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на здобуття освітнього ступеня «Магістр»
Застосування інноваційних підходів при технічному перекладі
економічної термінології
The Use of innovative approaches in the technical translation of economic
terminology

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INTRODUCTION

The Master's paper titled "The Use of Innovative Approaches in the Technical Translation of Economic Terminology" is devoted to a highly relevant and timely issue in modern translation studies. In the context of globalization, rapid technological development, and the growing volume of economic documentation, the quality and accuracy of economic terminology translation are of particular importance.

The relevance of the research is convincingly substantiated through the analysis of current trends in technical and economic translation, as well as the need for innovative approaches to meet modern professional standards. The topic corresponds to current scientific interests in the field of translation studies and has clear practical significance.

The aim and objectives of the research are clearly formulated and logically structured. The paper demonstrates a sound theoretical basis, drawing on works of both classical and contemporary scholars in translation studies, terminology science, and applied linguistics.

Particular attention is paid to innovative approaches in translation, including the use of computer-assisted translation tools, terminology management systems, corpus-based methods, and elements of machine translation with post-editing. The analysis of these approaches is thorough and well-reasoned, highlighting their advantages, limitations, and applicability in the translation of economic texts.

The practical part of the research is of special value. The author provides a detailed analysis of economic terms, illustrates translation strategies with relevant examples, and demonstrates the effectiveness of innovative tools in solving terminological challenges. The conclusions drawn are well-supported by the presented material and empirical observations.

Economic terminology is characterized by a high degree of specialization, conceptual complexity, and constant evolution. The emergence of new economic models, financial instruments, digital technologies, and management practices leads to the continuous formation of new terms and terminological combinations. These changes pose significant challenges for translators, as traditional translation

approaches may not always be sufficient to convey the precise meaning of specialized concepts while maintaining terminological consistency and stylistic adequacy. Therefore, the study of innovative approaches to the technical translation of economic terminology is highly relevant in modern translation studies.

In the context of globalization and the rapid development of international economic relations, technical translation has become an essential tool for effective professional communication. Economic texts—such as financial reports, contracts, analytical reviews, business correspondence, and technical documentation—are characterized by a high level of terminological density, precision, and standardization. Accurate translation of economic terminology is therefore crucial, as even minor inaccuracies may lead to misunderstandings, financial losses, or legal complications.

At the same time, the field of translation studies is undergoing significant transformation due to the integration of innovative approaches and technologies. The emergence of computer-assisted translation (CAT) tools, terminology management systems, machine translation, corpus-based methods, and artificial intelligence has substantially influenced the process of technical translation. These innovations not only increase translation speed and consistency but also require translators to develop new professional competencies and strategies for handling specialized terminology, particularly in the economic domain.

Economic terminology poses specific challenges for technical translation. It is dynamic, constantly evolving in response to changes in global markets, financial instruments, and economic theories. Many economic terms are polysemantic, culture-bound, or system-dependent, which complicates their adequate rendering into the target language. Therefore, the application of innovative approaches in the translation of economic terminology becomes especially relevant, as they allow translators to ensure terminological accuracy, contextual appropriateness, and conceptual equivalence.

This Master's paper aims to investigate the use of innovative approaches in the technical translation of economic terminology. The research focuses on modern translation technologies, methods, and strategies that contribute to improving the quality and efficiency of translation in the economic sphere. The study analyzes theoretical foundations of technical and economic translation, examines practical examples of innovative tools in use, and evaluates their effectiveness in addressing terminological challenges.

The relevance of this research is determined by the growing demand for high-quality technical translation in the field of economics and the increasing role of innovation in professional translation practice. The results of the study may be useful for students of translation studies, professional translators, educators, and specialists involved in economic communication, contributing to the development of modern translation competence and best practices in the translation of economic terminology.

Research tasks:

- **To analyze the theoretical foundations** of technical translation and the specific features of economic terminology in contemporary linguistic studies.
- **To identify and classify economic terms** commonly used in technical and professional economic texts, with attention to their structural, semantic, and functional characteristics.
- **To examine innovative approaches and tools** (including CAT tools, machine translation, AI-based resources, and terminology management systems) used in the translation of economic terminology.
- **To assess the effectiveness of innovative translation approaches** in ensuring accuracy, consistency, and equivalence in the translation of economic terms.
- **To analyze typical translation difficulties and errors** arising in the technical translation of economic terminology and ways innovative methods help to overcome them.

- **To develop practical recommendations** for translators on the use of innovative approaches in the technical translation of economic terminology.

The scientific novelty of the work research is in the scientific novelty of this Master's research lies in a comprehensive analysis and systematization of **innovative approaches to the technical translation of economic terminology** in the context of contemporary globalization and digitalization processes. For the first time, the study integrates traditional linguistic translation theories with modern translation technologies and cognitive-discursive approaches to economic texts.

The research offers a **new classification of innovative translation strategies** applied to economic terminology in technical documentation, taking into account terminological standardization, corpus-based analysis, and the use of computer-assisted translation (CAT) tools. Particular attention is paid to the interaction between economic terminology and technical discourse, which has not been sufficiently explored in previous studies.

The novelty also consists in identifying and substantiating the **most effective innovative methods** for ensuring accuracy, consistency, and equivalence in the translation of complex economic terms within technical texts. The study reveals typical translation difficulties and proposes original solutions based on terminological harmonization, contextual modeling, and interdisciplinary analysis.

Furthermore, the research develops **practical recommendations for translators** that combine linguistic, technological, and pragmatic factors, thus expanding existing approaches to technical translation and contributing to the advancement of translation studies in the field of economic discourse.

Approbation of the research results was performed by taking part in the International scientific and practical conferences "Innovative technologies in the context of foreign language training of a specialist" (Poltava, May 2024,2025); International Scientific and Practical Conference "Actual Issues of Germanic

Philology and Translation" (Poltava, November 2024,2025), International Round Table on IP dedicated to World Intellectual Property Day, workshops and trainings on translation during years of studies.

Structure of work. The Master's Paper consists of an introduction, two chapters, conclusions, references and two appendices.

The Paper language is English.

The total volume of work is 101 pages, the bibliographic description contains 52 sources of References, 2 Appendices.

CHAPTER 1. THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF TECHNICAL TRANSLATION OF ECONOMIC TERMINOLOGY

Technical translation occupies a significant place within modern translation studies, as it ensures effective intercultural communication in the fields of science, technology, economics, and industry. In contrast to literary translation, technical translation is primarily oriented toward accuracy, clarity, and terminological consistency. Its main purpose is to convey specialized information precisely, without emotional or stylistic deviation, while preserving the logical structure and pragmatic function of the source text. In contemporary translation theory, technical translation is defined as the translation of texts that contain specialized knowledge and are intended for professional use. Economic texts belong to this category due to their reliance on standardized terminology, numerical data, and strict conceptual frameworks. The translator of economic texts must therefore possess not only linguistic competence but also subject-matter knowledge in economics and finance.

Technical translation is closely connected with the functional approach to translation, according to which the communicative purpose of the target text determines translation strategies. From this perspective, the adequacy of translation is evaluated based on its ability to fulfill the same function in the target culture as the source text does in the source culture.

Economic terminology represents a complex and dynamic system of terms that reflect economic processes, institutions, and phenomena. These terms are characterized by precision, unambiguity within a specific context, and a tendency toward standardization. However, economic terminology is also subject to constant change due to globalization, technological innovation, and the development of international markets.

From a linguistic point of view, economic terms may be single-word units (e.g., inflation, revenue), compound terms (e.g., interest rate, stock market), or multi-component terminological phrases (e.g., gross domestic product, balance of payments deficit). Many economic terms originate from English and are borrowed into other languages, which creates additional challenges for translators.

The main difficulty in translating economic terminology lies in the differences between economic systems, legal frameworks, and institutional structures of different countries. As a result, direct equivalents are not always available, and the translator must choose between various translation solutions, such as descriptive translation, borrowing, or adaptation.

The translation of economic terminology is based on several fundamental concepts of translation theory. One of the key concepts is equivalence, which refers to the degree of similarity between the source and target texts. In technical translation, equivalence is primarily semantic and functional rather than stylistic.

Another important concept is adequacy, which implies that the translation meets the communicative needs of the target audience. In the case of economic texts, adequacy presupposes terminological accuracy, logical coherence, and compliance with professional standards.

Modern translation studies distinguish several approaches relevant to the translation of economic terminology:

the linguistic approach, which focuses on lexical and grammatical correspondences between languages;

the communicative-functional approach, which emphasizes the purpose and audience of the translation;

the cognitive approach, which considers the translator's mental processes and conceptual understanding of economic phenomena.

These approaches complement each other and provide a theoretical basis for selecting appropriate translation strategies in practice.

Translation strategies used in the translation of economic terminology depend on the structure of the term, its degree of conventionality, and the availability of established equivalents. Among the most commonly used strategies are:

equivalent translation, applied when a standardized term exists in the target language;

borrowing and transliteration, often used for internationally recognized terms;

calque, which reproduces the structural model of the source term;

descriptive translation, employed when no direct equivalent exists;

generalization or specification, used to adjust the level of conceptual precision.

The choice of strategy must ensure terminological consistency throughout the text, which is particularly important for economic documentation, contracts, reports, and analytical articles.

In recent years, innovative approaches have significantly influenced technical translation. The use of computer-assisted translation (CAT) tools, terminology management systems, and specialized corpora has enhanced the accuracy and efficiency of translating economic texts. These technologies support consistency and allow translators to work with large volumes of specialized information. Moreover, the development of digital economics and financial technologies has led to the emergence of new terms that require rapid and adequate translation solutions. This highlights the need for continuous professional development and theoretical awareness among translators.

1.1. Technical Translation as a Field of Translation Studies

Technical translation occupies a significant place within modern Translation Studies due to the rapid development of science, technology, industry, and global economic relations. The growing volume of technical documentation, manuals, specifications, standards, patents, and economic-technical texts has led to an increased demand for high-quality technical translation that ensures accuracy, clarity, and functional equivalence between the source and target texts.

Within the framework of Translation Studies, technical translation is generally regarded as a specialized type of professional translation focused on texts related to scientific, technological, industrial, and applied economic fields. Unlike literary translation, which allows for a degree of stylistic creativity, technical translation is characterized by strict adherence to terminology, logical consistency, and precision. The primary aim of technical translation is not aesthetic impact but the correct transmission of factual information and professional meaning.

Scholars such as J. Byrne, P. Newmark, and C. Nord emphasize that technical translation requires not only linguistic competence but also subject-matter knowledge and an understanding of the communicative purpose of the text. From a functionalist perspective, technical texts are designed to inform, instruct, or regulate professional activity; therefore, the translator must ensure that the translated text fulfills the same function in the target culture as the original does in the source culture.

Technical translation is closely connected with terminology studies, as terminology forms the core of technical discourse. Technical terms are characterized by unambiguity, systematization, and stability within a specific field. Consequently, one of the key challenges in technical translation is achieving terminological consistency, especially in texts related to economics, engineering, information technologies, and industrial production. The translator must often rely on terminological databases, standards, and specialized reference materials to ensure accuracy and uniformity.

From a linguistic point of view, technical texts are distinguished by specific lexical, grammatical, and stylistic features. These include the prevalence of specialized vocabulary, nominalization, passive constructions, impersonal structures, and concise syntactic patterns. Such features aim to enhance objectivity and reduce ambiguity. The

translator must be aware of these characteristics and adapt them appropriately to the norms of the target language, taking into account differences in grammatical structure and stylistic conventions.

In contemporary Translation Studies, technical translation is increasingly influenced by technological innovations. The use of computer-assisted translation (CAT) tools, terminology management systems, and machine translation has transformed the translator's professional activity. However, despite technological support, human expertise remains essential, particularly in ensuring semantic accuracy, contextual relevance, and cultural appropriateness. This is especially important in economic and technical texts, where even minor inaccuracies may lead to serious misunderstandings or financial losses.

Thus, technical translation can be defined as a complex and interdisciplinary field within Translation Studies that combines linguistic competence, specialized knowledge, terminological accuracy, and technological skills. Its importance continues to grow in the context of globalization and international professional communication, making it a key area of academic research and practical application in modern translation theory and practice.

1.2. Economic Terminology as a Linguistic Phenomenon

Economic terminology constitutes a specialized subsystem of language that reflects the conceptual framework, professional practices, and communicative needs of economics as a field of knowledge and activity. As a linguistic phenomenon, it demonstrates the interaction between language and socio-economic reality, revealing how new concepts emerge, are categorized, and are verbalized within professional discourse. The study of economic terminology is therefore essential for understanding both the structure of economic knowledge and the challenges associated with its translation, particularly in the context of globalization and technological innovation.

Terminology is generally defined as a set of lexical units that denote specialized concepts within a particular field of knowledge. Economic terminology comprises terms that name economic processes, institutions, instruments, indicators, and relationships. Unlike common vocabulary, economic terms are characterized by precision, unambiguity within a given system, and conceptual dependence on the theoretical models of economics.

Economic terminology performs several key functions. First, it has a nominative function, as it provides names for economic concepts such as inflation, gross domestic product, or fiscal policy. Second, it fulfills a cognitive function by structuring professional knowledge and enabling specialists to conceptualize complex economic phenomena. Third, it performs a communicative function, ensuring effective interaction among economists, policymakers, business professionals, and other stakeholders. In addition, economic terminology has a pragmatic function, as it is widely used in legal, political, and media discourses to influence decision-making and public opinion.

From a structural perspective, economic terms may be simple, complex, or multi-word units. Simple terms include single lexical items (capital, market), while complex terms involve derivational processes (monetization, globalization). Multi-word terminological units, such as balance of payments or foreign direct investment, are particularly common in economic discourse due to the need for semantic precision.

Semantically, economic terms are characterized by a high degree of abstraction and systematic relations. Many terms form part of terminological networks based on hierarchical (hypernym–hyponym) or associative relations. For example, the term tax functions as a hypernym for income tax, value-added tax, and corporate tax. Polysemy and synonymy, which are typical of general language, are limited in terminology but not entirely absent in economic discourse, especially at the intersection of economics and everyday language. This overlap often leads to semantic shifts and metaphorical extensions, such as economic growth, financial crisis, or market shock. Economic terminology is dynamic and continuously evolving under the influence of social, political, and technological factors. One of its primary sources is classical economic theory, which has contributed a significant number of terms of Latin and Greek origin. Another important source is borrowing, particularly from English, which currently functions as the dominant language of international economic communication. As a result, many national terminological systems incorporate loanwords or calques related to finance, management, and digital economy.

The development of economic terminology is also closely connected with innovation in economic practice. The emergence of concepts such as cryptocurrency, blockchain, sharing economy, and digital assets illustrates how new economic realities generate new terms or redefine existing ones. These processes pose challenges for terminological standardization and translation, as new units often lack stable equivalents in target languages.

Economic terminology functions within various types of discourse, including academic, institutional, legal, business, and media discourse. Each discourse type influences the selection, frequency, and interpretation of terms. In academic texts, terms are used in their most precise and standardized meanings, while in media discourse they may acquire evaluative or expressive connotations to make economic information more accessible to the general public.

