

LVIV SCHOOL OF TRANSLATION STUDIES

Oksana Dzera

*Ivan Franko National University of Lviv,
1, Universytetska Str., Lviv, Ukraine, 79000,
oksana.dzera@lnu.edu.ua*

Olha Hrabovetska

*Ivan Franko National University of Lviv,
1, Universytetska Str., Lviv, Ukraine, 79000,
olha.hrabovetska@lnu.edu.ua*

Yuliya Naniak

*Ivan Franko National University of Lviv,
1, Universytetska Str., Lviv, Ukraine, 79000,
yulia.naniak@lnu.edu.ua*

Iryna Odrekhivska

*Ivan Franko National University of Lviv,
1, Universytetska Str., Lviv, Ukraine, 79000,
iryna.odrekhivska@lnu.edu.ua*

The article provides an overview of research activity of the Lviv school of Translation Studies based at the Hryhoriy Kochur Department of Translation Studies and Contrastive Linguistics, which in 2023 will celebrate its 25th anniversary. The authors dwell upon the history of the department and its key trends of research, which back in the 1990s were delineated by its founder, Prof. Roksolana Zorivchak. The article goes on to elucidate three lines of developments, namely scholarly activity, projects and research initiatives and students' research and activism. A special focus is on the scholarly and academic initiatives of the Department at the war period.

Key words: institutionalization of Translation Studies, agency in translation, translation historiography, history of translation, strategies of resistance, translational period, specialized translation.

Introduction. In the early 21st century, the institutionalization of Translation Studies gained momentum across many European countries: academic departments have separated from traditional philological chairs, new specialized journals and research societies were set up, as well as the dynamics of research in translation affirmed its rootedness in cultural, social and ideological perspectives of analyses. This institutional landscape in Translation Studies has also revealed patterns of historical change, foregrounding of multidisciplinary lens and shifting patterns of power in organized learning societies. Ukraine has not been an exception. Among newly set up departments in translation nationwide, Lviv school of Translation Studies has played a prominent and strategic role in the changing profile of the discipline in Ukraine, making it a focal point of scholarship in the humanities and a much-needed area of specialization due to the Ukrainian access to international organizations and markets.

Methodology. It is widely accepted that writing disciplinary historiography turns to the discussion of major schools of thought that surround key paradigmatic issues which position Translation Studies as a full-fledged study. In doing this, presenting a coherent and well-rounded outline of prominent schools of Translation Studies premises on the constructivist approach, i.e. viewing the school as a constructed entity.

In particular, such a comprehensive undertaking has already been done to the Kharkiv research school of translation, which appeared as a separately published volume in 2013 under the title “Translation in the scholarly research profile of the Kharkiv school” (“Переклад у наукових дослідженнях представників харківської школи”) [49]. Covering forty years of the school’s existence, it constructed a dynamic conceptual vision of Kharkiv’s scholarly tradition, its contemporary positioning, and potential trajectories. Such “constructivist” practices are quite common in the East-Central European discourse of Translation Studies, pinpointing the national dimension of research traditions which are constantly backgrounded due to the Western mainstream theoretical developments. In Slovakia, for instance, many publications outline the Nitra school of Translation Studies, bringing into the epicenter the scholarly legacy of Anton Popovic.

In the present attempt at constructing a multi-dimensional view of the Lviv school of Translation Studies, the paper relies on the secondary data analysis of a corpus of *texts* published by the representatives of the schools, i.e. faculty members, graduates, and partners within collaborative projects. By tracing the scholarly legacy of Roksolana Zorivchak, its founder, and describing the scholarship of prominent professors, key research themes, as well as the scope of translation projects and events at the Department, the paper models principal methodological approaches in the Ukrainian discourse of Translation Studies through the micro-lens of Lviv research community.

Results and Discussion. *Ad fontes.* For the last 30 years, the Lviv school of Translation Studies has firmly established its position not only within Ukraine but also abroad due to its contribution to various branches of Translation/Interpreting and Contrastive Studies. The School was initiated in the 1990s and guided since then by Professor Roksolana Zorivchak who beyond any doubt remains one of the key scholars in the field, the matriarch of Translation Studies in Ukraine.

Roksolana Petrivna Zorivchak (née Minko; Nov. 8, 1934 – Oct. 16, 2018) – Doctor of Philology, Professor, English and Translation/Interpreting Studies scholar, Lecturer at the School of Slavonic and Eastern European Studies, London University, UK (1991–1992), Member of the Ukrainian Higher Education Academy (since 1993), Fulbright scholar at the Division of English and International Language at the University of Illinois in Urbana – Champaign, IL (1997), Member of the National Writers’ Union of Ukraine (since 1997), Outstanding Teacher and Educator of Ukraine (2002), Merited Worker of Education in Ukraine (2005), Merited Professor of Ivan Franko National University of Lviv (2016). For her contribution to Ukrainian culture, Prof. Zorivchak was awarded the Princess Olha Order (on January 22, 2016) by the Decree of the President of Ukraine. She was also awarded the State Scholarship for Outstanding Researchers in 2018–2019 by the Decree of the President of Ukraine (dated Nov. 11, 2017) [52, p. 30].

Prof. Roksolana Zorivchak was able to see far ahead of her time and the studies she launched in the 1990s molded many of modern Translation Studies trends.

In 1994, she set up a methodological workshop in Translation/Interpreting Studies and Contrastive linguistics in memory of Professor Yuriy Zhluktenko. Bringing together young scholars, students, and postgraduates, the workshop soon became a vehicle for creating the Lviv School of Translation Studies. In 1996, owing primarily to the efforts of Prof. Zorivchak, Ivan Franko National University of Lviv founded a professional English-Ukrainian translation/interpreting training course [51, p. 16]. Initially, there were 5 lecturers and 12 students who decided to change their qualification from “English philology” to “English-Ukrainian translation/interpreting”. Two years later in 1998, mostly due to the attempt of prof. Zorivchak, the Department of Translation Studies and Contrastive Linguistics was established at Ivan Franko National University of Lviv. On September 30, 1998, the Department was named after Hryhoriy Kochur. Now there are about 700 students in the Department and the staff counts 62 lecturers (4 professors and 19 docents among them), most being the Department’s graduates.

At the dawn of our Department, Prof. Zorivchak developed curricula for most courses and disciplines and till her last breath ran theoretical courses in Translation Studies, History of Translation, Contrastive Linguistics, Sociolinguistics, History of Ukrainian Shakespeariana, and Reception of Anglophone Literature in Ukraine to name a few.

Her legacy consists of over 1300 scholarly papers (articles, encyclopedic entries, critical reviews, prefaces, and commentaries to scholarly editions, and conference proceedings). She contributed to theory, history, and criticism of Ukrainian translation with her 3 books that today, after a few decades since they were published, still boast a high citation level. These are “The Phraseological Unit as a Translation Studies Category” (1983) [38], “Realia and Translation” (1989) [35], and “With anguish of our word I have anguished...” (2005, 2008) [32].

Prof. Zorivchak’s views on translator/interpreter training as well as her scholarly works defined the mainstream of the activity of the Lviv School of Translation Studies.

Her lifelong scholarly interest in English-Ukrainian literary relations started the whole brunch in the late 1980 s and was then developed by the scholars of the Lviv School of Translation Studies. Of particular value are Prof. Zorivchak’s works on national-specific

features of the original. Her scheme of recreating culturally bound textual elements remains the most comprehensive nowadays. Her dissertation “Linguostylistic Peculiarities of a Literary Text and Translation” (1988) paved the way for stylistic-focused research in Translation Studies.

Prof. Zorivchak especially accentuated the identity-making function of Ukrainian translation. Noteworthy are her works on the nation-shaping concepts of Ivan Franko and Yuriy Sheveliov. She also researched the history and evolution of approaches to translation from the perspective of Anglophone translations of Taras Shevchenko, Ivan Franko, and Lessia Ukrainka. Her works make the core of what we know now as Translation History and Translation as Resistance in Ukraine.

