



ПРАКТИКА ИНФОРМАТИВНОГО ПЕРЕВОДА

КОЛИЧЕСТВО КРЕДИТОВ: 5



- Преподаватель кафедры «Теории и практики английского языка»
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СОДЕРЖАНИЕ КУРСА

№ Тема/ неделя	Наименование темы	Содержание темы
1	Функционально – стилистическая дифференциация текстов и проблемы перевода.	Основная функция информативного перевода (ИП) Понятие ИП. Виды ИП. Лексические проблемы ИП. Виды лексических и грамматических трансформаций.
2	Информативный перевод как вид переводческой деятельности	Классификации перевода. Основные функции информативного перевода.
3	Лексико – грамматические особенности информативного текста	Стилистические характеристики специальных текстов при информативном переводе Переводческий анализ текстов прагматической направленности
4	Достижение эквивалентности	Эквивалентность как одна из важнейших характеристик перевода..
5	Типы эквивалентности	Типы эквивалентности и основные способы ее достижения. Переводческие решения: применение переводческих трансформаций для достижения эквивалентного перевода с английского на русский язык
6	Перевод газетно – публицистических текстов	Лексические и грамматические особенности англоязычного газетно-публицистического текста Проблемы перевода газетного текста Специфика перевода газетного текста

7	Перевод научно – популярных текстов	Лексические и грамматические особенности англоязычного научно-популярного текста Проблемы перевода научно-популярных текстов Специфика перевода научно-популярного текста
8	Перевод официальных документов	Характерные черты деловых текстов Особенности перевода деловых документов
9	Перевод текстов коммерческой деятельности	Виды текстов коммерческой деятельности Специфика перевода текстов коммерческой деятельности
10	Перевод рекламных текстов	Лексические и грамматические особенности англоязычных рекламных текстов Проблемы перевода рекламных текстов
11	Лексико – грамматические особенности научного текста	Особенности научно-технических текстов Проблемы перевода научно-технических текстов Грамматические проблемы перевода Лексические проблемы перевода
12	Добавление и опущение информации при переводе текстов технического характера	Понятие переводческих трансформаций и их основные виды Приемы добавления и опущения
13	Технический перевод и эквивалентность	Эквивалентность и адекватность перевода научно-технических текстов
14	Перевод научно – технических текстов.	Лексические и грамматические особенности англоязычного научно-технического текста Проблемы перевода научно-технических текстов Специфика перевода научно-технического текста
15	Ложные друзья переводчика при переводе текстов информативного характера	Понятие «ложные друзья переводчика» и их типы Способы перевода «ложных друзей переводчика»

