ABSTRACTS

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Grice'o maksimų taikymas nustatant vertimo cenzūros tipą

H. P. Grice'as (1975) kooperatyviuoju principu įrodo, kad pokalbis yra rezultatyvus ir veiksmingas tik tuo atveju, jeigu prie jo prisideda visi pokalbio dalyviai. Tas pats taikoma ir vertimui. Tačiau sovietinėje aplinkoje bent vienas iš pokalbio dalyvių (sovietinė valdžia) nesilaiko šio principo, tyčia pažeisdamas kurią nors iš keturių pokalbio maksimų: kiekybės, kokybės, ryšio ar būdo. Pagal pažeistas maksimas galima nustatyti ne tik kokiu mastu vertimas pasikeitė, palyginti su teksto originalu, bet ir nustatyti to pasikeitimo priežastis, ypač jeigu jos susijusios su originalo cenzūravimu. Kita vertus, Grice'o maksimos nepadeda nustatyti, ar vertimą cenzūravo sovietinė valdžia, ar pats vertėjas. Be to, vertimui daro įtaką ir kalbiniai skirtumai, dėl kurių taip pat gali būti pažeidžiamos Grice'o išskirtos maksimos. Tyrimas atskleidžia, kad atidžiai lyginant kūrinį ir jo vertimus galima pastebėti tendencijas ir tam tikrą vertimo struktūrą – pasikartojantys vertimo neatitikimai ar atsitiktinės klaidos leidžia nustatyti, kada vertėjo sprendimą lėmė vienokios ar kitokios informacijos trūkumas, o kada – sovietinė aplinka ir jos sąlygos. Šiuo atveju Grice'o maksimos paaiškina cenzūros priežastis ir jos tikslą.

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„Lietuvių kalbos naujažodžių duomenyno" panaudos galimybės

Globalizaciją patiriančios lietuvių kalbos leksikos sluoksnyje daugėja naujas realijas įvardijančių žodžių, pasidarytų, naudojantis savo kalbos darybos išgalėmis, arba pasiskolintų iš prestižinių svetimų kalbų (Vaicekauskienė 2007: 39), todėl su naujažodžių, arba neologizmų, problema susiduria informãcinių, mokslinių, administrãcinių, grožinių tekstų vertėjai (Miliūnaitė 2012: 6). Nors „dabartinį lietuvių kalbos raidos tarpsnį galima pavadinti „neologizmų bumu" (Girčienė 2005: 78), juos tyrinėjant lietuvių kalbotyroje, palyginti su tuo, kas nuveikta užsienyje, žioji didžiulė spraga (Miliūnaitė 2012: 4).

Pranešime bus pristatyti anglakalbėse šalyse kuriami įvairūs neologizmų duomenynai, žodynai, juos lyginant su Lietuvių kalbos institute kuriamu skaitmeniniu lietuvių kalbos ištekliu – „Lietuvių kalbos naujažodžių duomenynu" (toliau – ND), kuriame fiksuojami XX a. pabaigoje – XXI a. pradžioje lietuvių kalboje atsiradę ir dabartinėje viešojoje vartosenoje funkcionuojantys nauji kalbos vienetai (Miliūnaitė 2012: 9), taip pat apžvelgiamas ND kūrimo tikslas, jo duomenų pobūdis ir šaltiniai, paieška ND, kuri šiuo metu galima dvejopa: 1) antraštinių žodžių sąraše; 2) pagal kai kuriuos naujažodžių požymius (Miliūnaitė 2015: 173).

„Lietuvių kalbos naujažodžių duomenynas" – vienas iš daugelio kuriamų ir nuolat pildomų skaitmeninių lietuvių kalbos išteklių, kuriame fiksuojami uzualiniai ir okaziniai (autoriniai, situaciniai) naujadarai, teikia vertingos informacijos apie dabartinės lietuvių kalbos darybos išgales. Jis gali būti naudingas ir vertimo praktikams, nuolat susiduriantiems su poreikiu išreikšti naujas sąvokas lietuvių kalba.

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A study on interpretation classroom anxiety and interpretation performance of student interpreters

Interpretation is considered a stressful activity which creates anxiety because of working for different speakers and audiences on different subjects in different places every time and because of its immediacy and cognitive load. Therefore, anxiety is one of the factors affecting interpretation performance. Also, it is an issue for student interpreters who demonstrate their performance in class. This study aims at determining the relation between student interpreters' anxiety levels and their interpretation performance in classes. The participants are 38 student interpreters on the 3rd grade in 2016-2017 spring semestre at Kırıkkale University, Turkey. To evaluate their interpretation performance, their final exam grades which are the results of their consecutive interpreting practice are used in the study and Interpretation Classroom Anxiety Scale (ICAS) developed by Yung-nan Chiang (2006) is used to assess their anxiety levels. In addition, the anxiety types in the scale as fear of interpretation class and negative evaluation, cognitive processing anxiety and low self-confidence in interpretation of the student interpreters are compared in terms of their effects on their interpretation performance. The result demonstrates that there is a positive relation between their management to anxiety and their success on interpreting performance and fear of class and negative evaluation is more effective than others on their performance.

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Don't mind the gap: Using technology to empower English L2 translators

The lack of translators who are native speakers of English is an often-lamented feature of today's professional translation landscape. International institutions and translation agencies alike have adjusted, some faster and less reluctantly than others, to the inevitability of having their translators work into English as a second language. In academic institutions, many of which are still adhering stubbornly to the mother-tongue principle, acceptance of these market realities has often been slow. The same goes for some professional associations.

This presentation, which primarily aims at showing how the use of electronic tools can reduce the gap between native and non-native English translators, starts from the following assumptions: (1) The lack of qualified translators with English as a mother tongue is here to stay, and will likely grow larger in the future. (2) Clients and training institutions alike will need to accept that more and more translations into English will be done by non-native speaker of English. This phenomenon will be much more pronounced in certain languages. (3) There are differences between L1 and L2 translations, and there is a natural tendency towards better performance by native speakers. (4) This performance gap is less significant for certain types of translations, and dependent on the level of a number the translator sub-competences. (5) The use of electronic resources (dictionaries, termbases, translation memory systems, and, above all, electronic corpora) will contribute to reducing this performance gap to a point where there is no difference between L1 and L2 translations, or where there might indeed be a better performance among L2 translators due to their ability to reach a deeper understanding of the source text.

The core of the presentation will focus on illustrating how one of the resources mentioned above, i.e., the idea of the Web as Corpus (WaC) and to a lesser extent the use of the Web for Corpus (WfC) compilation, could effectively empower non-native English translators and close the gap to their native speaker colleagues

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Kokį Dostojevskį skaitome lietuviškai?

Kartais teigiama, kad kiekviena karta turėtų turėti savo laikmečio klasikinės literatūros kūrinių vertimus. Vakarų valstybės didžiuojasi kelioliktą kartą verčiančios tą ar kitą kūrinį į savo kalbą. Štai, pavyzdžiui, Vokietijoje ne taip seniai pasirodė tryliktas Nikolajaus Gogolio "Mirusių sielų" vertimas į vokiečių kalbą, o Fiodoro Dostojevskio romanas "Idiotas" į tą pačią vokiečių kalbą jau verstas apie 20 kartų. O Lietuvoje "Nusikaltimas ir bausmė", beje, vienintelis rusų romanas, įtrauktas į vidurinių mokyklų programas, skaitomas pagal 1926 m., tiesa, po Antro pasaulinio karo patobulintą vertimą. O ir naujesni Dostojevskio kūrinių vertimai šiandien reikalauja peržiūros. Apie tai, kokį Dostojevskį XXI a. pradžioje mums siūlo lietuviškos leidyklos, kodėl šį, kaip ir kitus pasaulio klasikus, šiandien būtina versti iš naujo, į ką būtų galima atsižvelgti naujuose vertimuose, - apie tai ir siūlome pasvarstyti šiame pranešime.

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EU translation: a corpus study into variation across EU genres

The paper will present the findings of a corpus study into external and internal variation of four EU administrative genres: legislation, judgements, administrative reports and websites for citizens. These are legal and semi-legal genres, an outcome of institutional translation into Polish produced in the highly multilingual and hybrid environment. By external variation we mean the difference between the Polish eurolect and nontranslated Polish of comparable administrative genres (the so-called textual fit, a term introduced by Andrew Chesterman, 2004) while internal variation assesses cross-generic divergences and convergences within the Polish eurolect. The overall objective is to explore how a variable of genre affects features of translated texts and translation effects. The study is part of a larger project, The Polish Eurolect Project, which investigates the emerging linguistic phenomenon — a new hybrid variant of Polish, the Eurolect, and its impact on post-accession administrative Polish (Europeanisation).

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Rendition of pragmatic markers in court interpreting

Pragmatic markers denote "[t]he mystery features […] often stigmatized or deplored […] thought to be empty of lexical meaning, and hence difficult to translate, marginal in respect to word class, syntactically quite free, and optional; […] without propositional meaning or grammatical function" (L. J. Brinton 1996: 6).
Nonetheless, it is claimed that they have a potential to serve useful functions, such as e.g. initiating and ending the interaction, introducing a new topic of the conversation, making it possible to take turns by the speakers, contributing to expressing the speaker's attitude, as well as helping the parties to the act of communication refer to their common experience, skills and knowledge or the information referred to earlier in the talk (L. J. Brinton 1996).

In this paper I would like to present two phenomena: firstly, how court interpreters cope with pragmatic markers used by main speakers in the act of communication; and secondly, on what occasions pragmatic markers, absent in original utterances, are added in the interpretation. My analysis is based on fragments of real courtroom interactions (in which interpreters of English participated) collected during the search query conducted in the Regional Court in Warsaw.

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Distantly reading Dante translations

In the 700 centuries of Dante scholarship, there has been little comparative research on the translation and circulation of Dante's Commedia. Only two edited collections include panoramic essays on translations of the Commedia into a number of languages (Branca, 1965; Esposito, 1992). This is most likely due to the striking fact that there exists no bibliography of worldwide translations of the Commedia. No one knows how many translations there have been into major and minor languages; nor how many times each canticle has been translated, nor how many translators there have been.

This paper describes the initial work-in-progress stage of a new project, which will catalogue all the worldwide published translations of the Commedia, from the 16th century until today. This project will be the first study to map and study the circulation and translation of Dante's Commedia across the globe. Adopting a distant-reading, quantitative methodology (Moretti, 2013), inscribed within a sociological approach to literary translation (Bourdieu, 1992; Sapiro, 2008b), this project focuses on worldwide published translations of the entire Commedia or single canticles thereof.

This paper will address the methodology for this study (relying on different sources, ranging from Worldcat, national libraries, and UNESCO's Index Translationum to printed bibliographies), and describe the four strands of this project: the empirical statistics about worldwide translations of the Commedia; the formal and metrical structures into which the Commedia has been translated; the censorship of Dante under political and religious regimes; and how and when did Dante's Commedia become consecrated by publishers nationally and internationally?

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Vokiečių ordino raštų vertimo į lietuvių kalbą ypatumai

Į Vokiečių ordino rašytinį, tiek išspausdintą dar iki Lietuvos nepriklausomybės atkūrimo, tiek į mažiau tyrinėtą rankraštinį palikimą, tyrėjų, visų pirma istorikų, akys yra nukrypusios jau seniai, ypač XX a. antroje pusėje. Derėtų paminėti Lietuvos TSR istorijos šaltinius (4 tomai, 1955–1965). 1966 m. išleisti Gedimino laiškai (vertimą parengė Vladimiras Pašuta ir Irina Štal; į lietuvių kalbą dokumentus išvertė Marcelinas Ročka). Ordino tekstuose kalbininkams labai įdomūs tikriniai vardai, autentiškas jų užrašymas. Į lietuvių kalbą buvo verčiami su Lietuvos resp. kitų baltų žemių istorija, pasakyčiau ir kalbomis, susiję veikalai, kronikos ir smulkesni dokumentai, parašyti lotynų kalba ir vidurio vokiečių, vidurio vokiečių aukštaičių, vidurio vokiečių žemaičių kalbomis. Pirminiai šaltiniai ne visada buvo žinomi, būta nuorašų, nežinojimo ir žinojimo dėl šaltinių tekstų autorių. Pranešime įdėmesnis žvilgsnis bus mestas į antrą papildytą knygos Kraštas ir žmonės. Lietuvos geografiniai ir etnografiniai aprašymai (XIV–XIX a.), (parengėjai Juozas Jurginis ir Algirdas Šidlauskas, 1988 m.) leidimą, būtent į Lietuvos kelių aprašymus, padarytus kryžiuočių

žvalgų XIV amžiuje (8–42 psl.). Sudomino prūsiško apeliatyvo graude[n], grawde[n], reiškiantis kažkokį mišką, kuris interpretavimas kaip griauzda, kurio beje nėra užfiksuota LKŽ. Pridurtina, kad raštuose esama ir tokio onimo. Pranešimo autorė į pagalbą telkėsi Petro Dusburgiečio, Vygando Marburgiečio lotynų kalba parašytas kronikas, Peterio Suchenwirto vokišką tekstą, norėdama atkreipti dėmesį, kad istorikai praleido progą paminėti prūsiškų bendrinių žodžių užrašymą Ordino dokumentuose, neieškodami jau žinomų kalbininkų paskelbtų jų aiškinimų.

