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Authors:

Anisenko Olena Volodymyrivna, senior teacher of the department of foreign philology and translation at O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv;

Osinska Mariia Serhiivna, associate professor of the department of foreign philology and translation at O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv.

Reviewers:

Saienko Nataliia Vitaliivna – Doctor of Sc. in Pedagogy, professor of the department of foreign languages at Kharkiv National Automobile and Highway University;

Frolova Iryna Yevheniivna – Doctor of Sc. in Philology, professor of Mykola Lukash Translation Studies Department at V. N. Karazin Kharkiv National University

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Навчальний посібник з дисципліни «Галузевий переклад» призначений для студентів-магістрів закладів вищої освіти та має на меті сприяти формуванню й удосконаленню професійних перекладацьких компетентностей. Матеріали посібника покликані допомогти студентам-філологам ефективно підготуватися до практичних занять і самостійної роботи з перекладу різножанрових текстів.

Структура та зміст посібника орієнтовані на системну організацію навчального процесу та забезпечення комплексної підготовки студентів-філологів, будучи невід'ємною частиною навчально-методичних матеріалів з англійської мови для університетського рівня.

Для студентів-магістрів спеціальності B11.041 – Філологія.

Anisenko O. V.

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The tutorial for the course *Specialised Translation* is recommended for master's degree students of higher education institutions and aims to facilitate the development and enhancement of professional translation competencies. The materials included in the tutorial are designed to help philology students effectively prepare for practical classes and independent work involving the translation of texts of various genres.

The structure and content of the tutorial are focused on the systematic organization of the educational process and on providing comprehensive training for philology students, serving as an integral part of the English language teaching and learning materials at the university level.

Recommended for master's degree students majoring in B11.041 – Philology.

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Introduction

The modern world is characterized by intensive international cooperation, globalization processes, rapid technological development, and the expansion of intercultural communication. In these conditions, translation has become not only a linguistic activity but also an essential professional tool in the fields of business, law, economics, public administration, education, science, and international relations. Professional translators are expected to possess not only excellent language proficiency but also strong communicative, analytical, digital, and intercultural competencies. Therefore, the training of future translators requires a practice-oriented approach aimed at developing real-life translation skills and professional flexibility.

The tutorial “Practical Translation” has been developed for students majoring in translation studies, philology, linguistics, foreign languages, and intercultural communication, as well as for all learners interested in improving their practical translation competence. The tutorial combines the theoretical foundations of translation studies with practical exercises focused on written and oral translation in professional contexts. Special attention is paid to legal, economic, and public administration translation, as well as to the use of information and communication technologies in translation activities.

The structure of the tutorial reflects contemporary requirements for translator training and includes materials aimed at developing written translation, consecutive and simultaneous interpreting, translation editing, terminology management, and machine translation post-editing skills. The practical tasks, case studies, glossaries, authentic texts, and ICT-based activities included in the tutorial are intended to prepare students for professional translation tasks in multilingual and multicultural environments.

Purpose and Objectives of the Tutorial. The main purpose of the tutorial “Practical Translation” is to develop students’ professional translation competence

through the integration of theoretical knowledge and practical translation activities in various fields of professional communication.

The objectives of the tutorial are:

- to develop students’ practical skills in written and oral translation;
- to improve students’ ability to translate legal, economic, and official documents;
- to form professional terminology competence in different subject areas;
- to develop translation analysis and editing skills;
- to improve students’ interpreting competence, including consecutive and simultaneous interpreting;
- to introduce students to modern ICT tools and AI technologies used in translation practice;
- to develop skills in machine translation post-editing and corpus analysis;
- to form students’ intercultural communicative competence;
- to encourage independent learning and professional self-development.

Competencies Developed in the Course “Practical Translation”. The study of the tutorial “Practical Translation” is aimed at developing the following general and professional competencies.

General Competencies

GC 1. Ability to communicate effectively in the official language, both orally and in writing.

Through translation tasks, students improve their skills in accurate oral and written communication in Ukrainian, learning to produce texts of various genres and styles in accordance with the norms of the literary language.

GC 2. Ability to be critical and self-critical.

Students develop skills in critically evaluating translation decisions, assessing translation quality, identifying errors, and justifying the translation strategies they employ.

GC 6. Ability to communicate in a foreign language.

Working with authentic texts contributes to the development of foreign-language communicative competence and enhances students' skills in understanding and producing oral and written discourse.

GC 7. Ability for abstract thinking, analysis, and synthesis.

Translation tasks require students to analyze linguistic phenomena, identify semantic relationships, and find appropriate ways of conveying information in another language.

GC 8. Skills in the use of information and communication technologies.

Students acquire practical experience in using modern digital translation tools, including electronic dictionaries, terminology databases, computer-assisted translation (CAT) tools, corpus resources, and artificial intelligence technologies.

GC 9. Ability to adapt and act in new situations.

Through working with texts from various subject areas, students develop the ability to quickly familiarize themselves with new domains and make effective decisions in unfamiliar professional situations.

GC 10. Ability to communicate with representatives of different professional groups.

The course promotes the development of professional communication skills and effective interaction with specialists from various fields while carrying out translation tasks.

Professional Competencies

PC 1. Ability to demonstrate knowledge of various linguistic schools and approaches and apply them in professional practice.

Students become familiar with contemporary approaches to translation and linguistic text analysis, enabling them to apply theoretical knowledge to practical translation tasks.

PC 6. Ability to apply advanced knowledge in the chosen philological specialization to solve professional problems.

While working with legal, economic, socio-political, and official texts, students use specialized knowledge to ensure the accuracy and adequacy of translation.

PC 7. Ability to use specialized terminology effectively in the chosen field of philological studies.

The tutorial contributes to the development of skills in working with professional terminology, compiling thematic glossaries, and using specialized terminological resources.

Peculiarities of Translator Training in the Sphere of Professional Communication

Modern translator training is based on a competence-oriented and practice-oriented approach. Future translators must be prepared to work in conditions of rapid information exchange, international cooperation, and technological transformation of the translation industry. Therefore, translator education should combine linguistic preparation with professional specialization and digital literacy.

One of the key features of translator training in the sphere of professional communication is the use of authentic materials, including contracts, certificates, business correspondence, financial reports, official speeches, and conference materials. Working with authentic texts allows students to familiarize themselves with real translation situations and develop professional responsibility and accuracy.

Another important aspect is the integration of information and communication technologies into the educational process. Modern translators actively use CAT tools, machine translation systems, terminology databases, online corpora, and collaborative translation platforms. Consequently, translator training should prepare students for effective interaction with digital technologies and AI-assisted translation systems.

Special attention is also paid to the development of interpreting skills, stress resistance, critical thinking, teamwork, and professional ethics. These competencies are essential for successful professional activity in international communication and translation services.

Methodological Recommendations for Working with the Tutorial

The tutorial is designed for classroom work, independent study, practical translation workshops, and blended learning formats. Students are encouraged to

work systematically with each module, combining theoretical study with practical translation exercises.

Before starting practical tasks, students should familiarize themselves with the theoretical material and professional terminology related to the topic. It is recommended to use dictionaries, terminology databases, parallel texts, and online resources during translation activities.

Particular attention should be paid to translation analysis and editing. Students are advised to compare different translation variants, identify translation difficulties, and justify their translation decisions. This approach helps develop critical thinking and professional translation awareness.

For interpreting tasks, students should practice active listening, note-taking, speech compression, and oral reformulation skills. Regular practice with authentic audio and video materials is recommended to improve interpreting performance.

When working with ICT tools and AI technologies, students should critically evaluate machine translation output and develop post-editing skills according to professional quality standards. Collaborative tasks and project-based activities can also be used to develop teamwork and professional communication skills.

PART 1 TRANSLATION THEORY

1.1 General principles of translation

1.1.1 The Object and Subject Matter of Translation Studies.

The Role of Translation in Contemporary Society

Among the professions that emerged at the very beginning of human civilization, one should include the highly necessary, yet at the same time relatively little-known, profession of interpreter and translator. More and more often, however, researchers see the boundaries and specific features of these two types of professional activity, which is reflected in the social, educational, and even material status of the translator/interpreter. At the same time, the importance of this profession in society is steadily increasing; new forms of employment for translators are appearing in official institutions, international organizations, and economic structures, as well as the relatively new profession of conference interpreter.

The twentieth century has been called the age of reproduction, since it was the period when information accumulated and generalized by individual scientific schools, collectives, nations, regions, and civilizations was mastered, thereby preparing the foundation for the globalization processes of the twenty-first century. These processes have also affected the dynamics of language policy and planning. If today, according to certain criteria, there are from 2 to 6 thousand languages in the world, linguists tend to believe that in the twenty-first century their number may decrease by half, which could seriously impoverish world culture. On the other hand, there is a process of establishing the strongest languages and expanding their spheres of influence, displacing or completely neutralizing less widespread languages. In this context, it is interesting to observe the resistance of young independent nations and states to this process and their attempts to establish their native languages among the prospective languages of the world. It is hoped that the Ukrainian language will also achieve this goal, and domestic translators should contribute to this process. This constitutes their patriotic and political mission.

Although the number of languages will decrease, the number of translators will continue to grow, as will the demand for them. According to some estimates, more than 100 thousand specialists worldwide are employed fully or partially as translators and interpreters. Among translation objects, the Bible is particularly popular: it has been translated into the languages of approximately 1,500 peoples, while nearly 500 additional translations into other languages are currently in progress.

Foreign information plays an increasingly important role in people's perception of the surrounding world. This is conditioned by partnerships between states, the development of the economy, tourism, culture, technology, science, show business, telecommunications, as well as certain negative processes and the search for ways to overcome them. In other words, the processes of internationalization generate the need for international mutual understanding.

These processes are becoming particularly relevant for our continent in connection with the expansion of the European Union and efforts to develop a civilized internal language policy based primarily on English, German, and French. It should also be noted that the role of the English language is steadily increasing, especially in Central Europe. During political negotiations conducted in a “one-on-one” format, an enormous role is played by the “person behind the scenes” – the interpreter. In addition to an excellent command of both the foreign and the state language, the interpreter must possess encyclopedic knowledge relating to the numerous topics discussed during negotiations.

Western European specialists, when referring to the translation process, most often use the term “translation”, since it clearly distinguishes its two types: interpreting and written translation. The result of a translator's work can be assessed at any time. Most written translators work in the field of professional translation, specializing in specific subject areas and language combinations. Such specialization is often quite diverse (for example, document translation, translation in the field of mass media, conference interpreting, machine translation post-editing, literary translation, etc.).

The activity of an interpreter involves communication with representatives of other linguistic cultures at any time and in any place. Such a specialist possesses specific techniques of simultaneous and consecutive interpreting, as well as whispered interpreting. At the same time, an interpreter must not only have an excellent command of the relevant languages but also acquire sufficient knowledge of the subjects that constitute the object of translation.

The science of written and oral translation is a relatively young field of research, being only about thirty years old. The tasks of this discipline include the following areas:

- analysis of communication processes;
- promoting understanding and mutual understanding during the implementation of these processes;
- developing skills aimed at mastering the techniques of oral and written translation, for which appropriate optimal methods are applied that simultaneously identify and shape the individual characteristics of the translator;
- establishing criteria for assessing the quality of the results of oral and written translation.

Written translation is the rendering of a source-language text into a target-language text in written form, which can be reviewed, monitored, or corrected at any time.

Oral translation (interpreting) is the one-time rendering (as a rule, orally) of a source-language text into a target-language text, which can only be conditionally monitored and, because of time constraints, cannot be corrected.

An interesting theory of translation is the **Skopos Theory**, proposed by **Vermeer (1978)**, according to which the purpose of a translation determines the translation strategies used by the translator. The concept of the Skopos of translation may be explained as the fulfillment of a particular chosen function or adherence to a particular translation strategy. The choice of translation strategy is directly dependent on the Skopos, that is, on the purpose.

According to this theory, the translator has the right to convey the characteristics of the culture, the addressee, and the situation through the target language, that is, either to meet the expectations of the target culture (or group) or to violate those norms. For example, when translating a literary work, one translator reproduces idiomatic expressions in order to convey the originality of the source text; another translator aims to reproduce the philosophical ideas of the work, and therefore directs the strategy toward creating a text understandable to the reader and free from excessive foreign-language elements; for a third translator, it is important to apply as many translation methods as possible (for example, rendering the syntactic features of the original text), and so forth.

Thus, this theory does not absolutize the requirements imposed on translation; instead, it places the strategic choice of the creator of the translation – the translator – at the forefront. The translator acts in accordance with the Skopos, that is, with the purpose determined by the client, by the translator himself or herself, or by the target audience.

Summarizing the introductory remarks to the course in the theory and practice of English translation, let us present the components of the integral theory of translation.

I. General Theory of Translation

- a) theory of oral translation (interpreting);
- b) theory of written translation;
- c) theory of machine translation.

II. Specialized Theories of Translation

Theory of scientific and technical translation:

- a) theory of translation of general scientific texts;
- b) theory of translation in specialized technical fields.

Theory of journalistic (publicistic) translation.

Theory of literary translation:

- a) theory of poetic translation;
- b) theory of prose translation;

- c) theory of theatrical translation;
- d) theory of biblical and sacred translation.

III. Praxeology of Translation

sociology of translation;

editing practice.

IV. Didactics of Translation

translator training;

auxiliary means (including technical tools) for translators.

1.1.2 Translation Theory and Related Disciplines

Due to the multifaceted and multidimensional nature of the translation process, it is evident that translation studies are closely connected with numerous linguistic and non-linguistic disciplines. Let us consider some of the most important relationships.

a) Translation Theory and Phonology

Phonological problems themselves do not play a primary role in translation, since the object of translation is not individual sounds but texts, utterances, and meanings. At the same time, the sound aspect of functional texts (for example, dramatic works, librettos, liturgical texts, speeches, poetic works, advertising texts, etc.) is of considerable importance for interpreting. The correct rendering of sound or intonational patterns can ensure the desired impact of the translated information.

Furthermore, one of the tasks of the written translator is often to reproduce in writing the implicitly encoded sound information of the source language in order to recreate a similar effect in the target language. It should also be remembered that voice, pronunciation, and listening comprehension (including musical hearing) belong to the most important rhetorical instruments of a professional interpreter.

During translation training, special attention should be paid to the development of clear pronunciation, voice confidence, and proper intonation patterns (including voice timbre, pitch, pauses, speech tempo, stress within a sentence, etc.), which will be discussed separately below.

At the same time, the primary objective is not the exact reproduction of the phonetic features of the source language but rather the attempt, through one's own articulatory capabilities, to convey the speaker's mood and the semantic characteristics of the information while successfully extrapolating these features into the target language and making use of its expressive richness.

b) Translation Theory and Syntax

Translation is, above all, an intertextual, interlingual, and intercultural process, since culturally, historically, and mentally conditioned variations exist between the source text and the target text. In practice, it is necessary to take into account certain rules governing the primary use of text types and their functions. These rules are commonly referred to as preference rules.

It is precisely these rules that determine the necessity of contrastive description and the application of the distinctive features of the source language and the target language. Such preferences include, for example, word order within a sentence, particularly the placement of the most important word in an utterance.

In English, the most informationally significant word is often placed at the end of the sentence, which is not always considered highly expressive in Ukrainian. For this reason, the translation of complex subordinate clauses deserves special attention. Considerable difficulties for translators working from English into Ukrainian are also created by the translation of complex multi-component noun constructions or extended attributive structures that form a nominal phrase not typically characteristic of Ukrainian.

c) Translation Theory and Stylistics

As is well known, the primary purpose of stylistics is to identify the relationship between language and the speech situation, a subject that is also studied by pragmatics. From the perspective of translation theory, stylistics is important because it offers specific models describing situational factors that influence language.

Such factors include the geographical origin of a language or dialect; social strata, which may give rise in Ukrainian to a sociolect with its own usage peculiarities

that are generally uncommon in English and therefore complicate Ukrainian-English translation; time or era, which may provide information with a particular specificity, including an archaic character of linguistic expression (whether monologic or dialogic); the degree of familiarity and trust between the speaker and the addressee

Such issues, as already mentioned, overlap with the field of pragmatics. The latter seeks to identify and propose methods for translators that would most accurately reproduce the communicative intention of the original.

Another important connection can be observed between translation theory and text linguistics, a relatively young and promising branch of linguistics. It is also reasonable to regard translation studies as a science of text, since similar linguistic methods and approaches are employed, and the text is viewed as a functional unity.

From the perspective of translation practice, work with a text can be divided into three stages:

- the analysis stage – perception and comprehension of the text;
- the synthesis stage – production of the target text;
- the evaluation stage – assessing the correspondence of the translation to the source text.

In any case, a translator must first understand the text before translating it.

d) Translation Theory and Semantics

Even novice translators quickly realize that the lexical systems of different languages rarely correspond completely. These differences arise from historical, cultural, geographical, demographic, and other factors. They are particularly noticeable in everyday vocabulary.

For example, different cultures may categorize and describe the world in distinct ways depending on their environment, traditions, and social experience. As a result, a concept expressed by a single word in one language may require several different lexical equivalents in another language. Such correspondences and discrepancies between languages constitute an important object of study in semantics and are highly relevant to both translation theory and translation practice.

A professional translator must possess sufficient background knowledge to select the most appropriate equivalent according to the communicative situation and context. Direct word-for-word substitution may lead to inaccuracies, misunderstandings, or stylistically inappropriate translations.

Particular attention should be paid to false friends and interlingual homonyms, which often create difficulties in translation. Words that appear similar in two languages may differ significantly in meaning and usage. Consequently, translators must rely not only on lexical similarity but also on contextual and semantic analysis.

Many semantic discrepancies are gradually reduced through international communication, professional cooperation, and the standardization of terminology. Nevertheless, successful translation continues to depend on the translator's ability to interpret meaning accurately within a specific communicative context.

Context plays a crucial role in helping translators identify semantic structures and conceptual frameworks, commonly referred to as frames. These frames provide information that may not be explicitly stated in an individual sentence but can be inferred from the broader textual or situational context.

Such phenomena are studied within the field of frame semantics, which is closely connected with **Speech Act Theory (Austin, 1962; Searle, 1969)**. This theory focuses on identifying the speaker's communicative intention, or illocutionary force, which may not always be directly expressed by the linguistic form itself. For example, the statement "I'm hungry" may function not only as a description of a physical state but also as a request, suggestion, invitation, or expression of expectation, depending on the context.

For this reason, translators must pay careful attention to the communicative purpose of an utterance and the pragmatic meaning it conveys. They should also be familiar with the conventions of politeness, forms of address, and culturally specific patterns of communication in both the source and target languages.

Similar pragmatic and semantic features can be observed in professional and specialized discourse. Technical, legal, business, and academic texts frequently contain language that performs not only an informative function but also directive,

persuasive, regulatory, or evaluative functions. Consequently, translators must consider not only what is said but also what the text is intended to achieve.

The relationship between translation theory and semantics extends far beyond the issues discussed above. Semantic analysis remains one of the fundamental tools for understanding meaning and ensuring the accuracy, adequacy, and communicative effectiveness of translation.

d) Translation Theory and Terminology Studies

Relatively recently, at the intersection of several disciplines—linguistics, logic, and the corresponding scientific and technical specialties—the science of terminology studies emerged. One of the principal tasks of this discipline is to ensure that the process of creating and using terminological designations becomes more manageable and contributes to the standardization of professional communication and mutual understanding among specialists.

Therefore, it should not be surprising that the objectives of terminology studies and scientific-technical translation largely coincide. This is especially important because the number of terminological units in developed languages is rapidly increasing and exceeds the number of commonly used words many times over.

The demand for scientific and technical translation is also growing. This is evidenced, among other things, by the fact that in Western European countries scientific and technical translations account for approximately two-thirds of all translation activity.

Additional difficulties arise from the diversity of specialized languages and the inevitable division of vocabulary into scientific and technical categories, since each performs different communicative functions within a text. Consequently, the work of a terminologist is closely subordinated to the needs of scientific and technical translation.

One of the principal tasks of terminology studies is considered to be terminological planning and standardization aimed at ensuring mutual understanding among specialists from different countries.

A separate area comprises issues related to the identification and recording of terminological units in traditional or electronic form, namely terminography, or, as it is often called today, terminology management. The ultimate result of such activities may be the creation of specialized terminology databases, without which no translator of scientific and technical information can effectively function, whether in oral or written translation.

e) Translation Theory and Semiotics

Semiotics is the science of signs and sign systems. According to **Ferdinand de Saussure (1916)**, the linguistic sign is composed of two elements: the signifier and the signified.

A text may be regarded as the highest-level sign because it contains all three of these components. A text, in turn, consists of lower-level signs (sentences and individual lexical units). Together they form a system of textual codes.

The task of translation is to correctly and purposefully encode and transfer a text into an equivalent code system of another language.

Proceeding from the characteristics of the translation process, **Roman Jakobson (1959)** distinguished three types of translation: intralingual translation, interlingual translation, and intersemiotic translation.

From the above, it is possible to conclude that translation theory and semiotics are closely interconnected and mutually enriching disciplines.

f) Translation Theory and Information Science

The quality of a translation is measured primarily by the amount of necessary and sufficient information contained in the target text that was present in the source text.

The discipline of information science helps to identify, analyze, and evaluate such information.

It was precisely through the development of information theory that computational linguistics emerged, making translation procedures more efficient, objective, and, to a certain extent, automated.

In recent years, researchers have proposed automated information retrieval systems, various forms of machine translation (although such translation can perform only an auxiliary function), methods of automatic text editing and summarization, as well as computerized databases and electronic dictionaries for both individual lexical systems and entire languages.

g) Translation Theory, Psychology, and Psycholinguistics

The quality of translation is significantly influenced by the translator's personality, character, skills, and abilities. These issues are thoroughly investigated by psychology.

For translation theory and practice, it is important to understand how to overcome anxiety and avoid stress during conference interpreting, or how an interpreter can develop the ability to switch rapidly to the required speech tempo during simultaneous interpreting.

Furthermore, psychological research plays an important role in translation didactics, for example, in identifying optimal pathways for obtaining professional training and progressing from a novice translator to a highly qualified specialist.

Even more closely related to translation theory is psycholinguistics, an interdisciplinary field situated at the intersection of linguistics and psychology.

Psycholinguistics investigates the mental and cognitive processes that accompany translators as they comprehend the source text and produce the target text. A particular focus is placed on identifying the mechanisms of text perception and comprehension.

1.1.3 National Characteristics of the Source and Target Languages: The Problem of Correspondences and Differences

Professional translators have long been convinced that the main difficulty of translation lies in the fact that words of different languages correspond to one another only in certain cases, not to mention semantic clusters and complete thoughts. This fact determines a number of fundamental principles concerning both the process and the result of translation, which may be summarized in the following theses:

Both formally and semantically, the words of the source language and the target language do not coincide completely.

The structure of the target language differs from that of the source language.

A translation must, above all, convey the meaning of the original text as fully as possible.

A translation should produce upon its reader (or listener) the same effect as the original produces upon its own audience.

A translation should sound like an original text and should not contain a sense of foreignness.

The last thesis demonstrates the significant role played by the translator's native language. No foreign language can ever surpass the native language in the translation process, since only through one's native language can the entire range of feelings conveyed by a native word, and especially by combinations of words, be fully perceived.

Moreover, this principle applies not only to literary translation but also to scientific and technical translation. Consequently, a translator can never become highly qualified without an excellent command of the native language. Even a profound understanding of the source text will not result in a high-quality translation if the translator lacks mastery of the native language.

On the other hand, interlingual comparisons become possible only after sufficient proficiency in the foreign language has been achieved.

As already noted, differences among languages are conditioned by various historical, geographical, cultural, economic, and other factors. Translation therefore becomes mediation not only between languages but also between cultures.

For this reason, the translator's education and cultural background are of great importance. This includes knowledge of the history, culture, geography, and everyday life of the people whose language is represented in the source text.

Furthermore, in practical work the translator encounters not only the culture of the source-language community but also the culture of the author of the source text.

Therefore, the translator must be prepared for the presence of national colouring in a text that cannot be rendered through literal translation.

Particular attention must often be paid to forms of politeness, introductory addresses, speeches, and public presentations, which frequently do not correspond to the conventions of the target language. In such situations the translator is often required to act as a diplomat as well (for example, when interpreting speeches by representatives of many Muslim countries).

Translators are frequently compelled to consider whether a particular linguistic form possesses a national or merely regional character, whether it carries religious or ideological connotations, and whether it reflects the age, status, or physical condition of the speaker.

It should be noted that such issues are extensively investigated by the discipline of intercultural communication, which is closely connected with translation theory, sociology, ethnology, political science, psychology, history, religious studies, literature, and philosophy.

In the translation process, the translator must possess cultural competence, that is, knowledge of another culture sufficient to identify culturally specific elements within a text. Mutual understanding among people presupposes not only knowledge of grammar but also the existence of shared cultural assumptions.

