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# **ОСНОВЫ ПЕРЕВОДА**

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В учебном пособии изложены теоретические вопросы переводоведения наряду с практическими заданиями, направленными на развитие навыков перевода и переводческого анализа. Оно создано на основе рабочей программы, включает аутентичные тексты различных жанров для перевода, темы и вопросы о способах перевода для достижения адекватности через поиск соответствующих эквивалентов.

Данное пособие предназначено для обучающихся по программам бакалавриата «Теория и методика преподавания иностранных языков» и «Теория и практика английского языка и межкультурной коммуникации», студентов направления «Перевод и переводоведение».

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## ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Актуальность появления данного пособия состоит в том, что теоретический материал изложен на английском языке в доступной форме для студентов, представлены аутентичные тексты, которые не были переведены ранее.

Данное пособие своей целью ставит ознакомление учащихся с основными положениями теории перевода, а также развитие практических навыков перевода. В первую очередь реализуются практические задачи формирования переводческих навыков, когнитивных и коммуникативных компетенций.

Теоретические материалы, содержащиеся в пособии, готовят студентов к выполнению упражнений, а также актуализируют знания учащихся по теории перевода.

В конце каждой темы даны вопросы для самоконтроля, самостоятельной работы и используемые библиографические источники. Пособие содержит аутентичные тексты для перевода всех функциональных стилей. Также даются упражнения, направленные на развитие умения вычленять единицы перевода, сегментировать текст, применять переводческие трансформации, определять лексические, грамматические особенности текстов различного жанра.

Пособие состоит из таких глав, как «Теория перевода», «Единицы перевода и сегментация текста», «Виды перевода», «Эквивалентность и адекватность в переводе», «Переводческие соответствия», «Трансформации в переводе», «Прагматические аспекты перевода и стадии перевода», «Функциональные стили», «Норма перевода и профессиональная этика», «Вспомогательные средства в работе переводчика».

Темы в главах освещают общие вопросы теории перевода, лексические и грамматические трудности перевода, особенности перевода текстов разных функциональных жанров, переводческие нормы, этику и этикет переводчика. Представлены таблицы,

систематизирующие материал, что будет способствовать эффективному усвоению теоретических основ перевода.

Пособие призвано сформировать у учащихся навыки письменного перевода текстов разных жанров, закрепить переводческие компетенции в использовании различных способов перевода в выборе эквивалентов для достижения адекватности перевода. Дидактические и методические принципы предъявления материала основаны на современных достижениях переводоведения с учетом конкретных требований учебной программы по направлению «Лингвистика». Материал методически организован, минимизирован в соответствии со стандартами ООП, а также с учебной программой и уровнем теоретической и практической подготовки студентов III курса переводческих отделений.

Лекционный материал и практические задания основываются на собственных методических разработках с учетом дидактических и методических принципов обучения, где во главу угла ставится повышение лингвистических компетенций начинающих переводчиков, индивидуальный и дифференцированный подход в обучении, формирование личности переводчика, осуществляющего коммуникативное посредничество.

Учебное пособие может быть использовано в учебном процессе для студентов-лингвистов III курса переводческих направлений, а также для слушателей переводческих курсов.

## CHAPTER 1. TRANSLATION THEORY

### § 1. Translation theory, aims, tasks, methods and objects

Practical translation is a creative process that should be distinguished from the theory of translation as a science. The theory of translation is rather young and belongs to linguistic disciplines. As a part of philology, it is inconceivable without the organic combination of both linguistic and literary methods.

Translation is a means of interlingual communication. The translator exchanges information between people, who are native speakers of different languages, creates a common language text that has a similar communicative value to the original text. Nevertheless, the users of TT identify it, to all intents and purposes, with ST - functionally, structurally and semantically.

To confirm the functional status of the translation, it is necessary to check the structural and semantic similarity with the original. The translator refrains from any remarks made in his address, which may betray his authorship. He tries his best to remove his mark in order to avoid interference in the process of communication between people. The structure of the translation should always correspond to the structure of the source text. Changes in the sequence and arrangement of text fragments should be avoided.

The goal is to maximize structure parallelism. This will link each segment of the translation to the corresponding part of the original text. Any violation of parallelism is necessary to convey the meaning of the original text accurately.

Translation can be viewed as a kind of practice or translation practice. This is a set of actions performed by a translator when translating into another language. At its best translation is an art, a creation of a talented, high-skilled professional.

Translation can be the object of a scientific research. The research is aimed at understanding the nature of translation, its components and their interaction. Translation science deals with theoretical and applied aspects of translation studies. The task of translation theory is a theoretical description of the translation phenomenon. The linguistic theory of translation is concerned with translation as a form of speech communication establishing contact between communicants who speak different languages. The basis of this theory is linguistics in the broadest sense of the word, i.e. macrolinguistics with all its new branches such as psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, text linguistics, communicative linguistics, etc. studying the language structure and its functioning in speech in the relationship to mind, culture and society. Language that makes possible communication between people is part of all human activities of life itself.

At the first place, a linguistic theory of translation is a descriptive theoretical discipline which concerns with the identification and description of objective translation process regularity in the base of which are structural peculiarities and the rules of language functioning, taking part in this process.

The general tasks in the linguistic theory of translation are:

1. To disclose and describe general linguistic basis of translation, i.e. to show which kind of language system peculiarities and regularity of language functioning are in the base of translation process, make this process possible and define its character and limits.

2. To define a translation as object of linguistic research; show the differences from other types of language mediation.

3. To develop classification basis of translation activity types.

4. To disclose the main point of equivalents as the base of communicative equivalents of the original text and translation.

5. To develop the general principles and construction peculiarities of particular and special theories of translation for different language combinations.

6. To develop general principles of scientific description of the translation process as translator's actions for transforming the source text (ST) into the target text (TT).

7. To disclose the influence of the pragmatic and socio-linguistic factors on the translation process

8. To define the notion “norm of translation” and develop principles of estimation of translation quality [Комиссаров 1990: 35 - 36].

An important part of translation theory is the theory of equivalence. There is a presumption of semantic identity between the translation and the source text. It is worth noting that the theory of equivalence deals with the factors that hinder such an identity; seeks to discover how close they are in each case.

The general translation theory describes the basic principles that are ideal for every translation activity. The translation process can be influenced by both general basic factors and a number of specific factors that arise from the actual conditions and ways of the translator's work.

The translator deals with the works of great authors of the past and present. He must be able to handle the elegance of literary expression and the intricacies of science fiction.

The duties may include translation of diplomatic representations and political statements, as well as scientific dissertations. Translating a play the translator must bear in mind the requirements of theatrical presentation, and dubbing a film he must see that his translation fits the movement of the speakers' lips.

Simultaneous interpretation requires the translator to match the fastest speakers; must understand all foreign accents and mispronunciation. In a consecutive translation, he can listen to long speeches, make the necessary notes and then perform his translation in a full or a condensed form.

Each type of translation has its own combination of factors influencing the translating process. The general theory of translation should be supplemented by a number of special translation theories identifying major types of translation activities and describing the predominant features of each type [Рецкер 1982].

Of particular interest is that branch of the theory of translation that is concerned with the translating process. It is a great challenge to the translation theory to discover how the translator does the trick, what are his mental processes. The study of the translation process reveals

both the general strategy of the translator and the specific methods used to solve the translation problems.

In conclusion, it should be said about the translation section that deals with the pragmatic aspects of the translation process. The communicants involved in interlingual communication speak different languages but they also belong to different cultures, have different general knowledge, different social and historical background.

The translator should evaluate the communicative effect and try to ensure adequate understanding of his message. This can change the original message to make it more meaningful to people in a different language community. When evaluating the quality of a translator's work, pragmatic value is the main factor. All branches of the theory of translation are concerned with important aspects of the translator's work and constitute a body of theoretical thought of indisputable practical value [Трубецкая 1986: 21].

*Questions:*

1. What is the theory of translation?
2. What are the tasks of the theory of translation?
3. What is the purpose of translation theory?
4. What is the theoretical description of the phenomenon of translation?
5. What is the core of translation theory?

## **§ 2. Branches of the theory of translation**

Translatology has theoretic and applied aspects. Theoretic translatology includes general, particular and special theories of translation i.e. dealing with translational universals (structural characteristic which has all languages). General theory of translation is a part of the linguistic translation theory. The core of the translation theory, which studies the most common linguistic problems of the concrete languages, aside from the realizations methods of this process and individual peculiarities of a concrete translation act. It describes what translation is and what makes it possible. General theory covers all types of translation made from all source languages into all other languages. The object (task) of the general theory of translation

is the research (analysis) of factors, which are the basic of all varied translation acts and are referred to the single kind of human activity. An important part of the general theory of translation is the theory of equivalence aimed at studying semantic relationship between the ST and the TT.

Particular theory of translation includes translation, its kinds, translation in different languages and translation with the use of computers. It studies linguistic aspects of translation from one given language to another. This theory studies the range of problems connected with the interaction of a definite pair of languages in the process of translation.

Special theory of translation considers the conditions of translation, the peculiarities of the texts of different types and genres, the character of a text and the influence of speech forms on the character of this process, as well as conditions of its realization.

General theory of translation gives theoretic explanations and defines main notion of particular and special theories of translation. Particular and special theories concretize the regulations of the general theory of translation, concerning the separate types and kinds of translation. There are some fixed components in any act of speech:

1. Situations,
2. Source,
3. Speech production,
4. Recipient.

Important aspects of translation activity are transfer of background information, situation of information, information about structure, semantic information [Комиссаров 1999: 112].

*Questions:*

1. What is the purpose of general theory of translation?
2. What is the purpose of special theory of translation?
3. What is the purpose of particular theory of translation?

### **§ 3. The history of translation in Russia**

The history of translation in Russia has the division into the following main periods: the Kievan period, the Mongol invasion and the

Tatar Yoke period, the Muscovite period, the Empire period, the Soviet period and the post-Soviet period.

**The Kievan period (IX-XII).** Kievan Russia had trade, political and cultural ties with Byzantium, Slavic nations, Germany, France and eastern countries. That is why the Russians had very frequent contacts with the foreign languages. Writing, literature and translation in IX century in Kievan Russia had a relatively natural form. The Greek priest Kirill and his brother Methodius created a new alphabet and thus became the first translators. The New Testament, Psalter, Prayer Book are among the first translation texts from Greek. All religious texts were translated literally (word-by-word). During the given period, translators did not try to transfer the original in the full and adequate form. Translation skills were rising to high level of perfection. High level of Russian translation of the ancient periods is the result of high culture of the Old Slavic language. Names of translators remain unknown.

**The Mongol Yoke (XIII- XV).** Translations had a great role in the cultural life of the country. So the other parts of the Bible were translated, the old version remained. Translators finally started to translate non-religious texts. The Russian language started to form.

**The Muscovite period (XVI- XVII).** During the XVI c., Moscow has finally turned into a political, as well as a translation center of Russia. Translations were not anonymous anymore. The understanding of what skills a translator should have formed. Therefore, the least requirement was two foreign languages proficiency, a broad outlook, and vast knowledge in different spheres. Nevertheless, most of the translators in this period did not have such knowledge, and texts translation was not still of the best quality.

**The Empire period (XVII - XIX).** In the XVII century, we already know more names of translators and greater number of translations was not only of a religious character. The development of astronomy, astrology, geometry, anatomy, medicine influenced translation. The qualitative translation was in demand. Bilingual dictionaries appeared in this period. XIX century can be described as the “golden age of Russian translation” due to the activity in the sphere of high art (Tchaikovsky, Pushkin, Lermontov). A great contribution

to the translating activity in Russia was made in the XVIII century. The Great Peter I political reforms have considerably expanded the cultural contacts of Moscow with the European countries. There appeared poetic translation, which got a place of honor in Russia.

**The Soviet period (XX).** The Soviet Union promoted growing scales of translation activity since the country was multinational. Many translators became famous; among them are Marshak S., Kalashnikova E.

**The post-Soviet period (XX – XXI).** After the Soviet Union collapse, the character of translation activity has essentially changed. Most translations were carried out from English into Russian and were paid rather well. The demand of such translators has induced to hire non-professionals and this led to the low quality of translations. The history of the science of translation is considerably well known. A famous translator Savory T.H. raised the problem – that the problems of translations phenomenon have hardly ever been investigated. Since then the situation has changed considerably. The attitude towards the craft of translation has changed [см. Прошина 2008, Part 2].

*Questions:*

1. To what period does the translation in Russia go back?
2. Who translated the Holy Scriptures into the Old Church Slavonic language?
3. What was typical of Old Russian translations?
4. What century is considered the period of “synthetic translation theory”?
5. What period is considered the “experimental period”? Why?
6. Who made the effort to form the theory of translation as a special subject?

#### **§ 4. Translation theory development in XXI century**

Modern translators make a great contribution to enrich languages. If there are no terms in a language, the translator borrows these new terms from another language, and thereby enriches the other language, using further borrowed words in context. Translation became

an academic discipline, which began to include many areas of study (philology, semiotics and comparative literature).

Thanks to the Internet, it became possible to carry out translation and localization, as well as the introduction of various computer programs. But with the introduction of innovation, a problem arose with the accuracy of the translation, since many different programs and people appeared who were engaged in low-quality translation, hence the low-paid work of a translator.

To become a good translator you need to know more than two or three languages. In order to work as a translator, you need to have vast knowledge of the languages' culture and its aspects.

But during all this time, translators are forgotten. Previously, they were considered scientists, now their works are copied and their names are assigned to their works.

Today, translation is an academic course. Various subjects are included in translation, such as terminology, semiotics, philosophy, philology and others. This specialty allows you to study the field of literary, scientific and technical translation.

Today's translators are improving the language with winterized words and borrowed terms. A large number of global markets for language and localization services can be found on the Internet. Also, the Internet has created jobs for translators around the world. In today's world, there are enough opportunities for work and development in the modern sphere.

*Questions:*

1. What is translation theory state now?
2. What are the main tendencies in translation nowadays?
3. Name the most famous computer programs a translator uses in his work.

## **§ 5. Translation as an intercultural communication**

One of the main issues in contemporary linguistics is the problem of relationship between the language, the culture and the speaker. Many researchers have called it "anthropological". Language is the main tool for learning; it is also a means for reflecting the culture of

an ethnic group and a means for conveying cultural values. It helps to solve the question of the world perception and everyday human behavior stereotypes. In the field of linguistic semantics, linguistic research converges with the interrelationship of language, personality and culture concepts.

The globalization of cultures can give great importance to the concept in intercultural communication. Such areas of study as sociology, literary criticism and cultural studies have a deal with an intercultural communication problem. The political and social situation in the current world creates the problem of an adequate communication. Ter-Minasova S.G. states that “communication is a dialogue act, connection between two and more individuals which is, first of all, based on mutual understanding” [Тер-Минасова 2000: 63].

Russian scientists Vereshchagin E.M. and Kostomarov V.G. in their book “Language and culture” interpret that “Intercultural communication is an understandable understanding of two or more participants in a communicative act who belong to different national cultures” [ук. соч.: 43].

The basic understanding of translation depends on the communication-relationship of individuals, in which the communicants are representatives of their culture. Translation as a means of intercultural communication is the idea of the language as a component of a given culture. Culture is the totality of the material and spiritual achievements of society.

The translation concept has a central point in translation theory. This concept is polysemantic. It supposes translation to be a mental activity process. It also considers translation as a result and a product of translation activity.

Komissarov V.N. considers, “translation is a complicated and many-sided kind of a human activity. Though usually people speak about translation “from one language into another”, actually, it is not simply a replacement of one language with another. The different cultures, people, ways of thinking, literature epochs, levels of development, traditions and world vies clash with each other in translation” [Комиссаров 2001: 84].

Brandes M. says, "Translation is a kind of language mediation where the content of the foreign text (original) is transferred to another language by way of creating a communicatively equivalent text in this language" [Брандес М. 2001: 72].

Barkhudarov L.S. considers, "translation is a process of transformation of a speech product in one language into a speech product in another language, the invariable meaning being preserved" [Бархударов 1975: 52].

Toury G. declares, "translation is kind of activity which inevitably involves at least two languages and two cultural traditions" [Toury 1995].

Translation serves as a means of communication between people of different ethnic groups. Schweitzer A.D. defines a translation as a one direction and two-stage process in interlingua and intercultural communication. During this process two texts are created (a secondary text (metatext) on the base of a primary text). The metatext replaces another text in the target language and culture" [Швейцер 1988: 26].

The prominent translation studies' scholars consider translation as an intercultural communication. The culture factor in translation cannot be denied or diminished. When the message is transmitted and becomes understandable for communicants then communication can be considered successful. We can achieve understanding in the case the information in the language units corresponds to the knowledge of the facts in the message. The speakers of the language represent their culture. The knowledge of the country, geography, history, policy and culture they possess functions as their presuppositions. It helps people to produce and understand messages in the linguistic form.

Two languages as well as cultures interact in a translation process and have their own national specificity. It is important in translation to reveal this specificity.

A translator translates a ST as well as transfers the culture of the communicants thus playing an important role in an intercultural communication. Transferring the culture of the SL into the TL a translator thus acts as a culture mediator. It is important in a translation process to find equivalents for language units to transfer culture in the measure full as possible.

There can be some language units containing cultural information such as realia, lacunas, exotisms. And poor knowledge of culture or history of the SL can lead to misunderstanding in translation thus failing in intercultural communication. Catford J. says that “besides language untranslatability there is cultural untranslatability” [Catford 1978].

The cultural untranslatability applies to the situations when cultural differences are too large. A translator applies different translation transformations to achieve the same effect of the ST in the TT as far as it is possible. This type of untranslatability depends on the two languages combination.

In conclusion, it should be noted that translation is the main mechanism of intercultural communication. Thanks to translation, languages can communicate with each other, enrich and change. With a radical change in the cultural and historical background, the material that is being translated should be appropriate and believable. With inconsistencies or inadequate translations, cultural shifts distort the image and misrepresent the culture and intentions of the author [Munday 2001: 35-36].

*Questions:*

1. What is a language?
2. What is an intercultural communication?
3. What is the concept of translation?
4. What is translation according to Komissarov V.N.?
5. What do you think about the phrase “besides language untranslatability there is cultural untranslatability”?

## ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЕ ЗАДАНИЯ

1. *Translate the text into Russian.*

Williamsburg, Virginia  
April, 1774

Murder WOULD HAVE been a kinder fate, Claire thought, resisting the urge to chew on her lower lip. All of her plans had been made around an assumption that had proven to be overly optimistic. How could she have under sightedness. There'd be plenty of time for

that after she found a way out of the ugly Byzantine maze her uncle had crafted.

If only she'd managed to sleep some the night before. She needed a clear head, a mind that could wrest salvation from thin air. But she'd spent the night pacing her tented rooms, unable to think about anything except what a black-hearted scoundrel her uncle was. And now all she had to show for the effort was a brain that had all the power and clarity of lukewarm oatmeal. Claire clenched her teeth.

"I hope, Mistress Curran, that you found your lodgings suitable?"

Perched on the edge of the chair, Claire forced herself to swallow past the tightness in her throat, took as deep a breath as her stays permitted, and met the gaze of the man standing behind the desk. "They're more than adequate for my needs, Mr. Cantrell. I appreciate your thoughtfulness and effort on my behalf".

The solicitor lifted a sheaf of papers, perused them briefly, and then cast them down with a soft sigh. "It's the least I can do under the circumstances. I'd like you to form at least a favorable first impression of Virginia hospitality. Devon isn't likely to be as concerned with the warmth of your welcome".

Claire started down at her lap. She didn't have to remove her worm kid gloves to know that her primly laced fingers had turned a ghostly white. Adjusting the drape of her dress and flexing the blood back to her fingertips, she said, "I'm no happier with the circumstances than Mr. Rivard will be. If a way can be found to escape the situation, I assure you that I'll do so" [LaFoy 2002: 1-2].

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## CHAPTER 2. TRANSLATION UNITS AND TEXT SEGMENTATION

### § 1. Translation unit and text segmentation

In the theory of translation, a translation unit is a text segment representing a single cognitive unit the aim of which is to give equivalence in translation. The translation unit may be minimal (a phoneme, a morpheme, a single word, a phrase), one or more sentences, or even a larger unit (text).

