASK 9.3. Identify the difficulties and indicate how exactly you overcame them in translation. Mention the translation strategies and the linguistic tools that you used. Translate the text.

Purpose and scope Tender will cover the acquisition of global maritime information on commercial vessels. The database must provide comprehensive coverage of global shipping movements and vessel information. It should include, as a minimum, the following information:

- data on vessels over 100 Gross register tonnage (GRT);
- vessel name;
- ship’s dimensions and tonnage;
- name of the ship's owner and their address;
- name history;
- flag and owner’s history;
- photo of the vessel when available;
- vessel status;
- call sign;
- vessel registration number in accordance with internationally recognised registration system;
- satellite ID number;

- total fleet of these owners (names and flags of these vessels);
- vessels in port;
- vessels bound for port;
- detailed port information;
- vessels casualty history (serious/non-serious incidents);
- vessel alert functionality to retrieve notification when the movement changed, flag etc.;
- all shipping companies which are listed at a given address;
- vessel movements over the last 5 years, including the names and countries of ports visited;
- dates of entry and dates of departure;
- real time vessel tracking and integrated graphical interface displaying vessels' positions and direction based on AIS;
- functionality enabling monitoring of selected subjects (i.e., changes in key fields such as name, owner, movements...) and equipped with an active warning mechanism;
- functionality enabling the download of information in a searchable format.
- functionality enabling identifying and analysing potentially suspicious and/or risky vessels' behaviour (for example – atypical routes, abnormal deviations, risk indicators regarding vessel and/or its owner company etc.) following a pattern set by the user/customer or identified by the system.

The information requirements listed are a minimum. Any additional information/function, which can be provided by the tenderer, should be indicated in the bid for consideration in the assessment process.

Source: Technical specifications: information on vessels and vessel movements. European Union.

TASK 9.4. Translate the excerpt below, making any necessary grammatical transformations in line with the target language norms.

SECTION 08.1.1: CONCRETE WORK

1. **DESCRIPTION**

This section covers the manufacture, forming, transporting, placing, stripping of forms, finishing and curing of plain and reinforced cement concrete.

2. **SPECIFICATIONS**

a. Until and unless specified or directed otherwise by the Engineer all materials and workmanship shall be based on the latest versions of applicable ASTM Standards in force at the time of inviting tenders.

b. The Contractor shall submit, for the approval of the Engineer, before commencement of any work, his Method Statement, which would provide complete details of the procedures and equipment, to be used, for the satisfactory execution of the work. The approval of such Method Statement shall not relieve the Contractor of any of his responsibilities, under the Contract.

c. Any defective work in the opinion of the Engineer shall be removed and reconstructed without undue delay to the

approval of the Engineer and the Contractor shall bear all additional costs incurred.

d. Any previous checks by the Engineer shall not in any way relieve the Contractor of his responsibility in respect of quality and accuracy of Work.

e. Full care shall be taken to install embedded items. Embedded items shall be inspected and checks for reinforcements and other materials and items shall be completed and approved before concrete is placed.

f. The Contractor shall get the bar bending schedules of reinforcement checked and approved from the Engineer prior to the cutting of reinforcement.

g. The Contractor shall maintain an accurate record of ambient temperature of Site. Ambient temperature shall be measured using mercury thermometers or other thermometers acceptable to the Engineer.

h. Throughout the concrete work, the Contractor shall employ full time on the Works suitable number of qualified and experienced Engineers whose sole duties shall be as follows;

i. Design of concrete mixes

ii. Quality control of concrete

iii. Supervision of mixing, transporting, placing, compacting, finishing, curing and protecting

concrete.

iv. Supervision of sampling and testing.

v. Preparation and submission of test certificates and reports.

vi. Completion and keeping of records.

vii. Such other duties as the Engineer may direct.

All concrete work including reinforcement etc. shall be carried out in accordance with the applicable requirements of ACI-318-83 and to the instructions of the Engineer.

3. **COMPOSITION**

Concrete shall be composed of Portland cement, of specified type, fine and coarse aggregates, water and any admixtures, as and when specified or approved.

Source: Technical Specifications for Civil Works, 134p.

