Abstract. This article explores the problem of rendering medical terminology in a fictional text. The findings are based on the comparative analysis of the original and translated versions of “The Signature of All Things” by E. Gilbert (translated into Russian by Yu. Zmeyeva). The aim of the present study is to analyze the translation procedures applied for rendering medical terminology outside of a specialized text, and to evaluate the Russian version in terms of its adequacy and acceptability. To achieve this aim we used the descriptive statistical analysis, distributional analysis of the translation techniques, contrastive analysis in order to evaluate the translation’s adequacy and acceptability. Results of the study suggest that medical terminology in fiction is rarely rendered by the direct equivalents or borrowings (26.02%), which are reflected in the etymological discrepancy of the source language (SL) and target language (TL) texts. Among the literal translation techniques calques predominated (49.02% vs. 31.37% - transcriptions and 19.61% - borrowings), while among the oblique translation techniques amplifications took a prominent position (31.72% vs. 10.34% - compressions/reductions, 8.28% - displacements/inversions, 15.86% - transpositions, 9.66% - modulations, 13.11% - variations, 11.03% - discursive creations). Preponderance of amplifications and overall tendency towards oblique rendering signals an acceptability-oriented translation strategy.

Keywords: medical terminology, English to Russian, translation, rendering terminology, fiction text.

Introduction

Due to a high popular demand for an erudite (intellectual) fiction, a new type of hybrid texts replete with terminological units and possessing rhetorical properties of scientific and technical literature has evolved. However, unlike in the movies and TV-series (Lozano and Matalava 2009, Jaskanen 1999), the ratio of special terminology (in our case, medical), its characteristics and functioning in fiction has never been consistently researched. By extension, the factors influencing the effectiveness of translation when medical terminology is in focus remain unaddressed. Our study is aimed at examining the strategies applied in rendering such texts, allowing us to make a conclusion whether the translation is adequacy-oriented or acceptability-oriented. The hypothesis that the hybrid fictional texts with a high ratio of medical terminology require sense-for-sense, rather than word-for-word translation techniques promoted the study of etymological features of the corresponding terminology in the original and translated versions of “The Signature of All Things” by E Gilbert. Further, a descriptive statistical analysis of literal and oblique translation techniques was made to prove our claim.

Presence of the terminology (LSP) has long been considered an indicative feature of scientific and technical texts. However, nowadays we observe the development of a more diversified discourse typology: fiction amalgamates characteristics of the previously disconnected discourse forms and produces the so-called “hybrid texts” whose main aim is to communicate scientific information suggesting that it would coincide - at least partially – with the conceptual inventory and world knowledge of the recipients (Iljinska, 2014).

The term "hybrid construction" was introduced by M. Bakhtin to describe a double-accented, double-styled structure that has "enormous significance in novel style" (Bakhtin, 1981). Thus, a merging of medical discourse and fiction is a product of prevailing medical components within the subject-matter of a given fictional text (medifiction), medical terminology being used in a deliberate rather than a sporadic manner, and presence of the typical features of medical discourse (e.g. inter-lingual and inter-disciplinary homonymy, a structured terminological system, various etymologically- (Greek, Latin, native-originating) and functionally- (terms, nomina, professionalisms) divergent units).
Most often than not the underlying cause of hybridity is seen in the process of globalization; however, Lull asserts that “hybrids are not simply the cultural products of everyday interactions; they are the sources and media through which such phenomenological interactions take place” (Lull, 2001).

According to F. Farahzad and B.G. Monfared, hybridity is a principal feature of translated texts. Its degree depends on translator’s decision, i.e. to what extent a translator wants to preserve foreign elements in a translated text (Farahzad and Monfared, 2010). These instances of decision-making would actually reflect a particular strategy the translator is opting for: domestication or alienation, or exoticisation and naturalization with an interposing stage of neutralization (Jasanen, 1999). The nature, purpose and function of the source language (SL) and target language (TL) texts in their respective cultures might also be a factor defining their translation methodology.