A translator splits the given text into translation units while translating. If such units are large, then we can get an idiomatic translation. When a translator transfers a ST into the TL, he usually segments it into smaller parts to translate it easily without any difficulty. Such text segments are known as units of translation. One of the foreign scholars in translation theory J. Catford presented a new term “rank of translation” in his book “A Linguistic Theory of Translation” (1978). It was used in a similar meaning. According to Barkhudarov [Бархударов 1975: 175], “a unit of translation is the unit of the ST which has the correspondence in the TT i.e. a minimal language unit possessing an equivalent in the TT”. In fact, a unit of any language level can be considered a unit of translation. That is why it is necessary to define levels of linguistic units in the structure of a language.

Tyulenev S.B. names a translation unit as a *translateme* (транслатема) and gives a following definition: “a combination of a linguistic unit of the source language which expresses a contextual meaning and a minimal linguistic unit of the target language of the same meaning” [Тюленев 2004: 89]. The term “unit of translation” was used by Jean-Paul Vinay and Jean Darbelnet too. They define a translation unit as “the predominant element of thought within such a segment of the utterance” [Vinay and Darbelnet 1995: 21]. They also consider a translation unit to be “the smallest segment of the utterance whose signs are linked in such a way that they should not be translated individually” [Vinay and Darbelnet 1995: 21]. Their definition of the unit of translation bases on the content with reference to a source language text (SLT). So, according to their opinion, a translation unit is a unit

having any sense. They state that the size of a translation unit can vary because it has only practical purpose.

In total, three aspects are considered for the translation unit.

The first is the theoretical aspect, its assessment and the device, which takes into account the important aspects of the unit associated with translation. The dimensions of the unit are important - it is the ratio of the unit associated with the translation to the language levels. The operational aspects are also worth noting. These aspects are applied in the process of their identification in the SLT. This occurs when the SLT is segmented into text elements that can be translatable.

They should be considered separately and should not be interfered with, since each of them revives its own personal problems [Baker 2001: 20 - 26].

There can be three ways of defining the unit of translation depending on reference to: 1) a source language text (SLT), 2) a target language text (TLT), 3) to a SLT and a TLT. Besides these three approaches, linguists also pay attention to other criteria such as a content, a form, or a content and a form together.

Komissarov V. N. suggested the definition, which considers both a content and a form in a Russian translation text. He defines a translation unit as follows: “a minimum language unit in SLT which is chosen as an independent object of a translation process” [Комиссаров 1990: 188].

The process of a written text’s division into meaningful units is called a text segmentation. A translator should be able to find all contextual connections in the text to achieve adequacy in the target language.

Kazakova T.A. gives the following recommended rules for text segmentation for translation [Казакова 2001: 35 - 36]:

- 1) “A translator needs to determine the status and parameters of a translation unit, thus segmenting the text into small and big components (a word, a paragraph). The main criterion is a contextual dependence – the more independent on context a word, the minimal unit for translation it is. If it is not, then a translator must find all or at least the main context dependent connections.

2) If a word depends on the context nearby, then a phrase or a simple sentence including this word will be a translation unit.

3) If a word is dependent on some text components (out the sentence too), then a complex sentence will be a translation unit.

4) If a word is dependent on many text components, then a whole source text will be a translation unit.

5) If a word is dependent on the components out of a text, then a translator must use cultural commentary, transliteration, or replication (in some cases usage of all above-mentioned transformations is possible)” [Казакова 2001: 35 - 36].

*Questions:*

1. What is a translation unit?
2. What can serve as a translation unit?
3. What is text segmentation?
4. What are the rules of text segmentation?
5. Why is it necessary to divide the text into parts?

## § 2. Translation process modeling

A translation model is a conventional representation of a translation process that describes mental activity processes that a translator uses while translating a ST into a TT. It describes a translation process in general or points out the specific operations (transformations) used in translation. The task of a translation model is to describe the consequence of actions used for translation in the given translation conditions. Translation models can be oriented either toward the situation reflected in the ST content or toward the meaningful components of it. The description of a translation process with the help of a translation model has two interrelated aspects:

1) A general model characteristic pointing a possible area of its usage;

2) Transformation types used within a translation model.

***Situational (denotation) model.*** The idea of this model is that languages are different in their form and structure, words that nevertheless denote the same realia. The process of translation is the process of describing denotata (a phenomenon denoted by language signs),

reflected in the SL by means of the TL units. 1. It describes process itself when there are no TL correspondences for the ST situation. A translator describes them with the help of combination of several TL units (descriptive translation, use of TL signs close in its meaning to a SL neologism). 2. It explains the process of translation in the case of description of situation in the ST. There exists only one way of describing such situations.

**Semantic theory.** The aim is to describe the main point of correspondences between the contents of the ST and the TT. It is one of the main tasks of translatology. The semantic model considers translation as distinguishing in the ST the semantic elements (semes) and the choice in the TL the units containing the same semantic elements. The translator finds the most appropriate TL unit and analyzes the content structure of the ST and the TT, and translates it from the point of view of semantics. The semantic model uses such method as “component analysis”, when the meaning of every language unit is regarded as a number of semes. Ex: “преподаватель” has the following semes: 1. Обучающий, но не обучаемый; 2. Работник вуза, а не учитель; 3. Муж. Пола; 4. Ед.ч., а не мн.ч.

**Transformational model** postulates that in any two languages there is a number of nuclear structures equivalent to each other. A translator performs translation at three levels: 1) the stage of analysis, 2) the stage of translation, 3) the stage of synthesis.

**Psycholinguistic model.** A translator transforms his understanding of the original content into his inner program, and then develops it in the TT. Therefore, there are two stages: 1) transformation of information via a translator’s inner program, 2) translation from inner code into the TL. The model corresponds to the understanding of translation as the kind of speech.

**Communicative model** considers translation as a communicative act. It uses the terms of the communication theory and divides the translation process into three phases: communication between the sender of the message and the translator, and the change of the code between the translator and the recipient of the message. In the communicative model, which has some varieties, the translation process acts as an act of bilingual communication. It contains messages, its sender

and recipient, a code (language) and a communication channel (written or spoken speech, taking into account the genre of this speech).

*Questions:*

1. What is a translation process?
2. What is a translation model?
3. What aspects does a translation model reveal?
4. What does a situational model describe?
5. How does a transformational model describe a translation process?
6. How does a semantic model describe a translation process?
7. How does a psycholinguistic model describe a translation process?
8. How does a communicative model describe a translation process?

## ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЕ ЗАДАНИЯ

1. *Translate the text into Russian defining translation units. Comment on your choice.*

Husbands.

There are three types of husbands:

1. The Blind Man, who says, 'Isn't that a new suit, darling?' when he at last notices the ensemble you have been wearing for the past two years. There really isn't any point in discussing him, so let's leave him in peace. At least he has one advantage: he lets you dress as you please.

2. The ideal Husband, who notices everything, is genuinely interested in your clothes, makes suggestions, understands fashion, appreciates it, enjoys discussing it, knows just what suits you best and what you need, and admires you more than all the other women in the world. If you possess this dream man, hang on to him. He is extremely rare.

3. The Dictator, who knows far better than you what is becoming to you and decides if the current styles are good or not and which shop or dressmaker you ought to go to. This type of man's ideas on fashion are sometimes up to date, but most often he has been so impressed

with the way his mother used to dress that his taste is, to say the least, about twenty years behind the times.

Whatever type of husband you have, my advice is to make the best of it and to try to tame your expectations of him. Even the most devoted man is bound to be distracted at times and forgetful, despite all the efforts you have made to charm him. If you are wise, then you will allow it to pass unnoticed. It is better to develop a strong sense of your own style than to rely too heavily on the opinion of another... even that of your husband [Tessaro 2003: 102-103].

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## CHAPTER 3. TYPES OF TRANSLATION

### § 1. Basic kinds of translation

Translation is transformation of a SL message into a TL one. There are different types of translation. The basic kinds are free translation, adequate translation, equivalent translation, literal (word-for-word) translation, full translation, partial translation.

Free translation is carried out at the lowest level of equivalence. Free translation can be adequate in the case it meets the norm requirements of a translation process. Such translation is connected with considerable losses in the process of the text transfer.

Adequate translation presupposes the following pragmatic tasks of a translation process at the highest level of equivalence: no norms of the TL are bridged and genre-stylistic requirements are followed. In general, adequate translation is a kind of translation that is up to communicants' expectation.

Equivalent translation reflects the content of the text at one of the levels of equivalence. The content of the text is all information to be transferred in the process of translation. Any adequate translation can be equivalent (at this or that level of equivalence) but not every equivalent translation can be adequate one.

Literal translation presupposes transfer of the communicatively irrelevant elements of original. As the result, the norms of the TL are bridged and the original meaning is disturbed. Literal translation cannot be adequate and is used only in the cases when the aim is to retain the formal structure peculiarities of the original. In such cases, a TL text can be accompanied by the commentaries or adequate translation reflecting the true content of the original.

Full translation is used for transference of source texts the contents of which have so high importance that must be given to the recipient of the target text in details.

Semantic full translation presupposes transference of the SL texts that have high scientific or socio-cultural importance, detailed contents of which are intended for a wide range of specialists.

Communicative pragmatic full translation is used to translate the SL texts that have high socio-cultural importance, detailed contents of which are intended for a mass recipient.

Partial translation means transfer of the SL texts into the TL with the aim to give a general information, the details are not communicatively essential.

Selective partial translation is used in translation of reports, business letters, standard information, newspapers and other analogous texts or utterances. It is used when it is necessary to get the idea about the character of the ST or author's style, but detailed acquaintance is not the first task.

Functional partial translation is used to shorten or simplify the ST intended for a wide range of readers. Such types of the TT can be rendering, adaptation, versions of different types and so on [Казакова 2001: 17-18].

*Questions:*

1. What is free translation?
2. What is adequate translation?
3. What is equivalent translation?
4. What is literal translation?
5. What is full translation?
6. What is partial translation?
7. What types of full translation do you know?
8. What types of partial translation do you know?

## **§ 2. Psycholinguistic classification of translation**

Psycholinguistic classification of translation is based on the way of the originals perception and creating a text of translation. It distinguishes two types of translation: written and oral.

Written translation is a translation in which the speech patterns are represented as fixed text patterns to which the translator can repeatedly refer. It gives the translator an opportunity to perceive the text patterns repeatedly to compare them with the corresponding

source patterns to make necessary amendments before the translation text is finished and presented to the recipient.

Interpreting (oral translation) is such a kind of translation when the source and target translation are not fixed in the translation process. It presupposes single perception of the source text patterns by the translator and impossibility of its further comparing.

There are two kinds of oral translation: simultaneous and consecutive.

An interpreter makes simultaneous interpreting in 2-3 seconds after a speaker starts his speech. This type of translation requires good mental skills such as acquiring information, processing it, translating and speaking at the same time.

In consecutive interpreting an interpreter starts translation after a speaker has finished his speech. Usually speech can contain several sentences, but sometimes it can be rather long (20-30 minutes). In consecutive interpreting the main help for an interpreter can be his records of the speech. And not the less importance plays his memory and ability to memorize segments of different continuation [Комиссаров 1990: 97 - 98].

### **§ 3. Genre stylistic classification of translation**

This classification supposes two types of translation basing on genre stylistic peculiarities of the ST. They are literary translation and informative translation.

The object of literary translation is fiction. A distinctive feature of a work of fiction is its figurative impact on the reader, which is achieved using a huge variety of linguistic means, from the epithet (colorful definition) and the metaphor (figurative meaning) to the rhythmic-syntactic construction of the phrase. Therefore, when translating a fiction, in order to preserve the figurative and emotional impact of the original fiction on the reader, the translator will strive to convey all the nuances of the form of the work [Захарова 2014: 24 - 25].

Informative translation is translation of the texts the main function of which is to inform some message. Such types of text are all texts of scientific, official, publicist styles etc. Detectives, travel experience

description and essays can be considered of this type because there is only informative narration [Комиссаров 1990: 97].

Such division into informative translation and literary translation only shows the function of the ST that is to be reproduced in the TT.

*Questions:*

1. How many types of translation can you distinguish from the functional point of view?
2. What is the object of informative translation?
3. Which type of oral translation is the most difficult? Why?
4. What types of translation does the psycholinguistic classification of translation distinguish?
5. What is the difference between oral and written translation?

Work on your own:

1. Consecutive (paragraph-phrasal) translation.
2. Sight translation.
3. Two-way translation.
4. Multilateral translation.

## ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЕ ЗАДАНИЯ

1. *Translate the fragment of the book using full translation.*

Devon followed her into the small rented room and kicked the door closed behind them while saying, "Change into whatever you possess that might pass for reasonably respectable. The dress you had on in Edmund's office will do."

From the center of the room, she faced him, her shoulders squared as always, that defiant spark lighting her violet eyes. With her hands balled into tiny fists at her sides, she said quietly, "You are loathsome."

"And you're a bit of bad baggage," he countered, moving back so that his body blocked her access to the door. "We appear to deserve each other." The color and expressiveness of her eyes fascinated him. At the moment, they reminded him of the sky during the gathering of storms. What would they look like, he wondered, in the throes of physical passion? And in the quiet lull of the afterward?

Devon frowned and banished the wayward thoughts. He nodded toward the valise she'd tossed on the bed. "We haven't much time. Change your clothing."

"Only when you've turned your back," she demanded with all haughtiness of an offended duchess [LaFoy 2002: 38].

2. *Translate the fragment of the novel using partial translation where it is possible. Define what genre it is.*

The inner voice came again, this time soft with mockery. You want her. Devon swore beneath his breath. If the little half-naked hoyden ripping open the valise appealed to his baser instincts, it was only because he hadn't sought any release since he and Darice Lytton had parted ways. He could change that situation easily enough. He could set aside his suspicions, and Darice would forgive him at the first carress.

His gaze wandered over her again, his already heated blood warming even more at the sight of her bent over the now valise. Devon forced his attention to the low ceiling of the room, but a flutter of white instantly brought his attention back to her.

"Where is your maid? He heard himself ask as he watched her pull loosely laced stays over her head and down over her torso. Odd, he mused, he'd never disliked the idea of that particular garment before.

"I don't have a maid," came the distracted reply.

"Am I to assume that you've traveled from London unaccompanied?"

She glanced at him over her smooth, alabaster shoulder. "Since I suspect that anything I might offer in way of explanation would be ignored, I'll leave you to think whatever you like." [LaFoy 2002: 40]

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## **CHAPTER 4. TRANSLATION EQUIVALENCE AND ADEQUACY**

### **§ 1. Translation equivalence**

The task of the translator is to convey the content of the provided original text as best as possible. Also, the commonality of the content of the original text and the translation is very significant.

When translating a text, attention should be paid to the difference in potential equivalence, under which the maximum commonality of the content of two significant multilingual texts and translation equivalence - the proximity of these texts of the original and the translation - matter. The translator in the process of translation obtains it.

The maximum possible (linguistic) degree is the limit of translation equivalence. At the same time, the content of the original text is preserved and the semantic proximity approaches the maximum value [Паршин 1999: 8].

An important connection can be observed that is established between the original text and the translation. This relationship can be shown both in terms of content and in terms of this expression. This higher connection will be very close and it is possible in the conditions of interlingual communication.

This connection manifests when the barrier of differences in languages, different ways of expressing a certain content appear. In different books and in different authors, you can find different names for this connection, for example, “equivalence” or “adequacy.”

Translators use these terms frequently. This problem appears because they use not one term, but several at once. In various texts, one can find that some translators call the ability of the translation text to

reflect the original as its “adequacy”, while others use the term “equivalence”. Moreover, the boundary between the terms is drawn along different paths [Тюленев 2004: 133].

If a word or a phrase used in one language corresponds to a given specific concept, and a word or a phrase used in another language corresponds to the original concept, then these words or phrases can be considered equivalent or may be in equivalence relation. We can say that the equivalent in translation can mean indirectly equal, that is, equal in the similarity of meanings.

*Full translation equivalents.*

A full translation equivalent is such an equivalent that fully substitutes the meaning of a monosemantic word. E.g., pine – сосна, apple – яблоко, prince – принц. In some cases even polysemantic words can be represented by full equivalents.

Translation equivalents of all words and phrases that can be found in a good dictionary are full, because the translation practice reflected in dictionaries shows them as complete substitutes universally accepted by the target language speakers.

*Partial translation equivalents.*

To understand incompleteness of translation equivalence, the syntactic, semantic and pragmatic aspects of equivalence should be taken into view. The partiality of equivalence as a rule means the absence one or more of the given aspects.

Partial equivalence is the absence of one or even several aspects of equivalence, that is, such aspects as semantics, syntax and pragmatics.

Partial equivalents represent a danger to a translator: the confusion of different meanings of English words can be the reason of a mistake. If the Russian word corresponds to the English one not only semantically, then it is an absolute equivalent. In most cases, the words of the stylistically neutral layer are absolute equivalents. Relative equivalents are the meanings of colloquial words translated by neutral or literary words. It is clear that even though we accurately convey the meaning of the statement, we do not convey its style.

When a word has several meanings, then usually only the main meaning is a full equivalent, and other meanings are partial equivalents.

E.g., watch – часы (a full equivalent, since a definite item has only this meaning). Other, most common abstract meanings of the word have partial equivalents: бодрствование, бдительность, дозор, стража [Рецкер 1982: 48 – 49].

It is also worth remembering that pragmatic equivalence is really important for translation adequacy. The idea of translation equivalence is associated with the idea of the translation unit. One word is unlikely to become a commonly used translation unit. It is more likely to find a comprehensive cliché equivalent. Since the phrase can be a small context and in this situation a cliché can be used. It is worth remembering that the larger and longer the text, the faster you can find the translation equivalent.

A sentence can be traditionally and from a practical point of view the optimal length of the text for translation. The sentence may contain enough syntactic and semantic information for adequate translation.

We can say that equivalence is the similarity of values observed in units of languages and used for translation [Reid 1990: 191 - 210].

## **§ 2. Baker's approach to translation equivalence**

Baker defined four groups of equivalents:

- 1) equivalence at both the word level and above the level in translation from the SL into the TL;
- 2) grammatical equivalence concerns grammatical differences in the SL and the TL;
- 3) textual equivalence;
- 4) pragmatic equivalence.

*Equivalence at the word level.* Baker considers that the first element to be paid attention by a translator is a word. In fact, when a translator analyzes a ST word he tries to find a direct equivalent to it. However, a word can have several meanings, so a translator should pay attention to different factors too.

*Grammatical equivalence.* The SL and the TL can vary in grammatical categories and therefore can lead to some noticeable changes in translation. The main differences that can cause distortion are tense, aspect, number, voice, person and gender.

*Textual equivalence* concerns the cohesive and information ties in the texts in the TL and the SL. A translator decides whether to keep it or not in translation. The main factors a translator guides are the target audience, the translation purpose, the text type.

*Pragmatic equivalence.* The task of a translator here is to understand the implied meaning in the ST and transfer it. Translator is to recreate the author's intention so that a TL recipient would understand it in a full.

### § 3. Formal correspondence and dynamic equivalence

When the comparison of texts in different languages begins, the theory of equivalence appears. Thus, Nida distinguishes two types of equivalence: formal and dynamic equivalence.

Dynamic and formal equivalence are two approaches to translation.

It is worth noting that **formal equivalence** directs attention both to the message itself in terms of form and content. A **formal equivalence** is achieved when a general meaning in two languages is expressed by analogous language forms. Formal equivalence is words and phrases, which fully coincide in the SL and the TL, but not all words have their equivalents and very often retain formal equivalents in the process of translation. The sense of original is disturbed and its recipient, speaking TL not always can understand the sense of text. Nida and Tiber assert that this type of correspondence distort grammatical and stylistic models used in the TL and, thus the message is distorted. It leads to a TL recipient misunderstanding. Nida and Tiber make it clear that there is not always formal equivalence between two languages.

**Dynamic equivalence** bases on the principle of the equivalent effect. The sense is more important than the form. Translator has to change the form very often in order to achieve semantic equivalence. Translator focuses on the reaction of recipients, achieves maximal clarity of translation, and follows all norms. A dynamic equivalency in translation is achieved when the reaction of the TT's recipient is the same as the source recipient's one. The reaction means a general perception of the message including its meaningful content and emotional

load. Translator changes, adds or takes out from the original to make it equivalent [Комиссаров 1999: 50 – 56].

