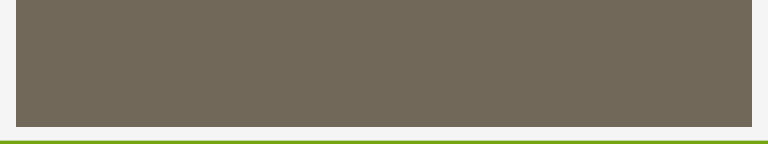# ANNOTATION OF FOREIGN LITERATURE
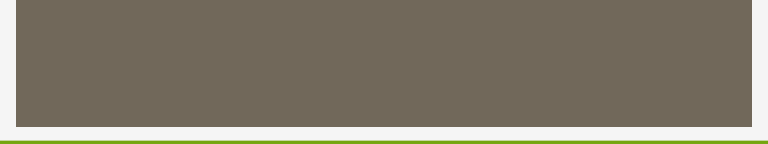
PURPOSE AND TYPES OF ANNOTATIONS

2nd year Master Students

Annotation (from Lat. Annotatio - remark) is an extremely brief summary of WHAT you can read about in this primary source.

The annotation (as secondary text) lists the main issues; problems outlined in the primary text, and can also be characterized by its structure.

When annotating, an analytical-synthetic processing of primary documents takes place. It consists of a semantic analysis of a text, isolating units of information, evaluating this information and its synthesis in a very brief form. This is a creative process that requires a common understanding, reproduction and generalization of the content of the original source and the design of the corresponding annotation.

Annotations are subdivided according to the following criteria:

-   content and intended purpose;

- the completeness of the coverage of the content of the annotated document and the reader's purpose.

1. According to the content and purpose, annotations are divided into *informative and recommendation-based*.

***Informative annotations*, also called descriptive, characterize the subject of the document, communicate any information about it, but do not give its critical assessment.**

***Recommendation-based annotations* characterize the document and assess its suitability for a certain category of consumers, taking into account the level of training, age and other characteristics of consumers.**

2. According to the completeness of the coverage of the content of the annotated document and the reader's purpose, annotations are subdivided into *general* and *specialized*.

General annotations characterize the document as a whole and are intended for a wide range of users.

Specialized annotations characterize a document only in certain aspects and are designed for a narrow circle of specialists.

Annotations can also be *a review annotation* (or group annotation).

A *review annotation* is an annotation that contains a generalized characteristics of two or more documents with similar topics.

An informative annotation is provided at the beginning of the book and begins with the output data (выходные данные). For instance:

AKHMANOVA OLGA SERGEEVNA
Dictionary of linguistic terms. - 4th ed. - M.: KomKniga, 2007 .-- 576 p.
The dictionary contains and explains about 7 thousand terms of all linguistic disciplines (phonetics, phonomorphology, morphology, syntax, lexicology, linguistic stylistics). The terms are accompanied by English translations and comparisons from French, German and Spanish. An index of the main English translations is given at the end of the dictionary. Glossary entries contain definitions of terms, illustrations and examples.
The dictionary is intended for a wide range of philologists (teachers, graduate students, students, researchers, etc.).

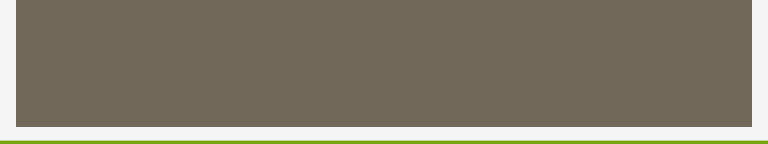# STRUCTURE, CONTENT AND PECULIARITIES OF ANNOTATIONS

The annotation usually consists of three parts:

1) *introductory*, which provides all the necessary output data of the original source, i.e. bibliographic description:
translation of the title of an article or document; title in the original language; full name of the author; title of edition, year, volume, number or date of issue, pages, language of publication;
2) *descriptive* (text of the annotation), which states two, three or more main provisions of the original source.
3) *concluding one*, in which certain features of the presentation of the content of the original source are given (briefly or in detail, special attention is paid, etc.)

The easiest way to write an annotation is to outline the original document. For maximum concise presentation, you need to take the main provisions of the plan and reduce them to the minimum number of points by combining. The volume of the annotation is 500 characters. Informative (descriptive) annotations should not exceed 800-1000 characters. The annotation does not use the key fragments of the original, but the wording of the author of the annotation is given.

Прочитайте аннотации. Определите вид аннотации и переведите на английский язык. Аргументируйте свой ответ.

1. Поршнева, Е. Р.

Базовая лингвистическая подготовка переводчика : монография / Е. Р. Поршнева. – Н. Новгород : изд-во ННГУ им. Н. И. Лобачевского, 2002. – 148 с.

Монография посвящена проблеме повышения качества лингвистической подготовки переводчиков. Автор рассматривает историю становления профессии переводчика, анализирует системы профессиональной подготовки переводчиков в России и в европейских переводческих школах, исследует структуру и содержание переводческой деятельности с позиций профессиональной педагогики. Проведенные исследования позволили определить теоретические основы построения междисциплинарной дидактической системы базовой лингвистической подготовки переводчиков, разработать структуру рационального и эффективного образовательного процесса, подготавливающего студентов к овладению переводом как особой речевой деятельностью и видом межъязыковой и межкультурной коммуникации.

Книга адресована аспирантам и преподавателям переводческих факультетов, а также всем, кто интересуется проблемами повышения эффективности профессионального образования.