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Folktale translators in a microhistorical perspective

A microhistorical perspective that allows for 'close observation' of individuals strongly resonates with translation historians' concern with translators as cultural agents (Adamo 2006). Also, it draws attention to an 'intensive study of documentary material', still 'under-utilised' in translation studies (Monday 2014). These considerations are of particular relevance for the present paper with its focus on translators' agency (Kinnunen & Koskinen 2010) and on its embeddedness in the British-Russian cultural interaction.

W.S.R. Ralston (1828-1889) and Arthur Ransome (1884-1967) are seen as the key cultural agents to have familiarized international audiences with the Russian wonder world, their works marked by distinct translation agendas and styles. Ralston' s Russian Folktales (1873) was mostly a scholarly work with a substantial scientific apparatus. The translator' s stance was that of an informed guide to the strange language and culture and the translations (chiefly from Narodnye russkiye skazki A.N. Afanas´eva) served as illustrative material to folkloristic issues of the day. Ransome' s Old Peter' s Russian Tales (1916), the translation product of his early Russian sojourns, was a creative and elaborate rewriting of Russian folktale for the younger reader. Also, the first editions of the book owed its popularity to Dmitri Mitrokhin' s admirable illustrations.

BIODATA: Tatiana Bogrdanova is currently completing her doctoral dissertation devoted to British Translators of Russian Folktales at the turn of the 20th c. at the Philosophical Faculty of the University of Eastern Finland (Joensuu). Her previous degrees are in Philology and Germanic Languages (Moscow state university) and Foreign Languages (Moscow state pedagogical university); she taught English Lexicology, Introduction to Philology and EFL practical courses, as well as directed students' graduation papers at the Kalmyk state university (Elista, Russia).

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The Earliest Italian Translations of John Milton's *Paradise Lost*: Failed Attempts and Dantesque Influences

John Milton's epic poem in blank verses *Paradise Lost* is considered to be one of the literary masterpieces of the 17th century English literature. Published in 1667 (but a revised and extended version was published in 1674), 'the greatest long poem in the English language' was immediately recognised as an extraordinary achievement. Translations were soon attempted in a number of European countries. Likewise, a number of Italian scholars endeavoured to render the poem in the national language.

Such an undertaking proved risky, especially in the context of the Italian literature. In Milton's oeuvre, too evident were the lexical borrowings from Dante's *Divine Comedy*, and too many were

the motifs common to the two poems to avoid even more marked Dantesque influences in the Italian translations. Four Italian attempted translations – including that of the famous poet (and translator of Homer's Iliad) Ugo Foscolo were left unfinished. We suggest that a number of translators felt stuck between the evident linguistic difficulties caused by Milton's original stylistic choices and the rich and already well developed Dantesque repertoires of figurative images and *topoi*. We will demonstrate and discuss why the literal translation attempts failed. Similarly, we will investigate some translators' choice to opt for a manifest betrayal of the original in favour of an openly proclaimed imitation of the thematic and lexical choices of Dante.

In our presentation, we will, firstly, present the earliest – complete and incomplete – Italian translations of *Paradise Lost*. Secondly, we will comment on Paolo Rolli's first integral translation (1729) and its editorial fortune underlining his personal choice to abandon the literal rendition in favour of Dantesque models. Finally, we intend to investigate the reasons for the unfortunate attempts of Lorenzo Magalotti, Ranieri de' Calzabigi and, mainly, of the renowned neoclassical poet Ugo Foscolo.

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On matching and translating English and Ukrainian slang toponyms

The article investigates the informal verbalizations of urban place names, it also questions the hypothesis of their potential untranslatability.

The concept of slang is based on the assumption that slang acts as a linguistic channel for liberating carnivalesque laughter (Győrffy 2016). Linguistic data (149 Ukrainian and 379 English slang toponyms) brings us closer to understanding why slang toponyms appear.

Author's experience of compiling English-Ukrainian slang dictionary proves that in both lingvocultures slang toponyms nominate the same objects. The most numerous lexical fields (presumably most important for carnivalesque worldview) are those denoting entertainment establishments (brothels, night clubs, cafes), prisons and hospitals.

The humankind resorts to substandard communication to state the predominance of primeval instincts, negative relation to the dominant value system with its restrictions (Bakhtin 1984). Mocking the values and norms, physiological deficiency, gender or racial peculiarities is the essence of slang as a humour culture constituent.

Slang is a revolt against hierarchy with an active verbalization of correctional institutions. It relieves tension without endangering the stability of the society with an excessive nomination of entertainment establishments. Hospitals, as establishments meant for people with physical deficiencies, are absolutely inappropriate for a carnivalesque worldview and are highly verbalized by slang.

Lexical semantic analysis of slang toponyms shows the potential possibility of adequate comparing and translating of place names in both directions.

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Translation industry and academy: Increasing the chance of matching

Ukrainian translation market is expanding enormously as well as requirements for the linguists working at this market. The boundaries of translation studies have shifted recently to include research into the realities of the translation workplace [Biel 2011; Pym 2006].

Over 50 university translation teachers and 117 industry representatives have been examined in 2013-2015 to answer the question: what kinds of linguists are employers after? The results of a market research addressed the gap that exists between the training of translators at universities and market requirements. Statistics proves that to keep abreast of the more demanding market and technological change, translators should also know how to use translation memories, manage their terminology bases and translation projects, store and retrieve translations or use relevant sources for efficient information and terminology searches. This constantly transforming set of market requirements for translators have not yet been fully reflected in the training of translators at Ukrainian universities up to 2015.

In 2015 the volunteer industry-academy initiative CATforGrad aimed at introduction and integration of professionally-oriented practices (CAT-tools in particular) within a classroom context has been initiated. The project embraced more than 500 participants (industry mentors, CAT-producers, lecturers, students). A series of webinars, conferences and workshops have been conducted, CAT-tools have been integrated into curriculum in more than 15 Ukrainian Universities: http://catforgrad.com.

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Challenges in measuring quality and impact of OERs

Measuring the quality of ICT tools and their impact on learning outcomes is not an easy task. Carol Chapelle, the leading authority on the evaluation of CALL tools, states: 'Evaluation of innovation is perhaps the most significant challenge teachers and curriculum developers face when attempting to introduce innovation into language education.' (Chapelle, 2007) This proposition is eminently applicable to innovative tools in interpreter training. There is a considerable array of online resources, authoring tools, VLEs and blogs offering trainers and students best practice or 'know-how' in terms of aids for a teacher or guidance for a student. And yet how to choose what is best is a challenge in itself. The need for evaluation of the available tools is apparent but 'what to evaluate,' 'how to evaluate,' and 'for whom' remains to be answered. To take the example of ORCIT, an interpreter training open access resources, we may consider it necessary to evaluate the pedagogical subject matter, localised resources or the effectiveness of the instructional design. But what about the effectiveness and the impact of the resources as measured by learning outcomes? How do we construct an experimental design where the test group needs to have limited access, or even none, to open resources? Choosing the right methodology or managing influencing factors should have a considerable impact on the results of the evaluation. But how do we insure that our choice is sound?

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Lietuvos vertimo istorija: XX amžiaus specifika

Pastaruoju metu vertimų tyrinėtojai vis daugiau dėmesio skiria vertimo istorijai. Aptariama jos metodologija, reikšmė, sąsajos su kitomis mokslo sritimis. Nacionalinės vertimo istorijos tyrimai atliekami Suomijoje, Prancūzijoje, Ispanijoje, Brazilijoje, Estijoje, Švedijoje ir kitur, leidžiamos straipsnių rinktinės, enciklopedijos, kuriamos interneto svetainės (Paloposki 2013, 219). Lietuvoje vertimo istorija yra labai mažai tyrinėta. Kol kas nebuvo atlikta jokių išsamių tyrimų, susijusių su vertimo raida, jos svarba kultūrai.

Dėl išskirtinių istorinių aplinkybių vertimas Lietuvoje vystėsi kitaip nei Vakarų Europos valstybėse. XX amžiuje Lietuvos politinė padėtis kelis kartus kito, o tai veikė ir knygų leidybos, ir vertimo tendencijas – knygų vertimas ir leidyba negalėjo būti nuoseklus procesas. Todėl galima kelti hipotezes, kad politinės istorijos periodai Lietuvoje turėtų turėti įtakos vertimo istorijai, kad politinės istorijos periodai galėtų sutapti su vertimo istorijos periodais – t. y. atskirais, savita specifika ir tendencijomis pasižyminčiais periodais.

Analizuojant statistinius duomenis apie Lietuvoje išleistas verstas knygas galima bandyti įžvelgti vertimo tendencijas skirtingais laikotarpiais ir išsiaiškinti, kas galėjo jas lemti. Atliekant analizę dėmesys kreipiamas į šiuos aspektus: ištirti XX amžiuje Lietuvoje leistų knygų statistinius duomenis; išsiaiškinti tendencijas: iš kokių kalbų skirtingais laikotarpiais buvo verčiama daugiausia, kokių profesijų žmonės užsiėmė vertimu, kaip būdavo vykdoma kūrinių vertimui atranka; susieti šiuos duomenis su istorinėmis realijomis ir nustatyti, kas galėjo lemti susiklosčiusias tendencijas. Taip bus siekiama sudaryti XX amžiaus vertimo periodizaciją Lietuvoje ir apibūdinti kiekvieną periodą.

Bus aptariamas tik vertimas raštu. Tokį pasirinkimą lemia tyrimo apimtis – pirma, vertimą žodžiu tektų tirti atskirai ir remtis kitais metodais, antra, knygų vertimai pasirinkti dėl tyrimo apimties, nes į tyrimą įtraukus ir straipsnių vertimus, duomenų kiekis taptų nebepakeliamas surinkti ir apibendrinti, tad tokio pobūdžio tyrimą galėtų atlikti ateities tyrėjai.

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Critics and militants: the role of translators in defining the literary canon and in "smuggling" political ideas

By selecting two relevant cases from Italian modern and contemporary literature, the paper aims to point out two important meanings that translation may have from both an aesthetical and cultural point of view: giving a determinant contribution to define the literary canon of a Country, and covertly transmit ideas of resistance and political contestation against rigid and authoritarian governments. In the first case it will be analysed the guide-role that translation had in giving birth and developing the debate between Neoclassicism and Romanticism. Such a debate strongly characterized the Italian literary context during the first decades of XIX century. In the second case it will be analysed the political use of translation, made by some Italian intellectuals in the thirties of XX century against the Fascism. The analysis will be conducted through textual supports such as "Lettera semiseria di Grisostomo al suo figliolo" (1816) by Giovanni Berchet and the anthology "Americana" (1941) by Elio Vittorini.

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Swear words in audiovisual translation

The report deals with swear words within the framework of translation studies, esp. in the quite new field of audiovisual translation. Because of the fact that translational practices have a great weight within this field of studies, linguistic terms serve usually as a vehicle, and theoretical reflections are often underrated. Thus, a theoretical overview to the recent status of researching into swear words from the point of view of translation studies will be given. The major focus will be set on categories of rendering techniques of swear words. All compiled and evaluated standpoints and ideas may constitute a program for further research in the field auf (audiovisual) translation. Discussing

several points of view, ideas and approaches in the field of translation studies to swear words, the situation seems to be clear: Further investigation in any direction, which is probably related to that topic, is necessary. This includes not only linguistic and translational approaches but also interdisciplinary sciences like psycholinguistics, cognitive linguistics, media studies, cultural studies and sociolinguistics. And, of course also other, neighboring sciences like psychology, educational sciences, sociology and perhaps some more. This requirement to fulfill is not only because of the attractiveness of the topic, but due to the statement that swear words became a research topic in its own right (Ljung 2011, 4).