#### § 4. Levels of equivalence

Translation equivalence is mainly defined as a major of semantic similarity between source and target texts. If we compare a translation text with its source text we'll discover that the degree of semantic similarity between 2 texts may vary.

Equivalence between source and target texts may be based on the reproduction of different parts of the ST contents.

**The first group** of equivalence can be illustrated by the following example:

*May be there is some chemistry between us that doesn't mix. – Бывает, что люди не сходятся характерами.*

Here we cannot discover any common themes in the original and its translation is only the general intend of the message. This type presupposes the purport of the communication.

**The second group** of translation equivalence can be illustrated by following example:

*He answered the phone. – Он снял трубку.*

Here equivalence of translation do not involve any parallelism of lexical or structural units. This is a type of equivalents that can be well explained in terms of the structural theory. The second type of equivalent can be described as identification of situation.

**The third group**. This type of equivalence can be exemplified as follows:

*London saw a cold winter last year. – В прошлом году зима в Лондоне была холодной.*

In this case, the translation retains the two presiding informative complexes as well as the method of describing situation. It contains the same general notions as the original. This type presupposes the purport of communication, the identification of the situation and the method of its description.

**The fourth group** of translation equivalents can be illustrated by the following example:

*He was never tired of old songs. – Старые песни ему никогда не надоедают.*

In this group the semantic similarity of the previous types of equivalents is reinforced by the invariant meaning of the syntactic structures in the original and its translation. We can say that here the translation includes not only what for, what about, what of the original but also how it is said in the original. Therefore, it presupposes the invariant meaning of the syntactic structure.

**The fifth group** of translation equivalents can be discovered when we analyze their relationships with the respective originals.

*Ex. We went to the cinema. – Мы ходили в кино.*

Here we can observe the equivalence of themes, which make up the meaning of correlated words in the original text and its translation parallelism of syntactic structures implying the maximum invariants of their meanings the similarity of national categories that determine the method of describing the situation, the identity of the situation, the identical functional aim and purport of communication [Комиссаров 1990: 51 – 79].

## § 5. Translation adequacy

One of the main aspects in translation theory is translation adequacy. Fedorov A.V. understands a translation adequacy as correspondence of the TT to the ST in an esthetic function [Федоров 2002: 171]. Different authors define adequacy in various ways, some equate it to equivalence, making these notions synonymous. Latyshev L.K. considers adequacy as “a complex concept, including both the equivalence of the regulatory impact of the original and the translation, and a certain degree of semantic and structural similarity of the translation to the original text” [Латышев 2003: 56].

When translating fiction, linguistic and extralinguistic aspects hinder the achievement of adequacy. It is also worth remembering that the semantic information of this text is very different from the emotional information of the text. They also have one thing in common, they both can carry and transmit extralinguistic information. Extralinguistic information is a linguistic barrier for a translator. When

misunderstood or misinterpreted, extralinguistic information is distorted.

The reader may experience misunderstandings due to semantic or pragmatic inconsistencies. The translator needs to cope with the cultural reality, which changes to an associative reality.

Due to the choice of a semantic inappropriate lexical unit, distortions and ambivalence in the text arise [Newmark 1988: 32].

A translator of the SL text into another language may erroneously assume that alternating markers of distance in the same speech act can only allow a marker of solidarity in the translation of the TL to be selected, thereby leading the reader to even more erroneous assumptions.

## **§ 6. Stylistic adequacy**

Fictional text is an important tool in the process of intercultural communication. This element belongs to several cultures at the same time – the culture of the original text and the culture of the recipient. The translated text should preserve stylistic features in this translated version.

Different kinds of connotations cause different difficulties and involve the use of different translation strategies [Латышев 2003: 16].

An important part of any communication is the implementation of a pragmatic impact on the recipient of information. The main issue in pragmatic translation theory is the pragmatic factor. The pragmatics of the text can be understood as its communicative effect. In translation a translator can understand the text meaning after correlation of linguistic meanings with extra linguistic factors important for a speech situation. Adequate translation of the text is impossible without the transfer of the author's intentions and feelings.

In different communication situations, the same text can cause different communication effects.

Komissarov V.N. considers that the translator should achieve the desired effect on the receptor, depending on the translation purpose, either reproducing the pragmatic potential of the original, or modifying it [Комиссаров 1999: 139].

The point is to convey stylistic features of the source text as best as possible; it is also worth preserving the national-historical essence of the original in translation. When translating a text, the imagery of the author's text can be recreated in the TT using different language means. The main methods of achieving stylistic adequacy are equivalents, functional and structural replacements, expansion, contraction, addition, omission.

## **§ 7. Pragmatic adequacy**

People have certain attitude to the words they use. The lexical units definitely have implications of different emotional load. The relationships between the lexis and the speakers are called "pragmatic". Pragmatics means effect the lexis meaning creates on the receptor. The pragmatic aspect causes difficulties in translation. The language units cannot be directly reproduced in the TL and require changes in the TL. Correlated words in various languages can produce different effect on the speakers. To achieve pragmatic adequacy a translator can use pragmatic adaptation and various techniques (more about pragmatic aspects in Chapter 7).

## **§ 8. Interaction of equivalence and adequacy**

Work on the study of the relationship between these two terms is still ongoing. An adequate translation has a broader meaning than an equivalent translation.

The translator strives to select the dominant text function. An adequate translation is a translation that corresponds to a communicative situation. An adequate translation does not mean that it is an accurate translation, but it is functionally and semantically accurate. By accuracy we mean taking into account the rules of the SL.

Adequate translation is a translation that is determined by the semantic and pragmatic equivalence of the source text and the target text. The theory of equivalence is the main topic of translation, although its definition, relevance and applicability have been controversial. Some scholars argue that the use of equivalence leads to

convenience because most translators are used to it, not because it has any theoretical status.

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Equivalence exists only between factors that are equally present in the SL and the TL texts. The concept of fidelity makes sense in both of the above translation situations. If desired, the translator should take into account the factors of the SL text, as well as any factors not present in the SL text itself [Bates 1976: 58].

The meaning of the text always remains unchanged during the translation itself. It is also worth remembering that the equivalence at different levels is different. The original text changes into a new semantic-pragmatic side, passes over to the text [Левицкая, Фитерман, 1963: 74].

Any adequate translation can be equivalent but not every equivalent translation can be an adequate one.

*Questions:*

1. What is translation equivalence?
2. What is translation adequacy?
3. What is the difference between translation equivalence and translation adequacy?
4. What types of equivalence does Baker distinguish?
5. What are the two approaches to translation according to E. Nida?
6. What aspects does stylistic adequacy concern?
7. How many levels of equivalence do you know?

*Work on your own:*

1. Semantic adequacy.
2. Stylistic adequacy.
3. Pragmatic adequacy.

## ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЕ ЗАДАНИЯ

1. *Translate the following text with the help of equivalents in Russian.*

### Girl Friend.

It is a good idea never to go shopping for clothes with a girl friend. Since she is often an unwitting rival as well, she will unconsciously demolish everything that suits you best. Even if she is the most loyal friend in the world, if she simply adores you, and if her only desire is for you to be the most beautiful, I remain just as firm in my opinion: shop alone, and turn only to specialist for guidance. Although they may be unmercenary, at least they are not emotionally involved.

I particularly dread these kinds of girl friends:

1. The one who wants to be just like you, who is struck by the same love-at-first-sight for the same dress, who excuses herself in advance by saying, ‘ I hope you don’t mind, darling, and anyway, we don’t go out together very much, and we can always telephone beforehand to make sure we don’t wear it at the same time, etc. etc. . . . You are furious but don’t dare show it and you return the dress the next day.

2. The friend with a more modest budget than yours, who couldn’t dream of buying the same kind of clothes as you (the truth is that she dreams of nothing else). Perhaps you think it is a real treat for her to go shopping with you. Personally, I call it mental cruelty, and I am always painfully embarrassed by the role of second fiddle that certain women reserve for their best friend. Besides, her presence is of absolutely no use to you at all, because this kind of friend always approves of everything you select, and will agree with even greater enthusiasm if it happens to be something that isn’t very becoming.

3. Finally, the friend who lives for clothes and whose advice you seek. This spoilt and self-confident woman will monopolize the attention of the shop assistant, who are quick to scent a good customer. You find yourself forgotten by everybody, trying to decide what looks best not on you, but on your friend.

Moral: Always shop alone. Women who shop with their friend may be popular, but elegant they are NOT [Tessaro 2003: 85 – 86].

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## **CHAPTER 5. TRANSLATION CORRESPONDENCES**

In the process of translation not only the proximity of the meaning, but also the proximity of the structure is necessary. Sometimes the comparison of translations with their originals shows that in the process of translation, the meanings of certain units of the SL are regularly transmitted using the same units of the TL. The unit TL, which is regularly used to translate a given unit of the SL, is called a translation correspondence [Комиссаров 1990: 135].

### **§ 1. Retsker's classification of natural correspondences**

The notions about translational correspondences had existed for a long time. For example, ancient Sumerian – Akkadian dictionaries (parallel expressions lists), which were used as help for translation, witness it. We can also recollect, that Maxim Grek suggested to use in translation certain grammatical correspondences.

In the XX century, there were attempts to create classification of correspondences.

One of the first classifications of natural correlation we can consider the Ja. I. Retsker's classification, offered by him in 1950.

Retsker distinguishes three categories of natural correspondences:

- 1) equivalents - monosemantic correspondences;
- 2) analogues - the correspondences received by means of one of synonyms choice;

3) adequate replacements – correspondences chosen proceeding from the whole, i.e. all kinds of translation transformations [Рецкер 1950: 158].

Retsker repeatedly specified his classification, thus having formed a base for the next versions. In particular, in variety of works, analogues have received the name of alternative correspondences, and adequate replacements began to name transformations [Паршин 1999: 53].

## § 2. Correspondences levels

At the level of a language system there are different correspondences:

1. Correspondences at the level of phonemes.

Example: *Michigan* – *Мичиган*.

2. Correspondences at the level of morphemes.

Example: *book-s* – *книг-и*, *strict-ness* – *строг-ость*.

3. Correspondence at the level of words.

Example: *I stopped playing piano* – *Я перестал играть пианино*.

In some cases there are no absolute correspondences since the English articles, some auxiliary words cannot be translated into Russian.

4. Correspondence at the level of word combinations.

Example: *to look after* – *присматривать за*, *to take place* – *занимать место*. In these cases the word combinations are equivalents.

5. Correspondence at the level of sentences.

Example: *Don't look at her!* – *Не смотри на нее!* [Бархударов 1975: 175- 185]

## § 3. Lexical, grammatical, phraseological correspondences

A sharp attention in the process of description of correspondence systems are paid to the correspondences of lexical, grammatical and phraseological units. Sometimes cases of interlevel translation correspondences are possible.

The stress in unstressed auxiliary verb in English is transferred into Russian with the help of a lexical unit: *But she 'will call her. – Но она ведь обязательно ей позвонит* (phonetic-lexical correspondence). Similarly, lexical-grammatical correspondence, grammatical-lexical correspondences are created [Комиссаров 1990: 138].

In grammatical correspondence there are homogenous and heterogeneous correspondences. Homogenous correspondences have similar grammatical meanings in both languages. For example, English and Russian nouns, numbers have similar grammatical meanings. In heterogeneous correspondences the grammatical forms in the source language and the target language do not match [Комиссаров 1990: 141].

Sometimes the clarification of a word in the context is necessary because it gives the possibility to find permanent or optional correspondences. In some cases the contextual replacement is necessary. For example, the word “*vitality*” has the meanings: *живучесть, энергия, жизнеспособность*, however in the phrase “*city’s vitality*” it should be translated as “*жизнь в городе бьет ключом*”.

According to Komissarov V.N., there are sometimes non-equivalent correspondences: lexical non-equivalence (neologisms, national realities, etc.) and grammatical non-equivalence (gerund, articles).

In cases of lexical non-equivalence, below occasional correspondences are used:

1. Correspondences – borrowings. Such correspondences are created with transcription or transliteration.

Example: *tribalism* – *трибализм*.

2. Correspondences – calques. Example: *backbencher* – *заднекамеечник*.

3. Correspondences – analogues – a way of searching the nearest in meaning word in the target language.

Example: *Bootstore* – *магазин обуви*.

4. Correspondences – lexical replacements.

5. Description. The description technique is used when there are no equivalents and the above-mentioned techniques cannot be used [Комиссаров 1990: 145-148].

Example: a word “*landside*” is not aware to Russian people, nevertheless a translator may describe this word as “*победа на выборах большинством голосов*”.

In cases of grammatical non-equivalence, below correspondences are used:

1. Zero translation – when a grammatical unit does not have a equivalent in the target language, a translator uses zero translation, that is an omission of that grammatical unit.

Example: *Let me go to **the** theatre* – *Позволь мне сходить в (0) театр.*

2. Approximate translation.

Example: *Business disposed of, Mr. Swiveller was inwardly reminded of its being high dinner-time.* – *Когда с этим делом было покончено, организм мистера Свигеллера напомнил ему, что час обеда уже близок.*

3. Transformational translation – a transfer of a non-equivalent grammatical unit with the help of one of grammatical transformations [Комиссаров 1990: 149-151].

Example: *It is our hope that everything will be fine.* – *Мы надеемся, что все будет хорошо* (transformation of the part of speech).

According to Komissarov V.N., there are three types of correspondences to phraseological units.

1. The first type of correspondence retains the whole complex of meanings of a phraseological unit. Such correspondences are found in international phraseologisms.

Example: *Between two fires.* – *Меж двух огней.*

2. In the second the figurative meaning of a phraseological unit is given.

Example: *As poor as a church mouse.* – *Бедный, как церковная мышь.*

3. The third type of correspondences of phraseological units are formed by calque.

Example: *Yuri was as strong as a horse.* – *Юрий был сильным как лошадь.*

Sometimes when a phraseological unit has a figurative meaning and at the same time needs calques, the phraseological unit will lose its emotional-stylistic characteristics [Комиссаров 1990: 151-156].

Example: *Can the leopard change his spots?* – *Горбатого могила исправит.*

#### § 4. Single and multiple translation correspondences

There are two groups of correspondences. Single correspondence (permanent) and multiple correspondence (optional) are included to the first group. Lexical, grammatical, phraseological correspondences are in the second group.

Single correspondence is a permanent way of translating a unit in all cases, that is, units always have the same translations independently of the context. Terms, proper names, geographical names, etc often have a single correspondence [Комиссаров 1990: 139].

Example: *Ann* – *Анна*, *White House* – *Белый дом*.

Multiple correspondence means that a unit has many (optional) translations in the target language.

Example: *intellectual* – *интеллектуальный, умный, рациональный*.

There are two types of multiple correspondence: 1) linguistic context - surrounding the word in the text. 2) occasional context – the ability to choose among correspondences.

Occasional correspondence means the cases when a context forces the translator to refuse of regular correspondences.

The description of correspondences is carried out on the basis of studying the results of the translation process, and, in turn, knowledge of the types of correspondences and the rules for their application contributes to the successful solution of translation tasks in numerous real translation acts [Комиссаров 1990: 157].

*Questions:*

1. What is translation correspondence?
2. What are the correspondences at the level of language system?
3. What are the two groups of correspondences? Describe them.

4. What are the subcorrespondences of the grammatical correspondence?

5. What correspondences are used in the cases of lexical non-equivalence?

6. What correspondences are used in cases of grammatical non-equivalence?

7. What are the three types of phraseological unit correspondences?

*Work on your own:*

1. Single and multiple correspondences.

2. Non-equivalent correspondences.

3. Correspondences levels.

## ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЕ ЗАДАНИЯ

*1. Translate the following sentences.*

1. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

2. Necessity is the mother of invention.

3. The game is not worth the candles.

4. Выносить спор из избы.

5. Куй железо пока горячо.

6. За словом в карман не лезут.

7. The arms were in sad shape, because everybody was always sitting on them, but they were comfortable chairs.

8. She will go to the party.

9. The law in Russian Federation is constantly violated.

10. Rome was not built in one day.

*2. Find correspondences to proverbs.*

1. Brevity is the soul of wit.

2. Idleness is the root of all evil.

3. To cry over spilt milk.

4. Beat about the bush.

5. Trust the God and keep your powder dry.

6. Кто рано встает, тому бог дает.

7. Хрен редьки не слаще.

8. Человек человеку волк.

3. Translate the text and define type of correspondence to highlighted words.

### Jewellery.

The contents of a woman's jewellery box are a chronicle of her past; more telling than her **underwear drawer, bathroom cabinet** or even the contents of her **handbag**. The story the **jewellery box** tells is a romance and hopefully for you, it is a grand and passionate one.

Jewellery is the only element of an ensemble whose sole purpose is elegance, and elegance in jewellery is a highly individual matter. It is therefore impossible to say that only a particular kind of jewellery should be worn. One thing however is certain: an elegant woman, even if she adores jewellery as much as I do, should never **indulge her fancy** to the point of resembling a **Christmas tree dripping with ornaments**.

Finally, a word to **would-be husbands: an engagement ring** is often the only genuine jewel a woman owns, so please, invest in one of a respectable size. The shock of paying for a good quality ring will evaporate the instant you see your thrilled fiancée proudly displaying it to all of her friends and relations. And secondly, do not underestimate the advantages of buying only from the very best. A ring box from **Cartier, Asprey, or Tiffany's** will be prized almost as much as the ring itself. And this is one occasion where you do not want to be accused of economizing [Tessaro 2003: 125 – 126]!

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## CHAPTER 6. TRANSLATION TRANSFORMATIONS

### § 1. Basic translation transformations

Burak A. distinguishes 12 basic translation transformations at the sentence level. They are omission, addition, transposition, grammatical forms change, loss of meaning compensation, antonymous translation, meaning extension, metonymic translation, generalization and concretization, sentence integration and fragmentation [Burak 2002: 25 - 27].

**1) Omission** is a transformation when redundant lexical units are omitted because of the differences in the TL and the SL.

*He pushed open a door at one side of it and we entered a room where several people were sitting round a tea-table* [Christie A.: 29].  
- Он открыл дверь и мы вошли в комнату, где несколько человек сидели за столом.

*I strolled over towards them just as Dr Leidner came down the staircase from the roof* [Christie A.: 86]. - Я подошла к ним как только доктор Лайднер спустился с крыши.

**2) Addition** is a transformation when lexical units are added to conform the TL norms and to transfer the cause and effect relationships in the text.

*He passed on* [Christie A.: 152]. - Он подошёл к умывальнику.  
*The skids are glorious* [Christie A.: 21]. - Машины кидает из стороны в сторону.

*I soon got into the hang of it* [Christie A.: 59]. – Я быстро наловчилась склеивать черенки.

*There was the antika-room scare and one or two before that-hands and faces at the window-you remember, sir”, he appealed to Dr Leidner, who bent his head in assent* [Christie A.: 125]. - «Сэр, помните ту историю, связанную с хранилищем и одну или две с руками и лицом в окне, » - он обратился к доктору Лайднер, который кивнул головой в знак согласия.

**3) Transposition** is change of the words order in the target text.

*I strolled over towards them just as Dr Leidner came down the staircase from the roof* [Christie A.: 86]. - Как только доктор Лайднер спустился с крыши, я подошла к ним.

*I went out, closing the door behind me* [Christie A.: 87]. - Закрыв за собой дверь, я вышла.

**4) Change of grammatical forms** implies changes of Passive Voice constructions to Active Voice constructions, and vice versa.

*I was caught up once more by the fantastic notion that one of these people was a dangerous and coldblooded murderer* [Christie A.: 198]. - Ко мне в голову пришла фантастическая мысль, что один из этих людей был опасным и хладнокровным убийцей.

**5) Loss of meaning compensation** involves adding to or reinforcing the TT in one place to compensate for something that has not been translated in another place in the ST.

*Dammit, he'd done it!* [Being people: 46] - Ему чертовски повезло, что он сделал это.

**6) Concretization** is translation of a lexical unit with a broad meaning into one with a narrow meaning.

*The driver rounded a corner, bumped through an extremely narrow arch and there we were* [Christie A.: 29]. - Водитель завернул за угол, проехал через очень узкую арку и мы прибыли к домику.

*There was a general murmur of assent* [Christie A.: 107]. - Послышался общий гул одобрения.

