

The translation equivalence in the transfer of the semantics of language units

Functional-situational aspects of the content statements do not constitute all the information contained therein. The content of the two statements can be different, even if they convey the same objective of communication, describe the same situation using the same General concepts. For the complete identity of their content is necessary to completely coincided their constituent lexical units (words) and syntactic relations between units.

Any message is constructed from language units, each of which represents certain information has its own value. The content of the speech does not exist apart from the linguistic units of which it consists, though it is often not fully reducible to a simple sum of these values. Besides the fact that linguistic units in the utterance together Express a functional-contextual aspects of content, they provide the content and additional meaning, which is also included in the transmitted message. In various environments communication to the fore can be a separate semantic elements of speech, and then the choice of words or the syntactic structure plays an important role in the content of the entire message.

If the first three types of equivalence discussed the transfer of elements of meaning which are possible when a significant discrepancy between the linguistic means through which this meaning is expressed in the original and the translation, now we need to find equivalent match the values of language units of the source language. Since the values of units of different languages do not completely coincide, replacing each other the elements of the original and translation, as a rule, are not identical in meaning.

However, in many cases the [proofreading service](#) can play a significant part of the information contained in language of the original. In the following two types of equivalence the semantic similarity between the original and the translation includes not only the goal of the communication, specifying the situation and the method of its description, but also maximally possible proximity values associated syntactic and lexical units. Here stored information is not only "what", "what" and "what" is said in the text, but partly also "how would you say it".

In the fourth type of equivalence, along with the three components of the content stored in the third type, translated and reproduced a significant portion of the values of the syntactic structures of the original. Structural organization of the original represents certain information included in the General content of the translated text. The syntactic structure of the utterance leads to the use of words of a certain type in a certain sequence and with specific links between individual words, but also largely determines the content, which comes to the fore in the act of communication.

Therefore, the maximum possible preservation of the syntactic organization of the original in the translation enhances the reproduction of the content of the original. In addition, the syntactic parallelism of the original and translation provides a basis for correlating the separate elements of these texts, justifying their structural identification of the communicants.