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Moral dilemmas and interpreting accuracy

The goal of this paper is to discuss how moral dilemmas and situations of value conflicts affect the accuracy of interpretation and what attitude is taken towards it by interpreters. The paper is based on the research which aimed to examine the applicability of the code of ethics for interpreters (primarily accuracy) in situations of conflict, and gain insight into the interpreters' attitudes toward the notion of impartiality.
The idea is to challenge the concept of interpreters as neutral facilitators of communication through fictional or even anecdotal situations of conflict, be it a moral conflict (such as differing ideologies and political views) or concrete conflict (such as war and terrorism).
The research indicates that the question of ethics should be treated with greater rigor in interpreter and translator training and that impartiality should be highlighted as one of the key principles of the profession as it affects the accuracy of the message being relayed.

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Lietuvių kalbos išteklių informacinės sistemos galimybės: semantinis lygmuo

Lietuvių kalbos išteklių informacinė sistema (toliau – LKIIS; prieiga internete http://lkiis.lki.lt) – galimybė visuomenei plačiai naudotis iki šiol mažai prieinama autentiška informacija. Į LKIIS integruoti šeši vienakalbiai žodynai – dabartinės lietuvių kalbos, sisteminis lietuvių kalbos, sinonimų, antonimų, frazeologijos, palyginimų, ir šeši daugiakalbiai žodynai – anglų, vokiečių, latvių, lenkų, lotynų ir senosios graikų kalbos; Lietuvių kalbos žodyno ir Tautosakos paveldo kartotekos; Lietuvos vietovardžių, pavardžių, tarmių archyvo ir kt. duomenų bazės. Taip pat į LKIIS integruoti mokomieji žaidimai ir nuotolinis lietuvių kalbos mokymo modulis.
Kuriant LKIIS buvo tikimasi, kad suskaitmeninti duomenys bus naudingi vertėjams, redaktoriams, mokytojams ir visiems tiems, kurie savo darbe susiduria su žodžių atranka.
LKIIS galima vykdyti žodžių paiešką pagal įvairius parametrus: žodžio reikšmės aiškinimą, iliustracinį pavyzdį, stilistines, gramatines pažymas ir kt. Viena iš paieškos galimybių – žodžio semantinė aplinka. Pavyzdžiui, detaliojoje paieškoje įvedus žodį kalba ir pasirinkus „Dabartinės lietuvių kalbos žodyną" pateikiami tokie rezultatai: abchazai, adygėjai, adžarai, altajai ir kt. (požymis – tauta), čerkšlys, čiauškalas, čiauškutis ir kt. (požymis – kas daug kalba), taip pat sužinoma, kad kalba gali būti darkyta, demagogiška, graži, istorinė, išraiškinga, įspūdinga ir kt.
Taigi šiame pranešime bus parodytos plačios ir vertėjams naudingos LKIIS galimybės, susijusios su semantiniu žodžio lygmeniu.

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Exotericising through translation

Sameness, though not easy to measure accurately, remains the ultimate goal for some translators and the only criterion by which the success of a translation is judged across cultures. In this paper I argue that sameness may not be so desirable after all, especially when dealing with languages that reflect cultures as different as those of English and Arabic.

In the absence of a discourse community (Swales 1990) in the target culture that is similar to the community addressed by the source text, the attempt to reproduce the same text in the same style is an unambitious if not futile exercise.

My approach to the translation of Sent before my Time (Cohen 2003), a non-literary narrative text in the field of psychotherapy, involves deliberately altering its style in order to create in Arabic what was taken for granted and therefore omitted in the source language. This approach aims to increase the degree of literariness (Carter 1997) of the source text in the target language as an attempt to open up the text world (Werth 1999) thereby broadening the horizon of the translated text among its new readership.

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A global overview of topicalities in Latvian medical terminology (1989-2014)

The research analyses the Latvian medical terminology during the period from 1989 to 2014, paying particular attention to the terminology in the fields of cardiology, gastroenterology, radiology, and phlebology. The research is based on the analysis of the material excerpted from medical journals and textbooks published in Latvian from 1989 to 2014.

Latvian medical terminology is currently dominated by English, which is the main contact language; in many cases lexical borrowings, calques or partial calques are created. Medical term coinage in Latvian is also characterised by loss of metaphors, improvement of meaning when translated terms become more formal than in the source language, and explanatory translation when a notion is expressed in a longer and more complicated way.

The analysis of the research material suggests a need for further studies of Latvian medical terminology, terminology systematisation and term coinage coordination which would enable to eliminate the aforesaid shortcomings.

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Existential and possessive sentences in English and Lithuanian: a contrastive study of constructions *There is Y* and *X has Y*

The linguistic and conceptual affinity between the domains of possession, existence and location has been noted by many scholars (Lyons 1977, Clark 1978, Heine, 1997, Stassen 2005, Holvoet 2005, etc.). The main focus in this paper will be the differences between the two types of constructions: There is Y and X has Y and their translation into Lithuania.

The data for the research comes from the BNC (The British National Corpus) and the CCLL (the Corpus of Contemporary Lithuanian Language) as well as the parallel corpus of the Lithuanian-English and English-Lithuanian languages.

The preliminary findings show that both constructions can convey information about the presence (existence) of Y in the space (S) of X, but the difference between them is that the construction of X has Y speaks about the possessive relationship between X and Y or the presence of Y in the space of X because of X's will, wish, power and control, while the construction There is Y cannot and does not convey the information about the presence of Y in the space of X being determined by the will, wish or power of X. Some other differences between the two constructions will be discussed in the paper.

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De-synchronization in/and translation?

When once passing by a village inn, Lewin, main character of Theodor Fontane's Before the Storm (1962), by hearing the sound of a Scottish dance, tries to match his steps to the dancing beat. He succeeds briefly, but keeps falling out of the rhythm, over and over again. Gabriele Brandstetter, on "In and out of Sync: Rhythms of translation in performance and dance" (2014), brings up this example to reflect on the idea of being "out of sync". Departing from this principle of de-synchronization, she asks what this could mean in terms of movements taking place right now in our political world, drawing on the example of migration. Translation, on the other hand, is a movement that has historically allowed reflections towards our quest for match and sameness. Nevertheless, what kind of reflections does it allow us in terms of de-synchronization? What does it mean to say a translation is "out of sync"? What are the potentials and enrichments of such a (moving and provisory) state? This paper intends to raise open questions concerning this principle of movement in translation. As a dancer, performer and translator myself, I intend to get and share impulses for this discussion from my own embodied experiences.

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Contemporary LSP text translation: Creative process and imaginative practice

Due to the development of multimedia and information technologies, contemporary LSP texts have experienced rapid transformation in respect to changing traditional modes of expression promoting genre hybridity, multimodality and intertextuality, thus presenting information in an entirely new way.

Intertextuality is a phenomenon, which consists of multiple layers, and is based on prior knowledge expressed in references, citations, metaphoric images, etc. Therefore, the emerging associations should be processed at multiple levels simultaneously. At present, translation of LSP texts is based on creative processes and imaginative practices.

There are two contradicting approaches to the translation of special texts: according to the theory of relevance, the translator should convey as much information as needed in any given context for communication. But, in reality, establishing a conceptual model for communication it should be taken into account that a significant amount of relevant information might be implicit and a considerable background knowledge is needed to infer the meaning conveyed by a non-restricted natural language. Thus, the number of competences and skills a translator should possess has changed, requiring a higher level of intercultural communication competence, text-mining and information extraction skills.

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Are the hegemonic man in translated men's magazines in Turkish all the same as the One in their U.S. counterpart magazines?

This paper offers a comparative analysis of the hegemonic masculinity as a constructed image in a selected men's magazine called "Muscular Development Turkey" (also referred as target magazine) and its source magazine called "Muscular Development USA" (also referred as source magazine). The common feature of these two magazines is to construct and to represent a hegemonic masculinity. As a analysis tool the scenes-and-frames semantics is utilized to look at the translated hegemonic masculinity in detail. The hegemonic male image is investigated via covers and contents of two magazines published monthly between September 2013 and September 2014. Although the hegemonic male image in both magazines bears significant resemblance in terms of physical characteristics, my analysis has shown that the hegemonic masculinity in the target magazine (TM) represents a man who has no sexual desire, no interest in sexology and no alcohol use. As my analysis has indicated, the hegemonic masculinity is a culture-bound concept and, undergoes a transition process with translation practice by differing from the one in the source magazine (SM) according to its social and cultural context.

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Teaching note-taking for consecutive interpreting

Consecutive interpreting is considered the foundation of any interpreting course and the skills mastered during consecutive practice are deemed as equally vital for simultaneous interpreting. Therefore, most conference interpreting courses start with consecutive interpretation including the teaching of note-taking skills. Opinions are divided as to whether note-taking for consecutive interpreting can be taught at all. Some claim that it remains up to the students to devise a unique note-taking system of their own based on the set of principles discussed in class.
The present paper analyses notes for consecutive interpretation taken by first year MA students of English Studies after the first semester of a consecutive interpretation course. It examines what note-taking techniques were used by the students and, through a comparative analysis of the recorded interpretations, investigates how the notes match the students' interpretation performance. The paper raises some important issues related to interpreter training with particular focus on the acquisition of note-taking techniques for consecutive interpreting.

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Garsų klasifikacijai reikšmingų terminų revizija: dabartinių baltų kalbų ir anglų kalbos atitikmenys

Pastaraisiais metais lietuvių, latvių ir anglų kalbomis aprašant dabartinių baltų kalbų garsyną vienodinami ne tik garsų transkripcijos rašmenys, bet ir šių kalbų balsiai ir priebalsiai tiriami, klasifikuojami ir lyginami taikant vienodus ar panašius metodologinius principus ir atkreipiamas dėmesys, kokie angliški terminai ir jų lietuviški ir latviški atitikmenys vartojami klasifikuojant dabartinių bendrinių (standartinių) baltų kalbų garsus. Garsų klasifikacijai reikšmingų terminų

revizija išryškino: 1) kokie terminai nacionalinėms klasifikacijoms neaktualūs (pabrėžiant fonemų inventorių skirtybes ir bendrybes); 2) kokie lietuviški ir latviški anglų kalbos atitikmenys pasirinktini (ir kokia jų įvairovė, nes kai kurių terminų vartosena dar nėra nusistovėjusi) skirstant ir lyginant garsyną pagal tarptautinę klasifikaciją – tarptautinę fonetinę abėcėlę (angl. International Phonetic Alphabet).

Pavyzdžiui, pagal tarptautinę klasifikaciją pasaulio kalbų balsiai pagal liežuvio pakilimą ir burnos atvirumą skirstomi smulkiau negu įprastai renkamasi skirstyti pagal tradicines (nacionalines) dabartinių baltų kalbų garsų klasifikacijas. Todėl siekiant kuo objektyviau palyginti ir aprašyti lietuvių, latvių ir kitų kalbų garsus, būtini tinkami šių anglų kalbos terminų atitikmenys: close-mid vowels (plg. lie. pusiau uždari balsiai, vidutiniai uždaresnieji balsiai), open-mid vowels (plg. lie. pusiau atviri balsiai, vidutiniai atviresnieji balsiai), near-close vowels (plg. lie. artimi uždariesiems balsiai), near-open vowels (plg. lie. artimi atviriesiems balsiai) ir kt.

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Legislative drafting guidelines – a guide to legal translation?

The normativity of legislative texts is conditional, inter alia, upon their compliance with the principles of legislative drafting guidelines. The canons of 'correct legislation' (statutory construction) shape the normative nature of legal texts in a given legal culture and thus imply certain rules for the formulation of legal texts for their proper interpretation in a particular legal system.

The purpose of the paper is to present selected aspects of the normative nature of the legislative text in a comparative perspective. The comparison of the Anglo-Saxon principles of legislative techniques with the Polish (continental) principles that define legal norms expressed in the legal text will hopefully show how universal these principles are and to what extent they are shaped by the national legal culture. Ultimately, such canons of construction (and interpretation) wil serve as a guide to legal translation of not only legislative texts but also other legal genres.

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The effect of the structural changes on the ideological meaning in the translation of English news into Arabic: With reference to BBC news discourse

This article presents the nature of the structural changes in the Arabic translation of English political BBC news which may be attributable to differences in cultural, ideological and sociolinguistic backgrounds of its target speakers. Our data are seven pairs of English political BBC news source texts (ST) and their corresponding Arabic target texts (TT). It aims to show that translation alters structures and such changes are attributable to differences in cultural and ideological backgrounds of the TT speakers. Towards that end, a comparative methodology of the ST and TT has been adopted by paying attention to examining the differences and the similarities of the structure and its corresponding content. Also, the article has taken cognizance of Hatim's (1997) ideas on translating across different nations and Fishman's (1972) ideas that language to a certain extent is sociolinguistic reflections of its speakers. The study observes that the cultural background, ideological make-up and sociolinguistic perception of the target readers have contributed to the nature of the structure of the translation output in Arabic news.