The problem of rendering medical terminology per se has been analyzed in depth by such scholars as D. Gile and M. Rouleau. D. Gile suggests that medical texts contain such complex cognitive notions as to be absolutely inaccessible for the lay reader/unprofessional translator (Gile, 1986, 2005). Nevertheless, M. Rouleau admits that while the main function of medical translation is to convey the message of a scientific text, the idiomatic and emotional components are not to be overlooked (Rouleau, 2012). Unfortunately there are no studies dealing in depth with the issue of medical terminology which is used not only to create a particular atmosphere in fiction (description of hospital setting) but rather a professional context (Lozano, Matalava, 2009).

In a presentation on rhetoric of translation in science and technology, L. Iljinska et al. claims that “to communicate a certain idea in a scientific and technical text, it is necessary to use definite codes, which govern the discourse of a certain field, scientific or technical discipline and even professional communication at large” (Iljinska, 2014). The loss of such codes in translation would lead to an inevitable transformation of the rhetorical function of the target text. Thus we presume that medical terminology in a fictional text must be reproduced as faithfully as possible, which is partially supported by A. Neubert’s assertion that “sometimes translator intentionally wants to keep the target text aloof from textual integration into the prevalent discourse of the target culture” (Neubert, 2001).

However, we hypothesize that the hybrid texts require a specific type of translation methodology that goes beyond the meaning of separate words (word-for-word transformations) opting for a sense-for-sense approach in rendering medical terms. Our study is aimed at determining the strategy applied by Yu. Zmeyeva in the Russian translation of “The Signature of All Things” by E. Gilbert, which makes it possible to decide whether the translation is adequacy-oriented or acceptability-oriented.

According to G. Toury, adequacy-oriented translations are focused on the exact reproduction of a source language text’s (SLT’s or prototext’s) features. The scholar believes that a translation dominant lies in a prototext (Toury, 1995); his opinion seconded by A. Lefevere who sees the translator borrowing the source language text’s defining features as “his national literature’s ‘antenna’, picking up new and unfamiliar sounds” (Lefevere, 1975). On the other hand, acceptability-oriented translations seek to meet the requirements of the target culture receiving the metatext (target language text, TLT).

**Method**

This article analyzes translation of medical terms in “The Signature of All Things” by E. Gilbert, a hybrid text which, although belonging to a realm of fiction, has specific markers of a scientific-technical discourse. Our study was based on the hypothesis that the hybrid texts require a specific type of translation methodology that goes beyond the word-for-word approach; instead opting for a sense-for-sense rendering of the medical terms.

Etymological classification of the medical terms in translation is presented according to the pattern by K. Herget and T. Alegre. The scholars assert that borrowed medical terms (of a Greek or Latin origin) are typical of an erudite communication, and thus are used in translations made for the professionals. On the other hand, if the target text is addressed to the general audience, the translator should make use of lexemes originating in his/her native tongue. However, in some cases the borrowed terms are prevalent, due to 1) absence of a native-language lexeme, 2) scientific precision of erudite terms, 3) possible negative connotations of a native-language lexeme, 4) old-fashioned nature of a native-language lexeme; 5) rareness of the disease. The erudite terms might also be added to a native-language lexeme for further explanation (Herget and Alegre, 2009).
Contrastive analysis was used to assess the degree of target language text’s correspondence to the source language text. G. Toury’s views on the two polarities of translation process - literal vs. liberal, adequacy-oriented vs. acceptability-oriented – were applied to the problem of rendering medical terminology in “The Signature of All Things” by E. Gilbert (translated into Russian by Yu. Zmeyeva).

Transformational analysis was based on A. Molina and L. Hurtado Albir’s list of the following translation techniques: adaptation, linguistic amplification, amplification, borrowing, calque, compensation, linguistic compression, discursive creation, description, elision, established equivalent, generalization, modulation, particularization, substitution, literal translation, transposition, and variation (Molina and Hurtado Albir, 2002). However, it should be noted that not all of these techniques were applied within the frameworks of this study.