TASK 9.5. Translate the text. Then do the back translation into English. Analyse the obtained text against the original and write a comment on the differences.

Tapping into energy efficiency potential in Latin America and the Caribbean to enhance energy efficiency in Latin America and the Caribbean deliver numerous benefits, including reduced in energy consumption and related emissions, bolstering energy security, and generating new job opportunities.

Exploiting energy efficiency does not necessarily require significant additional costs. Energy efficient appliances reduce energy bills, especially for low-income households, and supporting the deployment is often a more economical alternative to increasing energy supply. For example, in Mexico, a programme replacing air conditioners and refrigerators demonstrated a payback period of four years. In Brazil, the Energy Efficiency Program (PEE) resulted in savings of 63 TWh and a reduction in peak demand by 2.8 GW.

Beyond reducing energy consumption and emissions, enhancing energy efficiency strengthens energy security by diminishing reliance on oil product imports. This is relevant to importers as well as to oil producing countries, given the lack of sufficient refining capacity in the region. Efficiency standards also mitigate peak electricity demand, particularly for air conditioners.

Improving energy efficiency requires critical institutional collaboration. For appliances, aligning technical specifications, testing methods and labelling criteria ensures consistent performance of appliances at lower cost and facilitates greater cross-border trade, a larger market area and easier access for manufacturers.

Source: International Energy Agency, Energy Efficiency 2023

TASK 9.6. In the excerpt below identify the passive constructions, explain their role in a technical text and decide on the translation strategies that you should use. Translate the text.

Fire Protection and Prevention

- A flammable or combustible liquid shall not be used where there is an open flame or source of ignition within 50 feet of the liquid.
- Leakage or spillage of a flammable or combustible liquid shall be disposed of or without creating another hazard.
- An open container holding a flammable liquid shall be equipped with a cover having a fused link that will automatically close if the liquid is ignited.

Storage of L.P. Gas Containers - Indoors

Storage of L.P. gas within buildings is prohibited.

Heating Devices

- A temporary heating device shall not produce combustion products that will increase the air contaminants above the maximum allowable limits.
- A heating device, including a temporary heating device, shall be located at a distance sufficient to prevent ignition of any material in its proximity (or the material shall be insulated).
- A temporary heating device shall not be located less than 50 feet from a point where a flammable or combustible liquid is used or dispensed.
- A temporary heating device that is set on a combustible floor shall be separated from the floor by insulating material or one inch of concrete. The insulating material shall extend not less than two feet beyond the heater in all directions.
- A temporary heating device shall be located not less than ten feet from a combustible covering, such as, but not limited to, canvas or tarpaulins unless the covering is fastened to prevent its dislodgement due to wind action.
- A temporary heating device shall be installed horizontally.
- A solid fuel salamander shall not be used in a building or on scaffolding.
- A heating device, including a temporary heating device, using a liquid flammable fuel, such as, but not limited to, fuel oil or kerosene shall be equipped with

a primary safety control to stop the flow of fuel if the flame fails. The device shall not be re-lit while the combustion chamber is hot.

Source: EV Construction. Safety manual, 2022.

References and further reading:

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ANNEXES

ANNEX 1. Individual Work Assignment. Specialised Text Translation and Glossary Compilation

Task 1. Translate the texts following their purpose, including the required linguistic conventions of the target language. Observe the following translation criteria:

- compliance with the specific domain and terminology.
- semantic accuracy of the target language content.
- appropriate syntax, spelling, punctuation, diacritical marks, and other orthographic conventions of the target language.
- lexical cohesion and phraseology.
- formatting standards.
- revision for any errors or inconsistencies.

a. Legal text

The failure to fulfil obligations under Article 258 TFEU

Arguments of the parties

19 The Commission points out that, in accordance with the third paragraph of Article 288 TFEU, Member States are required to adopt the provisions necessary to transpose directives into their national legal system, within the periods laid down in those directives, and to communicate those provisions to it immediately.

20 That institution explains that the question whether a Member State has failed to fulfil those obligations must be

determined by reference to the situation prevailing in that Member State at the end of the period laid down in the reasoned opinion which the Commission addressed to that Member State.

