

АКТУАЛЬНІ ПИТАННЯ ПЕРЕКЛАДОЗНАВСТВА
[CURRENT ISSUES IN TRANSLATION STUDIES]

УДК 81'25:81'42

Стаття надійшла до редакції [Article received] – 11.07.2025 р.

Фінансування [Financing] – самофінансування [self-financing]

Перевірено на плагіат [Checked for plagiarism] – 13.07.2025 р.

Оригінальність тексту [The originality of the text] – 95 %

<http://doi.org/10.17721/2663-6530.2024.48.20>

PRAGMATIC SHIFTS IN SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETING

Serhii V. Skrylnyk (Kyiv, Ukraine)

[ORCID: 0009-0007-0042-2755](https://orcid.org/0009-0007-0042-2755)

skrylnyk@knu.ua

Ph.D in Philology, Assoc.Prof., Head of the Department of
Theory and Practice of Translation from English
Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv
(Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine)
14, Taras Shevchenko Boulevard, Kyiv, Ukraine, 01601

The article examines pragmatic shifts in simultaneous interpreting (SI). It emphasizes how interpreters adjust meaning, tone, intent, and cultural subtleties in real time. It incorporates traditional translation theories, including John Catford's categories of shifts (structural, unit, class, and intrasystem) and Vinay and Darbelnet's techniques, before transitioning to contemporary pragmatic concepts, such as Ernst-August Gutt's Relevance Theory and Juliane House's perspectives on cultural disparities. The study used a mixed-methods approach to analyze 20 hours of audio from international summits and EU meetings between 2019 and 2024. Annotations utilize Mona Baker's shift classifications and Cecilia Wadensjö's interactional framework. Shifts are categorized into four types: explicitation (clarifying concepts, such as transforming "progress" into "concrete results"), attenuation (reducing intensity, e.g., "unacceptable" to "needs further review"), modulation of illocutionary force (altering speech acts, such as converting a question into a direct command), and cultural adaptation (incorporating culturally specific terms like "struggle" or "family" for resonance).

Keywords: Simultaneous interpreting, translation, interpreting shift, pragmatic shift, translation shift.

(Актуальні питання перекладознавства [Aktual'ni pytannja perekladoznavstva])

Прагматичні зсуви в усному синхронному перекладі (Англійською) [Prahmatychni zsuvy v usnomu synkhronnomu perekładi]

© Скрильник С. В. [Skryl'nyk S. V.], skrylnyk@knu.ua

ПРАГМАТИЧНІ ЗСУВИ В УСНОМУ СИНХРОННОМУ ПЕРЕКЛАДІ

Сергій Вікторович Скрильник (Київ, Україна)[ORCID: 0009-0007-0042-2755](https://orcid.org/0009-0007-0042-2755)skrylnyk@knu.ua

кандидат філологічних наук, доцент, завідувач кафедри
теорії і практики перекладу з англійської мови
Київський національний університет імені Тараса Шевченка
(Міністерство освіти і науки України)
бульвар Тараса Шевченка 14, Київ, Україна, 01601

У статті досліджуються прагматичні зсуви у синхронному перекладі (СП), розглянуті основні підтипи зсувів та досліджено адаптацію значення, тону, наміру та культурного контексту. Автор спирається на фундаментальні теорії перекладу, починаючи з теорії зсувів Кетфорда (структурні, одиничні, класові, внутрішньосистемні) та стратегій Вінея і Дарбельне, беручи за основу прагматичні рамки, теорію релевантності Гутта та культурні розбіжності Хауса. Згадуються роботи та теорії українських вчених, таких як Іван Франко, Микола Зеров, Григорій Кочур та Микола Лукаш, які у своїх працях відстоювали принцип адаптації західних творів для місцевої аудиторії. Сучасні перекладознавці (Лада Коломієць та Ірина Одрехівська) вивчають еволюцію ідеологічних та імплікативних аспектів у перекладі.