**7) Generalization** is translation of a lexical unit with a narrow meaning into one with a broad meaning.

*This is a'ali'i (a Hawaiian medicinal herb; awa and uhaloa are ad. herbs with specific uses) to bring sleep-it must be dried in the*

*shade on a hot day* [Being people: 206]. - Вот снотворное – его нужно высушить в тени в жаркий день.

**8) Antonymous translation** is translation of a negation part into one without or vice versa.

*I don't think I shall ever forget my first sight of Hercule Poirot* [Christie A.: 105]. - Думаю, я никогда не забуду мою первую встречу с Эркюлем Пуаро.

**9) Meaning extension or sense development** is translation of a cause by its effect and vice versa.

*Curry never had agreed with me at night* [Christie A.: 51]. - Мне никак нельзя есть карри на ночь.

**10) Metonymic translation** is translation of a part into the whole, the whole for one of its parts.

*Black hair and blue eyes – a pale sort of face and the usual lipsticked mouth* [Christie A.: 22]. - Настоящая кукла с чёрными волосами и голубыми глазами и обычно покрашенными губами.

**11) Sentence integration** is integration of one or two simple sentences into one complex or compound.

*That was true enough, I thought. Cocksure little minx* [Christie A.: 28]. - Я подумала, что то, что она – крайне самоуверенная девчонка – правда.

*“Don't blame me for that. Blame my guardian”* [Christie A.: 26]. - «Не меня обвиняйте в этом, а моего телохранителя».

**12) Sentence fragmentation** is division of a complex or compound sentence into two or more simple sentences.

*And I looked at everyone as though, in a sort of way, I were seeing them for the first time-and for the last time-which sounds stupid, but it was what I felt all the same* [Christie A.: 264]. - И я смотрела на всех, как будто вижу их в первый и последний раз. Это звучит глупо, но это – то, что я чувствовала.

*She had an ugly rugged face with an almost laughably turned-up nose, which she was in the habit of rubbing irritably when anything troubled or perplexed her* [Christie A.: 31]. - У неё страшное строгое лицо с почти смешным курносым носом. Она привыкла нервно потирать его, когда что-нибудь беспокоило или раздражало её.

## § 2. Lexical transformations

Since translation transformations are carried out with the linguistic units that have a content plan and a plan of expression, they are of a formal-semantic nature, transforming both the form and the meaning of the original units.

Translation transformations are considered in translation as translation techniques that can be used by a translator when translating various texts, in cases where there is no dictionary correspondence, or cannot be used in the conditions of a given context.

Depending on the nature of the linguistic units, translation transformations can be divided into **lexical and grammatical**.

The lexical transformations most often used in the translation process include translation transcription and transliteration, tracing (replication or loan translation) and lexical-semantic replacements such as concretization, generalization, modulation, description, commentary.

**Transcription** is the reproduction of the sound form of the original lexical unit, its phonemic composition using the letters of the target language.

For example, *Computer* – компьютер, *the Washington Post* – Вашингтон Пост, *Joker* – Джокер.

**Transliteration** is the reproduction of the graphical form of the original lexical unit, its alphabetic composition using the letters of target language.

For example, *Gotham City* – Готэм Сити, *Татьяна* – Татьяна, *Mark Zuckerberg* – Марк Цукерберг.

The translator should be especially careful about the translation of proper names of non-English language origin, but used in English-language texts. To transfer such borrowed proper names in Russian, the translator must first establish from which language this proper name got into English, and then be guided by the rules for reading that (third) language. Therefore, for example, Chinese proper names have the following features when translated from English:

*Liang* – Лянь (*but not* Лианг),

*Ming dynasty* – династия Мин (*but not* Минг),

*Beijing* – Пекин (*but not* Бейдэжин) [Надеждина, Юдина 2015].

**Tracing** is a method of translating lexical units of the original by replacing its constituent parts – morphemes or words (in the case of stable word combinations) - with their lexical correspondences in the target language. The essence of tracing is to create a new word or a stable combination in the target language that copies the structure of the original unit. In a number of cases, the use of the tracing technique is accompanied by a change in the order of the tracing elements. Often in the translation process, transcription and tracing are used simultaneously.

For example, *green city* – *зеленый город*, *translation transformation* – *переводческая трансформация*.

**Concretization** is the replacement of a word or phrase of the source language with a wider subject-logical meaning, a word and phrase of the target language with a narrower meaning. As a result of applying this transformation, the created correspondence and the original lexical unit are in logical relations of inclusion: the unit of the source language expresses the generic concept, and the unit of the target language – the aspect concept (видовое понятие) included in it.

*He was at school yesterday.* – *Он вчера ходил в школу.* (*Он вчера присутствовал на уроках*).

*“Two nights ago I understand there was a scare of burglary.”*  
[Christie A.: 111] -

*Два дня назад я поняла, что была предпринята попытка ограбления.*

In a number of cases, concretization is used when there is no word with such a broad meaning in the target language. The English noun “thing” has a very abstract meaning (“an entity of any kind”) and is always translated into Russian by concretization: *вещь, предмет, дело, факт, случай, существо*.

**Generalization** is a lexical-semantic transformation in which a unit of the source language, which has a narrower meaning, is replaced by a unit of the target language with a wider meaning. This transformation is the opposite of concretization. The generalization technique is used if there are no specific concepts in the target language that are analogous to the concepts of the source language. This technique helps the translator to get out of a difficult situation when

he does not know the designation of a specific concept in the target language.

*I went out front, and started digging up some four-o'clocks (a type of flower whose blossoms open in the afternoon (about 4 o'clock)) to plant around the P.O. [Being people: 125]. - Я вышла и начала выкапывать цветы, чтобы посадить вокруг почты.*

**Modulation** is replacement of the SL word or word-combination by the TL unit, the meaning of which is logically worked out of the source one. Most often cause and effect relations connect the meanings of corresponded words in the ST and TT. It can often have wider character but the logical connection between two notions is always kept.

*He came to a dead stop [Christie A.: 132]. - Он окончательно замолчал.*

**Description** of meaning of a source unit is applied in conditions of absence of regular lexical correspondence or when the meaning functions of adequate units of SL and TL do not coincide. The description should be as short as possible and match ideally by its qualities (features) to a definite word or a phraseological unit so that it could be used in the text without an artificial element created in such cases with the help of transcription or replication, when it is irrelevant in the given text.

**Commentary** should be considered as an additional method accompanying words translated with the help of any lexico-semantic method but also demanding expansive explanation. It is used when thesaurus (explanatory dictionary) does not provide for vocables profound enough for the given context, or the concept does not exist in the TL or is explained differently in the TL culture [Казакова 2000: 113].

### § 3. Grammatical transformations

Grammatical transformations include assimilation, functional replacement, zero translation, sentence fragmentation, sentence integration, change of grammatical forms, extension, and contraction.

**Assimilation** is used in grammatical forms translation in conditions of compound constructions, combinatory of which does not

coincide in SL and TL, and in the conditions of uncoincidence of expression explicitness/implicitness demands [Казакова 2000: 153-163].

*He glanced up just to see a stranger on the neighboring roof. – Он взглянул наверх и в этот момент увидел на крыше соседнего дома незнакомца.*

**Functional replacement** consists in the translation of not so much the source form, but as its grammatical or notional functions in the text. It is applied in those cases, when it is necessary to translate the language unit, categorial meanings of which are fully absent in the target language.

*They were powerful enough not to need tsar, especially the tsar.*

In this example articles play not grammatical, but notional role, that is why they are subject to functional compensation in translation into Russian:

*Они были достаточно могущественны, чтобы не нуждаться в каком-то царе, особенно в таком царе.*

**Zero translation** consists in the omission of that or this grammatical form and is applied for translation of non-equivalent grammatical units in those cases, when they carry only the grammatical character and do not influence on the semantic information.

*His extraordinarily strong personality powerfully impressed the imagination of his countrymen.*

The article *THE* is the grammatical information and does not influence on the common sense of the message

*Он поражал воображение соотечественников беспримерной силой духа.*

**Extension** shows the splitting of lexico-grammatical unit into components each of which carries the part of source information. It is used for transformation of synthetic forms into analytical in those cases, when it is demanded either by grammatical rules in the relation to given form, or by the context's character.

*Он подарил эти часы матери.*

*He gave this watch to his mother.*

*Официант оттолкнул его.*

*The waiter pushed him away.*

*Такси развернулось и остановилось прямо перед ними.*

*The cab wheeled round and came to a halt right in front of them.*

**Contraction (compression)** is expressed in the shortening (reduction) of a source unit's morphological form in condition of full or partial preservation of its categorial meanings and is applied in translation of analytical form in the context, which lets grammatically or lexically reproduce the same information more laconically.

Usually analytical forms of aspect – time meanings of a verb, different phrasal verbs, analytical forms of participle and Gerund and etc. are exposed to the contraction.

*John turned to the left to greet his friend whom he had seen entering but lost the sight of later.*

*Джон свернул налево, чтобы приветствовать друга, которого заметил, когда тот входил, но потом потерял из виду.*

*He almost believed that he had been living on 2 pounds a week for years.*

*Он едва сам не поверил в то, что годами жил на 2 фунта в неделю.*

**Sentence fragmentation** is a grammatical transformation in which the syntactic structure of a sentence in the original is transformed into two or more predicative structures of the target language. The transformation of division leads to the transformation of a simple sentence of the source language into a complex sentence of the target language, or to the transformation of a simple or a complex sentence of the source language into two or more independent sentences in the target language.

*I feared nothing but interruption, and that came too soon [Bronte 2008: 9]. - Я боялась только одного – что мне помешают. Это, к сожалению, случилось очень скоро.*

**Change of grammatical forms** is a grammatical transformation in which a grammatical unit in the original is converted into a unit of the target language with a different grammatical meaning. The grammatical unit of the source language of any level can be replaced: a word form, the part of speech, a sentence member, a sentence of a certain type. In the process of translation, the forms of the source language are always replaced by the forms of the target language. Replacing the forms of the original language with others that differ from them in the

expressed content (grammatical meaning) – this is the essence of this transformation. A very common type of grammatical transformation in German / English and Russian language pairs is the replacement of a part of speech.

*Immediately Poirot was galvanized into energy [Christie A.: 201]. - Внезапно Пуаро оживился.*

#### § 4. Lexico-grammatical transformations

Mixed lexico-grammatical transformations are antonymous translation, compensation, conversion.

**Antonymous translation** is a lexico-grammatical transformation, in which the affirmative form in the original is replaced with a negative one in translation, or, conversely, a negative one for an affirmative one. This is accompanied by the replacement of the lexical unit of the source language with the unit of the target language with the opposite meaning.

*She wasn't easy to read [Christie A.: 214]. - Её было трудно по-нять.*

**Compensation** is a type of a translation transformation, in which the elements of the meaning lost during the translation of a unit of the source language in the original are transferred in the translated text by some other means. Thus, the lost meaning is “compensated”, and, in general, the content of the original is reproduced with greater completeness. In this case, the grammatical means of the original are often replaced by lexical ones and vice versa. Compensation is used especially often when it is necessary to convey purely linguistic features of the source language (individual characteristics of speech, irregular linguistic forms, puns, wordplay, etc.), which do not always have direct correspondences in the target language.

*Jusa enough t let im know Dave Saunders is a man [Being people: 46]. - Просто дай ему знать, что Дейв Сондерс – мужик, что надо.*

**Conversion**, being the most wide-spread translation method in the conditions of typological distinction of morphological forms and categories, consists in the modification (change) of morphological

status of source grammatical unit at full or partial preservation of its categorial meanings and is used during divergence (discrepancy) of grammatical and semantic characteristics of that or this form in source language and target language. There can be the complication of conversion, involving into the translation process lexical and syntactical transformations.

Gerund-verbal infinitive noun, close to it by a morphological status.

*On acquiring new animals one of the many problems that face you is the process of setting them in.*

*Приобретение новых животных связано с проблемами, одна из которых заключается в размещении их.*

*Rather reluctantly he agreed to selling them but would let me pay him in advance.*

*Довольно неохотно он согласился продать их мне, но оговорил предоплату.*

*After visiting several toy-shops, we managed to buy a teddy-bear.*

*Обойдя несколько магазинов игрушек, мы купили плюшевого медвежонка.*

Some of non-equivalent forms of English demand more complicated actions in translation into Russian; every time these difficulties appear during the strengthening of semantic role of this or that form in the source language.

More often in such cases, the **expansion** is used, for example, in translation of phrasal verbs, in which the specific role play grammatical forms, repressing something middle between adverb and preposition.

*The boys talked him away and he forgot about his fears for a while.*

*Своими рассказами мальчики отвлекли его, и он забыл о своих страхах на какое-то время.*

*They danced people into joining them.*

*Они плясали так заразительно, что увлекали зрителей в общий танец.*

In this case English prepositions play the role of causative, that in Russian is usually given to the verb of type: Увлечь, отвлечь, заставить and so on.

There is also the method of complicated conversion when this or that nominal form is not only transformed, but also changes its grammatical functions, saving by the way semantic ones.

*Оратор устало замолчал.*

*The tired speaker was silent.*

Adverb transfers in the category of adjective and comes out as the characteristics of subject; not the act.

*Он упрямо молчал.*

*He kept obstinate silence.*

Adverb -> adjective; characterizes the state, expressed already not by a verb, as in Russian text, but by a noun in the function of nominal part of a predicate.

*Это был такой пронзительный вопль, от которого кровь застывает в жилах.*

*It was the scream that goes through you and makes your blood run cold.*

Adjective becomes a verbal phrase in translation.

Complicated conversion is used in translation from English into Russian:

*If anyone went near his cage he would leap at the wire and give it a vigorous shake, baring all his teeth in a ferocious grimace.*

*Когда кто-нибудь подходил слишком близко к его клетке, он бросался на прутья яростно тряс их и угрожающе скалился.*

*Questions:*

1. Why does the translator resort to translation transformations?
2. What types of translation transformations can you distinguish?
3. What is the difference between transcription and transliteration?
4. In what situations is generalization used?
5. How do you understand concretization?
6. When are lexical transformations used?
7. When are grammatical transformations used?

*Work on your own:*

1. Stylistic methods of translation.
2. Syntactic transformation at the sentence level.

## ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЕ ЗАДАНИЯ

1. Translate the sentences using the following translation transformations: transcription, transliteration, tracing, omission, antonymic translation, change of grammatical forms, sentence integration, generalization, meaning extension.

1. “It’s a **teahouse**”, she told me, “ When **geisha** entertain”

2. The massive building in the back was actually the **Kaburenjo Theater**.

3. They all **wore** the same hairstyle – the **wareshinobu** of a young apprentice Geisha.

4. I wasn’t even born in **Kyoto**.

5. The brightness of the room was amazing; I **had never seen** such a thing before.

6. I had always found him fascinating.

7. “You are the year of the monkey. I can tell it just looking at you”.

8. The difference between life here at the Tanaka’s house and life in **Yoroido** was great.

9. He lived in a much larger town nearby. But came every day, for this family owned **the Japan Coastal Seafood Company**.

10. Usually the water was spotted with fishermen, but today I could see just a few boats.

11. Before us, a step led up to a platform covered with **tatami mats**.

12. She is in terrible pain, death will **release her** [Golden 1997].

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## **CHAPTER 7. PRAGMATIC ASPECTS OF TRANSLATION AND STAGES OF THE TRANSLATION PROCESS**

### **§ 1. Pragmatic potential of translation**

Speech possesses three major components such as the subject of the communicative act, its participants, who possess both linguistic and extralinguistic knowledge. One of the necessary conditions for translation adequacy is non-linguistic aspects, because the content of the text is displayed through them.

Non-linguistic factors distinguish in different languages that is why the translator has to bear in mind that the designated object in the source text may not be understandable to the reader of the target language. Thus, the translator should possess the needed competencies to transfer the content in an understandable form for the recipient. Linguists name this phenomenon as the pragmatic aspect of translation [Бархударов 2008: 107].

V.N. Komissarov determines the pragmatic aspect of translation as “the effect on the sequence and result of the translation act that aims to generate the pragmatic potential of the source text and to provide the necessary effect on the principal” [Комисаров 1990: 210].

There appear the following chain of sequential processes ending in a specific result based on the V.N. Komissarov's definitions:

- reproduction of the pragmatic potential of the ST ( source text) → communicative effect on the recipient of the TT( target text) → perception of the original message by a recipient;
- translator has to set up a number of essential points that contribute to the production of the source text pragmatic capacity to reach the appropriate effect on the principal;
- translator is to comprehend the communicative purpose of the original text creator;
- translator has to set up the main function of the text. Any text owns a dominant function, which aims to cause a certain pragmatic impact on the principal of the text. Socio-political texts, for example, are intended to effect the public;
- translator must put his mind on the communicative orientation of the source message within the pragmatic aspects of translation.

The linguist A. Neubert defines the next types of texts, having in view that the application for pragmatics directly depends on the type of the text being translated:

1) political and ideological texts, that aim to influence the external public, that is, citizens of other countries;

2) fiction occupies a great part in pragmatic factors during translation;

3) the pragmatic factors in newspaper texts are to be taken into account during translation [Нойберт 1978: 197].

The translator must have a number of means that will purify those aspects of the original text that are not clear for the principal. They set up pragmatic adaptation during translation.

Pragmatic adaptation is carried out when, for example, the text of an advertisement is translated into another language, which should ensure the sale of this product. The translator often has to compose a new parallel text in the target language.

If the translator seeks to use the translation for some special purposes, then there arises a pragmatic super task. This task is applied when there is a necessity to draw attention to some ideas in the text, to the author's creative manner. In the presence of a pragmatic "super

task”, the translation is evaluated not so much by the degree of fidelity to the original as by the degree of correspondence of the translation to this “super task”. The translation can be recognized as adequate even with significant deviations from the communicative equivalence to the original.

The “super task” can be applied when modernizing the original text. When translating literature written in an archaic language, and if the place and time of translation differs greatly from the place and time of the original and it is necessary to reflect chronological remoteness in the translation. The translator should use archaic forms in translation, but understandable for the recipient. For example, the author of the original, who lived in the 19th century, could not “go on a business trip”, or “work overtime”.

Linguists distinguish several main types of mistakes made during translation, which are the errors deviating from the content of the source. Usually three main mistakes can be distinguished [Комиссаров 2002: 147].

The first type error completely distorts the meaning of the original, when the statement of certain sentence acquires negation, or opposite in the target language. The reason of such a mistake mainly lies in a misconception of the content of the source text.

The second type of errors comprises all kinds of translation inaccuracies that imprecisely convey certain part of the source text, though do not completely deform the meaning. Such translation usually needs only slight clarification, an example of such error is the translation of English “in the 1930’s” into Russian “в 1930 году” , which, in fact, should be translated as: “ в 1930-е годы”.

The errors of the third type include all the unsuccessful choice of words or phrase construction associated with stylistic nature that requires editorial revision. When a translator translates a phrase: *Every morning he told “Manas” his grandchildren – Каждое утро он читал своим внукам стихи*. Here the translator does not distort the meaning of the source text, however he manifests ignorance of the great Kyrgyz authentic phenomenon epoch “Manas” without providing description or commentary. In addition, there are the following

types of: rules of word combination, word rules of grammar, rules of spelling and punctuation, etc.

To sum up, it should be noted that the pragmatic aspects represent a huge role in translation practice, which are connected with many translation challenges. The translator should have all the necessary knowledge and means in order to solve these problems.

*Questions:*

1. What is the pragmatic aspect of translation?
2. How does the translator reproduce the pragmatic potential of the original?
3. What types of texts does A. Neubert distinguish on which the attraction of pragmatic aspects in translation depends?
4. How do you understand the “modernization of the original text”?
5. What is the “pragmatic supertask” of translation?
6. List the main mistakes of the translator when conveying the meaning of the ST in the TT.

## ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЕ ЗАДАНИЯ

*1. Translate the following text. Use the method of pragmatic adaptation, while not distorting the meaning of the ST in the TT.*

The sense of loss flashed through me again. Everything came in pairs, except for the chaise lounge in one corner, its cushions displaying a tiny design of bluebells and primroses, offering an invitation to rest and dream. If it were not for the walls.

When I'd stepped into this room, I'd averted my eyes, but I could no longer avoid what was there. I could understand now why Mrs. Orion had been uneasy.