Consequently, a translator must have a thorough knowledge of both the source culture and the culture associated with the target language. Translation may therefore be viewed as a dialogue between two cultures, requiring the translator to distinguish clearly between what belongs to one culture and what belongs to another.

The translator must avoid creating a form of “mixed culture,” which would inevitably reduce the quality of the translation.

This principle applies not only to literary translation but also to scientific and technical translation, since specialized texts are likewise created within a specific cultural context. A translator who is insufficiently familiar with the national culture reflected in the source text often resorts to descriptive translation that may fail to convey the author’s intended illocutionary force.

Differences between cultures are both a cause and a consequence of differences in the mentality of nations. One may often hear arguments suggesting that gender or social components of mentality are stronger than national or ethnic characteristics. However, it is difficult to agree with this view, since individuals do not exist outside social and ethnic groups, and therefore such influences cannot completely overshadow national characteristics.

Although individual factors certainly play a role, mentality is largely formed at the group level. For this reason, national (ethnic) characteristics frequently come to the foreground. The religious component is also significant, though not decisive, because within a single nation there is often considerable religious diversity, including the coexistence of several religious traditions and denominations.

The historical component should likewise not be underestimated. Nevertheless, purely national (ethnic) mental characteristics often outweigh socio-historical correlations.

What is particularly important for us is the fact that language itself represents a system of ideas and perceptions through which a nation understands the world. Taken together, these elements reflect the distinctive features of national mentality.

Every nation expresses its worldview, patterns of thinking, and images of reality through language. Both similarities and differences may therefore be observed, indicating either the closeness or the distance between languages, cultures, and mentalities.

Thus, mentality, like language, is a product of the spiritual activity of a people, accumulated over centuries and continuing to develop and transform today. Every historical epoch leaves its mark on language, and important historical events are capable of changing the linguistic picture of the world.

1.1.4 Languages for Specific Purposes

a) General Characteristics of Languages for Specific Purposes

The study of Languages for Specific Purposes (LSPs) (also referred to as specialized languages or technical languages) focuses on the linguistic features

characteristic of a particular field of science, technology, or professional activity. To a certain extent, a specialized language is contrasted with general language, although the former naturally derives from the latter. However, the problems associated with the specific vocabulary of specialized languages gave rise to the emergence of a separate discipline — terminology studies.

While the study of Languages for Specific Purposes investigates the language used within a particular professional or scientific domain, terminology studies focus primarily on terms as units that combine a concept with its designation. Thus, terminology studies encompass not only linguistic forms but also the conceptual framework of a particular field of knowledge.

In the early stages, research into specialized languages focused mainly on professional vocabulary. Only relatively recently has this area developed into an independent branch of linguistics, although it remains closely connected with terminology studies.

A specialized language may be defined as the totality of linguistic means used within a professionally restricted sphere of communication in order to ensure effective communication and mutual understanding among specialists working in a particular field. To this definition, it should be added that the functioning of such a language is supported by a clearly established and standardized system of terminology.

Characteristics of Languages for Specific Purposes

A distinguishing feature of Languages for Specific Purposes (LSPs) is the presence of a specialized set of lexical units designed to meet the needs of a particular professional field. These lexical units coexist with elements of general vocabulary but perform more specific communicative functions. In addition, specialized languages are characterized by the frequent use of particular grammatical, syntactic, and stylistic patterns.

The vocabulary of a specialized text may be divided into four categories:

Field-specific terms, which possess precise definitions within a particular discipline;

Interdisciplinary scientific terminology, including terms widely used across related fields of knowledge, such as philosophy, political science, mathematics, linguistics, and others;

Semi-technical terms and professionalisms, including nomenclature items and professional expressions used by specialists in everyday professional communication;

Professional jargon, which is often expressive and emotionally colored rather than precise and standardized.

The dynamic development of specialized languages may gradually distance them from the standard literary language. As a result, communication difficulties may arise between specialists and non-specialists, sometimes creating an impression of exclusiveness or professional elitism.

Specialized texts also demonstrate characteristic structural features. These include:

- frequent use of the present tense;
- extensive use of passive constructions;
- a relatively reduced role of verbs as compared with general language;
- increased importance of nouns and nominal constructions;
- more frequent use of singular forms than plural forms;
- relatively frequent use of adjectives for classification and description.

Certain specialized languages employ specific linguistic devices that may also occur in other professional domains. Several sublanguages can therefore be grouped into broader categories according to their shared characteristics. For example, it is possible to distinguish between the languages of the social sciences and those of the technical and natural sciences, which differ not only in terminology but also in text organization and linguistic structure.

From this perspective, a hierarchical classification of Languages for Specific Purposes may be proposed within the framework of a national language.

According to the degree of abstraction, specialized languages may be classified as follows:

- very high degree of abstraction – symbolic systems, formulas, and theoretical sciences;
- high degree of abstraction – experimental sciences and communication among researchers and technical specialists;
- moderately high degree of abstraction – applied sciences characterized by extensive professional terminology and well-defined syntactic structures;
- low degree of abstraction – professional languages containing substantial terminology but less rigid syntactic organization, often associated with production and manufacturing activities;
- very low degree of abstraction – professional languages with relatively few technical terms and less structured syntax, typical of trade, services, and everyday professional communication.

Natural and technical sciences are generally characterized by a high degree of abstraction because they rely on universal principles, empirical evidence, and objective description. Social sciences, by contrast, are more interpretative in nature, as their purpose is often to explain and analyze human behavior and social phenomena.

In technical disciplines, objects and phenomena can usually be observed, measured, and described directly. In the social sciences, however, meanings and concepts are often established through interpretation and analysis.

According to linguists, communication processes can be associated with four major functional styles:

- general communicative style – everyday spoken communication;
- professional-practical style – official and business communication;
- scientific-theoretical style – the language of science and research;
- aesthetic style – the language of literature and artistic expression.

Within this classification, Languages for Specific Purposes are primarily represented by the professional-practical and scientific-theoretical styles.

The defining characteristics of Languages for Specific Purposes include:

a) facilitating effective communication among specialists within a particular professional field;

b) the presence of specialized vocabulary and specific norms governing the selection, use, and frequency of lexical and grammatical structures;

c) their realization in professional texts, which, despite containing specialized terminology, also include elements of the general language and therefore cannot be regarded as completely independent from the national language;

d) their association with professional communication, whereas general language elements belong to broader linguistic systems such as the literary language, colloquial speech, or regional varieties.

Thus, specialized texts differ from general texts both at the textual and terminological levels. Legal, economic, scientific, and technical texts each possess distinctive linguistic and terminological characteristics. Legal translation often involves institution-specific concepts that may not have direct equivalents in another legal system. Economic discourse demonstrates a considerable degree of international terminological convergence, largely influenced by globalization and international business communication. Technical texts, on the other hand, place particular emphasis on standardization and terminological consistency.

All of these characteristics must be carefully considered in professional translation practice.

b) Editing Scientific and Technical Texts

In addition to the terminological aspects discussed above, scientific and technical translation is characterized by a number of functional requirements. Taken together, these requirements determine the final stage of any scientific or technical translation project—the editing process.

The editing of scientific and technical translations involves several types of work:

- comparing the translation with the source text;
- verifying the completeness and adequacy of the translation;

- checking the accuracy, consistency, and standardization of scientific and technical terminology;
- verifying the correct representation of numerical values, units of measurement, symbols, abbreviations, and notation systems;
- editing the style and presentation of the text;
- checking the correct interpretation and expansion of abbreviations and acronyms;
- monitoring the use of transcription, transliteration, and naming conventions;
- checking spelling, grammar, and punctuation;
- verifying the correct rendering of names of companies, organizations, products, devices, materials, positions, and geographical names;
- introducing necessary corrections and revisions;
- eliminating inconsistent or non-standard terminological variants;
- performing final proofreading of the entire text.

Subject-matter experts are often involved in the editing process. Such specialists may suggest modifications concerning the accurate transfer of meaning from the source text. This collaboration promotes the exchange of professional knowledge and contributes to the development of both the translator's and the specialist's expertise.

The editing of terminological dictionaries, thesauri, and encyclopedias has its own specific characteristics. In this context, the following issues must be addressed:

- selecting the organizational principle of the dictionary;
- identifying and evaluating intra- and interlingual equivalents and variants of terminological units;
- determining the structure and format of dictionary entries;
- developing appropriate definitions for terms;
- designing the dictionary's reference apparatus, including labels, cross-references, textual explanations, and illustrations;
- selecting the method of presenting lexical material (alphabetical, thematic, classification-based, or electronic).

The choice of methods for recording and organizing terminology depends largely on the purpose and intended audience of the dictionary. This, in turn, influences the structure of term definitions.

For example, a dictionary intended for general users usually arranges terms alphabetically. By contrast, a specialized scientific dictionary is often organized according to conceptual or thematic categories within a particular domain.

Similarly, definitions vary according to the dictionary type. Educational dictionaries generally provide brief and accessible explanations, whereas specialized scientific dictionaries offer more detailed definitions that accurately convey the essential conceptual characteristics of a term.

Thus, the editing process represents the final stage of linguistic and terminological work on a scientific or technical text. Its purpose is to ensure that the translation meets professional standards of accuracy, consistency, clarity, and stylistic appropriateness while fulfilling its intended communicative function.

c) Abstracting and Summarizing Scientific and Technical Texts

The modern information age is characterized by an enormous growth in the volume of available information. As a result, specialists face a significant challenge: on the one hand, they must remain informed about the latest developments in their field, while on the other hand, they are unable to read and process all available publications. Consequently, researchers need efficient methods for identifying, selecting, and analyzing relevant information while avoiding information overload and unnecessary data.

In scientific and technical literature, three principal types of information are commonly distinguished:

- factual information – information about facts, phenomena, processes, and events;
- theoretical information – information concerning methods of obtaining factual data, theoretical interpretations, conclusions, and references to sources;
- evaluative information – information that expresses the author's opinions, attitudes, or judgments regarding the subject under discussion.

From the perspective of information processing, factual information is generally considered the most important because it provides objective knowledge that can be verified and applied in practice.

To facilitate the efficient processing of scientific information, two principal methods of text compression are widely used: annotation and abstracting.

Annotation is a very concise description of a document, providing only the essential information about its content.

An abstract is a condensed presentation of the main ideas, findings, and conclusions of a scientific publication, book, report, or article. Its purpose is to help readers determine the relevance of a source without consulting the full text. Abstracts may be prepared by translators, subject specialists, librarians, or information professionals.

The preparation of annotations and abstracts generally involves several stages:

- identifying the subject area and topic of the document;
- recording bibliographic information about the source;
- providing a concise description of the material;
- evaluating the significance and relevance of the source;
- presenting the main content and key findings;
- formulating conclusions;
- adding comments or recommendations where appropriate.

Annotations are usually limited to the first stages of this process, whereas abstracts provide a more detailed presentation of the content and conclusions.

As the number of scientific publications continues to grow, increasing attention is being paid to the development of automated methods of abstracting and information retrieval. These methods are largely based on the identification of keywords and key concepts, which are frequently represented by specialized terminology in scientific and technical texts.

Terms play a crucial role in the semantic analysis of texts because they often represent the core concepts of a particular field of knowledge.

One approach to automated text processing is text compression, which involves generating a condensed representation of a document by selecting and organizing its most important informational elements. Such methods form the basis of many modern automatic summarization systems.

The development of automated summarization technologies is important not only for producing summaries but also for identifying the most valuable information contained in scientific and technical documents. These technologies support information retrieval, knowledge management, and decision-making processes.

Modern approaches often rely on the analysis of lexical and semantic relationships within a text. Sentences containing a high concentration of key concepts and strong semantic connections are generally considered more informative and are therefore more likely to be included in a summary.

Semantic networks and lexical relationship models may also be used to identify the structure of a document and determine the relative importance of individual sentences and paragraphs. Such methods make it possible to evaluate textual coherence, improve information organization, and increase the effectiveness of automated information processing systems.

Automated summarization is therefore regarded as one of the first steps toward intelligent information management and advanced scientific information systems.

The continuous growth of scientific communication requires not only an increase in the quantity of scientific and technical publications and translations but also significant improvements in their quality. Although numerous dictionaries, reference materials, and translation manuals are available today, they do not always provide sufficient guidance for addressing complex translation problems that involve the organization and interpretation of entire texts rather than isolated linguistic units.

1.1.5 Terminological Aspects of Translation

a) Terminology Studies as a Discipline

Scientific and technical terminology constitutes a broad and highly developed layer of vocabulary that actively interacts with other lexical layers of a language,

particularly with general vocabulary. Therefore, the study of the formation, structure, and semantics of terminological units is one of the important tasks of modern linguistics, including specialized fields such as terminology studies.

The growing importance of specialized communication has contributed to the emergence of terminology studies as an independent discipline situated at the intersection of linguistics, logic, and various scientific and technical fields. However, terminology studies should not be regarded as completely separate from these disciplines, since its development depends on their theoretical foundations, research objectives, and practical needs.

The primary goal of terminology studies is to make the creation and use of specialized terms more systematic and efficient, thereby facilitating professional communication and mutual understanding among specialists. The discipline is concerned not only with the vocabulary of particular fields of knowledge but also with the principles governing the formation, standardization, and use of terms in professional communication.

Terminology studies may be understood as a branch of applied linguistics that investigates the relationship between concepts and their linguistic representation in specialized discourse.

When discussing terminology, linguists usually distinguish among three related concepts:

- terminology studies as a scientific discipline;
- terminology as the total set of terms used within a particular language or field of knowledge (e.g., English legal terminology, medical terminology, or computer science terminology);
- specialized vocabulary serving a particular area of science, technology, or professional activity.

This distinction is important because every term occupies a specific position both within the general language system and within the conceptual system of a specialized field.

A term is not an isolated lexical unit. Rather, it forms part of a structured system whose elements are interconnected through conceptual relationships. These relationships determine the organization and functioning of a terminological system.

Modern scientific and technical communication places a number of requirements on terms. The most important of these are:

A term should conform to the linguistic norms of the language in which it is used.

A term should belong to a coherent terminological system.

A term should be clearly defined and associated with a specific concept.

A term should possess a certain degree of independence from context.

A term should be precise and unambiguous.

A term should be concise whenever possible.

A term should strive for one-to-one correspondence with its concept within a particular terminological system.

Excessive synonymy should be avoided because it may hinder effective communication.

Terms should generally be stylistically and emotionally neutral.

Terms should be linguistically acceptable and easy to pronounce.

At the same time, terms should not be viewed as completely isolated from the general vocabulary of a language. They remain part of the broader lexical system and are subject to many of the same linguistic processes as ordinary words. The difference lies primarily in the degree of precision, regulation, and specialization required in professional communication.

The word-formation of terminological units generally follows the same principles as the formation of other lexical items. Common structural types of terms include: **simple terms** (root words), native lexical units; borrowed lexical units. **Derived terms:** terms formed through suffixation; terms formed through prefixation. **Compound terms:** words consisting of two or more lexical stems. **Multiword terms:** terminological word combinations consisting of several lexical units. **Abbreviations and acronyms:** shortened forms representing longer terminological expressions.

Letter symbols and alphanumeric designations: symbols used in scientific and technical communication. **Mathematical, chemical, physical, and other symbolic notations:** conventional signs functioning as specialized terms within professional discourse.

The issue of borrowing foreign words has long attracted the attention of linguists and language practitioners. In specialized communication, translators should follow several general principles:

1. A foreign term should not be adopted if an established and well-motivated equivalent already exists in the target language.
2. If a native-language equivalent is equally transparent and informative, preference should generally be given to the native form.
3. Terminological gaps may often be filled through internationally recognized terms and internationalisms.
4. When several synonymous terms exist, preference should be given to the term that most clearly reflects the concept it denotes.

In this context, motivation refers to the semantic relationship between the internal structure of a term and the concept or definition that it represents. The more transparent this relationship is, the easier it is for specialists to understand and use the term effectively.

d) Terminological Parallels and the Problem of “False Friends of the Translator”

As is well known, linguistic parallels imply the presence of common elements (particularly lexical ones) in two languages that are not necessarily related. Such linguistic parallels may be either accidental or systematic.

Accidental lexical parallels may arise from chance phonetic similarity between words in two unrelated or distantly related languages. For example, English *bad* and Persian *bad* (“bad”), or English *tip* and Ukrainian *тип* (“type”), where the external similarity may be coincidental while the meanings may differ completely.

Systematic lexical parallels, on the other hand, result from the conscious borrowing of lexical elements from one language into another.

Lexical parallels may also arise due to territorial, cultural, religious, or historical proximity, when languages within a particular area share a more or less common lexical background. European languages, for example, contain a considerable number of common lexical elements. Many of these similarities are the result of:

- a) the common Indo-European heritage reflected in similar lexical items across different European languages;
- b) direct borrowing between languages or borrowing through intermediary languages;
- c) common borrowings from non-European languages;
- d) the influence of supranational institutions (such as churches, governments, and international organizations);
- e) the language of standardization in international science and technology;
- f) international information exchange through news agencies and mass communication, which contributes to the spread of lexical parallels.

Depending on their sphere of use, lexical parallels may be divided into three categories:

General vocabulary (e.g., banana, telephone).

Utilitarian vocabulary, consisting of words that represent important concepts in specialized domains but are not necessarily statistically frequent (e.g., fjord, serial, tennis).

Specialized vocabulary, which may be further divided into:

- the language of science;
- professional dialects or professional varieties;
- the language of commerce and trade.

Linguistic parallels frequently occur in scientific and technical terminology because newly created terms often incorporate elements of foreign origin.

E. F. Skorokhodko (2006) identifies four types of correspondences among lexical parallels in national terminological systems:

1. The foreign term and the native-language term are absolute equivalents (e.g., airplane – aeroplane; biology – biology).

2. The native-language term is a relative equivalent of the foreign term.
3. The native-language term is a partial equivalent of the foreign term.
4. The native-language term is a partial relative equivalent of the foreign term, expressing concepts that overlap only partially.

Ideally, international terms should possess identical meanings in different languages. Such forms would be understandable even to people who do not know the foreign language. In practice, however, truly identical internationalisms are relatively rare.

When any terminological element is borrowed directly, speakers of different recipient languages tend to focus on different semantic features of the borrowed form. This often leads to semantic discrepancies among seemingly identical lexical units in different languages.

Lexical parallels can have completely identical internal forms only when a term is borrowed directly from the language in which the lexical item itself is already of foreign origin. In all other cases, semantic divergence inevitably appears to a greater or lesser extent.

These divergences give rise to the phenomenon known as “false friends of the translator” (also called misleading words). Such lexical units are particularly dangerous in technical translation because they may lead translators or readers to establish incorrect associations with similar-looking words in their native language while the meanings differ substantially.

A special group consists of “false friends” occurring in related languages. They are not necessarily the result of direct borrowing. Instead, they may arise because the same lexical item develops along different semantic paths in different languages.

Another type of “false friend” emerges through the direct borrowing of foreign lexical elements. This phenomenon is especially common in scientific terminology. Semantic divergence occurs because an international term, once adopted into a particular language, comes under the influence of the national culture and acquires additional meanings that were absent in the source language.

E. F. Skorokhodko (2006) identifies several major causes of “false friends of the translator.” Accidental similarity of form (despite differences in meaning) may arise from:

- the use of the same word stem in different languages for the creation of terms through semantic transfer;
- associations based on similar characteristics of different objects;
- preference given by different languages to different components of the semantic structure of international terms.

The difficulty for translators lies in the fact that, recognizing a similar lexical element in their native language, they may mistakenly treat it as a semantic equivalent of the foreign term, especially when the two terms share some common semantic features.

E. F. Skorokhodko (2006) refers to such terms as partial internationalisms, meaning terms that express a broader or more general concept than the concept denoted by the translated term.

He classifies “false friends of the translator” among international terms according to their origin. The first group includes:

1. Terms that acquired different meanings in different languages as a result of semantic change after borrowing (e.g., boiler).

2. “False friends of the translator” are terms whose meanings changed considerably later within the recipient language itself. Any borrowed foreign term eventually ceases to be perceived as a foreign element and subsequently becomes subject to all the laws governing the development of the vocabulary of the recipient language. As a result, its meaning changes in the same way as the meanings of native words, and the semantic correspondence between the original and borrowed terms may be disrupted.

3. “False friends of the translator” may also arise because a particular word changed its meaning in the source language while retaining its earlier meaning in the recipient language. In some cases, a borrowed term acquires a narrower meaning; in others, a broader one. Sometimes the meaning is transferred to a different object on the basis of certain common features.

1.2 Translation Practice: Contributions of Ukrainian Scholars

1.2.1 Translation Practice in the Concept of Ivan V. Korunets

Among contemporary Ukrainian scholars in Translation Studies, Ivan V. Korunets occupies a prominent place. His textbook *Theory and Practice of Translation (Aspective Translation)* (2006) presents translation as a complex linguistic, communicative, and intercultural activity that combines theoretical knowledge with practical skills.

According to Korunets, translation practice cannot be separated from translation theory. Translation theory provides the methodological basis for understanding translation processes, whereas translation practice develops the professional skills necessary for solving real translation problems. Future translators should therefore combine theoretical learning with systematic work on authentic texts representing different genres and communicative situations.

Korunets defines translation as the reproduction of the meaning, communicative intention, stylistic characteristics, and functional purpose of a source-language text by means of another language. Translation should not be understood as the mechanical replacement of individual words or grammatical structures. Instead, it is regarded as a creative intellectual process in which the translator reproduces the message so that it performs the same communicative function in the target language.

An important aspect of Korunets' concept is his understanding of translation as an act of intercultural communication. Since language reflects the culture, traditions, history, and worldview of its speakers, translators must possess both linguistic competence and cultural awareness. Successful translation therefore requires knowledge of the linguistic systems of both languages as well as familiarity with their social and cultural contexts.

One of the central concepts in Korunets' theory is translation equivalence. He argues that complete identity between the source text and its translation is practically impossible because languages differ in vocabulary, grammar, stylistic conventions, and cultural background. Consequently, the translator's objective is to achieve the

highest possible degree of equivalence while preserving the informational content, communicative purpose, and stylistic characteristics of the original text.

Closely connected with equivalence is the notion of translation adequacy. According to Korunets, an adequate translation successfully fulfils the same communicative function as the original text even when different linguistic forms are employed. Therefore, literal translation is not always the most appropriate solution. Translators frequently adapt linguistic structures in order to produce a natural and communicatively effective target text.

Korunets also considers translation transformations to be indispensable instruments of professional translation. Since English and Ukrainian differ considerably in their lexical, grammatical, and syntactic organization, translators employ various lexical and grammatical transformations, including concretization, generalization, modulation, transposition, replacement, omission, addition, sentence division, and sentence integration. These procedures allow translators to preserve meaning while adapting the text to the norms of the target language.

A considerable part of Korunets' work is devoted to lexical problems in translation. He emphasizes that words rarely have fixed meanings outside context. Polysemy, synonymy, homonymy, idiomatic expressions, phraseological units, and culture-specific vocabulary require translators to analyse the entire communicative situation rather than relying exclusively on dictionary equivalents. Contextual analysis is therefore regarded as one of the principal skills of professional translators.

Another essential component of translation competence is grammatical proficiency. Korunets notes that differences between English and Ukrainian grammar often require significant restructuring of sentences during translation. Successful translators should understand not only grammatical rules but also functional differences between language systems in order to produce grammatically correct and stylistically natural translations.

Korunets further emphasizes the importance of stylistic competence. Every text belongs to a particular functional style and fulfils a specific communicative purpose. Scientific, legal, business, journalistic, and literary texts differ in vocabulary, syntax,

stylistic conventions, and communicative functions. Consequently, translators must preserve not only the factual information but also the stylistic features and pragmatic effect of the source text.

Particular attention is given to translator competence. According to Korunets, professional translators combine linguistic knowledge, communicative competence, intercultural awareness, subject-field expertise, analytical thinking, and practical translation experience. These competences develop gradually through continuous translation practice, comparative text analysis, critical evaluation of translation solutions, and systematic work with authentic materials.

Korunets also stresses the importance of pre-translation analysis. Before beginning translation, translators should identify the text type, communicative purpose, intended readership, stylistic characteristics, terminology, and potential translation difficulties. Such analysis enables translators to choose appropriate translation strategies and avoid errors caused by superficial interpretation of the source text.

1.2.2 Translation Practice in the Concept of V. I. Karaban

V. I. Karaban is one of the leading Ukrainian scholars whose research has significantly influenced the development of modern Translation Studies and translator education in Ukraine. His textbooks and practical manuals, particularly those devoted to English-Ukrainian translation, have become essential resources for students, translators, and university instructors. Unlike scholars who primarily focus on the theoretical foundations of translation, Karaban places considerable emphasis on practical translation problems and the development of professional translation competence. His works demonstrate how theoretical principles can be successfully applied in the translation of authentic texts belonging to different functional styles and specialized fields.