Results

C. Schäffner and B. Adab define a hybrid text as “a text that results from a translation process. It shows features that somehow seem ‘out of place’/’strange’/’unusual’ for the receiving culture, i.e. the target culture” (Schäffner and Adab, 2001). This description seems to be a continuation of G. Toury’s views on the translation dominant of the original; however, the authors urge to “differentiate between the true hybrid, which is the result of positive authorial and/or translatorial decisions, and the inadequate text which exhibits features of translationese, resulting from a lack of competence” (Schäffner and Adab, 2001).

On her part, M. Snell-Hornby maintains that “hybrid texts, while on the one hand a prototypical product of a supra-cultural, technological, globalized society, require some degree of subject-area competence and insider knowledge on the part of the translator” (Snell-Hornby, 2000). We presume that the pivotal focus of this competence and insider knowledge involves rendering special terminology.

Medical terminology is an important stylistic feature of E. Gilbert’s “The Signature of All Things”. For the sake of analysis, its corpus has been divided into the following thematic blocs: 1) diseases and symptoms, 2) medicinal herbs, 3) medications (Table 1).

Despite the high extent of terminological saturation observed in the “medifiction” (196 cases of terminological usage – Table 2), its authors tend to reduce the information density of the end-product (text). This tendency is manifested through the gradual progress of the translator’s probing into the abstract and then specific knowledge of the readers by means of explicating definitions, interpreting the potentially obscure facts, providing the periphrastic descriptions (foregrounded by the use of italics) and footnotes.

Results of our study show that corresponding original and translated medical terms as to their nature (erudite borrowings, native-language lexemes) tend to produce a similar effect on the target readers. However, sometimes the translator demonstrates her intent to ensure the readers’ understanding by adding footnotes which, according to A. Molina and L. Hurtado Albir’s classification, belong to the group of amplification techniques. E. Nida posits that the footnotes 1) correct linguistic and cultural differences or 2) provide additional information about the historical and cultural context of the text in question (Nida, 1964). In this case, Yu. Zmeyeva resorted to the footnotes when she wished to introduce alternative names of medications or medicinal plans likely to be more familiar for the target readers.

The nature of medical terminology presupposes the apparent requirement of literal translation. In turn, this would probably call for the adequacy-oriented, word-for-word rendering with a preponderance of borrowings, transcriptions and calques. According to G. Toury, the type and extent of equivalence in translation is norm-governed, thus a scientific text would have a restricted range of correspondences which might be applied (Toury, 1995).

Apart from the borrowings which stand for the Greek or Latin lexemes transferred into the target text without any change to their graphic structure (sal volatile, hammoniacus sal, p.142) and make up 5.10% of the terminological word-stock, our analysis of the names of medicinal plants and diseases show a considerable number of transcriptions (8.16%), among them: digitalis (p.114) – дигиталис (p.122), simarouba (p.172) – симаруба (p.180), chondrodendron (p.172) – хондроде́дрон (p.180), and calques (12.76%), among them: Jesuit’s bark (p.28, 172) - иезуитская кора (p.28, 180), gum myrrh (p.172) – смолистая мирра (p.180), yellow fever (p.183) – желтая лихорадка (p.181).

An absolute faithfulness of literal translation does not automatically provide an effective result, as might be seen in the following example:
Two of her young grandsons died of camp diseases (p.481) (i.e. diseases caused by poor sanitation (typhus, dysentery, malaria)).
Два ее юных внука умерли от болезней в лагере (p.489) (back-translation: Two of her young grandsons died of diseases at the camp).

### Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Thematic block</th>
<th>Original terminological units (English)</th>
<th>Translated terminological units (Russian)</th>
<th>Character of the equivalent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Diseases and symptoms</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the French disease</td>
<td>французская болезнь</td>
<td>Native-language lexeme</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flux</td>
<td>дизентерия</td>
<td>Erudite term (Greek)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gout</td>
<td>подагра</td>
<td>Erudite term (Greek)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ague</td>
<td>малярия</td>
<td>Erudite term (Latin, Italian)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fevers</td>
<td>лихорадка</td>
<td>Native-language lexeme</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chills</td>
<td>озноб</td>
<td>Native-language lexeme</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>common vertigo</td>
<td>кружится голова</td>
<td>Native-language lexeme</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Medicinal herbs</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jesuit’s bark</td>
<td>иезуитская кора - *хинин (p.28)</td>
<td>Erudite term (Latin, Spanish) + footnote (erudite term)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipecac</td>
<td>рвотный корень</td>
<td>Native-language lexeme</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>digitalis</td>
<td>дигиталис -*другое название – наперстянка (p.122)</td>
<td>Erudite term (Latin) + footnote (native-language lexeme)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Medications</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ointments</td>
<td>мази</td>
<td>Native-language lexeme</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tonics</td>
<td>сиропы</td>
<td>Erudite term (French, Italian)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>purgative</td>
<td>слабительное</td>
<td>Native-language lexeme</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>restorative liquids</td>
<td>тонизирующие напитки</td>
<td>Erudite term (Greek)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tincture</td>
<td>настойка</td>
<td>Native-language lexeme</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>liquid opium</td>
<td>жидкий опий</td>
<td>Modified erudite term (Latin)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The literal (word-for-word) rendering actually violates product norms which regulate what a translated text must look like in order to be regarded as correct and appropriate. They concern the well-formedness of linguistic expressions (i.e. linguistic norms as related to the language system) as well as the correctness of their use (i.e. communicative norms as related to communicative behaviour) (Schäffner, 1999).

The hybrid nature of the original promotes use of various transformations and techniques intended to insure the acceptability of translation. Amplification (31.72% of all the oblique translation procedures) is used to specify the meaning of a generalized abstract unit (impending illness (p.97) – надвигающийся приступ болезни (p.104) (back-translation: an impending bout of illness) or to intensify the emotional-expressive component of meaning (This hurt had been accumulating all afternoon (p.93) - Эта нынешняя боль усиливалась весь вечер (p.100) (back-translation: this nagging pain had been accumulating all afternoon).

By contrast, compressions and reductions (10.34% of all the oblique translation procedures) are not popular in the hybrid texts of this type, as they preclude explicitation and reduce the overall readability of the end-product (translated text). Our findings demonstrate only a few instances of these transformations such as
tertiary fever (p.172) rendered as malaria (p.181) \((\text{back-translation: malaria})\), and fingernail length (p.171) rendered as длиной пальца (p.179) \((\text{back-translation: the length of a finger})\).

Transformations of the original due to the structural discrepancies of the languages involved (such as displacements and inversions (8.28\% of all the oblique translation procedures) are, in Vásquez Ayora’s classification, operative technical procedures rather than translation techniques (Ayora in Molina and Hurtado Albir, 2002). Nevertheless, their application often changes the stylistic effect of the target text. Thus by varying the term’s position in the target language (TL) text, the translator might attempt to re-place the logical focus of the sentence while at the same time complying with the pragmatic norms of the target language. As a rule, the element would gravitate towards the end-position (theme):

He had permanent agony in one leg from a poorly set broken bone (p.54).

Из-за плохо зажившего перелома одна нога мучила его беспрерывно (p.60) \((\text{back-translation: Due to a poorly set fracture, one of his legs tortured him endlessly})\).

Grammatical transpositions (15.86\% of all the oblique translation procedures) have a pre-determined nature as they are perceived to be the result of the extant norms of target language (TL). These include various modifications of grammatical categories (parts of speech, number, mode, voice etc.) in the target text: recurrent fevers (p.54) \((\text{back-translation: spells of fever})\), episodes of dizziness and distraction (p.89) \((\text{back-translation: intermittent vertigoes and distraction})\), suppression of urine (p.136) \((\text{back-translation: мочеотделение прекратилось})\), urination stopped (p.144) \((\text{back-translation: urination stopped})\).