Against the off-white of the wall facing me, pictures had been hung almost frame to frame. All were paintings, and all clearly came from the hand of the same artist. Most were abstract, and the clash of colors and forms suggested extreme emotion. The artist must have been furiously angry as she painted. Some were oils, some acrylics, but there were no watercolors. Perhaps watercolor was too gentle

a medium for the artist's moods. In one picture bright droplets fell clear to the frame, as though the painting bled.

If these had been painted by the captain's wife, her anger must have lasted a long while to result in all this work. Only here and there had the abstract style been abandoned, and then a totally different spirit had taken over. Set among the wilder paintings were lovely portraits of Susan as a child, and here no tormented brush had wreaked its fury. Clearly the artist had loved the child.

The whole effect of the main body of paintings left me feeling a little sick. I knew now why Corey Orion had waited when I stepped through the door into this room. He had wanted to see how I would react, and I was glad I hadn't given him that satisfaction. How could I possibly stay in this room with Anne Trench's anger and pain splashed across the wall? Had Nicholas Trench been the cause of all this emotion?

Weariness suddenly overtook me and I chastised myself for my dark imaginings. Once the lights were out, I wouldn't see these flaming colors. Besides, wasn't this the same sort of wild anger I had felt for the last few days? And yet as spirited and brash as Susan was, she was also highly empathetic, so it was hard to understand how she could have stayed in this room with her grandmother's pain.

For now I was simply here; I could solve nothing, and I didn't want to think about this room or why Nicholas Trench had brought me to this house. I flung myself on the inviting bed and closed my eyes [Whitney 1997: 26 – 27].

## § 2. Pragmatic translation techniques

Barkhudarov L.S. considers that the pragmatic aspect should be taken into account when translating words that have no equivalent in the target language, such as geographical names, proper names, etc., for example “Michigan” should be translated into Russian as «штат Мичиган», that is **adding** the word «штат» before the geographical name “Michigan” [Бархударов 1975: 127]. It means that sometimes a translator should add words that explain the main word. Another example: *His wife did not expect him to come early on Friday.* – *Ezo*

*жена не ожидала, что он придет рано в пятницу, день получки.* It was necessary to add words “день получки” when translating into Russian, because most of Russian readers do not know that in England people get their salaries every Friday and most of the British go chilling with their colleagues after getting paid.

However, sometimes omissions are necessary. **The omission technique** is the opposite of the addition technique in the process of translation because sometimes the refusal to transfer semantic redundant linguistic units is necessary [Комиссаров 1990: 212].

For example, *we will hope that everything will be nice and fine* – Будем надеяться, что все будет **хорошо**. The word “nice” was omitted in order avoid repetition, if not omitted in Russian it would sound like “хорошо и хорошо”. Here is another example: *There were pills and medicine all over the place and everything smelled like Vicks' Nose Drops.* – *Везде стояли какие-то пузырьки, пилюли, все пахло каплями от насморка.* Here the word “Vick” was omitted because it is a name of English company, therefore it is not necessary to transfer it into Russian.

More significant than addition and omission is **the technique of replacement** when translating texts or sentences from English into Russian or vice versa. Replacement happens when individual specific words or phrases of the source language are replaced with words or phrases of the target language that are not their dictionary equivalents [Комиссаров 1990: 212].

*Nor could I pass unnoticed the suggestion of the bleak shores of Lapland, Siberia, Spitzbergen, Nova Zembla, Iceland, Greenland, with “the vast sweep of the Arctic Zone, and those forlorn regions of dreary space,—that reservoir of frost and snow, where firm fields of ice, the accumulation of centuries of winters, glazed in Alpine heights above heights, surround the pole, and concentre the multiplied rigours of extreme cold.”* [Ch. Bronte: 7] - *Не могла я также пропустить и описание суровых берегов Лапландии, Сибири, Шпицбергена, Новой Земли, Исландии, Гренландии, «всего широкого простора полярных стран, этих безлюдных, угрюмых пустынь, извечной родины морозов и снегов, где ледяные поля в течение бесчисленных зим намерзают одни над другими, громоздясь ввысь, подобно*

обледелым Альпам; окружая полюс, они как бы сосредоточили в себе все многообразные козни сильнейшего холода». Here the translator replaced “the Arctic zone” to “родина морозов” in case if someone does not know what the Arctic zone means.

**Generalization** is a type of replacement technique when words with a specific meaning are replaced with words with a more general, but understandable meaning [Комиссаров 1990: 213].

*Он покинул страну 9 мая 1945 года.* – *He left the country when the USSR won the Great Patriotic War.* The date that is well-known to every Soviet person might not be known to a British person, therefore the translator in such cases should use generalization.

Often a generalization may be used in replacement of a proper name with a common noun [Бархударов 1975: 130].

*I could see my sister going to GW Fins.* – *Я мог видеть, как моя сестра идет в ресторан.* Here the translator replaced proper name “GW Fins” to “ресторан”, because the Russian reader may not be aware of the fact that GW Fins is a restaurant in America, that is why he just used a common noun.

Taking into account the pragmatic aspects in translation **the technique of concretization** is widely used. Concretization is a technique of replacement of a word or phrase with a broad meaning in the source language by a word or phrase with a narrower meaning in the target language [Бархударов 1975: 130].

Example: *The British people did not still decide about the problem of joining Europe.* – *Британцы все еще не решили вопрос о вступлении Великобритании в европейский общий рынок.* Every person in Britain knows the meaning of the phrase “joining Europe”, however this phrase is not telling anything to people from Russia and since the recipient is a Russian speaking people, the translator used the technique of concretization in this case.

Finally, a translator should use a **commentary** to words or phrases in cases of clarification of certain phenomena, realities, etc., that are understandable to the readers of the source language, but unknown to recipients [Бархударов 1975: 130-131].

*Старец, отпуская меня, благословил и сказал, чтоб я, учась молитве, ходил к нему с чистосердечным исповеданием*

и откровением, ибо без поверки наставника самочинно заниматься внутренним деланием неудобно и малоуспешно. - *The starets sent me away with his blessing and told me that while learning the Prayer I must always come back to him and tell him everything, making a very frank confession and report; for the inward process could not go on properly and successfully without the guidance of a teacher.*

**Starets** - A monk distinguished by his great piety, long experience of the spiritual life, and gift for guiding other souls.

*Questions:*

1. What are the main techniques of translation according to the material?
2. In what cases the technique of omission is used?
3. What is the difference between generalization and concretization?
4. Why is the commentary sometimes necessary?
5. What are the types of replacement?

## ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЕ ЗАДАНИЯ

*1. Give translation to the sentences and indicate what pragmatic techniques were used.*

1. The total capacity of the electricity generating plants remains constant.

2. The most extensively used fuels are coal, natural gas and heavy fuel oil.

3. Jack-in-the-Green is that very ancient figure who represents the Summer. As Green George, or the Wild Man, his counterparts exist all over Europe. In England, he takes the form of a man encased in a high wickerwork cage which completely covers him and is in its turn entirely smothered in green branches, leaves and flowers. Only his eyes are visible, looking through the hole cut in the cage, and his feet below the level of the wicker-work. Sometimes he goes about alone, sometimes with only a few attendants, and a musician or two.

4. Each physical quantity has only one particular unit for its measurements.

5. The cause and amount of water loss and waste are approximately known.

6. The experiment was not carried out until the precisely required conditions had been created in the lab.

7. Can I be of any assistance to you?

8. Egg-shackling takes place on Easter Monday, or Ducking Monday, as it is often called in Eastern Europe. Young men splash unmarried girls vigorously with water. The girls are, of course, expected to submit with good grace, and even, in some areas, to pay for the privilege with gifts of painted eggs, or glasses of brandy.

### § 3. Key stages in the translation process

According to Komissarov V.N., there are two stages in the process of translation. With the help of the source text a translator “understands” the text, and with the help of the target language he creates the translated text. The first stage is related to the information extraction, and the second stage is related with the process of choice of language units in order to translate the text.

The first stage requires from a translator a good mental activity, since the translator is expected to get also information in the linguistic context. When reading the original text a translator must be able to make an analysis of not only the text, but also some grammatical and lexical aspects contained in the text [Комиссаров 1990: 189-190].

*He gorged himself habitually at table, which made him bilious, and gave him a dim and bleared eye and flabby cheeks* [Ch. Bronte: 8]. In this example a translator should decide to which word “made, gave” are related to.

It is also necessary to sharp attention to the syntactic structure of sentences.

Example: *Many remedies are suggested for the avoidance of worry and mental overstrain by the people who have to bear exceptional responsibilities for a long period of time or to perform duties on a large scale.* In this case the phrase “by the people” may be understood as a subject of the passive structure or as the name of the object of action expressed by the verbal noun “avoidance”.

It is not less important for the translator to be aware of additional information, for example in the sentence “I should call my friend” it is not necessary to know who the person is calling to: to his male friend or female friend, however if the sentence is to be translated, then the translator should know who is this friend “друг” or “подруга”.

Shortly, the translator should make an analysis of the text in order to translate it adequately.

The second stage is about the selection of the language units. In this stage it is important to pay attention to the peculiarities of the source text. Trying to translate the text with equivalents is not always possible since it limits the usage of language units [Комиссаров 1990: 191].

*Questions:*

1. How many stages are there in the process of translation?
2. What are those stages?
3. Describe two stages of the translation process.
4. Why is it important to be aware of additional information?

Give examples.

## ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЕ ЗАДАНИЯ

1. *Translate the text accomplishing both stages of the translation process.*

Puttermesser was well acquainted with the Great Rabbi Judah Loew's method of golem-making. It was classical; it was, as such things go, ordinary. To begin with, he entered a dream of Heaven, wherein he asked the angels to advise him. The answer came in alphabetical order: afar, esh, mayim, ruach: earth, fire, water, wraith. With his son-in-law, Isaac ben Shimshon, and his pupil, Jacob ben Chayim Sasson, the Great Rabbi Judah Loew sought inner purity and sanctification by means of prayer and ritual immersion; then the three of them went out to a mud-bed on the banks of the River Moldau to create a man of clay. Three went out; four returned. They worked by torchlight, reciting Psalms all the while, molding a human figure. Isaac ben Shimshon, a descendant of the priests of the Temple, walked seven times around the clay heap bulging up from the ground. Jacob ben Chayim Sasson, a Levite, walked seven times around. Then the

Great Rabbi Judah Loew himself walked around, once only, and placed a parchment inscribed with the Name into the clay man's mouth. The priest represented fire; the Levite water; the Great Rabbi Judah Loew designated himself spirit and wrath, or air itself [C. Ozick; 45].

2. *Determine if there are terms and phraseological units in the text and write them down.*

3. *Translate the following words and phrases into Russian:*

- Be acquainted
- Method of golem-making
- A dream of Heaven
- Son-in-law
- Sanctification
- A man of clay
- Descendant
- Bulging up
- Walk around

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## **CHAPTER 8. FUNCTIONAL STYLES**

### **§ 1. Translation of literary texts**

According to Komissarov V.N., the main principles of the theory of fiction translations in the process of translating texts are:

1. Considering each sentence as a part of a whole text;
2. Creating artistic image;
3. Creating a “fictional” atmosphere;
4. Choice of correct grammatical structures;
5. Choice of adequate lexical and phraseological units

[Комиссаров 1990: 85-87].

The quality of the translation of fictional texts depends on the goals of the translator. There are 3 types of the goals of the translator in the process of translation of fictional texts:

- 1) Acquaintance with works of the author;
- 2) Acquaintance with cultural peculiarities in the work of the author;
- 3) Acquaintance with the book itself [Гачечиладзе 1980: 89-91].

In the process of translation, a sharp attention should be given to the pragmatic aspects of fictional texts. Fictional texts contain a great amount of emotionally coloured words and phraseological units. The translation to emotionally coloured words and phraseological units should not only be equivalents, but also transfer the artistic image of the texts [Лоцев 1981: 403 - 413].

A usage of passive forms, widespread usage of adjectives, nouns, adverbs are characteristic to the belles-lettres style. For example, if there is a passive voice in the source language, similar voice should be presented in the text of the target language. A translator must give not only equivalents to the parts of speech, but also consider the context, therefore an adequate translation is to be given.

Stylistic devices and expressive means are an integral part of fictional texts. The most used stylistic devices are as follows:

- 1) Epithet;
- 2) Simile;
- 3) Metaphor;
- 4) Irony;
- 5) Inversion and others.

When translating these stylistic devices, a translator must first and foremost know them. For example, epithet is a word definition expressing author's perception. The epithet always has an emotional connotation.

*a penetrating look – пронизывающий взгляд.*

Simile is a comparison of an object with another one. Simile does not present any difficulties when translating it from Russian to English or vice versa.

*She is as nice as her mother.* – Она такая же красивая, как и ее мама.

Metaphor is a transfer of the name and properties of one object to another on the basis of their similarity.

*A shadow of a smile.* – Тень улыбки.

Irony. The main purpose of irony is to evoke a humorous attitude of the reader to the described facts and phenomena. However, irony is not always funny; it can have a cruel and offensive meaning.

*She looked with a sweet smile of an alligator.* – Она посмотрела со сладкой улыбкой аллигатора. *How clever she is!* – Она такая умная! (the meaning of “foolish” is implied in this sentence).

Inversion is a change of order of words, mainly verbs [Казакова 2001: 237-280].

*Be seated somewhere, and until you can speak pleasantly, remain silent!* – Сядь куда-нибудь, и пока не научишься говорить вежливо, молчи [Ch. Bronte: 3]!

*Questions:*

- 1) What are the main principles of translation of fictional texts?
- 2) What are the goals of translators of fictional texts?
- 3) What are the most common stylistic devices used in fictional texts?

## ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЕ ЗАДАНИЯ

*1. Translate the following sentences taken from fiction and comment on transformations you have applied in translation.*

1. Это орудие наказания она с почтительным книксеном протянула мисс Скетчерд, затем спокойно, не ожидая приказаний, сняла фартук, и учительница несколько раз пребольно ударила ее розгами по обнаженной шее.

2. Проходя мимо окон, я время от времени приподнимала шторы и выглядывала наружу: падал густой снег, и на нижних звеньях окон уже намело целые сугробы; прижав ухо к стеклу, я могла различить сквозь веселый шум в комнате безутешные завывания ветра в саду.

3. Перепрыгивая через скамьи и проползая под столами, я добралась до одного из каминов; там я увидела Бернс, она стояла на коленях возле высокой каминной решетки, молча, не замечая ничего, что происходит вокруг, погруженная в книгу, которую она читала при тусклом свете углей.

4. Так не лучше ли терпеливо снести обиду, от которой никто не страдает, кроме тебя самой, чем совершить необдуманый поступок, который будет ударом для твоих близких?

5. Сегодня, вместо того чтобы думать о Дипдине, я размышляла, как может человек, желающий добра, поступать так несправедливо и опрометчиво, как поступал Карл Первый.

6. Folds of scarlet drapery shut in my view to the right hand; to the left were the clear panes of glass, protecting, but not separating me from the drear November day.

7. The fiend pinning down the thief's pack behind him, I passed over quickly: it was an object of terror.

8. Each picture told a story; mysterious often to my undeveloped understanding and imperfect feelings, yet ever profoundly interesting: as interesting as the tales Bessie sometimes narrated on winter evenings, when she chanced to be in good humour; and when, having brought her ironing-table to the nursery hearth, she allowed us to sit about it, and while she got up Mrs. Reed's lace frills, and crimped her nightcap borders, fed our eager attention with passages of love and

adventure taken from old fairy tales and other ballads; or (as at a later period I discovered) from the pages of Pamela, and Henry, Earl of Moreland.

2. *Translate the literary text.*

Accessories.

You can always tell the character of a woman by the care and attention she lavishes upon the details of her dress. The accessories worn with an outfit- gloves, hat, shoes, and handbag- are among the most important elements of an elegant appearance. A modest dress or suit can triple its face value when worn with an elegant hat, bag, gloves, and shoes, while a designer's original can lose much of its prestige if its accessories have been carelessly selected. It is indispensable to own a complete set of accessories in black and? If possible, another in brown, plus a pair of beige shoes and a beige straw handbag for the summer. 'With this basic minimum, almost any combination is attractive.

Of course, it would be ideal to have each set of accessories in two different versions: one for sport and the other dressy. And in this regard I cannot restrain myself from expressing the dismay I feel when I see a woman carry an alligator handbag with a dressy ensemble merely because she has paid n enormous sum of money for it. Alligator is strictly for sports or travel, shoes as well as bags, and this respected reptile should be permitted to retire every evening at 5 pm.

And here, as in no other department, quality is essential. Be strict with yourself. Save. Economize on food if you must (believe me, it will do you good!) but not on your handbags or shoes. Refuse to be redacted by anything that isn't first rate. The saying, "I cannot afford to buy cheaply," was never so true. Although I am far from rich, I have bought my handbags for years from Hermes, Germaine Guerin, and Roberta. And without exception, I have ended up by giving away all the cheap little novelty bags that I found irresistible at first. The same is true of shoes and gloves.

I realize that all of this may seem rather austere, and even very expensive. But these efforts are one of the keys, one of the Open Sesames that unlock the door to elegance [Tessaro 2003: 27 – 28].

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## **§ 2. Translation of phraseological units**

A phraseological unit is a lexically stable indivisible unit of the language, semantically related combination of words, integral in meaning, distinguished by imagery, expressiveness, stylistic and emotional coloring. Phraseological units have an evaluative function, that is, they express the speaker's attitude to a particular object or phenomenon, give speech liveliness and expressiveness and are a powerful tool for influencing the audience.

Phraseological units are considered the most difficult to translate, which is explained by a number of reasons. First, becoming components of phraseological units, words with a free meaning lose their semantics and acquire a new, connected meaning. For this reason, to translate the phraseological units, it is not enough just to find a dictionary match for each component. Secondly, it may be difficult for a translator who is not familiar with the phraseology of the original language to recognize the phraseological unit in the translation text, which will lead to a word-by-word or literal translation, and this, in

turn, to a distortion of the meaning and subsequent misperception of the information by the target audience. A translator who is poorly versed in the phraseology of the target language will also inevitably have difficulties. They will be associated with finding the equivalent of the original phraseological unit in the translating language or the selection of an analogue. Thirdly, sometimes, even if there is an equivalent phraseological unit in the language the text is being translated into, the translator needs to look for other ways to convey meaning since this phraseological unit does not correspond to the context.

In general, phraseological units are divided into phraseological units that have equivalents in the target language, and units that don't have their equivalents in the language they are being translated into.

#### *Translation by an equivalent*

Equivalents are subdivided into full and partial. Full equivalents are equal with the target language's units in: semantics, imagery, stylistic coloring, component composition, grammatical structure. Partial ones are characterized by small differences in terms of expression of phraseological units of identical semantics [Виноградов 2001: 206].

Nevertheless, the number of phraseological equivalents is relatively few. Mostly they trace from international phraseological units, which are borrowed by both languages from the other third language, mainly from Latin and Greek.

As V. N. Komissarov denotes, sometimes when one phraseological unit is borrowed by two languages, it happens that the meaning is changed in one of the languages. Such linguistic situation is known as "translator's false friends" – any linguistic unit that is similar in form with a different meaning. For example, the phraseological unit in the English language "to lead by the nose" and Russian "водить за нос" are the same in form, but the English phraseological unit means 'completely subordinate, command', and Russian 'to deceive' [Комиссаров 2001: 116].

#### *Translation by an analogue*

The number of equivalents in the English and the Russian languages is small, so one often has to resort to searching for analogues,

phraseological units that convey the same meaning, but based on a different image [Виноградов 2001: 206].

#### Translation by descriptive translation

A descriptive translation is a special lexical replacement with additions, that is, the meaning of a phraseological unit is conveyed using free phrases explanations, comparisons, and descriptions. It is used when there is no equivalent and analogue of the original phraseological unit in the target language. Sometimes the translator has to resort to explanations due to differences in cultural and linguistic realities in order to facilitate the perception of the translated text by people of another culture [Виноградов 2001: 206].

#### Lexical translation

Lexical translation or replacement is used when in the source language the terminology is indicated by a phraseological unit, and in the translation – by one lexeme [Виноградов 2001: 206].

#### Questions:

1. How do you recognize the phraseological unit in the text?
2. What difficulties can face a translator while translating phraseological units?
3. What transformation means can use a translator when translating non-equivalent phraseological units?

