



«ԻՆՏԵՐԱԿՏԻՎ ԿՐԹՈՒԹՅԱՆ
ԶԱՐԳԱՑՈՒՄ»
ՀԻՄՆԱԴՐԱՄ



ՀԵՐԹԱԿԱՆ ԱՏԵՍՏԱՎՈՐՄԱՆ ԵՆԹԱԿԱ
ՈՒՍՈՒՑԻՉՆԵՐԻ ՎԵՐԱՊԱՏՐԱՍՏՄԱՆ
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ԱՎԱՐՏԱԿԱՆ ՀԵՏԱԶՈՏԱԿԱՆ ԱՇԽԱՏԱՆՔ

ԹԵՄԱ	<u>BASIC CLASSIFICATIONS OF TRANSLATIONS</u>
ԱՌԱՐԿԱ	<u>Անգլերեն</u>
ՀԵՂԻՆԱԿ	<u>Հասմիկ Անախապյան</u>
ՄԱՐԶ	<u>Արմավիր</u>
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INTRODUCTION

Translation is exact reproduction of source text by means of the target language with preservation of the source text meaning and style. To find in TL proper words for right and exact meaning of ST isn't enough, it is also necessary to shape them into corresponding grammar form. Stylistic factors also shouldn't be omitted. Real translation activity is realized by translators in different conditions; target texts are quite various in subject matter, language, genre; translations can be in oral or written form, various demands are placed on translator concerning accuracy and completeness of the translation. Some ways of translation demands on translator particular knowledge and skills.

Some ways of translation can have quite specific peculiarities: they can modify the translational process, attach importance to achievement of equivalency on the highest level or vice versa they can allow deviation from maximum possible level of the meaning generality. These peculiarities necessitate the scientific classification of ways of translation and detail investigation of the each way. This fact outlines **the actuality** of the given paper.

The aim of our investigation is to define basic ways of translation in transferring the English belles-letters and scientific literature.

The following **tasks** were set up to achieve the aim:

1. To consider ways of translation in details;
2. To identify ways of translation those are character to belles-letters and scientific literature.

The subject of the given research is the English belles-letters and scientific literature.

The object is ways of translation.

Scientific novelty consists in defining the dominant way of translation in transferring the English belles-letters and scientific literature.

Theoretical value of the given work consists in attempt to develop uniform criteria of ways of translation classification and different methods and approaches while translating belles-letters and scientific texts.

The paper consists of introduction, a chapter and conclusion. In introduction we define actuality of the paper, set up aim and tasks, define theoretical value of the work. Our chapter is devoted to different classifications of the ways of translation.

BASIC CLASSIFICATIONS OF TRANSLATIONS

1.1 WAYS OF TRANSLATION AND THEIR CLASSIFICATIONS

Some ways of translation can have quite specific peculiarities: they can modify the translational process, attach importance to achievement of equivalency on the highest level or vice versa they can allow deviation from maximum possible level of the meaning generality. These peculiarities necessitate the scientific classification of ways of translation and detail investigation of each way.

Though the basic characteristics of translation can be observed in all translation events, different types of translation can be singled out depending on the predominant communicative function of the source text or the form of speech involved in the translation process. There are various classifications of ways of translation suggested by linguists and translators.

According to V.N. Komisarov there are two main classifications of ways of translation. The first classification is connected with genre-stylistic peculiarities of the original, the second one – with psycholinguistic peculiarities of speech activity in written and oral form [7; 95].

Genre-stylistic classification of translations depending on genre-stylistic peculiarities of the original singles out two functional ways of translation: literary translation and informative translation [7; 95].

Literary translation deals with literary texts, i.e. works of fiction or poetry whose main function is to make an emotional or aesthetic impression upon the reader. Their communicative value depends, first and foremost, on their artistic quality and the translator's primary task is to reproduce this quality in translation [9; 95]. Literary translation is subdivided into separate subtypes depending on the original that belongs to the definite genre of belles-lettres literature. They are following: translation of poetry, plays, satiric works, belles-lettres, translation of songs etc. Such subdivision is quite relative and depends on that how essential is the influence of the given genre upon the process and the result of the translation [7; 97].