Prof. Roksolana Zorivchak dedicated a considerable amount of her research to the creative approach of prominent translators. Her all-embracing analysis of translation creativity of Ivan Franko, Mykhailo Starytskyi, Hryhoriy Kochur, Mykola Lukash, Vasyl Mysyk, Maria Skrypnyk, Mykhailo Rudnytskyi, Viktor Koptilov, Vira Rich, Andriy Sodomora shaped the foundation for Translator Studies and Translator’s Agency as a part of it. Prof. Zorivchak’s contacts and creative cooperation with many Ukrainian translators were particularly inspiring for her disciples.

Another initiative of Prof. Zorivchak lay in the sphere of bibliography. As a devoted colleague, friend, and disciple, she started a series of Translation Studies bio-bibliography guides comprising the scholarly legacy of pivotal personalities in Translation and Translation Studies.

As a follower of Yuriy Zhluktenko’s school, prof. Zorivchak contributed much to Contrastive Studies (Contrastive Grammar and Contrastive Stylistics in particular). Prof. Zorivchak always considered Contrastive and Translation Studies inextricable. She stood on the premise that only through understanding convergences and divergences of interacting languages one may produce an adequate translation. Thus, the issues of Contrastive Analysis have always been the part of translator’s training program as well as academic research. Postgraduate and doctoral studies programme initiated by prof. Zorivchak, which successfully function now at the Department, combines both Translation and Contrastive Studies.

Trying to promote Ukrainian Translation Studies in the international scholarly community, Professor Roksolana Zorivchak till her last days was an active organizer, co-organizer, and participant in international fora. Following the path of its initiator, now the Department runs two annual international conferences: one in cooperation with the Institute of English Philology and Translation Department of Rzeszow University (Poland) and the other one – “Scholarly Readings in honour of Professor Zorivchak” (“National Memory in Philology,” (2019), “Great Code: Bible – World Literature – Translation” (2020), “Translation in Ukraine (1991–2021): Trends, Directions, Sociopolitical Challenges” (2021)).

Scholarly Activity. Since the 1990s, the research interests of the Lviv School of Translation Studies have focused on the history of literary translation in Ukraine as viewed through the lens of translator’s agency exercised in the face of imperial or totalitarian colonial systems. This approach reflects a twofold yet integral vision of a literary translator as history of translator and translator in history, in line with Rundle’s dichotomy of the history of translation and translation in history [16, p. 33]. Ethics and personal ideology

of translators, as well as their decision-making activity in selecting texts for translation and specific strategies have become a tool to explore the socio-political and cultural contextualization of literary translation in Ukraine. Thus, Ukrainian scholars, in the first years after Ukraine had gained independence, streamed their efforts in the direction of humanization of Translation Studies, which in 2009 led Andrew Chesterman to reconsider Holmes' classic map and recognize Translator Studies as a separate subfield [3, p. 15], while Anthony Pym formulated his methodological principle "Study translators, then texts" [14, p. 30]. Nationally and culturally repressive policies of the imperial rule the Ukrainian translation had been suffering from for centuries brought the notion of translator's activism with its resistance and engagement strategies to the forefront.

From such a perspective Lviv-based Translation Studies scholars elucidated the activity of Ivan Franko (Zorivchak [33], Hrabovetska[25]), Mykola Zerov (Shmiher [56, p. 96–104], Bryska [21]), Leonid Hrebinka (Zorivchak [37], Dzera [29]), Mykola Lukash (Savchyn [54]), Hryhoriy Kochur (Zorivchak [34], Pekhnyk [50], Dzera [31]), Vasyl' Mysyk (Hrytsiv [27]), Mykhailo Rudnytskyi (Zorivchak [36], Vasylyk [22]), Vera Rich (Zorivchak [19], Kossiv [42]), Viktor Koptilov (Odrekhivska [12]), Yuriy Zhluktenko (Litviniak [44]) and others. The research set out to manifest all facets of translators' agency with the emphasis on their civic stance. Those among the aforementioned translators who lived under the Soviet rule fell victim to that regime, being either physically eliminated (Mykola Zerov and Leonid Hrebinka), imprisoned and exiled (Hryhoriy Kochur and Vasyl Mysyk) or ostracized and expelled from the literary milieu (Mykola Lukash). The interplay of translators as individuals, their professional and social environment and all hindrances to executing their agency are instrumental in providing the most comprehensive picture of the issue in question. Concomitantly, the analysis of their translation activity goes beyond the textual level and encompasses the paratextual agency, i.e. footnotes and margin notes, prefaces, personal correspondences and archive materials, and extratextual agency, which, according to Koskinen [9, p. 99] and Paloposki [13, p. 191], consists in the choice of books to be translated, as well as the use of different editions or mediating sources for relay translation.

The Lviv-based scholars shed light on different strategies of resistance in translation, from the attributive subversion, which lies in the translator's deferred responsibility for the forbidden ideas (see the term in [4, p. 40]) expressed by the original author to various forms of textual interventions including shifts in content, form and political valences. The russification policy in Ukraine under Soviet occupation targeted at annihilating the linguistic identity of the nation made lingual intervention of translators particularly instrumental for cultural liberation. Because of Soviet language purges, authentic Ukrainian words and structures were marginalized, with their Russian counterparts taking over. To aggravate the situation, secret lists of proscribed Ukrainian words were handed down to publishing houses and used as a censorship tool by editors. The agency of Ukrainian lied in disregard of these restrictions as well as in the revival of "unduly neglected" words (*безпідставно занедбані слова*) (Karavanskyi's term [40, p. IV]), the words which fell victim to the repressive measures of Russian linguocide.

The aforementioned textual intervention, which made visible the translator's opposition to the dominant culture in an effort to empower the colonized one, partly accounts for another

research subfield of the Lviv school, namely stylistic-focused Translation Studies. The theses on microstylistic translation issues in the late 1990s–early 2000s, such as epithets (Hrabovetska [24]), simile constructions (Molchko [46]), colour terms (Kovalska [41]), nominative sentences (Kotsiuba [43]), genre and stylistic markers of medieval texts (Syta [55]) and language personality (Naniak [47]) also paid tribute to the tradition of the pre-independence period of the development of Ukrainian translation theory relying heavily on the contribution of Slovak scholars of the 1960s, such as Anton Popovic and Jiří Levy. The specific features of Lviv scholars approach lied in the use of the contrastive analysis as the ground for the further translation one, with the detailed taxonomy of tactics provided.

Postcolonial concepts of power and knowledge as well as sociocultural phenomena of agency and gatekeeping have triggered Lviv school academic developments pertinent to Bible and liturgy translation (Dzera [29], Shmiher [57]). The sacred and authoritative status of the Holy Scripture inevitably imparts prestige and recognition to the languages it is translated into. The dominant Church played the decisive gatekeeping function admitting, although at first reluctantly, some national tongues as an acceptable tool to relate the Word of God and rejecting others. Ukrainian Bible translation, though dating back to the Reformation period, had to bide its time for more than four centuries before it actualized its intentionality, or directedness at the receiver.

A sociocultural approach to the study of Bible translations, in particular, fosters the reconsideration of the ideological role, which basic (most authoritative or even authorized) Bible translations played in establishing the religious space of the nation and influencing its cultural space. To this end, sociocultural profiles of the Ostroh Bible (1581) and King James Version of the Bible (1611) have been compared at the interface of their agency, authoritative status and regulative functions.