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Subtitravimas kurtiesiems ir neprigirdintiesiems: galimybės ir iššūkiai

Audiovizualiniuose kūriniuose svarbus yra ne tik pasakojamas siužetas, kuriamas vaizdas, bet ir filmo emocinė aplinka, veikėjų išgyvenami jausmai, muzika sužadinama filmo atmosfera. Nemenku iššūkiu tampa tokių audiovizualinių tekstų adaptacija klausos negalią turintiems žmonėms. Nors įvairios pasaulio šalys, siekdamos visapusiškai integruoti šią socialiai jautrią visuomenės dalį, savo praktikoje taiko įvairius audiovizualinio teksto adaptavimo mechanizmus, atlieka tyrimus, susijusius su audiovizualinių tekstų pritaikymo strategijų kokybiniais rodikliais, Lietuvoje kol kas tokie bandymai – tik pirmieji žingsniai kurčiųjų ir neprigirdinčiųjų visapusiškos adaptacijos link. Audiovizualiniai tekstai dažniausiai skiriami girdinčiajai auditorijai, tad klausos negalią turintiems žmonėms dar nėra sukurtos vienos aiškios sistemos, kaip pateikti išverstą ir subtitruotą audiovizualinę medžiagą. Ypač sudėtinga situacija yra su daugiakalbių filmų vertimu ir subtitravimu Lietuvos kurtiesiems ir neprigirdintiesiems. Šiame pranešime bus pristatomi filmų subtitravimo, kaip pagrindinio kurtiesiems ir neprigirdintiesiems audiovizualinio teksto adaptavimo būdo, užsienio šalių praktiką, bandomą pritaikyti lietuviškuose filmuose. Iš pradžių trumpai bus aptariami subtitravimo, kaip klausos negalią turinčiai auditorijai pagrindinio audiovizualinio teksto pristatymo būdo, kūrimo kriterijai ir strategijos; vėliau bus diskutuojami kurtiesiems ir neprigirdintiesiems adaptuotų filmų praktiniai subtitravimo atvejai, pastebėtos tendencijos ir iškylantys sunkumai.

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Svetimžodžių perteikimas vertime: atvejo analizė

Svetimžodžiai grožinėje literatūroje vartojami įvairiais tikslais ir atlieka konkrečias funkcijas. Tad vertėjams, verčiantiems tekstus iš vienos kalbos ir kultūros į kitą, kyla klausimas, kaip šiuos leksinius vienetus perteikti vertime, kad jie tekste vertimo kalba (toliau – VK) atliktų tas pačias funkcijas kaip ir tekste originalo kalba (toliau – OK) ir kad juos suprastų teksto VK skaitytojai: perkelti intarpus į VK neverstus, išskirti pasviruoju šriftu ir pateikti intratekstinį arba ekstratekstinį komentarą, knygos pabaigoje pateikti žodynėlį ir pan. Šių leksinių vienetų perteikimo būdai yra įvairūs, tačiau vieningos nuomonės nėra, dažnai tai priklauso nuo kalbos ir kultūros, į kurią verčiama, tradicijų.

Šio pranešimo tikslas – apžvelgti užsienio ir lietuvių tyrinėtojų svetimžodžio sampratą, jo funkcijas tekste OK bei pamodeliuoti jų perteikimo būdus tekste VK. Atvejo analizei pasirinktas Vilniuje gimusio lenkų kilmės italų rašytojo Igorio Argamantės (Igor Argamente) romanas „Gerico 1941. Storie di ghetto e dintorni" (2010 m.) ir jo vertimas į lietuvių kalbą („Jerichas 1941 metais. Vilniaus geto istorijos", iš italų k. vertė Toma Gudelytė, 2014 m.). Tekste OK gausu svetimžodžių – vokiečių, hebrajų, jidiš, lotynų, lenkų ir lietuvių kalbų žodžių. Analizuojant tekstą OK, gilinamasi į daugiakalbio teksto stilistiką, svetimžodžių funkcijas, nagrinėjama, kurie svetimžodžiai yra svetimi ir kurie savi teksto autoriui, teksto OK skaitytojui ir kaip vertėjai pavyko tai perteikti VK.

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"Cultural analog" and "cultural sameness" in the translation of "The Forest Song" (1911) by Lesya Ukrainka

My presentation focuses on the concept of "cultural analog" or "cultural sameness" and ways it can be achieved or avoided during translation. I will use English, Russian and Polish translations of "The Forrest Song" (1911) by Lesya Ukrainka as examples to examine the literary translation process. How Ukrainian literary work translates into a foreign language and how it changes within the cultural framework.

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Language change as a challenge to sameness in sacred translation: An impediment to the (re)localization of meaning examples from the Bible and Quran translations

Sacred texts are linguistically static, they resist language change; they are intolerant towards new non framed interpretation (s).Translation as a process of giving the meaning differently is a reformulation activity par excellence.
Relocating meaning is a prerequisite to any attempt towards discovering new hidden possibilities in meaning that the sacred text may hide. Recontextualizing the interpretation of sacred texts is hard to assimilate by the religious community, particularly when translated into different languages .Since languages undertake various changes ,the phenomenon represent a serious challenge to sameness in sacred texts translation meaning. Relocating meaning engenders deep transformations on the structure as well as on the content f the religious meanings, putting in doubt the smooth sift to a different linguistic and cultural sphere(s).
My research question is formulated as the following: In which way does language change represent a challenge to sameness in sacred texts translation? What are the manifestations of impediments the phenomenon has on (re)localizing the meaning? How can bible and Quran translation reflect that?
My hypothesis gravitates on resistance to change that challenges sameness in meaning when translating sacred texts. My recommendations that tail outcomes suggest a alternative remedy for a more wise translation strategy adapted to the nature of sacred texts as well as to the natural phenomenon of language change.

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Translator education and training in Greek-speaking countries

Translator education and training in Greek-speaking countries dates back to the late 1970s. Since then, the list of translator education and training programmes is constantly growing. By translator education and training programmes we describe any stand-alone programme of education or training, which includes courses of interlingual translation and leads to a certificate with a clear reference to translation.
Earlier contributions to the field of translator education and training in Greece and Cyprus (e.g. Grammenidis 1999, Connolly and Bacopoulou-Halls 2009) focused on certain aspects of either

translator education or translator training (as defined by Bernandini 2004: 19-14). However, no study so far has been able to present aggregated data regarding the number of programmes offered in Greek-speaking countries, the language combinations, the duration, the certificates issued, the total amount of registered translators-to-be or the approaches to translation teaching applied in the translation courses.

The present research examines the state of translator education and training in Greece and Cyprus during the academic year 2015-2016, in order to give answers to the questions mentioned above. It is a quantitative and qualitative one-time research, but it also takes under consideration all the historical sources available in order to evaluate the data. The research methods applied for data collection include documentary research and interviews with coordinators and teaching staff of translation programmes.

This research is part of the PhD thesis research of the author and aspires to contribute to the field of translation didactics by providing an overview of the situation in Greece and Cyprus, as well as to lead to further research in the field of translator education and training.

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Naujienos "Bendrinės lietuvių kalbos žodyno" pasaulyje

Pranešimu siekiama supažindinti su dabartine Lietuvių kalbos institute rengiamo ir atskiromis dalimis į internetą keliamo "Bendrinės lietuvių kalbos žodyno" būkle, priminus pagrindinius jo uždavinius, paskirtį, metodologinius principus, trumpai papasakoti, kokius duomenis jo naudotojai gali matyti internete. Šiuo metu skelbiama apie 70 autorinių lankų teksto – raidėmis b, c, č, d, e, ę, ė, f, h, j, o, r, z, ž prasidedančių antraštinių žodžių ar žodžių junginių žodyniniai straipsniai.

Taip pat skelbiamas ir visas būsimo žodyno "Antraštynas", kuriame galima pasitikrinti, kokie žodžiai bus pateikiami žodyne.

"Bendrinės lietuvių kalbos žodyno" kūrėjai sprendžia daugelį uždavinių, iš kurių du pagrindiniai – 1) sistemiškai pateikti bendrinės lietuvių kalbos leksiką, ypatingą dėmesį skiriant kituose leksikografijos šaltiniuose dar nefiksuotam, bet jau pakankamai dažnai vartojamam naujajam jos sluoksniui; 2) tapti patikimu bendrinės lietuvių kalbos normų šaltiniu. Bene daugiausia laiko ir pastangų reikalauja semantinės, ypač naujų žodžių, struktūros tyrimas ir tinkamas pateikimas.

Žodyne užsibrėžta ne tik iš esmės atnaujinti antraštyną, bet ir pateikti gerokai daugiau kitokios – gramatinės, akcentinės, stilistinės, sintaksinės, vartojimo sričių ir kt. – informacijos apie žodžius, žodžių junginius, frazeologizmus.

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Vertimas ir lietuvėjimo procesas

Lithuania will celebrate 100 years of its existence as an independent, democratic state. Emerging in the world as a democratic republic it had to spread news about itself to the remaining world. The state was recognized as an independent and modern state only in the 20th century. Through its experience and past inheritance, the Lithuanian state needed to construct its identity to itself and (re)present its identity to the outer world. During the first years of the existence of a new state the law on the state language, language policies related to multilingualism and the need to integrate minorities through translation came into force. Translation, though being an instrument to

communication, served as a tool to develop Lithuanisation. Translation of various documents, laws, international agreements, newspaper information reveals language policies and the role of translation in the process of the development of the state of Lithuania. Thus, the research focuses on the role, status and impact of translation in the process of state development, the institutionalization of the profession of a translator and the development of Lithuanisation.

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Problems and difficulties in simultaneous interpreting from the point of view of skill acquisition

According to the widely accepted Effort Model of Daniel Gile (2009), the process of SI may be seen as an equation of four efforts: listening and analysis, short term memory, production, and coordination of the other three efforts. Liu (2008:173) notices that the increasingly efficient capacity management mechanism is what contributes the most to the advancement of the skill of interpreting. Therefore, interpreters have to allocate the right amount of processing capacity to the appropriate effort at the right time. If they fail to do so, this may result in omissions, errors, or deteriorated fluency of delivery.

The presentation will look into problems (objective obstacles) and difficulties (subjective obstacles) that simultaneous interpreters face at different stages of their training and professional career in order to establish certain universals as well as to address the issues related to skill acquisition. The results are drawn from an experiment that was carried out with 18 interpreters (10 students at different stages of their interpreting training and 8 professionals with varying amount of experience) who simultaneously interpreted an extract of a conference from English into Lithuanian and later marked the script of the extract identifying difficulties they had while interpreting.

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Translation and actor network theory

Translation is a process where the interaction of human and non-human actors (objects) is rather significant and becomes an interesting area of research. Thus, actor network theory (ANT) that allows approaching translation and its new paradigms (such as localisation) from a sociological perspective, offers new insights about translation, especially when the interaction entity → text → man is examined. Actor network theory (ANT) emerged in the mid-1980 in Paris school and the works of French science and technologies studies scholars Michel Callon (1980) and Bruno Latour (1996), and British sociologist John Law (2004). The theory stems from the Sociology of Science, Mathematics, and Technologies Studies and shares some common grounds with semiotics, structuralism and post-structuralism. The theory of ANT has been applied to study translations by Hélène Buzelin (2006, 2007a, 2011). This article aims to describe translation in terms of ANT and focuses on translation as a process of displacement by means of which identities and the conditions of interaction are established. The article demonstrates how Actor network theory is employed to analyse the social context of the process of translation, i. e. how the network and relations of actors affect the process of translation.

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Translator's cultural competence – a teaching challenge

The relevance (or irrelevance) of translation theory to the practice of translation and problems encountered by translators have been the subject of numerous debates for long. The common belief is that translation studies pursued at universities produce few results of interest to professional translators outside the community formed by translation scholars. However, we believe that the latter can significantly contribute to the work of professional translators by studying and demonstrating the links between various translation strategies and techniques and the effect they produce on readers and cultures. As Emma Wagner opines "translation theory can provide a toolkit of theoretical concepts that translators should bring to their job" (Chesterman, A. E. Wagner (2002). Can Theory Help Translators? Manchester: St. Jerome Publishing, p. 7).
The present paper looks at different translation strategies employed by the translator to deal with cultural and ideological elements in film translation (subtitling) as well as the influence of the translator's cultural competence while dealing with such references. Taking into account new developments in audio-visual translation, including the techniques to render multimodality, we will propose a new approach to teaching cultural competence and raising cultural awareness among students thus pointing to the importance of the translator's cultural training in the academic context.

