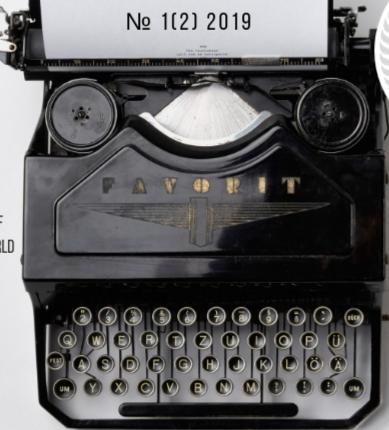# CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF TRANSLATION STUDIES

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TO THE USE AND DEFINITION OF COMPENSATION IN CONSECUTIVE INTERPRETING OF CONTEMPORARY POLITICAL DISCOURSE

I. Kochkarev[1]
[1]Second year Master's Degree Student,
6M020700 – Translation Studies
KazUIRandWL,
Almaty, Kazakhstan
E-Mail: inasearchof@mail.ru

Abstract: This article is devoted to the definition of compensation in consecutive interpreting. At the beginning of the article, the author performs a short review of the concept of transformations in translation. In particular, there is used transformation stratification given by A.D. Schweiter with the subsequent transition to consecutive interpreting and compensation. The author also pays a particular attention to the interpreting of modality as one of the types of compensation.

Key words: consecutive interpreting, modality, political discourse, compensation, transformations.

The issue of existence of any translational transformations has always been at the center of attention among linguists and philologists studying translation studies. In a general sense, translational transformations are called transformational actions on the original text, which are used to transform the source text units into translation units. Due to the fact that translational transformations are performed with language units that have both content and expression, it is considered that they transform both the form and the meaning of the original units.

For example, according to A.D. Schweitzer translational transformations "are essentially interlanguage operations of "re-expression of meaning", i.e. a kind of translational interpretation of a thought expressed by the means of the source language that has gone through the process of transforming of a given thought by the means of the target language. A.D. Schweitzer proposes to divide the transformations into four groups (Schveitser, 1998).

Transformations at the component level of semantic valency imply the use of various kinds of substitutions. For example, the replacement of morphological means by lexical, another morphological, syntactic or phraseological and the others (Schveitser, 1998, p.19).

The transformations at the pragmatic level consist of the following methods: translation compensations, replacement of some stylistic means with other ones, replacement of allusions (realities) with similar ones, as well as interpretive, explanatory translation and translation compensations (Schveitser, 1998, p.19).

Transformations that are carried out at the referential level are concrete (or hyponymic transformation), generalization (hyperonymic transformation), replacement of realities (interhyponymic transformation), and also translation using re-metaphorization (synecdochical transformation), metonymic transformation, re-metaphorization (replacement of one metaphoric by another), demetaphorization (replacement of metaphor by its antipode - non-metaphor). This also includes one or another combination of the above transformations and complex transformations (for example, convertible ones (Schveitser, 1998, p.20).

Transformation at the stylistic level - compression and expansion. Compression is understood to mean ellipse, semantic tension, omission of redundant elements and lexical folding.

Another and one of the main transformations that is used in the consecutive interpreting is compensation. Giving the definition of compensation as a translation transformation, such well-known scholars as R.K. Minyar-Beloruchev and A. Chuzhakin note that this technique is aimed at replenishing the elements of meaning lost during the translation. V.N. Komissarov believes that compensation is a method of interpreting in which the elements of meaning that have been lost within the translation of a unit of the foreign language in the original are transmitted in the translated text with some other medium and not necessarily put in the same place of the text as in original. Thus, the lost sense is replenished ("compensated") and in general, the content of the original is reproduced in a more completed way. Moreover, the grammatical means of the original speech/text are often replaced by lexical and vice versa (Komissarov, 1999).

It should be noted that all the reasons for using lexical transformations are reduced to two main ones: Objective and subjective. The transformations associated with cultural differences between speakers of two languages, differences in vocabulary usually happen due to objective reasons. In contrast, subjective reasons include lack of time in terms of interpretation, the translator's own style, whether the translator is a native speaker or a translator, etc.

We understand the method of compensation as a method of interpreting in which the elements of meaning lost in translation are transmitted by another means in the same or another fragment of the translating speech/text, or by the same means as was used in the original, but found elsewhere in the translated speech/text. In order to achieve the adequacy during the translation process interpreter makes decisions about the use of a particular technique. In the framework of translation activities, translation techniques are carried out on the basis of a situation in which linguistic and extralinguistic factors are included. From a linguistic point of view, compensation as a technique is most justified when it comes to pragmatic, intra-linguistic meanings that do not coincide in the source and translating languages. So, according to some translators, equivalence is achieved at the level of the entire text.