What makes the situation with Ukrainian Bible translation unique is the shift from collective to individual agency when the key translations were the offspring of charismatic and devoted personalities, whose activism was overt enough to trigger official bans on the Ukrainian word (the case of Morachevskyi whose indefatigable efforts to publish his Gospels provoked the ignominious Valuyev circular). In other cases (the first complete translation of the Bible by Kulish, Puliui and Levytskyi or translations of the 1960 s done by Ohiyenko and Khomenko), the Bible in Ukrainian up to the late 20th century was almost completely ousted from the Ukrainian cultural and religious spaces. Arguably, the translation of the Bible which lies beyond its liturgical function (reception by the believers) or, by extension, literary function (citations in literary or media texts) is only an inert code anticipating its concretization and interpretation. This silence surrounding the Ukrainian Bible translation and gaps in its reception by the targeted receiver have become fundamental in revealing the politics of translation in the colonial religious and cultural contexts.

The aforementioned raises the problem of identifying spaces, which have generated Bible translation events during specific historical periods. Due to the historical circumstances of Ukraine torn between states and empires whose attitude to the Bible in Ukrainian varied from absolute prohibition to reluctant permission, the areas of its publication fluctuated and shifted, not infrequently behind the borders of those states and empires.

No less importance is attained to the investigation of the factors of encouraging and destructive patronage. Lefevere views patronage as powers (persons, institutions) that can either further or hinder the reading, writing, and rewriting of literature [10, p. 13]. Since the preparation and production of the Bible translation is a time-consuming and expensive process, it requires encouraging patronage on the part of individuals, state and church authorities, religious societies, etc. Yet, the Bible in Ukrainian called to perform an apparent nation-shaping function was bound to face obstacles of destructive patronage. Oksana Dzera elucidates this excruciating experience embedded in the broader historical context where imperial as well as Russian Orthodox Church authorities played the role of the gatekeeper. Other issues pertaining Bible translation research encompass the recursive influence of canonized literary texts, such as “Kobzar,” on Ukrainian Bible translations, the violation of the translators’ copyright, revised translations at the interface of “collective agency” or plagiarism and acceptability of relay translations from authorized versions. Multiple retranslations of liturgical texts have been used by Taras Shmiher to elaborate a multi-faceted approach to translation analysis.

One more research direction of the Lviv school is the translation-focused investigation of intertextuality which flashes out the following approaches: 1) *philosophical* interpretation of the ontology of translation as an intertextual phenomenon; 2) *discourse* model mapping the concept of intertextuality as prototypical signs of the source text recognized by source readers and those of the target text identified by target readers; 3) *genre* discrimination of metatexts according to types of their correlation with the prototext; thus, translation is viewed as a fluctuation of primary and secondary elements in the structure of a translation that determines its genre; 4) *traditional* idea of intertextuality as the presence of explicit allusions and quotations in the structure of the source text (the most widespread trend); 5) *polysystemic* approach aiming to single out translation intertextuality, i.e. literary and paraliterary references to the target culture in the text of translation; 6) *post-structural studies* whose object is the implicit intertext (mythoworld, intertextual irony) and its translation potential (perspective research trend) [30].

One of the first attempts to elaborate the intertextual paradigm in the Ukrainian Translation Studies was done by Anzhela Kamianets who mainly focuses her analysis on intertextual irony [39]. Oksana Dzera provides the first complex analysis of the biblical intertext, systematizes and classifies its actualizations in the biblical and extra-biblical space, elaborates ways of their reproduction into another language and reception by another culture within the framework of translation sociology and linguo-cognitive approach to translation. The phenomenon of intertextuality is elucidated to describe one of the translator’s key strategies in the monographs by Hanna Kossiv “Vira Rich. The Creative Portrait of the Translator” (2011) [42] and Valentyna Savchyn “Mykola Lukash as a devotee of the Ukrainian artistic translation” (2014) [54]. The scholars opt for absolutely different kinds of intertextuality due to the strategies of the translators they research: Kossiv discusses Vera Rich’s translations of intertextual elements used in the works of Ukrainian authors (*translating intertextuality*) while Savchyn traces down intertextual references to the Ukrainian literature and folklore in Mykola Lukash’s translations (*translation intertextuality*).

Notable is the contribution of Lviv scholars to the translation-bound lexicographic research, which started with the comparative history of English and Ukrainian lexicography. Currently, Valentyna Savchyn discusses the Ukrainian lexicographical practices under Soviet totalitarian regime and asserts that under certain historical, political and social conditions, dictionaries become instruments in the regime's hands to lay out linguistic norms of the dominant language and present ideologically biased picture of the world. Using three case studies of (1) translation, (2) terminological and (3) explanatory dictionaries, the author focuses on relations between Soviet assimilative language policy and lexicography, the issues of censorship and ideological manipulation, repression of dictionaries and lexicographers. The study attests to a complex system of destructive techniques aiming at corrupting and enfeebling the Ukrainian language through dictionaries, as well as using them as a tool to impose a distorted set of values and reinforce the communist ideology and its stereotypes [17].

Oksana Dzera adopts descriptive, contrastive and taxonomic approaches to the analysis of Bible phraseography, presents an overview of Biblical idioms representations in specialized and general dictionaries of the English and Ukrainian languages, and provides a contrastive corpus study of Bible-derived idioms according to a number of taxonomic principles with the focus on etymological, cognitive and structurally semantic ones [5].

Oleksandra Litviniak discusses the use of various types of dictionaries during successive stages of an interpreting assignment as well as the activities interpreters employ for the purpose of professional development and the role of dictionaries in improving language skills [11].

Contemporary Translation Studies are inseparable from semiotics connecting translation activity with cultural studies or even placing the whole of Translation Studies, as a discipline of intercultural studies, into the context of the analysis of cultural contact. Nadiya Andreichuk investigates semiotic projects and dimensions of semiosis, as well as a potential of applying them in Translation Studies. She uses semiotics as a universal model of a translation process and develops a semiotic approach in Translation Studies [20]. Prof. Andreichuk is the leading figure behind the elaboration of the contrastive linguistic branch of the Hryhoriy Kochur department [1; 2].

The history of Translation Studies in Ukraine has found its most exhaustive and profound coverage in the works by Taras Shmiher who presented the development of the field as a holistic process and an integral part of the national scholarship and culture. Special attention is paid to the contribution of leading Ukrainian Translation Studies scholars, such as Ivan Franko, Mykola Zerov, Oleksandr Finkel, Maksym Rylskyi, Viktor Koptilov and Roksolana Zorivchak. In addition to a monograph [56] and a study guide [18] on the topic, the bibliographic corpus of 4710 items is published to represent the retrospective classification of Ukrainian Translation Studies grouped according to four main sectors: theory, history, critic and didactics [58].

The Lviv school of translation attains particular significance to bibliography as a factor of preserving national memory and identity. This accounts for numerous editions of biographic guides, most of them being biobibliographic one [26; 45; 51; 52; 53].

In recent years the researchers of the Hryhorii Kochur Department focused their attention on specialized translation, such as translation for theatre (Halas [7], [23]), audiovisual translation (Romaniuk [15]), economic translation (Odrekhivska, Naniak [48]), etc.

International Projects and Research Conferences. One of the key trajectories in the functioning of the Department of Translation Studies and Contrastive Linguistics is its synergy and collaboration with local, national and international governmental, cultural and educational institutions. It enables to systematically investigate the complex and multifaceted relationship between translation and political, sociocultural as well as economic changes on the Ukrainian level. Research and educational projects usually rely on different methodological principles: identity and memory studies, textual, pragmatic, rhetorical and discourse analyses, and comparative explorations.

In July 2019, Department of Translation Studies, in cooperation with the UNESCO Office “Lviv – City of Literature”, ran the first international translation workshop entitled LitTransformer among the UNESCO Network of Creative Cities. It aimed to encourage collaboration among translators representing various UNESCO Cities of Literature, as well as to present the shaping power of translation in these city spaces, namely Utrecht, Barcelona, Bucharest, Iowa City, Reykjavik, Prague and others. This joint project revolved around a key question: How could translation function as an inter-space – a creative, regenerative commons – that fosters a genuine dialogue across diverse languages and cultures that coexist in our cities? Each participant brought a short literary text in their native language and a draft translation of it in English to participate in the workshop. During the workshop, the translators collaborated in pairs, and across three languages: their two native languages and English, the bridge language between them. Moving between familiarity and estrangement, each participant enacted two roles at once – the capable guide (in their native language) and the novice traveler (in their partner’s language) – to get the literary texts translated into each native language. Such methodology dethroned the stereotypical view of low-quality indirect translations and challenged the status of English.

