

Channel of Communication	Pragmatics	Examining language use in context. Pragmatics helps translators understand how language is influenced by the speaker's intentions, social context, and cultural factors.	Speech Acts	Analyzing the communicative functions of language, such as making requests, giving commands, asking questions, etc., and understanding how these speech acts contribute to the overall meaning of an utterance.
	Semantics	Beyond individual words, semantics involves the study of meaning in language. It addresses how words combine to form meaning in a sentence or discourse. Semantic nuances can be challenging to capture during translation.	Sense Relations	Understanding the relationships between words in terms of meaning, including synonymy (similar meanings), antonymy (opposite meanings), hyponymy (subordinate meaning), and hypernymy (superordinate meaning).
	Lexical Semantics	This involves understanding the meaning of individual words. Words might have multiple meanings or nuances, and capturing these accurately is crucial in translation.		
	Syntax	The study of sentence structure and grammar. Translators need to consider the syntactic differences between languages to ensure the translated text flows naturally.	Sentence Structure and Constituents	Examining how sentences are structured, the arrangement of constituents (subject, verb, object), and syntactic rules that govern the formation of sentences.
	Morphology	The study of the internal structure of words. Different languages may have varying morphological structures, affecting word formation and, consequently, translation.		
	Phonology	The abstract, cognitive aspects of speech sounds within a particular language. It explores how sounds function and interact with each other in a given linguistic system.		
	Phonetics	Examining the physical aspects of speech sounds, phonetics involves the study of how sounds are produced, transmitted, and received. Understanding phonetics is essential for accurate pronunciation in translations.		
	Cultural Linguistics	Understanding the cultural context is crucial in translation. This involves knowledge of idioms, cultural references, and social norms, as they impact the meaning of words and expressions.		
	Idiomatic Expressions	Many languages use idioms and expressions that may not have direct equivalents in other languages. Translating these expressions requires knowledge of cultural and idiomatic nuances.	Proverbs and Sayings	Exploring culturally specific idioms, proverbs, and sayings that convey meanings beyond the literal interpretation and may pose challenges in translation.
	Cultural References	Translating cultural references, including historical events, traditions, and specific cultural contexts, is crucial. Some words may have culture-specific connotations that need to be conveyed accurately.	Cultural Script	Investigating culturally embedded knowledge, shared experiences, and expectations that shape communication. This includes understanding references to historical events, folklore, and cultural practices.
	Tense and Aspect	Languages express time and action differently. Understanding the temporal nuances, including verb tense and aspect, is essential for conveying accurate meaning.	Aktionsart	Focusing on the inherent temporal characteristics of verbs, such as whether an action is ongoing, completed, or repeated, which goes beyond simple tense considerations.
	Discourse Markers	Words or phrases that indicate the relationship between sentences or parts of a text are important for coherence. Discourse markers help convey the flow and structure of ideas.	Connectives	Identifying specific words or phrases that link different parts of a discourse, indicating relationships such as cause and effect, contrast, concession, etc.
	Register and Tone	Translations need to consider the appropriate level of formality or informality, as well as the tone of the original text. These linguistic features vary across languages and can impact the overall style and tone of the translation.	Formality Levels	Exploring linguistic features that convey formality, politeness, or informality, including variations in pronouns, verb forms, and honorifics.
	Anaphora and Reference	Understanding how pronouns and references work within a text is crucial for maintaining clarity. Translators need to correctly interpret and resolve anaphoric references.	Pronominal Reference	Addressing the use of pronouns and other linguistic devices to refer back to previously mentioned entities and maintaining clarity in reference.
	Word Ambiguity	Words often have multiple meanings, and disambiguating these meanings based on context is challenging. Machine translation systems need to accurately discern the intended sense of a word.	Lexical Ambiguity	Identifying instances where a word has multiple meanings within a specific context and resolving ambiguity through contextual analysis.
	Negation and Affirmation	The ways languages express negation or affirmation can vary. Translators need to correctly capture the intended meaning, especially in contexts where negation plays a crucial role.	Double Negation	Examining linguistic phenomena related to negation, including cases of double negation and how they are interpreted in different languages.
	Structural Ambiguity	Sentences with multiple interpretations due to structural ambiguity pose challenges. Resolving such ambiguity requires a deep understanding of syntax and semantics.	Garden Path Sentences	Exploring sentences that initially lead the reader or listener down the "garden path" to an incorrect interpretation before a reinterpretation is necessary for understanding.
	Ellipsis and Omission	Languages may allow for the omission of certain words or phrases based on context. Translators need to infer and supply the missing elements accurately.	Gapping	Studying instances where certain elements of a sentence, often verbs or other repeated elements, are omitted, and the reader or listener must infer the missing information.
	Co-reference Resolution	Resolving references to previously mentioned entities within a text is critical for maintaining coherence.	Binding Theory	Addressing how pronouns are linked to their antecedents and how different elements in a sentence can be co-referential or bound by specific syntactic rules.
	Speech Acts	Recognizing the illocutionary force, or the intended communicative function of an utterance, is important. This involves understanding whether a statement is a question, command, assertion, etc.	Illocutionary Force	Analyzing the intended communicative force behind speech acts, whether an utterance is intended as a statement, question, command, or request.