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АКАДЕМІЯ УПРАВЛІННЯ ПЕРСОНАЛОМ



МАУП

УСНИЙ ДВОСТОРОННІЙ ПЕРЕКЛАД

*Курс лекцій
для студентів-магістрів
нефілологічних спеціальностей,
студентів-бакалаврів та іноземців
спеціальності “Переклад”*

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Усний двосторонній переклад: курс лекцій для студентів-магістрів нефілологічних спеціальностей, студентів-бакалаврів та іноземців спеціальності “Переклад” / уклад. Л. М. Дембовська. — Київ : ДП «Вид. дім «Персонал», 2017. — 90 с.

Курс лекцій містить теоретичний матеріал курсу “Усний двосторонній переклад” і призначений для студентів-магістрів нефілологічних спеціальностей і студентів-бакалаврів спеціальності “Переклад”. Метою видання є допомога студентам у подоланні труднощів, що виникають у процесі перекладу, пов’язаних з відмінностями в системах мови оригіналу і мови перекладу, а також з певними культурологічними та соціальними аспектами, що впливають на процес перекладу.

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INTRODUCTION

The manual is intended for master students of non-philological specialization (International Relations, Politology, Pedagogic) as well as for bachelor students specialized in translation/interpretation. It aims at helping the students to cope with some difficulties occurring in the process of translation/interpreting.

The manual comprises theoretical material which explains most important peculiarities of the translation/interpretation process connected with specific features of the language systems of the original and target languages, and takes into consideration some cultural and social aspects influencing the process of translation/interpretation.

The manual consists of nine lectures which include detail consideration of the issues mentioned and lists of literature for further study.

The manual can be used in education process as well as in the process of independent preparation for examinations in the courses of 'Interpretation' and 'Theory and Practice of Translation'. It can also be useful for practicing interpreters/translators in the process of solution of some professional issues.

LECTURE 1

THE SUBJECT MATTER OF THE THEORY OF TRANSLATION. TYPOLOGY OF TRANSLATIONS

Plan

1. Significance of translating/interpreting.
2. Notion of the terms 'translation' and 'interpretation'.
3. Theory of translation among other linguistic subjects.
4. Typology of translations.

Literature

1. *Korunets I.* Theory and practice of translation.
2. *Бархударов Л. С.* Язык и перевод (вопросы общей и частной теории перевода).
3. *Утробина А. А.* Основы теории перевода.
4. *Комиссаров В. Н.* Теория перевода (лингвистические аспекты).

Significance of translating/interpreting

The importance of translation / interpretation in modern society has long been recognized. Practically not a single contact at the international level or even between two foreign persons speaking different languages can be established without the help of translators or interpreters.

Equally important is translating or interpreting for functioning of different international bodies like conferences, symposia, congresses etc., to say nothing about the bodies like the EEC (European Economic Council), the IMF (International Monetary Fund) or the UNO with its numerous councils, committees and sub-committees. These can function only due to an army of translators and interpreters representing different states and working in many different national languages.

Numerous branches of national economies can keep up with up-to-date development and progress in the modern world thanks to the everyday translating/interpreting of scientific and technical matter covering various fields of human knowledge and activities. The latter comprise nuclear science, exploration of outer space, ecological environment, mining, chemistry, biology, medicine, machine building, electronics, linguistics etc. In the present days translation of scientific and technical matter has become a most significant and reliable source of obtaining all-round and up-to-date information on the progress in various fields of science and technology in all countries of the world.

Translating is also a perfect means of sharing achievements and enriching national languages, literatures and cultures (operas, artistic films). Many translations of the prose, poetry and drama works of the world's famous authors into different national languages provide a vivid illustration of this permanent process.

Translation/interpretation promotes the enrichment of lexicon and of the means of expression in the target language (TL). Due to the everyday political, economic, cultural contacts between different nations the lexicon of all languages constantly increases. Thousands of words and phrases, which were unknown in national languages before, become an integral part of their lexicons. Among them are units like *steppe*, *Cossak*, *Verhovna Rada*, different scientific, technical and other terms like *computer*, *management*, *ecology* and so on.

A lot of expressions and regular sentence idioms have come to national languages in this way as well:

the first/second/third reading (Parliament); Olympic calmness (олимпийское спокойствие); the Ten Commandments (10 Заповедей); to see a mot in one's eye (видеть пылинку в чьем-то глазу); time is money; black ingratitude (черная неблагодарность); the Trojan horse; Judah's kiss and many others.

Among the adopted sentence structures are:

God defend me from my friends; from my enemies I will defend myself.

An old dog will learn no new tricks.

*He laughs best who laughs last.
The game is not worth the candle.*

Notion of the terms ‘translation’ and ‘interpretation’

Translation is a term; and notion is of polysemantic nature, it is common and most general meaning mostly associated with the action or process of rendering the meaning/content of a source language (SL) word, sentence or passage in the TL. In other words, the term meaning is associated with the work, performed by a translator.

‘Translation’ is also used to denote the subject taught or studied.

