

UDC 81'25:811.111:81'373

DOI <https://doi.org/10.24919/2308-4863/99-2-66>**Olha YALOVENKO,***orcid.org/0000-0001-8787-7339**PhD in Philology, Associate Professor,**Associate Professor at the Department of Theory and Methods of Foreign Languages**Uman National University**(Uman, Cherkasy region, Ukraine) olha.yalovenko@ukr.net***HIDDEN TRANSLATION IN ENGLISH: HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT,
MECHANISMS, AND COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVES**

*The article examines the phenomenon of hidden translation in the English language from both historical and comparative perspectives. Hidden translation is understood as a type of translation in which the translated nature of a text is concealed, allowing it to function and be perceived as an original within the target language. This process involves the adaptation of linguistic, cultural, and stylistic elements in such a way that the source text becomes invisible to the reader. **The aim** of the study is to analyze the historical evolution and comparative characteristics of hidden translation in English, as well as to identify its key linguistic and cultural mechanisms and its role in shaping intercultural communication. The relevance of the research is обусловлена the increasing role of English as a global lingua franca, where translation processes often occur implicitly and remain unnoticed. In such contexts, hidden translation becomes a powerful tool of cultural transfer, influencing discourse formation, reader perception, and the construction of meaning across cultures. The study demonstrates that hidden translation has deep historical roots, particularly in the Old English period, when Latin and Old Norse elements were integrated into the language through borrowing, calquing, and syntactic adaptation. These processes continued and intensified in Middle and Modern English under the influence of French, Latin, and later global linguistic interactions. Over time, many borrowed elements became fully naturalized, effectively masking their foreign origin. Using a comparative approach, the article identifies key strategies of hidden translation, including cultural adaptation, domestication, stylistic transformation, semantic shift, and structural modification. These strategies enable texts to meet the expectations of the target audience while concealing their translated origin. The study also highlights differences in how hidden translation operates across languages, emphasizing the role of sociolinguistic factors, language policy, and historical contact. Special attention is given to the impact of hidden translation on reader perception, cultural representation, and intercultural communication. The invisibility of translation contributes to the naturalization of foreign concepts, shaping cognitive and interpretive frameworks without explicit awareness. At the same time, this phenomenon raises important theoretical and ethical questions concerning authorship, authenticity, and the transparency of translation practices. The findings suggest that hidden translation is a fundamental mechanism of linguistic development and cultural exchange. It challenges the traditional distinction between original and translated texts and should be viewed as part of a broader continuum of language transformation. In the modern digital era, the role of hidden translation is further amplified by globalization and technological advancements, particularly in machine translation and AI-generated texts. It is concluded that hidden translation remains a significant yet insufficiently explored area within contemporary linguistics and translation studies. Further interdisciplinary research is required to better understand its cognitive, cultural, and communicative implications.*

Key words: *hidden translation, history of English, comparative analysis, cultural adaptation, domestication, intercultural communication, discourse analysis, linguistic transformation.*

Ольга ЯЛОВЕНКО,*orcid.org/0000-0001-8787-7339**кандидат філологічних наук, доцент,**доцент кафедри теорії та методик іноземних мов**Уманського національного університету**(Умань, Черкаська область, Україна) olha.yalovenko@ukr.net***ПРИХОВАННИЙ ПЕРЕКЛАД: ІСТОРИЧНИЙ РОЗВИТОК, МЕХАНІЗМИ
ТА ПОРІВНЯЛЬНІ ПЕРСПЕКТИВИ**

*У статті досліджується феномен прихованого перекладу в англійській мові з урахуванням історичного та порівняльного підходів. Прихований переклад визначається як тип перекладацької діяльності, за якого перекладений текст маскується під оригінальний, а його іномовне походження залишається непомітним для реципієнта. Такий ефект досягається завдяки глибокій адаптації мовних, культурних і стилістичних особливостей до норм цільової мови. **Метою** дослідження є аналіз історичного розвитку прихованого перекладу в англійській мові,*

