



Практика письменного перевода

Количество кредитов: 5

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Тематический план дисциплины (1)

№ Тема/ неделя	Наименование темы	Содержание темы
1	Handling equivalent grammatical forms and structures	Reasons of grammatical discrepancies (subjective and objective ones). Grammatical transformations, their classification. Grammatical equivalents.
2	Handling equivalent-lacking grammatical forms and structures	Forms, structures and categories that lack in the TL. Functional substitution. Relevant and irrelevant information. Informational structure of a ST. Levels of a language. Inter-level switch in translation.
3	Handling modal verbs	Modal meaning. Types of modal verbs and their meanings. Translation of modal verbs.
4	Handling context-free words	Context. Types of context. Types of context-free words. Terms. Classification of terms. Ways of translating terms.
5	Handling context-bound words	Semantics. Polysemy. Semantic triangle. Connotative meaning of a word.

Тематический план дисциплины (2)

№ Тема/ неделя	Наименование темы	Содержание темы
6	Handling equivalent-lacking words	Realia. Lacunarity and its reasons. Coinage of new words. Neologisms. Occasionalisms.
7	Handling translator's false friends	"False friends" of a translator. Pseudo-international and international words. Full and partial semantic dissimilarity.
8	Handling attributive groups	Rules of translating attributive groups.
9	Handling phraseological units	Phraseological units and their classification acc.to V. Vinogradov. Ways of translating phraseological units suggested by T. Kazakova.
10	Authorship concept and its influence on the translation process	Triad "author-text-receptor". Interpretation. Invariant of translation. Subjectivity in translation. Idiolect. Authorship concept.

Тематический план дисциплины (3)

№ Тема/ неделя	Наименование темы	Содержание темы
11	Translation of humor	National humor. Linguistic mechanisms of humor. Extralinguistic factors of the humorous effect. Rules of translating humorous texts.
12	Pragmatic aspect of translation	Pragmatics. Pragmatic aspect of translation. Pragmatic adaptation.
13	Stylistic issues of translation	Style. Stylistic devices. Genre and register.
14	Normative aspects of translation	Norms of translation. Adequate translation. Evaluation of a translation.
15	Extralinguistic aspects of translation	Extralinguistic aspects of translation. Usage of reference sources in the course of translation.

Цель курса заключается в формировании у студентов лингвистической и переводческой компетенций для обеспечения эквивалентного письменного перевода в условиях межкультурной коммуникации.

Основными **задачами** являются:

- 1) Сформировать у студентов представление об особенностях, видах, этапах и технологии письменного перевода;
- 2) Сформировать умения по анализу и перекодировке исходного текста, редактированию конечного текста.

Результаты обучения

Предметные компетенции

По окончании курса студент должен знать:

1. особенности переводческой деятельности в современных условиях;
2. классификацию видов письменного перевода;
3. особенности процесса письменного перевода, этапы процесса письменного перевода, технологию и приемы работы над каждым этапом;
4. требования, предъявляемые к переводчику в области письменного перевода.

По окончании курса студент должен уметь:

1. анализировать текст оригинала, выявлять стандартные и нестандартные переводческие проблемы, выбирать способы их решения, применяя различного рода трансформации;
2. использовать систему лексических, грамматических, стилистических трансформаций как средство языкового преобразования исходного текста;
3. перекодировать переводной текст на основе замысла автора исходного текста и переориентации текста на иноязычного получателя;

4. редактировать переводной текст;
5. обобщать опыт перевода текстов различной степени сложности;
6. профессионально пользоваться словарями, справочниками и другими источниками информации;
7. использовать компьютерные программы текстовых редакторов, электронных словарей.

Надредметные компетенции

1. исследовательские компетенции: умение вести самостоятельную исследовательскую работу, умение работы с первоисточниками, навыки анализа и синтеза информации;
2. речевые компетенции: умение логично излагать мысли, аргументировать свою точку зрения;
3. мыслительные компетенции: умение сравнивать и сопоставлять, классифицировать; умение выделять существенные признаки, умение обобщать и конкретизировать;
4. общекультурные компетенции: формирование толерантности.

Theme 1: Handling equivalent grammatical forms and structures

You will learn the way grammatical aspect influences the process of translation. This class will provide you with the tools for solving issues of translating equivalent grammatical units

Issues:

1. Equivalent grammatical units may have different frequency
2. They may have peculiarities of usage (frequency, compatibility, additional meanings, etc.)

Translation tips:

1. Try to translate using an equivalent grammatical unit
2. Think of alternative grammatical units (antonymous translation, grammatical substitution and other transformations)
3. Think of ways to express the meaning on other levels (lexical)

Theme 2: Handling equivalent-lacking grammatical forms and structures

You will learn how to translate grammatical units that do not have any equivalent in the target language.

Grammatical discrepancies between the ST and the TT are due to 2 sets of factors: 1. objective (systemic dissimilarities, differences in norms and differences in usage frequencies) ; 2. subjective (idiolect, translator's preference, pragmatic adaptation)

Translation tips:

1. Think if it is possible to avoid expressing the unit in the TT
2. If necessary try to use grammatical transformations
3. You may express the meaning of the unit on other language levels

Theme 3: Handling modal verbs

You will learn different modal verbs and their meanings in English as well as the ways to express these meanings in the course of translation into Russian.