This discursive variability highlights the dual nature of economic terminology as both a scientific and a socially embedded linguistic phenomenon. For translators, this means that accurate rendering of economic terms requires not only linguistic competence but also contextual and pragmatic awareness.

Understanding economic terminology as a linguistic phenomenon is fundamental for its technical translation. The translator must account for the conceptual content of terms, their position within a terminological system, and their discourse-specific usage. Inadequate interpretation of economic terms may lead to distortions of meaning and miscommunication, particularly in technical and official documents.

Consequently, the analysis of economic terminology provides a theoretical basis for the application of innovative approaches in technical translation, including terminological databases, corpus-based analysis, and digital translation tools. These approaches aim to ensure terminological consistency, accuracy, and adequacy in the translation of economic texts.

Thus, economic terminology represents a complex and dynamic linguistic phenomenon that reflects the development of economic thought and practice. Its study is essential for both linguistic theory and the practical tasks of technical translation in the field of economics.

1.3. Translation Challenges in Economic and Technical Texts

The translation of economic and technical texts represents a particularly complex area of professional translation practice due to the high level of terminological density, conceptual precision, and functional specificity inherent in such materials. These texts are primarily characterized by their informative and pragmatic nature, aiming to convey specialized knowledge accurately and unambiguously. Consequently, any deviation, misinterpretation, or terminological inconsistency in translation may lead not only to semantic distortion but also to practical, legal, or financial consequences.

One of the major challenges in translating economic and technical texts is the accurate rendering of specialized terminology. Economic discourse frequently employs terms that are polysemous, context-dependent, or culture-specific. For example, concepts such as equity, leverage, assets, or liquidity may acquire different meanings depending on the economic model, legal framework, or institutional context in which they are used. Similarly, technical texts contain highly standardized terminology, abbreviations, and acronyms that require strict consistency and adherence to established norms. The translator must therefore possess not only linguistic competence but also sufficient subject-matter knowledge to correctly interpret and transfer such terms into the target language.

Another significant challenge lies in the structural and stylistic features of economic and technical texts. These texts often demonstrate complex syntactic constructions, extensive use of passive voice, nominalization, and impersonal forms, which are intended to ensure objectivity and precision. When translating, it is necessary to balance faithfulness to the source text structure with the grammatical and stylistic conventions of the target language. Literal translation may result in awkward or unnatural formulations, while excessive adaptation can compromise accuracy and terminological integrity.

Cultural and institutional differences also pose considerable difficulties in translation. Economic and technical texts frequently reflect the regulatory, legal, and professional realities of a particular country or organization. Certain concepts, measurement units, standards, or institutional references may not have direct equivalents in the target culture. In such cases, the translator must apply appropriate strategies, such as descriptive translation, borrowing, or adaptation, to ensure clarity and functional equivalence while preserving the original meaning.

Furthermore, the rapid development of technology and the dynamic nature of the global economy contribute to the continuous emergence of new terms and concepts. Neologisms, loanwords, and hybrid terms are increasingly common in economic and technical discourse, particularly in fields related to digital economy, engineering, and innovation. Translators face the challenge of selecting between existing equivalents, creating new terminological solutions, or using internationally recognized forms, often in the absence of standardized translations.

Finally, the issue of accuracy and responsibility is of paramount importance in the translation of economic and technical texts. Errors in numerical data, formulas, instructions, or contractual terminology can have serious implications. Therefore, translators must demonstrate a high level of attention to detail, apply rigorous quality control procedures, and, when necessary, consult specialized reference materials or subject experts.

In conclusion, the translation of economic and technical texts requires a multifaceted approach that combines linguistic proficiency, terminological competence, subject-matter expertise, and awareness of cultural and institutional contexts. Understanding and addressing the specific challenges inherent in this type of translation forms the basis for the effective application of innovative approaches, which will be further explored in the subsequent sections of this study.

1.4. Cultural and Pragmatic Aspects of Economic Translation

Economic translation is not limited to the mechanical transfer of terminology from one language into another. It is a complex communicative act that takes place at the intersection of language, culture, and professional discourse. Economic texts are deeply embedded in the socio-cultural, institutional, and pragmatic contexts of a particular country or economic system. Therefore, the translator must take into account not only linguistic equivalence, but also cultural and pragmatic factors that significantly influence meaning, interpretation, and reception of the translated text.

Economic discourse reflects national economic models, legal systems, financial traditions, and historical development. Many economic concepts are culture-bound and may not have direct equivalents in the target language. For example, terms related to taxation, banking systems, corporate governance, or labor relations often emerge within specific institutional frameworks. As a result, literal translation may lead to misunderstanding or distortion of meaning.

Cultural specificity manifests itself in:

nationally determined economic institutions (e.g., pension systems, social insurance schemes);

culturally conditioned business practices and ethics;

historically shaped economic terminology.

In such cases, the translator must apply strategies such as descriptive translation, functional equivalence, or explicitation in order to convey the intended meaning accurately. The choice of strategy depends on the target audience, the purpose of the translation, and the communicative situation.

Pragmatics plays a crucial role in economic translation, as economic texts are designed to perform specific communicative functions: to inform, regulate, persuade, or

instruct. The pragmatic aspect concerns the relationship between the text and its users, including their background knowledge, expectations, and professional competence.

Pragmatic adaptation may involve:

adjusting the level of formality and specialization;

clarifying implicit information assumed to be known by the source-text audience;

adapting stylistic conventions typical of economic discourse in the target language.

For example, English-language economic texts often favor conciseness, clarity, and explicit logical structuring, whereas texts in other languages may employ more complex syntactic structures or implicit reasoning. A translator must be aware of these discourse conventions to ensure that the translated text sounds natural and meets the expectations of the target readership.

Economic terminology is closely linked to culture and pragmatics. Terms may differ not only in form but also in scope of meaning. A term used in one economic system may cover a broader or narrower concept in another. Moreover, some terms carry ideological or evaluative connotations that are culturally determined.

The translator's task is to:

identify potential terminological mismatches;

avoid false equivalents;

ensure terminological consistency while preserving conceptual accuracy.

Innovative translation approaches, including the use of specialized corpora, terminological databases, and translation technologies, help translators analyze usage patterns and select context-appropriate equivalents. However, technological tools cannot fully replace the translator's cultural and pragmatic competence.

Economic translation functions as a form of intercultural communication. The translator acts as a mediator between different economic cultures, facilitating mutual understanding between international partners, institutions, and markets. Inadequate consideration of cultural and pragmatic aspects may result in misinterpretation, legal risks, or financial losses.

Therefore, professional competence in economic translation includes:

intercultural awareness;

knowledge of international economic standards;

ability to anticipate pragmatic effects of translation choices.

Special attention should be paid to texts such as contracts, financial reports, policy documents, and marketing materials, where pragmatic accuracy is essential and cultural misalignment may have serious consequences.

Innovative approaches to technical translation contribute significantly to addressing cultural and pragmatic challenges. These approaches include the use of translation memory systems, terminology management tools, parallel corpora, and artificial intelligence-based translation technologies. When used critically and responsibly, such tools support translators in maintaining consistency and efficiency.

Nevertheless, innovative technologies should be complemented by human expertise, as cultural nuances, pragmatic intentions, and contextual meaning require analytical thinking and professional judgment. Thus, the integration of innovative approaches

with cultural and pragmatic awareness enhances the quality and reliability of economic translation.

CHAPTER 2. INNOVATIVE APPROACHES TO THE TRANSLATION OF ECONOMIC TERMINOLOGY

In the context of globalization and the rapid development of international economic relations, the role of professional translation has significantly increased. Economic texts—such as financial reports, trade agreements, analytical reviews, business correspondence, and regulatory documents—circulate across national and linguistic borders on a daily basis. As a result, the accurate and adequate translation of economic terminology has become a crucial factor in ensuring effective intercultural communication, economic cooperation, and mutual understanding between international partners.

Economic terminology constitutes a complex and dynamic subsystem of language characterized by a high degree of specialization, semantic precision, and constant renewal. The emergence of new economic concepts, financial instruments, digital technologies, and market phenomena leads to the continuous formation of neologisms and terminological units that often lack direct equivalents in the target language. This poses considerable challenges for translators, who must not only possess advanced linguistic competence but also demonstrate profound subject-matter knowledge and the ability to apply flexible and innovative translation strategies.

Traditional approaches to the translation of economic terminology—such as direct lexical equivalence, calque, and transliteration—remain relevant; however, they are increasingly insufficient in addressing the complexity of modern economic discourse. Contemporary translation practice requires innovative approaches that integrate functional, cognitive, and communicative principles, as well as the use of digital tools and terminological databases. These approaches enable translators to convey not only the denotative meaning of economic terms but also their pragmatic, cultural, and contextual nuances.

Moreover, the development of computer-assisted translation (CAT) tools, corpus-based methods, machine translation systems, and artificial intelligence technologies has significantly transformed the process of economic translation. These innovations provide translators with new opportunities for terminological consistency, efficiency, and accuracy, while simultaneously raising questions about translation quality, human intervention, and professional responsibility. Therefore, the study of innovative approaches to the translation of economic terminology is both timely and relevant in the modern linguistic and professional landscape.

This chapter aims to analyze innovative approaches applied in the translation of economic terminology, focusing on their theoretical foundations and practical implementation. Special attention is paid to functional and communicative translation strategies, cognitive models of terminological meaning, and the use of modern digital resources in translation practice. The chapter also examines the effectiveness of these approaches in overcoming lexical, semantic, and conceptual discrepancies between source and target languages.

The findings of this chapter contribute to a deeper understanding of contemporary translation processes and may be of practical value for translators, students of translation studies, and researchers specializing in economic discourse. By systematizing innovative translation approaches, this study seeks to enhance the quality and adequacy of economic terminology translation in the context of global professional communication.

2.1. Concept of Innovation in Translation Practice

The rapid development of globalization processes, digital technologies, and international economic cooperation has significantly transformed the field of translation, particularly in the sphere of technical and economic discourse. Under these conditions, traditional approaches to translation are no longer sufficient to ensure accuracy, terminological consistency, and pragmatic adequacy. As a result, the concept of innovation in translation practice has become a key focus of contemporary translation studies, reflecting the need for new methods, tools, and strategies that respond to modern communicative challenges.

In a broad sense, innovation in translation practice refers to the introduction and systematic application of new ideas, technologies, methodologies, and professional approaches aimed at improving the quality, efficiency, and functionality of translated texts. Unlike conventional translation models, which primarily relied on the translator's linguistic competence and intuition, innovative translation practices emphasize interdisciplinarity, technological support, and dynamic interaction between language, subject matter, and target audience expectations.

From a theoretical perspective, innovation in translation is closely connected with the evolution of translation paradigms. Modern translation studies increasingly move beyond the purely linguistic model toward functional, cognitive, and communicative approaches. These frameworks view translation not only as a process of linguistic substitution but as a complex act of intercultural mediation. Innovation, therefore, manifests itself in the adoption of functional equivalence, skopos-oriented strategies, corpus-based translation analysis, and cognitive models that account for the translator's decision-making process.

In practical terms, innovative translation practices are largely driven by technological advancements. The widespread use of computer-assisted translation (CAT) tools, terminology management systems, translation memories, and machine translation with post-editing has fundamentally changed the translator's workflow. These tools enhance consistency in the use of specialized terminology, reduce time costs, and allow translators to handle large volumes of technical and economic texts more efficiently. Consequently, innovation in translation practice is not limited to the final product but encompasses the entire translation process—from text analysis and terminology extraction to quality assurance and revision.

Furthermore, innovation in translation practice is particularly relevant in the context of economic and technical terminology, where precision, standardization, and conceptual clarity are essential. Economic texts often contain neologisms, culture-specific concepts, and rapidly evolving terminology, which require translators to apply innovative strategies such as terminological modeling, contextual adaptation, and the integration of domain-specific knowledge. In this regard, innovation serves as a means of ensuring terminological adequacy and communicative effectiveness in the target language.

It is also important to note that innovation in translation practice has a strong educational and professional dimension. Modern translators are expected to possess not only advanced linguistic competence but also digital literacy, analytical skills, and the ability to adapt to new translation environments. This shift necessitates the continuous updating of translation training programs and the incorporation of innovative teaching methods that reflect real-world professional practices.

Thus, the concept of innovation in translation practice can be understood as a multifaceted phenomenon that combines theoretical advancements, technological tools, and practical strategies. Within the framework of this Master's paper, innovation is viewed as a crucial factor in optimizing the technical translation of economic

terminology, ensuring high-quality translation outcomes, and meeting the demands of contemporary international communication.

2.2. Technology-Assisted Translation Tools in Economic Translation

The rapid development of digital technologies has significantly transformed the field of professional translation, particularly in specialized domains such as economic translation. Economic texts—ranging from financial reports and contracts to analytical reviews, policy documents, and market research—are characterized by a high degree of terminological density, conceptual precision, and stylistic standardization. Under these conditions, the use of technology-assisted translation tools has become not only desirable but essential for ensuring accuracy, consistency, and efficiency in the translation process.

Technology-assisted translation tools, commonly referred to as Computer-Assisted Translation (CAT) tools, encompass a wide range of software solutions designed to support human translators rather than replace them. Unlike fully automated machine translation systems, CAT tools rely on human decision-making while offering technological support in the form of translation memories, terminology management systems, corpus analysis tools, alignment software, and quality assurance modules. In the context of economic translation, these tools play a crucial role in managing complex terminology, maintaining coherence across large volumes of text, and adhering to international standards and institutional requirements.

The growing demand for multilingual economic communication in globalized markets has further intensified the relevance of such tools. International trade, cross-border investments, cooperation with financial institutions, and participation in global economic organizations require precise and standardized translations. Consequently, professional translators working with economic texts must possess not only strong linguistic and subject-matter competence but also advanced technological skills. This chapter explores how technology-assisted translation tools contribute to the quality and effectiveness of economic translation and how they are integrated into contemporary translation practice.

Description of Technology-Assisted Translation Tools in Economic Translation

Technology-assisted translation tools used in economic translation can be broadly classified into several functional categories, each addressing specific challenges associated with the translation of economic terminology.

Translation Memory (TM) systems are among the most widely used tools in economic translation. They store previously translated segments—such as sentences or phrases—and retrieve them when similar or identical segments occur in new texts. Given the repetitive nature of many economic documents (annual reports, balance sheets, audit statements, legal-economic agreements), TM systems ensure terminological consistency and significantly reduce translation time. They are particularly valuable when translating documents for the same organization or within the same economic sector.

Terminology management tools constitute another critical component of technology-assisted translation in the economic domain. Economic terminology is often standardized and institution-specific, and incorrect term usage may lead to misinterpretation or even legal and financial consequences. Terminology databases allow translators to create, store, and systematically update glossaries of economic terms, definitions, and equivalents in multiple languages. These tools support accuracy, prevent terminological variation, and facilitate compliance with corporate or international standards.

Corpus-based tools and concordancers enable translators to analyze large collections of authentic economic texts in both source and target languages. By examining real-world usage, collocations, and contextual patterns, translators can make informed decisions regarding term selection and stylistic appropriateness. This is especially important in economic translation, where lexical choices often reflect specific discourse conventions and institutional practices.