According to Karaban (2004), translation is a complex professional activity that requires much more than bilingual proficiency. Successful translation depends on the translator's ability to understand the communicative purpose of the source text,

analyze its linguistic and stylistic characteristics, and reproduce its meaning accurately and naturally in the target language. Translation should therefore be regarded as a purposeful communicative process rather than a mechanical replacement of linguistic units.

A fundamental principle in Karaban's approach is that the translator must preserve not only the factual information contained in the original text but also its communicative function, stylistic value, and pragmatic impact. Every translation decision should contribute to producing a target text that is clear, coherent, and appropriate for its intended audience. Consequently, the translator's task extends beyond linguistic transfer to the effective mediation of communication between speakers of different languages and cultures.

Karaban emphasizes that translation always involves decision-making. Since languages differ in their grammatical systems, lexical organization, stylistic conventions, and cultural backgrounds, translators constantly encounter situations in which literal translation cannot adequately convey the meaning of the original. Professional translators must therefore evaluate alternative translation solutions and select those that best preserve the communicative value of the source text.

One of the key concepts in Karaban's works is functional equivalence. He argues that the primary objective of translation is not formal similarity but functional correspondence. In other words, the translated text should perform the same communicative function as the original, even if different linguistic forms are employed. This approach allows translators to adapt grammatical structures, vocabulary, and stylistic devices whenever necessary while maintaining the intended meaning of the source text.

Considerable attention is devoted to the role of translation transformations. Karaban explains that structural differences between English and Ukrainian inevitably require translators to modify lexical, grammatical, and syntactic forms. Such transformations include grammatical substitution, transposition, modulation, lexical replacement, addition, omission, sentence partitioning, and sentence

integration. These procedures enable translators to produce natural and grammatically acceptable target texts while preserving semantic accuracy.

Karaban particularly stresses the importance of grammatical transformations in English-Ukrainian translation. Because English and Ukrainian differ substantially in word order, verbal systems, article usage, passive constructions, infinitive structures, participial phrases, and syntactic organization, translators often need to restructure entire sentences rather than translate them literally. Grammatical flexibility is therefore considered one of the essential characteristics of professional translation competence.

Lexical problems occupy an equally important place in Karaban's concept of translation practice. He notes that lexical equivalence cannot always be achieved through dictionary correspondences. Polysemantic words, idiomatic expressions, phrasal verbs, collocations, and culturally bound vocabulary require careful contextual analysis. Translators should evaluate the semantic and stylistic functions of lexical units before selecting appropriate equivalents in the target language. Context, rather than isolated vocabulary items, should guide translation decisions.

A distinctive feature of Karaban's research is his extensive attention to terminological translation. Scientific, technical, legal, economic, and business texts contain specialized terminology that demands precision and consistency. According to Karaban, translators should possess not only linguistic competence but also sufficient subject-field knowledge to understand professional concepts correctly. The incorrect translation of terminology may distort the meaning of specialized texts and reduce their communicative effectiveness.

Karaban also examines the translation of scientific and technical texts in considerable detail. He argues that such texts require logical coherence, terminological consistency, syntactic clarity, and objective presentation. Unlike literary translation, where expressive language often dominates, scientific translation prioritizes accuracy, precision, and unambiguous communication. Consequently, translators should avoid unnecessary stylistic modifications that could alter the informational content of technical documents.

Special attention is paid to legal translation. Karaban observes that legal terminology reflects the legal systems and traditions of individual countries. Since legal concepts frequently lack direct equivalents in another language, translators must analyze both linguistic and legal contexts before selecting appropriate translation solutions. Functional correspondence is therefore often more important than literal lexical similarity when translating legal documents.

Karaban likewise emphasizes the importance of stylistic adaptation. Every functional style possesses its own linguistic conventions, communicative objectives, and textual organization. Official documents require standardized terminology and formal language, scientific texts demand objectivity and logical precision, journalistic writing combines informative and persuasive functions, while literary texts require the preservation of imagery, emotional colouring, and artistic expression. Translators should therefore adapt their translation strategies to the stylistic requirements of each text type.

An important component of Karaban's concept is translator competence. Professional translators should possess advanced knowledge of both working languages, a thorough understanding of grammar and vocabulary, intercultural awareness, analytical thinking, and familiarity with specialized terminology. Equally important are practical experience, continuous professional development, and the ability to evaluate translation quality critically. Translator competence is viewed as a dynamic combination of linguistic knowledge, professional skills, and communicative abilities that develops through systematic practice.

Karaban repeatedly underlines the educational value of practical translation exercises. Translator training should include authentic texts representing various genres and subject areas, enabling students to encounter realistic translation problems and develop appropriate problem-solving strategies. Comparative analysis of source and target texts, discussion of alternative translation solutions, and error analysis contribute significantly to the formation of professional competence.

Another essential aspect of Karaban's methodology is the systematic analysis of translation errors. He maintains that mistakes should not merely be corrected but

carefully examined in order to identify their linguistic, stylistic, or communicative causes. Such analytical work enables students to recognize recurring difficulties, refine their translation strategies, and gradually improve the quality of their professional performance.

According to Karaban, successful translation also depends on thorough pre-translation analysis. Before beginning translation, translators should determine the communicative purpose of the text, identify its intended readership, analyze stylistic features, recognize specialized terminology, and anticipate possible linguistic difficulties. This preparatory stage facilitates informed translation decisions and contributes to greater consistency throughout the translated text.

Karaban further emphasizes that professional translation is impossible without continuous learning. Since languages constantly evolve and new terminology appears in science, technology, law, economics, and other fields, translators should regularly update their linguistic knowledge and familiarize themselves with current terminology, professional standards, and reference resources. Lifelong learning therefore constitutes an indispensable element of translator professionalism.

1.2.3 Translation Practice in Specialized Translator Training (Based on the Works of L. M. Chernovaty)

L. M. Chernovaty has made a substantial contribution to the development of translator education in Ukraine through the preparation of specialized translation textbooks designed for practical training. Unlike scholars whose publications focus primarily on the general theory of translation, Chernovaty emphasizes the formation of professional translation skills through systematic work with authentic texts representing particular fields of professional communication. His textbooks demonstrate how theoretical principles of translation can be applied in real communicative situations and provide students with opportunities to develop the practical competences required for professional translation.

A central feature of Chernovaty's methodology is the use of authentic materials. Translation exercises are based on genuine English-language documents rather than

artificially simplified texts. Students therefore encounter authentic vocabulary, complex grammatical structures, professional terminology, and stylistic conventions characteristic of real communication. This approach enables future translators to acquire practical experience while becoming familiar with the linguistic features of specialized discourse.

According to Chernovaty, translator training should be organized around the principle of professional specialization. Different fields of translation require different linguistic resources, translation strategies, and subject knowledge. Consequently, translators should learn to work with texts belonging to specific professional domains, including politics, law, economics, public administration, and intellectual property. Specialized translation cannot rely solely on general language proficiency; it also requires knowledge of the concepts and terminology used within each discipline.

Particular attention is devoted to the translation of public and political texts. Such documents frequently contain institutional terminology, culture-specific concepts, administrative vocabulary, and references to national political systems. Translators must therefore understand both linguistic meaning and the institutional realities behind the terminology. Literal translation often fails to convey the intended meaning because political institutions and administrative structures differ significantly from one country to another. Consequently, translators should identify functional equivalents that accurately reflect the communicative purpose of the original text.

One of the distinguishing characteristics of Chernovaty's methodology is the systematic development of terminological competence. Professional translation requires translators to identify, analyse, and consistently reproduce specialized terminology throughout the translated text. Students are encouraged to compare dictionaries, reference materials, legislative documents, and parallel texts before selecting translation equivalents. Such work develops accuracy, consistency, and professional responsibility in terminology management.

Chernovaty also emphasizes the importance of contextual analysis when translating specialized vocabulary. Many professional terms possess several meanings depending on the field in which they are used. Consequently, translators should determine the communicative context before choosing lexical equivalents. The meaning of individual words cannot be established independently of the text as a whole, and successful translation therefore depends on comprehensive textual analysis rather than isolated lexical substitution.

A significant component of Chernovaty's approach is the translation of legal texts, particularly documents concerning intellectual property rights. Legal translation presents numerous challenges because legal systems differ considerably across countries, and direct lexical correspondences are often unavailable. Translators must therefore consider legal concepts, institutional structures, and communicative conventions when selecting appropriate equivalents. Functional accuracy is regarded as more important than literal reproduction of linguistic forms.

The textbooks further demonstrate that successful translation requires a combination of linguistic competence and subject-field expertise. Translators working with legal or political documents should understand the professional concepts discussed in the text rather than relying exclusively on bilingual dictionaries. Background knowledge allows translators to interpret terminology correctly, avoid semantic inaccuracies, and produce translations that satisfy professional standards.

Chernovaty pays considerable attention to the development of analytical skills. Before beginning translation, students are encouraged to identify the communicative purpose of the text, determine its intended audience, analyse stylistic characteristics, recognize potential translation difficulties, and establish the most appropriate translation strategy. Such pre-translation analysis enables translators to make informed decisions throughout the translation process and improves the overall quality of the target text.

An essential element of Chernovaty's methodology is the use of comparative translation analysis. Students examine alternative translation solutions, discuss lexical and grammatical choices, identify translation errors, and evaluate the effectiveness of

different translation strategies. This analytical approach develops critical thinking and encourages future translators to justify their translation decisions using linguistic and communicative arguments rather than intuition alone.

Another important feature of Chernovaty's translator training model is the integration of translation practice with professional communication. Translation exercises are designed not merely to improve language proficiency but also to prepare students for real professional situations. Authentic documentation, institutional terminology, legal texts, administrative correspondence, and public policy documents expose students to the communicative demands of professional translation and facilitate the gradual development of translator competence.

Chernovaty also stresses the importance of translation quality assessment. Evaluation should consider not only lexical and grammatical correctness but also terminological consistency, stylistic appropriateness, communicative effectiveness, and compliance with the conventions of specialized discourse. Students are encouraged to revise their own translations critically, compare alternative versions, and identify areas requiring further improvement. Such reflective practice contributes to the formation of independent and responsible translation professionals.

Another characteristic of Chernovaty's methodology is the gradual progression from simpler translation tasks to more complex professional assignments. Students first develop confidence in translating individual lexical and grammatical structures before working with complete authentic documents that require the integration of linguistic, terminological, and communicative competences. This progressive approach facilitates the systematic development of professional translation skills.

Ultimately, Chernovaty views translator education as a continuous process of professional development. Translators should regularly expand their subject knowledge, update their terminological resources, familiarize themselves with legislative and institutional changes, and improve their ability to work with authentic professional texts. Continuous learning is therefore regarded as an indispensable component of translator professionalism in rapidly developing fields such as law, public administration, and intellectual property.

PART 2 ECONOMIC AND LEGAL TRANSLATION

2.1 Notarization of Written Translation

2.1.1 The Concept of Notarized Translation

In the modern context of increasing international mobility, as well as the development of international educational, professional, and economic relations, the translation of official documents has become particularly important. When documents are intended for use abroad or when foreign documents are submitted to governmental institutions in Ukraine, high-quality written translation alone is often insufficient. In many cases, the translation must be officially certified in accordance with legal requirements. Therefore, notarized translation occupies an important place in professional translation practice.

A notarized translation is a special type of written translation of an official document in which a notary certifies the authenticity of the translator's signature or, in cases stipulated by law, the accuracy of the translation itself. The notary does not evaluate the quality of the translation and is not responsible for its content. The notary's role is to officially verify the identity of the translator, confirm their qualifications, and certify the authenticity of their signature on the translated document. Responsibility for the accuracy and completeness of the translation rests solely with the translator.

The legal framework governing the notarization of translations in Ukraine is established by Article 79 of the Law of Ukraine On Notaries and Chapter 8, Section II of the Procedure for Performing Notarial Acts by Notaries of Ukraine (Ministry of Justice of Ukraine, 2012). According to current legislation, a notary has the authority to certify the accuracy of a translation from one language into another if they possess sufficient knowledge of the relevant languages. If the notary does not have the necessary language proficiency, the translation is carried out by a qualified translator, and the notary certifies the authenticity of the translator's signature.

In professional practice, the latter procedure is by far the most common. The translator completes the translation of the document and then personally signs it in the presence of the notary. The notary verifies the translator's identity documents as well as the documents confirming their qualifications. Afterward, the authenticity of the translator's signature is notarized. As a result, the translation acquires official status and may be submitted to government authorities, educational institutions, courts, consular offices, and other official bodies.

Notarized translations are most frequently required for documents of legal significance. These include passports, birth certificates, marriage and divorce certificates, diplomas and diploma supplements, criminal record certificates, court decisions, company incorporation documents, notarized powers of attorney, contracts, certificates, and other official documents. In many cases, notarization of the translation is a mandatory prerequisite for obtaining an apostille or completing the consular legalization of a document.

A distinctive feature of notarized translation is the heightened level of responsibility placed on the translator. Unlike ordinary written translation, any inaccuracy in rendering personal data, the names of institutions, dates, document numbers, or legal wording may result in the rejection of the document by the competent authorities. Therefore, when performing a notarized translation, particular attention is paid to the accurate reproduction of document details, the correct transliteration of proper names, the consistency of terminology, and compliance with the conventions of official and administrative style.

Another important aspect of notarized translation is the formatting of the translated document. As a rule, the translation is attached either to the original document or to a notarized copy thereof. All pages are numbered, bound together, and certified with the notary's signature and official seal. The notarial certification clause contains information about the translator and confirms the authentication of the translator's signature. This procedure ensures the integrity of the document and prevents the substitution of individual pages after notarization has been completed.

From the perspective of translation studies, notarized translation belongs to the field of legal and administrative translation. Its primary purpose is not only to convey the content of the source text in another language but also to ensure the legal equivalence of the document within a different linguistic and legal environment. The translator must take into account the specific features of different legal systems, employ established terminological equivalents, and ensure the highest possible degree of accuracy in translation.

In conclusion, notarized translation is a specialized form of official written translation that combines the translator's linguistic work with the notarial certification of its result. Its defining characteristics include the legal significance of the document, mandatory notarization, enhanced requirements for translation accuracy, and the translator's responsibility for the completeness and reliability of the information conveyed.

2.1.2 Apostille and Legalization of Documents

In the context of international cooperation, academic mobility, employment abroad, the conclusion of international agreements, and other legally significant activities, there is often a need to use official documents outside the country in which they were issued. However, documents issued in one country are not always automatically recognized by the competent authorities of another state. To confirm their legal validity, special procedures for the international document authentication are applied, the most important of which are the apostille and consular legalization.

An apostille is a simplified form of international certification of official documents. Its introduction is associated with the adoption of the Convention Abolishing the Requirement of Legalisation for Foreign Public Documents, signed at The Hague on 5 October 1961 (Hague Conference on Private International Law, 1961). The purpose of the Convention was to facilitate the international circulation of documents among member states by replacing the complex procedure of consular legalization with a single standardized certificate known as an apostille.

An apostille is a special certificate in the form of a standardized international stamp. It certifies the authenticity of the signature of the official who signed the document, the capacity in which that person acted, and the authenticity of the seal or stamp affixed to the document. At the same time, an apostille does not certify the content of the document or confirm the accuracy of the facts stated therein. Its sole function is to verify the authenticity of the document's formal details.

A standard apostille contains ten mandatory elements established by the Hague Convention. These include the country of origin of the document, the name of the official who signed it, that official's position, the name of the institution that issued the document, the place and date of issuance of the apostille, the apostille number, the seal of the competent authority, and the signature of the authorized official. Regardless of the country in which it is issued, the title of the certificate is always presented in French as "Apostille".

In Ukraine, the authority to issue apostilles is vested in the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine, the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine, each acting within its respective area of competence. These authorities are responsible for certifying specific categories of documents. For example, the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine issues apostilles for educational documents, whereas the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine handles documents issued by judicial authorities and courts.

If a document is intended for use in a country that is a party to the Hague Convention, the issuance of an apostille is sufficient. Once apostilled, the document is recognized by the competent authorities of another member state without the need for any additional certification. For this reason, the apostille procedure is regarded as a simplified method of international document authentication.

However, not all countries are parties to the Hague Convention. In cases where a document must be submitted to a country that does not recognize apostilles, the procedure of consular legalization is required. Consular legalization is a more complex and time-consuming process than apostille certification. It involves the sequential authentication of the document by several competent authorities in the

country of origin, after which the document must be additionally certified by the diplomatic mission or consular office of the country for which it is intended.

The primary purpose of consular legalization is to confirm the legal validity of a document within the territory of a foreign state. Unlike an apostille, which is used exclusively between states that are parties to the Convention, consular legalization has a universal character and may be applied in virtually any international legal relationship.

For translators, the issues of apostille certification and document legalization are of particular practical importance. Most documents subject to international authentication require translation into the language of the receiving country. Such documents include birth certificates, marriage certificates, diplomas and diploma supplements, criminal record certificates, court decisions, notarized powers of attorney, corporate charter documents, certificates, and other official records.

When translating documents bearing an apostille, translators must pay special attention to the accurate rendering of the document's details. These include proper names, dates, document numbers, names of governmental authorities, official positions, seals, and stamps. Even a minor error in the spelling of a surname, date of birth, or institution name may result in the rejection of the document by the competent authorities.

Particular difficulties arise when translating the names of governmental bodies and official positions. Translators should employ established equivalents rather than relying on literal translation. For example, the name «Міністерство юстиції України» should be translated as “Ministry of Justice of Ukraine” rather than through a word-for-word rendering of its individual components. The same approach should be applied to the translation of the names of courts, civil registration authorities, and other public institutions.

Another important challenge is the translation of the apostille itself. Since the apostille form is internationally standardized, most of its elements have well-established translation equivalents. Translators must be familiar with these

equivalents and apply them consistently in their work. Particular attention should be paid to the translation of official titles, legal formulations, and certification clauses.

Among the most common mistakes made when translating documents containing an apostille are the incorrect transliteration of proper names, the literal translation of the names of governmental authorities, non-compliance with the conventions of official and administrative style, the incorrect formatting of dates and abbreviations, and the inconsistent use of terminology. To avoid such errors, translators should rely on official reference materials, regulatory documents, and current transliteration standards.

Thus, apostille certification and consular legalization are important mechanisms for the international recognition of official documents. They ensure the legal validity of documents beyond the borders of the state in which they were issued and facilitate the development of international cooperation. For translators, knowledge of the specific features of these procedures constitutes an essential component of professional competence, as the possibility of a document's further use within the international legal environment often depends on the quality and accuracy of its translation. For authentic examples of apostilles issued by different countries, see Annex 1.

2.1.3 Peculiarities of English–Ukrainian and Ukrainian–English Translation of Apostilles

The translation of apostilles belongs to the field of legal and administrative translation and requires a high degree of accuracy, attention to detail, and knowledge of international document standards. Although the format of an apostille is standardized in accordance with the Hague Convention of 5 October 1961, its translation often presents difficulties due to the specific nature of legal terminology, the names of governmental authorities, official positions, proper names, and document details.

The primary purpose of translating an apostille is to ensure that the competent authorities of another state can fully and accurately understand the content of the

document. In doing so, the translator must not only render the individual elements of the apostille correctly but also comply with the conventions of the official and administrative style of the target language.

2.1.4 Main Difficulties in Translating Apostilles

When translating apostilles from English into Ukrainian and from Ukrainian into English, translators most commonly encounter the following difficulties:

1. Translation of the Names of Government Authorities

The names of government institutions do not always have direct equivalents in another legal system.

For example:

Ministry of Justice of Ukraine → Міністерство юстиції України

Civil Registry Office → Відділ державної реєстрації актів цивільного стану

Registrar General → Керівник реєстраційного органу

In such cases, a literal translation may result in the loss of legal accuracy and fail to convey the institution's actual function within the legal system.

2. Translation of Official Titles

Particular difficulties arise when translating the titles of public officials.

For example:

Notary Public → Нотаріус

Registrar → Реєстратор

Authorized Officer → Уповноважена особа

Clerk of Court → Секретар суду

The translator should take into account the official's functions and responsibilities rather than relying solely on the literal meaning of the term.

3. Rendering of Proper Names

Special attention should be paid to: surnames; given names; geographical names; names of organizations and institutions.

When translating such elements, the translator must follow the current official transliteration standards applicable in the relevant country.

4. Translation of Dates

Date formats vary across countries:

Ukraine: 15.04.2025

United Kingdom: 15 April 2025

United States: April 15, 2025

Incorrect formatting of dates may lead to legal misunderstandings or administrative complications.

Standard Equivalents of Apostille Elements

English – Ukrainian

Apostille – Апостиль

Convention de La Haye du 5 octobre 1961 – Гаазька конвенція від 5 жовтня 1961 року

This public document – Цей офіційний документ

Has been signed by – Підписаний

Acting in the capacity of – Який діє в якості

Bears the seal/stamp of – Скріплений печаткою (штампом)

Certified – Засвідчено

At – У місті

On – Дата

By – Ким видано

Number – Номер

Seal / Stamp – Печатка / Штамп

Signature – Підпис

Example of English–Ukrainian Apostille Translation

Original: This public document has been signed by John Smith acting in the capacity of Notary Public.

Translation: Цей офіційний документ підписано Джоном Смітом, який діє як нотаріус.

Original: Bears the seal of the Ministry of Justice.

Translation: Скріплений печаткою Міністерства юстиції.

Example of Ukrainian–English Apostille Translation

Original: Цей офіційний документ підписаний начальником відділу державної реєстрації актів цивільного стану.

Translation: This public document has been signed by the Head of the Civil Status Registration Department.

Original: Документ скріплено гербовою печаткою.

Translation: The document bears the official seal.

Common Translation Errors

In the practice of translating apostilles, the following mistakes are among the most common.

1. Literal Translation of Institutional Names

Incorrect: Ministry of Justice → Міністерство правосуддя

Correct: Ministry of Justice → Міністерство юстиції

2. Literal Translation of Official Titles

Incorrect: Notary Public → Публічний нотаріус

Correct: Notary Public → Нотаріус

3. Transliteration Errors

Incorrect: Oleksandr → Alexander

Correct: Oleksandr → Oleksandr

In official documents, translators should always use the official transliteration found in the holder's passport or other identity documents.

4. Inconsistency in Translation

Incorrect: Using different variants within the same document, for example: Ministry of Education and Education Ministry

Correct: The same translation equivalent should be used consistently throughout the entire document.

5. Incorrect Translation of Seals and Stamps

Incorrect: Round stamp

Correct: Official seal

6. Failure to Account for Legal Differences

Some institutions do not have a direct functional equivalent in another country's legal system. In such cases, the translator should use the closest functional equivalent or provide a descriptive translation that accurately conveys the institution's role and authority.

Practical Recommendations for Translators

When translating an apostille, it is recommended to:

- use official legal terminology dictionaries and reference materials;
- verify the current official names of government authorities and institutions;
- follow the applicable transliteration standards;
- adhere to the conventions of official and administrative style;
- avoid the use of arbitrary abbreviations;
- ensure consistency in the translation of identical document elements throughout the entire document;
- verify the spelling of proper names against the individual's official documents.

In conclusion, the translation of apostilles is an important area of legal translation that requires not only a high level of linguistic competence but also a thorough knowledge of international document standards, the specific features of different legal systems, and the conventions governing the preparation and certification of official documents.

2.1.5 Practical Assignments

Assignment 1. Theoretical Questions for Self-Assessment

1. What is an apostille?
2. What is the main purpose of an apostille?
3. How does an apostille differ from consular legalization?
4. Which government authorities in Ukraine are authorized to issue apostilles?
5. What difficulties may arise when translating an apostille?
6. Why must a translator follow the rules of official transliteration?

Assignment 2. Match the English apostille elements with their Ukrainian equivalents.

English	Ukrainian
Apostille	a) Signature
Signature	b) Apostille
Seal	c) Seal
Number	d) Number
Date	e) Date

Assignment 3. Translate the following apostille elements into Ukrainian:

- 1) This public document has been signed by...
- 2) Acting in the capacity of...
- 3) Bears the seal/stamp of...
- 4) Certified
- 5) Signature
- 6) Official seal
- 7) Date of issue
- 8) Number

Assignment 4. Translate into English:

- 1) Цей офіційний документ підписаний.
- 2) Скріплено печаткою Міністерства юстиції України.
- 3) Уповноважена особа.
- 4) Дата видачі.
- 5) Номер апостиля.
- 6) Посада особи, яка підписала документ.
- 7) Гербова печатка.
- 8) Орган державної влади.

Assignment 5. Identify and Correct the Errors:

Ministry of Justice → Міністерство правосуддя

Notary Public → Публічний нотаріус

Official seal → Офіційний штамп

Apostille → Апостильований документ

Registrar → Реєстратор реєстру

Assignment 6. Translating an Apostille Extract:

This public document has been signed by Ganna Petrenko acting in the capacity of Registrar and bears the official seal of the Ministry of Justice.

Assignment 7. Translating an Apostille Extract:

Цей офіційний документ підписаний начальником відділу державної реєстрації актів цивільного стану та скріплений гербовою печаткою Міністерства юстиції України.