With its rich multicultural history, Lviv, positioned as a translation laboratory, also brought into the sharper focus the question of how the languages and cultures are bridged, or, to put it figuratively, *what happens on the bridges constructed*: on what terms the connections are played out, what itineraries and means are chosen.

As a logical development of this methodological optics, the Department launched another all-Ukrainian project “Translation in Ukraine (1991–2021): trends, directions and sociopolitical challenges” which is currently underway. Aimed at examining the translational paradigm of the contemporary Ukrainian culture and using both quantitative and qualitative approaches, the project has already shown that the thirty-year period of independent Ukraine was entirely and explicitly translational. Translation has been an empowering site of fundamental reorientation in the sociopolitical milieu of independent Ukraine. Ukrainian-language translation has become a force of distancing from the Soviet past and a dominant activity in the contemporary culture by synergizing the silenced creativity, experiential turns and social capacities.

One of the assets in the project is the fact that it created a unique participatory platform between university academic community in Translation Studies with the translation industry and non-formal educational initiatives, which shaped the following ten key thematic project trajectories:

(1) Translation as a Way of Worldview/ Religious Self-identification (Ukrainian translations of the Bible and Koran, as well as of texts from Ancient Greece and Rome);

(2) World Literature and Translation: Receptions and Interpretations (from German-language, French, Belgian, Norwegian, Serbian, Czech, Polish, Belarus and Turkish literatures);

(3) Translation of English-language Writings as Re-interpretation of the Ukrainian Tradition and Intellectual Provocation;

(4) From the Politics to Aesthetics in Translation: Translating from Russian;

(5) Translation of Key Texts in Philosophy and Humanities;

(6) Publishing Market of Translated Literature and Social Institutionalization of Translation in Ukraine;

(7) Multimodality and Translation in Ukrainian Creative Industries (AVT, Theatre, Opera, Comics);

(8) Translation Industry and Localization in Ukraine;

(9) Ukrainian-language Specialized Translation;

(10) Formation of Ukrainian Interpreters' Community and the Market of Interpreting Services.

Initial findings of the project were presented in the traditional all-Ukrainian conference in Translation Studies in honor of Professor Roksolana Zorivchak which took place in November 2021.

With the start of the full-scale invasion of Ukraine by Russian forces, members of the Department have also initiated a research direction on translation as resistance in East-Central Europe, which resulted in the organization of the international e-conference "Translation as Resistance: The Politics of Intercultural Mediation in East-Central Europe" (June 2022). It proved that translation gains special intensity if its function is to underscore the prevailing differences among two contexts, be they ideological, historical, or sociocultural. Translation hence acquires the distancing function (as also stated by Sherry Simon) so as to express how separate the languages and cultures are and becomes instrumental in tackling the asymmetries along with manifesting the resistance to any form of oppression. In this relation, the acts and events of translation have played a powerful role in consolidating the cultural identity, producing political transformation, preserving linguistic justice, contributing to democracy and supporting human rights in this region.

Outreach: curriculum, students' research and activism. For more than 25 years since the creation of the Hryhoriy Kochur Translation Studies and Contrastive Linguistics Department, the curriculum design has undergone significant changes. There are two reasons for it: 1) the development of Translation/Interpreting Studies and access to the latest updates in the research; 2) technical progress in Translation/Interpreting processes.

In developing the curriculum for the students, members of the Department are trying to balance their suggestions and desires with the abilities and necessity to provide the cohesion of the subjects throughout the curriculum. This is a challenge taking into account that students are able to choose at least three courses taught every semester except for the first one which provides general training in the humanitarian sphere.

Another important advantage of the Department is the abundance of teaching practitioners. The teachers of the Department provide services as simultaneous and consecutive interpreters at international and all-Ukrainian conferences and events, and they also translate fiction and scientific literature.

The students start their individual research in the third year of studies at the Bachelor's level in the form of a course paper. Nevertheless, small-scale research projects are also performed within different subjects taught which cover different aspects of Translation/Interpreting Studies. For the course paper in the third and fourth years of studies at the Bachelor's level and for the Master's paper, the students have the possibility to choose any applicable Translation/Interpreting Studies topic; moreover, they are encouraged to suggest their own topics.

The thematic scope of students' research covers the aspects of English-Ukrainian and Ukrainian-English literary translation (stylistic, cognitive, and pragmatic) (sometimes, if a student has a good command of a third language, they include it into analysis), English-Ukrainian and Ukrainian-English specialized translation/interpreting, audio-visual translation (dubbing, subtitling, etc.), intertextuality, ideological aspects, scientific and technical translation/interpreting and many others.

As the results of students' courses and Master's papers, conference abstracts as well as articles are published. To enhance this process, it was announced last year that the students who want to get the highest mark and consider enrolling in the Ph.D. program are to have at least one publication.

In 2021, the Students' Scientific Society of the Faculty of Foreign Languages was established, the first head of it being a student of Hryhoriy Kochur Translation Studies and Contrastive Linguistics Department Iryna Halamai. It is an organization created to attract students to research and improve the quality of training and education of future professionals.

The Students' Scientific Society has the following goals: support for talented people who study/work at the faculty; organization of scientific conferences; involvement of students in research work; organization and conduction of scientific research; organization and development of interfaculty, interuniversity, international scientific and cultural cooperation. To be a member, there is a demand for at least one publication every semester.

Students' conferences at the Faculty are held at least once a year and the students in the Translation/Interpreting Studies sections are always extremely active. The students are also active participants in the conferences organized outside Ivan Franko National University of Lviv.

Since 2016, the University yearly hosts the second round of the All-Ukrainian competition of student research papers in the field of Translation/Interpreting. Every year around 60 papers from universities all over Ukraine are submitted. All the papers undergo a blind peer review before the presentation.

Since 2016, the Department has also been holding a competition of students' works to commemorate Vera Rich under the title "Vera Rich: talent and devotion." The results of the competition are announced on Vera Rich's birthday – April 24. The competition is held in two nominations: 1) Artistic Translation (from English into Ukrainian); 2) Translation Studies Analysis (in English).

Dr. Alan Flowers, the Executor of the Estate of Vera Rich, is responsible for the financial remuneration of the winners.

At the end of February 2022, when Russia launched a massive military attack against Ukraine, thus giving the eight-year war a new turn, people in Ukraine started seeking their place in the massive volunteering movement. In order to combine the volunteering and studying efforts of the students and teachers, a volunteering translation center has been initiated primarily by the Faculty of Foreign Languages, while other Faculties of the University and independent volunteers joined it later on. The Centre, apart from its primary goal of providing fast translations of news and documents needed, performs also therapeutic and educational functions. The first of the abovementioned implies having a sense of involvement in the joined efforts of the nation, social inclusion, and ability to contribute and retain a social role [6].

The educational function of the Centre is implied in the fact that most of its participants are the students of the Faculty of Foreign Languages, Philological Faculty, and Faculty of International Affairs, where Translation/Interpreting is a part of the curriculum. By April 2022, only a month and a half after its creation, more than 800 volunteers were engaged in the activity of the Centre. A great number of these people were not personally acquainted before the war and, in spite of studying at Ivan Franko National University of Lviv, did not have the possibility of meeting in person. The coordination is conducted online joining people who are currently staying in different cities and even countries. A text which is submitted via email or Telegram to be translated into foreign languages is processed by the volunteer on duty and furthered to language group chats. At this point, most students perform the translation, which is given for proofreading either to a native speaker of the target language or to the teacher. In this way, the educational function is realized, as students perform tasks and are given feedback to improve further work.