Informative translation is rendering into the target language non-literary texts, the main purpose of which is to convey a certain amount of ideas, to inform the reader. However, if the source text is of some length, its translation can be listed as literary or informative only as an approximation. A literary text may, in fact, include some parts of purely informative character. Contrariwise, informative translation may comprise some elements aimed at achieving an aesthetic effect. Within each group further gradations can be made to bring out more specific problems in literary or informative translation [7; 97].

A number of subdivisions can be also suggested for informative translations, though the principles of classification here are somewhat different. Here we may single out translations of scientific and technical texts, of newspaper materials, of official papers and some other types of texts such as public speeches, political and propaganda materials, advertisements, etc., which are, so to speak, intermediate, in that there is a certain balance between the expressive and referential functions, between reasoning and emotional appeal [7; 97].

Psycholinguistic classification of translations subdivides translation activity into oral and written translation [7; 97].

Written translation is the way of translation when speech products, connected in the interlingual communication act (ST and TT), play the role of fixed texts that translator can repeatedly refer. Classical example of translation is such translation when the translator perceives the original visually in the form of the written text and creates a target text also in the form of the written text [7; 98].

In written translation the original can be read and re-read as many times as the translator may need or like. The same goes for the final product. The translator can re-read his translation, compare it to the original, make the necessary corrections or start his work all over again. He can come back to the preceding part of the original or get the information he needs from the subsequent messages. These are most favourable conditions and here we can expect the best performance and the highest level of equivalence. That is why in theoretical discussions we have usually examples from written translations where the translating process can be observed in all its aspects [7; 98].

Oral translation is the translation when original and its translation are in no fixed (oral) form. Classical example of this translation is such translation when the translator perceives the original in an acoustic form ("aurally") and in an oral form says the translation. At oral translation creation of a target text can be parallel to perception of the original or after that when the perception of the original will come to the end. Respectively there are two subtypes of the oral translation: simultaneous interpretation and consecutive interpretation [7; 98].

In **consecutive translation** the translating starts after the original speech or some part of it has been completed. Here the interpreter's strategy and the final results depend, to a great extent, on the length of the segment to be translated. If the segment is just a sentence or two the interpreter closely follows the original speech. As often as not, however, the interpreter is expected to translate a long speech which has lasted for scores of minutes or even longer. In this case he has to remember a great number of messages and keep them in mind until he begins his translation. To make this possible the interpreter has to take notes of the original messages, various systems of notation having been suggested for the purpose. The study of, and practice in,

such notation is the integral part of the interpreter's training as are special exercises to develop his memory.

In *simultaneous interpretation* the interpreter is supposed to be able to give his translation while the speaker is uttering the original message. This can be achieved with a special radio or telephone-type equipment. The interpreter receives the original speech through his earphones and simultaneously talks into the microphone which transmits his translation to the listeners. This type of translation involves a number of psycholinguistic problems, both of theoretical and practical nature [7; 98].

L.S. Barchudarov suggests following classification:

1. **Written translation:** both languages (SL and TL) are in written form; it's the most usual way of translation that has some subtypes: a) translation of newspapers, documents and special scientific texts; b) translation of social-political literature, oratorical speech; c) translation of belles-letters [2; 46].
2. **Oral translation:** both languages (SL and TL) are in oral form; it has two subtypes: simultaneous interpretation and consecutive interpretation [2; 46].
3. **Written-oral translation** or oral translation of the written text: source language is used in written form, target language – in oral form. There are also two subtypes: a) translation is carried out simultaneously with the reading of the text, it's called "translation from the paper"; b) translation is carried out consecutively, after reading of the whole text or its part, it is called "translation with preparation" [2; 48].
4. **Oral-written translation** or written translation of the oral text: SL is used in oral form, TL – in written form. On practice this way of translation can be met quite rare. There is only one example of such way of translation – dictation-translation, one of the kind of exercise on practice of translation studies [2; 48].