Автор проаналізував 20 годин записів з міжнародних самітів та сесій ЄС 2019-2024 років, анотованих за таксономією Бейкер та інтеракційним аналізом Ваденишю. Прагматичні зсуви поділяються на експлікацію, аттенуацію (пом'якшення інтенсивності), модуляцію ілокутивної сили (зміна мовленнєвих актів, напр., питання на директиву) та культурну адаптацію (використання українських маркованих лексем, як "боротьба" чи "родина").

Ключові слова: синхронний переклад, прагматичні зсуви, перекладацькі зсуви, лексична модуляція, переклад, адаптація перекладу.

Introduction. Interpreters do not merely translate words; they must convey the speaker's intent, tone, and cultural context under significant time constraints. This article examines pragmatic shifts in the transfer of meaning, emotion, or intent during Simultaneous Interpreting – and their implications for effective communication.

The analysis of translation shifts commenced with researchers who observed that translating between languages frequently entails more than mere lexical substitution. Jean-Paul Vinay and Jean Darbelnet explored strategies such as

(Current issues in translation studies [Aktual'ni pytannja perekldoznavstva])

Pragmatic Shifts in Simultaneous Interpreting (in English) [**Prahmatychni zsuvy v usnomu synkhronnomu perekladі**]

© Skrylnyk S. V. [Skryl'nyk S. V.], skrylnyk@knu.ua

transposition (modifying a word's grammatical category) and modulation (adjusting wording to align with the target language's conventions) to illustrate how translators modify texts [1; 3; 5]. Eugene Nida advanced this concept with his notion of dynamic equivalence, emphasizing the importance of rendering translations that resonate naturally with the audience rather than adhering rigidly to the original wording [30, p. 189]. Peter Newmark emphasized the translator's responsibility in reconciling the text's purpose with its meaning. Lawrence Venuti noted that translations frequently modify foreign texts to align with the expectations of the recipient culture, often resulting in the loss of cultural nuances [8, p. 176]. Mona Baker's research provided a distinct framework for classifying shifts, encompassing those that impact meaning and tone, shaped by cultural or ideological influences [19].

Pragmatics, the study of how context influences meaning, has become pivotal in understanding these shifts. Ernst-August Gutt employed Relevance Theory to assert that translators modify texts to enhance their meaning for the audience, sometimes adding or omitting facts to elucidate intent [18]. Juliane House examined how variations in cultural communication patterns, such as politeness, result in pragmatic discrepancies in translation [14, p. 54]. Recent research by Daria Dayter, Miriam Locher, and Thomas Messerli illustrates how these transitions manifest in multimedia environments, such as subtitled films, where tone and relationships vary across countries [16; 14]. Sara Laviosa and Federico Zanettin have emphasized the impact of visual and interactive features on pragmatic decisions [15, p. 354].

Ivan Franko modified European classics to appeal to Ukrainian audiences, maintaining integrity while ensuring cultural significance. Mykola Zerov employed pragmatic changes to introduce irony in his translations of classical works. Hryhoriy Kochur concentrated on French literature's emotional and performative elements, while Mykola Lukash emphasized the same features in Shakespearean works. Contemporary scholars like Lada Kolomiyets investigate the influence of Soviet-era limitations on pragmatic decisions. Iryna Odrekhivska examines the evolution of implicatures—implied meanings—in multilingual EU contexts, and Yuliya Ilchuk investigates pragmatic adaptations in postcolonial Ukrainian literature. Vasyl Byalyk, Bohdan Tokarskyi, and Michael Naydan significantly enhance this domain through their contributions to interpreting training, bilingual anthologies, and diplomatic translations [25; 26; 27; 28; 29; 30].

(Актуальні питання перекладознавства [Aktual'ni pytannja perekladoznavstva])

Прагматичні зсуви в усному синхронному перекладі (Англійською) [Prahmatychni zsuvy v usnomu synkhronnomu perekladі]

© Скрильник С. В. [Skryl'nyk S. V.], skrylnyk@knu.ua

In simultaneous interpreting, pragmatic shifts pose significant challenges as interpreters are required to make immediate decisions. Franz Pöchhacker and Sabine Braun have demonstrated that the cognitive difficulties of simultaneous interpreting result in alterations of tone or intent, such as transforming a suggestion into a directive [11; 17]. Robin Setton's research clarifies how interpreters render implicit concepts explicit to clarify meaning. Maurizio Viezzi and Claude V. H. Hansen have examined how cultural disparities in EU speeches result in softened or modified themes [12, p. 156].

