



Translating Process

Lecture 2.

Translation

- Translation- is a _____ of meaning across cultures.
- More specifically, translation is the _____ and the _____ of creating in a target language (TL) a text which has _____ communicative value as the corresponding text in the _____ language (SL).

The aim of translation

- The aim of translation: to _____ the text or message in the TL which is _____ to the original text or message in the SL both _____ and _____.
- In translation we deal with _____ languages (_____ codes) and to verify the information they give us about the _____ objects we should consider _____ situation, and _____ information.

[Translation components]

- Translation is an _____ consisting of the _____ components:
- 1) elements and structures of the _____;
- 2) elements and structures of the _____;
- 3) _____ rules to transform the elements and structures of the ST into the TT;

Translation components

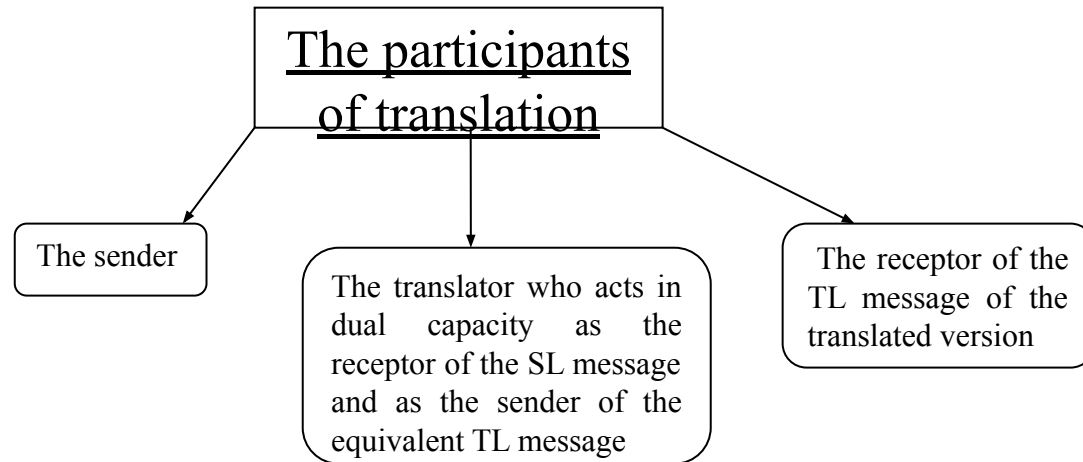
- 4) _____ of the languages involved in translation;
- 5) _____ and organization of the ST;
- 6) conceptual content and _____ of the TT;
- 7) _____ of the conceptual contents of the ST and TT.

Participants

There are at least ____ participants involved in translation process:

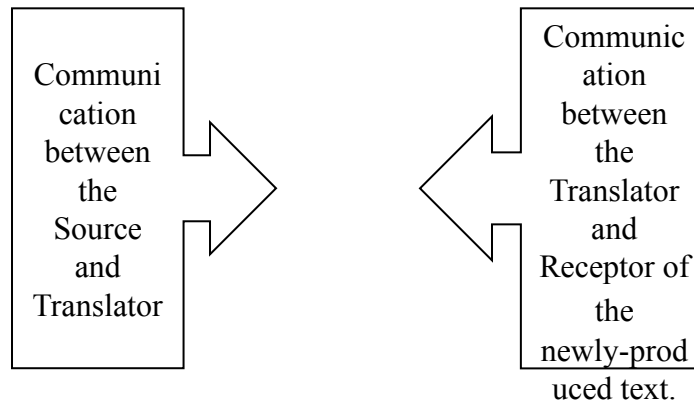
- ☐ the _____ (source),
 - ☐ the translator who acts in _____ as the _____ of the SL message and as the _____ of the equivalent TL message,
 - ☐ the _____ of the TL message of the translated version.
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Participants



Phases of Translation

- Translation as an _____ communicative act includes _____ phases:



- **NB!** The translator _____ the original message, _____ information contained in it, information as an _____ category, i.e. the plain of contents.
- In producing the TL text the translator _____ its plain of expression (= linguistic form) while its plane of contents should remain _____.

- The message produced by a translator should evoke the _____ in the TL receptor as the original message does.
- The translator's duty is to _____ to the TL receptor the maximal _____ of the info carried by the linguistic signs including the _____ and _____ meanings (info about the _____ reality) and very emotive by the _____ connotation.

- Hence, the linguists distinguish between what they call _____ based on the meanings expressed by linguistic signs and interpretation, involving extra linguistic information.
- In fact, these two categories _____ very closely.

- Translation is often _____ without adequate _____ of the speech act and the _____ described in the text.
- A successful translation _____ sufficient knowledge of the subject of translation.
- *E.g. Indian summer of Forsythe – Последняя любовь Форсайта.*

Operations in the process of translation

- 1) the translator _____ the TL elements and rules of equivalent selection and _____ on the basis of observed ST elements;
- 2) he/she _____ consisting of the TL elements selected for substitution;
- 3) _____ the model of the TT _____ context, situation and _____ info;
- 4) _____ the TT on the basis of the verified model.

The process of translation

- **Three stages:**
- a) _____ of the ST, situation and background info;
- b) _____ of the translation model;
- c) and _____ of the model against the ST and target context (semantic, grammatical, stylistic), situation, and background info _____ the generation of the final TT.