But from our point of view the most successful classification belongs to J.I. Retsker, besides written and oral translations and their subtypes he distinguishes *literal translation, word-for-word translation, free or loose translation and adequate translation*.

Retsker underlines that we should distinguish literal translation and word-for-word translation. *Word-for-word translation* consists in transferring the structure of the sentence without changing the structure and without considerable word order change. Word-for-word translation is possible only in cases when your sentence has analogue structure as the English one and it can be used without destroying grammatical and logical meaning: Life is interesting.

Literal translation always leads to distortion of the ideas of the original or to the violation of norms of the second language. Literal translation may be based on the outward resemblance of the words (etymological over-literal rendering) on the using in translation basic

or the most widespread meaning of the English word not taking into consideration the meaning of the whole sentence (semantic over-literal rendering). Both kinds of over-literal renderings are the problem of the beginner translators. Such translator makes wrong translation.

Free or loose translation is applied in special cases when there is no need to transfer style of the original or when translation of stylistic peculiarities of the original is connected with big difficulties (for example translation of ancient texts), or when the translation is applied for information of limited audience. Prosaic translation of poetry also can be free.

Adequate (full-fledged) translation A.V. Federov defines as translation corresponding to the original in function and chose of translation technique. Functional accuracy, character to the adequate translation, not only allows but sometimes demands the refusing from formal, dictionary correspondences. Recreation of the unity of meaning and form in TL is possible only through functional correspondences to the original [10; 9].

This fact concerns not only belles-letters translation. Even scientific-technical and popular science texts and newspaper information has its own style that should be transferred.

1.2 WAYS OF TRANSLATION OF BELLES-LETTERS TEXTS

The belles-lettres style is a generic term for three substyles in which the main principles and the most general properties of the style are materialized. These three sub-styles are:

1. The language of poetry, or simply verse.
2. Emotive prose, or the language of fiction.
3. The language of the drama [17; 250].

Each of these substyles has certain common features, typical of the general belles-lettres style, which make up the foundation of the style, by which the particular style is made recognizable and can therefore be singled out. Each of them also enjoys some individuality. This is revealed in definite features typical only of one or another substyle. This correlation of the general and the particular in each variant of the belles-lettres style had manifested itself differently at different stages in its historical development [17; 250].

The common features of the substyles may be summed up as follows. First of all comes the common function which may broadly be called "aesthetico-cognitive". This is a double function which aims at the cognitive process, which secures the gradual unfolding of the idea to the reader and at the same time calls forth a feeling of pleasure, a pleasure which is derived from the form in which the content is wrought. The psychological element, pleasure, is not irrelevant when evaluating the effect of the communication. This pleasure is caused not only by admiration of the selected language means and their peculiar arrangement but also (and this is perhaps the

main cause) by the fact that the reader is led to form his own conclusions as to the purport of the author. Nothing gives more pleasure and satisfaction than realizing that one has the ability to penetrate into the hidden tissue of events, phenomena and human activity, and to perceive the relation between various seemingly unconnected facts brought together by the creative mind of the writer [17; 250].

Analysis of translation of literary works shows that deviation from maximum possible meaning accuracy aimed to provide adequacy of translation is quite typical for them. There're some examples of such deviations.

Though we can distinguish following ways of translation of belles-letters:

Free translation. Free translation is the reproduction of the source form and content in a loose way. This concept means adding extra elements of information or losing some essential ones [20; 25].

Of course, it is not very accomplished of a translator to add details not described by the author. Scholars of translation usually take a negative view of this type of free translation, known as adaptation in history of translation [20; 25].

Nevertheless, free translation is appropriate in some cases: poetry translations are done with a certain degree of freedom. A translator is also free to modernize a classic text in order to subvert established target-language reader-response. Free translation is also admitted in the titles of novels, movies, etc.