Assignment 8. Working with an Authentic Document:

Find a sample apostille on the Internet or use a document provided by your instructor.

Tasks: – identify all the elements of the apostille; translate them; determine potential translation difficulties; suggest the most appropriate translation solutions.

Assignment 9. Mini Project. Prepare a complete English–Ukrainian or Ukrainian–English translation of a real apostille.

- 1) Compile a glossary of terms (at least 20 entries).
- 2) Identify the main translation difficulties encountered.
- 3) Explain the translation transformations used.
- 4) Prepare a brief written commentary (150–200 words).

2.2 Translation of Legal Documents

2.2.1 Peculiarities of Legal Translation

Legal translation is considered one of the most complex and responsible types of specialized translation. Its specificity lies in the fact that the translator works not only with language but also with the legal systems of different countries. An error in the translation of a legal document may result in the misinterpretation of the rights and obligations of the parties, financial losses, rejection of documents by official

authorities, or even legal disputes. Therefore, legal translation requires not only a high level of linguistic competence but also a thorough knowledge of law and legal terminology.

Legal translation may be defined as the process of rendering the legal content of a document into another language while preserving its legal validity, functional purpose, and legal consequences. The primary objective of legal translation is to ensure the accurate transfer of legal information between representatives of different legal systems.

The legal documents most frequently subject to translation include international treaties, contracts, company charters, incorporation documents, powers of attorney, court decisions, procedural documents, notarial acts, birth, marriage and death certificates, diplomas, certificates, licenses, criminal record certificates, and other official documents. Each of these documents possesses its own structural, stylistic, and terminological features that must be taken into account by the translator.

One of the principal characteristics of legal translation is the necessity of ensuring the highest possible degree of accuracy in conveying meaning. Unlike literary translation, where a certain degree of interpretative freedom may be acceptable, legal translation does not permit arbitrary interpretation of the text. Every term, formulation, and detail of a document carries legal significance. Consequently, translators should strive to achieve the maximum possible equivalence between the source text and the target text.

Another important feature of legal translation is the close connection between legal terminology and national legal systems. Many legal concepts exist only within a particular jurisdiction and have no direct equivalents in another language. For example, concepts such as Common Law, Equity, Magistrates' Court, and Crown Court are integral elements of the British legal system and have no exact counterparts in Ukrainian law. In such cases, translators often employ functional equivalents, descriptive translation, or translator's notes.

Terminology plays a particularly important role in legal translation. Legal terms are characterized by a high degree of precision, consistency, and unambiguity

within a specific branch of law. At the same time, the same term may have different meanings depending on the legal system or the context in which it is used. Therefore, translators must analyze not only the dictionary meaning of a term but also its function within a particular legal document.

Legal texts are typically written in an official and formal style. They are characterized by standardized language structures, formulaic expressions, legal clichés, complex syntactic constructions, the absence of emotionally expressive vocabulary, and a strong emphasis on precision. Many legal documents contain conventional phrases such as “in accordance with the applicable legislation,” “subject to the terms of this agreement,” or “this agreement shall enter into force.” Translators must be familiar with the established equivalents of such expressions in the target language and use them consistently.

Another characteristic feature of legal texts is the frequent use of long and complex sentences containing numerous subordinate clauses. Such structures make it possible to regulate the rights, obligations, and liabilities of the parties with maximum precision. During translation, it is essential to preserve the logical relationships between the parts of a sentence and avoid any ambiguity in interpretation.

Particular attention should be paid to the translation of proper names, names of governmental bodies, official positions, institutions, and legislative acts. In such cases, translators should rely on official sources and established translation equivalents. An incorrect translation of the name of a court, governmental authority, or legislative act may lead to a significant distortion of the document’s meaning.

Typical errors in legal translation include the literal translation of legal terms without consideration of the relevant legal system, the incorrect use of legal terminology, violations of the stylistic conventions of official legal discourse, inconsistency in the translation of terms, and mistakes in the translation of dates, document numbers, and proper names. Particular difficulties are caused by the so-called “false friends of the translator,” namely words that have a similar form in different languages but differ in meaning.

Thus, legal translation is a complex interdisciplinary activity that combines knowledge of foreign languages, translation studies, law, and intercultural communication. The quality of legal translation is determined not only by the accurate rendering of linguistic units but also by the translator's ability to ensure the adequate transfer of the legal content of a document within a different linguistic and legal system. For this reason, legal translation is regarded as one of the most demanding and responsible areas of professional translation practice.

2.2.2 English-Ukrainian and Ukrainian-English Translation of Contracts

The translation of contracts is one of the most common types of legal translation. In the modern context of globalization, international trade, investment activities, and international cooperation, the conclusion of agreements between parties representing different countries requires high-quality translation of legal documents. The accuracy of contract translation directly affects the correct understanding of the rights and obligations of the parties, as well as the legal validity of contractual provisions.

A contract is a legal document that establishes, modifies, or terminates the rights and obligations of the parties. Contract texts are characterized by a high degree of standardization, the use of specialized legal terminology, an official business style, and established linguistic conventions. Therefore, the translation of contracts requires translators not only to possess excellent language skills but also to have a thorough understanding of the legal systems of the countries concerned.

One of the main challenges in English-Ukrainian contract translation is the difference between the legal systems of Ukraine and English-speaking countries. Many English-language contracts are based on the principles of Anglo-American Common Law, whereas Ukrainian legislation belongs to the continental legal tradition. As a result, certain legal concepts may not have direct equivalents in Ukrainian. In such cases, translators employ functional equivalents, descriptive translation, or various translation transformations.

A distinctive feature of English-language contracts is the extensive use of standard legal phrases and formulaic expressions. Some of the most common examples include:

This Agreement is made and entered into...

Whereas...

The Parties hereby agree as follows...

Subject to the terms and conditions of this Agreement...

This Agreement shall enter into force...

In witness whereof...

When translating such expressions, literal translation should be avoided. Instead, established equivalents used in Ukrainian legal language should be employed:

This Agreement is made and entered into... — Цей договір укладено...

Whereas... — Беручи до уваги, що...

The Parties hereby agree as follows... — Сторони домовилися про таке...

Subject to the terms and conditions of this Agreement... — Відповідно до умов цього договору...

This Agreement shall enter into force... — Цей договір набирає чинності...

In witness whereof... — На посвідчення викладеного вище...

Legal contracts are characterized by the frequent use of modal verbs. Particular attention should be paid to the modal verb *shall*, which is traditionally used to express a legal obligation. In Ukrainian, it is usually translated as *зобов'язаний*, *повинен*, *має право*, or by means of impersonal constructions, depending on the context. An inaccurate translation of modal verbs may significantly alter the legal meaning of a contract.

Another important aspect of contract translation is the handling of legal terminology. Many English legal terms have several possible Ukrainian equivalents depending on the context. For example:

English – Ukrainian

Agreement – договір, угода

Contract – договір

Party – сторона договору

Liability – відповідальність

Obligation – зобов'язання

Breach of Contract – порушення договору

Damages – відшкодування збитків

Force Majeure – форс-мажор

Termination припинення – дії договору

Confidential Information – конфіденційна інформація

When translating contracts from Ukrainian into English, translators encounter different challenges. One of them is the need to accurately render Ukrainian legal concepts in English. For example, terms such as *Фізична особа-підприємець*, *Витяг з Єдиного державного реєстру*, *Господарський суд*, and *Нотаріально посвідчена довіреність* do not always have direct English equivalents. In such cases, descriptive translation or functional equivalence is commonly used.

Particular attention should also be paid to the translation of the names of contracting parties. In international practice, the following designations are frequently used:

Seller — Продавець

Buyer — Покупець

Contractor — Підрядник

Customer — Замовник

Supplier — Постачальник

Lessor — Орендодавець

Lessee — Орендар

After the first mention of a contracting party, the chosen designation should be used consistently throughout the document. Changes in terminology may result in ambiguity and different interpretations of contractual provisions.

Another characteristic feature of contracts is the presence of numerous complex syntactic constructions. English-language contracts often contain lengthy sentences with multiple subordinate clauses, qualifications, and conditions. The

translator's task is to preserve the logical structure of the document and its legal accuracy without simplifying the content.

Typical errors in contract translation include:

- literal translation of legal terms;
- incorrect translation of the modal verb shall;
- inconsistent use of terminology;
- inaccurate translation of the names of contracting parties;
- failure to consider differences between legal systems;
- mistakes in the translation of dates, monetary amounts, and contractual details;
- use of general-language vocabulary instead of appropriate legal equivalents.

Thus, English-Ukrainian and Ukrainian-English contract translation is a complex area of legal translation that requires a high level of linguistic, translational, and legal competence. A high-quality contract translation must ensure the complete preservation of the legal meaning of the document, comply with the conventions of official legal style, and take into account the specific features of the legal systems involved.

2.2.3 Translation of Powers of Attorney Issued in the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, and the Countries of the European Union

A power of attorney is one of the most common legal documents translated in international practice. In the context of increasing international mobility, labor migration, cross-border business activities, and the administration of inheritance and property rights, individuals frequently use powers of attorney issued in foreign countries. As a result, translators regularly work with documents issued in the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, and the countries of the European Union. A Power of Attorney is a legal document by which one person (the principal) authorizes another person (the agent or attorney-in-fact) to act on their behalf in specified legal matters. Despite the common legal nature of such documents, their structure,

terminology, and formal requirements may vary considerably depending on the country in which they are issued.

One of the main challenges in translating foreign powers of attorney is the difference between legal systems. The legal systems of the United Kingdom, the United States, and Canada belong to the Common Law tradition, whereas Ukraine and most European Union countries operate within the Civil Law system. Consequently, certain legal concepts may not have exact equivalents in the target language.

The most common term used for this document in English-speaking countries is Power of Attorney, which corresponds to the Ukrainian term довіреність.

When translating such documents, it is important to distinguish between different types of powers of attorney:

English – Ukrainian

Power of Attorney – Довіреність

General Power of Attorney – Генеральна довіреність

Special Power of Attorney – Спеціальна довіреність

Limited Power of Attorney – Обмежена довіреність

Durable Power of Attorney – Довіреність із тривалою дією

Medical Power of Attorney – Медична довіреність

Financial Power of Attorney – Довіреність на управління фінансовими справами

Particular attention should be paid to the translation of the names of the parties involved in the document.

The most common equivalents are as follows:

English – Ukrainian

Principal – Довіритель

Grantor – Довіритель

Attorney-in-Fact – Представник (повірений)

Agent – Представник

Representative – Представник

Witness – Свідок

Notary Public – Нотаріус

One of the most common translation difficulties concerns the term Attorney-in-Fact. Despite the presence of the word attorney, it does not mean a lawyer or attorney-at-law. In the context of a power of attorney, this term should be translated as representative, authorized person, or agent, depending on the context.

When translating powers of attorney, translators must exercise particular care when handling personal data. Such information includes:

surname, given name, and patronymic (where applicable); date of birth;

place of birth; residential address; passport numbers; registration numbers of official documents.

Any error in reproducing such information may result in the document being considered invalid or rejected by governmental authorities.

Another challenge is the translation of notarial certification clauses. In the United States and Canada, notarization formulas differ from those commonly used in Ukrainian notarial practice. For example:

State of California

County of Los Angeles

Subscribed and sworn before me this 15th day of April, 2025.

A possible Ukrainian translation is:

Підписано та посвідчено переді мною 15 квітня 2025 року.

The translator should avoid copying the structure of the notarial clause literally and instead use the established wording accepted in Ukrainian notarial practice.

In the countries of the European Union, powers of attorney are often drafted in the official language of the issuing state and accompanied by an apostille. In such cases, translators must translate not only the text of the power of attorney itself but also the details contained in the apostille. Particular attention should be paid to the names of governmental authorities, notaries, and administrative-territorial units.

Typical translation errors include:

– literal translation of legal terms without considering the legal context;

- incorrect translation of the titles of public officials;
- errors in the transliteration of personal names and surnames;
- inconsistent use of terminology;
- inaccurate translation of notarial certification clauses;
- failure to account for differences between Common Law and Civil Law systems;
- mistakes in reproducing dates, addresses, and document numbers.

When working with foreign powers of attorney, translators are advised to consult official sources, legislation, legal dictionaries, and authentic document samples. Particular importance should be attached to the principle of functional equivalence, which makes it possible to convey the legal meaning of a document as accurately as possible in another language.

Thus, the translation of powers of attorney issued in the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, and the countries of the European Union is a complex area of legal translation that requires not only advanced linguistic competence but also a thorough understanding of different legal systems and international document procedures. The translator must ensure the accurate transfer of legal meaning while complying with the conventions and requirements of the target legal system. For authentic examples of notarized authorizations issued in different countries, see Annex 2. For authentic examples of powers of attorney, see Annex 3.

2.2.4 Translation of Powers of Attorney, Personal Documents, Legal Clichés and Editing of Legal Translations

The translation of personal and notarized documents occupies an important place in the practice of legal translation. Unlike the translation of contracts or legislative acts, such documents contain a significant amount of personal data, official details, institutional names, and standardized legal formulations. The primary requirement for their translation is absolute accuracy in conveying information, since even a minor error may result in the rejection of the document by governmental authorities or other institutions.

2.2.5 Translation of Powers of Attorney Issued by Ukrainian Notaries

A Power of Attorney is a legal document that authorizes one person to act on behalf of another. When translating a Power of Attorney, special attention should be paid to the accurate rendering of legal powers, names of governmental bodies, personal information, and notarial certification clauses.

The complexity of translation arises from the fact that certain concepts of Ukrainian notarial law do not have exact equivalents in the legal systems of English-speaking countries. Therefore, translators should use functional equivalents and established legal terminology.

For example:

довіритель – Principal;

представник (повірений) – Attorney-in-Fact or Representative;

право передоручення – Right of Substitution;

нотаріальний округ – Notarial District;

приватний нотаріус – Private Notary.

Particular attention should be paid to the translation of notarial certification clauses, as they follow a prescribed format and possess legal significance.

2.2.6 Translation of Personal Documents

Personal documents include passports, birth certificates, marriage certificates, divorce certificates, diplomas, school-leaving certificates, diploma supplements, death certificates, and other civil status documents.

The main feature of translating personal documents is the need to reproduce personal data and document details with complete accuracy.

When translating passports, particular attention should be paid to:

surname and given name; date of birth; place of birth; document number;

dates of issue and expiry.

Names and surnames should be translated in accordance with the official transliteration provided in the document.

When translating birth certificates, marriage certificates, divorce certificates, or death certificates, it is essential to render correctly the names of civil registration authorities as well as terminology related to a person's family status.

For example:

свідоцтво про народження – Birth Certificate;

passports – паспорт;

свідоцтво про шлюб – Marriage Certificate;

свідоцтво про розірвання шлюбу – Divorce Certificate;

шкільні атестати та дипломи – school certificates and diplomas;

свідоцтво про смерть – Death Certificate.

2.2.7 Translation of Educational Documents

Educational documents are frequently submitted to foreign educational institutions or employers. The translator must accurately render the names of educational institutions, fields of study, qualifications, and academic degrees.

Particular difficulties arise when translating Ukrainian academic degrees because educational systems differ across countries.

For example:

бакалавр – Bachelor;

магістр – Master;

молодший бакалавр – Junior Bachelor;

доктор філософії – Doctor of Philosophy (PhD).

All grades, course titles, qualifications, and academic awards should be translated consistently and accurately.

2.2.8 Translation of Legal Clichés and Standardized Expressions

Legal texts are characterized by a large number of standardized expressions commonly referred to as legal clichés.

The most frequently used expressions include:

Ukrainian – English

відповідно до – pursuant to
згідно з – in accordance with
на підставі – on the basis of
набирає чинності – enters into force
має право – shall have the right
зобов'язаний – shall be obliged
з метою – for the purpose of
у разі – in the event of
відповідальність сторін – liability of the parties
форс-мажорні обставини – force majeure circumstances

When translating legal clichés, translators should avoid literal translation whenever possible. Instead, they should use established equivalents that conform to the conventions of legal English.

2.2.9 Editing Legal Translations

Editing constitutes the final stage of the legal translation process. Its purpose is to verify the accuracy, completeness, and consistency of the translated text in relation to the original document.

During editing, the translator or editor should check:

- the correctness of legal terminology;
- the accuracy of personal data;
- the correct translation of dates, numbers, and document details;
- terminological consistency;
- compliance with the formal legal style;
- grammatical and spelling accuracy.

Particular attention should be paid to so-called “false friends of the translator,” which frequently cause errors in legal documents.

Thus, the translation of personal documents, notarized powers of attorney, and other legal texts requires a high level of linguistic, terminological, and legal competence. The quality of such translation largely depends on the correct use of

legal terminology, adherence to the conventions of legal style, and careful revision of the final text.

2.2.10 Practical Assignments

Assignment 1. Translate the Power of Attorney into Ukrainian.

POWER OF ATTORNEY

I, John Michael Smith, born on 15 March 1980, residing at 125 Green Street, New York, NY 10001, USA, hereby appoint Mary Elizabeth Brown, born on 22 July 1985, residing at 48 Oak Avenue, Boston, MA 02108, USA, as my true and lawful Attorney-in-Fact.

My Attorney-in-Fact shall have full authority to act on my behalf and in my name regarding the following matters:

1. To represent my interests before governmental authorities, public institutions and private organizations.
2. To sign, submit and receive documents related to property management.
3. To open, manage and close bank accounts.
4. To conclude agreements and sign contracts on my behalf.
5. To perform any other lawful act necessary to carry out the powers granted herein.

This Power of Attorney shall remain valid until 31 December 2027 unless revoked earlier by me in writing.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 10th day of April, 2025.

John Michael Smith
State of New York
County of New York

Subscribed and sworn before me this 10th day of April, 2025.

Notary Public

Assignment 2. Translate the Power of Attorney into English.

ДОВІРЕНІСТЬ

Я, Петренко Олена Іванівна, 15 травня 1980 року народження, паспорт серії МК № 123456, виданий Шевченківським РВ ГУ МВС України в м. Києві 12 червня 2010 року, яка проживає за адресою: м. Київ, вул. Володимирська, буд. 15, кв. 20, цією довіреністю уповноважую Іваненка Сергія Миколайовича, 10 жовтня 1978 року народження, паспорт серії КВ № 654321, який проживає за адресою: м. Київ, вул. Саксаганського, буд. 45, кв. 10, представляти мої інтереси в органах державної влади, органах місцевого самоврядування, підприємствах, установах та організаціях усіх форм власності.

Для виконання зазначених повноважень представнику надається право:

- 1) подавати та отримувати документи;
- 2) подавати заяви та клопотання;
- 3) отримувати довідки, витяги та інші документи;
- 4) представляти мої інтереси в податкових органах;
- 5) представляти мої інтереси в банківських установах;
- 6) укладати та підписувати необхідні договори;
- 7) сплачувати обов'язкові платежі та збори;
- 8) вчиняти всі інші юридично значущі дії, пов'язані з виконанням цієї довіреності.

Довіреність видана строком на три роки без права передоручення.

Підпис довірителя: _____

Посвідчувальний напис нотаріуса

Місто Київ, Україна.

Двадцять першого березня дві тисячі двадцять п'ятого року ця довіреність посвідчена мною, приватним нотаріусом Київського міського нотаріального округу.

Особу довірителя встановлено, дієздатність перевірено.

Зареєстровано в реєстрі за № 1234.

Стягнуто плату згідно з чинним законодавством.

Приватний нотаріус _____

Assignment 3. Translation of Passport Details into English.

Прізвище

Ім'я

По батькові

Дата народження

Місце народження

Громадянство

Дата видачі

Орган, що видав документ

Номер паспорта

Термін дії документа

Assignment 4. Translate the Birth Certificate into English.

СВІДОЦТВО ПРО НАРОДЖЕННЯ

Петренко Максим Олександрович народився 12 березня 2015 року в місті Києві.

Батько: Петренко Олександр Іванович

Мати: Петренко Наталія Сергіївна

Дата державної реєстрації: 15 березня 2015 року.

Assignment 5. Translate the Marriage Certificate into English.

СВІДОЦТВО ПРО ШЛЮБ

Громадянин України Петренко Олександр Іванович та громадянка України Іваненко Олена Сергіївна зареєстрували шлюб 25 червня 2020 року.

Місце реєстрації: Шевченківський відділ державної реєстрації актів цивільного стану міста Києва.

Assignment 6. Translate the Diploma into English.

ДИПЛОМ

Харківський національний університет імені В.Н. Каразіна

Присуджено ступінь магістра

Спеціальність: Філологія

Освітня програма: Германські мови та літератури

Дата видачі: 30 червня 2024 року

2.3 Translation of Economic Documents

2.3.1 Specific Features of Economic Translation

Economic translation is one of the most important branches of specialized translation. It covers a wide range of documents related to finance, accounting, taxation, auditing, banking, investment, international trade, and corporate governance. In the context of globalization, economic communication increasingly takes place across linguistic and cultural boundaries, creating a growing demand for accurate and professional translation of economic texts.

Economic translation may be defined as the process of transferring economic information from a source language into a target language while preserving the content, terminology, communicative purpose, and professional standards of the original text. Unlike general translation, economic translation requires not only linguistic competence but also a solid understanding of economic concepts, accounting principles, financial reporting standards, and business practices.

One of the main characteristics of economic translation is the extensive use of specialized terminology. Economic texts contain numerous terms related to accounting, taxation, finance, management, investment, and corporate law. Many of these terms possess highly specific meanings that differ from their everyday usage. For example, the term equity may refer to fairness in general language but denotes shareholders' capital in accounting and finance.

Another important feature of economic translation is the need for terminological consistency. The same term must be translated uniformly throughout a document to avoid ambiguity and ensure professional accuracy. This requirement is particularly important in financial reports, audit opinions, and taxation documents, where inconsistent terminology may lead to misunderstanding or even legal disputes.

Economic documents are typically characterized by a high degree of standardization. Many texts contain fixed expressions, templates, and formulaic language. Translators must be familiar with established equivalents used in professional practice rather than relying on literal translation. For instance, the expression statement of financial position should be translated according to accepted accounting terminology rather than through a word-for-word approach.

Economic translation is also closely connected with international standards. Many financial documents are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Standards on Auditing (ISA), and regulations issued by international financial institutions. Consequently, translators must possess knowledge of internationally recognized terminology and documentation practices.

In addition, economic translation requires particular attention to numerical data, dates, percentages, currencies, and measurement units. Even a minor error in a financial figure can significantly alter the meaning of a document and potentially cause financial losses.

The translator must therefore combine linguistic accuracy with professional knowledge, analytical thinking, and attention to detail.

2.3.2 Translation of Texts Produced by International Accounting Firms and International Financial Organizations

The increasing globalization of business and finance has significantly expanded the demand for the translation of economic and financial documents. Among the most frequently translated texts are documents produced by international accounting firms and international financial organizations. Such documents play a

crucial role in global financial reporting, auditing, investment activities, taxation, and economic policy-making. Consequently, translators working in this field must possess advanced linguistic competence as well as a thorough understanding of accounting, finance, economics, and international business communication.

Translation of Texts Produced by International Accounting Firms.

International accounting firms produce a wide variety of documents, including audit reports, annual reports, financial statements, tax reviews, due diligence reports, risk assessments, corporate governance reports, and consulting materials. The most influential organizations in this field are Deloitte, Price water house Coopers (PwC), Ernst & Young (EY), and KPMG, commonly known as the "Big Four."

One of the defining characteristics of texts produced by international accounting firms is their strict adherence to professional standards and internationally recognized accounting terminology. Most financial documents are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) or Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP). Therefore, translators must be familiar with the terminology and conceptual framework used in these standards.

Financial reporting terminology is highly standardized. Terms such as assets, liabilities, equity, revenue, expenses, cash flow, financial statement, and audit opinion possess precise professional meanings and should be translated consistently throughout a document. The IFRS Foundation emphasizes the importance of using standardized terminology to ensure comparability and transparency in financial reporting across different jurisdictions.

Another important feature of accounting texts is the extensive use of numerical information. Financial statements contain balance sheets, income statements, statements of cash flows, and various financial indicators. Translators must pay particular attention to figures, percentages, dates, currency symbols, and accounting classifications. Even minor numerical inaccuracies may lead to serious misunderstandings and potentially affect financial decision-making.

The translation of audit reports presents additional challenges. Audit opinions contain highly conventionalized language designed to ensure legal and professional

precision. Expressions such as reasonable assurance, material misstatement, independent auditor's report, and true and fair view have established equivalents that should be used consistently. Literal translation may distort the meaning of these concepts and reduce the professional quality of the translated document.

Accounting firms also publish analytical reports concerning market trends, risk management, sustainability reporting, digital transformation, and corporate governance. Such texts combine economic, legal, and managerial terminology, requiring translators to work across several specialized domains simultaneously. In addition to linguistic accuracy, translators must preserve the formal style and objective tone characteristic of professional accounting communication.