21 In the present case, the Republic of Poland failed to adopt those provisions or inform the Commission of their adoption before the expiry of the period laid down in the reasoned opinion of 15 July 2022.

22 Whilst acknowledging the failure to fulfil obligations at issue, the Republic of Poland justifies the delay in transposing Directive 2019/1937 into its domestic legal order, first of all, by the need to extend the legislative works in the light of the wide scope of that directive. The adoption of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with the directive required broad public consultations conducted by the Ministry of Family and Social Policy. In addition, the draft law intended to transpose Directive 2019/1937 underwent many amendments in the course of the inter-ministerial consultations.

23 Next, the drafting procedure for the law transposing Directive 2019/1937 was delayed on account of difficulties caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, which disrupted the organisation of the legislative works.

24 Last, the war in Ukraine and the resulting influx of refugees significantly mobilised the resources of the Ministry of Family and Social Policy, the ministry responsible for drafting that law.

25 In its reply, the Commission states, first, that the EU legislature took the view that a period of two years was sufficient to enable the Member States to comply with their

obligations vis-à-vis the transposition of Directive 2019/1937. In addition, the difficulties invoked by the Republic of Poland concern provisions, practices or situations within its domestic legal order which, in accordance with settled case-law, cannot justify a delay in transposing that directive.

26 Second, the special circumstances related to the COVID-19 pandemic and the war in Ukraine can be relevant in justifying such a delay only if the Union act concerned provides for the possibility of derogations or exceptions in such circumstances or if the criteria for a situation of *force majeure* are met, which is not the case here. In addition, Member States can plead *force majeure* only for the period required to overcome the obstacles arising from the situation in question; that period cannot be greater than two years. The present proceedings were brought more than thirteen months after the expiry of the two-year deadline for transposition provided for in Directive 2019/1937. Last, the second invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation commenced on 24 February 2022, that is to say, after the expiry of that deadline.

Source: InfoCuria Case-law. JUDGMENT OF THE COURT (First Chamber)

b. Medical text

WHO issues warning on falsified medicines used for diabetes treatment and weight loss

20 June 2024 News Release

The World Health Organization (WHO) issued a medical product alert on falsified semaglutides, the type of medicines that are used for treatment of type 2 diabetes and obesity in some countries.

The alert addresses 3 falsified batches of product of semaglutide class of medicines (of specific brand Ozempic), which have been detected in Brazil in October 2023, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in October 2023, and the United States of America in December 2023. WHO Global Surveillance and Monitoring System (GSMS) has been observing increased reports on falsified semaglutide products in all geographical regions since 2022. This is the first official notice issued by WHO after confirmation of some of the reports.

“WHO advises healthcare professionals, regulatory authorities and the public be aware of these falsified batches of medicines,” said Dr Yukiko Nakatani, WHO Assistant Director-General for Access to Medicines and Health Products. “We call on stakeholders to stop any usage of suspicious medicines and report to relevant authorities”.

Shortage of supplies and increased falsification

The semaglutides, including the specific brand product that has been falsified, are prescribed to people with type 2 diabetes in order to lower their blood sugar levels. Semaglutides also reduce the risk of cardiovascular events. Most semaglutide products must be injected under the skin on a weekly basis but they are also available as tablets taken by mouth daily. These medicines are shown to suppress appetite in addition to lowering blood sugar levels, and therefore are being increasingly prescribed for weight loss in some countries.

WHO has been observing increased demand for these medicines as well as reports on falsification. These falsified products could have harmful effects to people’s health; if the products don’t have the necessary raw components, falsified

medicines can lead to health complications resulting from unmanaged blood glucose levels or weight. In other cases, another undeclared active ingredient may be contained in the injection device, e.g. insulin, leading to an unpredictable range of health risks or complications. [...]

Individual action

To protect themselves from falsified medicines and their harmful effects, patients who are using these products can take actions such as buying medicines with prescriptions from licensed physicians and avoid buying medicines from unfamiliar or unverified sources, such as those that may be found online.

People should always check packaging and expiry dates of medicines when they buy them, and use the products as prescribed. In the case of injectable semaglutides, patients should ensure they are stored in the refrigerator. All notifications on falsified medicines can be sent to WHO via rapidalert@who.int.