Another aspect of the educational function within translation/interpreting activity is resume translation. Having a massive scope of human resources and a desire to contribute, the students created a Ukrainian News channel on different platforms [8], where only the authorized translated information about the events is published in up to 20 languages. This demands a great deal of data mining and the ability to gather and generalize the information. One responsible person moderates this channel, although the process requires a scope of discussions.

Concomitantly, the scope of the Centre's activity involves the following dimensions:

- the above-mentioned media translations (resume translation for news writing as well as translation of news articles at the requests of media resources);
- military (calls of requests from the Armed Forces and National Guard for technical and military support and instructions for the delivered equipment);

- medical (covering the medical needs of the Armed Forces, National Guard, and State Emergency Service units and hospitals);
- legal (mostly individual requests from the volunteers and refugees, although we are collaborating with the NGO “Women Veteran Movement” as well as with other organizations).

Conclusions and implications for further research. On the eve of the 25th anniversary of the Hryhoriy Kochur Department of Translation Studies and Contrastive Linguistics, it seems worthwhile to revisit the role and impact of its research and academic developments within the Ukrainian framework of Translation Studies. It has been made manifest that the historical circumstances of Ukraine promoted the advancements of research paradigms, such as Translator Studies, which attracted global attention decades later. Nowadays, urgent requirements for the cultural de-colonization of Ukraine put new challenges for researchers and practitioners of translation whose far-reaching mission is to retranslate Ukraine to the world through the relevant and adequate presentation of its literature and cultural heritage to the world.

REFERENCES

1. Andreichuk N., Babeliuk O. Contrastive lexicology of English and Ukrainian languages: theory and practice : textbook. Kherson : Publ. house “Helvetica”, 2019. 236 p.
2. Andreichuk N. Contrastive Linguistics : study manual. Lviv : LNU im. Ivana Franka, 2015. 343 p.
3. Chesterman A. The Name and Nature of Translator Studies. *Hermes – Journal of Language and Communication Studies*. 2009. № 42. P. 13–22.
4. Cronin M. History, Translation, Postcolonialism. *Changing the Terms. Translating in the Postcolonial Era*. Sh. Simon and P. St.-Pierre (eds.). University of Ottawa Press, 2017. P. 33–52.
5. Dzera O. Bible Phraseography: Descriptive and Contrastive Approaches. *Contents, Use, Usability. Dictionaries from the Perspective of a Translator and a Language Teacher*. D. Osuchowska and L. Harmon (eds.) Berlin : Peter Lang, 2019. P. 15–33.
6. Fegan C., Cook S. The therapeutic power of volunteering. *Advances in Psychiatric Treatment*. 2014. vol. 20, p. 217–224.
7. Halas A. Ideological dimensions of linguistic hybridity in Ukrainian theatre translation. *inTRAlinea Special Issue: The Translation of Dialects in Multimedia IV*, 2019. URL: <https://www.intralinea.org/specials/article/2460>.
8. <https://twitter.com/Ukrainiannews3?t=yoWwzShW8GmbD9GETnH9-Q&s=09>; <https://t.me/ukrainianwarnewstranslated>; <https://www.facebook.com/UkrainianNews-104266582248009>.
9. Koskinen K. Beyond Ambivalence. Postmodernity and the Ethics of Translation. Tampere : University of Tampere, 2000.
10. Lefevere A. Translation, Rewriting and the Manipulation of Literary Fame. London : Routledge, 1992. 176 p.
11. Litvinyak O. Interpreters and Dictionaries. *Contents, Use, Usability. Dictionaries from the Perspective of a Translator and a Language Teacher*. D. Osuchowska and L. Harmon (eds.) Berlin : Peter Lang, 2019. P. 75–84.

12. Odrekhivska I. Prof. Viktor Koptilov's Scholarship in Translation Didactics: Advancing Translation Studies in the 20th-century Ukraine. *Teaching Translation and Interpreting: Advances and Perspectives*. Ł. Bogucki and M. Deckert (eds). Cambridge Scholars Publ., 2012. P. 175–188.
13. Paloposki O. Limits of Freedom. Agency, Choice and Constraints in the Work of the Translator. *Literary Translator Studies*, ed. by K. Kaindl, W. Kolb, D. Schalger. John Benjamins Publ., 2021. P. 189–208.
14. Pym A. Humanizing Translation History. *Hermes – Journal of Language and Communication Studies*. 2009. № 42. P. 23–48.
15. Romaniuk O., Lutsak Ya. Development of Audiovisual Translation in Ukraine (1991–2021): per aspera ad dubbing. *Тези звітної конференції професорсько-викладацького складу факультету іноземних мов за 2021 рік (4-5 лютого 2022 року)*. Львів : Паїс, 2022 С. 252–254.
16. Rundle Ch. History through a Translation Perspective. *Between Cultures and Texts. Itineraries in Translation History*. Ed. by A. Chalvin, A. Lange and D. Monticelli. Frankfurt am Mein : Peter Lang, 2011. P. 33–43.
17. Savchyn V. Dictionary in the Totalitarian Society: Ukrainian Lexicography in the 20th century. *Contents, Use, Usability. Dictionaries from the Perspective of a Translator and a Language Teacher*. D. Osuchowska and L. Harmon (eds.) Berlin : Peter Lang, 2019. P. 119–136.
18. Shmiher T. A History of Ukrainian Translation Studies : a Study Guide / T. Shmiher ; Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine, Ivan Franko National University of Lviv. Lviv, 2021. 180 p.
19. Zorivchak R. The Work of Vera Rich in the Context of Ukrainian-British Literary Relations. *The Ukrainian Review*. London : Ukr. Publ., 1998. Vol. 45. № 2. P. 43–54.
20. Andreichuk N. *Vymiry semiozysu : monohrafiia*. Lviv : Pais, 2021. 352 s.
21. Bryska O. Mykola Zerov yak krytyk ta teoretyk perekladu : avtoref. dys ... kand. filol. nauk : [spets] 10.02.16. Kyiv. nats. un-t im. T. Shevchenka. Kyiv : [b.v.], 2018. 20 s.
22. Vasylyk A. Stratehiia M. Rudnytskoho v konteksti ukrainskoho khudozhnogo perekladu XX st.: avtoref. dys. ... kand. filol. nauk : 10.02.16; Kyiv. nats. un-t im. T. Shevchenka. Kyiv, 2012. 20 s.
23. Halas A. Suchasna irlandska dramaturhiia v ukrainskomu teatri. *Zapysky Naukovoho tovarystva imeni Shevchenka. Pratsi Teatroznavchoi sekti*. Lviv : Vyd-vo Nauk. tovarystva imeni Shevchenka, 2020. S. 78–90.
24. Hrabovetska O. Epitetna konstruktsiia u khudozhnomu perekladu (na materialy ukrainskoi ta anhliiskoi mov) : dysertatsiia kand. filol. nauk: 10.02.16 / Kyivskiy natsionalnyi un-t im. Tarasa Shevchenka. Kyiv, 2003. 22 s.
25. Hrabovetska O. Povist Ivana Franka “Zakhar Berkut” u perekladu anhliiskoiu movoiu. *Ivan Franko: dukh, nauka, dumka, volia : mater. Mizhnar. nauk. konhr., prysv. 150-richchiu vid dnia narodzh. I. Franka (Lviv, 27 veres.-1 zhovt. 2006 r.)* / redkol.: B. Bunchuk, I. Hunchyk, R. Zorivchak ta in. Lviv, 2008. T. 1. S. 1109–1117.
26. Hryhorii Kochur: biobibliohr. pokazhchyk. U 2-kh chastynakh. LNU im. Ivana Franka, Nauk. b-ka ; uklad. H. Dombrovska, Z. Dombrovska; nauk. red. R. Zorivchak. Lviv : Vydavn. tsentr LNU im. I. Franka, 2006.
27. Hrytsiv N. Vasyl Mysyk: Riznohrannyi diamant ukrainskoho khudozhnogo perekladu : monohrafiia. Vinnytsia : Nova Knyha, 2017. 291 s.
28. Dzera O. Bibliiniy intertekst perekladoznavchykh doslidzhen Ivana Franka. *Studia Ukrainica Posnaniensia*. Poznań : Wyd-wo Naukowe , 2016. Zesz. IV. S. 219–228.