Terminological consistency is especially important in accounting translation. The same concept should always be rendered using the same equivalent throughout the document. Inconsistent translation of key financial terms may create ambiguity and undermine the credibility of the translated text. For this reason, professional translators frequently develop glossaries and terminology databases before beginning large translation projects.

Translation of Materials Issued by International Financial Organizations.

International financial organizations are among the most influential producers of economic and financial documentation. Their publications shape economic policy, influence investment decisions, and provide analytical information for governments, businesses, and researchers worldwide.

The most important international financial organizations include the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank Group, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), and the European Investment Bank (EIB). These institutions regularly publish economic forecasts, research reports, policy recommendations, financial analyses, statistical reviews, and development strategies.

The translation of materials issued by international financial organizations differs from the translation of corporate financial documents in several respects. First, these texts often combine economic, political, legal, and social dimensions. Reports

prepared by the IMF or the World Bank frequently discuss fiscal policy, monetary policy, public finance, economic growth, inflation, labor markets, and sustainable development. As a result, translators must possess interdisciplinary knowledge extending beyond economics and finance.

Second, documents issued by international organizations contain a large number of specialized terms and institutional concepts. Examples include gross domestic product (GDP), foreign direct investment (FDI), public debt, fiscal deficit, monetary policy, financial stability, sustainable development, and macroeconomic indicators. Many of these terms have internationally standardized equivalents and should be translated according to established professional practice.

A distinctive feature of international financial reports is their analytical nature. Such documents are designed not only to present factual information but also to evaluate economic conditions, identify risks, and formulate policy recommendations. Translators must therefore reproduce both the informational content and the analytical reasoning of the original text. Misinterpretation of economic concepts or policy recommendations may significantly alter the intended message of the document.

Statistical information represents another challenge. Reports published by international organizations often include tables, graphs, economic indicators, and forecasts. Translators must ensure the accurate transfer of numerical data while maintaining consistency between the main text and supporting materials. Particular attention should be paid to percentages, growth rates, exchange rates, and other quantitative information.

The style of international financial organizations is generally characterized by objectivity, neutrality, and precision. Authors avoid emotional language and focus on evidence-based analysis. Consequently, translators should preserve the formal and analytical tone of the original text while ensuring readability and clarity in the target language.

The growing role of international financial institutions in global economic governance has increased the demand for translators capable of working with highly

specialized economic materials. Successful translation in this field requires not only linguistic proficiency but also substantial expertise in economics, finance, accounting, and international relations.

In conclusion, the translation of texts produced by international accounting firms and international financial organizations represents one of the most challenging areas of specialized translation. It requires a combination of language skills, professional knowledge, terminological competence, and analytical thinking. Accurate translation facilitates international cooperation, supports financial transparency, and contributes to effective communication within the global economic environment.

2.3.3 Terminology of Taxation and Financial Reporting

The translation of taxation and financial reporting documents requires a high level of terminological accuracy and knowledge of national and international accounting systems. Economic translators frequently work with financial statements, tax declarations, audit reports, accounting policies, and corporate financial documents. Since many accounting and taxation concepts are culture-specific and legal-system dependent, translators must be familiar with the terminology used in both source and target countries.

Particular attention should be paid to the translation of terms related to taxation, including value-added tax (VAT), corporate income tax, tax liability, tax return, tax exemption, withholding tax, and tax assessment. Errors in translating tax terminology may lead to legal misunderstandings and financial consequences.

Financial reporting terminology is largely standardized through the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). Common terms include balance sheet (statement of financial position), income statement (statement of profit and loss), cash flow statement, assets, liabilities, equity, revenue, expenses, depreciation, and retained earnings.

Economic translators should actively use specialized dictionaries, accounting glossaries, IFRS terminology databases, and parallel financial documents.

Consistency of terminology is one of the most important requirements in financial translation.

2.3.4 Translation of Business Documentation

Business documentation translation is one of the most common areas of professional translation. It includes the translation of contracts, invoices, business correspondence, commercial offers, company reports, certificates, memoranda, minutes of meetings, and other official documents used in business communication.

Business documents are characterized by precision, clarity, standardization, and formal style. Translators must preserve the legal validity and communicative purpose of the document while ensuring linguistic accuracy and cultural appropriateness.

Particular attention should be paid to standard business expressions and formulaic language. Typical examples include:

- We hereby confirm...
- Pursuant to the agreement...
- Please find attached...
- The parties agree as follows...
- This contract shall enter into force...

Business translators should also be aware of differences between British and American business English, international business conventions, and intercultural communication practices. The use of CAT tools, terminology databases, and translation memories significantly improves translation quality and consistency.

2.3.5 Analysis of Typical Translation Mistakes

Translation errors may occur at different linguistic and communicative levels. Their identification and correction are essential components of professional translator training.

The most common types of translation mistakes include:

Terminological errors – incorrect translation of professional terms.

Lexical errors – inappropriate word choice.

Grammatical errors – incorrect use of tense, voice, articles, or sentence structure.

Stylistic errors – violation of the stylistic norms of the target language.

Cultural errors – misunderstanding of culture-specific concepts.

Pragmatic errors – failure to preserve the communicative intention of the source text.

Formatting errors – incorrect presentation of dates, numbers, currencies, and document structure.

Translation analysis involves comparing the source text with the target text, identifying errors, explaining their causes, and proposing improved translation solutions. Such activities help students develop critical thinking and translation competence.

2.3.6 Practical Assignments

Assignment 1. Match the taxation terms with their definitions.

VAT

Tax return

Tax liability

Tax exemption

Withholding tax

Assignment 2. Translate the following taxation terms into Ukrainian:

- taxable income
- tax deduction
- fiscal year
- tax audit
- customs duty

Assignment 3. Translate the following business expressions into English:

- відповідно до договору
- сторона договору

- комерційна пропозиція
- рахунок-фактура
- установчі документи

Assignment 4. Translate the following sentence:

1. The company shall submit its annual financial statements no later than 31 March of the following year.
2. The taxpayer is required to file a tax return within the period established by law.
3. All payments under this agreement shall be made in accordance with the terms specified herein.
4. The audit report confirms that the financial statements present a true and fair view of the company's financial position.
5. The invoice must include the supplier's name, tax identification number, and payment details.
6. The parties agree to settle all disputes through negotiation before initiating legal proceedings.
7. The organization is exempt from value-added tax under the applicable legislation.
8. The company reported a significant increase in revenue during the previous financial year.
9. The contract shall enter into force on the date of its signature by both parties.
10. The balance sheet provides information about the company's assets, liabilities, and shareholders' equity as of the reporting date.

Assignment 5. Compare the two translations of the business letter below.

Determine which version is more appropriate for professional communication and justify your answer.

Dear Mr. Johnson,

We would like to inform you that your order has been processed and will be dispatched within five business days. Please find attached the invoice and shipping

details. Should you require any additional information, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Yours sincerely,
Sales Department

Translation A

Шановний пане Джонсоне!

Ми хочемо проінформувати Вас, що Ваше замовлення було оброблене та буде відправлене протягом п'яти робочих днів. Будь ласка, знайдіть у вкладенні рахунок та деталі доставки. Якщо Вам потрібна додаткова інформація, будь ласка, не вагайтеся зв'язатися з нами.

З повагою,
Відділ продажів

Translation B

Шановний пане Джонсоне!

Повідомляємо, що Ваше замовлення опрацьовано та буде відправлено протягом п'яти робочих днів. До листа додаються рахунок-фактура та інформація щодо доставки. У разі виникнення додаткових запитань просимо звертатися до нас.

З повагою,
Відділ продажу

Assignment 6. Create a bilingual glossary containing 20 terms related to taxation and financial reporting.

PART 3 ICT TECHNOLOGIES IN TRANSLATION, EDITING AND TEXT ANALYSIS

3.1 Information and Communication Technologies

3.1.1 Information and Communication Technologies in Translation Activities

In the 21st century, it is impossible to underestimate the enormous impact of information technologies on all spheres of society and science, including translation activities. Great expectations are associated with computer technologies, which are expected to significantly facilitate the work of translators in the near future.

At present, there are several classifications of modern information technologies used in the translation process. We propose a classification based on the following components:

- Hardware devices: scanners, card readers;
- Information and reference resources: terminological sources, online dictionaries, and reference materials;
- Machine translation systems;
- Software for data processing, as well as applications for the accumulation, archiving, and retrieval of translations.

Today, cloud technologies are developing rapidly. Cloud-based translation memory systems are more convenient and easier to use than traditional desktop systems. Translators can choose from a wide range of professional cloud-based products. Cloud translation memory systems are changing the rules of the game for freelance translators as well as for small and medium-sized translation service providers.

Cloud systems offer a number of advantages compared to traditional desktop solutions:

- The possibility for several translators to work simultaneously on the same project and text;
- Access to work from any device and any location;

- Continuous software improvement and development;
- The latest software versions comply with modern translation requirements, ensuring ease of use, accessibility, and efficiency;
- Many cloud-based systems are free and can be used after registration;
- Automatic software updates.

Cloud information technologies are highly popular in translation activities. Among them, two main categories can be distinguished:

- CAT systems (**Computer-Assisted Translation**);
- **Trados Studio Professional**
- **MT (Machine Translation)**

The most widely used technologies are **CAT systems (Computer-Assisted Translation)**, which first appeared nearly thirty years ago and have been continuously improved ever since. CAT technology is based on **translation memory (TM)**, which enables consistency of terminology in large translation projects.

Words, phrases, and even entire sentences that have previously been translated are stored in the system. As a result, translators do not need to spend time repeatedly translating identical or similar segments. These databases can be shared with clients or fellow translators to facilitate the introduction of changes, correction of inaccuracies, and harmonization of terminology and style.

CAT systems are particularly effective in the translation of financial, legal, and technical documents, where a high degree of textual repetition is common. By ensuring consistency and increasing productivity, they significantly simplify the work of translators.

However, despite the numerous advantages of CAT systems, certain translation tasks may require the use of an additional technology known as **machine translation (MT)**.

Machine translation involves the automatic translation of text by computer software with minimal or no human intervention. Modern machine translation systems use artificial intelligence and neural network technologies to generate translations more accurately and naturally than earlier rule-based systems.

Nevertheless, machine-translated output often requires human review and post-editing to ensure linguistic accuracy, terminological consistency, and compliance with professional quality standards.

An important resource is **translation memory (TM)**, which stores previously translated words, phrases, and sentence segments. It allows translators to reuse earlier translations and apply various filters for importing and exporting different file formats.

Some programs employ a **fuzzy matching** algorithm, which enables translators to work more effectively with texts containing similar segments, variations, colloquial expressions, or idiomatic language.

The principal difference between **CAT tools** and **Machine Translation (MT)** systems is that the translator remains responsible for making the final decision regarding the translated text. The use of CAT technologies can increase translator productivity by up to 80 percent.

Another important category of cloud-based technologies used by translators is **Trados Studio Professional**. This integrated platform combines translation and editing functions with project management and machine translation capabilities. It provides translators with a comprehensive set of tools required for professional translation work.

The main features of this platform include:

- Collaboration and interaction with editors and reviewers;
- Translation quality assurance (QA) tools;
- Automated management of translation projects and reports;
- Support for files in multiple formats;
- Access to the SDL OpenExchange portal;
- Technical support services;
- Terminology management module;
- Machine translation integration module;
- Educational and training resources.

One of the main advantages of **Trados Studio Professional** is its **translation memory (TM)** functionality. To facilitate work on new projects, previously translated material is stored in the system's memory and can be reused in future translations, which is particularly valuable when translating documents with a high degree of repetition. Trados maintains its own translation database and ensures consistency throughout translated content.

Translation memory (TM) refers to software applications that create databases containing paired segments of source and target texts, allowing these segments to be reused in future translations. Such tools are indispensable when translating texts that contain a large number of recurring terms and phrases, such as manuals, software products, and different versions of the same document, including website updates.

The use of TM systems enables translators to save time and improve productivity. Since translation memories consist of previously translated segments, the likelihood of errors is reduced, which contributes to higher translation quality. When a fixed team of translators continuously updates and uses the same TM database, consistency across projects improves significantly.

Most translation projects involve searching for equivalents of highly specialized terms in fields such as law, chemistry, medicine, and economics, where industry-specific terminology is widely used. Finding the most appropriate equivalent for a term is often a time-consuming task, and translators do not wish to repeat the same work every time they begin a new project. Therefore, a **Terminology Management System (TMS)** can be extremely useful for managing terminology-related translation tasks, including term storage, retrieval, updating, and maintenance. Proper use of TMS tools reduces costs, improves translation quality, and shortens project completion times.

Among the most valuable functions offered by TMS solutions is **automatic terminology recognition**. This feature resembles a dictionary function because, while the translator is working on a text, the terminology recognition component

compares elements in the source text with entries in the terminology database. If a match is found, the corresponding term entry is displayed automatically.

Additional TMS functions include:

- Creating and managing thesauri;
- Merging multiple terminology databases;
- Importing and exporting terminology resources in various formats;
- Printing and sharing terminology databases;
- Maintaining centralized term banks for translation teams.

Today, **Smartcat** has become one of the most popular cloud-based translation platforms, significantly facilitating both professional translation work and translator training. Translators can access the platform using a login and password from any location in the world, while all processes are performed online via a server. Consequently, translation work is increasingly organized in a networked and collaborative environment.

Machine Translation

Machine Translation (MT) is the automatic translation of text from one language into another using specialized computer software. Machine translation systems can produce high-quality translations within specific domains and controlled linguistic environments. This can be achieved by limiting lexical and grammatical variation in the source text (creating a so-called *controlled language*) and configuring the system to process only particular types of texts.

A classic example is the translation system used by the Canadian government for translating documents from French into English. However, in most cases, machine-translated texts require human editing and post-editing before they can be considered suitable for professional use.

Modern machine translation systems are generally based on three major approaches:

1. Rule-Based Machine Translation (RBMT)

Rule-Based Machine Translation relies on predefined linguistic and grammatical rules. The system attempts to reproduce the syntactic structure of the

source language and often produces literal translations with the help of dictionaries. Although RBMT is relatively easy to understand and implement, its output is often far from perfect and typically requires extensive post-editing.

2. Statistical Machine Translation (SMT)

Statistical Machine Translation generates translations based on statistical probability. It selects the most likely words and phrases according to patterns identified in large bilingual corpora. SMT generally produces more natural translations than RBMT but often struggles with specialized terminology and infrequently used expressions.

3. Neural Machine Translation (NMT)

Neural Machine Translation is currently the most advanced and effective form of machine translation. NMT relies on artificial neural networks, mathematical models inspired by the structure of the human nervous system. These networks process words within the broader context of sentences, comparing relationships among words and phrases. As a result, NMT is capable of generating translations that sound more natural and fluent, especially in general-language texts. This approach has significantly improved machine translation quality and accuracy compared with previous technologies.

3.1.2 Using Online Services for Collaborative Text Work

Google Docs. Google Docs is one of the most popular cloud-based platforms for collaborative document creation and editing. Developed by Google as part of the Google Workspace ecosystem, the service allows users to create, edit, store, and share documents online. Since all files are stored in the cloud, users can access them from any device connected to the Internet.

One of the main advantages of Google Docs is its real-time collaboration functionality. Several users can simultaneously work on the same document, while all changes are displayed instantly to other participants. This feature significantly simplifies teamwork and improves communication among translators, editors, proofreaders, project managers, and clients.

Google Docs provides a variety of tools that are useful in translation projects. Users can leave comments, suggest edits using Suggesting Mode, assign tasks to team members, and review the complete revision history of a document. The version history function allows translators to track modifications and restore previous versions if necessary.

In translation practice, Google Docs is frequently used for collaborative translation projects, terminology discussions, proofreading, and quality assurance. Translators can create bilingual glossaries, maintain translation notes, and share reference materials within the same working environment. The platform also supports integration with Google Drive, Google Sheets, Google Meet, and numerous third-party applications.

Among the main advantages of Google Docs are ease of use, automatic saving of changes, accessibility from different devices, real-time collaboration, and free access for individual users. However, the platform also has certain limitations, including dependence on Internet connectivity, limited formatting options compared with desktop publishing software, and concerns related to data security and confidentiality.

Microsoft OneDrive and Word Online. Microsoft OneDrive is a cloud storage service that enables users to store, synchronize, and share files online. Together with Word Online, it forms a comprehensive environment for collaborative document management and editing. These tools are part of the Microsoft 365 ecosystem and are widely used in educational institutions, businesses, and translation agencies.

Word Online allows multiple users to work simultaneously on the same document while maintaining synchronization of all modifications. Similar to Google Docs, users can add comments, track changes, review document history, and manage access permissions.

OneDrive offers secure cloud storage and automatic synchronization across devices. Documents can be accessed from desktop computers, tablets, and mobile

devices, making it possible for translators to continue working regardless of their location.

In professional translation projects, Microsoft Word Online is often preferred because many clients provide source texts in Microsoft Word format. Translators can therefore maintain original formatting, tables, graphics, references, and document structure while collaborating with colleagues and clients.

The primary advantages of Microsoft OneDrive and Word Online include compatibility with Microsoft Office applications, advanced formatting capabilities, secure cloud storage, and integration with Microsoft Teams for project communication. Their disadvantages may include subscription costs for advanced features and a greater complexity compared with simpler online editing platforms.

Grammarly. Grammarly is an AI-powered writing assistant designed to improve the quality of written communication in English. The platform automatically analyzes texts and provides suggestions related to grammar, spelling, punctuation, vocabulary, clarity, style, and tone.

Originally developed as a grammar-checking tool, Grammarly has evolved into a comprehensive writing assistant used by students, teachers, translators, researchers, and business professionals. The system employs artificial intelligence and natural language processing technologies to identify potential language errors and recommend improvements.

For translators, Grammarly serves as an additional quality assurance tool. After completing a translation, professionals can use Grammarly to detect grammatical mistakes, spelling errors, punctuation inconsistencies, and stylistic issues. The software also assists in improving readability and ensuring that translated texts conform to modern standards of written English.

Grammarly can be integrated with web browsers, Microsoft Word, Google Docs, email services, and various online platforms. This flexibility allows translators to check texts directly within their working environment.

The main advantages of Grammarly include automatic grammar checking, style improvement suggestions, vocabulary enhancement recommendations,

plagiarism detection (premium version), and ease of use. Nevertheless, translators should critically evaluate Grammarly's recommendations because automated systems may occasionally misinterpret specialized terminology, legal language, or context-specific expressions.

The Role of Online Collaborative Services in Translation Practice

The use of online collaborative platforms has become an essential component of modern translation practice. Services such as Google Docs, Microsoft OneDrive, Word Online, and Grammarly support teamwork, improve communication, increase productivity, and facilitate quality assurance procedures.

These technologies contribute to the development of translators' digital competence and prepare future professionals for work in contemporary multilingual and technology-driven environments. As cloud technologies and artificial intelligence continue to evolve, collaborative online platforms will play an increasingly important role in translation education and professional translation activities.

3.1.3 Working with Notion and Etherpad Platforms

Modern translation projects increasingly rely on cloud-based collaborative platforms that allow translators, editors, project managers, and clients to work together regardless of their geographical location. Such platforms facilitate communication, project coordination, document management, and collaborative editing. Among the most widely used tools for these purposes are Notion and Etherpad.

These platforms support teamwork, improve productivity, and simplify the management of translation projects. Their implementation reflects current trends in digitalization, remote collaboration, and cloud-based workflow organization.

Notion Platform. Notion is a cloud-based collaborative workspace that combines note-taking, document creation, project management, databases, knowledge management, and team collaboration within a single environment. It enables users to organize information, create project documentation, manage tasks, and collaborate on shared content in real time.

Originally developed as a productivity platform, Notion has evolved into a comprehensive digital workspace used by companies, educational institutions, and freelance professionals worldwide.

Main Features of Notion

The platform provides a wide range of functions, including:

- Creation and management of documents and notes;
- Collaborative editing in real time;
- Task and project management;
- Creation of databases and knowledge repositories;
- Integration with external applications and services;
- Sharing and permission management;
- Team communication through comments and mentions;
- AI-assisted content generation and summarization.

One of Notion's major advantages is that multiple users can simultaneously work on the same page or database while maintaining synchronized updates across devices.

Application in Translation Projects

In translation practice, Notion can be used for:

- Managing translation projects;
- Creating translation briefs;
- Organizing terminology databases;
- Maintaining translation memories and glossaries;
- Tracking project deadlines;
- Coordinating communication among translators, editors, and clients;
- Storing style guides and reference materials.

Translation agencies frequently employ Notion as a centralized project management environment where all project documentation is stored and updated.

Advantages of Notion

- User-friendly interface;
- Flexible customization;

- Real-time collaboration;
- Cloud accessibility from any device;
- Integration with external services;
- Advanced project management capabilities;
- AI-powered productivity tools.

Disadvantages of Notion

- Requires a stable Internet connection;
- Some advanced features are available only in paid plans;
- Complex databases may require additional training;
- Large workspaces may become difficult to manage without proper organization.

Etherpad Platform. Etherpad is an open-source web-based collaborative editor designed for real-time document editing. It enables multiple users to work on the same text simultaneously while displaying each participant's contributions instantly. Etherpad emphasizes transparency, collaboration, and user control over data.

Unlike traditional word processors, Etherpad focuses on synchronous collaboration and simplicity.

Main Features of Etherpad

The platform offers the following functions:

- Real-time collaborative editing;
- Color-coded author identification;
- Built-in chat functionality;
- Revision history tracking;
- Version restoration;
- Export to multiple file formats;
- Plugin support and customization;
- Self-hosting capabilities.

All modifications are automatically saved, allowing users to review the entire editing history and restore previous versions when necessary.

Application in Translation Projects

Etherpad is particularly useful for:

- Collaborative translation tasks;
- Group translation workshops;
- Translation training activities;
- Brainstorming terminology solutions;
- Joint editing and proofreading;
- Team-based translation assignments.

In translator education, Etherpad can be used during practical classes where several students work simultaneously on the same translation project.

Advantages of Etherpad

- Free and open-source software;
- Real-time collaboration;
- No installation required for users;
- Simple interface;
- Complete revision history;
- Possibility of self-hosting and data control.

Disadvantages of Etherpad

- Limited formatting options compared to office applications;
- Fewer project management functions than Notion;
- Requires server administration for self-hosted deployment;
- Less suitable for complex documentation management.

Comparison of Notion and Etherpad

Although both platforms support collaborative work, they serve different purposes. Notion functions primarily as an integrated workspace for project management, documentation, and knowledge organization, whereas Etherpad specializes in synchronous collaborative text editing.

For translation projects, Notion is better suited for project coordination and information management, while Etherpad is particularly effective for collaborative translation, revision, and educational activities requiring simultaneous editing.

Consequently, many translation teams use both platforms together: Notion for project organization and Etherpad for collaborative text production and revision.

3.1.4 AI Tools in Translation and Post-Editing

Artificial Intelligence in Modern Translation. Artificial intelligence (AI) has become one of the most influential technologies in the translation industry. The rapid development of machine learning, natural language processing, and neural networks has transformed the way translators work with multilingual content. AI systems are now capable of analyzing texts, generating translations, extracting terminology, and assisting translators in quality assurance procedures.

The growing demand for multilingual communication has encouraged translation companies and organizations to integrate AI technologies into their workflows. Modern AI-powered tools help translators process large volumes of text more efficiently while maintaining acceptable levels of quality and consistency. As a result, artificial intelligence is increasingly viewed as a valuable assistant rather than a replacement for human translators.

Despite significant technological advances, AI systems still face challenges when translating culture-specific expressions, legal terminology, figurative language, and highly specialized texts. Therefore, human expertise remains essential for ensuring translation accuracy and appropriateness.

Neural Machine Translation Systems. Neural Machine Translation (NMT) is currently the most advanced form of machine translation. Unlike earlier rule-based and statistical systems, NMT uses artificial neural networks to analyze entire sentences and understand context more effectively.

Popular neural machine translation systems include Google Translate, DeepL Translator, Microsoft Translator, and Amazon Translate. These systems can produce fluent and natural-sounding translations for many language pairs. The use of large multilingual datasets and deep learning algorithms has significantly improved translation quality in recent years.

However, neural machine translation systems are not free from errors. They may generate inaccurate translations, omit information, misinterpret context, or fail to recognize domain-specific terminology. Consequently, machine-generated translations should always be reviewed by professional translators before publication or official use.

AI-Based Translation Support Tools

In addition to machine translation systems, translators increasingly use AI-powered support tools. These applications assist with grammar checking, terminology management, text summarization, content generation, and linguistic analysis.

Examples of AI-based translation support tools include:

- ChatGPT;
- Grammarly;
- DeepL Write;
- QuillBot;
- LanguageTool;
- Microsoft Copilot;
- Google Gemini.

These tools can help translators improve language quality, generate alternative formulations, identify stylistic inconsistencies, and optimize workflow efficiency. They are particularly useful during drafting, editing, and revision stages.