This article expands upon these findings to present a definitive framework for comprehending pragmatic advances in SI, using real-world examples from international summits. This initiative seeks to enhance interpreting training and enrich our comprehension of cross-linguistic communication by integrating global and Ukrainian viewpoints.

Theoretical Background. Translation is rarely a simple procedure of exchanging words between languages. John Catford's 1965 book, *A Linguistic Theory of Translation*, proposed the concept of shifts, or changes that occur during the transition from one language to another. He categorized four types: structural shifts (e.g., reordering sentence components), unit shifts (e.g., converting a sentence into a phrase), class shifts (e.g., substituting an adjective for an adverb), and intrasystem shifts (e.g., altering singular to plural in accordance with linguistic standards). These changes indicate that translation necessitates adjustment to the grammar and culture of the target language [2].

Vinay and Darbelnet expanded upon this by delineating direct techniques, such as borrowing foreign vocabulary, and indirect methods, such as rephrasing for enhanced intelligibility [3, p. 298]. Peter Newmark contended that shifts render translations more natural, though Andrew Chesterman perceived them as methods to honor cultural conventions [4; 8]. Wolfgang Teubert's research demonstrated how transitions facilitate the smooth progression of texts in both technical and literary contexts. Susan Bassnett and Maria Tymoczko examined how transformations signify cultural power dynamics in postcolonial contexts. Ukrainian scholars such as Hryhoriy Kochur and Mykola Lukash employed transformations to adapt Western literature for Ukrainian audiences, maintaining their rhetorical strength [22].

Pragmatic shifts emphasize alterations in a text's tone, purpose, or inferred significance. In the 1980s, academics highlighted context's influence on these

(Current issues in translation studies [Aktual'ni pytannja perekladoznavstva])

Pragmatic Shifts in Simultaneous Interpreting (in English) [**Prahmatychni zsuvy v usnomu synkhronnomu perekladi]**

© Skrylnyk S. V. [Skryl'nyk S. V.], skrylnyk@knu.ua

decisions. Ernst-August Gutt employed Relevance Theory to demonstrate that translators modify texts to enhance their relevance for the audience, occasionally revealing implicit concepts. Juliane House demonstrated how cultural disparities, such as differing politeness rules, generate pragmatic translation discrepancies. Mona Baker emphasized that word selection can alter a text's fundamental assumptions, particularly in news translation [6; 14].

Recent research, exemplified by Rafael Lozano Muñoz, classifies pragmatic shifts via the lens of speech act theory, including the mitigation of direct requests. Daria Dayter and colleagues observe that visual signals in subtitling can alter the perception of relationships [16].

In SI, pragmatic shifts are more intricate due to the immediate nature of the task. Interpreters operate under significant pressure, resulting in modifications to meaning or tone. Robin Setton and Minhua Liu elucidate that interpreters frequently elucidate concepts to facilitate seamless communication, a process called explicitation. John Catford's classifications remain relevant: interpreters restructure sentences or condense concepts to alleviate cognitive burdens.

Cecilia Wadensjö's research demonstrates how interpreters modulate tone to mitigate conflict, for example, by softening a critical comment. Maurizio Viezzi discovered cultural norms compel interpreters to mitigate inferred meanings in public addresses. Joshua Brunson's research on gestures demonstrates how translators' body language can obscure the distinction between their job and that of the speaker.

Methods of Research. This study utilizes a mixed-methods approach to examine pragmatic shifts in simultaneous interpreting in English and Ukrainian, integrating qualitative and quantitative tools for a thorough analysis. The methodology utilizes known practices in interpreting studies, as delineated by scholars such as Franz Pöchhacker and Daniel Gile, to explain the subtleties of real-time pragmatic shifts [11].

