

Linguistic peculiarities of simultaneous translation

В статье рассматриваются специфические характеристики синхронного перевода с английского языка на каракалпакский.

Ключевые слова: перевод, устный перевод, синхронный перевод, язык для специальных целей (LSP), исходный язык

The author describes the specific characteristics of simultaneous translation from English into Karakalpak.

Keywords: translation, oral translation, simultaneous translation, language for special purposes (LSP), source language

Professional simultaneous translation is the type of oral translation at international conferences which is realized at the same time with the perception of the message by ear given instantaneously at the source language. The interpreter is at the booth which isolates him from the audience. During the simultaneous translation the information of a strictly limited volume is being processed in the extreme conditions at any space of time.

During the translation the simultaneous interpreter chooses equivalents on basis of:

- common linguistic knowledge;
- microcontext;
- common background information;
- special information.

Here is the example of choosing the equivalents in translating the fragment of the report “Patents and other industrial property titles and their licensing.”

“When technology is to be used in cooperation with a third party, whether in the form of a license, as it is the main aspect of this paper, or by merger or by taking capital investment of a third party into the company owning the technology, it is of tremendous importance to determine the value of patents and other intangible assets, in the following designated as intellectual property rights (IPR), belonging to the respective entity”.

Simultaneous translation of the fragment:

“Технология үшінши тәрәп пенен иске түскенде, лицензия түрінде, баянатта көрсетилгендей, фирмалардың шериклик болыуы ямаса үшінши тәрәптен технологияны ийелеген фирма тәрәпинен фирмаға қаржы ажратылса, патенттиң хәм басқа материяллы емес затлардың бахасын анықлау зәрүрлиги, яғный келешекте булл нәрсени усы субъект жеке интеллектуал хуқықыболыптабылады.

At first we should note that the interpreter didn't choose the equivalents during the translation as he had chosen and remembered them earlier. These terms are “merger” – “қосылуы”, “intangible assets” – “материяллық емес (яғный материяллық емес ал фирманың атамасы, абырайы, сауда белгиси болып есапланады)”, “entity” – “субъект (хуқук)”.

At the same time there was a different interpretation and exchanging of some usual equivalents with those which do structurally and stylistically. They are “capital investment” – “инвестиция” was exchanged for “қаржы ажратылуы”, “in cooperation” – “шерикликте” was exchanged for “биргеликте”. There are main devices which were formed during the long development of oral translation and they are used in the work of simultaneous interpreter. They are speech compression, omission and addition of the material. During the oral translation from Karakalpak into English the compression is required when there are repetitions, words of little importance or when the speaker is too fast. In order not to be behind the speaker and not to miss important segments of his speech the interpreter has to choose between lexical and syntactical equivalents which must be compressed. e.g. “Халық-ара, миллий хәм жергиликли дәрежеде” can be translated as “on all levels” or “on several levels”.

The ability to abridge and to condense oral speech is one of the most important abilities in the art of simultaneous translation. But, in order not to misrepresent the speaker's idea using short words or omitting unnecessary words he is forced to decide each time what is superfluous and should be omitted.

e.g. “Мәмлекетлик хаткер конференция болыуын усыныс етти”

“The secretary of state proposed a conference”

“Көргизбе сентябрь айының 22 синде болады Көргизбе 22 ши сентябрьде”

“The showing is on September 22”

“Еркин Қарақалпақстан газетасынан баспадан шықты”

“This appeared in Erkin Qaraqalpaqstan”

Though during the translation from Karakalpak into English the text is usually becomes shorter sometimes there are the opposite cases. It happens when

the rules of English grammar and the structure of the language require addition of the article or when the complex type of tense is used.

The time is spending on the translation increases if the interpreter has to define more precisely or explain Karakalpak realia.

e.g. “Күндиз олар жаслар сейилин қылып соң ПХАЖ бөлимине некеден өтиўге барды, ал кеште “Қырыққыз” тойханасында жаслар кешесин белгиледи”

“In the afternoon they went to just married tripthen went to sign the marriage registry, and in the evening they had a reception at the “QiriqQiz””

Metonymy and synecdoche, as the devices of simultaneous translation, are used for the specification of common idea and the generalization of typical or concrete occurrence. When there is no exact equivalent for a definite Karakalpak notion or when the interpreter just didn't some word he is often saved from failure by the substitution of the general occurrence by the concrete one and vice versa.

e.g. “көкшөп” (Сорпаға көк шөптен салыў керек) – “parsley and other herbs”

If the interpreter suddenly forgets the word or the idiom he can use some other synonym even less exact.

e.g. “ийтөлгенжерде” – “He leaves too far from here”

Antonymous inversion is another very useful device which helps to avoid a word-for-word translation when it is necessary. The possibilities of antonymous usage are very wide but they are not boundless. Context always plays a decisive role especially by the inversion of idiomatic expression.

e.g. “итибар бермеў” – “to overlook”

Syntactical inversion:

“Олар бул жерди басып алды”

“This territory fell to them”

The search of semantic equivalents and avoidance of a word-for-word translation are two the most important way of translation into idiomatic English.

e.g. “терең исендирилген” – “firmly convinced”

“жәрдемге мүтәж адамға қол созыў” – “to accommodate someone”

Whatever effective the devices of translation would be they don't release the interpreter from the necessity to solve chief problem which consists in escaping over-literal rendering during the translation. They are highly dangerous to apply to specific notions and unique realia of Karakalpak culture as they are lack of equivalents in English. The interpreter shouldn't be limited by linguistics only in order to find better equivalents for such notions. He must study different spheres of human life in the country of the source language: its history, literature, psychol-

ogy, etc. Only in this way there appears a possibility for the truth expert to fulfill the most difficult task – to interpret not just from one language into another language but from one culture into another.

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УДК 373.5

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Дидактическая игра как средство развития воображения на уроках изобразительного искусства в начальной школе

В статье описываются основные этапы и результаты опытно-поисковой работы, направленной на развитие воображения на уроках изобразительного искусства в начальной школе, а также разработанный и применяемый в ходе работы диагностический инструментарий и содержание формирующих заданий.

Ключевые слова: воображение, фантазия, развитие воображения, дидактические игры, начальная школа

Развитию воображения как основы творческого мышления уделяется большое внимание в современном образовании, что обусловлено запросами рынка труда на креативную, творческую личность, способную решать нестандартные задачи в изменчивых социальных и технологических условиях. Известно, что все дети любят рисовать, и навыки, которые они приобретают в ходе этой деятельности, в дальнейшем трансформируются в другие деятельные формы и влияют на качества личности (Д. Б. Богоявленская). В связи с этим изучение развития воображения школьников на уроках изобразительного искусства средствами дидактических игр приобретает особую зна-