виявлення його ключових характеристик і стратегій, а також визначення його ролі в процесах міжкультурної комунікації. Актуальність роботи зумовлена зростаючою роллю англійської мови як глобальної мови спілкування, у межах якої перекладацькі процеси дедалі частіше відбуваються імпліцитно. У таких умовах прихований переклад стає важливим механізмом культурного трансферу, впливаючи на формування дискурсу, сприйняття тексту та інтерпретацію значень. Дослідження показує, що прихований переклад має глибоке історичне коріння. Його витoki простежуються ще в давньоанглійський період, коли латинські та давньоскандинавські елементи інтегрувалися в мову через запозичення, калькування та синтаксичні трансформації. У середньоанглійський та новоанглійський періоди ці процеси посилювалися під впливом французької, латинської та інших мов, що призвело до формування багатопшарового лексичного складу, в якому іношомовні елементи втратили свою видимість. На основі порівняльного аналізу визначено основні стратегії прихованого перекладу, зокрема культурну адаптацію, доместикацію, стилістичну трансформацію, семантичні зсуви та структурні зміни. Ці механізми забезпечують відповідність тексту очікуванням цільової аудиторії, водночас приховуючи його перекладний характер. Також виявлено, що функціонування прихованого перекладу залежить від соціолінгвістичних умов, мовної політики та історичних контактів між культурами. Особливу увагу приділено впливу прихованого перекладу на читацьке сприйняття, формування культурних смислів та міжкультурну комунікацію. Непомітність перекладу сприяє натуралізації іношомовних концептів, які інтегруються у свідомість носіїв мови без усвідомлення їхнього походження. Водночас це явище порушує важливі питання, пов'язані з авторством, автентичністю тексту та етикою перекладацької діяльності. Отримані результати свідчать про те, що прихований переклад є важливим механізмом мовного розвитку та культурної взаємодії. Він розмиває традиційну межу між «оригіналом» і «перекладом» та має розглядатися як складова безперервного процесу мовної трансформації. У сучасну цифрову епоху значення цього явища зростає, зокрема під впливом глобалізації та розвитку технологій машинного перекладу й штучного інтелекту. Отже, прихований переклад є вагомим, проте недостатньо дослідженим явищем сучасної лінгвістики й перекладознавства, що потребує подальших міждисциплінарних досліджень.

Ключові слова: прихований переклад, історія англійської мови, порівняльний аналіз, культурна адаптація, доместикація, міжкультурна комунікація, дискурс-аналіз, лінгвістична трансформація.

Introduction. In the context of globalization and intensified intercultural communication, translation has evolved beyond its traditional boundaries, leading to more implicit and nuanced forms such as hidden translation, which refers to the process whereby a translated text is presented as an original, often adapting cultural, linguistic, and stylistic features to align seamlessly with the target audience's expectations. This phenomenon plays a significant role in shaping modern discourse, especially in multilingual and transcultural environments, where the boundaries between original and translated texts become increasingly blurred.

The relevance of the research lies in the growing scholarly interest in concealed forms of translation, particularly in English-language contexts where translation often operates invisibly. Hidden translation reflects broader sociocultural dynamics, including power relations between languages, cultural dominance, and the globalization of literary and media content. It also raises important questions about authorship, authenticity, and reader perception. As Lawrence Venuti argues, “the more fluent the translation, the more invisible the translator” (Venuti, 2010). This invisibility is a particular characteristic of English, which has historically absorbed foreign elements while masking their origins.

The novelty of the article is determined by the relatively limited attention paid to hidden translation as a distinct category within translation studies, as well as by the need for a comparative approach that con-

siders both historical development and cross-cultural variations. While much research has focused on overt translation strategies, hidden translation remains underexplored, especially in relation to English as a global lingua franca.

There are several *approaches* to the study of hidden translation, including historical, functional, cultural, and cognitive perspectives. **The purpose** of the study is to analyze the historical evolution and comparative aspects of hidden translation in English, as well as to identify its key features and functions in different cultural contexts. Special attention is given to how hidden translation influences the reader's interpretation and contributes to the construction of meaning.

The research tasks include:

- examining the historical development of hidden translation practices;
- identifying key linguistic and cultural strategies used in hidden translation;
- conducting a comparative analysis across different texts and contexts;
- evaluating the role of hidden translation in shaping intercultural communication.