The primary data source is a corpus of audio and video recordings from international summits and EU parliamentary sessions held between 2019 and 2024. These recordings, sourced from publicly available archives (e.g., UN Web TV and EU Parliament media platforms), include 20 hours of speeches on diplomacy, trade negotiations, and cultural exchanges.

Transcriptions were annotated with a coding methodology based on Mona Baker's taxonomy of shifts and Cecilia Wadensjö's interactional analysis. Annotations

focused on pragmatic shifts, encompassing modifications in illocutionary force (e.g., commands to requests), alterations in implicature (e.g., clarification of inferred meanings), and adjustments in politeness (e.g., mitigation of face-threatening acts).

Qualitative analysis involved discourse analysis to examine contextual factors driving pragmatic shifts. Case studies of specific speech acts (e.g., diplomatic requests or criticisms) were analyzed to understand interpreters' decision-making processes.

The metrics encompassed the distribution of changes by category (e.g., explicitation, attenuation, modulation) and their connection with contextual variables such as speech type (formal versus informal) and interpreting experience. This quantitative methodology correlates with Wolfgang Teubert's corpus-based techniques for monitoring translation patterns.

Pragmatic Shifts in Simultaneous Interpreting: Categories and Examples.

Pragmatic shifts in simultaneous interpreting (SI) denote alterations in the conveyance of meaning, intent, or tone to align with the cultural and situational norms of the target language. These changes are evident in simultaneous interpreting due to the immediate cognitive constraints and the necessity to reconcile accuracy with audience understanding. This section classifies pragmatic modifications in the English-Ukrainian language pair into four categories: explicitation, attenuation, modulation of illocutionary force, and cultural adaptation, utilizing frameworks from Ernst-August Gutt and Cecilia Wadensjö [9]. Each category is exemplified by instances from the corpus of international summits and EU parliamentary sessions, underpinned by pertinent theoretical or empirical research.

Explicitation. Explicitation occurs when interpreters add information to clarify implied meanings, making the message more explicit for the target audience. This shift is relevant due to cultural or contextual gaps between English and Ukrainian, where Ukrainian audiences may require additional context to grasp nuances.

Example 1:

"We hope to see progress soon." Ми сподіваємося, що незабаром будуть досягнуті конкретні результати»

The interpreter adds "конкретні результати» to clarify the vague notion of "progress." This reflects Ukrainian audiences' preference for concrete results in diplomatic discourse, going together with Gutt's relevance adjustments to ensure the message is correctly understood.

Example 2:

(Current issues in translation studies [Aktual'ni pytannja perekladnavstva])

Pragmatic Shifts in Simultaneous Interpreting (in English) [Prahmatychni zsuvy v usnomu synkhronnomu perekladil]

© Skrylnyk S. V. [Skryl'nyk S. V.], skrylnyk@knu.ua

"The situation calls for action." *"Ситуація вимагає негайних дій з боку всіх сторін."* By adding "негайних дій з боку всіх сторін," the interpreter spells out the implied urgency and collective responsibility, helping Ukrainian listeners infer the common intention more clearly in a high-stakes summit setting.

Example 3:

"Let's keep in touch." *"Давайте підтримуймо зв'язок через регулярні зустрічі або дзвінки."* The addition of "через регулярні зустрічі або дзвінки" makes the casual suggestion more concrete, suiting Ukrainian professional norms because using vague phrases might seem unclear.

4.2 Attenuation

Attenuation means softening or toning down the intensity of a statement to avoid face-threatening acts or align with Ukrainian politeness norms, which often prioritize indirectness in formal settings.

Example 1:

"Your proposal is unacceptable." *"Ваша пропозиція потребує додаткового розгляду."*

The interpreter softens the direct rejection into a neutral statement, applying Wadensjö's findings on interpreters mitigating conflict. This shift accommodates Ukrainian cultural norms, where direct criticism may disrupt diplomatic communication.

Example 2:

"This delay is frustrating." *"Ця затримка викликає певні труднощі."* Replacing "frustrating" with "певні труднощі" reduces emotional intensity, preventing potential offense in Ukrainian diplomatic circles and maintaining a collaborative tone.