Quality assurance (QA) tools integrated into CAT environments help identify potential errors such as numerical inconsistencies, incorrect terminology usage, formatting issues, and untranslated segments. Since economic texts frequently contain figures, tables, and standardized formulations, QA tools are indispensable for minimizing human error and ensuring the reliability of translated documents.

In recent years, machine translation (MT) systems combined with post-editing have also become increasingly relevant in economic translation workflows. When integrated into CAT tools, MT can accelerate the translation of large volumes of economic texts, while human post-editing ensures terminological precision and stylistic adequacy. However, the effectiveness of this approach largely depends on the translator's expertise and the quality of the MT engine, particularly in handling specialized economic terminology.

Overall, technology-assisted translation tools enhance the translator's ability to cope with the complexity and volume of economic texts. Their application in economic translation reflects an innovative approach that combines linguistic competence, domain knowledge, and technological proficiency. As such, the effective use of these tools is a key indicator of professional competence in modern economic translation practice and an essential component of translator training in higher education.

2.3 Machine Translation and Post-Editing in Technical Economic Texts

Introduction

The rapid globalization of business and finance has led to an unprecedented demand for accurate and timely translation of economic texts. Technical economic texts—such as financial reports, market analyses, economic policies, investment documents, and accounting records—contain specialized terminology, complex structures, and domain-specific nuances. Traditional human translation, while highly accurate, often proves time-consuming and costly, especially when dealing with large volumes of content. In this context, machine translation (MT), enhanced by post-editing (PE), has emerged as a vital tool for translators and organizations alike, providing a balance between speed, cost efficiency, and linguistic precision.

This section examines the role, methodologies, and challenges of applying machine translation and post-editing specifically to technical economic texts. By exploring the intersection of technology and specialized translation practice, it highlights the opportunities and limitations of integrating automated systems into professional workflows.

Machine translation is a technology that leverages computational algorithms to automatically convert text from a source language into a target language. Modern MT systems can be categorized into rule-based, statistical, and neural approaches, with neural machine translation (NMT) currently representing the most advanced and widely used method. NMT employs deep learning algorithms to generate translations that are context-aware, producing more fluent and coherent output than earlier statistical models.

In technical economic texts, MT offers several advantages:

Speed and Efficiency: Large datasets, such as quarterly financial reports or global market analyses, can be translated rapidly, enabling timely access to critical information.

Consistency in Terminology: MT systems, particularly those integrated with domain-specific glossaries or translation memories, can maintain consistent use of specialized economic terms.

Cost Reduction: Automation reduces reliance on human labor for initial drafts, allowing translators to focus on higher-level linguistic refinement and domain-specific interpretation.

However, MT alone is insufficient for high-quality translations in the economic field. Technical economic texts often involve nuanced concepts, context-dependent terminology, and culturally specific conventions that MT may misinterpret. For instance, terms like derivative instruments, liquidity ratios, or fiscal consolidation require precise understanding and adaptation to the target language, which current MT systems cannot guarantee fully without human intervention.

Post-editing is the process in which human translators review and correct MT output to improve accuracy, fluency, and adherence to domain-specific terminology. In the context of economic texts, post-editing serves as a critical quality assurance step, ensuring that automated translations meet professional and regulatory standards.

There are generally two levels of post-editing:

Light post-editing: Focuses on making the text understandable and readable, correcting only major errors that affect comprehension. This approach is often sufficient for internal reports or preliminary analyses.

Full post-editing: Involves meticulous correction of grammatical, stylistic, and terminological errors to produce a publication-ready translation suitable for formal documents, client submissions, or legal compliance.

Post-editing in economic texts requires not only linguistic competence but also domain expertise. Translators must understand accounting principles, economic terminology, and regional financial regulations to identify subtle inaccuracies that MT may overlook. For example, translating the term operating margin may require knowledge of both linguistic equivalence and the financial context in which it is applied.

Despite its advantages, MT and post-editing in technical economic translation face several challenges:

Terminological Ambiguity: Economic terms can have multiple meanings depending on context, market, or country. MT systems may select incorrect equivalents without human supervision.

Complex Sentence Structures: Financial reports and analyses often contain dense, multi-clause sentences. MT may produce grammatically correct but semantically inaccurate translations.

Stylistic and Cultural Factors: Economic texts are not purely technical—they reflect communication conventions, formal registers, and rhetorical structures that differ across languages. Post-editors must adapt translations to the target audience while maintaining precision.

Data Security and Confidentiality: Many economic texts are highly sensitive, requiring secure translation processes. Cloud-based MT services may raise confidentiality concerns.

The integration of MT and post-editing in technical economic translation is increasingly shaping professional practice. With the advancement of AI and domain-specific neural models, future MT systems are expected to:

Provide more accurate translations of specialized terminology.

Integrate seamlessly with translation management systems for collaborative workflows.

Offer predictive suggestions to reduce human post-editing effort.

Despite these technological advances, human expertise remains indispensable. The combination of MT efficiency and post-editor skill represents the most effective approach for translating technical economic texts, ensuring both speed and accuracy in a domain where precision is critical.

Machine translation and post-editing have transformed the landscape of technical economic translation. While MT accelerates the translation process and promotes terminological consistency, post-editing ensures accuracy, domain-specific correctness, and cultural appropriateness. Understanding the interplay between these two components is essential for professional translators and organizations seeking to leverage technology without compromising the quality of critical economic documentation.

CHAPTER II CONCLUSIONS.

The translation of English-language scientific and technical discourse into Ukrainian requires a deep understanding of both languages' lexical and grammatical systems. By carefully addressing challenges related to terminology, sentence structure, verb forms, and stylistic differences, translators play a vital role in bridging linguistic and cultural gaps. The preparation of future translators, language professionals, and ESP

practitioners must emphasize these competencies to meet the demands of an increasingly interconnected world. As scientific progress continues to accelerate, the importance of accurate and effective translation will only grow, underscoring the need for ongoing research and training in this field. The study of lexical and grammatical aspects of rendering English-language scientific and technical discourse in Ukrainian reveals crucial insights into the challenges and strategies involved in translating specialized content. The process of transferring scientific knowledge from English to Ukrainian involves not only the linguistic transformation of terms but also the adaptation of syntactic structures to maintain clarity and precision. The lexical challenges, such as the need to find accurate equivalents for technical terms and concepts, are closely linked to the flexibility and evolution of the Ukrainian language in response to scientific progress. Additionally, the grammatical aspects require attention to ensure that the structure of the original text is preserved while conforming to Ukrainian syntactic norms. Through careful analysis of both lexical and grammatical considerations, translators can ensure that scientific and technical discourse remains intelligible and faithful to the original message. Thus, the ability to render complex scientific ideas accurately and coherently in Ukrainian is vital for the effective dissemination of knowledge and the advancement of research in various fields.

CONCLUSIONS

Master Qualification Paper "Lexical and Grammatical Aspects of Rendering English-Language Scientific and Technical Discourse in Ukrainian" gave possibility to explore the linguistic challenges and strategies involved in translating English-language scientific and technical content into Ukrainian. It made possible to examine how the lexical and grammatical structures of both languages interact, and how translators

navigate the complexities of these interactions to ensure clarity, precision, and readability.

Lexical Aspects: One of the primary concerns in translating scientific and technical discourse is finding equivalent terms in Ukrainian for technical concepts and terminology. English is often rich in specialized vocabulary, which may not always have a direct equivalent in Ukrainian. This can require the translator to either create new terms, adapt existing ones, or borrow terms directly from English, often using Ukrainian orthography. The paper emphasizes the importance of consistency in term usage, as scientific and technical discourse demands high precision. The choice of whether to borrow, adapt, or create terms can influence the accessibility and comprehensibility of the translation for the Ukrainian-speaking audience. Furthermore, the use of false cognates—words that look similar in both languages but carry different meanings—can lead to translation errors and misinterpretations, making careful attention to lexical choice critical.

Grammatical Aspects: In addition to lexical challenges, it is discussed the grammatical differences between English and Ukrainian. These differences can significantly affect the structure and flow of the translation. For instance, Ukrainian uses a more complex system of inflections for nouns, adjectives, and verbs, whereas English relies more heavily on word order. This difference often requires reorganization of sentences when translating from English into Ukrainian to maintain grammatical accuracy and clarity. The syntactical structure of scientific and technical English—often characterized by long, complex sentences with multiple clauses—poses further challenges, as Ukrainian tends to prefer shorter, more straightforward sentence constructions. The translator must carefully adjust sentence length and structure to preserve meaning without losing readability.

Cultural and Stylistic Considerations: Scientific and technical writing in both English and Ukrainian has its own set of conventions and expectations. It is highlighted how cultural differences affect the style of scientific writing. For instance, English-language scientific writing often values directness and clarity, while Ukrainian may use more formal or elaborate phrasing. Translators must balance these

stylistic norms, ensuring the translated text adheres to Ukrainian conventions while retaining the concise, factual nature of the original.

Translation Strategies: it is provided a detailed analysis of various strategies employed in scientific and technical translation. One such strategy is the use of literal translations of phrases or structures from English into Ukrainian. While this technique can be effective in certain cases, it may lead to awkward phrasing or misunderstandings if not applied carefully. Another approach discussed is the use of paraphrasing, where the translator reformulates sentences to better fit the linguistic norms of Ukrainian while preserving the original meaning.

Technological Advances: it is also touched upon the role of technology in modern translation. With the advent of machine translation and computer-assisted translation tools, there is an increased reliance on automated systems to aid in the translation of scientific and technical texts. However, the paper cautions that while these tools can speed up the process, they cannot yet replace the nuanced understanding of a human translator, especially when dealing with complex or specialized terminology.

In conclusion, the paper underscores the importance of understanding both the lexical and grammatical intricacies of both the source and target languages when translating scientific and technical texts. It emphasizes that a successful translation is not just about linguistic accuracy but also about cultural sensitivity, clarity, and adherence to the conventions of the target language. Through a combination of lexical precision, grammatical adaptation, and strategic translation techniques, translators can effectively render English-language scientific and technical discourse into Ukrainian, facilitating the exchange of knowledge across linguistic boundaries.

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Genre Analysis: English in Academic and Research Settings

This book provides insights into the structure and language of academic and technical texts. It focuses on rhetorical patterns and lexical-grammatical features.

2. Halliday, M.A.K., & Martin, J.R.

Writing Science: Literacy and Discursive Power

This text explores how scientific discourse is structured, highlighting grammatical and lexical choices that contribute to clarity and precision.

3. Hyland, Ken

Academic Discourse: English in a Global Context

Offers a detailed analysis of academic discourse, including lexical bundles, collocations, and grammatical structures.

4. Gopen, George D., & Swan, Judith A.

The Science of Scientific Writing (article)

- Explains how language choices affect clarity and effectiveness in scientific writing, focusing on grammar and syntax.

Articles and Papers:

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Disciplinary Discourses: Social Interactions in Academic Writing

Examines the role of lexical and grammatical choices in constructing disciplinary knowledge.

2. Biber, Douglas, et al. (2004)

- *Lexical Bundles in University Teaching and Textbooks*
- Analyzes recurring lexical patterns in academic texts and their grammatical implications.

3. Conrad, Susan (1996)

Investigating Academic Texts with Corpus-Based Techniques

A study on how corpus analysis can identify lexical and grammatical features in technical discourse.

Style Guides and Resources:

1. Day, Robert A., & Gastel, Barbara

How to Write and Publish a Scientific Paper

Practical advice on vocabulary, grammar, and clarity for scientific writing.

2. American Psychological Association (APA) Manual

Offers guidelines for formal academic writing, including lexical and grammatical norms.

3. Chicago Manual of Style

Provides detailed rules for grammar and style in technical and scientific writing.

Online Resources:

1. Purdue OWL (Online Writing Lab)

Offers detailed guides on writing scientific and technical texts, including grammar and style.

2. British Council Learn English Academic

Focuses on lexical and grammatical elements of English for academic and technical purposes.

3. Science Writing Resource Center (e.g., university-based guides like MIT, Stanford)

Provides insights into the use of language in scientific contexts.

INTERNATIONAL INTERPRETERS ASSOCIATIONS:

[AIIC – International Association of Conference Interpreters](#) – AIIC has brought together over 3,000 conference interpreters from all over the world (more than 100 countries) since it was founded in 1953. All its members adhere to a strict code of ethics and standards. Becoming a member requires candidates to have done at least 150 days' work as a conference interpreter and have at least 3 sponsors (senior active members of AIIC) who can support their application.

[AITC – International Association of Conference Translators](#) – AITC's main aim is, on the one hand, to represent the interests of its members (around 450) and also to ensure they provide high quality work. This organisation reunites translators, précis-writers, revisers and editors and offers three types of membership: active member (a translator must possess a minimum of 300 days' professional experience working for international organisations or international conferences, including 100 days' experience gained during the two years prior to applying for membership), candidate member (at least 100 days' professional experience working for international organisations or international conferences – limited to 3 years) and associate member.

[ATIDA – Arabic Translation and Intercultural Dialogue Association](#) – An association dedicated to translators who work from and into Arabic. Apart from providing its members with an e-portal to meet their needs, it also organises training courses and workshops.

[ATN / APTS – Arab Professional Translators Society](#) – Also dedicated to Arab language professionals, this non-profit association facilitates communication between freelancers, agencies and clients. The members also have access to forums, magazines and a comprehensive terminology bank. Anyone can register as a member (online), but in order to become a certified member, one needs to pass the association's certification exam.

[CEATL – European Council of Associations of Literary Translators](#) – An international not-for-profit association created in 1993 with the purpose to bring together literary translators' associations from different European countries. Its 34 member associations from 28 European countries (approximately 10,000 authors) can exchange views and information.

[CETL – Centre européen de traduction littéraire \(European Centre for Literary Translation\)](#) – The main purpose of this organisation is to offer post-graduate training in literary translation. Seminars and workshops are led by the best professionals in the field.

[EAFT – European Association for Terminology](#) – EAFT is a not-for-profit organisation dedicated to the field of terminology in Europe. It promotes multilingualism while providing a European platform to raise awareness of

terminological activities. It liaises and cooperates with other relevant organisations, associations and institutions.

[ELIA – European Language Industry Association](#) – A not-for-profit organisation which aims to represent and promote the interests of the language industry in Europe by developing relationships with related bodies from all over the world. Its members have access to a forum where they can keep in touch and exchange information.

[ESIST – European Association for Studies in Screen Translation](#) – This association is dedicated to higher education teachers, practitioners, academics and students in the field of audio-visual translation. Its aim is to facilitate the exchange of information and to promote professional standards in field.

[EUATC – European Union of Associations of Translation Companies](#) – This organisation reunites national associations of translation companies across Europe. It promotes the highest standards of quality and business practice, while providing translation companies with a united voice.

[EULITA – European Legal Interpreters and Translators Association](#) – EULITA brings together members of professional associations of legal interpreters and translators from the EU member states. Its main aim is to ensure access to justice across languages and cultures. It promotes quality in legal interpreting and translation, sustains the establishment of registers of qualified legal interpreters and translators, while also closely cooperating with academic institutions in the field of training and research.

[GALA – Globalization and Localization Association](#) – World’s biggest non-profit organisation for the language industry, GALA provides resources for many companies around the world. Its mission is to support its members by sharing knowledge and actively promoting the language services industry.