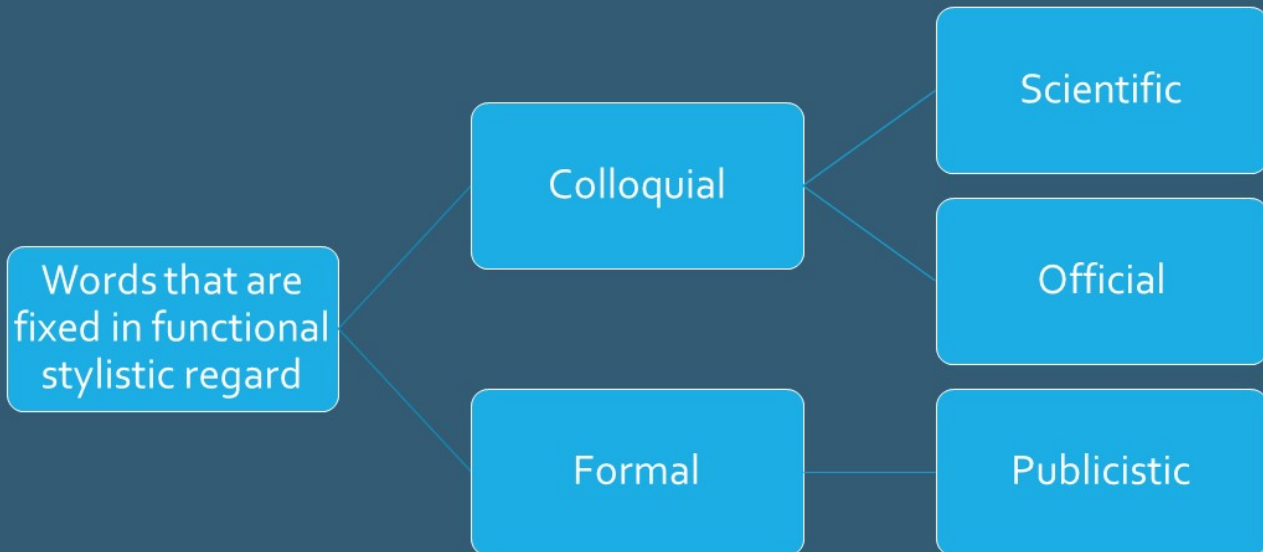
ЦЕЛИ И ЗАДАЧИ

- Основная цель **курса** - формирование практических навыков перевода разножанровых информативных текстов с исходного языка (ИЯ) на переводящий язык
- (ПЯ) и с переводящего языка (ПЯ) на исходный язык (ИЯ| -достигается в ходе реализации уровневого подхода к решению следующих задач:
- На первом уровне **студент** должен знать:
 - виды информативного перевода;
 - лингвистические и внелингвистические факторы перевода информативных текстов;
 - типы лексических, грамматических и стилистических трансформаций;
 - критерии качественного анализа выполненного перевода.
- На втором уровне **студент должен знать:**
 - сведения об исходном тексте;
 - тип информации, заложенный в исходном тексте;
 - речевой жанр, к которому относится исходный текст;
 - лингвопрагматические особенности текстов определенного жанра;
 - нормы и системы родного и иностранного языков.

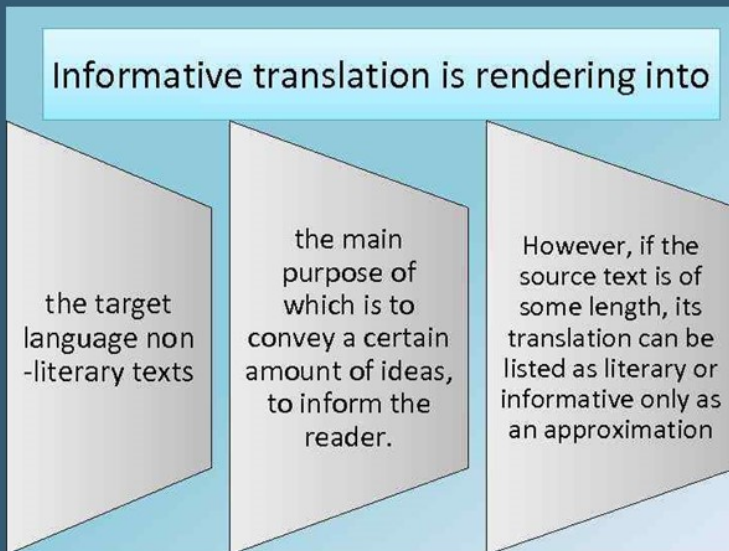
РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ ОБУЧЕНИЯ

- **По окончании курса обучаемый должен уметь:**
 - пользоваться рабочими источниками информации (словари и справочные материалы, интернет-источники);
 - анализировать исходный текст (ИТ) на предпереводческом этапе;
 - владеть навыками и техникой перевода;
 - корректировать и редактировать перевод;
 - выявлять смысловые и функционально-стилистические нюансы и максимально адекватно передать их в переводном тексте (ТТ);
 - вести сравнительный анализ исходных и переводных текстов в процессе перевода для выявления несоответствий с целью их корректировки;
 - определять коммуникативное задание исходного текста (КГ);
 - определять единицы перевода (штампы, ситуационные клише, термины, пословицы и образные выражения);
 - применять лексические, грамматические и стилистические трансформации: определять диапазон вариативности: подбирать контекстуально-зависимые вариантные соответствия;
 - соблюдать единство терминологии,
 - быстро осмыслить оригинал на основе хорошего владения лексикой и грамматикой;
 - "отвлечься" от оригинала, не подпадая под влияние иностранных конструкций, порядка слов, стиля; систематически и перманентно пополнять терминологию;
 - расширять и углублять знания в различных областях, к которым относятся переводимые материалы;

THEME 1. FUNCTIONAL – STYLISTIC DIFFERENTIATION OF TEXTS



THEME 2: INFORMATIVE TRANSLATION AS A TYPE OF TRANSLATION ACTIVITY.



THEME 3: THE LEXICAL AND GRAMMATICAL PECULIARITIES OF INFORMATIVE TEXTS.

- Characteristic features of special texts are its informativeness (content), logicity; (strict sequence, a clear connection between the main idea and the details), precision and objectivity, clarity and comprehensibility. Texts belonging to this style may have these features to a greater or lesser extent, all such texts are found to have a predominant use of linguistic means, which contribute to the needs of this sphere of communication. In the field of vocabulary, this implies the use of terminology and special vocabulary.