He was consumptive and pale (p.30).

Это был бледный чахоточник (p.36) \((\text{back-translation: It was a pale consumptive patient})\).

J.-P. Vinay and J. Darbelnet define the group of modulations in the target text as various shifts in the point of view and associate them with the oblique translation procedures (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1995). On the conceptual level, the lexical modulations result from a set of metaphorical and metonymical shifts.

Based on the material of our study, the most prevalent type of lexical modulations turns out the one based on the “part for the whole” conceptual pattern (4.14\% of all the oblique translation procedures):

He was swollen and pained (p.26).

Суставы распухли и болели (p.33) \((\text{back-translation: His joints were swollen and painful})\).

We explain the preponderance of meronymical transformations in the medical discourse by the holistic perception of the human organism whose elements (organs and systems) possess their individual characteristics while being interconnected and interdependent.

The second, equally prevalent, conceptual pattern of lexical modulations is “cause for effect” (5.52\% of all the oblique translation procedures), a throwback to the idea of medication and its influence on the ailing organism:

They could easily undermine Henry’s dominance of fever trade forever (3, p.130).

Тем самым они могли навсегда подорвать монополию Генри на рынке антималярийного порошка (11, p.138) \((\text{back-translation: Thus they could undermine Henry’s monopoly on the anti-malaria drug market forever})\).

Yu. Zmeyeva’s translation is characterized by a rich typology of variations which, according to A. Molina and L. Hurtado Albir, affect aspects of linguistic variation: changes of textual tone, style, social or geographical dialect etc. (Molina and Hurtado Albir, 2002). However, in some cases terminological variations (7.59\%) result in an intratextual inhomogeneity, i.e. use of several names for the same notion within one text (Gile, 2005). The “tree of fevers” (p.5) is first rendered «хинное дерево» (p.11) \((\text{back-translation: quinine tree})\), later – «дерево лихорадочного дрожи» (p.34) \((\text{back-translation: fever-tree})\); an adjective “debilitating” in conjunction with a noun “fevers” (p.33) translated as «лихорадка, подтачивающая силы» (p.39) \((\text{back-translation: the fever undermining one’s forces})\) while in conjunction with a noun “illness” (p.34) as «смертельная болезнь» (p.40) \((\text{back-translation: terminal illness})\).

Variation on the level of speech registers (social dialect) is achieved through a range of stylistic devices (5.52\%). Correspondence of the original and translated speech registers is a pre-requisite for an effective rendering of the source language text’s (SLT) message (A person did not fall sick; a person fell ill (p.76) – Люди не хворали, а «болели» (p.82) (in the translated text the communicative effect is achieved by the use of inverted commas which indicate the contrast between the standard (neutral) and substandard (colloquial) equivalent)) while their discrepancy occasions a communicative dissonance (raising up blood
with every cough (p.30) – с каждым приступом харкаю кровью (p.36) (back-translation: hawking blood during every attack).

Along with A. Molina and L. Hurtado Albir, we borrow J. Delisle’s term of “discursive creations” (11.03% of all the oblique translation procedures) to describe the terminological equivalents which barely retain any ties to the original ones (Delisle in Molina and Hurtado Albir, 2002). These are the pillars of an acceptability-oriented rendering which presupposes the greatest degree of creative input on the part of the translator.

For instance, E. Gilbert uses anatomical nominations gullet (пищевод) and bowels (кишечник) in her description of malaria’s symptoms:

People died in pairs, in families, in clusters of dozens – heaving out sickening rivers of black sludge from their gullets and bowels on their way to death (p.46).