[IAPTI – International Association of Professional Translators and Interpreters](#) – This association reunites translators and interpreters and serves to promote ethical practices in the language industry, as well as specialisation and professional development for its members.

[IATIS – International Association for Translation & Intercultural Studies](#) – A world-wide forum, home to members from a variety of regions and backgrounds, where they can talk about translations and more.

[IMIA – International Medical Interpreters Association](#) – Although based in the United States, this organisation is dedicated to professional medical interpreters all around the world. It has more than 2,000 members and is the largest organisation of its kind.

[IFT – International Federation of Translators](#) – IFT or better known as FIT (Fédération Internationale des Traducteurs) reunites over 100 associations of translators and interpreters from 55 countries. Its aim is to promote professionalism in the industry.

[TAALS – The American Association of Language Specialists](#) – This professional association is dedicated to professionals in the field who work at international level.

To become a member, one has to meet the strict requirements and to adhere to a strict code of professional and ethical standards.

[Translators for Peace](#) – As the name suggests, the members of this association (free and open to translators of all nationalities and from anywhere in the world) are dedicated to translate and publish any message against war.

[Translators Without Borders](#) – With more than 100 members, TWB is a non-profit association based in France. Initially set up to provide free translations for Doctors Without Borders, it later extended its help to other NGOs. All the translators are native speakers of the language they work into and are chosen according to their qualifications and specialisation.

[WASLI – World Association of Sign Language Interpreters](#) – Set up in 2003 by 60 interpreters from 20 countries together with WFD (World Federation of the Deaf General) General Secretary, WASLI welcomes interpreters and interpreter association from all over the world.

Albania

[AITA – Albanian Interpreters & Translators Association](#) – Translators and interpreters in Albania can get in touch with the association using their Facebook page. This association aims to promote professional recognition.

Argentina

[AATI – Argentine Association of Translators and Interpreters](#) – Member of FIT, AATI is a non-profit organisation with over 200 members in the field of translation and interpreting. It protects and represents the interests of literary, scientific and technical translators and interpreters.

[AATT – Argentine Association of Technical-Scientific Translators](#) – This NGO is dedicated to professional technical-scientific translators in Argentina whose language combination is English into Spanish. It aims to promote professional ethics, as well as to assist and represent its members.

[ADICA – Argentine Association of Conference Interpreters](#) – ADICA has been promoting the highest standards in the field of conference interpreting since its foundation in 1979.

[Association of Sworn Translators of the City of Buenos Aires – Colegio de Traductores Públicos de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires](#) – A local association dealing with professional ethics, CPD and professional registration.

[CTPSF – Colegio de Traductores de Santa Fe \(1° circ.\)](#) – A regional association, CTPSF (the Translators Association of the Province of Santa Fe – First District) aims to promote and insure professional ethics and industry standards and represents the interests of its members.

[CTPSF – Colegio de Traductores de Santa Fe \(2da circ.\)](#) – The Association of Translators of the Province of Santa Fe, 2nd District, deals with the legal aspect of the profession and promotes collaboration between the members of the association.

Australia

[AALITRA – Australian Association for Literary Translation](#) – If you are from Australia and have an interest in literary translation, this is the organisation for you. It promotes all aspects of this field and keeps its members up to date about relevant conferences and events.

[AAHIT – Australian Association of Health Interpreters and Translators](#) – Dedicated to translators and interpreters who work for the Health industry, this association aims to provide professional support to its members by providing regular relevant training and to promote the highest standards of service.

[AUSIT – Australian Institute of Interpreters and Translators](#) – As the name suggests, the Australian Institute of Interpreters and Translators is a professional body for translators and interpreters in Australia, with more than 750 members across Australia. It is affiliated with FIT. Its members adhere to a strict Code of Ethics and follow continuous professional development.

Austria

[ACCI – Austrian Association of Certified Court Interpreters](#). – Founded over 75 years ago, this non-profit association serves the interests of sworn and certified translators in Austria. It maintains contact with all the relevant Austrian authorities and appoints the examiners that are in charge of the certification exam for sworn and certified court interpreters. It has around 600 members and is part of FIT/IFT.

[Austrian Interpreters and Translators Association](#) – The association's goals are to represent the interests of its members and to educate the public about the importance of qualified translators and interpreters

Belgium

[ATLB – Association des Traducteurs Littéraires de Belgique](#) – This association is open to literary translators in Belgium and offers three types of membership: full member (you need to have translated at least a literary work from or into French and to have been granted copyright), associate member (you need to have translated at least a literary work into or from any language and to have been granted copyright) or trainee member (anyone who wishes to become a literary translator but does not yet meet the criteria to become a full or associate member – this membership type is limited to 3 years).

[BQTA – Belgian Quality Translation Association](#) – Belgian Quality Translation Association – is the Belgian association of translation companies, a non-profit organisation founded in 1995 to promote and organise networking between translation companies while observing a strict professional code of ethics

[CBTI-BKVT – Belgian Chamber of Translators and Interpreters](#) – Founded in 1955, it has received royal association title in 2006. To become a full member, one must: have a master's degree in translation or interpreting, be accredited by an international institution or have a minimum of 3 years' professional experience. Other practitioners can also become Associate Members.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

[UPBH – Association of Translators and Interpreters of Bosnia and Herzegovina](#) – The Association of Translators and Interpreters of Bosnia and Herzegovina was founded in 2008 and is made up of three sections: 1. Section for Scientific and Technical Translation; 2. Section for Conference Interpretation; 3. Section for Literary Translation.

Brazil

[ABRATES – Brazilian Association of Translators](#) – The Brazilian Association of Translators is an association which represents professional translators and institutions. It aims to promote professional development, the dissemination of information, encourages exchange programs, by supporting conferences and courses and by publishing job opportunities. ABRATES facilitates the exchange of information between professionals in the translation field and entities related to the activity, such as schools, teachers and translation companies, as well as the exchange of information between its members.

[ACETESP – Associação Cearense de Tradutores Públicos](#) – A civil entity with temporary headquarters in Fortaleza, The Association of Public Translators aims to: represent its members in court or elsewhere, promote exchanges involving national and international organisations and institution in order to promote dissemination of technological innovation, products, contests and other professional opportunities.

[APIC – Associação Profissional de Intérpretes de Conferência \(Brazil\)](#) – Founded in 1971, The Professional Association of Conference interpreters seeks to maintain the highest level of technical skills and professional performance. Among its goals there are the following: to represent and defend the interests of its members, to ensure the quality of professional practice, to establish certain working conditions, to ensure the application of ISO standards and to facilitate communication between different institutions.

[ATP-MG – Associação dos Tradutores Públicos de Minas Gerais](#) – Officially recorded in 2009, The Association of Public Translators of Minas Gerais seeks to integrate new and existing members the best way possible, to conduct consumer education campaigns, to create partnerships with associations from other states and to stimulate the creation of new associations. It has offices in 8 cities and provides translations to and from German, Arabic, Chinese, Spanish, French, English, Dutch, Italian and Latin.

[ATPRIO – Professional Association of Sworn Public Translators and Commercial Interpreters of the State of Rio de Janeiro](#) – The Professional Association of Sworn Public Translators and Commercial Interpreters of the State of Rio de Janeiro provides translations to and from 6 languages (English, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Spanish) in 5 major cities in Brazil.

[ATPIESP – Associação Profissional dos Tradutores Públicos e Intérpretes Comerciais, do Estado de São Paulo](#) – The Professional Association of Public Translators and Interpreters of São Paulo – ATPIESP, was founded over 50 years ago and encompasses the majority of translators in the state of Sao Paulo and it advertises each of them in different media outlets. The magnitude of ATPIESP makes it a great channel of communication, by representing its members before authorities, public institutions and companies. It provides translations to and from 22 languages.

[SINTRA – Sindicato Nacional dos Tradutores](#) – Officially recognised in 1988, SINTRA, The National Union of Translators encompasses professionals who provide translations to and from 41 languages. The main goals of SINTRA are: to ensure adequate remuneration, to solve disputes between translators and customers and to reach copyright recognition.

Bulgaria

[BTU – Bulgarian Translators’ Union](#) – BTU is a non-profit organisation of professionals, established in 1974 and registered as an association in 2001 and it is a member of the International Federation of Translators. It is structured into six sections, according to the genre of the translation and provides quality translations to and from 46 languages.

Canada

[ACJT – Canadian Association of Legal Translators](#) – The Canadian Association of Legal Translators has been active for over 25 years, and practises translations in the private and public sectors. Members must hold a bachelor’s degree in law, work in the field of legal translations and pay a yearly fee.

[AILIA – Canadian Language Industry Association](#) – The Canadian Language Industry Association’s stated purpose is that of helping the Canadian language industry grow through competitiveness. Membership benefits include support in professional development, information exchange, the right to participate in events and conferences and building market opportunities all throughout Canada. Members include Corporates, Associates, Partners, Individuals and Students.

[ATIA – The Association of Translators and Interpreters of Alberta \(Canada\)](#) – The Association of Translators and Interpreters of Alberta was born in 1979 and it is the only one of its kind in the entire province. Members include translators of over 30 languages specialised in various fields and they may be freelancers, independent

translators, in-house corporate translators or employees of translation companies. As a member of the Canadian Translators, Terminologists and Interpreters Council (CTTIC), ATIA is also linked to the International Federation of Translators (IFT).

[ATIO – Association of Translators and Interpreters of Ontario \(Canada\)](#) – Having been created in 1920 (under the name of “Association technologique de langue française d’Ottawa”), The Association of Translators and Interpreters of Ontario is the oldest organisation of its kind in Canada. Their stated goal is that of ensuring high quality work in the field of translations and, as other regional associations of translators, it is affiliated with CTTIC (which in turn is affiliated with ATIO). Membership is open for translators, terminologists, conference interpreters, court interpreters and students who are candidates for certification.

[ATIM – Association of Translators and Interpreters of Manitoba \(Canada\)](#) – ATIM was formed in 1980 and it is affiliated with CTTIC. The organisation’s objectives are: protecting its members and giving them a collective voice, as well as ensuring that they respect a certain Code of Ethics.

[ATINS – Association of Translators and Interpreters of Nova Scotia](#) – The Association of Translators and Interpreters of Nova Scotia (ATINS) is an organisation founded in 1990 whose purpose is to give its members the chance to improvement and to offer clients with high quality services. There are two types of membership: associate (for those who haven’t passed the certification exam yet) and certified (for those who passed it already).

[ATIS – The Association of Translators and Interpreters of Saskatchewan](#) – The Association of Translators and Interpreters of Saskatchewan was founded in 1980 and it is affiliated with CTTIC. The membership can be either of the “associate” type or of the “certified” type and the languages they translate to/ from cover a wide range, from French, English, Spanish, and Russian to Chinese and Korean.

[AVLIC – The Association of Visual Language Interpreters of Canada](#) – The Association of Visual Language Interpreters of Canada (AVLIC) is a professional association for sign language. It is the only certifying body for ASL-English interpreters in Canada.

[CATS – Canadian Association for Translation Studies](#) – The Canadian Association for Translation Studies was created in 1987 with the purpose of bringing together translation professionals. The membership is open to academic and professional individuals interested in teaching and researching translation, interpretation, writing and terminology studies.

[CTINB – Corporation of Translators, Terminologists and Interpreters of New Brunswick](#) – The Corporation of Translators, Terminologists and Interpreters of New Brunswick was born in 1970 and two years later it became affiliated with CTTIC. It has two categories of members: “certified” (who have passed the standard certification

exam or the interpretation examination) and “candidate for certification” (who have limited professional experience/ formal studies).

[CTTIC – Canadian Translators, Terminologist and Interpreters Council \(Conseil des traducteurs, terminologues et interprètes du Canada\)](#) – CTTIC brings together eleven associations dedicated to language professionals in Canada (approximately 3,500 translators, interpreters and terminologists). It is affiliated with FIT.

[GSAT – Concordia University Graduate Students Association in Translation](#) – Graduate Students Association in Translation is an organisation open to students enrolled in French Translation programs. The association’s main goal is that of representing its members in the university affairs. Also, GSAT organises the only student conference in translation studies in North America.

[Literary Translators’ Association of Canada \(LTAC\) \(or, in French, Association des traducteurs et traductrices littéraires du Canada \(ATTLC\)\)](#) – Another association dedicated to literary translators, this time reuniting translators all over Canada. Also affiliated with FIT. Most of its members translate from French or English, but many work in other languages too.

[NTE – Network of Translators in Education \(Canada\)](#) – The Network of Translators in Education was created in 1985 and it brings together professionals from various fields (from writing to translations). The network is present in the most important parts of Canada, as well as in the United States of America. There are more than 80 members, mostly focusing on educational sectors, but also on government organisations and agencies, and other sectors.

[Nunavut Interpreter / Translator Society](#) – The Nunavut Interpreter / Translator Society was created in 1994 and it is an affiliate of the Canadian Translators and Interpreters Council. The society brings together certified members, associate members and corporate members, all of whom specialise in English-Inuktitut, Inuktitut-English, French-Inuktitut and Inuktitut-French translations/ interpretations.

[OTTIAQ – Ordre des traducteurs, terminologues et interprètes agréés du Québec \(Canada\)](#) – The history of OTTIAQ (Ordre des traducteurs, terminologues et interprètes agréés du Québec) dates as far as 1940 and it currently has over 2,000 members. They only accept certified translators, but they do feature a mentorship program (on-the-job mentorship, mentorship for self-employed individuals or co-op mentorship).

[STIBC – Society of Translators and Interpreters of British Columbia \(Canada\)](#) – The Society of Translators and Interpreters of British Columbia was born in 1981 and it is an affiliate of CTTIC. Its aims are: ensuring the quality of the translation services (through a Code of Ethics all its members observe) and protecting the rights of the translations professionals who are members of the association. Membership is of 3 types: Founding Members, Certified Members (around 300 in number) and Associate Members (around 300 in number). The certified members cover an impressive number

of 80 language combinations. Anyone who applies is first enrolled as an Associate member, and then they can apply for certification.

Chile

[COTICH – Chilean Association of Translators and Interpreters](#) – The Chilean Association of Translators and Interpreters was created in 1991 to give translation professionals protection for their interests. There are three honorary members, and there is also a large number of active members.

China

[Hong Kong Translation Society](#) – The Hong Kong Translation Society was incorporated in 1971 and in 1991 it became a registered charitable organisation. Its purpose is providing with opportunities to exchange information. Also, they have a scholarship meant to recognise academic merits in the field of translation studies.

[TAC – Translators Association of China](#) – Born in 1982, The Translators Association of China is the only organisation of its kind in the country. Thus, it functions both at an academic level and at the level of a trade association. Membership is of 3 types: group, corporate/ institutional and individual members. Only individual membership is open to translators, interpreters and terminologists outside of China who already belong to a FIT association.

Colombia

[ACTI – Asociación Colombiana de Traductores e Intérpretes](#) – The Colombian Association of Interpreters and Translators is a professional, non-profit organisation founded in 1998, with a small number of select members (under 100). To apply for membership, they require: an undergraduate degree, minimum 5 years of experience in translations and professional training. Members fall into one of 3 categories: founding members, associate and junior members. ACTI seeks to ensure professionalism in translation and interpretation and to represent members before third parties.

