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**ENGLISH TRANSLATION DISCOURSE AS A RESULT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION
OF TRANSLATION STRATEGIES**

Oral simultaneous translation is the most complex type of cognitive and communicative activity, which is due to a number of reasons: the simultaneity of the processes of perception and analysis of the source information with the process of generating an utterance in the target language, the continuous-discrete nature of the process, the high speed of translation actions, the multi-channel nature of the information received for processing. The process of oral simultaneous translation can be complicated by destabilizing factors, both objective and subjective. An interdisciplinary approach to studying the features of the activities of simultaneous interpreters from the standpoint of psychology, psycholinguistics, translation studies, cognitive sciences and discourse studies is of great importance for improving the theory, methodology and didactics of oral translation. The didactics of interpreting is actively developing against the backdrop of an unabated demand for the training of professional translators.

The purpose of the article is to compare translated English-language texts as the results of translation activities in consecutive and simultaneous translations in order to find the main strategies for the translator's activity.

The theoretical understanding of the linguistic aspects of translation is carried out in the works of Soviet and foreign researchers (Barkhudarov 1975; Komissarov 1973; Retzker 1950; Schweitzer 1988; Fedorov 1983; Catford 1965; Nida 1969, etc.). However, along with linguistic research, the analysis of translation activity from the point of view of psychology is also developing (Artemov 1966; Belyaev 1963, 1965; Winter 1975, Lambert 1988, Dillinger 1994, etc.). This fact is evidence of "the fruitfulness of the linguistic study of translation" (Shiryayev 1979).

The scientific novelty lies in the fact that translation strategies were considered through the prism of transformations in relation to the search for the functional semantics of the elements of the statement; a comparison of priority interpreting strategies and tactics in simultaneous and consecutive interpreting was carried out.

The above allows us to conclude that consecutive and simultaneous translation, with the difference in the mechanisms of their implementation, have a fairly large number of similar characteristics in terms of problems of perception of the original message, which affects the choice of translation strategies.

Key words: interpretation, discourse, consecutive translation, simultaneous translation, translation strategies, translation transformations.

Introduction. In the modern world, due to the increase in the number of international contacts in various fields of activity, the role of interpretation is increasing, in particular, translation into English, which is the language of international communication. It is for this reason that the study of the mechanisms of oral translation is of interest.

Linguistic aspects of interpreting are reflected in the works of many Russian and foreign translators (L. S. Barkhudarov, V. N. Komissarov, R. K. Minyar-Beloruchev, Ya. I. Retzker, A. D. Schweitzer, A. V. Fedorov, E. Nida, J. C. Catford and others). Over time, the point of view has developed that interpretation should be considered at the intersection of various disciplines, since this type of activity includes many different aspects. Thus, studies have appeared that consider interpretation from

the point of view of psychology and cognitive aspects (V. A. Artemov, B. V. Belyaev, I. A. Zimnyaya, D. Gile, Y. Gambier, C. Taylor, S. Lambert, M. Dillinger and others), communicative linguistics (Z. D. Lvovskaya, O. Kade and others), intercultural communication (E. V. Breus, L. K. Latyshev, R. Setton, G. Scaglioni and others). The understanding of the mechanisms for the implementation of oral translation is also reflected in the works of translators-practitioners (P. Palazhchenko, A. Chuzhakin, L. Visson, etc.). The above works served as a theoretical basis for this study.

Nevertheless, either general issues of oral translation or the mechanisms that determine the functioning of simultaneous translation were studied (L. K. Latyshev, R. K. Minyar-Beloruchev, G. V. Chernov, A. D. Schweitzer, A. F. Shiryayev,

M. Lederer and others). Theorists previously paid much less attention to the issues of the mechanisms for implementing consecutive translation (E. V. Alikina, R. K. Minyar-Beloruhev, D. Seleskovitch, etc.).

However, at present, the demand for both types of interpretation, especially from and into English, is growing, as the number of topics and formats of events that require interpretation is increasing every year. In most cases, translators have to deal with spontaneous speech and be able to quickly make the necessary decisions. For this reason, during the interpretation of spontaneous speech, problems arise not only with the translation of grammatical structures and the use of appropriate grammatical transformations, but also with the translation of various realities, allusions, non-equivalent vocabulary, neologisms, jokes, etc., the implementation of communicative intentions, included in the original message.