Among the linguistic factors contributing to the use of the compensation one can include the following: the presence of non-equivalent vocabulary, inconsistency between the structures of the source language and the target language, inconsistency of the ways of expression inherent in the same style in the source language and the target language.

E. Vyunova classifies compensation in terms of its object. Thus, it stands out, firstly, the compensation of precise information. It includes proper and various names (organizations, geographical, printed publications, etc.) and numbers, which are the case in economics and politics. In conditions when the interpreter does not have the opportunity to refer to the text of the speech, a certain percentage of such information may be lost or transmitted, but only with use of the compensation skill (generalization transformation) (Vyunova, 2016). In the case of consecutive interpreting, there could be implemented a partial compensation of precise information. This statement may be justified by the fact that within the framework of consecutive interpreting the interpreter often has the opportunity to take notes by using the note-taking technique. Despite the individuality of the technique, the interpreter manages to preserve and transmit on average about 80% of the precise information, which is one of the main distinguishing features of consecutive interpreting from simultaneous one.

The second object of compensation is the modality. The modality is a very vague term. The category of modality is interpreted both as an inclination and as a semantic category, referring to not only the verb and which may not have a mandatory expression in the language. However, in most cases, modality and mood are perceived as completely different terms (Nesterova, 2018). V.V. Vinogradov defines modality as a semantic category expressing the attitude of the content of a statement to reality on the part of the speaker. At the same time, Vinogradov included in the scope of this category all possible modal values: reality, unreality, desire, necessity, reliability, opportunity, motivation, emotiveness, etc. In this case compensation is viewed as absence of a gross distortion of the source text during the interpretation (Vyunova, 2016).

Interpreting of modality is complicated due to the fact that the modal verbs in English do not have a direct correspondence in Russian. In this regard, the interpreter should choose the appropriate word that matches the context. The particular difficulty in translating of modal verbs is provided by the fact that most modal verbs in English are multi-valued. From now on, we will consider the features of the translation of individual modal verbs from English to Russian.

We should start with the verb "can". In addition to its basic meaning the verb "can" conveys a skill, ability or objective ability to perform an action. The verb can (in an affirmative form) expresses an assumption and can be translated as "возможно", "может быть", etc. or doubt (in interrogative and negative form) is translated by words "действительно", "не может быть", and so on. In combination with verbs of feeling and perception: to see,

to hear, to feel, etc. the verb can not be usually translated into Russian: Can you see him? – Ты видишь его? The verb could convey less assumption or doubt. The perfect infinitive form after can and could attribute the action to the past tense, and also expresses the subjunctive mood, which is very characteristic of political discourse.

For example: "We have our first president, George Washington, to thank for setting that example. After he led the colonies to victory as General Washington, there were no constraints on him, really. He was practically a god to those who had followed him into battle. There was no constitution. There were no democratic norms that guided what he should or could do. And he could have made himself all-powerful, could have made himself potentially president for life" (Obama, 2018).

/Translation into Russian/ Мы должны поблагодарить нашего первого президента, Джорджа Вашингтона, за создание этого прецедента. После того, как он, будучи Генералом Вашингтоном, добился победы колоний, его на самом деле ничем не ограничивали. Он не был разве что Богом для тех, кого он повёл в бой. Тогда не было конституции. Не было демократических норм, которые бы могли сказать ему, что он должен или мог бы сделать. И он мог бы сделать себя всемогущим, потенциально он даже мог бы объявить себя пожизненным президентом.

The verbs "can" and "may" are close in meaning and it might be very difficult to distinguish them. Based on the fact that "can" expresses a real opportunity, actual or mental ability, and "may" is used in expressing only the thought of possibility, assuming the possibility ("может быть"), assumptions, problematic, guesswork and uncertainty.

For example: "This change has happened fast, faster than any time in human history. And it created a new economy that has unleashed incredible prosperity, but it's also upended people's lives in profound ways. For those with unique skills or access to technology and capital, a global market has meant unprecedented wealth. For those not so lucky, for the factory worker, for the office worker, or even middle managers, those same forces may have wiped out your job or at least put you in no position to ask for a raise, and as wages slowed and inequality accelerated, those at the top of the economic pyramid have been able to influence government to skew things even more in their direction" (Obama, 2018).