Recently translation theorists have begun to relate free translation to **communicative translation**, depending on the purpose of the translation, and literal translation to the so-called **semantic translation**. Communicative translation tends to undertranslate, i.e. to use more generic, catch-all terms in difficult passages. A semantic translation tends to overtranslate, i.e. to be more detailed, more direct, and more awkward. P. Newmark, however, distinguishes semantic translation - as the attempt to render as closely as possible the semantic and syntactic structures of the target language, from literal translation, when the primary senses of the lexical words of the original are translated as though out of context. He defines communicative translation as that which produces on its receptors an effect similar to that on the receptors of the original [20; 26].

Adequate translation. Translation theorists have long disputed the interrelation of the two terms adequate translation and equivalence translation.

V. Komissarov considers them to denote non-identical but closely related notions. He claims that adequate translation is broader in meaning than equivalent translation. Adequate translation is good translation, as it provides communication in full. Equivalent translation is the translation providing the semantic identity of the target and source texts. Two texts may be

equivalent in meaning but not adequate. A. Shveitser refers the two terms to two aspects of translation: translation as result and translation as process. We can speak of equivalent translation when we characterize the end-point (result) of translation, as we compare whether the translated text corresponds to the source text. Adequacy characterizes the process of translation. The translator aims at choosing the dominant text function, decides what s/he can sacrifice. Thus, adequate translation is the translation corresponding to the communicative situation.

Close to this understanding of translation adequacy is E. Nida's concept of **dynamic equivalence**, "aimed at complete naturalness of expression" and trying "to relate the receptor to modes of behavior relevant within the context of his own culture." Nida's principle of dynamic equivalence is widely referred to as the principle of similar or equivalent response or effect [20; 22].

Y. Retsker states that the notion of adequate translation comprises that of equivalent. According to him, an adequate target text describes the same reality as does the source text and at the same time it produces the same effect upon the receptor. Translation adequacy is achieved by three types of regular correlations:

- 1) equivalents, that is regular translation forms not depending upon the context (they include geographical names, proper names, terms): *the Pacific Ocean – Тихий океан*
- 2) analogs, or variable, contextual correspondence, when the target language possesses several words to express the same meaning of the source language word: *soldier – солдат, рядовой, военнослужащий, военный.*
- 3) transformations, or adequate substitutions: *She cooks a hot meal in the evening. – На ужин она всегда готовит горячее [20; 23].*

1.3 WAYS OF TRANSLATION OF SCIENTIFIC TEXTS

The *language of science* is governed by the aim of the functional style of scientific prose, which is to prove a hypothesis, to create new concepts, to disclose the internal laws of existence, development, relations between different phenomena, etc. The language means used, therefore, tend to be objective, precise, unemotional, devoid of any individuality; there is a striving for the most generalized form of expression .

The main function of the scientific and technical style is informative. To convey logical information, prove its novelty and significance is the main goal of a scholarly, scientific or technical author. This style is used in professional spheres of science, humanities, technology.

The scientific and technical style involves the following substyles: scientific, technical, instructional (educational), popular science substyle. The substyles are classified into the

following genres: monograph, manual, textbook, article, report, technical description, discussion, etc.

The distinctive features of scientific and technical style are preciseness, clear logic, compressive character, impersonality, formality.

Preciseness is a basic property of a scientific and technical text, and it should be strictly maintained in translation. A translator must be fully aware of what s/he is translating to render precisely the content of the text. Special attention must be paid to terms. To translate precisely, it is not enough to know an equivalent of the term. It is crucial to know the exact place of the concept, denoted by the term, in relation to other concepts. Therefore, translators in science and technologies have to specialize in a foreign language and a particular subject field. In fact, there are two types of translators: linguist translators and engineering translators. The former usually require penetration into the subject matter, the latter need good language skills .

In the target text, references in the source language and foreign languages are retained in the original form, so that the receptor would not search for a non-translated book, thinking that it has been translated. For the same reason a translator keeps untranslated quotations in a third language. (Though, for the receptor's convenience, the translator may do a quote translation in parentheses, footnotes or after-text commentaries.)