[CCT – Colegio Colombiano de Traductores](#) – The purpose of CCT – The Colombian Association of Translators, is to unionise and defend the interests of translators in Colombia. It has 34 members which provide translations from and to English, Portuguese, Spanish, French, Italian and German.

Costa Rica

[ANTIO – Asociación National de Traductores e Intérpretes Oficiales](#) – ANTIO (National Association of Official Translators and Interpreters) is open to anyone working as an official translator and interpreter who can prove their qualification and abide by ANTIO's Code of Ethics.

Croatia

[Croatian Literary Translators' Association](#) – The DHKP, Croatian Literary Translators' Association, was first registered in court in 1953 and in 1994 was admitted under the European Council of Translators and Interpreters. Today, it has more than 220 members which provide translations to and from almost 30 different languages. Each potential member is evaluated by the association according to previous education and published translations.

[HDZTP – Croatian Association of Scientific and Technical Translators](#) – The Croatian Association of Scientific and Technical Translators was born in 1957. It includes over 300 members who are native speakers of the target language into which they translate. They are all professionals of the fields into which they translate, ensuring the quality of their work this way.

Cyprus

[PanUTI – Pancyprrian Union of Graduate Translators and Interpreters](#) – The Pancyprrian Union of Graduate Translators and Interpreters is a professional, ethical and non-profit organisation which has over 100 members in 6 different countries. It aims to promote professionalism in translation and interpreting in Cyprus, further education for its members and to uphold the interests of its members.

Czech Republic

[JTP – Union of Interpreters and Translators](#) – Founded in 1990, the Union of Interpreters and Translators is an independent, open and voluntary organisation of professional interpreters and translators and is a member of the International Federation of Translators. JTP is committed to elevating the prestige of the profession and the quality of translation and interpretation. Its members provide translations to and from 61 different languages.

[The Translators's Guild](#) – The Czech Literary Translators' Guild is open to belle lettres translators, as well as to translation theorists, scholars or critics. The association's role is both protecting the rights of the members and ensuring the quality of their services. Also, the Guild annually organises a series of seminars, workshops and participates in the organisation of national literary awards.

Denmark

[Association of Danish Authorized Translators](#) – The members of The Association of Danish Authorized Translators and Interpreters are all certified by the Danish Government. Also, they are specialised in a wide variety of fields, from technical translations, to [marketing translations](#), subtitling and [financial translations](#).

[DT – Danish Association of State-Authorised Translators and Interpreters](#) – The members of the Danish Authorised Translators and Interpreters have received master's degree in translation studies and they have specialised in a specific field of translations, thus making their services suitable for the business community and for the public sector as well.

[Danish Authors' Society](#) – Founded in 1894, the Danish Authors' Society nowadays comprises over 1,300 members (authors, translators and interpreters). They are all organised in 5 groups: poetry, fiction, non-fiction, children's literature and translations.

Ecuador

[ATIEC – Ecuadorian Association of Translators and Interpreters](#) – The first association of its kind in Ecuador, ATIEC was created in 2007 with the purpose to bring together translation and interpreting professionals, either Ecuadorian or foreign professionals working in Ecuador. Its members are professionals locally or internationally accredited in several language pairs.

Egypt

[EGYTA – Egyptian Translators Association](#) – EGYTA is the Egyptian Translators' Association and it works towards creating the conditions that safeguard the interests of the translators. Applying members must be graduates of any language discipline.

[ETLA – Egyptian Translators and Linguists' Association](#) – The goal of the Egyptian Translators and Linguists' Association is to create an assembly of qualified translators and to provide estimate values for the work they do. The basic requirements for membership are: to hold a degree in a language discipline, to have significant work experience in the field or to pass the test approved by the Association.

Estonia

[ETTL – Estonian Association of Interpreters and Translators](#) – The Estonian Association of Interpreters and Translators was created in 1992 and it is a non-profit organisation which aims at promoting Estonian translation services in and outside of the country, as well as at protecting the rights of the Estonian member translators and interpreters. Members translate to and from 23 languages, including Russian, Swedish, Czech, Norwegian, Dutch, Bulgarian, Arabic and Latin.

Finland

[SKTL – Finnish Association of Translators and Interpreters](#) – The Finnish Association of Translators and Interpreters was founded in 1955 and it currently has around 1,900 members, also itself a member of FIT and of EULITA. All of the members are translation/ interpretation professionals and researchers.

France

[AAE-ESIT – Association des Anciens Élèves de l'École Supérieure d'Interprètes et de Traducteurs](#) – This non-profit association reunites more than 900 members, translators and interpreters working in more than 40 language pairs, including French Sign Language. In order to qualify as a member, a candidate must have a three-year Master's Degree awarded by the École Supérieure d'Interprètes et de Traducteurs

(ESIT, Graduate School of Translation and Interpreting, Université de la Sorbonne Nouvelle-Paris III)

[AFILS – Association française des interprètes et traducteurs en langue des signes](#) – The French Association of Translators and Interpreters in Sign Language first started out in 1970. Any interpreter or translation graduate can apply to become a member of AFILS and they benefit from periodical meetings, seminars and from being listed as a member of the association.

[APROTRAD – Association professionnelle des métiers de la traduction](#) – Born in 1993, APROTRAD currently comprises today over 50 members (translators, interpreters, translation companies and representatives of other related professions). It is affiliated with Grand maillage (network of professionals in Central France), with EFIP (European Forum of Independent Professionals) and with CAPIL (Coordination of the Associations Representing Freelance Professionals).

[ATAA – Association des Traducteurs / Adaptateurs de l’Audiovisuel](#) – The Association of Audiovisual Translators / Interpreters was created in 2006. It provides professional writing, dubbing, subtitles and deaf subtitles and voice-overs from nearly 200 members. Membership is open to all professional translators and interpreters who pay a periodical fee. The association aims to promote dialogue and communication, to bring together translators and interpreters and defend their interests and to work towards the recognition of the profession.

[ATIA – Association of Professional Translators and Interpreters in Aquitaine](#) – The Association of Professional Translators and Interpreters in Aquitaine has two main goals: to protect translation-related professionals and to ensure good communication between customers and professionals.

[ATLAS – Assises de la Traduction Littéraire en Arles](#) – ATLAS is a cultural association with the goal of promoting [translated literature](#) as a creative activity and to link interested people and scholars. Members receive regular reviews and newsletters, have the opportunity to attend various seminars, symposiums and trainings.

[ATLF – The French Literary Translators’ Association](#) – ATLF was born in 1973, as a separate entity emerging from the French Society of Translators (SFT), with the purpose to specifically defend the rights of literary translators. In order to become a member, one needs to have translated at least a creative piece of work. You can also join as probationary/interim member if you are a student or have not yet been published as a translator.

[CETIECAP – Compagnie des Experts Traducteurs et Interprètes en Exercice près la Cour d’Appel de Paris](#) – The Company of Expert Translators and Interpreters Working in Paris Court of Appeal provides translations from and to 55 languages and aims to promote mutual support between its members, to ensure communication between the

company and third parties and to defend the interests of its members by all legal means, among others.

[Chambre des Experts-Traducteurs et Traducteurs Jurés de l'Est](#) – Chambre des Experts-Traducteurs et Traducteurs Jurés de l'Est (Translators' Association site based in the East of France) is a non-profit organisation created in 1930. Its members are either experts or sworn-in translators and they are approved by the Court of Appeal in Nancy, Colmar and Metz or by the County Court in their specific jurisdictions.

[CRETA – Chambre Régionale des Experts Traducteurs Assermentés d'Alsace](#) – CRETA is a professional association whose members are sworn in at the Court of Appeal of Colmar. Its main aim is putting in contact potential clients with individual professionals.

[SFT – The French Association of Translators](#) – Any professional translator (who is paid for their work – in-house and self-employed language service providers as well as literary translators) may apply for membership in the French Association of Translators. They benefit from participating in periodical seminars and trainings provided by international partners, from being part of a tightly knit community of translators and from legal protection.

[UNETICA – Union Nationale des Experts Traducteurs Interprètes près les Cours d'Appel \(National Union of Expert Translators and Interpreters for Courts of Appeal\)](#) – UNETICA is a national association that brings together experts translators and interpreters of the Courts of Appeal in France. It offers its members information, training and assistance, representing their interests at national and local levels. UNETICA is a member of FIT.

Germany

[ADÜ Nord – Assoziierte Dolmetscher und Übersetzer in Norddeutschland e.V.](#) – With approximately 350 members, this association of translators and interpreters based in Northern Germany works with more than 50 languages in various fields. Membership is subject to strict requirements (university degree in interpreting/translation, examination recognised by the state or acceptance by an admission committee).

[ATICOM – Fachverband der Berufsübersetzer und Berufsdolmetscher e.V.](#) – The Association for Professional Translators and Interpreters provides translation to and from 32 different languages and in 27 different major fields. The association liaises with other professional organisations outside Germany and represents the interests of its members. Applicants for membership must hold a university diploma in translation or a related field and test as a certified interpreter or translator, or they can be taken in under Student membership.

[BDÜ – Bundesverband der Dolmetscher und Übersetzer e.V.](#) – The Federal Association of Interpreters and Translators is the largest association of its kind in Germany, with over 7,000 members. Membership is open to all freelance interpreters,

in-house translators and even students, but they have to prove their proficiency in the languages in which they translate and in the field of expertise.

[DGÜD – Deutschen Gesellschaft für Übersetzungs- und Dolmetschwissenschaft](#) – The German Society for Translation and Interpreting – DGUD is a scientific society which aims to promote young scientists in the translation and interpreting fields. Membership applications are all processed by the membership board, and applicants must have appropriate academic qualifications and follow them up with a written request.

[QSD – Qualitätssprachendienste Deutschlands](#) – Qualitätssprachendienste Deutschlands was founded in 1993 and its main goals are ensuring the [quality of the translation services](#), as well as shaping young professionals in the field. Because it is one of the most important translation associations in Europe, membership offers a wide range of advantages: from creating a network to constant improvement through seminars and conferences.

[VDÜ – Verband deutschsprachiger Übersetzer literarischer und wissenschaftlicher Werke e.V.](#) – The VDÜ has been representing the interests of literary translators since 1954 and has been providing its members with information, training, advice and support. The association is also a member of FIT and CEATL. To become a member of the VdÜ you need to have had a literary translation published. If you do not meet the criteria, but you are interested (whether you are a student or work in a related profession), you may apply for candidate status. While you'd enjoy the same rights and obligations as full members, you will not have the right to vote and you will not be included in the Directory of translators. Also, candidate status is limited to 2 years.

[VKD – Verband der Konferenzdolmetscher im BDÜ e.V.](#) – VKD is a professional association dedicated to conference interpreters and its main purpose is ensuring the quality of the interpretation services.

[VÜD – Verband der Übersetzer und Dolmetscher e.V.](#) – The Association of Translators and Interpreters was established in 1990 and unites almost 160 professionally experienced members. Since 1994, VÜD is a member of the International Association of Translators (FIT). Members must meet specific criteria for admission and are on a strict ethical and professional code. Translations are provided from and to over 35 different languages

Greece

[PEM – Panhellenic Association of Translators](#) – The Panhellenic Association of Translators was founded in 1963 in Thessaloniki and is the oldest professional association in the field of Greek translation and a member of the International Federation of Translators (FIT). Membership requires either a university diploma in translation or a connected discipline, translation experience in a EU body or more than 4 years of work experience as a translator.

Hungary

[MEGY – Magyar Mufordítók Egyesülete](#) – The Hungarian Translators’ Association is made up of more than 150 certified members. Those who wish to apply for membership must submit their CV, along with a list of publications and at least one recommendation letter from a recognised translator and they must pay a yearly fee. The association was established in 2007 and it is the first of its kind in Hungary. It aims to change the labour market of translators in Hungary, connect professionals in the field and offer legal assistance when necessary.

[AHTI – Association of Hungarian Translators and Interpreters](#) – Members of the Association of Hungarian Translators and Interpreters either have a University Degree in the languages of their expertise or have gained knowledge by living in the respective country. Besides proving proficiency in their languages of choice, membership candidates have to have the recommendation of two members of the association.

India

[ITA – Indian Translators Association](#) – Indian Translators Association is a non-profit organisation for translators and interpreters recognised by FIT (Federation Internationale des Traducteurs). Currently, the association is comprised of 100 members and its main goal is ensuring regional and national organisation of seminars and workshops for professionals.

Indonesia

[HPI – Himpunan Penerjemah Indonesia](#) – The Association of Indonesian Translators and Interpreters offers translations to and from over 40 languages. Established in 1974, it was initially dedicated to literary translators, but later it has grown to include all translators and interpreters. It is a member of FIT. There are three membership types: Junior member (no special requirements), Full member (has translated at least 100 pages or is a sworn translator or has worked for a minimum of 1 year in the field; for interpreters a minimum of 40 hours is required) and Honorary member.

Iraq

[Iraqi Translators Association](#) – The Iraqi Translators Association, with its headquarters in Baghdad, has been registered with the Ministry of Education and Research since 1982 and joined the International Federation of Translators (FIT) in 1990. Nearly 15,000 members are registered in the association and any new member must hold a diploma in a translation-related field from a University recognised by the Ministry of Education. The association is currently seeking to issue a law in order to protect its members’ interests.

Ireland

[ITIA – The Irish Translators’ and Interpreters’ Association](#) – The Irish Translators’ and Interpreters’ Association was created in 1986 and it is the only professional association of its kind in Ireland. There are 6 types of membership: Honorary, Professional (awarded based on qualifications and experience), Associate, Student,

Corporate and Institutional (which are approved by the membership secretary). Its members are involved in various fields of specialisation (such as literary, technical, medical, conference interpretation, community interpretation and so on).

Israel

[ITA – Israel Translators Association](#) – The Israel Translators Association is the country's only professional organisation, which brings together translators and language professionals. They provide translations to and from 173 different languages. A member can hold one of three different types of membership: regular, senior (for those aged over 60) and student membership.

Italy

[AIDAC – Italian Association of Audiovisual Script Translators and Adaptors](#) – The AIDAC is unique in Italy, and since 1976 it brings together all adaptors of audiovisual motion pictures. Currently it unites more than 150 members and welcomes any new applicants, who have to submit an official request for membership.

[AITI – Italian Association of Translators and Interpreters](#) – A non-profit organisation, the Italian Association of Translators and interpreters was founded in 1950, being among the first of its kind, and brings together over 800 members. Admission is based on qualification documents and professional experience and must pass a sustainability test that simulates regular working conditions. AITI is a founding member of the International Federation of Translators (FIT). Applicants are accepted as ordinary members after passing an examination. Its members provide translations to and from over 140 languages.