29. Dzera O. Bibliina intertekstualnist i pereklad: anhlo-ukrainskyi kontekst: monohrafiia. Lviv : Vyd-vo Lviv. un-tu im. I. Franka, 2017. 490 s.
30. Dzera O. Intertextuality and translation theory: strategies of research. *Naukovi zapysky Natsionalnoho universytetu "Ostrozka akademiia". Seriiia "Filolohiia"*. Ostroh : Vyd-vo Nats. un-tu "Ostrozka akademiia", 2018. Vyp 2(70). S. 11–15.
31. Dzera O. Shekspiriana Hryhoriia Kochura. *Tvorchist Hryhoriia Kochura u konteksti ukrainskoi kultury druhoi polovyny XXI viku: do 100-richchia vid dnia narodzhennia Maistra: materialy IV Mizhnar. nauk. konf. (m. Lviv, 15–17 lystop. 2007 r.)*. Lviv : Vyd-vo Lviv. nats. un-t imeni I. Franka, 2009. S. 247–256.
32. Zorivchak R. "Bolity bolem slova nashoho...": porady movoznavtsia. Ternopil : Mandrivets, 2008. 176 s.
33. Zorivchak R. Spryiniattia tvorchosti y osobystosti Ivana Franka yak symbolu intelektualnoi Ukrainy v anhlovnomu sviti. *Ukrainske literaturoznavstvo*. 2014. Vyp. 78. S. 3–14.
34. Zorivchak R. Hryhorii Kochur yak istoryk ukrainskoho khudozhnogo perekladu. *Hryhorii Kochur i ukrainskyi pereklad*. Kyiv; Irpin, 2004. S. 17–28.
35. Zorivchak R. Realiia i pereklad. Lviv : Vyd-vo pry Lviv. un-ti, 1989. 216 s.
36. Zorivchak R. Ukrainska Hamletiana i Mykhailo Rudnytskyi. *Protsenium*. 2004. № 1 / 2 (8-9) S. 124–130.
37. Zorivchak R. Ukrainsko-anhliiski literaturni vzaiemyny. *Ukrainska literatura v zahalnoslovianskomu i svitovomu literaturnomu konteksti: U 5 t. T. 3*. Kyiv, 1988. S. 115–116.
38. Zorivchak R. Frazeolohichna odynytia yak perekladoznavcha katehoriia. Lviv : Vyd-vo pry LDU, 1983. 217 s.
39. Kamianets A., Nekriach T. Intertekstualna ironiia i pereklad : monohrafiia. Kyiv : Vadym Karpenko, 2013. 175 s.
40. Karavanskyi S. Praktychnyi slovnyk synonymiv ukrainskoi movy. Lviv : BaK, 2012. 536 s.
41. Kovalska I. Kolorystyka yak perekladoznavcha problema (na materiali ukrainskykh i anhlovnykh khudozhnikh tekstiv) : dysertatsiia kand. filol. nauk: 10.02.16 / Kyivskyi natsionalnyi un-t im. Tarasa Shevchenka. Kyiv, 2001. 19 s.
42. Kosiv H. Vira Rich. Tvorchyi portret perekladacha : monohrafiia. Lviv : Piramida, 2011. 264 s.
43. Kotsiuba Z. Ekspresyvnist nominatyvnykh rechen yak perekladoznavcha problema (na materiali anhliiskoi ta ukrainskoi mov) : dysertatsiia kand. filol. nauk: 10.02.16 / Kyivskyi natsionalnyi un-t im. Tarasa Shevchenka. Kyiv, 2001. 21 s.
44. Litviniak O. Vnesok profesora Yuriiia Oleksiiiovycha Zhluktenka v rozvytok perekladoznavstva i kontrastyvnoi linhvistyky v Ukraini: avtoref. dys ... kand. filoloh. nauk : [spets] 10.02.16. Kyiv. nats. un-t im. T. Shevchenka. Kyiv : [b.v.], 2016. 20 s.
45. Mykola Lukash: biobibliohr. pokazhchyk. LNU im. Ivana Franka, Nauk. b-ka ; uklad. V. Savchyn; nauk. red. R. Zorivchak. Lviv : Vydavn. tsentr LNU im. I. Franka, 2003. 356 s.
46. Molchko O. Khudozhnie porivniannia yak katehoriia perekladoznavstva (na materiali ukrainskoi ta anhliiskoi mov) : dysertatsiia kand. filol. nauk: 10.02.16 / Pivdenoukrainskyi natsionalnyi pedahohichnyi universytet imeni K. D. Ushynskoho. Odesa, 2015. 23 s.
47. Naniak Yu. Indyvidualizovane movlennia yak problema perekladu (na materiali trahedii Y. V. Gete "Faust" ta yii anhlovnykh i ukrainskykh perekladiv) : avtoref. dys... kand. filol. nauk: 10.02.16 ; Kyivskyi natsionalnyi un-t im. Tarasa Shevchenka. K., 2018. 21 s
48. Odrekhivska I., Naniak Yu. Praktykum z ekonomichnogo perekladu = Handbook of Economic Translation Practice. Lviv : LNU imeni Ivana Franka, 2020. – 152 s.
49. Pereklad u naukovykh doslidzhenniakh predstavnykiv kharkivskoi shkoly / za red. L. M. Chernovatoho ta in. Vinnytsia : Nova Knyha, 2013. 568 s.

50. Pekhnyk H. Hryhorii Kochur – teoretyk i praktyk khudozhnoho perekladu. Hryhorii Kochur i ukrainskyi pereklad. Kyiv; Irpin, 2004. S. 95–100.
51. Roksolana Zorivchak: biobibliohr. pokazhch. Lviv. nats. un-t im. Ivana Franka, Nauk. b-ka; uklad. H. Dombrovska ta in. Lviv : LNU im. Ivana Franka, 2004. 368 s.
52. Roksolana Zorivchak: biobibliohr. pokazhch. 2004–2011. LNU im. Ivana Franka, Nauk. b-ka ; uklad. H. Dombrovska, O. Pylypchuk, U. Romaniuk. Lviv : Vydavn. tsentr LNU im. I. Franka, 2011. 365 s.
53. Roksolana Zorivchak: biobibliohr. pokazhch., 2011–2017. Lviv. nats. un-t im. Ivana Franka, Nauk. b-ka ; uklad.: H. Dombrovska, M. Mazepa, V. Khaskhachyk. Lviv : LNU im. I. Franka, 2018. 344 s.
54. Savchyn V. Mykola Lukash – podvyzhnyk ukrainskoho khudozhnoho perekladu : monohrafiia. Lviv : Litopys, 2014. 374 s.
55. Sytar R. Zhanrovo-stylistychni osoblyvosti epichnykh poem Serednovichchia u perekladi (na materialy poemy “Slovo o polku Ihorevim” ta yii anhlovmovnykh perekladiv) : Avtoref. dys. ... kand. filol. nauk: 10.02.16 ; Kyivskyi natsionalnyi un-t im. Tarasa Shevchenka. Kyiv, 2006. 21 s.
56. Shmiher T. Istorii ukrainskoho perekladoznavstva XX storichchia : vonohrafiia. Kyiv : Smoloskyp, 2009. S. 96–104.
57. Shmiher T. Perekladoznavchyi analiz – teoretychni ta prykladni aspekty: davnia ukrainska literatura suchasnymy ukrainskoiu ta anhliiskoiu movamy : monohrafiia. Lviv : LNU imeni Ivana Franka, 2018. 510 s.
58. Shmiher T. Ukrainske perekladoznavstvo XX storichchia. LNU imeni Ivana Franka, NTSh ; uklav T. Shmiher ; [avtory peredm. : R. Zorivchak, T. Shmiher ; nauk. red. R. Zorivchak]. Lviv, 2013. 626 s.