However, in translation both terms are supplanted by a generalized «рот» (mouth) which, in our opinion, signals an attempt to stray from an unappealing “naturalistic” image likely to offend the sensibilities of the target audience, a strategy which is rather controversial and raises doubts as to its appropriateness:

Люди умирали по двое, семьями и дюжинами, на пути к смерти извергая тошнотворные струи черной жижи изо рта (p.52). (back-translation: People were dying by pairs, by families and by dozens, spewing on their way to death sickening currents of black sludge from their mouths).

The results of our analysis show that translation techniques which deviate from the word-for-word rendition prove to be more suitable for the medical terminology of a hybrid fictional text. However, following the acceptability principle to an extreme, the translator sacrifices the pivotal characteristics associated with a quality translation: naturalness, clarity and accuracy (Larsen, 2001).

The data above can be summarized in the following table (Table 2).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Translation technique</th>
<th>Number of instances</th>
<th>Percentage ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Literal (word-for-word)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transcription</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>8.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calque</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>12.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borrowing</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oblique (sense-for-sense)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amplification</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>23.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compression/reduction</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>7.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Displacement/inversion</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transposition</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>11.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modulation (meronymical)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modulation (cause for effect)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variation (terminological)</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variation (social dialect)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discursive creation</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>8.16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From this summary we have drawn several conclusions:

1) In most cases, translator opts for an oblique (sense-for-sense) rendering of the medical terminology which signals an acceptability-oriented strategy (Fig.1).

2) Among the literal translation techniques, calques (49.02%) are preferred to transcriptions (31.37%) and borrowings (19.61%), possibly revealing the translator’s reluctance to transfer the foreign terminological material into the target text with no apparent changes to its structure (Fig. 2).

3) Among the oblique translation techniques, amplification prevailed (31.72%). It illustrates the general tendency towards explicitation in translations of the hybrid texts when the extent of background knowledge of the potential readers cannot be ascertained (Fig.3).
Fig. 1 Instances of the literal and oblique rendering in the target text

Fig. 2 Distribution of the literal translation techniques in the target text
(percentage, total number of cases – 51)

Fig. 3 Distribution of the oblique translation techniques in the target text
(percentage, total number of cases – 145)
Discussion

Christina Schäffner claims that “in the long history of translation, such notions as accuracy, correctness, or well-formedness have played an important role in assessing the quality of a translation. Depending on what is understood by translation, these notions have been given different significance” (Schäffner, 1999). In terms of translation practice, it means that there is no uniform methodology applicable to each and every text which is especially relevant when the intellectual fiction is applied. Thus, what the translation scholars are assessing is the overall effect of the translated version, whether it is understandable for the target audience and whether the special terminology (in our case, medical) is reproduced correctly and consistently within the body of the target text.

Our study’s results point out the general tendency towards an acceptability-oriented translation, manifested in the etymology of the target lexemes, use of footnotes and distribution of translation techniques.

The preponderance of the oblique translation techniques proves the point made by C. Schäffner that “a chosen TL-form may well be correct according to the rules of the language system, but this does not necessarily mean that the text as a whole appropriately fulfills its communicative function in the TL-situation and culture” (Schäffner, 1999).

While analyzing the distribution of particular translation techniques, we’ve found out that the translator more readily resorted to calques than borrowings and transcriptions, presumably wishing to make the target version more recognizable for the readers on the phonemic and graphemic levels, a sure signal of an acceptability-oriented strategy.

The translator’s preference of amplification when the oblique translation techniques are concerned manifest her intention to facilitate the overall understanding of the target version on the part of the target audience whose extent of the background knowledge cannot be ascertained. The translator has discriminated administered a wide array of translation transformations relying on a specific type of competence where the referential component predominates.

Although our results cannot be extrapolated to all the fictional texts due to a limited corpus, they shed some light on the applicable translation methodology and factors influencing the translator’s decision-making. However, further studies of translation strategies applicable for the terminology in fiction are required, with a particular focus on evaluation parameters of the translation’s quality.

References