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Istorinių tekstų vertimo ypatumai: Lietuvos totorių rankraščių atvejis

Lietuvos totorių arabiškais rašmenimis rašytų rankraščių vertimą į dabartines baltarusių ir lenkų kalbas – iš vienos pusės, anglų, lietuvių, rusų – iš kitos pusės, galima laikyti viena iš sąlygų suprasti tekstą, būtinai reikalingų tolesnei teksto kalbinei analizei. Vertimas į kitą kalbą yra susijęs ir su „tamsios vietos" reiškiniu slavų teksto originale atskleidimu, nes skaitytojas suvokia tekstą su visomis jo struktūros ypatybėmis ir turiniu. Vertimas į baltarusių ir lenkų kalbas padeda išreikšti pakitimus, per laiką atsiradusių originalo kalboje. Vertimas į kalbas pagal jų giminystės lygį gali būti taikomas kaip viena iš panašių tekstų lingvistinių interpretacijų priemonė.
Minėtini du Lietuvos totorių arabiškų rankraščių tyrimo darbai, kuriuose taikomas vertimo metodas. Tai Czeslawo Lapicziaus ir Henryko Jankowskio knyga „Klucz do raju" ir Galinos Miškinienės „Seniausi Lietuvos totorių rankraščiai: Grafika. Transliteracija. Vertimas. Tekstų struktūra ir turinys". Visi vertimų autoriai susidūrė su sudėtinga užduotimi su kitos kalbos priemonių pagalba perteikti religinio turinio senąjį tekstą, kuriame vartojami religiniai ir filosofiniai islamo terminai, yra Korano ir Biblijos citatų.
Pranešime bus pademonstruota, kaip, atsižvelgiant į šiuolaikinį vertimo mokslą ir taikant senųjų tekstų vertėjų praktinį patyrimą, buvo siekta šiuolaikiniam skaitytojui atskleisti senąjį tekstą, maksimaliai priartintą prie originalo kalbos ir realijų. Vertimo tekste neįprastais būdais atsispindi mažai žinomos, kartais netgi egzotinės realijos, net pažeidžiant tiek rusų, tiek lietuvių kalbų tam tikras šiuolaikinės vartosenos kalbos konvencijas.

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Complexity-driven approach to viewing translation in "the Other Europe": How Ukrainian culture translates itself

By viewing translation as a dynamic and complex adaptive system that constructs and is constructed by the target culture and society (Marais 2014), complexity-grounded perspective enables to provide a multidimensional, socially engaged and "participative" analysis of translation production in the target culture. This framework proves especially useful in eliciting Eastern European translation histories (alluding to Milan Kundera's words, histories of "the Other Europe"), where translation played a highly complex role, forming identities, developing cultural capital and constructing contemporary social reality.

In this line of reasoning, Berman's "negative" analytic of translation, which puts an emphasis on deforming the "sameness" towards the source text and culture, can be reasonably viewed as a "positive" analytic of translation in developing cultural systems, aimed at transforming themselves. Taking this stance as a yardstick in our study, the present report will showcase how the histories of translation should focus on the discovery of "translational" in different social and cultural phenomena in the target culture, positing the impact and relationship of translations in the target system. So, the report is anchored to the claim that the views on translation are to be dialogical and generative.

The general premise of the research will be centered around concept of translational autopoiesis, i.e. a network of translation production and processes, in which the "added-value" function of each translation is to participate in the production or enhancement of other translations in the network, which conditions the entire network to continually "make itself". So on presenting the study of complex interacting systems of translation, enhanced with the practical footing based on the Ukrainian translation history, the paper will be re-directed towards viewing the Ukrainian culture as a complex interacting system which currently "translates" itself.

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Ideology interpreted. Quest for sameness or conscientious betrayal?

Political discourse is the most essential tool of European integration. Political debate in the European Parliament and most other institutions is listened to, analysed, reformulated and conveyed by conference interpreters in order to improve understanding and enhance communication between parties. During parliamentary discussions interventions can be voiced and listened in up to 23 languages thanks to simultaneous interpreters. Undoubtedly, interpreting affects meaning transfers between mental models. In other words, multilingual intercultural political discourse is partly shaped by interpreters. Interpreted political discourse modulates perception of political events, accentuates or diminishes underlying ideology and can possibly generate new mental models.

How are mental models interpreted from one language to another? What are the unconscious strategies in interpreting: a quest for sameness, or semantic transfer modulated in the target language? These questions were answered for categories inexistent in target languages (such as national references); that are either transposed directly or dropped. However, there are still many unclear cases of discursive categories proposed within Critical Discourse Analysis approach which need to be analysed.

This paper presents a sample of such a study applying a comparative method of critical semantic analysis to political debate conducted in French, English, Spanish and Polish at the European Parliament. This is an initial approach to interpreting through discursive categories frequently

related to manipulation. The categories include: self-glorification, authority and positive self-presentation, among others. The objective of applying CDA to interpreting is to initiate a critical debate on sematic transfer in simultaneous interpreting of political discourse, as its consequences might be valid for human interpreters but also to assess digital solutions proposed in the field.

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Mikalojaus Daukšos „Katekizmo" (1595) ir jo lenkiškojo originalo tekstų neatitikimai

Mikalojaus Daukšos „Katekizmas", 1595 metais išleistas Vilniuje, yra laikomas pirmąja lietuviška Lietuvos Didžiosios Kunigaikštystės teritorijoje išspausdinta knyga. Tai ir pirmoji išlikusi lietuviška katalikų knyga. Jos atsiradimas buvo sąlygotas Katalikybės ir Reformacijos varžymosi bei naujos to laikmečio nuostatos, kad tikėjimo dalykai turi būti pateikiami tautine kalba.

Daukšos „Katekizmą" (toliau – DK), kaip ir lenkiškąjį jo originalą, sudaro dvi dalys: „KATHECHISMAS" ir „TRUMPAS BUDAS Pafifákimo". Lyginant šiuos tekstus su jų lenkiškais atitikmenimis – „NAVKA CHRZESCIANSKA" ir „Krotki obyczay spowiedzi" - nesunku pastebėti, kad būtent „Kathechisme" (DK 1-108) esama daug lenkiškojo originalo neatitinkančių teksto intarpų. Vieni jų rodo vertėjo pastangas pateikti skaitytojui kuo suprantamesnį atitikmenį, kiti - bandymą pagerinti teksto rišlumą (pvz., DK 633 ir DK 228-10; 587-9). Kai kurie DK papildymai rodo vertėjo pastangas lietuvišką tekstą priartinti prie lietuvių kultūrinės aplinkos (DK 7620-23–771-8), o kiti atskleidžia ir liturginės praktikos detalių ar net teologinių nuostatų pateikimo pokyčius (plg. DK 181-11; 8315-16). Kai kurios DK teksto papildymų smulkmenos gali patvirtinti Jurgio Lebedžio (1963: 259; 233–236) pateiktus spėjimus apie kiek kitokią nei rodo išleidimo datos - DK (1595) ir „Postilės" (1599) - vertimo darbų chronologiją.

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Environmental discourse: A cross-linguistic analysis of metaphor

The thesis investigates not only the potentially-significant metaphor in environmental discourse, but also its translations into different languages.

The focus of this paper is on ST and TTs styles with the purpose of using the systematic stylistic approaches to scrutinize ST and TTs features, and then investigate how to maintain those stylistic effects, which can be culture-specific or linguistic-specific but sometimes can also be universal. This paper intends to comparatively and contrastively examine linguistic metaphors as used in a youth magazine called TUNZA published by the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), through a multilingual unidirectional parallel corpus of written texts. The languages implied are English, acting as a source language, together with Spanish and Korean as target language.

In linguistic communication, metaphor arises naturally, which is the main argument of the relevance theory. Relevance theorists, thereby, claim that the distinction between literal and metaphorical is a matter of degree of relevance. In other words, an utterance can be more or less metaphorical. The larger the gap between the proposition expressed and the meaning intended, the more metaphorical the utterance will be, and vice versa. The communicator in relevance approach's terms can be represented as translators, as they are the ones who firstly read the original texts and then translate in order to effectively communicate with their readers.

The translations of linguistic metaphors can be classified on the basis of their relative degree of metaphorization. Initially, they have been divided into two main groups depending on whether

linguistic metaphors are kept or not in TTs. Subsequently, these two superordinate groups can be further categorized respectively into two subgroups based on its level of metaphorical relevance: Translation pattern 1 involves a simple exclusion of linguistic metaphors in TT which situates at the extremity of metaphoricity continuum. Translation pattern 2 presents cases where a linguistic metaphor in ST is left out and instead substituted for an explanation in TT. On account of the explanatory procedure, Translation pattern 2 evinces a less loose degree of faithfulness compared to Translation pattern 1.

Both Translation pattern 3 and 4 incorporate a linguistic metaphor in TT. In the former, a linguistic metaphor is preserved by closely following the form of the source language which exhibits a high degree of relevance, whereas the latter adopts a different metaphorical linguistic expression in TT. The third category of literal translation is the most frequent strategy used with an overwhelming occurrence. Likewise, this thesis intends to identify patterns of metaphor translation while presenting their implications.

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Trumpa kalba, bloga kalba?

Pastaruoju metu įvairių sričių lietuviškoje terminijoje, ypač kai ji vartojama mokslo populiarinimo tekstuose, gausu dėmenų, kurie neretai verčiami pažodžiui. Daugiausia tokio pažodinio dėmenų vertimo atvejų pasitaiko verčiant iš tarptautinio bendravimo kalbų (anglų, prancūzų, vokiečių) ir rusų kalbos. Pranešime bus identifikuotos galimos lietuvių kalbai neįprasto daugžodiškumo verčiant terminus priežastys, įvardytos dažniausios pamirštamos lietuviškos morfemos, paprastai priesagos, kuriomis galima pagrįstai pakeisti perteklinius terminų dėmenis. Pranešimo tikslas - priminti lietuvių kalbos vartotojams (studentams), kad lietuvių kalba yra sintetinė, o ne analitinė.

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Translating text as an image: A semiotic perspective on the Lithuanian translation of Art Spiegelman's MAUS

While the increasing applicability of the notions of semiotics has significantly contributed to the interdisciplinary nature of translation studies (cf. Gottlieb 2007, Kourdis 2015), and helped produce an array of valuable texts on and related to the visual representation in translation (Jakobson 1959, Guidère 2000, Torresi 2010, among others), there remain some issues regarding the rendering of the text embedded in the form of an image in the field of comic translation, an area largely unaddressed in the Lithuanian academic prose. The present study therefore aims at evaluating the visual representation of the written text in the Lithuanian translation of the critically-acclaimed graphic novel Maus by the American author Art Spiegelman. Building its methodology on the multidimensional mode of translation (cf. Gottlieb 2007), multimodal nature (Kress, van Leeuwen 2006) of the comic genre and the theoretical genre-specific observations (McCloud 1993, Kaindl 1999, 2010), the study concludes its findings from the visual parameters of the size, width, boldness of the font and its layout in such environments as the title, speech bubbles and inscriptions, seeking to establish whether the Lithuanian translation maintains the visual representation of the source text and to what extent there occurs a shift in meaning in the cases where the original conventions were modified.

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How do literary translators perceive their status? Reflections on the Polish translation market in 'liquid times'

This paper focuses on the problem of the status of contemporary translators as seen from their own perspective. The main aim of the paper is to present the results of a questionnaire study (consisting of both closed-ended and open-ended questions) which was conducted from August to October 2016 on the group of 24 professional literary translators from Poland.

The first part of the paper discusses the current situation of Polish translators. The next section comprises the presentation of the research procedure: methodology, the limitations of the study, the results, and the discussion of the outcome, as well as some implications of the research for the sociology of translation. It is worth noting that the results of the study will be juxtaposed against the backdrop of the idea of liquid modernity as developed by Zygmunt Bauman, a well-known sociologist and philosopher of Polish origin. In conclusion, an emphasis is placed on the idea whether, and to what extent, Bauman's theory of liquid modernity might be used to explain and interpret current phenomena of working lives of contemporary translators.

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Lost in the jungle of symbols: Rhetoric of news in digital environment

The analysis of meaning creation processes for the communication of news is complicated by the fact that not only the very nature of data transferred has changed, as it has become more compressed and informationally denser; but also the number of the digital environment platforms employed for the communication of news has grown dramatically, giving rise to the simultaneous application of intranets, mobile applications, social networks, chats, forums and blogs. Therefore, there has been a considerable shift towards extensive complexity of meaning at all levels (formation, organization and transmission).

The application of visual elements of different types (graphical, photo, cartoon, drawing, etc.) for the needs of news communication demands approaching the concept of meaning and its role in the communicative process from the twofold perspective, as an intersemiotic construct, and/or as an intermedial phenomenon. In other words, the meaning communicated within news applying different types of visual elements is efficiently decoded if a recipient is ready to recognize different symbols of numerous semiotic systems and perceive information communicated via multiple media forms.