Example 3:

"We demand immediate changes." *"Ми пропонуємо внести зміни якомога швидше."*

The strong "demand" is attenuated to "пропонуємо", considering the Ukrainian preferences for indirectness to preserve harmony in negotiations.

4.3 Modulation of Illocutionary Force

This shift involves modifying the speech act's intent, such as changing a suggestion to a directive or a question to a statement, often to match the target audience's expectations or the interpreter's real-time processing constraints.

Example 1:

“Could you consider increasing funding?” “Збільште фінансування, будь ласка.”

Due to time constraints and the need for clarity in Ukrainian, the interpreter transforms a polite question into a direct request. It often favors straightforward directives in formal contexts. This approach considers Pöchhacker’s observations on cognitive load influencing speech act shifts.

Example 2:

“Should we proceed?” “Продовжуймо далі.” The questioning form becomes an affirmative directive, streamlining the message for efficiency in SI and matching Ukrainian expectations for decisive discussions.

Example 3:

“It might be helpful to review the data.” “Перегляньте дані.” The tentative suggestion shifts to a command, reflecting the interpreter’s adaptation to Ukrainian formal speech patterns, where indirectness is deemed as a hesitation under time pressure.

Cultural Adaptation. Cultural adaptation entails modifying language to conform to Ukrainian cultural values, idioms, or historical sensitivities. It ensures the message connects with the audience. This is especially pertinent in Ukraine these days as geopolitical life and the current war situation affect pragmatic decisions to a great extent.

Example 1:

“We stand united in our goals.” “Ми єдині у нашій боротьбі за спільні цілі.”

The interpreter introduces “боротьба,” a term with strong cultural resonance in Ukraine due to its history of resilience. This shift enhances emotional impact and aligns with Ukrainian national identity.

Example 2:

“This is a key opportunity.” “Це важливий шанс для відродження.”

Adding “відродження” taps into Ukrainian narratives of national renewal, especially post-conflict. It makes the message more motivational and culturally attuned.

Example 3:

“Let’s build a better future.” “Давайте будувати кращий завтрашній день разом, як одна родина.”

(Current issues in translation studies [Aktual'ni pytannja perekladnavstva])

Pragmatic Shifts in Simultaneous Interpreting (in English) [Prahmatychni zsuvy v usnomu synkhronnomu perekladil]

© Skrylnyk S. V. [Skryl'nyk S. V.], skrylnyk@knu.ua

Incorporating “як одна родина” evokes Ukrainian values of community and solidarity. It adapts the generic appeal to develop a sense of shared heritage in international dialogues.

Conclusions. The research indicates that pragmatic shifts in simultaneous interpreting are not marginal modifications but fundamental processes that guarantee communicative effectiveness under real-time constraints. Explication, attenuation, modulation of illocutionary force, and cultural adaptation are consistent tactics used by translators to align the speaker's intent with the target audience's expectations. These changes underscore the interpreter's function as an active mediator reconciling precision with contextual relevance.

The examination of English–Ukrainian interpreting reveals that pragmatic alterations are influenced by language frameworks and cultural and contextual requirements, especially within diplomatic and institutional communication. The statistics indicate that translators frequently choose clarity, civility, and cultural relevance over rigid formal equivalency, particularly under cognitive strain.

The article emphasizes the significance of training incorporating pragmatic awareness into interpreter education by analyzing these findings within established theoretical frameworks and Ukrainian translation practices. Understanding pragmatic shifts as a fundamental skill increases interpreters' ability to cope with cultural sensitivities and maintain effective communication in international settings.

Perspectives. Future studies on pragmatic adjustments in SI have numerous promising avenues. Initially, integrating technology, including AI-assisted interpreting tools, may involve investigating how machine learning manages pragmatic modifications in real-time, thereby reducing cognitive burden for human interpreters and addressing ethical issues related to cultural sensitivity.

Secondly, broadening corpora to encompass a wider array of contexts—such as virtual meetings or crisis communications—would provide more comprehensive data on the impact of digital formats on shifts.