СПИСОК ВИКОРИСТАНОЇ ЛІТЕРАТУРИ

1. Andreichuk N., Babeliuk O. Contrastive lexicology of English and Ukrainian languages: theory and practice : textbook. Kherson : Publ. house “Helvetica”, 2019. 236 p.
2. Andreichuk N. Contrastive Linguistics : study manual. Lviv : LNU im. Ivana Franka, 2015. 343 p.
3. Chesterman A. The Name and Nature of Translator Studies. *Hermes – Journal of Language and Communication Studies*. 2009. № 42. P. 13–22.
4. Cronin M. History, Translation, Postcolonialism. *Changing the Terms. Translating in the Postcolonial Era*. Sh. Simon and P. St.-Pierre (eds.). University of Ottawa Press, 2017. P. 33–52.
5. Dzera O. Bible Phraseography: Descriptive and Contrastive Approaches. *Contents, Use, Usability. Dictionaries from the Perspective of a Translator and a Language Teacher*. D. Osuchowska and L. Harmon (eds.) Berlin : Peter Lang, 2019. P. 15–33.
6. Fegan C., Cook S. The therapeutic power of volunteering. *Advances in Psychiatric Treatment*. 2014. vol. 20, p. 217–224.
7. Halas A. Ideological dimensions of linguistic hybridity in Ukrainian theatre translation. *inTRAlinea Special Issue: The Translation of Dialects in Multimedia IV*, 2019. URL: <https://www.intralinea.org/specials/article/2460>.
8. <https://twitter.com/Ukrainiannews3?t=yoWwzShW8GmbD9GETnH9-Q&s=09>; <https://t.me/ukrainianwarnewstranslated>; <https://www.facebook.com/Ukrainian-News-104266582248009>.

9. Koskinen K. Beyond Ambivalence. Postmodernity and the Ethics of Translation. Tampere : University of Tampere, 2000.
10. Lefevere A. Translation, Rewriting and the Manipulation of Literary Fame. London : Routledge, 1992. 176 p.
11. Litvinyak O. Interpreters and Dictionaries. *Contents, Use, Usability. Dictionaries from the Perspective of a Translator and a Language Teacher*. D. Osuchowska and L. Harmon (eds.) Berlin : Peter Lang, 2019. P. 75–84.
12. Odrekhivska I. Prof. Viktor Koptilov's Scholarship in Translation Didactics: Advancing Translation Studies in the 20th-century Ukraine. *Teaching Translation and Interpreting: Advances and Perspectives*. Ł. Bogucki and M. Deckert (eds.) Cambridge Scholars Publ., 2012. P. 175–188.
13. Paloposki O. Limits of Freedom. Agency, Choice and Constraints in the Work of the Translator. *Literary Translator Studies*, ed. by K. Kaindl, W. Kolb, D. Schalger. John Benjamins Publ., 2021. P. 189–208.
14. Pym A. Humanizing Translation History. *Hermes – Journal of Language and Communication Studies*. 2009. № 42. P. 23–48.
15. Romaniuk O., Lutsak Ya. Development of Audiovisual Translation in Ukraine (1991–2021): per aspera ad dubbing. *Тези звітної конференції професорсько-викладацького складу факультету іноземних мов за 2021 рік (4–5 лютого 2022 року)*. Львів : Паїс, 2022 С. 252–254.
16. Rundle Ch. History through a Translation Perspective. *Between Cultures and Texts. Itineraries in Translation History*. Ed. by A. Chalvin, A. Lange and D. Monticelli. Frankfurt am Mein : Peter Lang, 2011. P. 33–43.
17. Savchyn V. Dictionary in the Totalitarian Society: Ukrainian Lexicography in the 20th century. *Contents, Use, Usability. Dictionaries from the Perspective of a Translator and a Language Teacher*. D. Osuchowska and L. Harmon (eds.) Berlin : Peter Lang, 2019. P. 119–136.
18. Shmiher T. A History of Ukrainian Translation Studies : a Study Guide / T. Shmiher ; Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine, Ivan Franko National University of Lviv. Lviv, 2021. 180 p.
19. Zorivchak R. The Work of Vera Rich in the Context of Ukrainian-British Literary Relations. *The Ukrainian Review*. London : Ukr. Publ., 1998. Vol. 45. № 2. P. 43–54.
20. Андрейчук Н. Виміри семіозису : монографія. Львів : Паїс, 2021. 352 с.
21. Бриська О. Микола Зеров як критик та теоретик перекладу : автореф. дис ... канд. філол. наук : [спец] 10.02.16. Київ. нац. ун-т ім. Т. Шевченка. Київ : [б.в.], 2018. 20 с.
22. Василик А. Стратегія М. Рудницького в контексті українського художнього перекладу ХХ ст.: автореф. дис. ... канд. філол. наук : 10.02.16; Київ. нац. ун-т ім. Т. Шевченка. Київ, 2012. 20 с.
23. Галас А. Сучасна ірландська драматургія в українському театрі. *Записки Наукового товариства імені Шевченка. Праці Театрознавчої секції*. Львів : Вид-во Наук. товариства імені Шевченка, 2020. С. 78–90.
24. Грабовецька О. Епітетна конструкція у художньому перекладі (на матеріалі української та англійської мов): дисертація канд. філол. наук: 10.02.16 / Київський національний ун-т ім. Тараса Шевченка. Київ, 2003. 22 с.
25. Грабовецька О. Повість Івана Франка “Захар Беркут” у перекладі англійською мовою. *Іван Франко: дух, наука, думка, воля : матер. Міжнар. наук. конгр., присв. 150-річчю від дня народж. І. Франка (Львів, 27 верес.–1 жовт. 2006 р.)* / редкол.: Б. Бунчук, І. Гунчик, Р. Зорівчак та ін. Львів, 2008. Т. 1. С. 1109–1117.