Nevertheless, translators should critically evaluate AI-generated suggestions and avoid relying on them without verification. Professional judgment remains essential for maintaining translation quality and ethical standards.

Post-Editing of Machine Translation

Post-editing is the process of reviewing and correcting machine-translated texts in order to achieve the required level of quality. As machine translation becomes more widely used, post-editing has emerged as an important professional competence for translators.

Two main types of post-editing are commonly distinguished:

- Light post-editing, which aims to make the text understandable and suitable for information purposes;
- Full post-editing, which aims to achieve a quality level comparable to human translation.

During post-editing, translators correct grammatical, lexical, stylistic, and terminological errors. They also verify consistency, coherence, and compliance with client requirements. Effective post-editing requires both linguistic competence and an understanding of machine translation limitations.

Many translation agencies now employ machine translation followed by human post-editing as a standard workflow. This approach reduces translation costs and turnaround times while maintaining acceptable quality levels.

Advantages, Challenges, and Ethical Issues of AI in Translation. The use of artificial intelligence in translation offers numerous advantages. AI tools increase productivity, accelerate translation processes, support terminology consistency, and assist translators in handling repetitive tasks. They also improve access to multilingual information and facilitate international communication.

However, several challenges remain. Machine translation systems may produce factual inaccuracies, cultural misunderstandings, biased outputs, and confidentiality risks when sensitive information is processed through online platforms. Excessive reliance on AI may also reduce critical thinking and professional responsibility.

Ethical considerations are becoming increasingly important in the translation profession. Translators must ensure transparency regarding the use of AI tools, protect confidential information, respect copyright regulations, and verify the accuracy of AI-generated content. Responsible use of artificial intelligence requires a balance between technological innovation and human expertise.

The future of translation is likely to involve close cooperation between professional translators and intelligent technologies. Rather than replacing human translators, AI is expected to function as a powerful tool that enhances productivity, supports decision-making, and improves the overall quality of multilingual communication.

3.1.5 Practical Assignments

Assignment 1. Comparing AI Translation Systems

Translate the following text using at least three AI-powered translation systems (e.g., Google Translate, DeepL, ChatGPT, Microsoft Translator).

Artificial intelligence has become an essential component of modern translation practice. The increasing volume of multilingual communication in business, education, science, and international cooperation has encouraged the development of advanced translation technologies. Today, translators have access to a wide range of AI-powered tools that can assist them in translating texts, managing terminology, checking grammar, and improving overall translation quality.

Neural machine translation systems are capable of producing translations within seconds, allowing organizations to process large amounts of information quickly and efficiently. At the same time, machine-generated translations are not always accurate and may contain grammatical, lexical, stylistic, or terminological errors. Therefore, professional translators must carefully review and edit translated texts before publication or official use.

The role of translators is gradually evolving from that of a language converter to that of a language expert, editor, and intercultural mediator. In addition to linguistic competence, modern translators must possess digital skills and be able to work effectively with artificial intelligence technologies. As AI tools continue to develop, cooperation between human translators and intelligent systems is expected to become an increasingly important aspect of professional translation practice.

Tasks:

1. Translate the text using Google Translate.
2. Translate the text using DeepL.
3. Translate the text using ChatGPT.
4. Compare the translation outputs.
5. Identify differences in terminology, grammar, and style.
6. Determine which translation is the most accurate.

7. Identify translation errors and inaccuracies.
8. Explain which system produced the best translation and why.
9. Suggest improvements for the weakest translation.
10. Prepare a final edited translation using the best solutions from all versions.

Assignment 2. Identifying Machine Translation Errors

Translate the following paragraph using an AI translation tool. Analyze the output and identify:

- lexical errors;
- grammatical errors;
- stylistic errors;
- terminological errors.

Explain how each error could affect communication.

Штучний інтелект став важливим інструментом у сучасній перекладацькій діяльності. Сьогодні перекладачі використовують різноманітні цифрові технології для підвищення ефективності роботи та покращення якості перекладу. Системи машинного перекладу дозволяють швидко опрацьовувати великі обсяги текстової інформації та отримувати попередній варіант перекладу за лічені секунди. Однак результати автоматичного перекладу не завжди є точними та можуть містити граматичні, лексичні або термінологічні помилки. Особливо це стосується текстів юридичної, економічної та технічної тематики, де правильне використання спеціалізованої термінології має вирішальне значення. Саме тому професійні перекладачі виконують постредагування машинного перекладу, перевіряють точність передачі змісту та усувають можливі неточності. Крім того, сучасні AI-інструменти допомагають створювати глосарії, перевіряти граматику, покращувати стиль тексту та знаходити необхідну інформацію. Поєднання людської експертизи та можливостей штучного інтелекту сприяє підвищенню якості міжкультурної комунікації та ефективності перекладацької діяльності.

Assignment 3. AI-Assisted Terminology Management

Using ChatGPT, DeepL, or another AI tool, compile a bilingual glossary of 20 terms related to law, business, economics, or technology.

Tasks:

1. Provide English terms.
2. Provide Ukrainian equivalents.
3. Verify the accuracy of translations using an authoritative source.

3.2 Online interpreting and digital translation tools

3.2.1 Online Interpreting in Professional Communication

The development of information and communication technologies has significantly transformed professional communication in the twenty-first century. International cooperation, globalization, and the rapid expansion of digital communication have increased the demand for multilingual interaction in virtual environments. As a result, online interpreting has become an important component of modern interpreting practice and an essential tool for facilitating communication among representatives of different linguistic and cultural communities.

Online interpreting refers to the process of providing interpreting services through Internet-based communication platforms. Unlike traditional interpreting, which is usually performed in conference halls, meeting rooms, or courtrooms, online interpreting takes place in virtual environments where participants communicate remotely. Today, interpreters frequently work through platforms such as Zoom, Microsoft Teams, Google Meet, Webex, and specialized remote simultaneous interpreting systems.

The widespread adoption of online communication was accelerated by the COVID-19 pandemic, which forced organizations, educational institutions, government agencies, and businesses to move their activities online. Since then, remote communication has become a permanent feature of professional interaction. International conferences, business negotiations, diplomatic meetings, training

sessions, webinars, and academic events are now regularly conducted in virtual formats, creating new opportunities and challenges for interpreters.

In professional communication, interpreters serve as linguistic and intercultural mediators. Their primary responsibility is to ensure effective communication between speakers of different languages while preserving the meaning, intention, and communicative purpose of the original message. Interpreters must accurately transfer information while taking into account cultural differences, professional terminology, and the specific context of communication. Consequently, interpreting involves much more than simple language conversion; it requires complex cognitive processing, decision-making, and intercultural competence.

One of the most important characteristics of online interpreting is the integration of linguistic skills with digital literacy. Modern interpreters must not only possess excellent language proficiency but also be capable of working effectively with various digital technologies. They need to understand how virtual communication platforms operate, manage audio and video settings, troubleshoot technical issues, and adapt to changing technological environments. Therefore, technological competence has become one of the key professional requirements for contemporary interpreters.

Online interpreting may be performed in several forms. The most common are remote simultaneous interpreting and remote consecutive interpreting. During remote simultaneous interpreting, interpreters listen to the speaker and provide interpretation almost simultaneously through a separate audio channel. In remote consecutive interpreting, the interpreter listens to a segment of speech and delivers the translation after the speaker pauses. Both modes require a high degree of concentration, linguistic competence, and professional preparation.

Preparation plays a crucial role in ensuring successful interpreting performance. Prior to an online event, interpreters are expected to collect background information, study the subject matter, analyze relevant documents, and familiarize themselves with specialized terminology. They often create glossaries containing key terms, abbreviations, and proper names that may arise during the event. Thorough

preparation allows interpreters to process information more efficiently and maintain a high level of translation accuracy under time pressure.

An additional challenge of online interpreting is the need to maintain concentration while working in a virtual environment. Research in interpreting studies has demonstrated that simultaneous interpreting is one of the most cognitively demanding linguistic activities. Interpreters must listen to incoming speech, analyze meaning, store information in short-term memory, and produce an equivalent message in another language almost simultaneously. These processes occur within seconds and require continuous attention. In online settings, interpreters may experience additional cognitive load due to technical factors such as unstable Internet connections, poor sound quality, or communication delays.

Sound quality is one of the most critical factors affecting interpreting performance. Even highly experienced interpreters may encounter difficulties when speakers use poor-quality microphones, speak too quickly, or participate from noisy environments. Distorted sound can negatively affect speech comprehension and increase interpreter fatigue. For this reason, professional organizations recommend the use of high-quality headsets, reliable microphones, and stable Internet connections during remote interpreting assignments.

The interpreter's workplace is another important factor influencing performance. A professional online interpreter should work in a quiet environment free from distractions. Adequate lighting, ergonomic equipment, and appropriate technical settings contribute to higher productivity and reduced fatigue. Many interpreters also use dual-monitor configurations, allowing them to simultaneously view conference materials, terminology databases, and communication platforms.

Stress management is an essential component of professional interpreting competence. Online interpreters frequently work under significant time pressure and must respond quickly to unexpected situations. Technical failures, overlapping speech, sudden changes in topics, and unfamiliar terminology may create additional challenges. Therefore, interpreters must develop psychological resilience, self-control, and the ability to make rapid decisions under stressful conditions.

Professional ethics remain equally important in online interpreting environments. Interpreters are expected to maintain confidentiality, neutrality, accuracy, and professional integrity. Since online meetings often involve sensitive business, legal, medical, or governmental information, interpreters must ensure that confidential data is protected and handled responsibly. Ethical standards contribute to the trustworthiness and credibility of interpreting services.

The increasing use of artificial intelligence and speech technologies has also influenced the interpreting profession. Automated speech recognition systems, machine translation tools, and AI-powered language technologies can assist interpreters by generating transcripts, providing terminology suggestions, and supporting preparation activities. However, these technologies cannot fully replace human interpreters because effective interpreting requires cultural awareness, contextual understanding, critical thinking, and professional judgment.

The future of professional communication is likely to involve a combination of human expertise and technological innovation. As organizations continue to operate in global and digitally connected environments, the demand for qualified online interpreters is expected to grow. Consequently, interpreter training programs must equip students not only with linguistic and interpreting skills but also with technological competence, digital communication skills, and the ability to work effectively in virtual environments.

In conclusion, online interpreting has become an integral part of modern professional communication. It combines traditional interpreting competencies with new technological requirements and presents both opportunities and challenges for language professionals. Successful online interpreters must demonstrate linguistic proficiency, intercultural competence, technological literacy, stress resistance, and a commitment to professional ethics. These competencies enable them to facilitate effective communication in increasingly complex and multilingual digital environments.

3.2.2 Remote Simultaneous Interpreting: Features and Challenges

The intensive development of computer technologies has led to the emergence of a new linguistic reality, which continues to evolve alongside the expanding scope of modern communication tools. Since the early 2000s, an increasing number of IT companies have begun developing and promoting services for hosting online events. This growing interest can primarily be explained by such factors as the creation of a global academic community, time savings in accessing educational materials through remote learning, and the reduction of financial costs resulting from decreased organizational expenses associated with face-to-face events.

A significant breakthrough in the development of platforms for webinars, web conferences, and live online broadcasts occurred in 2020, driven by the necessity to continue professional and educational activities during the period of widespread isolation caused by the pandemic. Many digital platforms started functioning as online venues for various types of events that incorporated remote interpreting services.

The emergence of a new form of interpreting—remote interpreting—has introduced new requirements for interpreters and has highlighted the need to reconsider and refine interpreting competencies, as well as to redefine the specific characteristics of this mode of interpreting.

According to Franz Pöchhacker, one of the leading scholars in Interpreting Studies, translation activities may be broadly classified according to language modality into written translation and interpreting. Written translation involves the transfer of written texts from one language into another, whereas interpreting deals with the transfer of spoken messages in real time. Furthermore, interpreting may be classified according to several criteria, including the communicative setting, the temporal relationship between the source message and the target message, and the direction of interpreting. The most common modes of interpreting are simultaneous interpreting and consecutive interpreting, both of which require specific linguistic, cognitive, and professional skills.

According to the sphere of application, interpreting may be classified into community interpreting and conference interpreting. Several intermediate forms of interpreting can also be distinguished within this classification, including escort interpreting, media interpreting, telephone interpreting, business negotiation interpreting, and video conference interpreting.

Based on the temporal relationship between the source message and the target message, interpreting is generally divided into simultaneous interpreting and consecutive interpreting. Depending on the communicative situation, simultaneous interpreting may take several forms, including traditional booth-based simultaneous interpreting, simultaneous interpreting with portable equipment, and whispered interpreting (*chuchotage*), in which the interpreter quietly delivers the interpretation directly to the listener.

Consecutive interpreting can also be classified into several subtypes. Depending on the length of the speech segment being interpreted, it may involve short consecutive (sentence-by-sentence or paragraph-by-paragraph) interpreting or long consecutive interpreting, where larger segments or entire speeches are rendered after delivery. Consecutive interpreting may be performed either with the use of note-taking techniques or without note-taking, depending on the complexity and length of the source message.

According to the direction of interpretation, interpreting may be classified as one-way interpreting or two-way interpreting. In one-way interpreting, the interpreter works only from the source language into the target language. In two-way interpreting, the interpreter alternates between both languages and interprets in both directions, facilitating communication between speakers who use different languages.

In international research, the term remote interpreting is frequently used to describe interpreting services provided through information and communication technologies. This concept is most commonly associated with simultaneous interpreting performed at a distance.

Although information and communication technologies gained particular importance during the COVID-19 pandemic, remote interpreting cannot be regarded

as an entirely new phenomenon. Research and experimental projects focusing on both simultaneous interpreting (conference interpreting) and consecutive interpreting in video conferences and teleconferencing environments began several decades ago. The development of communication technologies has gradually expanded opportunities for interpreters to work outside traditional conference venues and physical meeting spaces.

Remote interpreting is closely related to video conference interpreting; however, as a form of technology-mediated communication, it possesses a number of distinctive characteristics. The interpreter performs their professional duties from a location separate from the speakers and participants, relying on digital communication platforms and Internet-based technologies to receive and deliver messages.

For this reason, many researchers consider remote interpreting to be an independent and emerging mode of interpreting. It combines traditional interpreting skills with technological competence and requires interpreters to adapt to virtual communication environments. Consequently, remote interpreting may be defined as a form of interpreting that is carried out wholly or partially in a virtual environment through the use of information and communication technologies, where the interpreter performs interpreting tasks remotely rather than being physically present at the event.

A comprehensive study of the specific characteristics of remote interpreting and a clarification of its distinctive features in comparison with traditional face-to-face interpreting may be regarded as one of the priority tasks of contemporary Interpreting Studies. Among the key areas of research are the analysis of platforms, applications, and software used for remote interpreting, the identification and expansion of professional competencies required for interpreters working in virtual environments, and the investigation of new characteristics associated with technology-mediated interpreting.

These characteristics include multitasking, multisensory integration, increased stress levels, greater communicative complexity, new forms of workspace

ergonomics, limited access to paralinguistic information, a sense of interpreter detachment from the communicative situation, and the hybrid nature of communication involving different functional styles, text types, and discourse forms. As a result, remote interpreting presents challenges that differ considerably from those encountered in traditional interpreting settings.

The growing demand for remote interpreting since 2019 has stimulated the rapid development of digital technologies designed to support multilingual communication. Interpreters and translation researchers have been required to quickly adapt to new technological environments and acquire skills necessary for working with digital communication tools. Numerous organizations and research institutions have focused on investigating developments in virtual interpreting technologies and monitoring changes in the language services industry.

For the purpose of classification, remote interpreting services can generally be divided into two major categories: **Video Remote Interpreting (VRI)** and **Remote Simultaneous Interpreting (RSI)**.

Video Remote Interpreting (VRI) refers to interpreting conducted through video communication technologies. This type of service is commonly used for consecutive interpreting and is usually designed for communication between a limited number of participants involving a single language pair. VRI is widely employed in healthcare, social services, education, and public administration, where immediate access to language support is required.

Remote Simultaneous Interpreting (RSI) involves the delivery of simultaneous interpretation through specialized online platforms. RSI services are typically used for large-scale international conferences, webinars, business meetings, and multilingual events involving multiple language combinations. Unlike VRI, RSI allows interpreters to provide real-time interpretation while speakers continue their presentations without interruption. This mode of interpreting has become particularly important in international professional communication, where participants may be located in different countries and time zones.

The rapid development of VRI and RSI technologies demonstrates the increasing role of digital solutions in the interpreting profession and highlights the need for continuous professional development, technological competence, and adaptability among modern interpreters.

Remote interpreting services can generally be divided into four main categories:

1. Video conferencing services without built-in simultaneous interpreting functionality;
2. Video conferencing services with integrated simultaneous interpreting functionality;
3. Specialized platforms for Remote Simultaneous Interpreting (RSI);
4. Virtual interpreting booths designed for remote simultaneous interpreting.

The first category includes video conferencing applications such as Skype, which do not provide their own built-in simultaneous interpreting feature. Nevertheless, simultaneous interpreting can still be organized through alternative channels, such as connecting interpreters via telephone, messaging applications like WhatsApp, or external Remote Simultaneous Interpreting platforms.

The second category consists of video conferencing platforms that include integrated interpreting functionality. Examples include Zoom, Google Meet, and Microsoft Teams. These platforms have significantly expanded access to multilingual communication in virtual environments by incorporating language interpretation features into their systems.

Microsoft Teams introduced its simultaneous interpreting functionality in August 2022. Earlier, Zoom incorporated its “Language Interpretation” feature, enabling organizers of online events to provide multilingual communication services. Users with professional conference subscriptions and additional webinar or event packages can activate interpreting channels and assign interpreters to specific languages.

When the language interpretation function is enabled, the host of a meeting or conference can create one or several separate audio channels corresponding to different languages. Participants can then select their preferred language channel and

listen to the interpretation in real time while continuing to follow the event. This functionality closely resembles traditional conference interpreting systems used at international meetings and congresses.

Among video conferencing platforms, Zoom has become one of the most widely used solutions for remote simultaneous interpreting due to its global popularity, user-friendly interface, and integrated RSI capabilities. The platform is extensively employed for international conferences, webinars, business meetings, educational events, and multilingual professional communication.

3.2.3 Professional Competence and Professional Competencies of an Interpreter

Professional competence is generally understood as an interpreter's ability to make effective translation and interpreting decisions while performing professional tasks on the basis of knowledge, skills, abilities, and personal qualities. In contemporary translation and interpreting studies, competence is often viewed as an integrated capacity that enables professionals to mobilize and apply their knowledge, practical skills, experience, and personal attributes in order to achieve successful communication outcomes.

The concept of professional competencies is closely related to professional competence; however, these notions are not identical. Professional competence represents an overall ability to perform effectively in professional situations, whereas professional competencies refer to the specific components that contribute to this ability. Modern researchers emphasize that interpreting competence is multidimensional and includes linguistic, communicative, technical, and interpersonal elements.

One of the most important components of interpreting competence is **linguistic competence**. This competence encompasses comprehensive knowledge of the interpreter's working languages, including grammar, vocabulary, pronunciation, discourse conventions, and stylistic variation. Unlike ordinary language users, interpreters work under conditions that require rapid transitions between language

comprehension and language production. They must be capable of instantly switching from one language to another while maintaining accuracy and fluency.

Linguistic competence also requires interpreters to adapt their language use to different communicative situations. The choice of vocabulary, register, and style is often determined by the source message and the communicative context. Therefore, interpreters must continuously expand their knowledge not only of language systems but also of the ways language is used in various professional, social, and cultural settings.

Another essential component is **communicative competence**, which enables interpreters to understand the communicative intentions of speakers and convey messages effectively to target audiences. Successful communication involves more than transferring words from one language into another. Interpreters must understand context, recognize implicit meanings, and preserve the speaker's purpose, tone, and communicative effect.

In addition, modern interpreters require **technical competence**. The growing use of digital technologies and remote interpreting platforms has significantly expanded the range of technical skills expected from language professionals. Interpreters working in online environments must be familiar with video conferencing platforms, remote simultaneous interpreting systems, audio equipment, terminology management tools, and digital communication technologies. Technical competence allows interpreters to work effectively in virtual settings and respond appropriately to technological challenges.

Professional competence also includes a range of **personal characteristics**. Effective interpreters demonstrate concentration, stress resistance, adaptability, responsibility, and strong decision-making skills. Interpreting frequently takes place under conditions of time pressure and cognitive overload, requiring professionals to maintain high levels of accuracy and attention. Personal qualities therefore play a crucial role in ensuring successful interpreting performance.

The increasing popularity of remote interpreting has introduced additional requirements for professional competence. Interpreters must now combine traditional

linguistic abilities with digital literacy, technological adaptability, and the capacity to work efficiently in virtual communication environments. Consequently, the development of professional competence has become a continuous process that involves lifelong learning, regular practice, and adaptation to technological and professional changes.

In modern professional communication, the effectiveness of interpreting largely depends on the interpreter's ability to integrate linguistic, communicative, technical, and personal competencies into a coherent system of professional performance. Such integration enables interpreters to provide accurate, reliable, and high-quality language services in both traditional and digital communication environments.

3.2.4 Technical Aspects of Online Conferences

The rapid development of digital communication technologies has significantly transformed the organization of international events and multilingual communication. Online conferences, webinars, virtual meetings, and international forums have become common forms of professional interaction in business, education, public administration, healthcare, and international cooperation. Consequently, interpreters must possess not only excellent linguistic skills but also a solid understanding of the technical aspects of online communication platforms.

The quality of interpreting during online conferences depends largely on the technological infrastructure used by organizers and participants. Unlike traditional face-to-face events, online conferences rely entirely on digital communication systems that transmit audio and video signals through the Internet. Any technical disruption may negatively affect communication and reduce the accuracy of interpretation.

One of the most important technical requirements is a stable Internet connection. Remote interpreters should have access to high-speed broadband Internet with sufficient upload and download speeds to ensure uninterrupted audio and video transmission. Many professional organizations recommend the use of a wired

Ethernet connection rather than Wi-Fi, as wired connections are generally more reliable and less vulnerable to signal interruptions.

Audio quality is another critical factor influencing interpreting performance. Simultaneous interpreting requires interpreters to process spoken information in real time. Therefore, poor sound quality, background noise, audio distortions, or delayed transmission can significantly increase cognitive load and reduce interpreting accuracy. To ensure optimal working conditions, interpreters should use professional headsets with noise-cancelling microphones and high-quality headphones.

Modern online conferences are commonly conducted through platforms such as Zoom, Microsoft Teams, Webex, and Google Meet. These platforms provide integrated language interpretation functions that allow participants to select their preferred language channel. The interpreter receives the original speech through one audio channel and delivers the interpretation through a separate channel. This technology closely resembles the operation of traditional simultaneous interpreting systems used in conference venues.

Technical preparation before an online event is essential. Interpreters should test all equipment, including microphones, headphones, cameras, and Internet connections. It is also advisable to familiarize themselves with the conference platform and verify access to interpreting channels before the event begins. Organizers often conduct technical rehearsals to ensure that all participants understand the functionality of the platform and that potential technical issues can be identified in advance.

The interpreter's workspace also plays an important role in ensuring effective performance. A quiet working environment free from external distractions contributes to concentration and minimizes communication difficulties. Proper lighting, ergonomic furniture, and adequate computer equipment can reduce fatigue and improve productivity during lengthy interpreting assignments.

In addition to technical equipment, online interpreters increasingly rely on digital resources. Electronic dictionaries, terminology databases, online corpora, translation memory systems, and glossary management tools assist interpreters in

preparing for conferences and maintaining terminological consistency. Many professionals use dual-monitor configurations that allow them to simultaneously monitor conference materials, presentation slides, terminology resources, and communication platforms.

Cybersecurity and confidentiality have become important considerations in virtual communication. Online conferences frequently involve sensitive business, legal, medical, or governmental information. Therefore, interpreters and conference organizers must ensure that communication platforms meet security requirements and that confidential information is adequately protected. Secure passwords, encrypted communication channels, and restricted access to meetings contribute to maintaining professional standards and protecting participants' privacy.

As online communication continues to expand, technological competence has become an integral component of professional interpreting practice. Modern interpreters must be capable of effectively combining linguistic expertise with digital literacy to ensure successful communication in virtual environments.

3.2.5 Overcoming Technical Difficulties in Online Interpreting

Despite the advantages of remote interpreting, interpreters frequently encounter technical challenges that may affect the quality of communication. Successful performance in virtual environments requires not only linguistic competence but also the ability to anticipate, manage, and resolve technical problems efficiently.

One of the most common difficulties in online interpreting is poor audio quality. Sound distortions, echoes, low microphone quality, and background noise can interfere with speech perception and increase the interpreter's cognitive workload. Since simultaneous interpreting relies heavily on accurate speech comprehension, even minor audio problems may lead to omissions, inaccuracies, or misunderstandings. To minimize these risks, interpreters should use professional audio equipment and encourage speakers to use quality microphones and quiet environments.