#### Work on your own:

1. Classification of phraseological units.
2. Translation of proverbs and sayings.
3. Contextual translation in translation of phraseological units.
4. Antonymic translation and tracing in translation of phraseological units.

## ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЕ ЗАДАНИЯ

*1. Translate the following sentences with phraseological phrases into English and determine the ways of translation.*

1. “Здорово живете, бабочки?” “**Слава богу**”, - сдержанно ответила ему хозяйка.

2. “А ты что предлагаешь? Административную меру, для каждого кулака без разбора... **Дров** с такими воззрениями ты можешь **наломать** сколько хочешь”

3. “Вот мы на заводе делаем трактора для вас. Бедняку и середняку-одиночке купить трактор слабо: **кишка тонка!**”

4. Навсегда, давно забыто. “У него иной раз промеж глаз сверкнет слеза, но он не дает ей законного ходу, отвернется, насталит сердце и говорит: что было, **то былъем поросло!**”

5. “Дело хорошее колхоз, но тут надо дюже подумать! Так нельзя, чтобы – **тяп-ляп**, и вот тебе кляп, на – ешь, готово”.

6. “Ну, чего шляешься **ни свет ни заря?**”

7. “Дела очень много, нельзя же так, как ты хочешь: **по щучьему веленью**, раз-два – и колхоз создать, и кулака изъять, и семфонд собрать...”

8. Давыдов грохнулся на заскрипевший сундук, побагровел, пятерней откинул со лба глянцево - черные пряди волос: “**Черт знает!** Еще подумает, что я подсматривал ...дернуло меня вставать”.

9. “**В поте лица добывал хлеб насущный**”

10. “Уничтожить кулака! И по-жа-луй-ста! **В два счета**”  
[Шолохов 2015: 135- 170].

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### § 3. Translation of publicistic texts

Publicistic style is one of the functional styles connected to a wide sphere of social interactions (political, economic, cultural, and sport) considered through perspective of political and ideological paradigm.

Publicistic style is used in political literature and mass media – newspapers, magazines, radio, television and documentaries.

The goal of newspaper and journalistic text is to give new information to the reader and influence his opinion. That is why it is so important to pay attention to the source of information.

Newspaper texts boast specific terms and abbreviations regarding political and governmental spheres such as *DD = Defense Department* or *NAACP = National Association for Advancement of Colored People*. Abbreviations are often used that indicate a surname or unofficial nickname of politicians and community leaders: *JFK = John F. Kennedy*, *Ike = Eisenhower* etc.

Many English and American abbreviations have equivalents in Russian, e.g. *GATT = ГАТТ (Генеральное соглашение о тарифах и торговле)*. In case if there are abbreviations of names of the organizations in English texts that have no official equivalent in Russian, the translator may use a letter contraction of the Russian translation, e.g. *NLRB – National Labor Relations Board*. Sometimes one abbreviation stands for names of a few organizations, e.g. *OAS = Organization of American States* *ОАГ* or *Террористическая организация французских ультра ОАС*.

Newspaper materials often contain polysemantic terms or contracted terms. When it comes to the USA, “state” may indicate both a country and a state of America.

Lexical and grammatical specifics of newspaper texts are especially evident in headlines of newspaper articles.

Headlines where word puns are used are of special interest for a translator but they also present higher level of difficulty.

Another peculiarity of English newspaper headlines is the wide use of ellipse in the Passive Voice with the verb “to be” omitted. These headlines are used to describe both past and present events. *E.g.: All piers paralysed on East Coast. BLM protests criticized by White supremacists. Trump under pressure following mass protests.*

Verbal headlines prevail in English newspaper texts:

*Floods hit Scotland.*

*Exports to Russia are rising.*

*Labor Party urges Brexit talks to take place this year.*

*People call for May to leave her post voluntarily.*

Verbal structures are also preserved in headlines-rhetorical questions:

*Will there be another major slump next year?*

*Is sugar slowly killing us?*

*Will racism win?*

Another peculiarity of English newspaper headlines is omitting the subject of the sentence:

*Hits arrests of peace campaigners.*

*Warns COVID-19 crisis could become the worst in history.*

*Finally decides to tackle the problem.*

To indicate the Future Tense, an infinitive construction is widely used in the headlines: *America to resume testing.*

*Biden to run for President in 2020.*

*Japan to stop killing whales along their shores.*

*Italy to lift lockdown measures after two months of quarantine.*

Neologisms are widely used in English newspaper texts:

*Brexit has Britain torn apart.*

But clichés remain the main characteristic feature of English newspaper texts: «*With reference to*» – «с связи с», «*To draw the conclusion*» – «прийти к заключению», «*It is suggested*» – «предполагают».

Phraseological units are abundant in Newspaper articles:

*Jordan's double game over Iraq – Двойная игра Иордании вокруг событий в Ираке.*

Allusion also plays a great role in Newspaper text: journalists often link their material to something readers are already familiar with: books, films etc.

The other characteristics of journalistic texts are:

- 1) Widespread usage of infinitive, imperative mood;
- 2) Objectivity and completeness in the transmission of facts.

According to Komissarov V.N., there are two types of transformations that should be used in the process of translation of publicistic style: lexical and grammatical.

Transcription, calque, equivalent and replacements are considered to be lexical transformations.

Replacement of grammatical units, functional replacements, addition and omission and conversion are grammatical transformations [Комиссаров 1999: 89].

Lexical transformations:

- Transcription is used in order to translate proper names, geographical names and some terms. Example: *Chicago Cubs* – *Чикаго Кабз*.

- Calque is used for translating cultural realities, events and terms. Example: *massive infusion* – *сильные вливания*.

Grammatical transformations:

- Replacement of grammatical units – the change of order of grammatical units. Example: *Putin says, "I consider myself to fit to the post of president"* – *«Я считаю, что я достоин поста президента», - сказал Путин*.

- Omission. Example: *For both Clinton and Trump, they showed that a long, drawn-out primary fight might be close to an endю* - *Для Клинтон и Трампа они стали свидетельством того, что затяжная и тяжелая предварительная борьба, возможно, приближается к концу*.

- Addition. Example: *And even a successful Chicago Cubs season - и даже успешный для бейсболистов из «Чикаго Кабс» сезон*.

- Conversion. Example: *Fight Islamic organizations*. – *Борьба с исламскими организациями* (conversion of a verb to a noun).

Often the reason of wrong translation of sentences is in the misunderstanding of the material, hence the primary factor of high-quality translation is in the correct understanding of the material.

*Questions:*

1. What are the characteristics of the publicistic texts?
2. What are the lexical features of publicistic texts?
3. What are the grammatical features of publicistic texts?
4. What are the stylistic features of publicistic texts?
5. What are the syntactic features of publicistic texts?
6. What transformations are usually used during the translation of texts of publicistic style?
7. What is the main task in translation of publicistic texts?

*Work on your own:*

1. Publicistic style: general information.
2. Publicistic text lexical features.
3. Publicistic text grammatical features.
4. Publicistic text stylistic and syntactic features.

## ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЕ ЗАДАНИЯ

*1. Translate the following sentences into Russian paying attention to the abbreviations.*

1. В первую очередь вспомним, что, по данным ВОЗ, корь — одна из основных причин гибели детей в возрасте до пяти лет.

2. В середине сентября Кудрин объявил, что накопленных в России резервов хватит, чтобы помочь бедным гражданам и бизнесу. Среди прочего он призвал расширить траты из Фонда национального благосостояния (ФНБ) и припомнил кризис 2008-2009 годов, когда объем фонда сократился с 4 триллионов рублей до 1,8 триллиона.

3. Госкорпорация «Росатом» и Министерство торговли США провели переговоры, в результате которых была достигнута договоренность о продлении до 2040 года действия СПАР — Соглашения о приостановлении антидемпингового расследования в отношении урана из России, которое устанавливает торговые ограничения в отношении российской урановой продукции. Об этом говорится в сообщении «Росатома».

4. Компания «Лукойл» после модернизации начала эксплуатацию малой гидроэлектростанции (ГЭС) мощностью 1,5 мегаватта на реке Бешенка в Краснодарском крае. Об этом «Ленте.ру» сообщили в пресс-службе компании.

5. Производитель автомобилей Hyundai планирует выпустить серию летающих машин к 2028 году. Hyundai разрабатывает модели, которые будут перевозить пять-шесть человек в пределах мегаполиса, а также более крупные автомобили для полетов между городами.

6. Одним из главных антимонопольных вопросов, которые поднимает минюст США, является сделка между Google и Apple,

согласно которой в браузере Safari поисковик Google используется как сервис по умолчанию. Сообщается, что за эту услугу «корпорация добра» платит купертиновцам около \$11 млрд.

7. Крупнейшие компании мира, работающие в самых разных сферах, делают ставку на прорывные технологии, инновации и науку. Так, компания «Филип Моррис Интернэшнл» (ФМИ) для создания будущего без сигаретного дыма пять лет назад выпустила систему нагревания табака IQOS (читается как «Айкос»). К настоящему моменту устройство оценили более 14 миллионов совершеннолетних пользователей свыше чем из 50 стран мира, а в интернете можно встретить множество положительных отзывов об IQOS. При этом бренд продолжает меняться и совершенствоваться, представляя обновленные модели, последняя из которых - IQOS 3 DUOS.

8. Брайан Чески в заявлении на сайте Airbnb назвал сотрудничество с новой фирмой Джони Айва LoveFrom «особенной коллаборацией». Сообщается, что специалист поможет в разработке дизайна «нового поколения продуктов и сервисов Airbnb».

9. В США приняли новую стратегию развития технологий страны. Ее главная цель — сохранение доминирующего положения американских IT-компаний на рынке. В документе также упоминается Россия — ее обвинили в краже интеллектуальной собственности и использовании новейших технологий в военных целях.

10. На просторах интернета появилась хакерская группировка, чья деятельность привела ИБ-экспертов в замешательство — киберпреступники взламывают компании, похищают их деньги, а затем переводят средства на благотворительность.

*2. Translate the newspaper article.*

Perot names a running mate.

Pupert Cornwell, Washington

After an embarrassing long search. Ross Perot has finally announced a vice-presidential running mate: Pat Choate, a prominent political economist and writer, has little political experience and

best-known for the strong anti-free trade views he shares with the Texan billionaire.

Mr. Perot made his choice known during one of his trademark 30-minute “infomercials” last night on the CBS television network. But he has failed to attract the seasoned political name who would have given his second successive run for the White House some sorely needed visibility.

The selection of a running-mate was originally scheduled for the immediate aftermath of the nominating conference of Mr. Perot’s Reform party on 18<sup>th</sup> August. But a variety of candidates subsequently turned him down, including David Boren, a former Oklahoma senator, Congresswoman Linda Smith, of Washington, and Dick Lamm, the former governor of Colorado who ran unavailingly for the Reform nomination but now says he will not even vote for Mr. Perot in November.

In fact, an ever-dwindling number of Americans appear inclined to do so. In 1992 the Texan’s folksy twang and virulently anti-Washington views won him 19 per cent of the vote as an independent. This time, with the novelty worn off, he wins barely 5 per cent in most polls – making it uncertain he will even be able to take part in the candidates’ debates this autumn. The first of them is scheduled for 25<sup>th</sup> September in St Louis, Missouri.

After Mr. Perot’s 1992 presidential run, he and Mr. Choate co-wrote a book predicting the North American Free Trade Agreement would cause a flood of US jobs to go overseas and put pressure on US employers to keep wages and benefits down if they hoped to remain competitive [The Independent 1996].

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## § 4. Translation of scientific and technical texts

The function of the scientific style is to prove a hypothesis and create new concepts and ideas, inform new findings in technological and scientific sphere. The main peculiarities of scientific and technical style are clarity and accuracy, absence of emotional coloring, information value (rich of content), and impartiality. The language of this style is precise and objective, impersonal and logic.

Scientific style can be divided into subtypes:

- Scientific. The addressee of this style is a scientist, a specialist.
- Scientific and educational. The audience are future specialists and students. The aim is to teach, describe the facts. The facts in the text and examples are typical.
- Popular science. The audience of this style usually does not have special knowledge or specification in this area. The aim of the style is to familiarize oneself with the described phenomena and facts.

Genres of the scientific technical style:

- 1) Scientific texts;
- 2) Academic texts - instructive (monograph, program, book, article, dissertation, report);
- 3) Educational texts - reference (textbook, study guide, abstract, author's abstract);
- 4) Informational texts - abstracts, dictionary, review;
- 5) Technical texts - technical description, abstract, instruction, patent.

Scientific texts include such documents as applications, academic articles and thesis, scientific journals covering topics like physics, chemistry, biology. Scientific translation is used to inform about new findings in technologies thus allowing other countries to benefit from the research. Technical texts include documents covering engineering specification, technical drawings, guidelines programming, and manuals for electronic evaluation systems.

Scientific and technical text sentences are built in a strict logical sequence. Scientific text is, as a rule, a monologue speech. Interrogative sentences are used for the purpose of posing a problem, which is solved after the question is posed. Exclamation sentences

reflecting high emotionality are not typical for scientific and technical speech and are possible in the genre of oral discussion.

The composition of scientific and technical literature is characterized by the use of a large number of scientific and technical terms, that is, words or phrases denoting scientific or chemical concepts, it is impossible to draw a clear line between terms and words of everyday language due to the polysemy of many words. For example, such well-known concepts as *electricity*, *temperature*, *car*, and frequently used words: *atom*, *plastic*, *vitamin*, *antibiotic* are not applied as terms in the customary language where scientific or technical principles play a secondary or subordinate role, on the other hand, such simple words as *water*, *earth and flame*, *liquid*, *village*, *clay*, *silver pressure*, are scientific terms within the technical context, so they carry the primary meaning, that is, the main semantic load. The terms are ambiguous and independent on context.

The formation of terms in the English literature occurs in the following ways:

➤ From the point of view of morphology, terms are divided into simple (deal, lease, tax), derivatives (liquidity, hypothecation), complex (stockholder, creditworthiness, markdowns), terms-phrases (expiration date), terms-abbreviations (LLC - limited liability company).

➤ From the lexical and semantic point of view, terms include transfer of meaning ("*Diesel*" – the name of the inventor and the name of the internal combustion engine), change of meaning ("*acquisition*" – meant only "acquisition", and now means "discovery and targeting"), expansion of the meaning ("*to land*" – meant "to land ashore", and now "land on any surface", including water and a celestial body), narrowing the meaning ("*cruiser*" – earlier meant any ship that was in voyage, and now only "cruiser").

➤ By borrowing from both other areas of science and technology (*pin*, *strut*) and from other languages ("*bunker*", "*to strafe*", "*Blitzkrieg*" – from German, "*aide de camp*" – from French, etc.) [Нелюбин 2016].

In modern scientific and technical literature in English, there is a tendency to an increase in the number of various kinds of abbreviations of all morphological classes of words and phrases,

the formation of new words by reducing existing ones, which is a consequence of information optimization of the complexity of signs. There are the following types of abbreviations:

- letter;
- initial;
- syllabic;
- mixed (combinations of letters and syllables);
- shortened words.

As an example, consider such examples of possible abbreviations that are most typical for English scientific and technical texts, such as: *AASIR – Advanced Atmospheric Sounder and Imaging Radiometer*;

*FAX – Facsimile*;

*Radstat – Radio station*;

*Sub – Submarine*.

When translating terms, we can come across the following points:

a) Some of the terms that have an international character are transmitted by transliteration and do not need translation: *antenna – антенна, feeder – фидер*;

b) Some terms have direct correspondences in Russian and are translated by the corresponding equivalents: *hydrogen – водород, voltage – напряжение*;

c) A certain part of the terms is traced during translation, that is, translated using Russian words and expressions, literally reproducing words and expressions of the English language: *superpower system – сверхмощная система*;

d) It often happens that the dictionary does not directly match the English term. Then a translator can apply descriptive translation: *sheer – седловатость палубы корабля*.

A scientific and technical text tends to be nominative, i.e. it designates phenomena, objects, qualities. The prepositional nominal constructions are preferably used: *with accuracy*.

Among other lexical peculiarities of scientific technical style there are pseudo international words (the so called “translator’s false friends”), trap words, synonymous pairs, neologisms.

Translator’s false friends are derived from Latin or Greek.

The English 'history' in technical literature can mean not only 'история' but also 'зависимость параметра величины от времени или временная зависимость'.

**Trap words** are words used in technical texts in meaning opposite to these given in dictionaries so in technical text they can have both meanings: *Appropriate* - точно, приблизительно; *apparent* - кажущийся, очевидный. The context doesn't always help to translate such words and the translator should analyze the text, know the subject matter of the text. That is why authors sometimes help translators giving explanations or meanings of such words.

**Synonymous pairs** are stylistic means, the expressive effect of which is based on the commonness of some semantic elements. In technical texts synonymous pairs mean a high degree of quality. Only one word is translated into Russian. The second word is used for emphasis. Such adverbs as 'very, quite, rather, relatively' are used before synonymous pairs. *E.g.: to avoid and overcome the disadvantage – устранить недостатки.*

**Neologisms** are new words the translation of which is not given in dictionaries or the words that get new meaning. In scientific technical texts there are many neologisms as a lot of findings and technologies appear in the modern world. *Ex. Field (сфера) - эксплуатация; take off (взлет) - материально техническое снабжение.*

English texts of scientific and technical content are distinguished by their constructive complexity. The grammatical features of scientific technical texts are:

1) Participles: *located directly, displaying instrumentation and controls for vehicle's operation.*

2) Infinitives: *Press the button "Power" to turn on the TV.*

3) Passive Voice constructions: *Mohr's circle stress analysis is applied.*

4) Attributive word-combinations: *stress and pressure connected mathematical calculation.*

5) Contracted attributes: *temperature and humidity level dependent.*

6) Omission of auxiliary words, especially in tables, graphics: *remove short circuit.*

*Questions:*

1. What are the semantic barriers while translating scientific and technical texts?
2. What kind of lexical features do you distinguish in scientific technical texts?
3. Which main types of terms can you name?
4. What are basic transformations used to translate terms?
5. What are the main grammatical features of scientific and technical texts?

*Work on your own:*

1. Syntactical and stylistic features of scientific technical style.
2. Grammatical features of scientific technical style.
3. Lexical features of scientific technical style.
4. Scientific technical translation kinds.
5. Difficulties of scientific technical texts translation.

## ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЕ ЗАДАНИЯ

1. Translate the following text. Define the ways of translation of the highlighted terms and phrases.

### Плеврит

*Плеврит* – воспаление *плевры* – может быть разной этиологии и обычно присоединяется к *острым или хроническим воспалительным процессам* в легких, к возникшему в легких *инфаркту* и всегда носит вторичный характер. Иногда плеврит носит *аллергический (например, при ревматизме) или токсический (уремия) характер*. Признаки воспаления особенно хорошо заметны на *висцеральной плевре*; она становится тусклой, с разбросанными точечными *кровоизлияниями*, покрыта нежными или более грубыми *фибринозными наложениями*. На парietальной плевре все эти изменения выражены слабее.

В плевральной полости при плеврите скапливается *серозный, серозно-фибринозный, гнойный или геморрагический экссудат* в количестве до 3-5 л. При наличии фибринозных наложений на плевре без жидкого выпота говорят о сухом плеврите.

Накопление гнойного экссудата, возникающего обычно при наличии абсцедирующей пневмонии или инфицировании серозного выпота, обозначается как *эмпиема плевры*. Эмпиема иногда принимает хроническое течение; *плевральные листки* при этом утолщаются, пропитываются известью, гной сгущается и инкапсулируется, иногда образуются *свищи в грудной клетке*.

В исходе плеврита жидкий выпот может рассасываться или удаляться хирургическим путем. При наличии же фибринозного выпота образуются спайки, плевральные листки утолщаются, склеиваются, что может повести к полной облитерации плевральной полости, отложению (особенно в исходе туберкулезного плеврита) в рубцово измененной плевре извести. При наиболее выраженном развитии в плевральной полости фибропластических процессов разросшаяся *фиброзная ткань* заполняет всю плевральную полость, сдавливает легкое и вызывает его *коллапс*.

Такой процесс в плевре обозначается как *фиброторакс* (с. 273).

2. Translate the following text abstract. Define the ways of translation of the highlighted terms and phrases. Comment on the grammatical and lexical features of the text.