As the contribution to this idea the authors of the present paper focus on analyzing three digital platforms employed for communicating news at Riga Technical University, namely the webpage of the university, the intranet platform ORTUS and the mobile application RTU Mobile, with the aim to explore how the elements belonging to different semiotic systems are combined to successfully reach the target audience. Therefore, the paper sets out to investigate different types of visual elements and their role in communicating news in Latvian and English both to RTU staff and students and to mass audience, paying particular attention to the manifestations of language change seen at different stages of meaning construct linking visual representation with the rhetoric of the communicated message, and striving to minimize cultural dependency, avoid ambiguity, and ensure comprehensibility.

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The 'High Priest' in the Greek Bible and in its Gothic translation

One of the most remarkable examples of variation in the Gothic Bible is the translation of the Greek compound ἀρχιερεύς 'first/highest priest' (< ἀρχι- 'first, chief, supreme' + ἱερεύς 'priest'). In spite of the original Greek being consistent in the use of ἀρχιερεύς in the Gospels, Gothic demonstrates some considerable variation in translating the compound, with as many as 7 different types of rendering. By appealing to what there is, as opposed to what there might be, and bringing together principles of philology, linguistics, as well as theology, I offer a balanced approach to the translation of the compound ἀρχιερεύς and its components into Gothic in an effort to clarify the motives behind the variation.

I set out with the goal of understanding the linguistic factors involved in the variation and explaining the apparent indifference of the Gothic translator to the noun ufargudja 'over-priest' (ufar 'over' + gudja 'priest'), which, on the surface, appears as potentially the most appropriate way to render ἀρχιερεύς. By examining the distribution of the Gothic examples and the contexts in which they occur, I challenge the traditional stylistics-oriented assumptions on the variation. I argue that, in the absence of a linguistically convenient Gothic equivalent for ἀρχιερεύς, the variants are due to the exegetical and creative inputs of the translator, motivated by the need to draw important referential distinctions and construct a clear narrative. It is improbable that the variation was brought about under the influence of pre-Vulgate Latin and unlikely that the different renderings were introduced by putative post- Wulfilian revisers of the Gothic text.

The findings call into question the traditional narrative of Wulfila's single-handed translation of the Bible into Gothic and suggest the involvement of at least two original translators, or perhaps a larger team.

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Voice over translation versus subtitling: Comparative analysis of intercultural translation of a film

The rise of the genre of film to prominence has also highlighted the notion that film translation is inevitably based on the interaction of two or more cultures. Whereas the rendering of culturally neutral words may be performed quite straightforwardly, the translation of the lexical units featuring cultural aspects of meaning is extremely complicated. As any translation requires the target language not only to be shortened in comparison with the source text but also to provide contextual explanations, it is of interest how the facets of audio visual translation – voice over and subtitling – compare in this context. The complexity to do word-for-word translations inevitably leads to deviations from the source text and to the search for various compromises. This issue is the most urgent in film translation as films provide the most dynamic environment. That is why it is essential to outline the strengths and weaknesses of either strategy in order to discover their viability in the light of the needs of the target audience by considering the film genre and other relevant aspects. A field research-based comparison of the 'tools' of the strategies may also assist audio visual translation practitioners in striking the right balance between the adherence to the source and thus to the truthfulness of translation versus the adherence to the impact of the text and the expense of maximally truthful rendering.

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Kalbiniai etniniai stereotipai Antano Juškos lietuvių-lenkų kalbų žodyne

Žodynas atlieka pirmaeilį etninio tautos sąmoningumo žadinimo vaidmenį, nes apima ne tik kalbą, bet ir kultūrą. Etninis sąmoningumas šiuo atveju suprantamas, kaip savos etninės bendruomenės vietos suvokimas tarp kitų. Šis suvokimas formuojamas etninių stereotipų, kurie atsispindi kalboje ir fiksuojami leksikografiniuose šaltiniuose.

Galima skirti tris etnonimų reikšmių tipus: ikietnoniminė (etimologinė) reikšmė, dažnai visai arba dalinai pakitusi; sava etnoniminė reikšmė – realus etnonimo turinys, t.y. etnonimo santykis su žymimu objektu; iš etnonimo atsiradusi reikšmė. Kalbinis etninis stereotipas būtent ir susideda iš visų etnonimo reikšmių.

XIX a. žodynai pateikia išsamią informaciją kalbinių stereotipų analizei, nes būtent juose fiksuojami visi trys etnonimų reikšmių tipai. A. Juškos žodynas yra tikras XIX a. antrosios pusės šnekamosios lietuvių kalbos veidrodis: jame ir ,,gražūs", ir vulgarūs žodžiai, ir skoliniai, ir žodžiai bei sakiniai, atspindintys sunkią ano meto valstiečių būklę. Didžiausia A. Juškos leksikografinio palikimo vertė yra gyvosios kalbos medžiagos, atspindinčios žmonių pasaulėžiūrą, stereotipus, kasdienio gyvenimo ypatumus, žmogaus pasaulio dėsningumų suvokimą, fiksavimas. Pranešime bus analizuojami A. Juškos lietuvių-lenkų kalbų žodyne užfiksuoti etnonimai.

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Etnolektų perteikimas dubliaže: animacinio filmo "Ratai 2" pavyzdys

Prie etnolekto plačiąja prasme priskiriamas ir negimtakalbių kalbėjimas, besiskiriantis nuo bendrinės kalbos. Pranešimo tikslas – išnagrinėti amerikiečių animaciniame filme "Cars 2" panaudotus etnolektus ir jų perteikimą lietuviškai, rusiškai ir vokiškai dubliuotose šio filmo versijose. Svarbu ne tik išsiaiškinti, ar vieni ar kiti kitakalbiai akcentai išlieka minėtų kalbų dubliaže, bet ir tai, kokiomis kalbinėmis priemonėmis etnolektas perteikiamas. Analizuojami fonetinis, gramatinis bei leksinis kalbos lygmenys. Kadangi audiovizualiniuose kūriniuose reikšmė perteikiama ne tik verbaliai, bet ir vizualiai, dėmesio skiriama ir vaizdinei informacijai.

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Dialekto vertimo problemos: atvejo analizė

Geografinis dialektas, arba tarmė, – tam tikroje geografinėje erdvėje paplitusi kalbos rūšis. Ji itin glaudžiai susijusi ne tik su konkrečios šalies geografija, bet ir su jos kultūra ar net ideologija. Dialektas grožinėje literatūroje – viena meninės raiškos formų, atliekanti ne tik stilistinę funkciją, bet ir, be kita ko, sukelianti skaitytojui su tam tikra vieta ir jos gyventojais susijusias asociacijas. Todėl dialektą perteikti kita kalba – viena sudėtingiausių vertėjui tenkančių užduočių. Tad kaip su juo elgtis? Ar geriau jį neutralizuoti, ar jam ieškoti kokio nors atitikmens vertimo kalboje? Į šiuos klausimus mėginsime atsakyti šiame pranešime.

Kai kurie vertimo teoretikai (pvz., Landersas 2001) teigia, kad originalo kalbos dialektas yra pernelyg glaudžiai susijęs su konkrečia vieta ir kultūrine terpe, kuri vertimo kalbos kultūroje neegzistuoja, tad ir atitikmens jam vertimo kalboje nėra. Todėl perteikti dialekto kitu konkrečiu dialektu nereikėtų. Tačiau šiame pranešime teigsime, kad verčiant dialektą galbūt net svarbiau atsižvelgti į kitą aspektą – į tai, kokias funkcijas jis atlieka kūrinyje. Jos gali įvairuoti nuo gyvumo iki įvairių ideologinių reikšmių suteikimo. Tvirtinsime, kad šias funkcijas išsaugoti svarbu, siekiant kiek įmanoma tiksliau ir įvairiapusiškiau perteikti autoriaus intenciją.

Pranešime pristatoma atvejo analizė – dialekto vertimas Frances Hodgson Burnett knygoje vaikams "Paslaptingas sodas". Dialektas šiame kūrinyje vartojamas kaip stiliaus ir kūrinio prasmę kurianti priemonė: jis padeda atskleisti veikėjų charakterių raidą ir perteikti mintį, kad kalbantieji dialektu turi juos siejančių teigiamų savybių. Remiantis atliktais kiekybiniu ir kokybiniu tyrimais, pranešime aptariama, ar vertėjas stengėsi perteikti dialekto funkcijas, kokius vertimo būdus rinkosi ir ar jie pasiteisino. Galiausiai pateikiami keli patarimai, į ką atkreipti dėmesį verčiant tarmišką šneką grožiniuose kūriniuose.

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Daiktus reiškiantys žodžiai kaip kvantifikatoriai vertimuose

Pranešime bus aptariami daiktus reiškiantys žodžiai (miškas, jūra, lietus, kalnas, puokštė, kibirkštis, lašas ir pan.), vartojami kaip kvantifikatoriai, t. y. žodžiai, verbalizuojantys kiekį (skaičių). Paprastai tokie neapibrėžto didelio arba mažo kiekio daiktavardinio tipo kvantifikatoriai vartojami su postpoziciniu kilmininku (plg.: jūra žmonių vs. žmonių jūra, lašas lietaus vs. lietaus lašas). Daiktavardiniame junginyje kalbamieji kvantifikatoriai pabrėžia kilmininku žymimo daiktavardžio kiekį (plg.: turi knygą, darbo ir vilties; turi vieną knygą, krūvą darbo ir lašelį vilties). Lietuvių kalbos medžiagos, rinktos iš Kauno VDU Kompiuterinės lingvistikos centre sudaryto Dabartinės lietuvių kalbos tekstyno (DLKT), pagrindu kalbama apie daiktavardinių junginių su kvantifikaciją reiškiančiais specifikatoriais reikšmių ir gramatines koreliacijas ir (ar) skirtumus, pavyzdžiui, sakinių (1)–(3) vertimuose.

(1) O panašių skundų lavina gali reikšti tik tai, kad rinka neatitinka vartotojų poreikių.

Eine Flut ähnlicher Beschwerden kann ein deutliches Anzeichen dafür sein, dass ein Markt den Bedürfnissen der Verbraucher nicht gerecht wird.

And a flood of similar complaints can be a strong sign of market that is failing consumers.

(2) EESRK prieštarauja visų pirma todėl, kad tai paverstų GAS mechanizmus institucijomis, kurios turės spręsti ginčus dėl nemokėjimo, taigi bus apeinama mažos vertės ieškiniams ES sukurta sistema, o GAS sistemą užplūs bylų lavina, paralyžiuosianti reikiamų pajėgumų šiems klausimams spręsti neturinčias sistemas.

Damit würde das bestehende Verfahren übergangen, das sich die EU für die Regelung kleinerer Forderungen gegeben hat, und die AS-Stellen würden unter einer Flut von Beschwerden ersticken, für deren Behandlung sie nicht ausreichend gerüstet sind.

The main reason for the EESC's disagreement is that this would turn ADR mechanisms into bodies for settling disputes relating to nonpayment, bypassing the system set up by the EU for small claims and causing the ADR system to drown in an avalanche of cases, paralysing systems that do not have adequate response capacity.

(3) Tai leidžia suvienodinti Europoje naudojamas skirtingas grafines sistemas ir išvengti naujų simbolių plitimo prekyvietėse.

Dies erlaubt eine Harmonisierung der bestehenden graphischen Darstellungen der europäischen Systeme und beugt einer Flut verschiedener Symbole auf dem Markt vor.

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Information technology (IT) vocabulary formation and problems of its translation

The language of IT is constantly developing, enriched by the new terms and expressions. The English language is undoubtedly the main terminological donor for other languages in this sphere of knowledge. At present in the period of global computerization and informatics development, the urgency of researching the specifics and ways of translating English-language IT terms is indisputable.

The paper deals with the history of IT vocabulary formation, its structure and definitions. It covers the ways of IT terms word-building, such as semantic and morphological derivation, word-compounding, abbreviation and conversion, looking at the proportion of each in our research.

The research tries to define the most productive ways of translating the new IT terms on the basis of practical materials used in a Belarusian IT company.

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Situational subject-matter awareness in translation

Situational subject-matter is a term that denotes persons, objects and phenomena found in the text, as well as the relations between them. Without situational subject-matter awareness, i.e. understanding what the message in the source language is about, a translator is not able to produce an adequate translation and fully convey the meaning in the target language. The idea of this important translation issue can be illustrated by the following example. In TV program featuring rock musicians of the 1980s, who arranged charitable concerts, it was said that the musicians called themselves representatives of the Band Aid generation. The Russian translation of this phrase sounded as поколение групповой помощи ("a generation of group assistance"), which apparently was wrong. The translator split the word Band-Aid into two words: band (as jazz band, hence – a group) and aid (assistance), which resulted in the above translation. The context, however, made it clear that rock musicians' mission was to provide an emergency aid to the needy.