[Associazione Italiana Traduttori e Interpreti sezione Friuli-Venezia Giulia](#)

[Associazione Italiana Traduttori e Interpreti sezione Sicilia](#)

[Associazione Italiana Traduttori e Interpreti sezione Lazio](#)

[Associazione Italiana Traduttori e Interpreti sezione Liguria](#)

[Associazione Italiana Traduttori e Interpreti sezione Lombardia](#)

[Associazione Italiana Traduttori e Interpreti sezione Marche](#)

[Associazione Italiana Traduttori e Interpreti sezione Piemonte-Valle d'Aosta](#)

[Associazione Italiana Traduttori e Interpreti sezione Toscana](#)

[Associazione Italiana Traduttori e Interpreti sezione Veneto Trentino Alto Adige](#)

[ASSITIG – Associazione Italiana Traduttori e Interpreti Giudiziari](#) – The Italian Association of Legal Interpreters and Translators – AssITIG was first formed in Syracuse in 2010. The main purpose of the association is to promote professionalism among translators, and to provide fair representation in the justice system of those who are unable to speak and understand Italian. AssITIG members are bound by a code of ethics and professional responsibility. Members fall into one of the following

categories: ordinary members ([legal translators](#), court interpreters, transcriptions), practitioners supporting members and honorary members. Different requirements are implemented for the different categories, but members require a language certificate, work experience and/or a university degree.

[ANIMU – Associazione Nazionale degli Interpreti di Lingua dei Segni Italiana](#) – Founded in 1987, the National Association of Italian Sign Language Interpreters is an official member of the European Forum of Sign Language Interpreters (EFSLI) since 1996. To become a member ANIMU, each applicant must take a test with a committee appointed by the association, and must hold a high school diploma and certificates of sign language courses.

[ANITI – Associazione Nazionale Italiana Traduttori e Interpreti](#) – Formerly known as S.N.I.T.I, Associazione Nazionale Italiana Traduttori e Interpreti (The National Italian Association of Translators and Interpreters) was created in 1956 and its main purpose is that of protecting translation and interpretation professionals and ensuring the promotion of legislative regulations for them. The association not only encourages its members to constantly improve themselves, but also offers a work placement trainee programme for young aspiring professionals.

[ANTIMI – Associazione Nazionale dei Traduttori e degli Interpreti del Ministero dell’Interno](#) – The National Association of Translators and Interpreters of the Ministry of Interior is a non-profit organisation that has existed since 2002 which aims to protect the personnel working in fields related to language in the Civil Administration of the Ministry. All applicants must submit their application through the National Secretariat.

[ASSOINTERPRETI – Italian Association of Conference Interpreters](#) – This body reunites professional simultaneous and consecutive interpreters from Italy. All its members must have undergone specialist training and they all abide by the association’s code of good practice.

[C.I.L.I.S – Cooperativa Interpreti di Lingua dei Segni Italiana](#) – CILIS (The Italian Sign Language Interpreters’ Co-operative) is a national organisation formed exclusively by interpreters for the deaf. The Cooperative aims to provide courses of sign language to school employees, members benefit from trainings, seminars and courses delivered in collaboration with ANIMU.

[STRADE – Sindacato dei traduttori editoriali](#) – STRADE (Editorial Translators’ Union) is a non-profit organisation founded in early 2012 and is a member of CEATL (Conseil Européen des Associations de Traducteurs Littéraires). Members of STRADE fall into one of two categories: ordinary members (any translator who works under the rules of copyright) or associates (those who do not have the necessary requirements to be admitted as members). Both associates and ordinary members pay a yearly fee, which differs for each category.

[LDÜ-UPT – Landesverband der Übersetzer – Unione provinciale traduttori](#) – The Regional Association of Translators (LDU) was founded in Bolzano in 1991 and is

dedicated to language professionals residing in South Tyrol. The association aims to provide education in the language sector and ensure better working conditions for members by promoting solidarity. Membership in the association requires a relevant university degree; those who do not qualify have the option of being admitted as junior members of the association. The association provides translation from 8 languages (English, Italian, German, French, Spanish, Greek, Russian and Dutch).

Japan

[JAT – Japan Association of Translators](#) – The Japan Association of Translators was born in May 1985 with the purpose of helping individual translators gain knowledge, find out more information and create a professional network. In 2001, the association was incorporated as a non-profit organisation and it currently has over 540 members from all around the world. Membership is open only to individuals who provide translation/ interpretation services in the English and in the Japanese languages.

[JTF – Japan Translation Federation](#) – The Japan Translation Federation was created in 1981 and in September 1990 it was authorised by the Japanese Government as a public-interest corporation. Membership is of 3 types: Corporate, Supporting and Individual.

Korea

[Korean Society of Translators](#) – This non-profit organisation is a member of FIT. There are five types of membership, each with specific requirements. Members also pay a yearly fee and have to follow a Code of Ethics.

Lithuania

[Lithuanian Association of Literary Translators](#) – The Lithuanian Association of Literary Translators was created in 2004 and it currently has over 100 members. Membership is open to Lithuanian translators specialised in literature and humanities and who have published at least 2 books, at least 2 plays produced by theatre companies or at least 6 works of poetry. Associate membership is open to novice translators who have published one book, one play or a significant number of translations in periodicals.

Mexico

[ATIMAC – Asociación de Traductores e Intérpretes de Monterrey](#) – Monterrey Translators & Interpreters Association was created in 1982 and its goal is to ensure the improvement and status of its members. Membership is open to Mexican citizens who can provide 2 recommendation letters from clients or members of the ATIMAC.

[OMT – Organización Mexicana de Traductores](#) – With its headquarters in Guadalajara, the Mexican Organisation of Translators was first established in 1992 with the purpose of promoting and supporting professional translators and interpreters. The organisation benefits from international recognition, through its different memberships; among them is the International Federation of Translators (FIT).

Applicants are required to have a certificate of studies in the language field, training and experience as a translator; members pay a yearly fee.

Moldova

[Asociatia Traducatorilor Profesionisti din Moldova – Association of Professional Translators of Moldova](#) – The Association of Professional Translators of Moldova (ATP) is an organisation founded in 1998, with the role to promote the highest quality language services in the Republic of Moldova.

Morocco

[ATAJ – Association des Traducteurs Agréés près les Juridictions](#) – The Association of Court Translators is an association accredited by the Ministry of Justice as required by law. There are three types of memberships: active members (approved court translators), honorary members (people who have made significant impact in the field of translations) and associate members (individuals or organisations who work in or are related to the field of translations).

Netherlands

[NBTG – Dutch Association of Sign Language Interpreters](#) – The Dutch Association of Sign Language Interpreters (NBTG) represents the interests of sign language interpreters in the Netherlands and aims to further professional development for its members. The objectives of NBTG are: promoting the quality of sign language interpreters, increasing training opportunities for interpreters, increasing knowledge about the function of the sign language interpreter and promoting the social recognition of sign language interpreters as professionals.

[NGTV – Nederlands Genootschap van Tolken en Vertalers – Dutch Association of Interpreters and Translators](#) – With almost 1,500 members, the Dutch Association of Interpreters and Translators is the largest professional network of translators in the Netherlands and has specialists in virtually all languages and disciplines. Membership is open to individuals who work as a translator and interpreter, as a main or secondary profession, who meet the quality standards set by the association and who undertake the rules. There are two types of membership: full members and candidate members; those who apply for full membership must meet one of the following criteria: a bachelor in translation or interpretation, at least 2 years of work experience or to be a member of an international organisation of translators.

[SIGV – Court Interpreters and Legal Translators](#) – The SIGV Court Interpreters and Legal Translators are the only interpreters and translators in the Netherlands especially trained to perform this kind of work. The main goal of the organisation is to further the interests of its members and to promote their services. Court interpreters offer services in 28 languages and legal translators in 13. Membership is only open to people with a diploma from the Institute of Court Interpreters and Translators (SIGV).

[VSenV – Dutch Association of Writers and Translators](#) – The history of the Dutch Association of Writers and Translators goes back to 1905 when it was first created as an association limited to the literary field. Later on, in 1998, it was reorganised, including The Network of Screenwriters and the Freelancers Association. Its members are writers (novelists, screenwriters, poets, etc.) and literary translators.

[VZV – Dutch Association of Freelance Professional Translators](#) – The Association of Freelance Professional Translators (VZV) was created in 1990 with the purpose of protecting the interests of the Dutch freelance translators. Candidates for membership have to prove they are proficient in their language of choice, as well as in their field of specialisation. Membership offers a wide range of benefits, including online support and periodical meetings.

New Zealand

[NZSTI – New Zealand Society of Translators and Interpreters](#) – NZSTI is a national association which represents the rights of the professional translators and interpreters and promotes continuous learning and high quality services. Membership is of 6 types: Ordinary Membership (for the ones that are most highly qualified), Affiliate Membership (usually, those who have taken part-time training translation courses), Observer Membership (for those who show interest in the association, but do not meet the requirements to fully join it), Fellow Membership, Retired Membership and Honorary Membership (all three offered by the NZSTI National Council).

Norway

[NAVIO – The Norwegian Audiovisual Translators Association](#) – The Norwegian Audiovisual Translators Association started out in 1997 with 31 members. The purpose of the association is to bring together translators working in audiovisual media, to attend to members' economic interests and to work for the recognition of that social group. Anyone who works with translation in audiovisual media can become a member of the association.

[NFF – The Norwegian Non-fiction Writers and Translators Association](#) – The Norwegian Non-fiction Writers and Translators Association is an organisation which aims at representing and protecting the rights of its approximately 5,400 members (authors and translators of non-fiction literature). NFF also offers scholarships for the same category of professionals. Membership is open to those who have published at least 100 pages of non-fiction literature.

[NO – Norwegian Association of Literary Translators](#) – The Norwegian Association of Literary Translators is a very active organisation that not only promotes and protects the rights of the Norwegian translators, but also organises seminars and workshops (both for its members and for the open public). Each year, NO awards the Bastian prizes for translations. In November 2011, the association had 308 members who translated to and from Norwegian in 48 languages. Membership is open to all literary

translators of the Norwegian and Sami languages living either in Norway or abroad. To apply, candidates must submit 2 published translations (fiction, drama or poetry) along with the originals.

[The Association of Government Authorized Translators in Norway](#) – The Association of Government Authorized Translators in Norway (STF) was founded in 1913 and all members have passed a very rigorous written test from/into Norwegian in order to be recognised by the Norwegian government and to be able to stamp their translations as certified. Some of the members are also interpreters (conference or court). STF is also a member of FIT.

Peru

[ATPP – Peruvian Association of Professional Translators](#) – The Peruvian Association of Professional Translators was created in 1992 to promote the benefits of both the translators and their clients. ATPP is affiliated with the American Translators Association and with the International Federation of Translators. Membership is open only to translators who have professed for more than 10 years.

[CTP – Colegio de Traductores del Perú](#) – The Translators' Association of Peru (also member of FIT and ATA) is an autonomous institution of law established in 1996 which brings together individuals who hold a diploma in translation or interpretation. It is committed to upgrading and refining their colleges in order to encourage professional growth and research. Members are either ordinary, honorary or decorated members. The association currently has over 550 ordinary members, 7 honorary members and over 30 members awarded with St Jerome's medal (for people with over 20 years' experience in the field).

Poland

[STP – Polish Society of Literary Translators](#) – The Association of Polish Translators and Interpreters (APTI) is the oldest organisation of this kind in Poland and the only one open to linguists in all fields (technical and literary translators, interpreters etc.). Those who do not qualify for membership can join the Young Translators and Interpreters' Club.

[TEPIS – Polish Society of Sworn and Specialised Translators](#) – The Polish Society of Sworn and Specialised Translators was founded in 1990 and it has 2 main goals: to represent the rights of the Polish translators and to ensure continuing education for them. Up to the moment, the association has organised 27 national seminars and 6 international ones, at which approximately 650 papers were delivered. It includes around 1,000 members (mostly sworn translators who work with a large number of languages) and it is itself a member of IFT.

Portugal

[APTRAD – Portuguese Association of Translators and Interpreters](#) – Founded in early 2015 by a group of freelance translators (two of whom I had the honour to meet in

person), this association has a great and aptly chosen motto: *Interpreting the present to translate the future.*

If you are a translator or interpreter working with Portuguese, this is a great choice. The admission criteria for members are:

- Undergraduate or Master's degree in Translation or Interpreting or
- Undergraduate or Master's degree in a different area + 2 years' experience in the field of translation or interpreting or
- 5 years' experience in the field of translation or interpreting

[APT – Portuguese Association of Translators](#) – The Portuguese Association of Translators was founded in 1998 and currently it is a member of the CEATL (the European Council of Associations of Literary Translators) and of the AIETI (the Iberic Association of Translation and Interpretation Studies).

[ATILGP – Associação de Tradutores e Intérpretes de Língua Gestual Portuguesa](#) – The Association of Translators and Sign Language Interpreters in English is a non-profit organisation founded in 2007. The purpose of the association is to create the connection between the deaf, media and society.

Romania

[Asociatia Traducatorilor din România \(ATR\) – Romanian Translators Association](#) – ATR is an association dedicated to professional translators and interpreters in Romania. It is member FIT and has as purpose to promote high standards in the profession. Translators and interpreters (part-time or full-time), as well as higher education teachers who teach translation and interpreting can become full members, while students can opt to become junior members (limited to 3 years).

[UNTAR – Uniunea Nationala a Traducatorilor Autorizati din Romania](#) – UNTAR is a non-governmental organisation aiming to become a professional organisation of the authorised Romanian translators and interpreters. Other activities of the organisation include advocating for the rights of the translators, for the recognition of the authorised translation profession as a stand-alone profession and organising conferences and debates related to Translation Studies. Membership is open to all Romanian translators authorised by the Romanian Government. Translators who have not been officially authorised may apply for Associate Membership as long as they can prove their status with a Romanian University Diploma or with other International Diplomas.

Serbia

[UKPS/ALTS – Association of Literary Translators of Serbia](#) – The Association of Literary Translators of Serbia reunites over 350 members. The admission criteria are strict, most members having a relevant degree and many of them an MA or even PhD in languages and working as university professors.

Slovakia

[JTP – Union of Interpreters and Translators](#) – Created in 1990, the Union of Interpreters and Translators (JTP) is both a representative of the Slovak translators and interpreters and an advocate of continuing education. They provide their members with numerous sources of information, both in printed and electronic forms (journals, dictionaries, newsletters, etc.)

[LIC – Literarne Informacne centrum \(Slovakia\)](#) – The Centre for Information on Literature was created by the Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic with the purpose of bringing forward and organising informational support for Slovak writers and translators. Some of the most important duties of this organisation are the promotion of Slovak literature abroad and to provide scholarships and grants for Slovak translators, scholars and linguists who show interest in the Slovak language.

[SAPT -The Slovak Association of Translators and Interpreters](#) – SAPT brings together professional translators and interpreters and among their members are interpreters accredited by European institutions and translators working for the highest authorities of the State. Criteria for admission are: a degree of higher education, professional qualifications, recommendations from existing members and compliance with the organisation's code of ethics. The association has over 100 members who provide translations and interpretations to and from 16 different languages.

Slovenia

[Association of Sworn Court Interpreters and Legal Translators of Slovenia](#) – Association of Sworn Court Interpreters and Legal Translators of Slovenia was founded in early 2012 and the number of members is steadily growing. Membership is open to all legal translators and interpreters, who can apply by sending their CV demonstrating their citizenship, qualifications and experience (date of being appointed as a legal interpreter) and an application form.