*Металлический каркас* чаще всего собирается из частей, изготовленных из *листового оцинкованного железа, цинка* или *жести*, не портящихся от действия воды. Соединение частей осуществляется при помощи *пайки*. Так изготавливают обычно каркасы для малых и средних аквариумов. Каркасы для больших аквариумов можно делать из *углового металла* при помощи *сварки* или *сборки на заклёпках*. Для каркаса аквариума ёмкостью не более 3 вёдер достаточно применять 20-миллиметровое угловое железо. Встречаются каркасы, отлитые из *чугуна*.

Способ вставки стекла влияет на конструкцию каркаса. В малых и частично в средних аквариумах стекло обычно вставляют изнутри, и оно держится на *примазке*. В более крупных аквариумах для вставки стекла предусматриваются пазы; стекло в них закрепляется *замазкой* с двух сторон.

Наиболее изящны, хотя и менее прочны, аквариумы со стёклами, не имеющими *окантовки* по верхней *шлифованной грани*.

Для малых и средних аквариумов достаточно двойное стекло (толщина 2,5-3 мм). Для более крупных аквариумов нужны зеркальные стёкла, при ёмкости в 15 вёдер - 4,5 - 5 мм, 25 вёдер - не менее 8 мм. Это относится к аквариумам обычных пропорций. Для *ширм* толщина стекла должна быть соответственно больше. Если аквариум имеет *промежуточные стойки*, стекла могут быть тоньше.

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## § 5. Translation of patents

**Patent** is a document proving authorship and securing the exclusive right to use it. Patent has a traditional form, style, so it may be difficult to translate it. Patent generally consists of the following parts:

1. Bibliographic description of the invention;
2. Introductory paragraph (the technical field to which the invention relates);
3. The object of the invention, a brief formulation of the Invention;
4. Detailed (full) specification, the description of figures, exemplary embodiments of the invention;
5. Claims (patent formula).

Let us consider each of these parts.

1) Bibliography Section includes: patent number, title of the patent, the name of the country issuing the patent, application filing date, the date of the patent issue, indexes - International Classification of Inventions and the National Classification of inventions, the name of the patent owner and address, the name of inventor. Patent title is often translated after the whole patent translation.

2) The consistory clause describes analysis of machinery state in the given field, analysis of preconditions for invention creation, and such clichés are used:

1. *This invention is concerned with the manufacture of...* (Англ.) - *Настоящее изобретение относится к изготовлению...*

2. *A number of techniques have been proposed for the production of...* (США) - *Известны способы изготовления...*

3) The third part of a patent relating to the purpose of the invention uses such traditional phrases:

1. *Broadly, it is an object of the invention ...* (США) - *Общей целью изобретения является ...*

4) Full description of the patent - a detailed statement of the invention. If there are drawings in the patent, then they must be described with figures deciphering. Figures are arranged in ascending order. There often used such phrases as:

1. *Specifically, with reference to Fig...* (Англ.) -1. *В частности, как показано на рис....*

2. *As can be best noted in Figures...* (США) -2. *Как показано на рис...*

5. *In the arrangement of Fig ...* (США) - 5. *В конструкции, показанной на рис....*

6. *Refer now to Fig ...* (Англ.) - 6. *Как видно из рис....*

5) the claims - independent part of the patent, which serves the subject of a special kind of technical translation. From a legal point of view, the patent formula - the main part of the patent, which formulates all the features of novelty of the invention that distinguish it from already existing similar in content inventions. In this part such phrases are used:

1. *What I claim is: ...* (США) - 1. *Формула изобретения...*

2. *The claims defining the invention as follows ... (Англ.)* - 2.  
Предметом изобретения является...

3. *Having thus described my invention I claim:...* (США) - 3.  
Формула изобретения...

4. *As herein described and for the purpose set forth ... (Англ.)* - 4.  
В соответствии с описанием и для указанной цели

Thus, patents of the USA and the UK are significantly different from each other and require a different approach in the Russian translation. British patents kept archaic form of patent and stylistically differ by complex grammatical forms and long sentences without punctuation. The presence of complex adverbs: *thereof* - *whose*; *hitherto* - *hitherto*; *hereto* - *up to this point*; a large number of independent participial constructions and multiple repetition of the matter - all this causes difficulties in translation. The US patents describe the matter easier and are easy to translate than the British patents.

*Questions:*

1. How many parts of the patent do you know?
2. What does Bibliography section include?
3. What is claims?
4. What is the difference between the US and UK patents?

Give examples.

## ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЕ ЗАДАНИЯ

1. *Translate the patent. Comment on the difference between Kyrgyz and English patents.*

Кыргыз  
Республикасы

Кыргызская  
Республика

## ДОБРОВОЛЬНЫЙ ПАТЕНТ НА ЗАНЯТИЕ ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЬСКОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОС- ТЬЮ

Серия ПД  
Фамилия  
Имя

№03031234

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Отчество \_\_\_\_\_  
Адрес м.ж. \_\_\_\_\_  
Паспорт: серия \_\_\_\_\_ № \_\_\_\_\_  
Выдан: \_\_\_\_\_  
ИНН \_\_\_\_\_  
Свидетельство о гос. регистрации № \_\_\_\_\_ дата \_\_\_\_\_  
ОКПО \_\_\_\_\_ ГКЭД \_\_\_\_\_  
Код налогового классификатора \_\_\_\_\_  
Выдан УГНС по \_\_\_\_\_  
(наименование налогового органа)

\_\_\_\_\_  
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## **§ 6. Translation of official texts**

It is one of the oldest types of texts. One can say the need for this type of documents was the beginning of a written word, because

written official texts are documents that confirm the existence of something, the fact the agreement has been made and attach various rights and obligation to the parties. These documents are not mere words but words fixed with material carrier.

Besides, it is due to the official language that people learnt to use prepositions, pronouns, and other means that help transmit a logical expression and that were optional before.

There are both *written* and *oral official texts*. Oral official texts include pieces of speech given at official receptions, meetings, conferences and authorities' statements conveyed through mass media.

The way the idea is disclosed in official and business texts is logically consistent and not associative; the same in scientific texts. Moreover, there is a strict order of information disclosure in some types of business documentation, e.g. official letters:

- Self-presentation of the sender
- the message where the sender reveals how he found out about the addressee organization/matter being resolved
- Disclosure of request/offer/complaint
- Presentation of demands
- Presentation of ways to resolve the matter
- Conclusion (the sender/s signature + date)

When translating official and business letters one should provide full representation of the original as official texts are used in the vital spheres such as international cooperation.

<i>Official and Business Texts</i>	
Official and Documentary texts Legal documents (legislative acts, memorandums, civil code etc.)	Common and Business texts Business correspondence and documents

*The author* of the official and documentary text is either a *lawyer* or a *citizen of a legal age consulted by lawyer* to make a certain legal document or to officially certify a document and attach to it legal power and obligation to be fulfilled.

*The recipient* of such texts is also either a *lawyer* or a *citizen of a legal age*.

Both the author and the recipient should meet strict requirements regarding the composition of a legal document. If both the author and the recipient are lawyers, they should be practicing specialists and members of judicial associations. If a citizen composes a legal document, he/she should confirm their identity and the right to be a member of the given association.

According to Tyulenev S.V., the main characteristics of official texts are:

1. Conciseness;
2. Absence of emotionally colored words;
3. Usage of neutral tone;
4. Presence of passive constructions;
5. Usage of professional terms, abbreviations [Тюленев 2004: 233-236].

The language used in legal documents is *non-personal*. There is *no ambiguity* and the translator should be able to transmit it into another language correctly.

There are a lot of *cliché expressions* in legal documents and overall in official texts. There are textbooks of samples of legal documents because they should be composed according to the established standards.

*Terminology* is another peculiar feature of official texts. This include both widespread and professional terms. International lexis is well-represented in official texts (appeal, repatriation, communique, attaché etc.). Here the translator should be especially careful as there are a lot of *translator's false friends* among these terms: words that sound similar in two languages but have slightly or severely different connotations which can influence the meaning of the whole phrase. The translator should consult dictionaries and reference books when translating terms. For instance, the word *nationality* means гражданство in the sentence: *Shelma who has just obtained American nationality*. *Nationality* is also translated into Russian as национальность.

There is also *no aesthetic information* in official documents such as tropes, epithets, metaphors etc. so the words are used in their direct meaning. One can rarely avoid using the same word in official texts.

Latin words used in official texts are usually not translated as those are terms familiar to professionals but the translator should still get familiar with this lexis layer because otherwise he won't be able to understand the message of the original.

The texts of Common and Business texts are more compact than Official and Documentary texts.

Another peculiar feature is the proper graphical composition of the text. Everything should be structured properly.

In the process of translation of official texts it is important to use correctly language units, terms, abbreviations, proper nouns, positions, titles, etc. that are directly connected with the official style.

In translation of lexical units of official texts the following techniques of translation are used:

1. Borrowings. Borrowings are words that came from the foreign languages.

E.g., *default* – *дефолт*.

2. Calques. **Calque** is a word-for word (literal) translation of words or phrases.

E.g., *shadow business* – *теневогой бизнес*.

3. **Replacement** is translation of the SL lexical units with the TL units, the meaning of which does not coincide with the SL units' meaning, but can be deduced from it with the help of logical transformations of a certain type [Комиссаров 1990: 174].

E.g., *transport facilities* – *транспортные средства*.

4. In cases when any of the listed above techniques are not possible in translation, the description technique is used.

E.g., *antedate* – *дата, поставленная задним числом*.

In official documents reductions or abbreviations are widely used.

E.g., *LLC* – translating this abbreviation a translator first should know its meaning, *LLC* – *Limited Liability Companies*, and then translate it into Russian “*Общества с ограниченной ответственностью*”, and only then he should make the abbreviation from the translated phrase: “*ООО*”.

According to Shevnin A.B. (2010), modal verbs in official documents are widely used and they require a specific translation.

E.g., *If the founder shall provide some services.* – *В случае если учредитель оказывал какие-либо услуги.* In this sentence the modal verb “shall” requires a specific translation.

However, in most cases such modal verbs as “shall”, “should”, “could”, “would” express courtesy [Шевнин 2010: 85].

Since in the official texts there are a great amount of clichés, terms and phraseological units, a translator must be aware of the translations of those words.

Examples: “*Legal entity*” – “*Юридическое лицо*”, “*upon expiry*” – “*по истечении срока*”, “*provided that*” – “*при условии если*”, “*Civil code*” – “*Гражданский кодекс*”, “*validity terms*” – “*сроки действия*”, etc.

A sharp attention must be given to translation of special word-combinations encountered in documents. In such cases equivalents should be given.

Example: “*eye-wash election*” – “*фиктивные выборы*”;  
“*the Treasury bench*” – “*министерская скамья в палате об- щин*”.

*Questions:*

1. What are the two speech genres of official texts?
2. What are the main characteristics of official texts?
3. What techniques are used in the translation of lexical units of official texts?
4. Why is it important to transfer cognitive information?

## ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЕ ЗАДАНИЯ

1. Translate the following text into English. Comment on the grammatical and lexical features of the text.

Межгосударственный стандарт  
Туристско-экскурсионное обслуживание  
Классификация гостиниц  
Межгосударственный совет по стандартизации, метрологии  
и сертификации  
Минск

1. Разработан техническим комитетом по стандартизации ТК 199 «Туристско-экскурсионное обслуживание». Внесен управлением стандартизации и сертификации в сфере услуг Госстандарта России.

2. Принят межгосударственным советом по стандартизации, метрологии и сертификации (протокол №7 от 26 апреля 1995 года).

За принятие голосовали:

Наименование государства	Наименование национального органа по стандартизации
Азербайджанская Республика	Азгосстандарт
Республика Армения	Аргостандарт
Республика Беларусь	Госстандарт Республики Беларусь
Республика Казахстан	Госстандарт Республики Казахстан
Кыргызская Республика	Кыргызстандарт
Республика Молдова	Молдовастандарт
Российская Федерация	Госстандарт России
Республика Таджикистан	Таджикстандарт
Туркменистан	Главслужба «Туркменстандартлары»
Республика Узбекистан	Узгосстандарт
Украина	Госстандарт Украины

3. Настоящий стандарт представляет собой полный аутентичный текст ГОСТ Р 50645-94 «Туристско-Экскурсионное обслуживание. Классификация гостиниц».

4. Постановлением Комитета Российской Федерации по стандартизации, метрологии и сертификации от 12 марта 1996 года №164 межгосударственный стандарт ГОСТ 28681.4-95 введен в действие непосредственно в качестве государственного стандарта Российской Федерации с 1 июля 1996 года.

Область применения:

Настоящий стандарт устанавливает классификацию гостиниц (мотелей) различных организационно-правовых форм вместимостью не менее 10 номеров.

Классификация не распространяется на дома и помещения, сдаваемые внаем для проживания.

Стандарт пригоден для применения в целях сертификации гостиниц (мотелей).

Определения:

В настоящем стандарте применяют следующие термины:

Гостиница – предприятие, предназначенное для временно-го проживания.

Мотель – гостиница, расположенная вблизи автомобильной дороги.

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1. Тюленев С.В. Теория перевода: учебное пособие / С.В. Тюленев. – М.: Гардарики, 2004. – 336 с.
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3. Шевнин А.Б. Официально-деловой стиль. Матрица переводческих проблем: учебное пособие / А.Б. Шевнин. – М., 2010. – 120 с.

## § 7. Translation of colloquial texts

Colloquial style takes place in communication situations and is characterized by *absence of formal relationship* between the

participants; formal relationship presupposes certain lexis and syntax to be used by the participants of a communicative act. As a rule, colloquial speech takes place with *no mediators* and is a piece of speech. What we find in literature is an imitation of colloquial speech situation.

Colloquial speech is a dialogical oral speech characterized by its informality, unpreparedness, directness and spontaneity. The main difference between colloquial speech and scientific and official speech is that colloquial speech is not prepared beforehand; it is unfolding in the process of a communicative act. This explains such lexical feature as *filler words* (“like”, “you know”, “как бы”, and “это самое”) used to fill in gaps. In colloquial speech the role of facial expressions, gestures and situational context cannot be underestimated. All mentioned extralinguistic factors help participants understand each other despite the seeming abnormality of linguistic components of communication.

When it comes to the translation of colloquial speech, the translator takes the position of a mediator, although there are no mediators in colloquial communication situation. The thing is, while no interpreter is needed when two close people talk to each other, there might be a need for one in a broader social context (because colloquial speech doesn't only take place between the close people).

When talking about a social context, it needs to be noticed that *the theme of the piece of speech interpreted might differ* from those characteristic for this functional style. They are often conversations of *official style* (immigrants and refugees' address speech to their employers in a new country). But due to this speech being spontaneous and unprepared the interpreter qualifies them as speech of colloquial style.

Authors and recipients: two people having a dialogue perform *both these roles* as they speak and listen to each other.

Type of information: *cognitive* (news, data) and *emotional* (exclamations).

Linguistic peculiarities:

1. *Semantic indefiniteness* (*thing* can be used to mean various objects or phenomena). The exact meaning of this or that word is defined by the context.

2. *Semantic compression* (малолитражка – малолитражный автомобиль, *gonna - going to, y'all – you all etc.*).

3. *Contractions* (institutions - МВД, state/cities - *CA or LA*).

4. *Nicknames* (Питер, *Frisco*). Translators/interpreters usually translate this kind of nicknames as there is no expression that would be stylistically as expressive as the original. In this case the original stylistical expressiveness is lost. The only way to preserve it is to compensate the effect with the other component of the expression).

5. *Pronouns* (used to avoid repetition).

6. *Bookish terminology* (that is colloquially processed so it loses its original semantics. According to Sherba L.V., this is a great tool to create a new vernacular expression (пересекаться – встретиться).

7. *Word forming morphemes* (in the Russian language, different morphemes help change the semantics of a word. –ищ creates an effect of something huge: магазин – магазинище, while –чик has the opposite effect: магазин- магазинчик).

8. *Borrowings* (In Russian: компьютер, конфуз, комфорт etc.).

9. *Simple sentences* (In English: *-What would you like? –A bubblegum. Two packs. –Here you are.*).

10. *Ellipsis* (In English: *I always told the truth, but he never did (tell the truth)* [Тюленев 2004: 248-252].

Peculiarities of Colloquial Style texts (speech)	
Lexical peculiarities	1. Pronouns 2. Nicknames 3. Bookish terminology (semantically changed) 4. Borrowings 5. Contractions 6. Semantic compression
Grammatical peculiarities	1. Active Voice 2. Personal sentences 3. Use of imperative (возьми, сходи, take, go) 4. Rare usage of the gerundial complex

Syntactical peculiarities	1. Simple sentences 2. Ellipsis
Stylistic peculiarities	1. Emotiveness 2. Exclamations 3. Significance of situational context 4. Spontaneity 5. Directness (no mediators)

*Questions:*

1. What are the characteristics of colloquial style?
2. What kind of lexical features do you distinguish in colloquial texts?
3. Which main linguistic features can you name?
4. What are the main grammatical features of colloquial texts?

*Work on your own:*

1. Syntactical and stylistic features of colloquial style.
2. Grammatical features of colloquial style.
3. Lexical features of colloquial style.
4. Colloquial texts kinds.
5. Difficulties of colloquial texts translation.

## ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЕ ЗАДАНИЯ

1. *Translate the following text into Russian. Comment on the grammatical and lexical features of the text.*

The man who was almost a man

He poured his plate full of molasses and sopped it up slowly with a chunk of cornbread. When his father and brother had left the kitchen, he still sat and looked again at the guns in the catalogue, longing to muster courage enough to present his case to his mother Lawd, ef Ah only had tha pretty one! He could almost feel the slickness of the weapon with his fingers. If he had a gun like that he would polish it and keep it shining so it would never rust. N Ah'd keep it loaded, by Gawd!

“Ma?” His voice was hesitant.

“Hunh?”

“Ol man Hawkins give yuh mah money yit?”

“Yeah, but am no usa yuh thinking about throwin nova it erway. Ahm keeping tha money sos yuh kin havedoes t go to school this winter. “

“He rose and went to her side with the open catalogue in his palms. She was washing dishes, her head bent low over a pan. Shyly he raised the book. When he spoke, his voice was husky, faint.

“Ma, Gawd knows Ah wans one of these.”

“One of what?” she asked, not raising her eyes.

“One of these,” he said again, not daring even to point. She glanced up at the page, then at him with wide eyes.

“Nigger, is yuh gone plumb crazy?”

“Aw, Ma””Git outta here! Don yuh talk t me bout no gun! Yuha fool!”

“Ma, Ah kin buy one fer two dollahs.”

“Not ef Ah knows it, yuh am!”

“But yuh promised me one”

“Ah don care what Ah promised! Yuh am nothingbut a boy yit!”

“Ma ef yuh lemme buy one Ah’ll never ast yuh fer nothing no mo.”

“Ah tol yuh t git outta here! Yuh aM gonna toucha penny of tha money fer no gun! Thas how come Ah has Mistah Hawkins t pay yu wages t me, cause Ah knows yuh am got no sense.”

“But, Ma, we needa gun. Pa am got no gun. We needa gun in the house. Yuh kin never tell what might happen.”

“Now don yuh try to maka fool outta me, boy! Ef we did hava gun, yuh wouldn’t have it!” [Wright: 55]

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## CHAPTER 9. TRANSLATION NORM AND PROFESSIONAL ETHICS

### § 1. Translation norm

Linguistics includes two types of sections. The first one is **descriptive** (theoretical) section, the another is **prescriptive** section, we can also call prescriptive section the normative section. Based on the theoretical part practical recommendations are formulated. In order to give an adequate translation a translator should know how to compare the translated text with the original one, to assess possible mistakes and to modify them. The corrected translation must meet some requirements. The set of requirements for the quality of translation is called a **translation norm** [Комиссаров 1990: 227].

According to V.N. Komissarov, there are five translation norms:

1. The norm of translation equivalence;
2. The genre-stylistic norm of translation;
3. The linguistic norm;
4. The pragmatic translation norm;
5. The conventional translation norm.

**The norm of translation equivalence.** A translator is to translate texts trying to give equivalents to the words and phrases, but only within the limits compatible with other normative requirements that ensure the adequacy of the translation. There are two cases when translating texts: the first one is considered to be unsatisfied because the norm of translation equivalence is broken, and this case is called absolute. The second case is called relative, because other normative requirements are met and at the same time the norm of translation equivalence is reached [Комиссаров 1990: 228].