Aspects of translating process (TP)

- _____ viewed, the TP includes 2 _____ processes – understanding and verbalization.
- 1-st, the translator _____ the contents of ST, i.e. _____ the info it contains to his own _____ program, and then he develops this program into TT.
- The problem – mental processes are not directly_____.

Aspects of translating process (TP)

- Translation models.

- **A model** is a _____ representation of the translating process describing mental operations by which the ST or some part of it may be _____, irrespective of whether these operations are actually _____ by the translator.

Aspects of translating process (TP)

- There are such models of translating process: 1) the _____model and 2) the _____-transformational model.
- The existing models of the translating process are based on:
- 1) on the _____ of the situations described in the original text and in the translation;

Aspects of translating process (TP)



- 2) is based on the _____ of basic notions and _____ structures in different languages.
- In other words, the translator actually makes a _____ from the original to some _____ level of equivalence and then further on to the text of translation.



Aspects of translating process (TP)

■ **Situational model**

- The process goes from the text in one language _____ the extralinguistic situation to the _____ in another language.
- The translator first _____ what the original is about and then says “the _____ things” in TL.



Aspects of translating process (TP)

- “Manson walked quickly down the platform, searching eagerly for some signs of welcome.”
- The main character came by train to a new place of work. The man was alone in a strange place and couldn't expect any welcome committee. Obviously, he just wanted to see whether anyone was there to meet him.

Aspects of translating process (TP)

- «Мэнсон быстро прошел по перрону, оглядываясь, не встречается ли его кто-нибудь».

Aspects of translating process (TP)

- Semantic-transformational model
 - This model postulates the existence of the “_____” semantic categories common to SL and TL.
 - The translator first _____ the semantic units of the _____ to these basic _____ categories and then expresses the _____ notions by the semantic units of TL.
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Aspects of translating process (TP)

- “John is the proud owner of the new car”.
- 1-st the translator is first _____ that it actually means that “John has a new car”.
- And that “he is proud because of that”.

Aspects of translating process (TP)

- «У Джона (есть) новая машина, которой он очень гордится».
- The translator should use these models as _____ tools.
- Coming across a specific problem in SL the translator should _____ it as _____, _____ or _____ and try to solve it by resorting to the appropriate procedure.

Aspects of translating process (TP)



- “He is a poor sleeper”.
- An attributive group can’t be directly transferred into Russian. The translator can find that the _____ will do the trick for him here.
- So he should transform the attributive group into a *verb-adverb phrase*:
- «Он плохо спит».

Different types of operations performed by the translator:

- 1) the first group of operations (transformations) is characterized by _____ of the form of a word (translational _____) or of a collocation (creates a _____ in TL by using a loan translation).
- «Эскалация, консенсус»
- «Мозговой трест»(brain trust), «работа по правилам» (work-to-rule), «люди доброй воли»(people of good will).

Types of operations performed by the translator

- 2). The second group of operations includes all types of _____ transformations invoking certain _____ changes.
- As a result, the _____ of a word or word combination in ST may be more _____, more general or somewhat _____ as a way to discovering an _____ equivalent in TL.

Types of operations performed by the translator

- The equivalent with a more general meaning: I packed my two Gladstones.
- «Я упаковал свои два чемодана».

Types of operations performed by the translator

- 3). The third group of translating procedures comprises _____ of transformations involving units of SL _____.
- The translator may solve his problems by _____ the syntactic structure of the ST and using the analogous TL _____ or a “word-for-word translation”.

Types of operations performed by the translator

- John took Mary by the hand.-
- *Джон взял Мери за руку.*
- I want you to speak English.-
- *Я хочу, чтобы вы говорили по-английски.*
- This was a man to be seen to be understood.-
- *Чтобы понять этого человека, надо было его увидеть.*

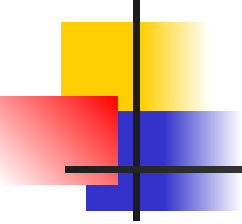


Norm of translation

There are _____ normative requirements which compose the **norm** of translation:

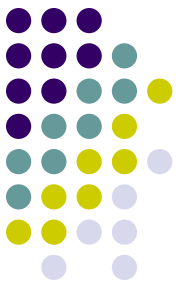
- norms of translation _____,
- genre and _____ norms of translation,
- norms of translation _____,
- _____ norms of translation,
- _____ norms of translation.

Translation difficulties



There are _____ types of translation difficulties:

- peculiarities of language units _____,
- discrepancies of _____ _____,
- discrepancies of _____.



Methods of research in translation

There are 4 types of *comparative analysis* used in the modern theory of translation:

- comparing the translation text with its _____,
- comparing _____ translations of one and the same text prepared by _____ translators,
- comparing translations with original texts in the _____ of translation,
- comparative _____ texts in the source and target languages.

Questions for the seminar:

- Topics for discussion:
 - 1). What is the tr-ing process? What mental processes make up the tr-ing process?
 - 2). What is the model of tr-n? How can tr-n models be classified?
 - 3). How does the situational model describe the tr-ing process?

Questions for the seminar:

- 4). How does the semantic-transformational model describe the tr-ing process?
- 5). What types of transformations can be used in the tr-ing process?
- The text-book: Lecture 4 pp. 30-34,
- Ex-s pp. 35-39.
- Presentation “ Basic translation Theories”.