The translation of units of measurement depends on the system they are expressed in. If in metric system, weights, measures and quantities are usually retained. If expressed in imperial system (miles, pints, pounds, etc.), they are normally converted to the metric system [20; 196].

Clear logic is achieved through a system of logical connections and interrelations. A stock of linking phrases will help a translator make a connection between a point in the past and future, to refer a receptor forward or back

A specialized text tends to emphasize thematic components by various means because the theme serves as a linking element between what has been said in the text and what will follow (new, rhematic element). English texts, though, often manifest their implicit character and do not verbalize the thematic component of the sentence.

Economy and compressive character of the text. A scientific text must provide a reader with maximal information within a minimal time period and with minimal effort. This stylistic feature is achieved with lexical and grammatical means, such as: using compressive structures, like attributive clusters (*a liquid rocket*), Complex Subject (*these devices were proved to be sufficiently reliable*), Complex Object (*assume this to make...*), reduced adverbials (*if found*), article ellipsis (*General view is that...*); abbreviation (*PC =*

personal computer; CD-ROM = Compact Disk-Read-Only Memory; NC = Norton Commander) [20; 198].

It is necessary that a translator decipher all the abbreviations in the original (by using every available dictionary and reference book) and render them according to the standards. If the form has no standard abbreviated form in the target language, it is given in full form. The abbreviations that cannot be deciphered are retained in the source language.

Impersonality is a measure of the extent to which the producer of a text avoids reference to him/herself or to the receptor. Such avoidance is far commoner in written than in spoken texts. Using impersonal and indefinite structures, passive constructions, infinitive clauses, etc. provides the impression of the impersonal and objective style. *Several experiments were run.*

Formality. This feature results from the author's tendency to avoid connotative words in the scientific text.

Though we can distinguish following main ways of scientific literature translation:

- Word-for-word translation (basic form of technique translation);
- Abstract translation – is the translation when the compression of basic meaning of ST by means of language units of TT takes place;
- Summary translation;
- Translation of headlines;4
- Oral technical translation [25]01.

We should mention that these ways of translation are applied depending on translational situation. The dominant way for scientific texts translation is word-for-word translation. Nevertheless in some cases translator has to apply lexical and grammatical transformation as English and Russian languages have different structure. As far as the scientific translation must be adequate some changes in translating into SL are unavoidable.

CONCLUSION

Though the basic characteristics of translation can be observed in all translation events, different types of translation can be singled out depending on the predominant communicative function of the source text or the form of speech involved in the translation process. Thus we can distinguish between literary and informative translation, on the one hand, and between written and oral translation (or interpretation), on the other hand. All of this type has subtype. different scientists suggest their own classifications but from our point of view the most successful classification belongs to J.I. Retsker, besides written and oral translations and their subtypes he distinguishes literal translation, word-for-word translation, free or loose translation and adequate translation.

We came to conclusion that the main ways of belles-letters translation are free or loose translation and adequate translation. Analysis of translation of literary works shows that deviation from maximum possible meaning accuracy aimed to provide adequacy of translation is quite typical for them.

Also we can distinguish following main ways of scientific literature translation:

- Word-for-word translation;
- Abstract translation;
- Summary translation;
- Translation of headlines;
- Oral technical translation.

We should mention that these ways of translation are applied depending on translational situation. The dominant way for scientific texts translation is word-for-word translation. Nevertheless in some cases translator has to apply lexical and grammatical transformation as English and Armenian languages have different structure. As far as the scientific translation must be adequate some changes in translating into SL are unavoidable.

Though the aim of our investigation was achieved, all tasks were solved Irrespective of a profile of future translator, the basis of his skills development should be the written translation. Only in written translation we can follow the main rule: preliminary acquaintance with the ST before the translation. Such acquaintance is impossible in oral translation. And also only written translation can be analyzed, checked and corrected.

Theoretical resources

Internet resources

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