/Translation into Russian/ Это изменение пронеслось быстро, быстрее чем когда-либо в истории человечества. Оно создало новую экономику, которая не только привела к невероятному успеху, но также и глубоко изменила жизнь людей. Для тех, кто обладал уникальными навыками или имел доступ к технологиям и обладал капиталом, мировой рынок означал путь к беспрецедентному богатству. Для тех, кому не так повезло, для заводского рабочего, для офисного работника или даже руководителей среднего звена, те же самые условия, возможно, уничтожили вашу работу или, по крайней мере, не позволили вам поднять ставку, а поскольку рост

заработной платы замедлился и неравенство становилось всё более очевидным, те, кто находится на вершине экономической пирамиды, смогли повлиять на правительство, чтобы в ещё большей степени изменить курс его работы.

"May" and "might" + perfect infinitive express the assumption of varying degrees of probability. The verb "may" expresses a more realistic assumption than the verb "might". In the colloquial and literary style of speech "may" and "might" with the infinitive are often used in a completely different function, the functions of speculation about the intended situation (regardless of its reality) or as a comparison.

For example: "By contrast, Donald's plan has been analyzed to conclude it might lose 3.5 million jobs. Why? Because his whole plan is to cut taxes. To give the biggest tax breaks ever to the wealthy and to corporations. Adding $20 trillion to our debt and causing the kind of dislocation that we have seen before. Because it truly will be trickle down economics on steroids. So the plan I have I think will actually produce greater opportunities. The plan he has will cost us jobs and possibly lead to another great recession" (Clinton, 2016).

/Translation into Russian/ Для сравнения, в рамках анализа плана Дональда было приведено заключение, что мы можем потерять 3,5 миллиона рабочих мест. Почему? Да потому что весь его план - это снизить налоги. Чтобы дать самые большие налоговые льготы олигархам и корпорациям. Это добавит 20 триллионов долларов к нашему долгу и приведёт к упадку,

который мы видели ранее. Потому что это действительно будет гипертрофированная, постепенно падающая экономика. Поэтому план я думаю, что разработанный мною план даст на самом деле больше возможностей. Его план будет стоить нам рабочих мест и, возможно, приведет к новой великой рецессии.

Tolstoy S. in his book "The Basics of Translation from English into Russian." separately focuses on the verbs "should" and "would". According to him, "they are a special phenomenon of the English language." Issues associated with them are usually well covered in the textbooks of English grammar, therefore Tolstoy S.S. narrows the analysis of only that meaning of the verb "would", which is not taken into account in grammar books, and is often found in newspaper texts. This refers to those cases of the use of the verb "would", when it means the likelihood of an action.

For example: "Through the testing of ideas and the application of reason and evidence and proof, we could sort through our differences, and nobody would get exactly what they wanted, but it would be possible to find a basis for common ground. And that common ground exists" (Obama, 2018)

/Translation into Russian/ Проверив идеи, поразмыслив, приведя доказательства, мы могли бы разобраться в наших различиях, и никто не мог бы получить именно того, чего он хотел, но стало бы возможно найти точку соприкосновения. И такая позиция существует.

The modal verb "should" performs an emotionally intensifying function,

i.e. it emphasizes the speaker's emotion. It is used in this meaning mainly in subordinate clauses, after phrases such as it is strange that ..., it is natural ..., etc., denoting the attitude of the speaker to the statement.

For example: "So if you don't like what's going on right now, and you shouldn't, do not complain, don't hashtag, don't get anxious, don't retreat, don't binge on whatever it is you're bingeing on, don't lose yourself in ironic detachment, don't put your head in the sand, don't boo. Vote. Vote" (Obama, 2018).

/Translation into Russian / Поэтому, если вам не нравится то, что происходит прямо сейчас, а вам это не должно нравиться, не жалуйтесь, не пишите хэштеги, не бойтесь, не отступайте, не впитывайте вбросы, не иронизируйте, не зарывайте голову в песок, не выказывайте неодобрение. Голосуйте. Голосуйте.

The verb "must" means obedience. In addition, the verb must (in the affirmative form) is often used in the meaning of an assumption with a considerable degree of confidence and is translated as "вероятно", "по всей вероятности", etc. The perfect infinitive form after the must means that the assumption refers to the past tense.

For example: "We've accepted the outcomes when we may not have liked them, and that is what must be expected of anyone standing on a debate stage during a general election" (Clinton, 2016).

/Translation into Russian/ Мы приняли результаты, при том, что возможно, они нам не понравились, и именно этого следует ожидать от любого, кто стоит находится на дебатах во время выборов.