Sources: World Health Organisation

c. Economic text

Note 2 – Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Tenant Receivable and Bad Debt

Tenant rent charges for the current month are due on the first of the month. Tenants who are evicted or move out are charged with damages or cleaning fees, if applicable. Tenant receivable consists of amounts due for rental income, security deposits, or the charges for damages and cleaning fees. Partnership does not accrue interest on the tenant receivable balances.

Partnership has not established an allowance for doubtful accounts and does not use the reserve method for recognizing bad debts. Bad debts are treated as direct write-offs in the period management determines that collection is not probable.

Tenant Security Deposits

Partnership maintains accounts for security deposits received from tenants. The cash is restricted for reimbursement of the security deposits unless there is evidence of default by a tenant under the lease agreement.

Tax and Insurance Reserve

Tax and insurance reserve is restricted cash for payments of real estate taxes and insurance. Partnership is required to establish and maintain a reserve account. This account is used to receive monthly deposits sufficient to pay annual real estate taxes and insurance premiums that are paid from the account.

Replacement Reserves

In accordance with the loan agreement with RD, a reserve for replacement is to be funded $AMT annually until it reaches $AMT.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are recorded at cost. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method of depreciation. When assets are retired or otherwise disposed of, the cost and related accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts, and any resulting gain or loss is recognized as income or loss for the period. The cost of maintenance and repairs is charged to expense as incurred and significant renewal and betterments are capitalized. Deductions are made for retirements resulting from renewals or betterments.

Accrued Real Estate Taxes

Partnership is subject to real estate and personal property taxes and pays one year in arrears. Partnership was assessed in 20X1 and made bi-annual payments in May 20X2 and November 20X2. Failure to make these payments could have resulted in additional penalties, interest, and liens. At December 31, 20X2 and 20X1, accrued real estate taxes represent an estimated amount to be paid in the subsequent year.

Recognition of Rent Revenue

Partnership recognized net rent revenue in the period in which the rent is earned. In accordance with the RD financial reporting requirements, potential rental income represents total possible rent revenue as if all units are 100% occupied during the year. Total rental income represents potential rental income less vacancies. Rents collected in advance are deferred until the rental income is earned.

Source: Independent Auditor's Report. Available at: https://ahacpa.org/resources/_free/sample-financials-UL2-7-2019.pdf

d. Tourist text

Tips on how to adapt the tour

When visitors have some ability to hear (are not deaf), plan to use guiding headphones.

Check whether the place you are visiting has a special video guide with subtitles or interpretation into the relevant sign-language.

Check if there is an induction loop available at places along the route and remind guests who use a hearing aid to

switch their aid to „T" to use it. Check if there are video guides available with sign language interpretation.

Prepare basic and important information in the written form.

Prepare a notepad and pen for any difficulty in communication. Prepare short texts and various pictograms in advance.

Check if visitors use sign language and which one, maybe you can learn a few welcome signs – good morning, thank you, good bye etc.

Adapt your interpretation, follow the principles of communication with persons with hearing impairments explained in the next chapter.

Plan the route so that its greatest benefit is visual.

Visitor with Cognitive Impairments/Learning Difficulties

Most common barriers

Information and communications barriers - perception and understanding of information, problems with reading and writing.

Lack of information in „Easy to Read" format.

Activities requiring concentration.

Orientation in unknown space, ability to get alone to the meeting point.

Tips on how to adapt the tour

Plan a route that is easy to follow, without the risk of injury.

If possible choose quiet places for communication.

Estimate the needed time and check with a group if they are able to follow it. Otherwise adjust it or find a compromise.

Choose especially visually attractive places of sightseeing, do not choose sights where

there is a risk of injury.

Plan breaks if needed; check if break places are suitable for everyone.

Establish with the carers the best way of communicating with the clients to keep the

attention of the audience and, possibly, what should be avoided etc.

Prepare things that they can touch or smell. Choose visually attractive things.

Prepare a „handout" to keep which uses pictograms, graphic symbols or pictures of the most important objects/ sights.

