

Conclusion

Already the very title of this dissertation, *i.e. Translation Procedures in the Non-literary and Literary Text Compared* betrays much of its content. Crucial to this thesis were two typologically unlike texts, namely an EU institutional-legal text *Council Directive 2004/114/EC* and a 2007 novel excerpt *The Shack* penned by a Canadian writer William P. Young, greatly shaping its research trajectory to come.

As indicated above, the two dissimilar texts both from the point of view of content and form (including their two Slovak translation counterparts) constitute the subject of the presented research, each of them conveying its communicative intention. In line with Schäffner and Adab (1997), the analysed non-literary text is a representative of hybrid text as well as an informative-operative text type, drawing on Reiss' framework, fulfilling an essentially pragmatic function. Further, the non-literary text has been identified with Newmark's semantic (or Nord's documentary) translation since these translation types are fully in compliance with the function and place of *Acquis communautaire* documents within specialized communication. Conversely, the literary text comes under the heading of expressive text type according to Reiss as well as 'readerly' text, employing Barthes' notional apparatus. Furthermore, the rendering of the literary text can be put on a par with Newmark's communicative translation (or Nord's instrumental translation) serving, first and foremost, an aesthetically-oriented mediated communication.

In order to accomplish the goals of the presented comparative translational research, the methods of contrastive textual analysis, analytical-deductive and corpus analysis methods have been employed. From the empirical analysis it follows that different textual genres, exemplified by the selected non-literary and literary text, respectively, do not call for the use of completely different translation procedures. Notably, the employment of transposition, modulation, expansion, reduction, permutation, calque and borrowing is likewise traceable in the literary text. This fact supports that my synthesizing translation procedures construct, drawing upon and building on Vinay and Darbelnet's (1958/1995), Newmark's (1981, 1988) and Schreiber's (1993, 1998) theoretical underpinnings has a sound applicability in case of the examined literary text, too, even if further translation procedures have been identified and explored therein, too. This finding testifies to a somewhat universal

nature of the applied construct. Moreover, by selection of semantically and formally different text types a new vista for the application of the drawn up model has been opened, thereby disclosing much of its potential.

Although my own research has amply demonstrated the use of more or less the same translation procedures, some striking differences attributable to the pertinent text genre characteristics have been at the same time revealed by the quantitative corpus analysis. Both transposition (word-class and sentence-member) and modulation (especially modulation of expression) exhibit a considerably wider typological variation in the literary text in comparison with the analysed non-literary text. This could be interpreted in the light of the more heterogeneous nature of the literary text in terms of its lexico-stylistic diversity of expression. Expansion takes up a prominent place in both texts, which testifies to its status of translation universal regardless of text type in which it occurs. In case of the literary text, however, it is confined to cohesive explicitness and lexical unit addition only. The treatment of reduction forms a crucial point of contrast between the two texts; while in the literary text it ranks as the fourth most frequently used translation procedure, in the non-literary text it comes across only as a minor procedure. This can be justified by the overall function of EU institutional-legal texts and the nature of EU language work precluding translators from whatsoever omission of ST inventory items. Permutation in the literary text, approximately two times more frequent in comparison to the non-literary text, evinces only minimum and median type. Calques and borrowings in the non-literary text by far and away outbalance those in the literary text, which is supportive of the idea that the translation of the literary text is not based on the use of direct translation procedures.

Despite these discernible differences between the examined texts, whose deeper study was one of the important research goals, it should be underscored that transposition, expansion and permutation play a significant role in both texts in terms of their frequency distribution. However, a salient point of difference is made by the frequent use of calques in the case of the non-literary illustrative text and by reduction and paraphrase as far as the literary text sample is concerned.

Having answered the key research questions, the thesis also dealt with a set of minor questions that have been resolved in the process of the analysis. From the quantitative text corpus analysis reported here, it follows that oblique translation procedures in the literary text outweigh direct procedures by almost 2.7 times. This corroborates that literary translation is not a straightforward text transfer from SL into

TL, demanding more complex stylistic translation procedures due to structural, metalinguistic or cultural differences. Further, the non-literary text under investigation does not evince, quite surprisingly, a purely foreignizing veneer since the ratio of oblique translation procedures (234 counts) and direction translation procedures (230 counts) is almost tantamount to each other, thus challenging one's expectations. The foreignizing feel of the non-literary text is manifested unequivocally only in a flagrantly high degree of calque incidence in the text at hand, but not in a holistic text's perspective. Furthermore, the literary illustrative text sample does not show a plethora of (lexical) modulation, which runs counter to what was hypothesised by Alcaraz and Hughes (2002). Besides, the results of the analysis have evinced that the translation procedures of recasting sentences, adaptation, naturalization and paraphrase turned out to be distinctly endemic to the literary text. Of these, the most frequently employed paraphrase ranks as a free translation procedure, speaking volumes about the essence of the literary text translation. By contrast, the low occurrence of adaptation and naturalization (especially in terms of English units of measurement) signals that the studied literary text does not brim with a great many culture-specific terms as a result of which the translator did not need to make up foreignness of the source text to the target text recipient. It should be borne in mind, however, that these findings concerning the above-said procedures can be substantially altered in the case of a more culture-loaded literary text.

By way of summing up, it ought to be reiterated that the conducted research has not been planted exclusively into the theoretical plane of the systemic contrastive description but it has tried to signpost the use of the findings gained for translation practice. Understanding the mechanics which govern the use of translation procedures connected with non-literary and literary text may help translators come up with more successful solutions for translation problems, yielding quality results in the long run. Granted, apart from the knowledge of translation procedures a translator has to possess intellectual potential, cognitive flexibility, and a dose of talent as well as experience. The present work by no means attempts to canonize translation procedures as a manual for a methodology for translation but rather it represents a contribution towards systematization of translation theory, especially with regard to translation procedures, to which we still owe a lot, it seems.

Overall, in the present publication the selected non-literary and literary text have been studied from the point of view of text linguistics and translatology, their

properties have been reviewed and mutually contrasted. Subsequently, the two illustrative text samples have been explored with the aim of comparing the examined translation procedures. The finding of supreme importance is that the employed translation procedures construct (drawing on Vinay and Darbelnet's, Newmark's and last but not least Schreiber's models) is perfectly applicable to the literary text as well, even if some extra translation procedures have to be utilized in addition so as to give an adequate picture of its translational problems.

As for suggestions as to further research, it seems appealing to undertake another quantitatively-oriented research in the foreseeable future, drawing on a much larger sample of empirical text material. In this connection it should be noted, though, that this was not quite possible in the presented case study due to the limited scope of the primary sources used. Moreover, it would certainly be enticing to map out translation procedures in miscellaneous prose literary texts and prove in this way the universal applicability of my proposed enhanced construct of translation procedures. Last but far from least, I am fully aware of the fact that not every partial area of the research conducted is by any means exhaustive. Despite this realization, I humbly believe that at least some of my research outcomes could be used as a point of departure for another up-dated treatment of translation procedures in the future and be instrumental in filling the gap in the need for a translational analysis of typologically different texts steered in this direction.