The situational subject-matter awareness in translation should be combined with such factors as understanding the narrow and broad contexts, realia, the danger of word-for-word translation, and observing the norms of the target language.

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Localizing manifestations of linguistic iconicity in multimodal promotional discourse

Global marketing campaigns are arguably one of the most significant drives promoting creation of the so called 'global consumer identities'. Although the nature of marketing implies that promotional message should be adapted to the needs, attitudes and interests of the target consumers, it cannot be denied that international marketing effort has had a significant impact on promoting certain universal consumer values and initiated change in the value paradigm in many cultural communities.

Various forms of iconicity are among the most efficient tools used by marketers to appeal to heterogeneous audiences, which may differ dramatically in terms of their psychographic profile. On the linguistic level, iconic resources of the language are employed to perform a variety of functions, including communicative, expressive, appellative, and, what is more important, axiological function.

Purposeful application of manifestations of linguistic iconicity may induce change not only at the axiological level. The role of linguistic iconicity in inducing a more profound change in language ideology has been recently recognized. De Cuypere's (2008: 93) maintains, "Language internal iconicity may be involved in language change giving rise to the formal similarity patterns among words. Thus conceptual closeness may act as an iconic motivation to create formal similarity."

The paper will address various forms of iconicity, including linguistic iconicity, used in multimodal promotional discourse and the issues how multimodal promotional texts are localized across the languages ultimately leading to the development of certain universal language of adverting based on the set of shared values.

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Same concept, different modalities: On visual and auditory processing in interpreting

Conference interpreting is intuitively associated with auditory modality, mainly due to the fact that the gist of interpreting is to listen to a source speech and transform it into an equivalent spoken target text. That notwithstanding, interpreting is in fact a multimodal activity. First, due to the fact that interpreters process not only the spoken text, but also the speaker's slides, body language, their own notes, etc. Second, because even auditory input triggers multimodal processing, executed as the processing of mental representations and images. This processing can be observed in eye movements.

The general aim of the study presented was to demonstrate that processing in consecutive and simultaneous interpreting is multimodal and that eye movements can serve as observable markers of that multimodal processing. The study verifies if the level of congruence between visual and auditory input in interpreting has any effect on the participants' eye movements. 20 professional interpreters and 20 interpreting trainees rendered three texts consecutively and three texts simultaneously, from Polish into English, while the texts were accompanied by different visual stimuli. The outcome indicates multimodal processing in conference interpreting, in both groups.

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Crowdsourcing as a tool for professional translators: Where training meets practice

In the past decades, translation has gone through a period of revolutionary upheaval. The adoption of new technologies, the ubiquitous presence of the Internet and Web 2.0 have led to new phenomena, such as crowdsourcing, that have transformed translation practice and are now exerting an impact on research and, as a consequence, on the theorization of translation (Munday, 2012: 179).

The term 'crowdsourcing' is attributed to Howe, who defined it as "the act of taking a job traditionally performed by a designated agent […] and outsourcing it to an undefined, generally large group of people in the form of an open call" (Howe 2006: np). Crowdsourcing, which was once considered "a dilettante, anti-professional movement" (O'Hagan, 2011: 11) located on the

periphery of the translation profession, is now occupying a more central position (Flanagan, 2016: 164) and it seems that it has inevitably affected Translation Studies (TS).

In an age when translation is increasingly viewed as human-computer interaction (O'Brien, 2012), we will attempt to shed some light on the relationship between crowdsourcing and translation practice and training. In particular, we will attempt to investigate the relationship between crowdsourcing and professional translators. The research is based on the crowdsourcing activities carried out in the framework of the TraMOOC (Translation for Massive Open Online Courses) research and innovation project (www.tramooc.eu). The results are based on a survey study carried out in May 2017 and involving the language pairs EN-EL, EN-DE, EN-IT, EN-PT, EN-HR, EN-NL, EN-CS, EN-BG, EN-PL, EN-RU and EN-ZH and indicate that more than 30% of the participants in the project's crowdsourcing translation tasks have a certificate in translation and use crowdsourcing as a way to earn extra income or as a training tool.

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Translating figurative language: a case of heart in English and Lithuanian

Many cognitively-oriented linguists admit that body parts are often employed to speak about abstract things, i.e. words like head, heart or shoulder easily develop metaphorical and metonymical meanings (e.g. Deignan 2005: 63-65; Kövesces 2010: 18). In Western culture and many Indo-European (IE) languages, head is consistently used to refer to reasoning and heart is associated with feelings and emotions (Racevičiūtė 2002; Nacey 2004; Niemeier 2011). Ideally, when translating such words from one IE language to another, we would expect them to be preserved. However, an investigation of the actual usage of the word heart in the original and in translation has shown that a search for equivalents could be rather challenging.

The present paper attempts to disclose the nature of the figurative uses of the word heart and trace how the word is rendered in the Lithuanian translation. The data has been collected from the parallel English-Lithuanian corpus of Vytautas Magnus University (http://tekstynas.vdu.lt/page.xhtml?id=parallelCorpus). The methodology of research combines corpus-based methods and the main principles of Cognitive Semantics, including embodiment, conceptual metaphor theory, etc.

The results demonstrate that there is a tendency to preserve in the Lithuanian translation a metaphorically motivated heart, especially when it is conceptualised as a container. There are cases when the metaphor is preserved but its realisation in Lithuanian is conceptually and linguistically different. There are a number of cases when heart is not kept. Possible reasons underlying the translator's choice are discussed.

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Daugiakalbė gramatikos informacinė sistema

Lietuvių kalbos institute kuriama Lietuvių kalbos gramatikos informacinė sistema (LIGIS). Ji viešai prieinama internete ir skirta plačiajai visuomenei. Informacinė sistema yra daugiakalbė. Joje pateikiama trijų tipų informacija apie žodį: morfeminė, morfologinė ir darybinė. Visi duomenys pateikiami septyniomis kalbomis: lietuvių, anglų, vokiečių, prancūzų, italų, rusų ir japonų. LIGIS skirta moksleiviams, studentams bei užsieniečiams besimokantiems lietuvių kalbos. Kadangi visa informacija saugoma duomenų bazėje, todėl informacinė sistema gali būti naudinga ir

kalbininkams, atliekantiems lietuvių kalbos gramatikos tyrimus įvairiais aspektais. Informacija į visas užsienio kalbas išversta žmogaus. Visai nebuvo naudojamasi automatinio vertimo sistemomis. Pranešime aptariamos problemos su kuriomis susidūrė vertėjai ruošdami gramatikos terminų vertimus. Svarbi LIGIS ypatybė yra tai, kad perjungiant kalbą sistema įsimena vartotojo įvestą žodį, todėl pasikeičia tik pateikiama gramatinė informacija, o paties žodžio iš naujo įvesti nereikia. Tai labai patogu užsieniečiams, pradedantiems mokytis lietuvių kalbos. Jei kai kurie gramatikos terminai vartotojui yra nauji ir dar nežinomi, jis gali pasirinkti kalbą, kurią moka geriau negu lietuvių ir gauti reikalingą informaciją jam žinoma kalba. Pranešimo metu bus pademonstruotas Lietuvių kalbos gramatikos informacinės sistemos veikimas bei palyginami įvairiomis kalbomis pateikiami duomenys. Raktiniai žodžiai: daugiakalbiškumas, informacinė sistema, terminų vertimas.

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Metaphor in translation: Personification and objectification of legal matters in English and Lithuanian

The presentation will focus on the results of a contrastive English-Lithuanian study on metaphor in written legal discourse aimed at identifying cross-cultural features of metaphoricity and cross-linguistic differences in the realisation of metaphors. By analysing English-Lithuanian translation of metaphorical patterns pointing to personification and objectification of legal matters in opinions of advocates general of the Court of Justice of the European Union, the presentation will discuss similarities and differences in the realisation of the PERSON and OBJECT metaphors. It will be argued that although metaphorical expressions pointing to these metaphors in English do find a satisfactory rendition in Lithuanian, language-specific features of realisation point to differences in cross-cultural conceptualisation of legal matters. In particular, it will be argued that in Lithuanian personification of law-related concepts is limited to metonymy-like notions denoting organisations, institutions, states, etc., because in translation objectification is given preference over personification as well as that a contrasting understanding of decision-taking and law-making processes may be observed in the translation of metaphorical patterns realising the OBJECT metaphor.

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A cinematic figure of an interpreter in a Nazi concentration camp.
The case of the last stage of Wanda Jakubowska

The fictional and cinematic representation of a translator is a prominent figure in modern literature and film. His symbolic function for the literary or film narration has been deepened by scholars from Film or Literary Studies. It has also been broadly described from the Translation Studies perspective. The motif of a translator in a given time or a situation is commonly used to depict his role for social, historic or communication questions of our times. It is also contrasted with descriptions of authentic social or historic reality of the practice of translation brought in memoirs or recollections in order to investigate the concept of visibility and the role of a translator in a given period. A fortiori, the fictional or cinematic representation of the practice of a translator in extreme situations, e.g. in a Nazi concentration camp, makes possible to have a sight into this atrocious

reality. The present paper will deal with one of the first figures of a camp translator as shown in the feature film. Ostatni etap (The last stage) from 1948 by the Polish film director Wanda Jakubowska. The paper presents the topic of translating in a concentration camp from different angles: film, Holocaust, gender and finally translation studies.

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Kompiuterijos naujadarai: kūrybiški terminų atitikmenys

Terminų kūrimas, atitikmenų kitų kalbų terminams parinkimas yra nelengvas darbas. Kartais atrodo, kad pasiskolinti yra paprasčiau, bet vis dėlto sava sukurti yra ir įdomiau, ir prasmingiau. Naujadarų darymas yra vienas iš galimų terminų kūrimo būdų, o kompiuterija – sritis, kuri visuomenei bene labiausiai asocijuojasi su naujadarais. Tiesa, naujadaro sąvoka yra gerokai reliatyvi – reikia turėti laiko ir šaltinių atskaitos tašką, bet net ir jų turėjimas neleidžia būti visiškai objektyviam, nes ne viskas šaltiniuose fiksuojama. Pagal darų modelį padarytas net ir senesniuose šaltiniuose nefiksuotas žodis gali neatrodyti naujas ir – priešingai – šaltiniuose fiksuojamas, bet realioje vartosenoje retas žodis gali atrodyti kaip naujas. Visuomenė naujadarais kartais vadina tai, kas iš tiesų nėra nauja. Atidžiau pažiūrėjus į kompiuterijos žodynus matyti, kad naujadarų juose nėra tiek daug, kaip kartais linkstama manyti. Naujadarų dažnai prireikia tam tikroms priemonėms pavadinti. Dalis tų priemonių yra fiziniai įrenginiai, prietaisai ir didelė dalis – virtualūs dalykai: programos, jų dalys, valdymo įrankiai ir pan. Šiuos dalykus įvardijantys naujadarai lingvistiškai dažniausiai yra įrankių pavadinimų kategorijos vediniai. Kompiuterijoje paprastai jie daromi su lengvai atpažįstamomis kalboje paplitusiomis priesagomis. Ypač išsiskiria programų pavadinimų grupė. Priesagų darumas lemia gana didelį į įrankių pavadinimų kategoriją įeinančių terminų naujadarų sistemiškumą, prireikus pagal tą patį modelį galima pasidaryti ir daugiau naujadarų. Paprastai tokių darinių motyvacija būna visiškai aiški. Tiesa, iš darybos reikšmės kylantis termino aiškumas dar nėra pakankamas pagrindas terminui įsigalėti. Pranešime apžvelgiami dažnesni kompiuterijos naujadarų modeliai. Kreipiamas dėmesys į raiškos įvairovę, sistemiškumą ir kitus su daryba susijusius terminų aspektus.

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Insights into the lexical features of translated Lithuanian

In Corpus Based Translation Studies, one of the mainstream research directions is the investigation of the features of translated language. In Lithuania, corpus based comparable research of original and translated texts has not received sufficient attention so far. This presentation will show the initial findings of the research on the characteristics of texts translated from English to Lithuanian in comparison with the original Lithuanian. The data has been retrieved from a comparable corpus of original and translated Lithuanian ORVELIT (Vaičenonienė et al., 2017). The 4-million-word corpus includes fiction and popular science texts, and consists of four sub-corpora, ca. 1-million-word each (original and translated fiction; original and translated popular science literature). The scope of this presentation includes the comparison of the general statistics and selected lexical aspects, specifically, pronouns and diminutives from the wordlists of the four sub-corpora, generated by the WordSmith Tools version 7.0 (Scott 2016). The results show that there are differences in the lexical richness as well as frequencies and distribution of the analysed data in

originals and translations. The findings of the research may be valuable for trainee and professional translators, translation teachers and language editors.