Internet connectivity issues represent another significant challenge. Temporary connection losses, unstable bandwidth, and network congestion may interrupt communication and prevent interpreters from receiving parts of the source message. To reduce the likelihood of interruptions, interpreters are advised to use reliable Internet providers and maintain backup connections whenever possible. Mobile Internet connections can serve as an emergency alternative in case of primary network failure.

Platform-related problems may also occur during online conferences. Software updates, system crashes, delayed audio transmission, and difficulties accessing interpretation channels can disrupt communication. Interpreters should familiarize themselves with platform settings and be prepared to troubleshoot common technical issues. Participation in technical rehearsals before events helps identify potential problems and ensures smoother conference operation.

Another challenge is the limited availability of visual and non-verbal information. In traditional face-to-face communication, interpreters can rely on gestures, facial expressions, body language, and other contextual cues to support comprehension. In virtual environments, these cues may be partially unavailable due to camera limitations, poor video quality, or participants choosing not to use video. Consequently, interpreters must depend more heavily on linguistic information and contextual knowledge.

Online interpreting can also increase physical and psychological fatigue. Long periods of screen exposure, intense concentration, and continuous monitoring of multiple information sources may contribute to cognitive overload. Interpreters often need to listen to speakers, interpret messages, monitor technical settings, and consult terminology resources simultaneously. This multitasking environment may increase stress levels and reduce overall performance.

To address these challenges, professional organizations recommend regular breaks, teamwork, and effective workload management. During large conferences, interpreters typically work in pairs and alternate every twenty to thirty minutes. Team

interpreting allows professionals to maintain concentration and reduce fatigue while ensuring consistent interpretation quality.

Stress management is another essential aspect of overcoming technical difficulties. Unexpected technical failures can occur despite careful preparation. Professional interpreters must remain calm, communicate effectively with technical support staff, and adapt quickly to changing circumstances. Flexibility, problem-solving skills, and resilience are therefore important components of professional competence in remote interpreting.

Preparation remains one of the most effective strategies for preventing technical difficulties. Before each assignment, interpreters should review conference materials, test equipment, verify Internet stability, prepare glossaries, and establish communication channels with event organizers. Thorough preparation allows interpreters to focus on linguistic tasks rather than technical concerns during the event.

In conclusion, online interpreting presents a variety of technical, cognitive, and organizational challenges. However, with proper preparation, high-quality equipment, technological competence, and effective problem-solving strategies, interpreters can successfully overcome these difficulties and provide accurate, reliable, and professional language services in virtual communication environments.

3.2.6 Introduction to TRADOS

The increasing volume of multilingual communication in the modern world has significantly transformed the translation industry. Translators are now expected to process large amounts of information quickly while maintaining a high level of quality and consistency. To meet these demands, professional translators increasingly rely on Computer-Assisted Translation (CAT) tools. Among the most widely used CAT tools is **Trados Studio**, developed by RWS, which has become one of the leading software solutions in the translation industry.

Trados Studio is a comprehensive translation environment designed to support translators throughout the entire translation process. According to the official RWS

documentation, Trados Studio provides a complete platform for translating, reviewing, editing, and managing multilingual content. The software combines translation memory technology, terminology management, machine translation integration, quality assurance tools, and project management functions within a single working environment.

A CAT tool differs significantly from machine translation systems. While machine translation automatically generates a translation without direct human involvement, CAT tools are designed to assist human translators rather than replace them. Trados Studio helps translators work more efficiently by storing previously translated segments, suggesting existing translations, managing terminology, and automatically checking translation quality. The final translation decisions remain under the control of the human translator.

One of the major advantages of Trados Studio is its ability to improve productivity and consistency. Professional translation projects often contain repetitive content, technical terminology, and recurring phrases. By storing previously translated segments in a translation memory database, Trados Studio enables translators to reuse earlier translations whenever identical or similar segments appear in future projects. This feature reduces translation time and helps ensure consistency across large multilingual projects.

The Trados Studio interface is designed to support various stages of the translation workflow. The software includes several views that allow users to manage projects, perform translations, review documents, and maintain translation resources. The Project View enables translators to create and organize translation projects, while the Editor View provides a bilingual working environment where source and target texts are displayed side by side. This layout allows translators to focus on individual segments while maintaining access to the overall document structure.

Another important feature of Trados Studio is its support for a wide range of file formats. The software can process documents created in Microsoft Word, Excel, PowerPoint, Adobe InDesign, PDF, HTML, XML, and many other formats. This flexibility makes Trados Studio suitable for various types of translation projects,

including technical documentation, legal contracts, marketing materials, business correspondence, websites, and software localization projects.

Translation projects in Trados Studio are organized within a project management framework. When creating a new project, translators can define source and target languages, assign translation memories, attach terminology databases, and configure quality assurance settings. This centralized approach simplifies project management and allows translators to maintain consistent workflows across different assignments.

One of the most valuable components of Trados Studio is its integration of translation memory technology. Translation memories store pairs of source and target text segments that have previously been translated. When a similar segment appears in a new document, the system automatically retrieves matching translations and presents them to the translator. Depending on the degree of similarity, the software may offer exact matches or fuzzy matches. This functionality significantly reduces repetitive work and increases translation efficiency.

Terminology management is another essential aspect of the Trados environment. Professional translators frequently work with specialized terminology in fields such as law, medicine, engineering, economics, and information technology. Trados Studio allows users to create and maintain terminology databases containing approved terms and their equivalents in different languages. During translation, the system automatically identifies recognized terms and suggests approved translations, helping translators maintain terminological consistency throughout the project.

The integration of machine translation technologies represents another important feature of modern versions of Trados Studio. Translators may connect the software to various machine translation engines and use automatically generated suggestions as a starting point for human revision and post-editing. This approach combines the speed of machine translation with the expertise and quality control provided by professional translators.

In addition to translation support, Trados Studio offers powerful quality assurance tools. These tools automatically identify potential problems such as

spelling mistakes, inconsistent terminology, missing numbers, formatting errors, punctuation issues, and untranslated segments. Quality assurance checks help translators identify and correct errors before delivering the final translation to clients.

Cloud-based collaboration has also become an important component of the Trados ecosystem. Modern translation projects often involve multiple translators, reviewers, project managers, and subject-matter experts working together. Through cloud technologies, team members can share translation memories, terminology databases, and project resources, ensuring greater consistency and efficiency across collaborative projects.

The growing complexity of multilingual communication has increased the importance of CAT tools in professional translation practice. Trados Studio provides translators with a comprehensive set of resources that support productivity, accuracy, consistency, and quality. By integrating translation memory technology, terminology management, machine translation, quality assurance, and project management within a single platform, Trados Studio has become one of the most influential tools in the contemporary translation industry.

As translation technologies continue to evolve, familiarity with Trados Studio is increasingly considered an essential professional skill for translators working in international and multilingual environments. The ability to use CAT tools effectively enables translators to meet the demands of modern translation markets while maintaining high professional standards and delivering accurate, consistent, and high-quality translations.

3.2.7 Translation Memories and Glossary Creation

One of the most important features of modern Computer-Assisted Translation (CAT) tools is the use of translation memories and terminology databases. These technologies help translators improve productivity, maintain consistency, and ensure the quality of multilingual content across translation projects.

A Translation Memory (TM) is a database that stores previously translated text segments together with their corresponding translations. Each time a translator

completes a segment, the source text and its translation are saved in the translation memory. When identical or similar segments appear in future projects, the system automatically retrieves the existing translation and presents it to the translator for review and reuse.

The use of translation memories provides several advantages. First, it significantly reduces the amount of repetitive work required during translation. Technical documentation, legal contracts, business reports, and software manuals often contain recurring phrases and standardized terminology. By reusing previously translated content, translators can complete projects more efficiently and maintain greater consistency throughout the document.

Second, translation memories contribute to quality assurance by reducing inconsistencies. Since approved translations are stored and reused, terminology and phraseology remain uniform across multiple documents and projects. This is particularly important when several translators work on the same project or when translations are updated over long periods of time.

Translation memories may contain exact matches and fuzzy matches. An exact match occurs when a new source segment is identical to a segment already stored in the database. A fuzzy match occurs when the new segment is similar but not identical to an existing segment. In such cases, Trados Studio suggests the closest available translation, allowing the translator to modify it as necessary.

Another essential resource in professional translation is a glossary or terminology database. Specialized translation often requires the consistent use of technical, legal, medical, financial, or scientific terminology. Terminology management ensures that approved terms are used consistently throughout a translation project.

The process of glossary creation usually begins with terminology extraction. Translators identify key terms within source documents and collect their approved equivalents in the target language. These terms are then organized into a terminology database, which may include definitions, contexts, grammatical information, subject classifications, and usage notes.

Trados Studio supports terminology management through dedicated terminology resources that can be integrated directly into the translation environment. During translation, the software automatically recognizes terms contained in the terminology database and suggests the approved equivalents. This feature reduces the risk of terminological inconsistency and improves overall translation quality.

The combination of translation memories and terminology databases forms the foundation of efficient translation workflows. Together, these resources enable translators to work more productively, maintain consistency, and ensure the professional quality of multilingual content.

3.2.8 Editing and Quality Assurance in TRADOS

Editing and quality assurance are essential stages of the professional translation process. Even highly experienced translators may occasionally overlook errors, inconsistencies, or formatting issues. For this reason, Trados Studio provides a range of tools that assist translators in reviewing, editing, and verifying translations before final delivery.

Editing refers to the process of reviewing and improving translated content to ensure accuracy, clarity, consistency, and linguistic correctness. During editing, translators compare the source and target texts, verify terminology usage, check grammatical structures, and ensure that the translation accurately conveys the meaning of the original text.

One of the main advantages of Trados Studio is its integrated editing environment. The software displays source and target segments side by side, allowing translators to review translations efficiently while maintaining direct access to the original text. This bilingual interface simplifies error detection and facilitates the revision process.

In addition to manual editing, Trados Studio includes automated Quality Assurance (QA) tools. Quality assurance refers to a systematic process of identifying potential errors and inconsistencies within a translation project. Automated

verification significantly reduces the time required for final review and helps improve translation reliability.

The quality assurance system can detect a wide range of potential problems. These include spelling mistakes, punctuation errors, missing numbers, inconsistent terminology, repeated words, untranslated segments, formatting inconsistencies, and tag-related errors. The software automatically highlights suspicious segments and generates reports that help translators identify areas requiring attention.

Terminology verification is one of the most valuable QA functions. The system compares translated content with approved terminology databases and alerts translators when unauthorized or inconsistent terms are used. This feature is particularly important in specialized translation projects where terminological accuracy is essential.

Another important quality assurance feature is consistency checking. The software analyzes repeated segments throughout the document and identifies situations in which identical source segments have been translated differently. Such inconsistencies may negatively affect document quality and professional credibility, especially in technical and legal translation.

Modern versions of Trados Studio also support post-editing workflows. When machine translation suggestions are used, translators can revise and improve the automatically generated output to meet professional quality standards. Post-editing combines the efficiency of machine translation with human expertise and linguistic judgment.

Quality assurance should not be viewed as a separate activity performed only at the end of a project. Instead, it is an ongoing process integrated throughout the entire translation workflow. Effective quality control involves careful preparation, terminology management, translation review, automated verification, and final proofreading.

In contemporary professional translation practice, quality assurance has become an indispensable component of translation technology. By combining human expertise with automated verification tools, Trados Studio enables translators to

produce accurate, consistent, and high-quality translations that meet the expectations of clients and international quality standards.

3.2.9 Practical Assignments

Assignment 1. Terminology Research and Glossary Development

Professional interpreters and translators must be able to prepare efficiently for assignments in specialized fields. One of the most important stages of preparation is terminology research and glossary development.

Imagine that you have been invited to work as an interpreter at an international conference on economic cooperation and international trade. The conference agenda includes discussions of taxation, foreign investment, customs regulations, financial reporting, and international business partnerships.

Task:

1. Conduct terminology research related to economics, finance, taxation, and international business.
2. Create a bilingual glossary containing at least **20 specialized terms** relevant to the conference topic.
3. For each term provide:
 - 1) the source-language term;
 - 2) the target-language equivalent;
 - 3) a brief definition or explanation;
 - 4) an example of usage in a professional context.
4. Organize the glossary alphabetically or according to thematic categories.
5. Prepare the glossary in a format suitable for use during an interpreting assignment.

Reflection Task

After completing the glossary, write a short report (150–200 words) discussing:

- the sources used for terminology research;
- difficulties encountered while selecting equivalents;
- the importance of terminology management in professional interpreting.

Assignment 2. Remote Interpreting Simulation

Remote interpreting is widely used during online meetings, webinars, and international conferences. This exercise will help you develop your listening, note-taking, and interpreting skills in a simulated online environment.

Task

Listen to a 3–5 minute presentation provided by the instructor. While listening, take notes on the main ideas, key facts, and important terminology.

After listening to the presentation, provide a consecutive interpretation into the target language.

Try to:

- convey the main ideas accurately;
- use appropriate terminology;
- speak clearly and confidently;
- maintain the logical structure of the original speech.

Follow-up Questions:

After completing the interpretation, answer the following questions:

1. What was the topic of the presentation?
2. Which terms or expressions were difficult to translate?
3. What difficulties did you encounter during the interpreting process?
4. Did note-taking help you remember important information?
5. How could you improve your interpreting performance in future tasks?

Assignment 3. Terminology Management and Glossary Creation in TRADOS

Terminology management is an essential component of professional translation practice. Accurate and consistent use of specialized terminology contributes significantly to the quality, reliability, and professionalism of translated texts. This exercise aims to develop students' skills in terminology research, glossary creation, and the practical use of terminology resources in Trados Studio.

Task

Select one specialized field, such as law, economics, business, public administration, medicine, education, or information technology.

1. Conduct independent terminology research using reliable sources, including professional publications, legislation, official documents, academic articles, and specialized dictionaries.
2. Identify at least **20 specialized terms** frequently used in the selected field.
3. Create a bilingual terminology database containing:
 - 1) the source-language term;
 - 2) the target-language equivalent;
 - 3) a brief definition or explanation;
 - 4) an example of use in context.
4. Import the terminology database into Trados Studio.
5. Translate a text of approximately **300–500 words** related to the selected field using the terminology database during the translation process.
6. Monitor how the terminology recognition function assists you while translating.

Analytical Task

After completing the translation, prepare a short report (200–250 words) discussing:

- the sources used for terminology research;
- difficulties encountered while selecting terminology equivalents;
- the advantages of using terminology databases in translation projects;
- the role of terminology management in ensuring translation quality and consistency.

Assignment 4. Translation, Editing and Quality Assurance in TRADOS

Quality assurance is an essential stage of the professional translation process. Modern CAT tools provide translators with a variety of automated verification functions that help identify linguistic, terminological, and formatting errors before the final delivery of a translation project.

Task

Select one of the following fields:

- Economics and Finance;

- International Business;
- Law and Public Administration;
- Education and Academic Mobility;
- Information Technology.

Using Trados Studio, translate a text of approximately **400–600 words** related to your chosen field.

After completing the translation, perform a comprehensive review of the translated document and run the built-in **Quality Assurance (QA)** verification tools available in Trados Studio.

During the verification process, identify and analyze the following types of errors:

- spelling mistakes;
- grammatical errors;
- punctuation errors;
- inconsistent terminology;
- untranslated segments;
- incorrect numbers, dates, or measurements;
- formatting inconsistencies;
- tag and segmentation errors.

APPENDIX A

Glossary of Translation Studies Terms

English Term	Ukrainian Equivalent	Definition
Adequacy	Адекватність	The degree to which a translation accurately conveys the meaning and purpose of the source text.
Borrowing	Запозичення	A translation technique that transfers a word or expression directly from the source language into the target language.
CAT Tool	Система автоматизованого перекладу (CAT-інструмент)	Software designed to assist translators during the translation process.
Cohesion	Когезія	The grammatical and lexical links that connect parts of a text.
Consecutive Interpreting	Послідовний переклад	A mode of interpreting in which the interpreter speaks after the speaker has finished a segment of speech.
Corpus	Корпус текстів	A collection of authentic texts used for linguistic and translation research.
Domestication	Доместикація	A translation strategy that adapts the source text to the target culture.
Equivalence	Еквівалентність	The relationship between the source text and target text in terms of meaning and function.
Explicitation	Експлікація	A translation technique that makes implicit information more explicit in the target text.

False Friends	Хибні друзі перекладача	Words that look or sound similar in different languages but differ in meaning.
Foreignization	Форенізація	A translation strategy that preserves source-culture elements in the target text.
Glossary	Глосарій	A list of specialized terms and their equivalents within a specific field.
Interlingual Translation	Міжмовний переклад	Translation from one language into another.
Intersemiotic Translation	Міжсеміотичний переклад	Translation from verbal signs into non-verbal sign systems.
Intralingual Translation	Внутрішньомовний переклад	Rewording or interpretation within the same language.
Localization	Локалізація	The adaptation of content to the linguistic and cultural requirements of a target market.
Machine Translation (MT)	Машинний переклад	Automatic translation performed by computer software.
Modulation	Модуляція	A translation technique involving a change in perspective or point of view.
Natural Language Processing (NLP)	Обробка природної мови	A field of artificial intelligence that enables computers to process human language.
Omission	Опущення	A translation technique in which a source-text element is intentionally left untranslated.
Post-editing	Постредагування	The revision and correction of machine-translated output.

Pragmatics	Прагматика	The study of meaning in context and language use in communication.
Quality Assurance (QA)	Контроль якості перекладу	Procedures used to identify and correct errors in translated texts.
Register	Регістр мовлення	A variety of language used in a specific communicative situation.
Skopos	Скопос (мета перекладу)	The purpose or intended function of a translation.
Simultaneous Interpreting	Синхронний переклад	A mode of interpreting in which the interpreter speaks while listening to the speaker.
Source Text (ST)	Вихідний текст	The original text that is translated into another language.
Target Text (TT)	Текст перекладу	The translated version of the source text.
Terminology Management	Управління термінологією	The process of collecting, organizing, and maintaining specialized terminology.
Translation Memory (TM)	Пам'ять перекладу	A database that stores previously translated segments for future reuse in translation projects.

APPENDIX B

English–Ukrainian Legal Glossary

English Term	Ukrainian Equivalent
Affidavit	Афідевіт
Agreement	Угода
Amendment	Поправка
Applicant	Заявник
Apostille	Апостиль

Arbitration	Арбітраж
Articles of Association	Статут
Attorney-at-Law	Адвокат
Birth Certificate	Свідоцтво про народження
Breach of Contract	Порушення договору
Certificate	Свідоцтво
Claimant	Позивач
Contract	Договір
Court Decision	Судове рішення
Court Order	Судовий наказ
Criminal Liability	Кримінальна відповідальність
Custody	Опіка
Death Certificate	Свідоцтво про смерть
Deed	Акт передачі права власності
Defendant	Відповідач
Divorce Certificate	Свідоцтво про розірвання шлюбу
Evidence	Доказ
Fine	Штраф
Judgment	Судове рішення
Jurisdiction	Юрисдикція
Legal Entity	Юридична особа
Legalization	Легалізація
Legislation	Законодавство
Liability	Відповідальність
Litigation	Судовий процес
Marriage Certificate	Свідоцтво про шлюб

Notarial Act	Нотаріальна дія
Notarization	Нотаріальне засвідчення
Notary Public	Нотаріус
Passport	Паспорт
Plaintiff	Позивач
Power of Attorney	Довіреність
Property Rights	Майнові права
Residence Permit	Дозвіл на проживання
Seal	Печатка
Signature	Підпис
Statute	Статут
Tax Identification Number	Реєстраційний номер облікової картки платника податків
Testimony	Свідчення
Trademark	Торговельна марка
Witness	Свідок
Will	Заповіт
Certificate of Incorporation	Свідоцтво про реєстрацію компанії
Memorandum of Association	Установчий договір
Terms and Conditions	Умови та положення
Non-Disclosure Agreement (NDA)	Угода про нерозголошення

APPENDIX C

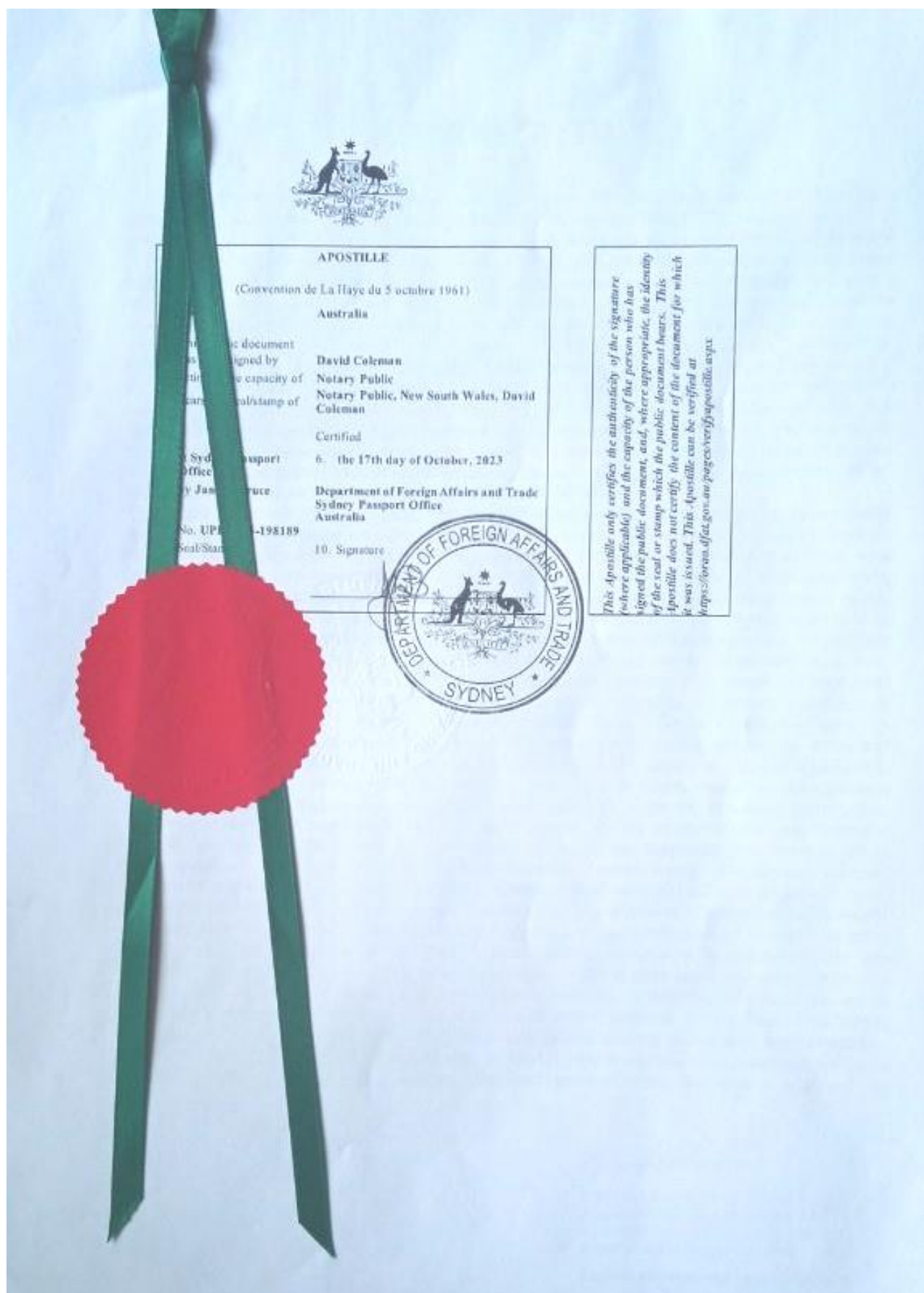
English–Ukrainian Economic and Financial Glossary

English Term	Ukrainian Equivalent
Account	Рахунок
Accounting	Бухгалтерський облік
Accounts Payable	Кредиторська заборгованість
Accounts Receivable	Дебіторська заборгованість
Assets	Активи
Audit	Аудит
Balance Sheet	Баланс
Bank Statement	Банківська виписка
Budget	Бюджет
Capital	Капітал
Cash Flow	Грошовий потік
Corporation Tax	Податок на прибуток підприємств
Cost	Витрати
Creditor	Кредитор
Current Assets	Оборотні активи
Current Liabilities	Поточні зобов'язання
Debt	Борг
Debtor	Боржник
Depreciation	Амортизація
Dividend	Дивіденд
Economic Growth	Економічне зростання
Equity	Власний капітал
Exchange Rate	Обмінний курс

Expenditure	Видатки
Financial Report	Фінансовий звіт
Financial Statement	Фінансова звітність
Fiscal Year	Фінансовий рік
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	Валовий внутрішній продукт (ВВП)
Income	Дохід
Income Statement	Звіт про прибутки та збитки
Inflation	Інфляція
Interest Rate	Відсоткова ставка
International Monetary Fund (IMF)	Міжнародний валютний фонд (МВФ)
Investment	Інвестиція
Investor	Інвестор
Liability	Зобов'язання
Loan	Позика
Loss	Збиток
Market Share	Частка ринку
Net Profit	Чистий прибуток
Operating Expenses	Операційні витрати
Overhead Costs	Накладні витрати
Payroll	Фонд оплати праці
Profit	Прибуток
Profit Margin	Рентабельність
Revenue	Виручка
Shareholder	Акціонер
Stock Exchange	Фондова біржа
Tax	Податок

Tax Return	Податкова декларація
Taxpayer	Платник податків
Turnover	Оборот
Value Added Tax (VAT)	Податок на додану вартість (ПДВ)
Working Capital	Оборотний капітал
World Bank	Світовий банк

ANNEX 1



APOSTILLE

(Convention de la Haye du 5 octobre 1961)

1. Country | Pays : **CANADA**

This public document | Le présent acte public

2. has been signed by | a été signé par : : **HALYNA MILLER**

3. acting in the capacity of | agissant en qualité de : **Notary Public**

4. bears the seal / stamp of | est revêtu du sceau / timbre de : **HALYNA MILLER**

Certified | Attesté

5. at | à : **Edmonton, Canada**

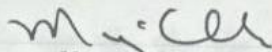
6. the | le : **5TH day of MARCH, 2024.**

7. by | par : **Deputy Provincial Secretary's Office, Government of Alberta**

8. N° | sous n° : **AB-24-004498-771676-M**

9. Seal / stamp | Sceau / timbre :

10. Signature | Signature :



Mary E. Clark, Registrar

Comments | Commentaires :

This Apostille only certifies the signature, the capacity of the signer, and, where appropriate, the seal or stamp it bears. It does not certify the content of the document for which it was issued.