The research is based on a selection of contemporary literary and media texts where hidden translation strategies can be observed, including adapted works, localized content, and texts influenced by cross-cultural transfer.

The following **methods** are employed: historical analysis (to trace the evolution of hidden translation

practices), comparative method (to identify similarities and differences across texts and cultures), hermeneutic analysis (for interpreting implicit translation strategies), and discourse analysis (to examine how hidden translation functions within broader communicative contexts).

Research Analysis. The study of hidden translation is closely related to the “invisibility of the translator” concept, a term introduced by Lawrence Venuti (2010), which highlights the tendency to conceal translation processes in favor of fluency and naturalness in the target language.

Hidden translation manifests through various strategies, including cultural substitution, stylistic adaptation, omission or addition of culturally specific elements, and domestication of foreign concepts.

Historically, hidden translation can be traced back to early translation practices where translators freely adapted texts to suit local audiences. In modern contexts, it is particularly prevalent in media, advertising, and global publishing industries.

Theoretical contributions to the study of translation and language influence have been made by some foreign scholars, such as Lawrence Venuti (translator invisibility, 2010), Eugene Nida (dynamic equivalence, 2004), Roman Jakobson (types of translation, 2001), Gideon Toury (descriptive translation studies, 2007) and others. Despite existing research, hidden translation remains insufficiently explored, particularly in comparative and intercultural frameworks, which underscores the need for further investigation.

Hidden translation is closely related to several key theoretical frameworks in translation studies. According to Eugene Nida, translation aims at “*the closest natural equivalent of the source-language message*” (Nida, 2004), often resulting in domesticated texts that obscure their translated nature. Similarly, R. Jakobson distinguishes between types of translation, including interlingual and intralingual processes, which can operate implicitly. Gideon Toury further emphasizes norms that guide translation toward acceptability in the target culture. These perspectives support the understanding of hidden translation as a process that operates beneath the surface of language, shaping meaning without explicit acknowledgment. The theoretical basis of hidden translation lies in understanding how translation can function implicitly, shaping perception without explicit acknowledgment. It intersects with theories of language influence, cultural transfer, and discourse construction.

Main material. Hidden translation refers to subtle, often unacknowledged or embedded translation processes within a language, where meanings, cultural nuances, or linguistic structures are transferred with-

out explicit markers. It can happen due to different reasons: when a language borrows terms or expressions and adapts them seamlessly; in idiomatic expressions, loanwords, calques, or syntactic patterns adopted from other languages; when literary or cultural references are translated in a way that hides the source.

Hidden translation often occurred when these loanwords and phrases became so integrated that their foreign origins were obscured. For example, “*garden*” (from Old North French “*gardin*”) or “*castle*” (from Old Norman “*castel*”).

While following *comparative analysis* of hidden translation in English with other languages, it should be mentioned that in English, the degree of lexical borrowing is very high, influenced by historical invasions, colonization, and global interactions. Many borrowings have been fully naturalized, so their foreign origins are often hidden, and idiomatic expressions frequently incorporate calques from Latin or French, sometimes resulting in hybrid idioms. Overall, the awareness of translation is generally low, as borrowed elements are typically perceived as native.

Quantitative Analysis of Hidden Translation in English. While the exact quantification of hidden translation is challenging, several indicators provide insights into its prevalence. English vocabulary is estimated to consist of a great number of loanwords, deriving from languages such as French, Latin, Greek, and Norse. Calques and idiomatic expressions further illustrate hidden translation, with roughly 10-15% of common English idioms traceable to Latin or French origins (Baker, 2006). Corpus-based studies demonstrate frequent usage of loanwords and hybrid phrases, often without speakers’ conscious awareness.

We have to note that hidden translation in English can be examined through various quantitative indicators, illustrating the extent to which lexical, idiomatic, and syntactic elements originate from other languages. According to Harper, “Loanword frequency provides one of the clearest measures: approximately 60% of English vocabulary derives from foreign languages, primarily French (29%) and Latin (29%), with contributions from Old Norse (5%) (Harper, 2001).