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Apsirikimai ir nusikalbejimai sinchroniniame vertime

Apsirikimai kalbant (slip of the tongue) yra pakankamai dažnai pasitaikantis reiškinys, kuris mokslo darbuose buvo ne kartą nagrinėtas. Apsirikimai ir klaidos vertime žodžiu taip pat pasitaiko pakankamai dažnai, gal net dažniau nei įprastinėje kalbos vartosenoje, kadangi vertėjui tenka dirbti patiriant didžiulę įtampą ne tik todėl, kad jis privalo vienu metu klausyti, suvokti ir perteikti klausytojui girdimą tekstą kita kalba, bet ir prisitaikyti prie kalbėtojo manieros, akcento, kalbėjimo greičio, aiškiai formuluoti mintį net tada, kai jis nėra aptariamos temos žinovas. Pranešime nagrinėjami sinchroniniame vertime pasitaikantys apsirikimai, klaidos ir nusikalbėjimai (non sense interpretation) remiantis pakankamai išsamiu pavyzdžių archyvu, kurį per beveik dešimtmetį sukaupė Europos Sąjungos institucijose dirbantys lietuvių kalbos vertėjai. Pranešime supažindinama su sinchroniniame vertime pasitaikančių klaidų ir apsirikimų tipologija (anticipavimas - vėliau einančio žodžio fonemų atkėlimas į anksčiau einantį žodį, perseveracija – pirmiau einančio žodžio fonemų pakartojimas vėliau einančiame žodyje, substitucija – fonemų, skiemenų, žodžių sukeitimas vietomis, išleidimai, papildymai, sporadiški dariniai - suduriniai žodžiai, neologizmai, anakolutas - neužbaigti ar nelogiškai suformuluoti sakiniai ir kt., aptariamos apsirikimų ir klaidų atitaisymo galimybės, apibendrinamos priežastys pagal atskirus tipus, gilinamasi į kalbinės interferencijos procesus, įvertinamas apsirikimų ir klaidų poveikis vertimo kokybei.

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Interference and Translation

The paper is going to elaborate on the concepts of interference and translatorese. Interference is a fuzzy blanket term which is frequently used but rarely clearly defined and understood. Moreover, it usually carries an evil, negative connotation and is frequently equated with poor quality, errors and mistakes. The author sees interferences as the influence of one linguistic system on another in either (a) the individual speaker/translator or (b) the speech community. In an individual interference is seen as a source of errors, in a speech community, as a source of language change. This paradoxical vision bonds the negative and positive traits of interference.

The empirical material shows that interference is omnipresent, it is in fact inevitable. Interference in translation can be seen on all language levels - orthographical/phonetic/phonological graphical, morphological, lexical, semantic, idiomatic, phrasal, syntactic, cultural, textual, pragmatic, conventions interference. In many translations interference may be the result of deliberate choice of translation strategies. Socio-cultural aspects determine varying expectancy norms for translated texts, e.g. translations from high prestige languages have a higher interference tolerance levels. Most modern texts are characterized by hybridity which extends in the global village not only to translations and translated texts but also most of the original/natural texts. Discursive similarities, irrespective of the language in which a text has been created, appear, "transnational" and "translational" concepts have become synonyms. Interference has always been and continues to be the initial stage of the linguistic interchange, enriching and energizing the languages in contact. When we are primarily interested in uncovering the essence of interference, we should not proceed

from an initial view that interference is an evil phenomenon and a pejorative term, but rather look at the laws of translation more widely, at interference as a regularity. The ideas will be exemplified by some empirical data and examples.

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Bendrinė lietuvių kalba ir Europos Sąjungos institucijų verstiniai dokumentai

Vykstant aktyviems globalizacijos procesams XXI a. pasaulyje vis didėja anglų kalbos poveikis nacionalinėms kalboms. Šis poveikis ryškus įvairiose srityse: politikoje, ekonomikoje, kultūroje, o ypač moksle. Viena iš tokių sričių, per kurią anglų kalba taip pat gana tvirtai veikia bendrinę lietuvių kalbą, yra Europos Sąjungos (toliau – ES) institucijų verstiniai dokumentai, esantys sudedamoji administracinės lietuvių kalbos dalis.

ES dokumentai į lietuvių kalbą verčiami jau pora dešimtmečių. Šis darbas iškėlė nemažai problemų, su kuriomis bendrinė lietuvių kalba anksčiau nebuvo susidūrusi, atskleidė norminimo spragas, išryškėjo sritys, kurias būtina tobulinti. ES institucijų vertėjų iniciatyva, glaudžiai bendradarbiaujant su Valstybine lietuvių kalbos komisija, parengtas „ES institucijų vertimo į lietuvių kalbą vadovas", kuriame išsamiai pateiktos pagal administracinių tekstų vertėjų poreikius atnaujintos ir patikslintos lietuvių kalbos rašybos ir skyrybos taisyklės. Svarstomi ir kitų kalbos lygmenų (formų vartojimo, leksikos, sintaksės) taisyklingumo klausimai.

Poreikis versti dokumentus iš anglų kalbos patikrino lietuvių kalbos gyvybingumą, jos galimybes atitikti pasikeitusius administracinius poreikius, įvardyti ir tinkamai užrašyti naujus dalykus ir reiškinius. Tai paskatino ir norminamųjų nuostatų peržiūrą – kai kurias bendrinės kalbos normas reikia tikslinti, keisti ar aiškiau apibrėžti; šiuo metu šia kryptimi intensyviai dirbama.

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Same Difference? Translating 'sensitive texts'

Just like ideas of 'equivalence', the concept of 'sameness' in translation is not a neutral, univocal one: its interpretation can shift both diachronically and synchronically, with many different factors, be they individual or collective, influencing the outcome. This paper intends to investigate two specific examples of one author's work in translation with a view to highlighting the role played by social norms and ideological beliefs in the production and reception of translated texts.

Rosamond Lehmann (1901-1990) was an English writer, member of the Bloomsbury Set and author of several popular, critically acclaimed novels. However, the 'scandalous' narratives - which include extra-marital affairs, gay and lesbian characters and abortion - perhaps rather predictably, provoked some strong reactions in Britain, making it all the more surprising that four of her novels were published in Italy during the years of the Fascist regime. This paper will examine the Italian versions of Dusty Answer (1927) and The Weather in the Streets (1936), published in Italy in 1930 and 1938 respectively, within their historical context, analyzing both the text itself and the paratextual elements surrounding the translations.

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Interpreters are made, not born

This paper examines ways of constructing the identity of a conference interpreter during his/her education and aims at showing the complexity of both the training of conference interpreters and of conference interpreting itself. Under the semiotic point of view the interpreter acts as a physical channel of communication whose function is being determined by the specific circumstances of his/her performance. These, in turn, are related to the aim of communication, the linguistic register, the degree of asymmetry between sender and receiver, as well as the space of intervention for the interpreter. Part of the challenge of training young interpreters is making them capable to meet and handle a wide array of such circumstances. The current status of the profession also plays a significant role in defining the future professional's identity, implying an expected image and performance. The expectation of the interpreter from his/her public defines his/her habitus in the words of Bourdieu. Thus, the static concept of communication reveals its numerous different aspects and the so frequently cited invisibility and neutrality of a conference interpreter turns out to be a legend.

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Attitude-modification markers in some linguistic versions of the EU legal acts

One of the essential features of the translation of legal acts is the most possible conformity of language versions at any semantic level. In many cases a maximum semantic congruency could be achieved by fragmentation of an original text to the smallest meaningful elements and establishing their steady links with the equivalents in a translation language. The current study deals with some special text meta-markers, provisionally called "so-called group", used for indicating a shift in the lexical meaning of words, terms, phrases and appellations in legal acts of the European Union and their linguistic versions. The study reveals quite a wide variety of the functions of the relevant meta-markers ranging from indicating the standardisation level of terms to a political attitude towards some entities and facts. It also shows that the formal variability of the equivalents of meta-markers analysed in six selected languages highly depends on the level of formality of text with a little freedom for a translator. However the high level of formal congruency between languages means a good suitability for machine translation.

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Kompiuterijos terminai skoliniai su prepoziciniais tarptautiniais elementais

Viena iš kompiuterijos terminų skolinių grupių yra terminai skoliniai, kurie gali būti darybiškai skaidomi. Tokių sudurtinių terminų skolinių pirmasis dėmuo lietuvių kalboje savarankiškai nevartojamas, o antrasis dėmuo gali būti dvejopos struktūros. Pagal tai, koks yra antrasis sudurtinių terminų skolinių dėmuo, skiriami du terminų skolinių tipai: 1) terminai skoliniai, kurių antrasis dėmuo lietuvių kalboje nevartojamas kaip savarankiškas žodis, pvz.: hipervizorius, mikrografija, multiplekseris, postskriptas, telemetrija, 2) terminai skoliniai, kurių antrasis dėmuo yra lietuvių

kalboje savarankiškai vartojamas žodis, pvz.: autokodas, fotopopierius, gigabaitas, makrokomanda, metasimbolis, mikroadresas, minikompiuteris, monoprocesorius, nanoprograma, pseudooperacija, telekomunikacija ir kt. Tiriamuose lietuviškuose informatikos ir kompiuterijos terminų žodynuose bei mokomosiose knygose rasta sudurtinių terminų skolinių su 43 tarptautiniais (dažniausiai graikiškos ir lotyniškos kilmės) elementais, su kuriais sudaryta nuo 1 iki 27 darinių. Būdingas antraisiais sudurtinių terminų skolinių dėmenimis einančių savarankiškai vartojamų tarptautinių daiktavardžių pasikartojimas, t. y. jie eina su skirtingais tarptautiniais elementais. Rasti 32 besikartojantys antrieji dėmenys. Tokie dėmenys yra terminai adresas, baitas, bitas, blokas, ciklas, failas, hercas, indeksas, informacija, katalogas, kategorija, kodas, komanda, kompiuteris, operacija, parametras, procesorius, programa, schema, sistema, tekstas, tipas ir kt. Jie tiriamuose šaltiniuose fiksuoti kaip savarankiški terminai.

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Alisa Stebuklų šalyje. Personažų vardai L. Carrollo kūrinių vertimuose į lietuvių kalbą

Kai prieš daugiau kaip šimtą penkiasdešimt metų Alice Liddell, Oksfordo Kristaus bažnyčios koledžo dekano dukra, iš šeimos bičiulio Charleso Lutwidge'o Dodgsono (1832–1898), koledžo matematikos ir logikos dėstytojo, Kalėdoms dovanų gavo ranka iliustruotą rankraštį „Alisos nuotykiai po žeme" su prierašu „Brangiam vaikui vasaros dienai atminti", niekas negalėjo įtarti, kad ilgainiui knyga išgarsės visame pasaulyje ir bus išversta į beveik du šimtus pasaulio kalbų. Dodgsono (geriausiai žinomo pseudonimu Lewisas Carrollas) pasakojimuose apie Alisos nuotykius veikia gausybė spalvingų komiškų personažų, parodijuojami garsūs asmenys, daromos aliuzijos ir į artimus draugus bei šeimos narius. Viena iš personažų kūrimo priemonių – jų vardai, kurie šiame kūrinyje turi ne tik įvardijamąją ir informacinę, bet ir charakterizuojamąją bei stilistinę funkcijas: personažų vardais nusakomos jų savybės, o taip pat juokaujama ir žaidžiama sudarant naujadarus, kalambūrus, anagramas, oksimoronus, pašiepiama ir parodijuojama. Nors pagrindinė vaikystės fantazijų ir vaiko tapsmo suaugusiuoju tema tebėra suprantama ir patraukli, kūriniui būdingas istorinis ir kultūrinis atstumas, o asmeniniai pajuokavimai šiuolaikiniam skaitytojui yra tapę sunkiai pagaunami, neprieinami, tad vertėjams tenka imtis kūrybiškų, netradicinių sprendimų: įdomu panagrinėti ir palyginti, kokiais būdais personažų vardus lietuvių kalba perteikia trys vertėjai – Kazys Grigas (1957, Valstybinė grožinės literatūros leidykla), Vilija Vitkūnienė (2015, „Nieko rimto") ir Liuda Petkevičiūtė (2016, „Obuolys").