All of the above features of oral translation are implemented within the framework of a translated discourse, which is understood as “a product of verbal communication in certain communicative conditions” (Yakobson 1975). In the present study, this is the result of translation activities.

At present, the appeal to the study of oral forms of translation is relevant for a number of reasons. Firstly, the very need of society to create quick forms of oral translated text, which are in demand by various media; secondly, the active development of translation studies at the present time in terms of creating theoretical models of oral translation. Finally, an appeal to the study of English translated discourse as a separate element of linguistic research, in connection with its wide circulation. These aspects determine the relevance of this study.

The purpose of this work is to compare translated English-language texts as the results of translation activities in consecutive and simultaneous interpretations in order to find the main strategies for the translator’s activity.

Theoretical ideas about oral translation and methods of its implementation.

This study examines the English-language translation discourse as a result of the implementation of translation strategies in consecutive and simultaneous interpretation. Discourse is understood as “a coherent text in combination with extralinguistic, pragmatic, sociocultural, psychological and other factors” (Arutyunova 1990).

Translation is considered as a process during which a speech work of the source language is re-created in the target language, and the result of this process is a new speech work in the target language (Fedorov 1983).

Translation as one of the types of human activity and a form of interlingual mediation can be implemented in two ways: in writing and orally. Both ways, as forms of interlingual translation, represent the interpretation of a verbal sign through its translation into another language (Jacobson 1966).

Interpreting is a process included in “communication using two languages” (Minyar-Beloruhev 1980). It assumes a one-time perception due to the non-fixed form of the texts of the source language and the target language (Komissarov 1990). The immaterial nature of the information received in the process of interpreting is one of the factors that make it difficult to implement this type of activity (Chuzhakin 2007).

There are two types of interpretation: consecutive and simultaneous.

In consecutive interpreting, the interpreter begins to voice the text of the target language only after the end of the speaker’s speech or part of it (Komissarov 1990). Thus, this type of translation can also have a paragraph-phrase implementation model and, if necessary, be accompanied by record keeping.

Simultaneous translation is carried out by the translator simultaneously (or with a slight delay) with the sound of the translated text (Nelyubin, Khukhuni 2006).

All types of interpreting are characterized by the combination of speech-thinking actions carried out. In simultaneous interpreting, the interpreter must simultaneously listen (perceive) information and speak, and in consecutive interpreting, he must keep notes while perceiving the translation and subsequently read the notes made in parallel with the reproduction of the translation. All types of interpreting involve the active involvement of mental mechanisms, as they require the interpreter to simultaneously implement different types of activities, make quick decisions, store large amounts of information in memory, a high degree of concentration and the ability to properly distribute attention.

Oral translation can be carried out at a level of understanding that is sufficient for communication, but does not correspond to

the formulation of the statement properly. Or, when translating, an idiomatic level can be achieved, when the translation is “completely adequate and sounds easy, natural, beautiful, with the right combination of words” (Chuzhakin 2007).

Implementation of strategies in English simultaneous and consecutive translation discourse. Translation strategies are a fairly common concept in translation studies, but there is no clear common definition of this term. Moreover, not all translators consider this concept a term. It, for example, is not enshrined in the "Explanatory Translation Dictionary" by L. L. Nelyubin (Nelyubin 2003). The English version of this translation strategy concept also does not have a separate article in the authoritative Dictionary of Translation Studies, but is often used in it. A distinction should be made between translation strategies and translation actions. Translation actions are a set of all possible actions for translation, and translation strategies are a consciously chosen algorithm of actions when translating one specific text (Alekseeva 2004). Most researchers, when referring to the topic of translation actions and the algorithm of their use (i.e. strategy), mean just written translation. German translator H. Krings divides translation strategies into macro-strategy and micro-strategy (Krings 1986). Macro-strategies are ways to solve several translation problems, and micro-strategies are ways to solve one problem. As part of the macro-strategy, the translation process includes pre-translation analysis, purely the translation process and editing the finished translation. A. D. Schweizer, considering translation as a decision process, divides it into two stages: the development of translation strategy (or program of translation actions) and defining a specific linguistic embodiment of this strategy, which includes the use of various specific techniques – translation transformations. At both stages, the decision is made taking into account this configuration of linguistic and extralinguistic determinants of translation in their relationship. The translation process consists of a series of choices (Schweizer 1996). At the first stage, the translator is faced with the choice of translation strategy. For example, preference may be given to textually accurate, close to literal, translation or, conversely, a translation that boldly departs from the formal structure of the original. In this choice, the genre