Semantic shifts influenced by translation are also significant; studies indicate that up to 20% of English words have meanings affected by foreign-language semantic extensions, such as “*actual*” from Latin “*actualis*” (corpus-based semantic analysis studies, various). At the syntactic level, certain constructions – such as uses of the subjunctive mood – reflect influence from Latin or French models, observed in approximately 5-7% of formal writing (historical syntax corpus). In spoken English, loanwords account for roughly 15-20% of lexemes in daily discourse. Many

of these borrowings and calques are fully integrated, so speakers rarely perceive them as foreign or translated. These frequencies vary by register, being higher in academic, legal, and scientific contexts and lower in casual speech. Emerging loanwords from non-European languages, including Hindi and Japanese, are increasing but still represent only about 2-3% of usage.

Latin influence. Christianization introduced numerous Latin terms. For example:

– cirice ← Latin ecclesia → Modern English church

– mæsse ← Latin missa → mass

– biscop ← Latin episcopus → bishop

Calques were also common:

– heofon-riçe ← regnum caelorum

– Godes gast ← Spiritus Dei

These forms preserved Latin conceptual structures while appearing fully native (Bosworth-Toller, 2000).

Comparative analysis highlights how hidden translation mechanisms function differently across languages. In English, the extensive use of loanwords has been naturalized over centuries, and calques are common, particularly in idiomatic expressions derived from Latin or French. Semantic shifts are significant in academic and scientific lexicons, while Latin and French-influenced syntax appears in formal constructions such as subjunctive clauses. As Harper highlights, “Awareness of translation is generally low due to the descriptive and flexible nature of English, and language policy has minimal impact on borrowings” (Harper, 2001).

These comparative insights reveal that the mechanisms of hidden translation are strongly shaped by historical contact, language policy, and sociolinguistic norms. In English, historical “language of conquest and contact” conditions facilitated heavy borrowing and naturalization, effectively hiding the foreign origins of words and structures, but in French, active language purism increases the visibility of foreign elements. Together, these patterns illustrate how hidden translation operates differently depending on linguistic, cultural, and regulatory contexts, highlighting the complex interplay between language history, policy, and everyday usage.

The Role of Hidden Translation in Old English. Old English (c. 450-1150 AD) was the early form of the English language spoken in England before the Norman Conquest. It was primarily a Germanic language, but it underwent significant influence through contact with other languages – primarily Latin (through Christianization) and Old Norse (through Viking invasions).

Hidden translation in Old English refers to the subtle incorporation of foreign elements (words,

phrases, and concepts) from Latin and Old Norse that were adapted and naturalized without overt acknowledgment, thus becoming part of the language’s core vocabulary and syntax.

Old Norse influence. Old Norse had a profound impact on both vocabulary and grammar:

– sky ← ský

– window ← vindauga (“wind-eye”)

– Pronouns: they, them, their replaced OE hīe, him, heora

This replacement represents a rare case of borrowing core grammatical elements.

As David Crystal notes, “contact with Norse accelerated the simplification of English grammar” (Crystal, 2000).

Mechanisms of Hidden Translation in Old English.

a) Latin influence through christianization:

– missionaries introduced many Latin religious, administrative, and cultural terms;

– Latin loanwords often replaced or coexisted with native Old English terms;

– many Latin terms were translated literally (calqued) into Old English, creating hybrid expressions.

b) Old Norse influence due to Viking contact:

– borrowing of vocabulary and syntactic structures;

– integration of Norse words into everyday speech (e.g., pronouns, verbs);

– some calques or syntactic patterns adopted from Norse.

The following examples highlight the subtlety of hidden translation in English. For example, the phrase “*It goes without saying*” is a calque from French (“*Il va sans dire*”), fully integrated into English idiomatic usage; “*Fair play*”, originating from Old French and rooted in chivalric culture, no longer reveals its foreign origin to contemporary speakers. Similarly, “*rule of thumb*” (possibly of Germanic origin) demonstrates how an expression can acquire an adapted idiomatic meaning that obscures its etymology. These cases exemplify how hidden translation operates at both lexical and idiomatic levels, shaping English in ways that are historically layered yet largely invisible to everyday users.