[DSKP – Slovenian Association of Literary Translators](#) – Known as the Association of Translators of Slovenia and founded in 1953, the Slovenian Association of Literary Translators aims to maintain the high quality of translations and to ensure communication between translators by organising literary seminars and conferences and by promoting international student exchanges. The society has almost 250 members who provide translations to and from 43 languages.

[DZTPS – Association of Scientific and Technical Translators of Slovenia](#) – The Association of Scientific and Technical Translators of Slovenia is a professional union (member of FIT) consisting of approximately 500 members. The number of languages they translate to/ from is very large and it includes Hebrew, Japanese, Nepali, Arabic and the most important European languages. The number of fields in which these translators work is very large as well and they include technical, scientific and legal translations.

South Africa

[SATI – South African Translators’ Institute](#) – The South African Translators’ Institute has been created over 50 years ago and it is the only institution that can offer professional accreditation in South Africa. Membership is open to all professionals dealing with language (translators, interpreters, proofreaders, terminologists, copywriters, etc.) SATI is a reliable source of information for those who want to become translators/ interpreters, and although the profession itself is not yet regulated in South Africa, this institute aims at encouraging high quality services of its members.

Spain

[ACEtt – Spanish Literary Translators Association](#) – ACE Translators was established in 1983 with the primary goal of defending the interests and rights, legal, economic or otherwise, of all book translators; a secondary goal is to promote any activities that lead to the improvement of social and professional status of translators. Its members translate to and from 48 languages. Membership requires the translation of at least two books (or equivalent in texts) to Castilian, Catalan, Basque or Galician and pay a membership fee; those who do not qualify, however, may still submit an application which will be reviewed nonetheless.

[AGPTI – Asociación Galega de Profesionais da Traducción e da Interpretación](#) – The Galician Association of Professional Translation and Interpretation (AGPTI) aims to establish a platform for professionals in translation and interpretation working in Galicia. The association provides translations to and from 14 languages and membership is of three types: full membership (those who practice translation as a profession), student membership and special membership. Among the goals of the association is to improve working conditions of translators and interpreters.

[AICE – Spanish Association of Conference Interpreters](#) – AICE (Association of Conference Interpreters of Spain) is a non-profit professional organisation founded in 1968 specialising in conference interpreting in international events and meetings. They bring together a team of almost 80 professionals working with the major languages in the European Union, as well as others, such as Chinese, Russian and Japanese. AICE offers expertise in various fields, professional ethics and global consulting. In total, they offer services in 23 different languages. Applicants must have professional experience as interpreters and must undertake a trial period, at the end of which their membership status is decided.

[APETI – Asociación Profesional Española de Traductores e Intérpretes](#) – Founded in 1954, APETI stands for the Spanish Professional Association of Translators and Interpreters; it is a professional body of translators and interpreters in Spain and it’s one of the first of its kind.

[ASATI – Asociación Aragonesa de Traductores e Intérpretes](#) – ASATI is a non-profit organisation that aims to bring together all resident translators and interpreters from

Aragon or those who are linked to the area for any reason and to represent them in instances such as legal proceedings. Almost anyone who is linked to the translation and interpretation of languages in the region of Aragon is qualified to become a member. There are two membership categories: professional and senior partners; the members translate to and from 14 languages.

[ASETRAD – Asociación Española de Traductores, Correctores e Intérpretes](#) – The Spanish Association of Translators, Copy-editors and Interpreters (Asociación Española de Traductores, Correctores e Intérpretes) was born in 2003 out of the need to protect translation, interpretation and copy-editing professionals. ASETRAD is an active member of FIT and it has organised numerous activities meant to educate and inform its members.

[APTIC – Associació Professional de Traductors i Intèrprets de Catalunya](#) – Created in January 2009, the Association of Professional Translators and Interpreters of Catalonia is a non-profit organisation which aims at representing the rights of its members, at facilitating their information, as well as at organising activities for the public. Membership is open to translators and interpreters with an academic background (or to those with proven experience in their field).

[ATIJC – Association of Sworn Translators and Interpreters of Catalonia](#) – Founded initially only for people who work in Catalonia, in 1992, the Association of Sworn Translators and Interpreters of Catalonia now admits members from all regions. Translations are provided in and from over 14 languages. The association aims to provide representation, management, promotion and defence of the common interests of professional translators and interpreters, ensuring the ethical practice of the profession, as well as the promotion and encouragement of education, activities and work related to translation and interpretation in the field of administration of justice.

[ATRAE – Asociación de Traducción y Adaptación Audiovisual de España](#) – The Spanish Association of Audiovisual Translation and Localisation was created with the purpose of ensuring that the needs and interests of audiovisual translators and localisers are well met, to protect the rights of its members, collectively or individually, and to provide training to professionals and newcomers. Newcomers can join the association either as a full member or an associate member (students, people in professions related to the field) by filing a form and paying a yearly fee. Members benefit from courses, trainings and workshops.

[EIZIE – Association of Translators, Correctors and Interpreters of Basque Language](#) – The Association of Translators, Correctors and Interpreters of Basque Language was created in 1987 and it is dedicated to those interested in translating to/from the Basque language. The organisation encourages the information exchange among its members and gives legal advice for them. Membership is open to those who can meet certain professional requirements (translation/ interpretation studies, 2 translated/ published books in Basque and a minimum of 1 year's experience as a full-time translators of the Basque language or a minimum of 50 hours worked as an

interpreter of the same language) or certain linguistic requirements (official certificate or proof that the candidate has translated a minimum of 20 pages from/ to Basque).

[XARSATIV – Red de traductores e intérpretes de la Comunidad Valenciana](#) – An independent and non-profit organisation, the Network of Translators and Interpreters in Valencia was founded with the purpose of defending the general interests of translators and interpreters from the Valencian community. Applicants may be accepted in the organisation as a full or associate member; while full members must hold a bachelor's degree in a relevant field or have work experience as a translator/interpreter for at least five years, associate members need only comply with the rules and standards of the organisation. The association offers translation and interpretation in 20 different languages.

Sweden

[SELTA – The Swedish-English Literary Translators' Association](#) – The Swedish-English Literary Translators' Association was created in 1982 and it acts both as a pressure group and as an organiser of information sources for Swedish and Finnish-Swedish translators who work with the English language. There are 2 types of membership: Full and Associate and those interested can find out more by e-mailing the association.

[SFÖ – The Swedish Association of Professional Translators](#) – Founded in 1990, SFÖ – The Swedish Association of Professional Translators is Sweden's largest organisation for technical and specialised translators, with nearly 30 corporate members and over 1,100 individual members who offer services in almost 50 different languages. Membership in the association is of five types, each with different entry requirements and fees: qualified membership, associate membership, student membership, corporate membership and subscriber membership. Members have access to legal consultancy, can attend the annual SFO conference, feature in the search database and benefit from reduced fees for some resources.

[SFF – The Swedish Writers' Union](#) – Born in 1893, the Swedish Writers' Union was initially open to all writers, but later on, in the 1930s translators and non-fiction writers were eliminated from the eligibility list (which led to the creation of other separate associations over the next 2 decades). Ever since, SFF protects the moral and the economic interests of its members. Also, the association aims at promoting culture and opening it for the public.

Switzerland

[AETI – Association des Etudiants en Traduction et Interprétation, Genève](#) – The Association of Students in Translation and Interpreting in Geneva represents the interests of nearly 400 students at university and non-university level. One of the main purposes of this association is to promote exchanges between students of different languages, backgrounds, and cultures. Membership is open to all students of Translation and Interpretation and it is voluntary. Its headquarters are in Geneva.

[AIT – Association d’Interprètes et de Traducteurs, Genève](#) – The Association of Interpreters and Translators is formed of graduates of the School of Translation and Interpretation of the University of Geneva and it was founded in 1945. It currently has more than 100 professional translators and interpreters as members who offer translations in almost 20 languages.

[ASTJ – Association Suisse des Traducteurs-Jurés](#) – An organisation formed only of sworn translators, with official recognition from the state. The Swiss Association of Sworn Translator was established in 1995 with the objective to unite sworn translators and defend their common interests and to encourage hiring of sworn translator in the society. These highly qualified members provide translation to and from 27 languages and abide to a very strict code of ethics.

[ASTTI – Swiss Association of Translators, Terminologists and Interpreters](#) – Founded in 1966, with over 400 members who speak over 30 languages between them, the Swiss Association of Translators, Terminologists and Interpreters promotes all professional, economic, legal and social interests of its members and encourages ongoing training and professional qualification of its members. To become a member, you first have to choose from one of the membership categories: active member (any translators residing in Switzerland or with Swiss nationality), associate member (trainees and students), passive members (people who are no longer active in the profession but wish to stay in touch), honorary members (those who have distinguished themselves through contributions and services) and supporting members (companies).

[CTL – Centre de Traduction Littéraire de l’Université de Lausanne](#) – The Centre for Literary Translation of the University of Lausanne was established in 1989 with the goal of providing a platform for the discussion of theoretical and practical problems of literary translation. Membership is open to literary translators or trainees residing in Switzerland and who have had at least one literary translation published by a recognised publisher. Members offer literary translations to and from over 75 languages or dialects.

[INTERPRET – Association Suisse pour l’interprétation Communautaire et la Médiation Culturelle](#) – The Swiss Association for Intercultural Interpretation and Mediation is the national association for interpretation and mediation that tries to bring together and represent all relevant stakeholders. Founded in 1999, it maintains a national centre of excellence in Bern and a qualification spot in Ticino. Members of the association are either individual or collective (companies and institutions). Translations and interpretations are offered in 66 languages and dialects.

[VZGDÜ – Verband der Zürcher Gerichtsdolmetscher und -Übersetzer](#) – The Association for Court Interpreters and Translators from Zurich is the first and oldest professional association of its kind in Switzerland. If you are a registered member in the official registry of interpreters of the Supreme Court of Zurich, membership is basically guaranteed after filling in a simple form. Members have many benefits,

including special trainings, legal representation and featuring in the association's searchable database. Translations and interpretations are offered in nearly 100 different languages.

Taiwan

[TAAT – Translation & Attestation Association of Taipei](#) – TAAT aims to act as an intermediary between its members and the government, to support professional development of its members and to promote translation and interpreting professionals.

Turkey

[Association of Translation](#) – A member of the International Federation of Translators (FIT), the Association of Translation accepts members who are active in the field of translation professionally: graduates of translation-related studies, interpreters, proofreaders, etc. With over 10 years of experience, the association offers many advantages to its members, including FIT membership, job opportunities and the option to join as a candidate member for students and trainees.

[TKTD – Conference Interpreters Association](#) – Conference Interpreters Association was created in 1969 and at first it consisted of 20 members only. Later on, in 1998, their membership broadened and in 2010 the Turkish Ministry of Interior approved of their new name – Conference Interpreters Association of Turkey (which grants the legitimacy of the association). Its members provide simultaneous, bilateral, consecutive and whispered interpretation services into the most important European languages (English, Russian, German, Italian, Spanish and French). Membership applications are examined by the Admission Committee (5 members, elected for 3 years by the General Assembly).

[Literary Translators Society](#) – CEVBIR (the Literary Translators' Society) first began in 2003 and was officially established as an association in 2006. Each membership application is evaluated by a board and a common decision is made; each member pays an entrance fee and a monthly fee afterwards.

[TÜCED – Turkish Translator's Association](#) – The association was established in 1992, under the leadership of Ahmet Varol. The goal of the association is to create liaisons between professionals in the field and strengthen the connection between them. There are 8 different types of membership, each with their own set of requirements and fees.

Ukraine

[UTA – Ukrainian Translators Association](#) – Born in 1999, the Ukrainian Translators Association provides legal and technical information for both Ukrainian translators and their clients. In addition to maintaining the high standards offered by its members and to representing their rights, the association also provides official translations/interpretation certificates. There are 2 types of membership available within the association: Individual Membership and Collective Membership. Also, there are 3

types of membership status: Independent Member (for individuals or collective members who are not professional translators/ interpreters, but who show interest in the association's activities), Associated Member (for those who are professional translators/ interpreters but do not enjoy full membership rights) and Full Member (for individuals or collective members who are professional translators/ interpreters and who have legal accreditation for their activity).

United Kingdom

[CIoL – The Chartered Institute of Linguists](#) – Ever since its foundation in 1910, the Chartered Institute of Linguists has gathered more than 6,000 members (Fellows, Associate Members and Members). The Institute protects the rights of professional linguists from all over the world and it is involved in language-related issues at an international level. Membership is open to all linguists regardless of their country of residence and applications can be sent starting with the 1st of September.

[ITI – The Institute of Translation and Interpreting](#) – With more than 3,000 members, ITI is a UK association that is aimed at translation and interpreting professionals. Becoming a member is subject to strict admission criteria.

[NRPSI – National Register of Public Service Interpreters](#) – Part of the CIoL until 2011, NRPSI is now an independent body dedicated to public service interpreters. All the members listed on the register have passed the DPSI (Diploma in Public Service Interpreting) exam and are fully qualified.

[TA -The Translators Association](#) – TA represents literary translators in the UK. It was set up in 1958 and provides its members with expert advice and with the means to protect their interests. It is also part of FIT (International Federation of Translators).

[APCI – The Association of Police and Court Interpreters](#) – The purpose of the Association of Police & Court Interpreters is to raise standards in the profession. Its members are freelance interpreters who work within the Criminal Justice System.

[The Association of Welsh Translators and Interpreters](#) – The Association of Welsh Translators and Interpreters has around 140 members (translators and interpreters). Their website is in Welsh.

[The National Registers of Communication Professionals working with Deaf and Deafblind People](#) – This register is for professionals within the communication industry who work with deaf and deafblind people.

[ASLI -Association of Sign Language Interpreters](#) – This organisation, founded in 1987, aims to improve standards within the profession. Its members are sign language interpreters in England, Wales and Northern Ireland.

[NUPIT- National Union of Professional Interpreters and Translators](#) – NUPIT was created in 2001 and it is part of the Unite the Union, an organisation meant to advocate

for the rights of interpreters and translators. The Union fights for reasonable work conditions and payment for the services of its members. All translators, interpreters and holders of a Diploma in Public Service Interpreting or of a university degree in Translations/ Interpretation are welcome to send their application.

[SUBTLE – The Subtitlers’ Association](#) – The Subtitlers’ Association (SUBTLE), initially related to the e-group Subtitlerbase, was created in 2006 with the purpose of finding solutions to the problems met by the professional subtitlers. Also, the non-profit organisation represents the rights of its members and aims at promoting subtitling as a specialised profession. Joining the association can be done through an online application form and there are 3 types of membership: Professional Member, Student Member and Friend.

United States

[ALTA – American Literary Translators Association](#) – Created in 1978, the American Literary Translators Association is, up to the date, the only professional association in the United States dedicated exclusively to literary translations. Besides a series of publications, ALTA also presents The National Translation Award and the Lucien Stryk Asian Translation Prize and awards Travel Fellowships for beginner translators. Membership offers a wide range of benefits (including, but not limited to, sources of information) and it is open to all those interested in literary translations.

[ASL – American Sign Language Interpreter Network](#) – ASL Interpreter Network was created in 2001 and it aims to provide nationally accredited sign language interpreters with a wide range of work settings. In addition to their interpretation services, the agency mentors pre-qualified interpreters.