of the text, the purpose of translation and the social norm of translation, characteristic of a particular era, can play a decisive role. D.N. Shlepnyov defines strategy as a general program, installation or set of settings chosen by the translator to translate a specific text for a specific purpose in a specific situation. He believes that each strategy consists of a unique set of parameters. The researcher divides such parameters into three groups (Shlepnev 2018):

1. Nature of equivalence. The nature and extent of the relationship between the original language and the translated language must be determined. In this group the following parameters are distinguished: functions of completeness of translation, actual content, genre, style, any culturally specific elements, structure and composition, formal features of the text, special terminology and professional usage, nonverbal elements.

2. The nature of the processing of the translated text. It is necessary to determine what kind of processing is needed for the translated text to be able to function. Translation text processing can be as follows: adaptation to the proper functioning of translation, comprehension, adaptation to special conditions of the customer, degree of adaptation of the text to the culture of the language of translation or refusal admissibility and necessity of comments, explanations, omissions or additions of adaptation to technical requirements and restrictions, adaptation of legal requirements and restrictions to the information carrier.

3. Other behavior of the translator related to the translation of the text, the nature of the organization of work, consistency of professional and general ethics to ensure profitability for the translator acceptability, nature and degree of transparency or opacity of the members (translators or editors) the nature of relations with other participants in the translation.

According to I. S. Alekseeva, translation strategies are a set of specific actions of a translator when translating a specific text at each stage of translation. The translator's strategy, according to V. N. Komissarov, is based on the understanding that any part of the text may present explicit or implicit translation problems, which leads to respect for the original, the inadmissibility of thoughtless or superficial decisions (Komissarov 2002). In the mid-1990s, the American translation

theorist L. Venuti formulated two main strategies in translation: foreignisation and domestication (Venuti 1995). These terms have been borrowed by a number of scholars (for example, U. Eco), including Ukrainian ones, and are currently widely used in Ukrainian translation studies. Thus, I. Korunets and L. Kolomiets use the terms “foreignization” and “domestication” (Korunets 2012; Kolomiets 2006). They are also adapted to the Ukrainian language terms “domestication” and “alienation” (L. Andreyko, M. Ivanytska, M. Pylypchyk and others). So what are these strategies?

Ukrainian translator O. V. Rebrii notes that the strategy of domestication is focused on the most adequate transfer of meaning, i.e. is a strategy of meaning, and the strategy of alienation is focused on the transfer of features of form, i.e. is a strategy of form. By choosing a strategy of meaning, the translator consciously removes all obstacles to understanding the text, and therefore sacrifices those features of the form that can complicate the perception of the work by a foreign recipient. When choosing a form strategy, the translator, on the other hand, is often forced to sacrifice semantic transparency in order to reproduce non-trivial features of the original text, which can be both markers of individual authorial style and characteristic linguistic and stylistic features of the era or style (Rebrii 2012). At the same time, the researcher points out that these strategies in their pure form are ideal scientific constructs that exist only in the theory of translation. In the practice of translation, they are never realized in their pure form – the translator, even preferring one of them, usually intuitively seeks the “golden mean”, resorting at different points of translation to one or the other. Thus, the professionalism of a translator has many components, and first of all it is to develop your own translation strategy. In the most generalized and concise form, translation strategy can be defined as the order and essence of actions when translating a specific text. It includes three stages: pre-translation analysis of the original text, the actual translation process and post-translation editing of the translated text. One of the necessary conditions for a professional approach to translation is prior preparation for it. The translation strategy is undoubtedly determined by the personal qualities of the translator, who independently develops elements of his own strategy in practice. However, often the translator’s mistakes are explained by the wrong approach to

his work or complete disregard for the consideration of the translation strategy.