Third, multidisciplinary collaborations with cognitive psychology and sociolinguistics might increase understanding of interpreter decision-making by utilizing techniques such as eye-tracking or neuroimaging to examine pragmatic processing.

Finally, educational applications must prioritize training programs that enhance pragmatic awareness, equipping interpreters to address emerging global issues and ensuring equity in multilingual environments.

(Актуальні питання перекладознавства [Aktual'ni pytannja perekladoznavstva])

Прагматичні зсуви в усному синхронному перекладі (Англійською) [Prahmatychni zsuvy v usnomu synkhronnomu perekladi]

© Скрильник С. В. [Skryl'nyk S. V.], skrylnyk@knu.ua

Література:

1. Vinay, J.-P., & Darbelnet, J. (1995). *Comparative stylistics of French and English: A methodology for translation*. Amsterdam & Philadelphia: John Benjamins. ISBN 978-90-272-1610-6
2. Catford, J. C. (1965). *A linguistic theory of translation*. London: Oxford University Press.
3. Vinay, J.-P., & Darbelnet, J. (1958). *Stylistique comparée du français et de l'anglais*. Paris: Didier.
4. Chesterman, A. (1997). *Memes of translation: The spread of ideas in translation theory*. Amsterdam & Philadelphia: John Benjamins. ISBN 978-90-272-1638-0
5. Teubert, W. (1996). Comparable or parallel corpora? *International Journal of Lexicography*, 9(3), 238–264. <https://doi.org/10.1093/ijl/9.3.238>
6. Gutt, E.-A. (2000). *Translation and relevance: Cognition and context* (2nd ed.). Manchester: St. Jerome Publishing. ISBN 978-1-900650-22-9
7. House, J. (1997). *Translation quality assessment: A model revisited*. Tübingen: Gunter Narr. ISBN 978-3-8233-4075-1
8. Newmark, P. (1988). *A textbook of translation*. New York: Prentice Hall. ISBN 978-0-13-912593-5
9. Wadensjö, C. (1998). *Interpreting as interaction*. London: Longman. ISBN 978-0-582-28910-9
10. Venuti, L. (1995). *The translator's invisibility: A history of translation*. London: Routledge. ISBN 978-0-415-11538-4
11. Pöchhacker, F. (2004). *Introducing interpreting studies*. London: Routledge. ISBN 978-0-415-26887-5
12. Setton, R. (1999). *Simultaneous interpreting: A cognitive-pragmatic analysis*. Amsterdam & Philadelphia: John Benjamins. ISBN 978-90-272-1631-1
13. Liu, M. (2008). How do experts interpret? Implications from research in interpreting studies and cognitive science. In D. Gile, G. Hansen, & N. K. Pokorn (Eds.), *Efforts and models in interpreting and translation research* (pp. 159–177). Amsterdam: John Benjamins. ISBN 978-90-272-1689-2
14. House, J. (2015). *Translation as communication across languages and cultures*. London: Routledge. ISBN 978-0-415-73709-8
15. Laviosa, S., & Zanettin, F. (Eds.). (2022). *The Routledge handbook of translation and methodology*. London: Routledge. ISBN 978-1-138-04594-1
16. Dayter, D., Locher, M. A., & Messerli, T. C. (2023). *Pragmatics in translation: Mediality, participation and relational work*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. ISBN 978-1-108-83320-2
17. Braun, S. (2013). Technology and interpreting. In C. Millán & F. Bartrina (Eds.), *The Routledge handbook of translation studies* (pp. 506–518). London: Routledge. ISBN 978-0-415-55967-6
18. Gutt, E.-A. (1992). *Relevance theory: A guide to successful communication in translation*. Dallas: SIL International. ISBN 978-0-88312-820-6
19. Baker, M. (1992). *In other words: A coursebook on translation*. London: Routledge. ISBN 978-0-415-46754-4
20. Catford, J. C. (1965). Translation shifts. *Language and Language Learning*, 10, 73–82.