This Apostille is not valid for use anywhere within Canada.

If this document is to be used in a country which is not party to the Hague Convention of 5 October 1961, it may need to be legalized by a consular office of the country of destination.

To verify the issuance of this Apostille, see:

<https://apostille.canada.ca/en/eregister-eregistre>

Cette Apostille atteste uniquement la véracité de la signature, la qualité en laquelle le signataire de l'acte a agi et, le cas échéant, l'identité du sceau ou timbre dont cet acte est revêtu. Elle ne certifie pas le contenu de l'acte pour lequel elle a été émise.

L'utilisation de cette Apostille n'est pas valable au Canada.

Si cet acte est destiné à un pays non partie à la Convention de La Haye du 5 octobre 1961, il pourrait nécessiter une légalisation par un consulat du pays de destination.

Cette Apostille peut être vérifiée à l'adresse suivante :

<https://apostille.canada.ca/fr/eregister-eregistre>



Alberta Justice

Canada



Vazken Medzavorian

C/H

διορισμένος/η πιστοποιών/ούσα υπάλληλος με αριθμό σφραγίδας
b9GGUUF

προσκόμισα ενώπιόν μου το παρών έγγραφο, στο
οποίο έχει πιστοποιήσει την υπογραφή/ές,ή/ και σφραγίδα/ες
στη βάση της προβλεπόμενης από τον Ν.165(Ι)/2012 διαδικασίας.

Πιστοποιών/ούσα Υπάλληλος

Για Έπαρση

Ημερομηνία **08 MAR 2024**

Antros Vasileiadis

APOSTILLE

(Convention de La Haye du 5 octobre 1961)

1. Country: Cyprus

This public document

2. has been signed by Antros Vasileiadis

3. acting in the capacity for District Officer

4. bears the seal/stamp of District Administration of Limassol, Ministry of Interior

Certified

5. at APOSTILLE - LIMASSOL MIPO OFFICE

6. the 08/03/2024

7. by Panagiota Koudouna

8. No LIM MIPO-LIM 000423679/2024

9. Seal/stamp:

10. Signature:



For Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Justice and Public Order

50547630

Apostille Апостиль (Convention de La Haye du 5 octobre 1961 Гаазька Конвенція від 5 жовтня 1961 року)			
1. Країна:	Україна		
Цей офіційний документ			
2. підписаний	Сергієнко Н.В.		
3. у якості	приватного нотаріуса		
4. містить проставлену печатку / штамп	приватного нотаріуса Харківського міського нотаріального округу		
Підтверджено			
5. в	м. Києві	6. дата	20.08.2025
7. ким	головним спеціалістом Міністерства юстиції України Мельничук В.В.		
8. за №	4720547		
9. Печатка / штамп	10. Підпис		
Проставлено електронно-цифровий підпис (печатку) Міністерства юстиції України			



[Handwritten signature]

Проставлено електронно-цифровий підпис (печатку) Міністерства юстиції України.
Проставлено електронно-цифровий підпис посадової особи Міністерства юстиції України
та містить візуальне зображення зразка підпису цієї особи.

Для перевірки видачі апостилю, див. www.apostille.minjust.gov.ua

Electronically and digitally signed (stamped) by the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine.
Electronically and digitally signed by the official of the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine and
accompanied by the image of his/her signature

To verify the issuance of this Apostille, see www.apostille.minjust.gov.ua

Signé (timbré) en version numérique et digitale par le Ministère de la Justice de l'Ukraine.
Signé en version numérique et digitale par le fonctionnaire du Ministère de la Justice de l'Ukraine
et accompagné de l'image de sa signature.

Cette Apostille peut être vérifiée à l'adresse suivante: www.apostille.minjust.gov.ua

ANNEX 2

POWER OF ATTORNEY

On the 12th day of November, two thousand and twenty-four.

I, [REDACTED] born on [REDACTED] passport [REDACTED], issuing authority: Moskovskiy Interdistrict Office of Kharkiv Municipal Department of the Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine in Kharkiv Region, date of issue: [REDACTED], registration number of the taxpayer's record card [REDACTED], registered at: [REDACTED] (formerly known as [REDACTED]) Street, [REDACTED] Apartment [REDACTED] Kharkiv, Kharkiv Region, having been previously acquainted by a notary with the general requirements, compliance with which is necessary for the validity of the act and deed, being aware of the significance of my actions and according to my free will, which fully corresponds to my inner will, in accordance with the requirements of Articles 244, 1007 of the Civil Code of Ukraine by virtue of a verbal mandate agreement entered into with the attorney, do hereby authorise:

[REDACTED] born on [REDACTED] passport [REDACTED] issuing authority: Frunzenskyi District Office of Kharkiv Municipal Department of the Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine in Kharkiv Region, date of issue: [REDACTED], registration number of the taxpayer's record card [REDACTED], registered at [REDACTED] (formerly known as [REDACTED]) Street, [REDACTED] Apartment [REDACTED] Kharkiv, Kharkiv Region,

to represent me with all state, public, economic and other bodies and organisations, enterprises, institutions, regardless of subordination, form of ownership, industry affiliation, with state executive authorities and local self-government bodies (their structural subdivisions), with the Administrative Service Centres, with notary bodies, at a private notary, with the relevant bodies of the State Registration of Rights and before other entities exercising powers in the field of state registration of rights, with the technical inventory bureau, with expert institutions, with banking institutions and their branches, with any civil registry offices, archival institutions, on all issues related to:

- the distribution of the share of property in my private ownership of apartments:
- No. [REDACTED] located at: [REDACTED] (formerly known as [REDACTED]) Street, [REDACTED] Kharkiv, Kharkiv Region;
- No. [REDACTED] located at: [REDACTED] (formerly known as [REDACTED]) Street, [REDACTED] Kharkiv, Kharkiv Region;
- the preparation of documents for the gift and to grant shares of the above real estate owned by me on the right of private ownership to my wife – [REDACTED], born on [REDACTED] [REDACTED], registration number of the taxpayer's record card [REDACTED] with the right to enter into and sign the Agreement of co-owners on the division of common property and the Deed of Gift of the above real estate.

Therefore, the attorney shall be entitled: to provide information regarding my personal data, to submit and receive various documents, statements, including statements on my marital status and property owned by me on the right of personal private property, extracts, information, certificates, duplicate documents, etc. on my behalf, to enter into and sign the Agreement of co-owners on the division of common property, deeds of gift of the above-mentioned property; to represent me with housing and maintenance offices, condominiums, etc. regarding personal account statements, obtaining certificates (including certificates of persons registered in the apartment), etc.; to make all necessary payments, as well as to pay for services rendered, works performed, to pay, in particular, all taxes and fees provided for by law, and to sign everywhere on my behalf, as well as to perform other actions related to the present Power of Attorney.

The Power of Attorney is issued with subdelegating powers for a term of one year and is valid until December two thousand and twenty-five.

Signature: _____

I certify this is an original document and has been signed in my presence.

Vincent Shannon

VINCENT SHANNON
NOTARY PUBLIC
29 Main Street, Swords,
County Dublin, Ireland



I confirm that _____
Leonidovich resides at _____
Ballisk Court, Donabate,
Dublin K36 KU27.

kozyr



JAMES JONES
3 LOWER MOUNT STREET,
DUBLIN 2, IRELAND
NOTARY PUBLIC, COMMISSIONED FOR LIFE

14/11/24.



I certify that this is an original document and
has been signed by the person named
James Jones
NOTARY PUBLIC
59 Mount Street, Dublin
County Dublin, Ireland

APOSTILLE (Convention de La Haye du 5 octobre 1961)			
1. Country: Pays/País:		IRELAND	
This public document Le présent acte public / El presente documento público			
2. has been signed by a été signé par ha sido firmado por		James Jones	
3. acting in the capacity of agissant en qualité de quien actúa en calidad de		Notary Public	
4. bears the seal / stamp of est revêtu du sceau / timbre de y está revestido del sello / timbre de		Notary Public	
Certified Attesté / Certificado			
5. at à / en	Dublin	6. the le / el día	14/11/2024
7. by par / por	Department of Foreign Affairs		
8. No sous no bajo el número	1399242024		
9. Seal / Stamp: Sceau / timbre: Sello / timbre:	10. Signature: Signature: Firma: 		

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540765

ANNEX 3



MINISTRY OF PUBLIC AND BUSINESS SERVICE DELIVERY
Ministère des Services au public et aux entreprises

APOSTILLE
(Convention de La Haye du 5 Octobre 1961)

1. Country: / Pays : **Canada**

This public document / Le présent acte public

2. has been signed by / a été signé par **ANNA KUPRIEIEVA**

3. acting in the capacity of / agissant en
qualité de **Notary Public**

4. bears the seal / stamp of / est revêtu du
sceau / timbre de **Notary Public**

Certified
Attesté

5. at / à **Ottawa, Ontario**

6. the / le **2024-03-22**

7. by / par **Manager ServiceOntario Ottawa**

8. N° / sous n° **ON-24-101185-9494**

9. Seal / stamp / Sceau / timbre :

10. Signature / Signature :



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• This Apostille is not valid for use anywhere within Canada. L'utilisation de cette Apostille n'est pas valable au Canada.

• If this document is to be used in a country which is not party to the Hague Convention of 5 October 1961, it may need to be legalized by a consular office of the country of destination. Si ce document est destiné à un pays non partie à la Convention de La Haye du 5 octobre 1961, il pourrait nécessiter une légalisation par un consulat du pays de destination.

• To verify the issuance of this Apostille, see [www.officialdocuments.mgcs.gov.on.ca/en-US/validity-check/]. Cette Apostille peut être vérifiée à l'adresse suivante : [https://www.officialdocuments.mgcs.gov.on.ca/fr-FR/validity-check/]

ДОВІРЕНІСТЬ

Місто Оттава, двадцять перше березня дві тисячі двадцять четвертого року.

Я, [REDACTED] 21 [REDACTED] 19[REDACTED] року народження, реєстраційний номер облікової картки платника податків [REDACTED], паспорт громадянина України [REDACTED] виданий Московським РВ ХМУ ГУМВС України в Харківській області 1 [REDACTED] року, у паспорті є відмітка про реєстрацію шлюбу з гр. К [REDACTED], зареєстрованого [REDACTED] року Московським в/РАЦСу м. Харкова, який зареєстрований за адресою: місто Харків, вул. [REDACTED] квартира [REDACTED] паспорт громадянина України для виїзду за кордон [REDACTED], виданий [REDACTED] року органом 6391, дійсний до [REDACTED] року, та тимчасово перебуваю в Канаді та проживаю за адресою: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Канада, обізнаний із загальними вимогами, додержання яких є необхідним для чинності правочину, усвідомлюючи значення своїх дій та підтверджуючи дійсні наміри до вчинення правочину, володіючи українською мовою, що дало мені змогу безперешкодно спілкуватися з нотаріусом при складанні проекту цієї Довіреності, прочитати та правильно зрозуміти його суть, відповідно до вимог статей 244, 1007 Цивільного Кодексу України та на підставі укладеного усного договору доручення, цією довіреністю уповноважую

[REDACTED], [REDACTED] року народження, реєстраційний номер облікової картки платника податків [REDACTED], паспорт [REDACTED] виданий Московським РВ у м. Харкові ГУ ДМС України в Харківській області 14 лютого 2015 року, зареєстровану за адресою: місто Харків, [REDACTED] **представляти мої інтереси** в усіх державних, громадських, господарських та інших підприємствах, установах, організаціях незалежно від їх підпорядкування та форм власності та галузевої належності, в тому числі в Департаменті реєстрації та цифрового розвитку та будь-якого державного реєстратора з будь-яких питань, що мене стосуватимуться, в органах державної влади та місцевого самоврядування, органах державної адміністрації та місцевого самоврядування, у відповідних міських, селищних, сільських радах, виконавчих комітетах, органах опіки та піклування Виконавчого комітету міської та інших Рад, в органах

POWER OF ATTORNEY

City of Ottawa, the twenty-first of March two thousand twenty-four.

I, [REDACTED], born on [REDACTED], taxpayer identification card number [REDACTED], passport of a citizen of Ukraine [REDACTED], issued by the Moscow Regional Office of the State Migration Service of Ukraine in Kharkiv region on [REDACTED], the passport contains a stamp about marriage registration with Ms. [REDACTED], registered on [REDACTED] by Moskovskyi village council of Kharkiv, registered at the address: city of Kharkiv, [REDACTED] passport for traveling abroad [REDACTED] issued on [REDACTED] by authority 6391, valid until [REDACTED] and currently residing temporarily in Canada at the address: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Canada, informed of the general requirements, compliance with which is necessary for the validity of the legal act, realizing the significance of my actions and confirming the actual intentions to perform the legal act, possessing knowledge of the Ukrainian language, which enabled me to communicate freely with a notary when drafting this Power of Attorney, to read and correctly understand its essence, in accordance with the requirements of Articles 244, 1007 of the Civil Code of Ukraine, and based on the oral agreement of the power of attorney, I hereby authorize

[REDACTED], born on [REDACTED], taxpayer identification card number [REDACTED], passport [REDACTED], issued by the Moscow Regional Office in Kharkiv of the State Migration Service of Ukraine in Kharkiv region on February 14, 2015, registered at the address: city of Kharkiv, [REDACTED], **to represent my interests** in all state, public, economic, and other enterprises, institutions, organizations regardless of their subordination and ownership form and sectoral affiliation, including in the Department of Registration and Digital Development and any state registrar on any issues concerning me, in the bodies of state power and local self-government, state administration and local self-government bodies, in the relevant city, town, village councils, executive committees, guardianship and custody bodies of the Executive Committee of the city and other councils, in notary offices, Centers for the Provision of Administrative Services, justice bodies, justice departments, in the bodies of state registration of

нотаріату, в Центрах надання адміністративних послуг, в органах юстиції, управліннях юстиції, в органах державної реєстрації речових прав на нерухоме майно та їх обтяжень, в органах бюро технічної інвентаризації та реєстрації права власності на об'єкти нерухомого майна, органах державної реєстрації прав на нерухоме майно, перед державними реєстраторами, органах Державної інспекції архітектури та містобудування, в експертних організаціях, перед суб'єктами оціночної діяльності, у банківських та фінансових установах, податкових та фіскальних органах, житлово-експлуатаційних конторах, житлово-експлуатаційних об'єднаннях, у відповідному ЖЕУ, ЖРЕП, в об'єднаннях співвласників багатоквартирного будинку, гаражних кооперативах, в державних та комунальних службах, з питань пов'язаних з підготовкою документів до **ПРОДАЖУ** та **ПРОДАТИ**, за суму та на умовах на свій розсуд, належні мені на праві власності:

квартиру № [REDACTED], яка знаходиться за адресою: місто Харків, вулиця [REDACTED]

квартиру № [REDACTED], яка знаходиться за адресою: місто Харків, вулиця [REDACTED]

з правом здійснення будь-яких дій, передбачених Законом України «Про державну реєстрацію прав на нерухоме майно та їх обтяжень», в разі необхідності переоформити або оформити всі необхідні договори про користування комунальними послугами щодо належного мені нерухомого майна, сплачувати всі комунальні платежі, отримати відповідні документи та довідки щодо користування комунальними послугами, в вищевказаних підприємствах, установах та організаціях.

Для чого надаю право: подавати від мого імені та отримувати на моє ім'я документи, дублікати документів, заяви, в тому числі заяву про державну реєстрацію прав та їх обтяжень (виникнення, зміни, припинення тощо), додатку до цієї заяви, заяву про мій сімейний стан та належність мені майна на праві особистої приватної власності, надавати заяви та свідчення про мій статус податкового резидента України, заяви про згоду на обробку моїх персональних даних, довідки, в тому числі довідку про склад сім'ї або зареєстрованих за відповідною адресою осіб, подавати заяви про зняття та постановку мене та будь-яких третіх осіб на реєстраційний облік, зняти мене з реєстраційного обліку, подавати та підписувати картки прийому заяви, дозволи, інформації, витяги, витяг з Реєстру Територіальної

property rights on real estate and their encumbrances, in technical inventory bureaus and registration of property rights on real estate objects, in the bodies of state registration of property rights on real estate, before state registrars, in the State Inspection of Architecture and Urban Planning, in expert organizations, before appraisal entities, in banking and financial institutions, tax and fiscal authorities, housing maintenance offices, housing maintenance associations, in the respective housing and utilities enterprise, housing and utilities management company, in associations of co-owners of a multi-apartment building, garage cooperatives, in state and municipal services, on issues related to preparing documents **for SALE and SELL**, for an amount and on terms at my discretion, belonging to me by the right of ownership:

apartment No. [REDACTED], located at: city of Kharkiv, F [REDACTED]

apartment No. [REDACTED] located at: city of Kharkiv, [REDACTED] building No. [REDACTED]

with the right to perform any actions provided for by the Law of Ukraine "On State Registration of Property Rights and Their Encumbrances", in case of necessity to reissue or issue all necessary agreements for the use of utility services regarding my property, to pay all utility bills, to obtain relevant documents and certificates regarding the use of utility services, in the aforementioned enterprises, institutions, and organizations.

For this purpose I grant the right to: submit on my behalf and receive in my name documents, duplicate documents, applications, including an application for state registration of rights and their encumbrances (emergence, changes, termination, etc.), annex to this application, application regarding my marital status and ownership of property belonging to me on the basis of personal private ownership, submit applications and certificates regarding my status as a tax resident of Ukraine, consent to the processing of my personal data, certificates, including a certificate of family composition or persons registered at the respective address, submit applications for deregistration and registration of myself and any third parties, deregister myself, submit and sign application forms, permits, information, extracts, extracts

громади та витяг з Демографічного реєстру, замовити та одержати звіт про незалежну оцінку майна, замовляти та отримувати будь-яку технічну документацію щодо нерухомого майна, технічні паспорти тощо, вирішувати усі питання щодо одержання рішень, дозволів, витягів, проектної та іншої документації, з правом звертання у відповідні установи та організації, отримувати дублікати документів, укладати відповідні угоди з житлово-експлуатаційними об'єднаннями, житлово-експлуатаційними управліннями, іншими організаціями та приватними особами усно та письмово, заповнювати необхідні анкети, опитувальники від мого імені, у тому числі стосовно фінансового моніторингу, всюди розписуватися за мене, сплачувати вартість послуг за оформлення документів, державне мито, адміністративний збір та інші платежі, укласти та підписати договір завдатку, попередній договір, договір купівлі-продажу, отримати завдаток, з правом отримання грошових коштів за попереднім договором та/або за договором купівлі-продажу вищевказаного нерухомого майна, в разі необхідності відкрити рахунок в банківських та інших фінансових установах України, одержувати пластикові (платіжні) картки та PIN-коди, довідки та інші документи про наявність грошових сум, укладати/розривати Договори на відкриття та обслуговуванні поточних (розрахункових), карткових та інших рахунків, в разі необхідності закрити рахунки, отримувати належні мені кошти в тому числі, але не обмежуючись через касу банку, а також узгоджувати та вирішувати всі без винятку питання, які можуть виникнути в процесі реалізації наданих повноважень та вчиняти інші юридично значимі дії, передбачені чинним законодавством України для такого роду повноважень, та які, на думку представника, будуть необхідними та доцільними для правильного й ефективного виконання повноважень, покладених на нього цією довіреністю.

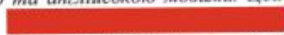
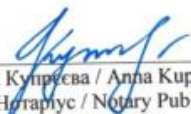
Зміст ст. ст. 237, 244, 245, 247-250 Цивільного Кодексу України щодо поняття довіреності, її форми, строків, припинення представництва за довіреністю, скасування довіреності та відмови представників від вчинення дій, які були визначені довіреністю, мені відомі.

Довіреність видана строком на **3 (три) роки** та дійсна до **двадцять першого березня дві тисячі двадцять сьомого року**.

from the Territorial Community Register and the Demographic Register, order and receive a report on independent property valuation, order and receive any technical documentation regarding real estate, technical passports, etc., resolve all issues regarding obtaining decisions, permits, extracts, project and other documentation, with the right to appeal to the relevant institutions and organizations, receive duplicates of documents, conclude relevant agreements with housing and utilities associations, to housing and utilities management companies, other organizations, and private individuals orally and in writing, fill out necessary questionnaires, surveys on my behalf, including regarding financial monitoring, sign everywhere on my behalf, pay the cost of document processing services, state fees, administrative fees, and other payments, conclude and sign a deposit agreement, preliminary agreement, sale-purchase agreement, receive a deposit, with the right to receive monetary funds under the preliminary agreement and/or under the sale-purchase agreement of the aforementioned real estate, if necessary, open an account in Ukrainian banks and other financial institutions, receive plastic (payment) cards and PIN codes, certificates and other documents confirming the availability of funds, conclude/terminate agreements on opening and servicing current (checking), card, and other accounts, if necessary, close accounts, receive funds due to me, including, but not limited to, through the bank's cash desk, as well as coordinate and resolve all without exception issues that may arise in the process of implementing the granted powers and take other legally significant actions provided by the current legislation of Ukraine for such powers, which, in the representative's opinion, will be necessary and appropriate for the correct and effective performance of the duties entrusted to him by this power of attorney.

The contents of Articles 237, 244, 245, 247-250 of the Civil Code of Ukraine regarding the concept of power of attorney, its forms, terms, termination of representation under the power of attorney, revocation of power of attorney, and representatives' refusal to perform actions specified in the power of attorney are known to me.

The power of attorney is issued for a period of **3 (three) years** and is valid until the **twenty-first of March two thousand twenty-seven**.

Підпис / Signature: 	
Місто Оттава, Провінція Онтаріо, Канада, двадцять перше березня дві тисячі двадцять четвертого року. Ця Довіреність посвідчена мною, Анною Купрієвою, публічним нотаріусом Провінції Онтаріо в Канаді, яка вільно володіє українською та англійською мовами. Цей документ підписаний  дистанційно, знаходячись у місті Хантспорт, провінція Нова Шотландія, передо мною у місті Оттава, Провінції Онтаріо, згідно з Положенням Міністерства Юстиції Провінції Онтаріо 431/20, Про Складення Присяги або Декларації Дистанційно.	<i>The City of Ottawa, the Province of Ontario, Canada, the Twenty-First of March Two Thousand Twenty-Four. This Power of Attorney is notarized by me, Anna Kuprieieva, a notary public in and for the Province of Ontario in Canada, who is proficient in both Ukrainian and English languages. This document was signed remotely by  being at the City of Hantsport, the Province of Nova Scotia, before me at the City of Ottawa, the Province of Ontario in accordance with O. Reg 431/20, Administering Oath or Declaration Remotely</i>
 Анна Купрієва / Anna Kuprieieva Нотаріус / Notary Public LSO #84588Q	

ANNA KUPRIEIEVA
 Barrister, Solicitor & Notary Public
 in and for the Province of Ontario.
 My commission is of unlimited duration.
 No legal advice given. LSO #84588Q



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Електронне навчальне видання

АНІСЕНКО Олена Володимирівна,
ОСІНСЬКА Марія Сергіївна

ГАЛУЗЕВИЙ ПЕРЕКЛАД

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Харківський національний університет
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вул. Чорноглазівська, 17, Харків, 61002.
Електронна адреса: office@kname.edu.ua
Свідоцтво суб'єкта видавничої справи:
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