26. Григорій Кочур: біобібліогр. покажчик. У 2-х частинах. ЛНУ ім. Івана Франка, Наук. б-ка ; уклад. Г. Домбровська, З. Домбровська; наук. ред. Р. Зорівчак. Львів : Видавн. центр ЛНУ ім. І. Франка, 2006.
27. Гриців Н. Василь Мисик: Різногранний діамант українського художнього перекладу : монографія. Вінниця : Нова Книга, 2017. 291 с.
28. Дзера О. Біблійний інтертекст перекладознавчих досліджень Івана Франка. *Studia Ukrainica Posnaniensia. Poznań* : Wyd-wo Naukowe, 2016. Zesz. IV. S. 219–228.
29. Дзера О. Біблійна інтертекстуальність і переклад: англо-український контекст : монографія. Львів : Вид-во Львів. ун-ту ім. І. Франка, 2017. 490 с.
30. Дзера О. Intertextuality and translation theory: strategies of research. *Наукові записки Національного університету "Острозька академія". Серія "Філологія"*. Острог : Вид-во Нац. ун-ту "Острозька академія", 2018. Вип 2(70). С. 11–15.
31. Дзера О. Шекспіріана Григорія Кочура. *Творчість Григорія Кочура у контексті української культури другої половини ХХІ віку: до 100-річчя від дня народження Майстра*: матеріали IV Міжнар. наук. конф. (м. Львів, 15–17 листоп. 2007 р.). Львів : Вид-во Львів. нац. ун-т імені І. Франка, 2009. С. 247–256.
32. Зорівчак Р. "Боліти болем слова нашого...": поради мовознавця. Тернопіль : Мандрівець, 2008. 176 с.
33. Зорівчак Р. Сприйняття творчості й особистості Івана Франка як символу інтелектуальної України в англomовному світі. *Українське літературознавство*. 2014. Випуск 78. С. 3–14.
34. Зорівчак Р. Григорій Кочур як історик українського художнього перекладу. *Григорій Кочур і український переклад*. Київ; Ірпінь, 2004. С. 17–28.
35. Зорівчак Р. Реалія і переклад. Львів : Вид-во при Львів. ун-ті, 1989. 216 с.
36. Зорівчак Р. Українська Гамлетіяна і Михайло Рудницький. *Просценіум*. 2004. № 1 / 2 (8-9) С. 124–130.
37. Зорівчак Р. Українсько-англійські літературні взаємини. *Українська література в загальнослов'янському і світовому літературному контексті: У 5 т. Т. 3*. Київ, 1988. С. 115–116.
38. Зорівчак Р. Фразеологічна одиниця як перекладознавча категорія. Львів : Вид-во при ЛДУ, 1983. 217 с.
39. Кам'янець А., Некряч Т. Інтертекстуальна іронія і переклад : монографія. Київ : Вадим Карпенко, 2013. 175 с.
40. Караванський С. Практичний словник синонімів української мови. Львів : БаК, 2012. 536 с.
41. Ковальська І. Колористика як перекладознавча проблема (на матеріалі українських і англomовних художніх текстів) : дисертація канд. філол. наук: 10.02.16 / Київський національний ун-т ім. Тараса Шевченка. Київ, 2001. 19 с.
42. Косів Г. Віра Річ. Творчий портрет перекладача : монографія. Львів : Піраміда, 2011. 264 с.
43. Коцюба З. Експресивність номінативних речень як перекладознавча проблема (на матеріалі англійської та української мов) : дисертація канд. філол. наук: 10.02.16 / Київський національний ун-т ім. Тараса Шевченка. Київ, 2001. 21 с.
44. Літвіняк О. Внесок професора Юрія Олексійовича Жлуктенка в розвиток перекладознавства і контрастивної лінгвістики в Україні: автореф. дис ... канд. філолог. наук : [спец] 10.02.16. Київ. нац. ун-т ім. Т. Шевченка. Київ : [б.в.], 2016. 20 с.
45. Микола Лукаш: біобібліогр. покажчик. ЛНУ ім. Івана Франка, Наук.б-ка ; уклад. В. Савчин; наук.ред. Р. Зорівчак. Львів : Видав. центр ЛНУ ім. І. Франка, 2003. 356 с.

46. Молчко О. Художнє порівняння як категорія перекладознавства (на матеріалі української та англійської мов) : дисертація канд. філол. наук: 10.02.16 / Південноукраїнський національний педагогічний університет імені К. Д. Ушинського. Одеса, 2015. 23 с.
47. Наняк Ю. Індивідуалізоване мовлення як проблема перекладу (на матеріалі трагедії Й. В. Гете “Faust” та її англійських і українських перекладів) : автореф. дис... канд. філол. наук: 10.02.16 ; Київський національний ун-т ім. Тараса Шевченка. К., 2018. 21 с.
48. Одрехівська І., Наняк Ю. Практикум з економічного перекладу = Handbook of Economic Translation Practice. Львів : ЛНУ імені Івана Франка, 2020. 152 с.
49. Переклад у наукових дослідженнях представників харківської школи / за ред. Л. М. Черноватого та ін. Вінниця : Нова Книга, 2013. 568 с.
50. Пехник Г. Григорій Кочур – теоретик і практик художнього перекладу. *Григорій Кочур і український переклад*. Київ; Ірпінь, 2004. С. 95–100.
51. Роксолана Зорівчак : біобібліогр. покажч. Львів. нац. ун-т ім. Івана Франка, Наук.б-ка; уклад. Г. Домбровська та ін. Львів : ЛНУ ім. Івана Франка, 2004. 368 с.
52. Роксолана Зорівчак : біобібліогр. покажчик. 2004–2011. ЛНУ ім. Івана Франка, Наук. б-ка ; уклад. Г. Домбровська, О. Пилипчук, У. Романюк. Львів : Видавн. центр ЛНУ ім. І. Франка, 2011. 365 с.
53. Роксолана Зорівчак : біобібліогр. покажч., 2011–2017. Львів. нац. ун-т ім. Івана Франка, Наук. б-ка ; уклад.: Г. Домбровська, М. Мазепа, В. Хасхачик. Львів : ЛНУ ім. І. Франка, 2018. 344 с.
54. Савчин В. Микола Лукаш – подвижник українського художнього перекладу : монографія. Львів : Літопис, 2014. 374 с.
55. Ситар Р. Жанрово-стилістичні особливості епічних поем Середньовіччя у перекладі (на матеріалі поеми “Слово о полку Ігоревім” та її англійських перекладів) : Автореф. дис... канд. філол. наук: 10.02.16 ; Київський національний ун-т ім. Тараса Шевченка. Київ, 2006. 21 с.
56. Шмігер Т. Історія українського перекладознавства ХХ сторіччя : монографія. Київ: Смолоскип, 2009. 342 с.
57. Шмігер Т. Перекладознавчий аналіз – теоретичні та прикладні аспекти: давня українська література сучасними українською та англійською мовами : монографія. Львів : ЛНУ імені Івана Франка, 2018. 510 с.
58. Шмігер Т. Українське перекладознавство ХХ сторіччя. ЛНУ імені Івана Франка, НТШ ; уклад Т. Шмігер ; [автори передм. : Р. Зорівчак, Т. Шмігер ; наук. ред. Р. Зорівчак]. Львів, 2013. 626 с.

Article submitted 14.09.2022

Accepted for publication 20.10.2022

ЛЬВІВСЬКА ШКОЛА ПЕРЕКЛАДОЗНАВСТВА**Оксана Дзера**

*Львівський національний університет імені Івана Франка,
вул. Університетська 1, м. Львів, Україна, 79000,
oksana.dzera@lnu.edu.ua*

Ольга Грабовецька

*Львівський національний університет імені Івана Франка,
вул. Університетська 1, м. Львів, Україна, 79000,
olha.hrabovetska@lnu.edu.ua*

Юлія Наняк

*Львівський національний університет імені Івана Франка,
вул. Університетська 1, м. Львів, Україна, 79000,
yulia.naniak@lnu.edu.ua*

Ірина Одрехівська

*Львівський національний університет імені Івана Франка,
вул. Університетська 1, м. Львів, Україна, 79000,
iryna.odrekhivska@lnu.edu.ua*

У статті висвітлено діяльність Львівської перекладознавчої школи, що сформувалася на базі кафедри перекладознавства і контрастивної лінгвістики імені Григорія Кочура, яка 2023 року відзначатиме свій двадцятип'ятилітній ювілей.

Зроблено огляд історії кафедри та окреслено основні види діяльності, якими займаються науковці школи. Зазначено, що основу ключових напрямів дослідження ще у 1990–і роки заклала засновниця кафедри проф. Роксолана Зорівчак, на той час провідна перекладознавиця і популяризаторка українського красного слова у світі. У статті послідовно розкрито динаміку трьох напрямів академічної діяльності кафедри: розроблення наукових парадигм перекладознавства і контрастивної лінгвістики (історія перекладу в Україні з акцентом на перекладацькій агентності, стратегії опору у перекладі, стилістичні контрастивно-перекладознавчі дослідження, біблійний та літургійний переклад, інтертекстуальні та семіотичні підходи до перекладу, лексикографічні студії, галузевий переклад, біобібліографічні розроблення); міжнародні проекти та дослідницькі ініціативи (наприклад, міжнародна перекладацька майстерня “ЛітТрансформер” і проект “Український переклад: 1991–2021”); промоція студентської наукової та практичної перекладацької роботи.

Окрему увагу звернено на наукові, навчальні та перекладацькі ініціативи викладачів і студентів кафедри у воєнний період, зокрема активна волонтерська робота у перекладацьких телеграм-чатах.

Ключові слова: перекладацька агентність, історія художнього перекладу, стратегії опору, перекладний період, галузевий переклад, дослідницькі проекти.