Adapt your interpretation, follow the principles of communication with persons with cognitive impairments/learning difficulties explained in the next chapter.

Source: Inclusive Tourist Guiding Handbook for Guiding People with Special Access Requirements

e. Socio-political text

Hate speech is a wide concept that refers to the intention to degrade, intimidate, incite hate, violence and discrimination, exploiting primal and strong emotions, and based on the repetition of stereotypes. Hate speech usually identifies a particular person or a group of persons as an enemy to vilify based on their characteristics, leading to exacerbated marginalisation, stigmatisation and discrimination of, inter alia, persons and groups who might already be in a vulnerable position within the society. Hate speech encourages a climate

of violence and repression against these groups, including by legitimising the use of violence against them. Those who publicly disseminate hate speech wish to present it as “normal” and their views acceptable, even justified. In situations when the spread and influence of hate speech is not prevented, such malignant ideas find fertile soil, become socially acceptable and can produce negative and dangerous consequences in societies. Words matter. They are the connective fabric of collective life and, and the omission in perceiving how people can be influenced by words can lead to serious and dangerous situations.

Hate speech must be analysed from the perspective of the intended purpose and the effect that such speech induces or wishes to induce or is likely to induce. It must also be assessed in the context of a given society and its historical, cultural, political and all other important aspects. In that respect, since each form of speech occurs within a certain historical and cultural context, a speech which is not hate speech in one context, may become hate speech in another one.

Decisions on hate speech should be framed in the context of the right to freedom of expression and its limitations, and deem hate speech as such only in cases of speech that humiliates, intimidates or incites hatred, violence or discrimination against a person or group on the grounds of sex, “race”, ethnicity, nationality, religion or belief, disability, age, sexual orientation, social origin or any other circumstance which prevents or endan-gers any person's recognition, enjoyment or exercise on an equal basis of their rights and freedoms.

Source: ***COMBATING HATE SPEECH IN THE MEDIA IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA*** *Guide for assessing and processing hate speech cases. 2022. Authors: Asja Rokša-Zubčević, Irina Corobcenco*

g. Instructive text

BEFORE YOU START

Warnings

We suggest you retain these instructions for future reference.

Keep fittings out of children's reach and keep children well away from the construction area.

This product should only be used on firm, level ground.

Please periodically check all fittings and re-tighten as necessary.

Please do not sit or stand on your furniture.

Avoid exposing the furniture to excessive heat or direct sunlight as this can cause deterioration of the colour.

Unwrap all packaging materials and place the components on top of the carton box or on a clean floor to protect it from damage.

Do's

We suggest you spend a short time reading through this leaflet before you start.

When you are ready to start, make sure that you have the right tools and plenty of space.

Unwrap all packaging materials and place the components on a clean surface to protect it from damage.

We recommend that the packaging is used to protect the surfaces during assembly.

Carefully check that you have all the parts before beginning assembly

Due to the size of the product we recommend that it is assembled in the room intended for use.

Ensure the product is fully assembled as illustrated and all fixings are fully tightened before use.

Wipe occasionally with a soft cloth slightly dampened with water. Then buff with a dry clean soft cloth.

Wood will mellow and change colour over time, we recommend that ornaments and items placed on the surface are moved regularly for the first few months to prevent uneven mellowing.

Don’ts

Do not drag or pull your furniture.

Do not use silicone based furniture polish. Silicone in furniture polishes can break down the finish.

Never allow any kind of liquid to remain on your furniture.

Absorption can cause wood to warp or finishes to de-laminate.

Do not place hot items (e.g. hot drinks) directly on to the wood surface. Please make sure you use a placement or coaster.

Number of people required to assemble

Two persons are required to assemble this item.

Time to assemble wall fixing - 0,5 hours.

Tools required - not supplied

Missing parts

If you are missing any fixtures and fittings for your product please contact our customer service team on 0333 777

8999 and they will be happy to arrange for a replacement to be sent to you free of charge.