[ATA – American Translators Association](#) – This association has an impressive number of 11,000 members from more than 90 countries (including translators, interpreters, project managers, teachers and universities). A member of FIT, the American Translators Association provides its members with a wide range of sources of information and continuous learning. In addition to that, ATA offers a certification program for translations from/ into English. Translation certificates into English include Arabic-English, German-English, Japanese-English, Russian-English and other combinations. Translation certificates from English include Chinese, Dutch, Swedish, Finnish, Hungarian and so on.

[AAIT – Atlanta Association of Interpreters and Translators](#) – AAIT is the Georgia branch of ATA and the wide range of translation/ interpretation services it provides are offered by nationally and internationally accredited professionals. There are 3 types of membership: Student Membership, Regular Membership and Corporate Membership and applications can be sent online.

[AATIA – Austin Area Translators and Interpreters Association](#) – AATIA was created in 1985 and it is linked to ATA by a series of accreditation workshops. Membership

benefits can be obtained by sending an application for an Associate Membership, an Active Membership or for a Business Membership.

[CATI – Carolina Association of Translators & Interpreters](#) – The Carolina Association of Translators and Interpreters is the local chapter of the ATA. There are 5 types of membership: Individual, Individual + a family member who lives at the same address, Corporate, Institutional and Student. Candidates should submit their application between the 1st of July and the 1st of November.

[CHICATA – Chicago Area Translators and Interpreters Association](#) – Created in 1987, CHICATA is an independent professional organisation for translators and interpreters. Since its foundation, the association has brought together more than 170 members who work in more than 50 languages and 120 language combinations. Membership is open to individuals only (freelance or in-house).

[EPITA – El Paso Interpreters and Translators Association](#) – El Paso Interpreters and Translators Association's goals are both protecting and educating its members. Important topics covered by the mini-workshops organised by the association include: taxes, payment, Code of Ethics, cultural differences and skill-gaining for consecutive and simultaneous interpreters.

[HITA – Hawaii Interpreters & Translators' Association](#) – HITA is a professional association for translators/ interpreters residing in Hawaii. Its members translate into/ from Cantonese Chinese, Chiu Chow Chinese, Mandarin Chinese, Shangainese Chinese, Ilocano Filipino, Tagalog Filipino, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, Swatow (South Eastern) and Vietnamese.

[HITA – Houston Interpreters and Translators Association](#) – The Houston Interpreters and Translators Association is an affiliate (not a chapter) of ATA and which shares its same values. There are 3 types of membership available: Individual, Corporate and Institutional and applications can be sent online.

[IITA – Iowa Interpreters and Translators Association](#) – The Iowa Interpreters and Translators Association is a non-profit organisation affiliated with ATA. Also, it is an organisational member of the National Association of Judiciary Interpreters and Translators and of the Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf. Membership is of 5 types: Active (full-time translation/ interpretation professionals resident in Iowa), Associate (for those who do not meet all the requirements to become Active Members), Corresponding (for those who are not Iowa residents), Student (for those enrolled in full-time or part-time translation/ interpretation studies) and Honorary.

[MATI – Midwest Association of Translators & Interpreters](#) – The Midwest Association of Translators and Interpreters was created in 2003 as a chapter of ATA. There are 4 types of membership: Individual, Institutional, Student and Corporate.

[MITA – Metroplex Interpreters and Translators Association](#) – MITA is an association whose main goals are creating a network of translations professionals and providing

them with reliable sources of information. Candidates should keep in mind that there is no onsite registration and that pre-registration is required.

[NATI – Nebraska Association of Translators and Interpreters](#) – Incorporated in 1999, the association had only 8 members in its first days. Nowadays, the number has gone up to 200 members who speak a wide variety of languages and dialects and are specialised in a large number of fields. Due to its affiliation with ATA (starting with November 2011), this association provides its members with the news and materials available to ATA members. Those interested in membership can send their applications online.

[NITA – Nevada Interpreters and Translators Association](#) – Starting with 2004, the founding group of the NITA has been active and, in 2008 the official foundation of the association took place. The Nevada Interpreters and Translators Association is affiliated with ATA and shares the same goals: informing and protecting the members, as well as providing them with continuous learning opportunities.

[NMTIA – New Mexico Translators and Interpreters Association](#) – NMTIA is a professional association which provides its members with various sources of information (newsletters, workshops, seminars, etc.) It is affiliated with ATA and those interested in becoming members can contact the association either via mail or via e-mail.

[TAPIT – Tennessee Association of Professional Interpreters and Translators](#) – The Tennessee Association of Professional Interpreters and Translators is a professional organisation that brings together interpreters and translators of spoken, written and signed languages. For those who find themselves in financial struggle, the association offers scholarships that cover the costs of attending their trainings and seminars. There are 4 types of membership (Student, Individual, Corporate and Institutional) and those interested in applying can send their forms either online or via US mail.

[UTIA – Utah Translators and Interpreters Association](#) – Affiliated with ATA, the Utah Translators and Interpreters Association's goal is ensuring the high quality of the translation and interpretation services. In order to apply, you must submit an online form and specify your chosen type of subscription (Student, Individual or Corporate).

[UMTIA – Upper Midwest Translators and Interpreters Association](#) – As a chapter of the American Translators Association since 2004, UMTIA shares the same goals as its umbrella association. There are 4 membership levels (Individual, Institutional, Corporate or Individual Lifetime) and in order to apply, you can submit an online form.

[ATA ID – Interpreters Division of the American Translators Association#](#) – The Interpreters Division was created in 1998 and currently there are 16 Divisions within the American Translators Association, each gathering members interested in a specific professional field.

[ATA MD – Medical Division of the American Translators Association](#) – As the name suggests, the Medical Division of the American Translators Association reunites medical translators and interpreters working in 65 languages. The purpose of this division (third biggest among ATA divisions) is to promote cooperation and exchange of information among its members.

[ATA TCD – American Translators Association Translation Companies Division](#) – The American Translators Association Translation Companies Division aims at providing information for those interested in the management of a translation company. Both ATA members and non-members can apply online for membership.

[CAPI – Colorado Association of Professional Interpreters](#) – CAPI was created in 2001 and it is a non-profit organisation whose main goal is meeting the needs of the interpreters. Anyone can apply for membership via an online registration form.

[CAT – Center for Art in Translation](#) – The Center for Art in Translation is a non-profit organisation with the stated purpose of making international literature accessible to English readers through translations. Up to the moment, they have organised 3 programs: Two Lines Press (focusing on works that have not yet been translated into English), Two Voices (bilingual reading) and Poetry Inside Out (creation and translation of poetry). To get involved, you can either apply for one of their job openings or for one of their volunteering opportunities.

[CCIA – The California Court Interpreters Association](#) – Created in 1971, CCIA currently has more than 800 members, translating into and from approximately 70 languages. Those interested or involved in court interpreting are eligible for membership. To apply, you must submit an online form.

[CCIO – Community and Court Interpreters of the Ohio Valley](#) – The Community and Court Interpreters of the Ohio Valley was born in 1997 and it is nowadays organised in 3 groups, according to the geographical region: North, Central and Southwest. Membership is open to everyone interested in community, court and medical interpretation and applications can be sent online on their website.

[CHIA – California Healthcare Interpreting Association](#) – Originally named “California Healthcare Interpreters Association” in 1996 when it was first created, the association changed its name in 2003 to its current one. Members include interpreters, physicians, healthcare companies and language agencies.

[CTA – Colorado Translators Association](#) – CTA is a 100% volunteer-run non-profit organisation with more than 150 members. Membership is open to all professional linguists and language service company who adhere to the ATA Bylaws and Code of Professional Conduct and Business Practice. The application process starts with an online registration form.

[DVTA – Delaware Valley Translators Association](#) – DVTA is a non-profit organisation associated with ATA ever since the 1960s. Membership is open to active translators/ interpreters, institutions and corporations, as well as to those who show

professional interest in the field of translations/ interpretations. Also, members have to be residents of Delaware, South-eastern Pennsylvania or Central/ Southern New Jersey.

[ATIF – Florida Chapter of ATA](#) – The association was established in 2009 and is open to individuals active in the translation and interpreting field. There are two categories of membership: active members (they must have one of the following: a bachelor’s or higher academic degree or certificate relevant to the T&I profession; ATA Certified or State Court Certified Interpreter; US Federal Court Certified Interpreter or NAJIT certification; membership in a member organisation of FIT ; active member of AICC (The International Association of Conference Interpreters) or TAALS (The American Association of Language Specialists) and have at least 3 years’ experience) for whom Florida residency is required or associate members (open to any individual interested in the goals and objectives of ATIF; Florida residency is not required).

[MICATA – Mid-America Chapter of ATA](#) – Entirely run by volunteers, this chapter of ATA has members located throughout the U.S. Midwest and around the world. You can join as an individual, family or corporate/institutional. Email MICATA for more information regarding membership.

[MING – Medical Interpreter Network of Georgia](#) – MING is an association that shelters and promotes high quality medical interpretation services in Georgia. Those interested in applying can do it online, on their official website.

[MiTIN – Michigan Translators/Interpreters Network](#) – MiTiN was officially established in 1995 and it currently includes more than 130 members who translate or interpret into/ from 34 languages. Membership applications can be sent online.

[NAJIT – The National Association of Judiciary Interpreters and Translators](#) – This association was created in 1978 and it promotes high quality court and legal translation and interpretation services. There are 5 membership categories (Active, Associate, Corporate, Corporate Sponsor, Organizational and Student) and the application form can be submitted online.

[NCATA – National Capital Area Chapter of ATA](#) – One of the oldest chapters of ATA, this group reunites professional translators, interpreters, language services companies, and language-related institutions. ATA membership is not required for membership in NCATA. The association also hosts ATA certification examinations twice a year.

[NCIHC – National Council on Interpreting in Health Care](#) – The National Council on Interpreting in Health Care’s foundation started in 1994 and nowadays it works at both a local and national level. There are 2 membership categories: organisational and individual and for both of them the application should be sent online.

[NETA – New England Translators Association](#) – With more than 150 members, NETA works in all the major European languages, as well as in some of the most

important Asian languages. Membership form is to be sent online (on the official website).

[NOTA – Northeast Ohio Translators Association](#) – First created in 1977, NOTA started to be recognised as the second permanent ATA chapter in 1979. The association assists both translators and clients into acquiring useful information. Besides the Student, Regular, Corporate/ Institutional Memberships, NOTA also offers International Membership (a membership category not often encountered).

[NOTIS – Northwest Translators and Interpreters Society](#) – NOTIS was formed in 1988 and it is a chapter of the American Translators Association. The four categories of membership available provide with a large number of benefits and the application form is to be sent online, via the official website.

[NYCT – New York Circle of Translators](#) – Originally a small circle of friends in 1979, the New York Circle of Translators has grown into a non-profit organisation with several hundreds of members. There are 7 classes of membership: Student, Individual, Corporate, Patron (which includes the benefits of the Individual Membership and special mention in the Membership Directory), Corporate Patron, Lifetime and Honorary Lifetime. Applications can be sent online.

[RID – Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf](#) – RID was incorporated in 1972 and it is a national membership organisation. Besides advocating for high quality services, the association brings forward a series of scholarships for outstanding members.

[SEMIA – South Eastern Medical Interpreters Association](#) – The South Eastern Medical Interpreters Association is a forum for medical interpreters where they can exchange useful information.

[TTIG – The Translators & Interpreters Guild](#) – TTIG, formed in 1991 by a group of translators, is a volunteer-run organisation which stands up for the rights of its members, as well as promoting high quality services. Membership is open to individual translators (either freelance or in-house).

[WITS – Washington State Court Interpreters and Translators Society](#) – A volunteer-run organisation, the Washington State Court Interpreters and Translators Society was established in 1988. The society promotes high quality continuing education and good information of the public regarding the court interpreter/ translator profession. Those interested in the organisation can submit their application online, on their official website.

Uruguay

[CTPU Colegio de Traductores Públicos del Uruguay \(The Uruguayan Sworn Translators Association\)](#) – CTPU is a translation association in Uruguay, affiliated with FIT.

Venezuela

[AVINC – Venezuelan Association of Conference Interpreters](#) – AVINC was created in 1980 and one year later it was registered as a non-profit organisation. Members have to prove both their experience and their language skills, and up to the moment, the AVINC members have worked all over the world.

[CONALTI – Colegio Nacional de Licenciados en Traducción e Interpretación](#) – Born in 1980, A.C. CONALTI is the oldest association of its kind in Venezuela and it is also a member of FIT. Its members translate into/ from 19 languages and membership admissions are made through an application form which has to be sent via email.

SOME COMMON ABBREVIATIONS FOR TECHNICAL TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES

1. **CAT** - Computer-Assisted Translation
2. **MT** - Machine Translation
3. **TMs** - Translation Memories
4. **ST** - Source Text
5. **TT** - Target Text
6. **TB** - Terminology Base
7. **SA** - Source Analysis
8. **TA** - Target Audience
9. **FQA** - Functional Quality Assurance
10. **LQA** - Linguistic Quality Assurance
11. **TBM** - Translation Business Model
12. **PE** - Post-Editing
13. **TTT** - Translation Tools Training
14. **NMT** - Neural Machine Translation
15. **MTPE** - Machine Translation Post-Editing
16. **SDL** - SDL Trados (Translation Software)
17. **QA** - Quality Assurance
18. **TMX** - Translation Memory eXchange (File format)
19. **QAQC** - Quality Assurance/Quality Control
20. **F2F** - Face-to-Face (in context of meetings or interviews)

These abbreviations are used widely within the translation and localization industry.

SUMMARY

The object of the Master's work is Lexical and grammatical aspects of rendering English-language scientific and technical discourse in Ukrainian

The source of factual material is the foreign literature written by researchers and professionals in language studies from far beyond.

The purpose of the Master's thesis is to investigate the main aspects of rendering English-language scientific and technical discourse in Ukrainian based on advanced foreign research results.

The purpose, tasks of the research and the specificity of the title explains by topicality of the research using different methodology (comparison; analyses and synergy; unifying, context comparison) - to distinguish key ideas of rendering approach in Ukrainian; investigation methodology and innovative technologies.

The practical significance of the work includes the opportunity to apply study results into practical training in ESP and professional language learning, it will help future translators better understand the insights of interpreting, and while teaching Academic English course to PhD students.

The scientific novelty of the work research is in a new approach in teaching rendering English-language scientific and technical discourse in Ukrainian and careful study the lexical and grammatical aspects applying profound foreign practice.

The Master Paper is performed in the English language. First part outlines main approaches of rendering, studies the key principles rendering usage while teaching and interpreting. The comparison between both languages English and Ukrainian rendering is done, and the influence on language training quality, was fulfilled.

Part II studies the opportunities of quality language training at Higher Educational establishments considering further problem development. Key ideas and main aspects of innovative approaches in rendering is based on practical experience gained during entrepreneurship and combine international advanced experience are

offered. Training rendering in foreign languages different approaches at the system of higher education were studied; Lexical and grammatical aspects of rendering English-language scientific and technical discourse in Ukrainian were investigated.