(Current issues in translation studies [Aktual'ni pytannja perekladoznavstva])

Pragmatic Shifts in Simultaneous Interpreting (in English) [**Prahmatychni zsuvy v usnomu synkhronnomu perekladi]**© Skrylnyk S. V. [Skryl'nyk S. V.], skrylnyk@knu.ua

21. Bassnett, S. (2002). *Translation studies* (3rd ed.). London: Routledge. ISBN 978-0-415-28014-3
22. Tymoczko, M. (1999). *Translation in a postcolonial context*. Manchester: St. Jerome Publishing. ISBN 978-1-900650-16-8
23. Gile, D. (1995). *Basic concepts and models for interpreter and translator training*. Amsterdam & Philadelphia: John Benjamins. ISBN 978-90-272-1606-9
24. Braun, V., & Clarke, V. (2006). Using thematic analysis in psychology. *Qualitative Research in Psychology*, 3(2), 77–101. <https://doi.org/10.1191/1478088706qp063oa>
25. Франко, І. (1980). Переклади європейської класики українською мовою. У *Зібрання творів у 50 томах* (Т. 25, с. 120–350). Київ: Наукова думка.
26. Зеров, М. (1990). Нові переклади античної літератури. У *Твори у 2 томах* (Т. 2, с. 200–280). Київ: Дніпро.
27. Кочур, Г. (1975). Французька поезія в українських перекладах. *Літературна Україна*, 12, 8–10.
28. Лукаш, М. (1986). Шекспірівські переклади. *Всесвіт*, 6, 150–160.
29. Коломієць, Л. (2019). Українська літературна перекладознавча школа: історія та сучасність. *Вісник Київського національного університету імені Тараса Шевченка. Серія: Філологія*, 1(8), 10–18.
30. Naydan, M. M. (Ed.). (2000). *Hundred years of youth: A bilingual anthology of 20th century Ukrainian poetry*. Lviv: Litopys. ISBN 978-966-7007-34-7

References:

1. Vinay, J.-P., & Darbelnet, J. (1955). *Comparative stylistics of French and English: A methodology for translation*. Amsterdam & Philadelphia: John Benjamins. ISBN 978-90-272-1610-6
2. Catford, J. C. (1965). *A linguistic theory of translation*. London: Oxford University Press.
3. Vinay, J.-P., & Darbelnet, J. (1958). *Stylistique comparée du français et de l'anglais*. Paris: Didier.
4. Chesterman, A. (1997). *Memes of translation: The spread of ideas in translation theory*. Amsterdam & Philadelphia: John Benjamins. ISBN 978-90-272-1638-0
5. Teubert, W. (1996). Comparable or parallel corpora? *International Journal of Lexicography*, 9(3), 238–264. <https://doi.org/10.1093/ijl/9.3.238>
6. Gutt, E.-A. (2000). *Translation and relevance: Cognition and context* (2nd ed.). Manchester: St. Jerome Publishing. ISBN 978-1-900650-22-9
7. House, J. (1997). *Translation quality assessment: A model revisited*. Tübingen: Gunter Narr. ISBN 978-3-8233-4075-1
8. Newmark, P. (1988). *A textbook of translation*. New York: Prentice Hall. ISBN 978-0-13-912593-5
9. Wadensjö, C. (1998). *Interpreting as interaction*. London: Longman. ISBN 978-0-582-28910-9
10. Venuti, L. (1995). *The translator's invisibility: A history of translation*. London: Routledge. ISBN 978-0-415-11538-4
11. Pöchhacker, F. (2004). *Introducing interpreting studies*. London: Routledge. ISBN 978-0-415-26887-5

(Актуальні питання перекладознавства [Aktual'ni pytannja perekladoznavstva])

Прагматичні зсуви в усному синхронному перекладі (Англійською) [Prahmatychni zsuvy v usnomu synkhronnomu perekladi]