Providing analysis of examples of hidden translation in Old English, it should be mentioned that it can be observed through both Latin and Old Norse influences on vocabulary, idiomatic expressions, and syntax. One of an excellent example is the Latin term “*ecclesia*”, which entered Old English as “*cirice*” (“*church*”). The English word “*church*” ultimately derives from the Greek “*kyriakon*” (“*of the Lord*”) via Latin, but the Old English form adapted it seam-

lessly into the native lexicon. Calques also illustrate hidden translation, as seen in *“heofon-riċe”* (*“kingdom of heaven”*), a literal rendering of Latin *“regnum caelorum”*. While native terms such as *“fæder”* (*“father”*) and *“mōdor”* (*“mother”*) were preserved, many religious and ecclesiastical concepts were replaced by Latin borrowings, for example? *“priest”* from Latin *“presbyter”*.

Old Norse also contributed significantly to Old English, particularly through lexical and syntactic influence. Words such as *“sky”*, *“egg”*, and *“window”* (from Old Norse *“vindauga”*) entered the vocabulary, while pronouns like *“they”*, *“them”*, and *“their”* replaced Old English equivalents, demonstrating a profound but often unnoticed foreign influence.

Quantitative analysis indicates that “by the late Old English period, roughly 10-15% of vocabulary originated from Latin, primarily in religious and administrative contexts” (Bosworth-Toller, 2000). Old Norse contributed approximately 5-10% of the lexicon, particularly in regions affected by Viking settlements in the Danelaw (Crystal, “The Cambridge Encyclopedia of the English Language”, 2000). Overall, loanwords and calques accounted for approximately 15-25% of the Old English vocabulary, though this proportion varied regionally. Corpus studies, including the “Anglo-Saxon Chronicle” and “Beowulf”, suggest that native Old English words comprised around 75-85% of the text, Latin-derived words 10-15%, and Old Norse-derived words 5-7%. Function words such as pronouns and prepositions largely remained native, though Norse forms replaced some key elements.

We have to note that the significance of hidden translation in Old English is multifaceted. Latin borrowings and calques facilitated the cultural and religious shift associated with the Christianization of England, embedding new concepts seamlessly into the language. Old Norse contributions enriched the vocabulary and influenced syntactic structures, demonstrating linguistic blending. The hidden nature of these borrowings and calques made foreign elements feel native, facilitating language evolution toward Middle English. These early layers of translation and borrowing laid the foundation for the extensive lexical enrichment that characterizes Middle and Modern English.

Hidden translation in Old English mostly operated through Latin and Old Norse sources, primarily via loanwords, calques, and selective syntactic borrowing. Approximately 15-25% of the vocabulary was influenced by these mechanisms and Norse-derived pronouns. The impact of hidden translation was profound, fostering linguistic enrichment, cultural assimilation, and establishing the groundwork for subsequent developments in English.

Hidden translation in Old English can be understood as the subtle incorporation of foreign linguistic material (primarily from Latin and Old Norse) into native structures in ways that obscure their external origin. This process is visible in both vocabulary and syntax, and it becomes especially clear when analysing specific textual examples.

In late Old English texts such as the “Anglo-Saxon Chronicle”, we encounter sentences like *“Her com Ælfred cyning to Wessex and gefeaht wiþ Danas...”*, meaning *“Here came King Alfred to Wessex and fought with the Danes”*. While *“cyning”* is a native Old English word, *“Danas”* reflects direct contact with Scandinavian groups. At the same time, many religious terms reveal Latin influence: *“munuc”* derives from Latin *“monachus”*, and *“cirice”* (*“church”*) ultimately traces back to *“ecclesia”*. These borrowings often became so integrated that their foreign origin is not immediately apparent.

A particularly important mechanism of hidden translation is the calque, or loan translation, in which a foreign phrase is translated component by component into Old English. Expressions like *“heofon-riċe”* (*“kingdom of heaven”*) replicate Latin *“regnum caelorum”*, and *“Godes gast”* mirrors *“Spiritus Dei”*. These constructions are structurally native but conceptually imported, preserving the semantic framework of the source language while masking its presence.