Source: ercol, HARTWELL DOUBLE/KING SIZE BED. Assembly instructions.

h. Scientific text

Over the last decade, the scientific community has been paying close attention to research into sustainable technologies, artificial intelligence and smart city. This trend will continue in the coming years. One area that has undergone intensive investigation is the public transportation service, while the automotive industry is heading towards automated vehicles (AVs) intending to boost road safety. It is estimated that 94% of road accidents occur where drivers are primarily responsible due to a lack of proper attention. Whether due to poor visibility or excessive speed, they endanger themselves and others on the road. In this, autonomous vehicles have emerged as a potentially big change that has the potential to eradicate the errors that drivers make while operating their vehicles. Recent AVs collisions during testing, on the other hand, highlight the need for more rigorous risk analysis. In May 2011, the United Nations (UN) launched a global schema titled "Decade of Action for Road Safety 2011–2020" in response to the high death toll associated with unsafe roads. Modern scientists want to transfer all driving tasks from humans to machines since the majority of traffic collisions (94%) are caused by driver distractions.

The term *multiple collision* refers to a collision that involves two or more vehicles (up to *n*) colliding with one another in the same collision. Altogether, these multiple

collisions accounted for almost 20% of all traffic collisions and 18% of the deaths on United States motorways. Furthermore, multiple collisions are responsible for up to 50% of urban traffic congestion. Because of highway conditions, rear-end crashes accounted for 42.7% of all accidents that usually lead to multiple vehicle collisions (MVCs). Through an extensive evaluation of recent AVs crash data, we found a crucial indication that the AVs systems are most prone to rear-end collisions, the leading cause of chain crashes or crashes among multiple vehicles. Additionally, as the transportation community moves from an era of data-scarce to a generation of data-rich, a standard methodological shift from physics-based methods to artificial intelligence techniques is urgently needed to forecast the transportation dynamics of vehicles operating adjacent to human-driven vehicles and help socially optimize policymakers.

However, more intensive research is essential for highlighting principles of examining accidents and preventing chain collisions, which represent the generating mechanism of a traffic accident. In support of this argument, a safety framework for driving actions should be built from the viewpoint of a chain collision. The combined potential concerns of MVCs are illustrated by Fig. 1 in four phases: the first phase is the regular driving representation; the second phase is the pre-crash situation associated with the point of no return; the third phase represents the first crash situation; and finally, the fourth phase is the illustration of MVCs induced by the first collision.

Source: Multiple vehicle cooperation and collision avoidance in automated vehicles: survey and an AI-enabled conceptual framework (excerpt).

i. Engineering text

As one approaches a building and becomes aware of its architectural form one usually expects to discover a certain structural form based on one's previous architectural experience. If the actual form is considerably different from what is anticipated then it is likely that architectural and structural forms contrast.

Well-designed contrasting forms provide many opportunities for innovative and interesting architecture. Most examples of contrasting forms can be attributed to designers attempting to enliven their work, but occasionally reasons arise from pragmatic considerations. Exchange House, for example, has to literally span its site due to subterranean features – and at Fleet Place House, London, angled columns are not intended to inject interest into an otherwise repetitive commercial building façade, but to reduce construction costs by locating new columns over pre-existing foundations.

Contrasting forms at Stuttgart Airport enrich its architecture and surprise building visitors in two ways. First, the structural geometry of the interior is totally unrelated to that of the enveloping form. Secondly, the meanings inherent in each form are so divergent – an interior structure that exudes meaning by virtue of its representational nature contrasts with the plain architectural form, essentially a truncated wedge. The monoslope roof rises from two to four storeys from land-side to airside. Glazed roof slots subdivide the roof plane into twelve

rectangular modules, each of which is supported by a completely unexpected structure in the form of a structural tree. The ‘trees’, all the same height, bear on floors that step-up, one storey at a time. ‘Trunks’ consist of four interconnected parallel steel tubes which bend to become ‘boughs’ and then fork into clusters of three and four progressively smaller ‘branches’. Finally, forty-eight ‘twigs’ support an orthogonal grid of rafters. Each ‘tree canopy’ covers an area of 22 m by 32 m, and contributes towards a unique and interesting interior space.

Source: Structure as Architecture. A Source Book for Architects and Structural Engineers.

Task 2. Develop glossaries of terms for each domain corresponding to the texts above.