© Скрильник С. В. [Skryl'nyk S. V.], skrylnyk@knu.ua

PROBLEMS OF SEMANTICS, PRAGMATICS AND COGNITIVE LINGUISTICS

Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, Ukraine

<http://semantics.knu.ua/index.php/prblmsemantics>

12. Setton, R. (1999). *Simultaneous interpreting: A cognitive-pragmatic analysis*. Amsterdam & Philadelphia: John Benjamins. ISBN 978-90-272-1631-1
13. Liu, M. (2008). How do experts interpret? Implications from research in interpreting studies and cognitive science. In D. Gile, G. Hansen, & N. K. Pokorn (Eds.), *Efforts and models in interpreting and translation research* (pp. 159–177). Amsterdam: John Benjamins. ISBN 978-90-272-1689-2
14. House, J. (2015). *Translation as communication across languages and cultures*. London: Routledge. ISBN 978-0-415-73709-8
15. Laviosa, S., & Zanettin, F. (Eds.). (2022). *The Routledge handbook of translation and methodology*. London: Routledge. ISBN 978-1-138-04594-1
16. Dayter, D., Locher, M. A., & Messerli, T. C. (2023). *Pragmatics in translation: Mediality, participation and relational work*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. ISBN 978-1-108-83320-2
17. Braun, S. (2013). Technology and interpreting. In C. Millán & F. Bartrina (Eds.), *The Routledge handbook of translation studies* (pp. 506–518). London: Routledge. ISBN 978-0-415-55967-6
18. Gutt, E.-A. (1992). *Relevance theory: A guide to successful communication in translation*. Dallas: SIL International. ISBN 978-0-88312-820-6
19. Baker, M. (1992). *In other words: A coursebook on translation*. London: Routledge. ISBN 978-0-415-46754-4
20. Catford, J. C. (1965). Translation shifts. *Language and Language Learning*, 10, 73–82.
21. Bassnett, S. (2002). *Translation studies* (3rd ed.). London: Routledge. ISBN 978-0-415-28014-3
22. Tymoczko, M. (1999). *Translation in a postcolonial context*. Manchester: St. Jerome Publishing. ISBN 978-1-900650-16-8
23. Gile, D. (1995). *Basic concepts and models for interpreter and translator training*. Amsterdam & Philadelphia: John Benjamins. ISBN 978-90-272-1606-9
24. Braun, V., & Clarke, V. (2006). Using thematic analysis in psychology. *Qualitative Research in Psychology*, 3(2), 77–101. <https://doi.org/10.1191/1478088706qp0630a>
25. Franko, I. (1980). *Pereklady ievropeiskoi klasyky ukrainskoiu movoiu* [Translations of European Classics into Ukrainian]. *U Zibrannia tvoriv u 50 tomakh* [In Collected Works in 50 Volumes] (T. 25, s. 120–350). Kyiv: Naukova dumka.
26. Zerov, M. (1990). *Novi pereklady antychnoi literatury* [New Translations of Ancient Literature]. *U Tvory u 2 tomakh* [In Works in 2 Volumes] (T. 2, s. 200–280). Kyiv: Dnipro.
27. Kochur, H. (1975). *Frantsuzka poeziia v ukrainskykh perekladakh* [French Poetry in Ukrainian Translations]. *Literaturna Ukraina*, 12, 8–10.
28. Lukash, M. (1986). *Shekspirivski pereklady* [Shakespearean Translations]. *Vsesvit*, 6, 150–160.
29. Kolomiets, L. (2019). *Ukrainska literaturna perekladoznavcha shkola: istoriia ta suchasnist* [Ukrainian Literary Translation Studies School: History and Modernity]. *Visnyk Kyivskoho natsionalnoho universytetu imeni Tarasa Shevchenka. Serii: Filolohiia*, 1(8), 10–18.
30. Naydan, M. M. (Ed.). (2000). *Hundred years of youth: A bilingual anthology of 20th century Ukrainian poetry*. Lviv: Litopys. ISBN 978-966-7007-34-7

(Current issues in translation studies [Aktual'ni pytannja perekladoznavstva])

Pragmatic Shifts in Simultaneous Interpreting (in English) [Prahmatychni zsuvy v usnomu synkhronnomu perekladi]

© Skrylnyk S. V. [Skryl'nyk S. V.], skrylnyk@knu.ua