Example: “*You are like a murderer—you are like a slave-driver—you are like the Roman emperor!*” [Ch. Bronte: 12] – Ты - как убийца, как надсмотрщик над рабами, ты - как римский император!

**The genre-stylistic norm of translation** is reached when the requirements to translation to correspond to main function and stylistic peculiarities are met. For example, when translating a scientific text

a translator should remember that informative function must dominate, but not expressive function [Комиссаров 1990: 229-230].

Example: *He ran headlong at me: I felt him grasp my hair and my shoulder: he had closed with a desperate thing* [Ch. Bronte: 12]. - *Джон ринулся на меня; я почувствовала, как он схватил меня за плечо и за волосы. Однако перед ним было отчаянное существо.* Here we see that this is an excerpt from a fiction book, therefore a translator should know that expressive function dominates.

**The linguistic norm** is the understanding of words in the source language and correct usage of words, phrases in the target language. And these features are realized intuitively by translators in their practice of translating texts [Комиссаров 1990: 230].

Example: *We had been wandering, indeed, in the leafless shrubbery an hour in the morning; but since dinner (Mrs. Reed, when there was no company, dined early) the cold winter wind had brought with it clouds so sombre, and a rain so penetrating, that further out-door exercise was now out of the question* [Ch. Bronte: 7]. A beginner may translate this sentence as follows: *Мы действительно час утром бродили по безлистному кустарнику; но после обеда (миссис Рид обедала рано, когда не было компании), холодный зимний ветер принес с собой такие мрачные тучи и такой пронизывающий дождь, что о дальнейших прогулках на свежем воздухе не могло быть и речи.* However, the adequate translation is this: *Правда, утром мы еще побродили часок по дорожкам облетевшего сада, но после обеда (когда не было гостей, миссис Рид кушала рано) холодный зимний ветер нагнал угрюмые тучи и полил такой пронизывающий дождь, что и речи не могло быть ни о какой попытке выйти еще раз.*

**The pragmatic translation norm** is a requirement to ensure pragmatic value of translation. Sometimes trying to reach the pragmatic norm a translator may refuse from other translation norms, for example, reject of equivalence, translate the text only partially and change the genre of the text [Комиссаров 1990: 231].

Example: *Hold her arms, Miss Abbot: she's like a mad cat* [Ch. Bronte: 14]. - *Держите ее за руки, мисс Эббот, она точно бешеная...* Here we see that translator refused of giving equivalence

to the phrase “like a mad cat”; replaced the colloquial style with fiction style: “like a mad cat” is translated not as “как бешеный кот”, but as “точно бешеная”.

**The conventional norm** is a requirement of translation of a text in a certain historical context, to translate a text taking into account details as well [Комиссаров 1990: 231-232].

According to V.N. Komissarov, there is a hierarchy of translation norms. First and foremost a translator is expected to accomplish the pragmatic translation norm, then the linguistic translation norm goes, after that the genre-stylistic translation norm is required, then follows the conventional translation norm, and only after accomplishing all these norms the requirement to the equivalence translation norm should be met [Комиссаров 1990: 232].

*Questions:*

1. What are the two sections of linguistics according to V.N. Komissarov?
2. What is a translation norm?
3. How many translation norms are there according to V.N. Komissarov?
4. What are the characteristics of those translation norms?
5. How do translation norms affect the translation strategy?
6. What is the order of translation norms according to the hierarchy?

## ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЕ ЗАДАНИЯ

1. *Translate the text into Russian trying to keep to all possible translation norms.*

Turtelman sent his secretary to fetch Puttermesser. It was a new secretary, a middle-aged bony acolyte, graying and testy, whom he had brought with him from the Department of Hygienic Maintenance: she had coarse eyebrows crawling upward. “This isn’t exactly a good time for me to do this,” Puttermesser complained. It was as if Turtelman did not trust the telephone for such a purpose. Puttermesser knew his purpose: he wanted teaching. He was puzzled, desperate. Inside his ambitiousness he was a naked boy, fearful. His office was cradled

next to the threatening computer chamber, just then being installed; all along the walls the computers' hard flanks glittered with specks and lights. Puttermesser could hear, behind a partition, the velvet din of a thousand microchips, a thin threadlike murmur, as if the software men, long-haired chaps in sneakers, were setting out lyres upon the great stone window sills of the Municipal Building. Walking behind the bony acolyte, Puttermesser pitied Turtelman: the Mayor had called for information - figures, indexes, collections, projections - and poor Turtelman, fresh from his half-education in the land of abstersion and elutriation, his frontal lobes still inclined toward repair of street-sweeping machinery, hung back bewildered. He had no answers for the Mayor, and no idea where the answers might be hidden; alas, the questions themselves fell on Turtelman's ears as though in a foreign tongue [Cynthia Ozick: 31].

2. *Determine whether there are terms and phraseological units and translate them.*

3. *Translate the following words and phrases into Russian:*

- Middle-aged
- Graying and testy
- Department of Hygienic Maintenance
- To be cradled
- Threatening computer chamber
- Threadlike murmur
- Set out
- Half-education

## **§ 2. Professional ethics and etiquette**

The profession of the translator has been proved necessary throughout centuries. As the society's attitude toward this profession differed throughout history, the ethical norms varied as well. It is only in the 20<sup>th</sup> century that the significance of translators and translation became evident. Although some researches show that the translator's social status is far from being high enough. European and American authors note that a lot of customers have difficulties understanding this profession; many perceive translators as inevitable

evil. Translators' job is poorly paid and is characterized by bad working conditions and the absence of social welfare.

The job of translators has not been taken seriously in Russia until recently. People are certain that the mediocre ability to speak a foreign language is enough to be able to translate. Moreover, a person majoring in philology is automatically thought of as an excellent translator or interpreter. Both the customers and the translators know what translation is, but everyone is entitled to their own opinion as to what translation should be.

The situation within translation in Russia traces back to the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century when the professional ethics was wiped out having not been established completely. The demolition of churches and the establishment of the atheistic ideology have played a huge role here. A total absence of authority has turned translation into an ideological weapon. A concept of *ideologically adapted translation* has emerged.

Translator's Professional Ethics consists of *moral principles, norms of professional behavior, competency requirements and the translator's awareness of their legal status.*

The compliance with ethical norms is vital for the interpreter's work result. As interpretation is a sphere where people work with other people directly, the interpreter should be a gentle and well-bred person. The specifics of interpreter's position is that he is an important figure in the communicative situation and yet he should be obscure and inconspicuous regarding his clothes, voice and his attitude overall.

The interpreter has no right to express his own ideas regarding the matter, as he is nothing but *a mediator*. Nevertheless, the interpreter should be able to transmit not only the core meaning of the words but their emotiveness and the speaker's temp and intonation. It causes a great physical and psychological pressure.

When it comes to the speakers, they may use short phrases and avoid metaphors and other stylistic devices to simplify the interpreter's task.

The interpreter should focus on conveying the *message of the text*; he may make the audience feel various emotions but only if it happens through the proper transmission of the message, not through

non-verbal means such as gestures, intonations etc. *The voice of the interpreter should be neutral regardless of the emotions expressed by the speaker.*

The interpreter's work is non-confidential except for the interpretation done during court proceedings (the interpreter signs a non-disclosure agreement) and private discussion. In other cases, the results of the interpreter's work are disclosed either while the work is being done (the performance of oral interpretation at the conference) or later (written translation of articles and books).

At the official meetings, interpreters should only translate the pieces of speech delivered by their delegates, if each of the parties has its own interpreter. While doing so there is no need to correct your foreign colleague. The interpreters should follow the dress-code, stand next to his country's representative and listen attentively to the text subjected for interpretation. *Although the ability to listen and to hear is the most vital skill for the interpreter.*

In case the interpreter works at a *reception standing*, he should hold a half-full glass of a drink so that waiters do not disturb him; however, the interpreter should drink just as little not to get drunk, otherwise, his career is finished.

The professional interpreter should have a properly trained voice. One can turn to professionals – actors, phonetics teachers or speech therapist.

### **Sitting Arrangement**

➤ The head delegate can sit at the head of the table; the interpreter takes a seat next to him. Other delegates take the rest positions according to the rang.

➤ Head delegates sit at the center of the table opposite to each other, the interpreters are seated next to them.

➤ If three or more parties take part in the negotiations, they sit clockwise in the alphabetical order around the round or square table.

➤ At business meetings, the interpreter is seated to the left of the person whose speech is to be interpreted. If there is no need for the interpreter's services during the conversation, he should take a position

a little to the side and behind the person whose speech is to be interpreted [Тимакина 2007: 140-160].

### **Translator's Moral Principles**

A good interpreter conveys up to 80% of text during the interpretation. However, if professional ethics isn't complied with, the information might be blocked completely.

1. The interpreter is neither the customer's dialogue partner nor his opponent but a transmitter that re-expresses piece of speech or text from one language into another.

2. The text is sacred for a translator.

3. The translator should always aspire to transmit the invariant of the source text as precisely as possible. The orienteers are the functional dominants of the original.

4. In the interpretation process the interpreter should comply with oral communication etiquette.

5. In some cases the interpreter is endowed with full powers (e.g. at an international political press-conference). If the interpreter is authorized to use full powers, he/she has the right to offend the accuracy of the original in order to maintain a friendly atmosphere. However, the interpreter is not obliged to defend the interests of any of the parties.

6. In all other cases the interpreter must not interfere in the parties' relationship and express his own opinion on the speech/text interpreted.

7. The translator/interpreter should take care of his health, as the quality of translation directly depends on his physical well-being.

8. The interpreter has no right to demonstrate any reaction to the speaker's speech abnormality; he should not recreate them in interpretation. The standard for translator is the oral variant of the target language's literary norms.

9. The interpreter should immediately inform of the lack of competency and correct his mistakes. This provides high quality of interpretation and proves his trustworthiness.

10. The translator should comply with the norms of the text design; it shows his respect towards the customer.

11. When needed, the translator should not disclose the text translated to the third parties.

*The deviations the speaker (customer) is entitled to:*

- He/she may speak a certain dialect.
- He/she may use some features of local speech norms.
- He/she may have speech abnormality (hissing, burring, nasal speech or stuttering).
- He may use filler words («как бы», «так сказать» etc.)
- A foreigner may mix two languages.

*Questions:*

1. What is ethics?
2. What is professional ethics?
3. What is etiquette?
4. What is the difference between ethics and etiquette?
5. What table arrangement rules do you know?

*Work on your own:*

1. Dress code of an interpreter.
2. Etiquette of an interpreter.
3. The problems interpreters have to deal with.

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## CHAPTER 10. AUXILIARY INSTRUMENTS IN TRANSLATION

### § 1. Dictionaries and parallel texts

According to Tyulenev S.V., dictionaries and vocabularies are not the only instruments in the work of the translator. Sometimes during the process of the written translation the work with dictionaries is not possible because of the fact that a translator sometimes has a limited time for the text translation. However, a translator may think that it is not necessary to work with bilingual dictionaries and may encounter sometimes false friends of translators, for example, if a translator is not aware that the work “actual” is translated as “действительный”, then he may translate this word as “актуальный” [Тюленев 2004: 285].

Example: *Jane was a very **intelligent** girl* [Ch. Bronte: 15] – *Джен была очень **умной** девочкой*. Here the word “intelligent” is a false friend of translators, therefore it should be translated not as “интеллигентная” but as “умная”.

Thus, there are special dictionaries that are referred to the notion “false friends of translators”, for example the “English-Russian-English dictionary of false friends of translators” by Borisova L.I. (2005).

Shcherba L.V. considers that dictionaries are divided into two groups according to the lexical material: informational and educational. Informational dictionaries (sometimes called dictionaries of passive type) are meant to be for using it in the foreign languages and contain the concise information about those words. Educational dictionaries (dictionaries of active type) are those dictionaries that contain lexical, grammatical information and information about compatibility of words. Educational dictionaries contain not only grammatical information, but also idioms, phraseological units, etc. [Тюленев 2004: 287].

In both educational and informational dictionaries, words are arranged according to the alphabetical order and contain transcriptions of words.

Example: “*usurpation* – [ju:zɜ:ˈpeɪ.ʃən] – *узурпация*.”

*usurpation - the act of taking control of something without having the right to, especially of a position of authority*" [<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/usurpation>].

There are different types of dictionaries according to the language: monolingual, bilingual or multilingual. Monolingual dictionary is a vocabulary that contains explanation of words. Bilingual dictionary is a dictionary in which translation of words is given, it should be mentioned that in most of those bilingual dictionaries the basic meanings are given, but not the secondary ones.

The most well-known monolingual vocabularies are: «Oxford English Dictionary (J. Murray, 1933); «The Random House Dictionary of the English Language (J. Stein, 1967); «Duden. Deutsches Woerterbuch (J. Grimm/ W. Grimm, 1854/1984); «Le Grand Larousse de la langue francaise» (1971), «The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language\* (Boston, N.Y., 2000); «Concise Oxford Dictionary. (OUP, 1999) and others. «Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English\* (A.S. Hornby, 1948); etc.

For a translator from Russian to English the dictionary «Longman Language Activator» (1997) is necessary.

In addition, there are explanatory, dialectal and regional dictionaries, slang dictionaries, historical dictionaries, neologisms, etymological, catchwords and many others. It should be noted that in the science of the language there is still no generally accepted typology of dictionaries, although attempts to create such were undertaken by many linguists, in particular L.V. Shcherba, P.N. Denisov, B. Kemada, J. Malkil, L. Zgusta and others.

An explanatory dictionary is such a dictionary, the main task of which is to interpret the meanings of words (and phraseological units) of a language by means of this language itself. Interpretation is given using a logical definition of conceptual meaning (for example, glowing - heating up to a very high temperature; record holder - athlete who set a record), through the selection of synonyms (annoying - annoying, intrusive) or in the form of indicating the grammatical attitude to another word (covering up - action on the meaning of the verbs cover and cover). In some explanatory dictionaries, the meanings of words are revealed in the necessary cases with the help of pictures.

Sometimes translators may not be aware of some words from specific fields, and in such cases a translator should either look into a dictionaries or search them in special vocabularies. For example, in «Longman Business English Dictionary» (2001) words, phrases or terms from specific fields can be found. There are also industry dictionaries that combine a thesaurus and an explanatory dictionary. These include, for example, “The Wordsworth Word Finder” (M. McCutcheon, N.Y., 1992).

Slang dictionaries such as “the Dictionary of American Slang and Colloquial Expressions” (R.A. Spears, 1991) are very useful for translators.

It is important not to trust always to bilingual vocabularies, since the given words in vocabularies do not always match with the context of the source language, but a translator should search those words or phrases in explanatory dictionaries [Тюленев 2004: 289].

The most well-known bilingual dictionaries are: D. I. Evrolovich «Большой русско-английский словарь» (2000); «The New Oxford Russian Dictionary» (1993); «Harper Collins Russian Dictionary» (1994); P.N. Makurov, M.S. Muller, V.Yu. Petrov «Новый большой русско-английский словарь» (1997); Yu.D. Apresyan, E.M. Mednikova «Новый большой англо-русский словарь в 3-х томах» (1993) and others. Specialized bilingual vocabularies: «Финансы: Толковый словарь» (1998); «Бизнес: Оксфордский толковый словарь» (1995); M.G. Zimmerman, K.Z. Vedeneeva «Русско-английский научно-технический словарь переводчика» (2000); M. V. Gorskaya «Англо-русский и русско-английский словарь географических названий» (1994); D. I. Ermolovich «Англо-русский словарь персоналий» (2000); and others.

Not less important role in the process of translation play thesauruses. Thesauruses give a great amount of synonyms and antonyms to the words, which is a good help for translators. Examples of monolingual thesauruses are: P.M. Roget “Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases” (1962); “Webster’s Collegiate Thesaurus” (1988); Philip D. Morehead “The New American Roget’s College Thesaurus in Dictionary Form” (1985) and others [Тюленев 2004: 292].

Bilingual dictionaries of the thesaurus type include I. Ubin “Dictionary of amplifying phrases of Russian and English” (1987); T.I. Shatalov’s “English-Russian Ideographic Dictionary” (1993), etc.

Encyclopedias are also an important part of the translator’s work, since they give a good information for translators. There are such well-known encyclopedias as «The Encyclopedia Britannica»; «Pocket Science Encyclopedias» (1998); «Running Press Cyclopedias. (1995).

Encyclopedic dictionaries reveal the volume and content of concepts about objects, events, phenomena. There are two types of encyclopedic dictionaries: general and special. Encyclopedia itself is considered a general dictionary, and economic, philosophical, historical and other dictionaries related to special fields belong to special encyclopedic dictionaries.

In addition to dictionaries of a general type, there are also special linguistic dictionaries: ideographic dictionaries (conventional written signs), synonymous, phraseological, dictionaries of abbreviations, dialectisms, slang, terminological, toponymic (geographical names) dictionaries, dictionaries of Americanisms, quotations, etc. Electronic dictionaries and vocabularies play not less role in the work of translators [Тимакина 2007: 134-135].

Parallel texts are a significant part in the process of translation. With the help of the parallel texts, a translator can make a comparison of the text in the source language with the text in the target language and make an analysis of the translation in the parallel texts. Such a technique helps a translator to make notes on grammatical, lexical structures of the translated texts and then make his own translation [Тюленев 2004: 293].

*Questions:*

1. Why do translators need dictionaries and vocabularies?
2. What are the two types of dictionaries and vocabularies?
3. What is the difference between informational and educational dictionaries?
4. What are “false friends of a translator”?
5. Why do translators encounter “false friends of a translator”?
6. How do parallel texts help translators?

## ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЕ ЗАДАНИЯ

### *1. Translate the text using monolingual and bilingual dictionaries.*

Толланду удалось вытащить Рейчел на поверхность. Но он понимал, что все зря. Взорвался купол магмы. Едва вершина воронки достигнет поверхности, гигантский подводный торнадо начнет тянуть все подряд вниз, на дно. За те несколько секунд, которые Майкл провел под водой, мир здесь, на поверхности, изменился. Это уже не было тихое, безмятежное утро. Стоял оглушительный шум. Ветер поднялся с такой мощью, словно, пока Майкл находился под водой, разыгрался сильнейший шторм. Продолжительный недостаток кислорода довел океанографа почти до обморока. Он старался поддержать Рейчел, но ее вырывало из его рук. Течение! Толланд не хотел сдаваться, однако невидимая сила всерьез угрожала отобрать у него драгоценную добычу. И вдруг Рейчел окончательно выскользнула из рук — причем ушла вверх. Озадаченный Толланд наблюдал, как ее выносит на поверхность.

В небе кружил самолет береговой охраны «оспрей». Это он подцепил Рейчел и теперь тащил ее вверх. Двадцать минут назад береговая служба спасения получила сообщение о взрыве в океане. Потеряв связь с вертолетом «дельфин», который должен был доставить людей в этот район, наблюдатели опасались, что произошел несчастный случай. Они ввели в навигационную систему последние известные координаты вертолета и в надежде на лучшее отправились на поиски. Примерно в полумиле от освещенного судна «Гойя» обнаружили дрейфующие по течению догорающие обломки. Они напоминали остатки моторной лодки. Неподалеку из последних сил держался на воде человек в спасательном жилете. Взмахом руки он пытался привлечь к себе внимание. Его успешно подцепили и втащили на борт. Человек оказался совершенно голым, только ноги были замотаны тряпкой и изолентой. Толланд в изнеможении смотрел на брюхо рокочущего одномоторного самолета. Его пропеллер создавал мощные вихревые воздушные потоки. Несколько пар сильных рук втащили Рейчел внутрь. Майкл с облегчением

выдохнул – ставшая такой дорогой ему женщина наконец-то была в безопасности. В следующий миг он заметил в самолете, недалеко от двери, сжавшуюся, укутанную одеялом знакомую фигуру [Браун 2019: 553].

2. *Give options to the following words and phrases in English:*

- Спасательный жилет
- Тянуть вниз
- Продолжительный недостаток кислорода
- Доводить до обморока
- Вырывать из рук
- Добыча
- Выскользнуть из рук
- Несчастный случай
- Береговая служба спасения
- Взмах руки

3. *Give explanation of the following words in English:*

- Магма
- Торнадо
- Безмятежный
- Океанограф
- Навигационная система
- Судно
- Дрейфующий
- Брюхо

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