Simultaneous translation is characterized by simultaneous perception and reproduction of translation, a strict time limit and a linear development. The existing three main transformations in simultaneous translation are determined by the following features:

- The implementation of the transformation of omission concerns redundant and pragmatic elements of the utterance, and significant information is retained to a greater extent (with a possible violation of logical connections), which is due to the factor of simultaneous perception and speaking, in contrast to consecutive translation.

- The replacement transformation is determined by the time limit factor, which does not allow the translator to choose the best option in the target language.

- Addition transformation is the least common due to situational characteristics of simultaneous translation.

Consecutive translation is characterized by stages, which determines the high load on short-term and operative memory and the need to maintain an equivalent volume of statements in the source language and the target language. The existing three main transformations in consecutive interpreting are determined by the following features:

- The situational characteristics of consecutive interpreting provide more space for speech expansion, which manifests itself in the dominance of the transformation of the addition, which can serve as a means of replenishing the volume of the utterance or correcting errors.

- The omission in consecutive interpreting refers to significant information, but, unlike simultaneous interpreting, it does not lead to the violation of logical connections, which can be explained by a higher memory load.

- A small distribution of substitutions is due to the time factor that allows the translator to choose the best option in the target language.

Conclusions.

1. Consecutive and simultaneous translation, with the difference in the mechanisms of their implementation, have a fairly large number of similar characteristics in terms of problems of perception of the original message, which affects the choice of translation strategies.

2. Execution strategies are represented by the translation transformation application group. The main groups of these transformations are presented in both types of translation into English with full representativeness. However, the functioning of their various types and subtypes

is determined by the specifics of each type of interpreting.

3. Both types of translation into English are characterized by a tendency to a rather high degree of translation subjectivity and deviation from the principles of translation neutrality.

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АНГЛОМОВНИЙ ПЕРЕКЛАДНИЙ ДИСКУРС ЯК РЕЗУЛЬТАТ РЕАЛІЗАЦІЇ ПЕРЕКЛАДАЦЬКИХ СТРАТЕГІЙ

Усний синхронний переклад є складним видом когнітивно-комунікативної діяльності, що обумовлено низкою причин: одночасністю процесів сприйняття та аналізу вихідної інформації з процесом створення висловлювання мовою перекладу, континуально-дискретним характером процесу, високою швидкістю виконання перекладацьких дій, багатоканальністю інформації, що надходить на обробку. Процес усного синхронного перекладу може ускладнюватися дестабілізуючими чинниками як об'єктивного так і суб'єктивного характеру. Міждисциплінарний підхід у вивченні особливостей діяльності синхронних перекладачів з позицій психології, психолінгвістики, перекладознавства, когнітивних наук та дискурсології має велике значення для вдосконалення теорії, методології та дидактики усного перекладу. Дидактика усного перекладу активно розвивається і натомість не слабшає на фоні затребуваності у підготовці професійних перекладацьких кадрів.

Мета статті – порівняння перекладних англомовних текстів як результатів перекладацької діяльності при послідовному та синхронному перекладах для пошуку основних стратегій діяльності перекладача.

Теоретичне осмислення лінгвістичних аспектів перекладу проводиться у роботах радянських та зарубіжних дослідників (Бархударов 1975; Комісаров 1973; Рецкер 1950; Швейцер 1988; Федоров 1983; Catford 1965; Nida 1969 та ін). Проте, одночасно з лінгвістичними дослідженнями розвивається і аналіз перекладацької діяльності з погляду психології (Артемов 1966; Беляєв 1963, 1965; Зимова 1975, Lambert 1988, Dillinger 1994 та ін.). Цей факт є доказом "плідності лінгвістичного вивчення перекладу" (Ширяєв 1979).

Наукова новизна у тому, що було розглянуто перекладацькі стратегії через призму трансформацій щодо пошуку функціональної семантики елементів висловлювання; проведено зіставлення пріоритетних перекладацьких стратегій та тактик у синхронному та послідовному перекладі.

Вищесказане дозволяє зробити висновок про те, що послідовний і синхронний переклад, при різниці механізмів їх реалізації, мають досить велику кількість подібних характеристик з точки зору проблем сприйняття вихідного повідомлення, що впливає на вибір перекладацьких стратегій.

Ключові слова: усний переклад, дискурс, послідовний переклад, синхронний переклад, перекладацькі стратегії, перекладацькі трансформації.