The third object of compensation in the classification of E. Vyunova is a communicative intention. Communicative intention denotes the specific purpose of the speaker's speech, that is, whether he asks, or approves, or urges, condemns or approves, advises or demands, etc. (Ladyzhenskaya, Mikhalskaya 1998). E. Vyunova says that in this case the compensation will be aimed at preserving the general meaning of the statement or filling in the pause in the event of the loss of some part of the information being translated. The use of this type of compensation will be adequate if the main idea of the original is not distorted roughly (Vyunova, 2016). This option is more typical for simultaneous translation, since the speaker speaks continuously, in contrast to consecutive translation, where the speaker pauses after each time interval, or after a certain number of sentences. The communicative intent is the regulator of the speech behavior of partners.

I. Charychanskaya believes that in addition to the communicative intention of the author, there is a communicative intention of the interpreter. She believes that it is impossible to apply the concept of "equivalence" to the language in its mathematical sense, since as a result of translational transformations, there are formed some semantic shifts in the translated text or speech. They are inevitable, but at the same time it is impossible to say that they are chaotic. They are determined by the communicative intention of the interpreter when choosing language

tools. This choice is not always conscious, as it is conditioned by the understanding of the original text and its components by the interpreter. The following main provisions determine the existence of the communicative intent of the interpreter: the translator acts as an interpreter and the interpreter acts as a creator. The communicative intention of the interpreter depends on several factors. These include the personal attitude of the interpreter to the received information, the impact of the author of the text, the interpretation of the text by the translator, and the personal qualities of the interpreter - the level of proficiency in the language, culture and theme of the presentation.

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О ТРАКТОВАНИИ И ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИИ КОМПЕНСАЦИИ ПРИ УСТНОМ ПОСЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬНОМ ПЕРЕВОДЕ СОВРЕМЕННОГО ПОЛИТИЧЕСКОГО ДИСКУРСА

Кочкарёв И.И.[1]
[1]Магистрант 2 года обучения,
специальность 6М020700 – Переводческое дело
КазУМОиМЯ им. Абылайхана
Алматы, Казахстан
E-mail: inasearchof@mail.ru

Аннотация: Данная статья посвящена определению компенсации в устном последовательном переводе. В начале статьи автор делает небольшой обзор на понятие трансформаций в переводе. В частности, используется стратификация трансформаций, данная А.Д. Швейцером с последующим переходом к устному последовательному переводу и компенсации. Особое внимание уделяется переводу модальности, как одному из видов компенсации.

Ключевые слова: устный последовательный перевод, модальность, политический дискурс, компенсация, трансформации.

ЗАМАНАУИ САЯСИ ДИСКУРСТЫ АУЫЗША ІЗБЕ-ІЗ АУДАРУДАҒЫ КОМПЕНСАЦИЯ ТҮСІНІГІ ЖӘНЕ ОНЫ ҚОЛДАНУ ТУРАЛЫ

Кочкарёв И.И.[1]
[1]6М020700 - Аударма ісі - мамандығы бойынша
2-оқу жылы магистранті
ҚазХҚ және ӘТУ, Алматы, Казахстан
E-mail: inasearchof@mail.ru

Андатпа: Осы мақаланың мақсаты комикстердің мәдениетаралық аспектісін усынған аударма мәселе креолизделген мәтін ретінде қарастыру болып табылады. Сондай-ақ, комиксте табылған лексикалық ерекшеліктердің мысалдары бар, сондықтан комикстерді көркем мәтіндер ретінде қабылдау мәселесі көтеріледі. Лексикалық ерекшеліктермен қатар, мақалада көрнекі ерекшеліктер бар. Мысалға мәдениетаралық шындыққа толы мысал ретінде, веб-комиксы «Itchy Feet» пайда болады. Лексикалық сипаттамалар аудармалармен бірге толықтырылған парадигматикалық және синтагматикалық лексикалық құралдармен ұсынылған. Мысалдар әдебиеттерден, кино комикстерінен және комикстерден алынған.

Тірек сөздер: аударма, креолизделген мәтін, көркем мәтіндер, парадигматикалық лексикалық құрал, синтагматикалық лексикалық құрал, комикстер, мәдениетаралық аспекті.

ОРТАЛЫҚ-АЗИЯ
АУДАРМА ІСІ ЖУРНАЛЫ

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ЦЕНТРАЛЬНО-АЗИАТСКИЙ ЖУРНАЛ
ПЕРЕВОДОВЕДЕНИЯ

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