THEME 4

: EQUIVALENCE.

- The idea of equivalence forms the basis of many theories of translation and by implication, definitions of translation quality. But the term "equivalence", however, is fraught with difficulties. Indeed Newmark claims that "the cerebration and the brain racking about translation equivalence goes on forever". He goes on to say that translation equivalence cannot be defined and as such, there are only degrees of equivalence.
- While there are numerous definitions and types of equivalence, they all rely on one thing: a link or bond of some sort between the source text and the target text. As Catford explains "the TL text must be relatable to at least some of the situational features to which the SL text is relatable".

THEME 5: TYPES OF EQUIVALENCE.

- Perhaps the most well-known types of equivalence are formal and dynamic equivalence posited by Nida. Formal equivalence is concerned with the message in terms of its form and content. With this type of equivalence the message in the target language should match the different elements in the source language as closely as possible, be they lexical, syntactic, stylistic, phonological or orthographic. According to Catford, a formal correspondent (or equivalent) is any target language category (unit, class, structure, element of structure, etc.) which can be said to occupy, as nearly as possible, the 'same' place in the 'economy' of the target language as the given source language category occupies in the source language.

THEME 6: TRANSLATION OF THE MEDIA TEXTS

The texts, which main purpose is to report new information predominate in global text of newspaper and magazine. There are a lot of types of such texts: news briefs, thematic articles, announcements, interviews.

Defining the dominants of translation first of all we shall try to reveal a source of the media informational text. The formal authorship of such text is often specified. The author (if he is specified) represents a position of publishing house.

Recipients of media informational text are broad masses of the population though some editions have narrower age, class or thematic orientation. The main task of the media text is to inform new data, you may say.

THEME 7: TRANSLATION OF POPULAR SCIENTIFIC TEXTS

- The popular scientific text contains great volume of cognitive information. The range of means with the help of which it is transferred reminds the range of means of the scientific text. But at the analysis we face both the quantitative and qualitative differences:
1. Terms. Their quantity in the popular scientific text is much less.
 2. Density of the information. It is also lower than in the scientific text. Abbreviations and brackets are less often applied.
 3. The means providing objectivity of the statement, such as passive constructions, indefinite-personal and impersonal sentences, the prevalence of absolute present tense, impersonal semantics of a subject are used in the popular scientific text in much smaller volume though all of them are presented.
 4. The background of neutral written literary norm is also presented, but its borders are washed out, and deviations, especially to the colloquial style, are numerous.

THEME 8: TRANSLATION OF OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

- Documents of natural persons: passport, driving license, birth certificate, work-record book, pension certificate, school-leaving certificate, credit book, university diploma, documents certifying a scientific degree and an academic status, power of attorney on any rights, reward documents and many others. Documents of legal entities: charters and contracts (delivery, rendering of services, sale and purchase, rent and so forth). To the last it is possible to add contracts between legal and natural persons.
- Juridical text has features of similarity both with the scientific text and with the text of the instruction as carries out both cognitive and ordering functions. Such communicative task is carried out by the laws including the Fundamental law (Constitution) and also all bylaws. They regulate the relations of people in the society within the limits of one country. The conventions of international law are referred to the same type of texts, but we are not going to consider their specificity here as they extremely seldom become the subject of translation.

THEME 9: BUSINESS CORRESPONDENCE.

- Communicative task of the business letter text is to establish and maintain contacts and to inform topical information. Contact is carried out with a help of concrete people, but it not contact of individuals, but contact of company representatives, organizations or free-lancers. These people are connected with some kind of business. That means, that both a source, and a recipient are business partners.
- In a form of address there is very important emotional information. Firstly, let's think what kind of emotions people engaging in contact may have generally. Certainly, they are various, but there always two poles of arising emotions exist: aggressive and 1 benevolent. Aggressive emotions are directed on breach of contact, I benevolent ones are on its development and strengthening.

THEME 10: TRANSLATION OF ADVERTISEMENT TEXTS.

- Reading the text of advertising, we are not aware of its author though the names of people who have created the idea and image of advertising are known. But in consciousness of a reader, a recipient, these names do not associate with famous texts.
- Observing the structure of advertisement information, its communicative task can be formulated as the following - to inform recipient about new authentic data (cognitive information), to ensure that the recipient's learnt this data, influencing his emotions and memory (the emotional information), strengthening all of this with the pleasure which a recipient will receive of the text (the aesthetic information). Then the advertisement will fulfill its task and advertising of the product will be followed with its purchase.
- The volume of cognitive information which advertising texts have is insignificant. This is company's name, exact name of the product, its characteristics, price, contact data (phones, addresses), terms of delivery, interests, discounts etc.