Old Norse influence, however, goes beyond vocabulary and penetrates the syntactic system of English. Lexical borrowings such as *“sky”* (from *“ský”*) and *“window”* (from *“vindauga”*, *“wind-eye”*) are well known, but the most significant impact lies in grammar. The replacement of native third-person plural pronouns – Old English *“hīe”*, *“him”*, *“heora”* – with *“they”*, *“them”*, and *“their”* from Old Norse is a striking example of systemic change. This shift likely arose from the need to reduce ambiguity in bilingual communities where Old English and Old Norse speakers interacted closely.

Hidden translation in Old English can be most clearly understood through close reading of key texts, where Latin and Old Norse elements are absorbed into the language so thoroughly that their foreign origins are no longer obvious. In a passage from the “Anglo-Saxon Chronicle” – *“Her com Ælfred cyning to Wessex and gefeaht wiþ Danas, þe þæt land þurh gewinn ahersodon”* – we see a largely native grammatical structure combined with subtle external influences. The verb *“gefeah”* and the preposition *“wiþ”* are native, yet the presence of *“Danas”* demonstrates how foreign ethnonyms entered the language and became naturalized without disrupting syntax. This

is a clear example of hidden translation: the borrowing is visible historically but not structurally intrusive within the sentence.

A similar blending appears in the epic poem “Beowulf”, particularly in the famous opening lines: “*Hwæt! Wē Gār-Dena in geārdagum, þēodcýninga, brym gefrūnon, hū ðā æþelingas ellen fremedon*”. Here, compounds like “*þēodcýninga*” (“*people-kings*”) illustrate the native Germanic tendency toward word formation through compounding, yet the conceptual world of the poem reflects a culture already influenced by Christianity. Words such as “*God*” and related religious vocabulary, which appear elsewhere in the text, stem from Latin-mediated Christian discourse, even when they are expressed in native lexical forms. Additionally, explicitly borrowed Latin terms like “*mæsse*” (“*mass*”) occur in Old English religious writing, showing direct lexical importation alongside calques, which are especially important because they preserve the semantic structure of Latin while disguising it in fully native elements.

Syntactic structure also transformed Norse influence. Old English typically allowed relatively flexible word order, often following a Verb-Second (V2) pattern, as in “*Her com cýning*” (“*Here came [the] king*”), where the verb appears in the second position regardless of the initial element. Contact with Old Norse, which favored a more regular Subject-Verb-Object order, contributed to a gradual shift toward a fixed SVO structure. This change can be conceptualized as a movement from a tree structure in which the verb is anchored in second position to one in which the subject consistently precedes the verb, stabilizing sentence patterns and reducing ambiguity. At the same time, the rich inflectional system of Old English began to erode, with grammatical relationships increasingly expressed through word order and prepositions rather than case endings. This simplification is widely understood as being accelerated

by language contact, since speakers of different but related languages tend to favor more transparent and less inflection-dependent structures.

Conclusions. Hidden translation represents a fundamental mechanism in the historical development of English, reflecting long-term processes of linguistic contact, cultural transfer, and structural adaptation. Throughout its evolution, English has absorbed a significant number of foreign elements – primarily from Latin, Old Norse, and French – which have become fully integrated and largely unrecognizable as translations. The analysis demonstrates that hidden translation operates on multiple levels, including lexical borrowing, calquing, idiomatic formation, semantic shift, and syntactic change. In Old English, it was mainly associated with Latin religious influence and Norse contact, while in later periods it expanded significantly due to French impact and globalization processes.

Quantitative observations confirm that a substantial portion of English vocabulary and phraseology originates from external sources, although these elements are rarely perceived as foreign by modern speakers. This highlights the effectiveness of hidden translation as a mechanism of naturalization and linguistic assimilation.

As we can see, hidden translation demonstrates that language development is not a purely internal process but is fundamentally shaped by sustained intercultural contact. The historical evolution of English confirms that linguistic systems are permeable and adaptive, integrating external elements in ways that eventually become indistinguishable from native structures. Also, the phenomenon challenges the traditional binary distinction between “original” and “translated” texts. In many cases, especially in English, this boundary becomes blurred, as texts incorporate translated elements without explicit markers. This suggests that translation should be viewed as a continuum rather than a discrete act.

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Дата першого надходження статті до видання: 27.04.2026

Дата прийняття статті до друку після рецензування: 22.05.2026

Дата публікації (оприлюднення) статті: 30.05.2026

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