Elements that can be included in a glossary are *preferred terms, synonyms, abbreviations, parts of speech, definitions, context, and notes.*

The preferred term refers to the most accurate term to use in a given context, such as choosing *Bell's palsy* over *Bell's paralysis* to describe the condition. **Synonyms** serve as an alternative way to express the same concept, as different terms might be used interchangeably in various contexts. For instance, you might encounter *impairment*, *dysfunction* or *injury* during a medical interpreting assignment, so familiarity with both terms is essential. **Abbreviation** refers to a shortened version of a word or phrase. For example, *hyper* might be used to describe a diabetic person experiencing *hyperglycemia* (elevated level of glucose in the blood). **Part of speech** is crucial to align with the semantic aspect by understanding the grammatical role of the term (e.g., noun, verb) to use it correctly. **Definition** is valuable for interpreting terms accurately, especially in specialised areas where background knowledge is required. **Context** involves using the term within a sentence to understand and convey its meaning accurately. **Notes** provide additional information or clarifications about the term that may be useful for understanding or communicating it effectively.

When developing a glossary of terms you should observe the following criteria:

- Terms should be ordered alphabetically.

- Terms should not be capitalised unless they are proper nouns.
- Terms should be in the singular form unless they are *pluralia tantum*, like *scissors, glasses, or trousers*.
- Verbs should be in their bare infinitive form.
- Make sure you can justify the reliability of each term.

NB! Glossaries should be well-organised for easy reference and sharing with other people. Building glossaries can be time-consuming due to the extensive research required.

Below you can find samples of glossaries for reference:

Sample 1.

Termen limba română	Sursa	Termen in limba engleză	Context juridic/explicaţie în limba engleză
acuzație	Directiva 2012/13/UE	accusation	(Common Law): A formal criminal charge against a person alleged to have committed an offense punishable by law, which is presented before a court or a magistrate having jurisdiction to inquire into the alleged crime
acuzat	Directiva 2010/64/UE	accused person	a person or persons charged in a court of law with a crime, offence, etc.
mandat de arestare	Directiva 2010/64/UE	arrest warrant	A written order issued by authority of the state and commanding the seizure of the person named

Source: Glosar de termeni juridici româno-englez, Material realizat de Tudor Iordăchescu, Ministerul Justiției, Guvernul României

Sample 2.

EN **business loan**
context: Gross cash profits or losses from self-employment (including royalties) (PY050G) It includes: - net operating profit or loss accruing to working owners of, or partners in, an unincorporated enterprise, less interest on business loans.
sursă: 32003R1980, anexa I punctul 2.2.1
FR **prêt accordé à l'entreprise**
DE **gewerblich Kredit**
RO **împrumut comercial acordat întreprinderii**
sursă: 32003R1980, anexa I punctul 2.2.1

Sursa: Glosar bancar, Seria Acquis comunitar, Institutul European din România, 2007

Sample 3.

pad *subst.* suprafaţa pe care aterizează elicopterul

pair *subst.* pereche, set. *A brake control valve usually contains four elements, one pair for the brakes on each side of the aircraft, to provide duplicated control./ Supapa de comandă a frânei conţine de obicei patru elemente, câte o pereche de frâne pe fiecare parte a aeronavei, pentru dublu control.*

pancake *subst.* aterizare forţată; *vb*. a face o aterizare forţată sau a cauza o aeronavă să facă o aterizare forţată

pancake landing *subst.* aterizare în care o aeronavă coboară brusc la o altitudine joasă, de obicei, din cauza defectării motorului

panel *subst.* bucată rectangulară din învelişul aeronavei. *Access to the engine compartment is normally via hinged cowling panels./ Accesul la compartimentul motorului se face, în mod normal, prin intermediul panourilor din învelişul aeronavei.* un ecran cu butoane de comandă. *The pilot is trained to scan an instrument panel./ Pilotul este instruit pentru a scana panoul de instrumente.*

Source: Dicţionar de aviaţie englez-român, Elena-Raluca Constantin, Alexandra Ionescu. - Ed. a 2-a - Bucureşti: Ars Docendi, 2017

ANNEX 2. Translation Quality Assurance. References.

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