Modal verbs are the verbs that express ability, necessity, obligation, duty, request, permission, advice, desire, probability, possibility, etc.

Issue: Modal verbs may express more than one meaning and thus be translated differently into Russian.

Translation tips:

1. Learn all the possible meanings and forms of modal verbs.
Mind their stylistic peculiarities.
2. Use context

Theme 4: Handling context-free words

You will learn what are the peculiarities and types of terms as well as the ways to translate them. You will also learn what are the requirements for their translation.

Terms are independent of context. In theory they have just one meaning that is specified by a definition. Terms may be general or special.

Terms should be:

1. Precise
2. Concise
3. Compatible with the terminological system of the language
4. Easy for usage

Theme 5: Handling context-bound words

You will learn how to use context for translation of polysemantic terms. You will also learn how to use dictionaries and reference materials

Context is information that helps understand the meaning of a polysemantic language unit.

There are different types of context:

- *Linguistic
 - ** Lexical
 - **Grammatical
 - **Macro-context
 - **Micro-context
- *Extralinguistic
 - **Historical
 - **Cultural
 - **Situational

Theme 6: Handling equivalent-lacking words

You will learn how to translate lexical units that do not have any equivalent in the target language. You will get acquainted with different types of equivalent-lacking words and their peculiarities.

Equivalent-lacking words may include:

- *Realia (culture-bound words)
- *Occasionalisms (words coined by authors)
- *Neologisms (newly coined words)

Translation techniques:

- Transcription / transliteration
- Calque translation
- Adaptation (substitution)
- Explication
- Parallel translation

Theme 7: Handling translator's false friends

You will learn how to use dictionaries, context and reference materials to distinguish between international and pseudo-international words.

International words are the words that have similar forms and identical meanings in different languages.

Pseudo-international words are the words that have similar forms but different meanings in different languages.

How to identify a Translator's false friend:

If the word seems to be unusual in the context

Or if you meet the word for the first time

**YOU HAVE TO CHECK ITS MEANING IN A DICTIONARY
OR ANY OTHER SOURCE**

Theme 8: Handling attributive groups

You will learn how to translate the words with attributive groups of different types and lengths.

Attributive elements are words or word groups that precede the generic terms and specify them.

Tips for translating words with attributive elements:

1. Find the generic term
2. Identify the attributive element
3. Identify the relations within the collocation

Theme 9: Handling phraseological units

You will learn the technique of translating phraseological units.

Phraseological units are set phrases or sentences with figurative meaning.

According to V.V. Vinogradov there are 3 types of phraseological units:

1. Phraseological fusions;
2. Phraseological unities;
3. Phraseological collocations

Translation techniques:

- By equivalent
- By partial equivalent
- By Analogue
- By calque
- Explication
- Parallel translation
- Zero translation

Theme 10: Authorship concept and its influence on the translation process

You will learn how to handle author's style in the course of translation.

Any text should be perceived as a unity of three aspects:

AUTHOR ----- TEXT ----- RECEPTOR

Interpretation of the text depends on who the author is. The text exists objectively as a result of his actions. Interpretation of the text also depends who the receptor is.

Author's style represents most typical language units and stylistic devices applied by him in his works.

Tips to handle author's style:

1. Identification of the most prominent features
2. Their interpretation (intention)
3. Reproduction of the author's style through choosing TL units of the similar value and arranging them in a similar way

Theme 11: Translation of humor

You will learn the linguistic mechanisms and extralinguistic factors behind humorous effect as well as ways to reproduce it in the course of translation.

Tips for reproducing humorous effect:

1. You have to identify the linguistic mechanist
2. You have to study extranlinguistic factors that contribute to the humorous effect
3. You have to reproduce the mechanism in the TT, adapting the extralinguistic factor for TL receptor

Theme 12: Pragmatic aspect of translation

You will learn how to solve translation issues of pragmatic character.

Pragmatic aspect represents relations of the text with its users. There are two types of text users: addressers and addressees.

Tips for handling pragmatic aspects:

1. You have to identify the author's intention and find the way it is realized in the ST
2. You have to reproduce the author's intention through choosing similar means but adapting them to the TL receptors (cultural peculiarities, connotations, historical background, etc.)

Theme 13: Stylistic issues of translation

You will learn stylistic peculiarities of texts belonging to various functional styles and genres in English and Russian. You will get practical tips as to their translation.

Translation tips:

- You have to identify the functional style and genre of the ST
- You have to know what are the typical features of such texts in the TL
- You have to reproduce the text with consideration of the features typical for TL texts belonging to this type.
- If the text belongs to the belles-lettres style, the stylistic peculiarities of the ST should be reproduced
- The translation should be in accordance with the translation aim

Theme 14: Normative aspects of translation

You will learn what are the norms of translation and how one can distinguish a bad translation from a good one.

Adequate translation is a translation in which all the translation norms were observed.

Translation norms:

- Equivalence norm
- Language norm
- Speech norm
- Pragmatic norm
- Stylistic norm
- Conventional norm

Theme 15: Extralinguistic aspects of translation

You will learn that translation act is often dependent of the information outside the text. How to deal with the extralinguistic aspect is the subject matter of this class.

Extralinguistic aspect of translation - the influence of the information which is outside the text on the process of translation.

Extralinguistic aspect may include the following types of information:

- Cultural
- Historic
- Situational
- References to events, works, personalities, etc.