THEME 11: LEXICAL AND GRAMMATICAL PECULIARITIES OF SCIENTIFIC TEXTS.

- While translating scientific and technical texts the dominants of the translation, providing invariance of the text, that is conformity to its original, are all the means providing objectivity, logicity and compactness of the statement. The leading unit of translation is a word, and for the translation of some complex words it is a morpheme. The most widespread type of conformity is the unequivocal equivalent; the variant conformity with equal variability is on the second place.

THEME 12: ADDING AND REMOVING INFORMATION

- Gopferich says that sometimes it is quite necessary to add additional information to a text to help ensure that the information and text are as usable and effective as possible. Similarly, some information needs to be omitted, condensed or made implicit because it is of less importance for the target audience, because it may not apply to the target audience's particular situation or because it may result in confusion. Put simply, sometimes information must be sacrificed in order to protect the integrity of the communication.
- Pinchuck maintains that a text should give readers just enough information for their purposes; no more, no less. Too much information, like too little information can lead to confusion, stress and unnecessary effort on the part of readers. The rule of thumb is that if a user does not need to know something at a given moment, don't tell them about it. But this can be abused, either intentionally or unintentionally. In her discussion of medical translation, O'Neill claims that doctors turned-translators (who have much more subject knowledge than traditional translators) tend to edit, reduce and summarize texts to make them better. However, the problem here is that unless this is specifically what the reader wants and needs, the translator is committing quite a serious error.

THEME 13: TECHNICAL TRANSLATIONS AND EQUIVALENCE

- Source-based approaches, as exemplified by the various types and levels of equivalence briefly mentioned above, represent a problematic foundation upon which to base technical translation.
- While referential equivalence can ensure that a translation accurately conveys the intended information, connotative equivalence can help avoid the introduction of inappropriate register or terms and textual equivalence can benefit the flow of information and cohesion of texts, the fact that source-based approaches do not consider the full communicative situation in which technical texts are translated and used poses significant problems for the technical translator.
- Since technical translation is a communicative service aimed at providing information to a new audience, the concentration on the source text and not on those involved in the communication means that a crucial part of the translational situation is simply not considered. If we do not consider the purpose of the communication, it will be difficult, if not impossible, to tell whether it was successful.

THEME 14: TRANSLATION OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL TEXTS.

- Among these texts we can consider scientific articles, monographies, and technical descriptions. Field of knowledge, or so- called theme, is of no great matter for presentation of a text. Scientific text serves for conveying cognitive information. Let's name the most important of them which will demand equivalent translation:
- 1. Semantics of a subject. As a rule a noun from a thematic circle of the given field of knowledge stands for a subject or means of secondary nomination (personal and demonstrative pronouns, adverbs), indicating such noun may have the same function. Personal pronoun of first person singular is met exclusively seldom, occasionally an author-subject uncovers himself in the ritual form of objectified "we".
- Various means of passivity expression in statement to a formal subject are used: special verbal voice forms (passive), verbal constructions with passive meaning, impersonal sentences.
 1. The prevalence of the present tense of the verb representing the absolute present tense, so-called praesens generellis.
 2. Distinct nominativeness of the text is the obvious prevalence of nouns, the expression of action mainly not through a verb, but through a verbal noun with counter verb. This also increases the status of objectivity of a statement because increases the level of abstractiveness.
- The most characteristic and evident feature of the scientific text is the abundance of terms. The terms are unequivocal, do not have the emotional tinge and are not dependent on a context.

THEME 15: TRANSLATOR'S FALSE FRIENDS IN INFORMATIVE TEXTS.

Types of “false friends of a translator”

1. Words with completely opposite meaning in Russian

- Complexion – цвет лица
- Sympathetic - сочувствующий

2. Words with partially coinciding meaning of these words in Russian

- Element – элемент, стихия
- Spectacles – спектакли, очки, зрители

False friends of a translator

3. Words that have a difference in their grammatical forms

- Photograph – фотография
- Massive - массивный

4. Words with different emotional colouring

- Routine = timetable (in English)
- But «routine» means something boring in Russian

Influence of “false friends of a translator” at the quality of translation

It is not a secret that «false friends of a translator» can cause misunderstanding by communication between people and an incorrect tran:

multiplication
noun [U] UK / m ʌltɪˈplɪkəʃən/ US
the process of multiplying a number with other numbers
умножение (Cambridge Dictionary)

Multiplication
is a simple mathematical action.

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Хмм...Мультипликация - это простое
математическое
действие.

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