No less ambiguous is also the term ‘interpretation’ which is partly synonymous to ‘translation’ and is used to denote the way of presenting the idea of the work in translating orally. These may be artistic, genre or stylistic peculiarities rendered by the translator in his particular way, which is somewhat different from that of the author’s. The thing is that ‘interpretation’ unlike ‘translation’ admits some more freedom of the translator in his treatment of the matter under translation. For example, the famous free interpretation of Virgil’s “Aeneid” in Ukrainian by I. Kotlyarevskiy.

Apart from the two mentioned above, there are some other terms in the theory of translation which may seem ambiguous to the inexperienced student. These usually common terms are: ‘accurate or exact (to what degree?) translation’, ‘faithful (or realistic) translation’, ‘faithfulness’ of translation/interpretation, ‘fidelity (or faithfulness)’ of translation/interpretation, ‘equivalent translation/interpretation’, ‘free interpretation’, ‘free adaptation’, ‘free/loose translation’, ‘consecutive interpretation’, ‘off-hand translation/interpretation’, ‘sight translation/interpretation’, ‘simultaneous translation/interpretation’, ‘rough translation’ and some others.

Each of the above mentioned terms may be understood and interpreted differently. Thus, ‘free interpretation’ may mean both ‘free translation’, ‘free adaptation’ and sometimes even ‘loose translation’. Similarly, with the terms and notions ‘faithful translation’ and ‘equivalent translation’, which are synonymous if not identical by their general meaning.

The term 'faithful translation' is used to denote the highest degree of rendering the denotative or connotative meanings of words, the sense of sentences, the content, the expressiveness and the pragmatic subtext of passages of the source language with the help of available means of the target language.

The term 'equivalent translation' is nowadays used in the same meaning with one exception only: it also includes the necessity of quantitative and qualitative representation of all constitutive parts or elements of the SL units in the TL.

Theory of translation among other linguistic subjects

It is common practice in modern linguistics to divide the science into two main parts: microlinguistics and macrolinguistics.

Microlinguistics includes linguistics in its narrow meaning, namely it means investigation of the language without considering extra-linguistic factors. To this branch such classical subject as phonetics and phonology, grammar, lexicology, semasiology are included. (As for the latter one, there are some doubts because the connection of the language semantics with extra-linguistic aspects is obvious). Comparative-historical and contrastive-typological investigations are also included.

As for macrolinguistics in wide meaning of the word, such linguistic directions are included:

- 1) psycholinguistics, which surveys psychophysiological mechanisms of communication;
 - 2) sociolinguistics, the subject matter of which is the interaction of languages and social factors;
 - 3) ethnolinguistics, which studies interrelation of languages and cultural-ethnic factors;
 - 4) linguistic geography, which is interested in the study of the influence of territorial specifics on the language;
- and some other directions.

The above mentioned branches of linguistics investigate the language in connection with extra-linguistic phenomena outside of the language system.

Nowadays most of these questions are considered to be the subject matter of the newest and most modern direction of the linguistics – cognitive linguistics.

Except of mentioned division of linguistic subjects there exists also division into theoretical and applied ones.

Applied linguistic sciences are the ones, which are closely connected with practical use of the language in different spheres of human activities:

- methodic of teaching languages;
- aspects of the information theory, connected with language usage in mass media;
- problems of automatic search of information (sometimes named as engineer linguistics);
- theory of writing and principles of alphabet building;
- orphoepey and culture of speech etc.

So, according to these divisions we can classify the theory of translation as a branch, belonging to macrolinguistics, considering the subject matter of message, situation of communication, participants of communication, who have the experience of linguistic as well as extra-linguistic culture, and also belonging to applied linguistics.

Typology of translations

Typology of translations could be built according to the following parameters:

- 1) correlation of the types of SL and TL;
- 2) character of the subject matter and its relation to the author of the source text;
- 3) the type of translator's segmentation and way of working with the material;
- 4) forms of presentation both translated and the original text;
- 5) character of correspondence of the translated text to the original one;
- 6) genre-stylistic peculiarities of the original text;
- 7) completeness and type of sense rendering;
- 8) major functions;

9) priority of the original text;

10) type of adequacy.

1. According to the correlation of the types of SL and TL translation can be divided into:

a) intra-lingual translation which means explanation of the word signs with the help of the same language:

- diachronic translation from the ancient language into the modern one;
- transposition, which means changing one genre or functional style into another one, e.g. scientific-technical text into publicistic one.

b) interlingual translation:

- bilingual, which means translation from one natural language into another one;
- inersemitic translation — from natural language into artificial one or vice versa;
- transmutation — from one artificial language into another one.

2. According to the character of the subject matter and its relation to the author of the source text translations are distinguished:

a) traditional (made by a human being):

- made by the translator who is not the author of the original text;
- author translation — the translator is at the same time the author of the original text;
- authorized translation is made by a translator but approved by the author;

b) machine translation;

c) mixed translation.

3. According to the type of translator's segmentation and way of working with the material translations can be classified into:

a) morphemic translation, which is made on the level of single morphemes without consideration of their structural bonds;

b) word-for-word translation — translation of single words without considering semantic, syntactic and stylistic bonds;