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WORKING WITH A SPECIAL TEXT IN THE TRAINING OF TRANSLATORS

The scientific article is devoted to the actual problems of the technique of translation of a special text. In this article the main stages of the formation of competence were considered, the need for its formation throughout the entire learning process was established.

Key words: a special text; a new technique of translation; translation object; the role of translator; the training of translators.

Actuality of the study. The training of professional translators in a modern multicultural world is becoming more urgent. Researchers believe that the translation will become more important and retain its fundamental role in the balance of human communication. The volume of translation work is currently growing at a rapid pace. But if the researchers have been considering questions about how to translate for a long time, then the questions about how to teach to translate have emerged only in recent decades.

Analysis of publications. Translation training is still in the search for a methodology and is an insufficiently studied field of science, an «incomprehensible mixture of empiricism and an unclear theory» [5]. V.N.Komissarov [7] agrees with this, pointing out that the teaching technique for the translation is undeveloped, although the translation teachers have accumulated a good experience in the training of translators and developed a large number of remarks and observations. Many universities, and perhaps most of them, have no methodological base, no translation training system that would allow students to acquire the necessary competencies, and not just be passive receptors for the translation offered by the teacher [9]. The main problem of the technique for translating a special text is to clarify the problem: which of the methodologies correspond more closely to the nature of the translated text. Based on the provisions of modern text theory, it can be assumed that each type of text «signals» in a special way about the method of translation. Note that these signals do not come from a sign form. They are «read» by the translator in the course of reflection, i.e. constructing the meaning of the source text. The modern concept of the technique of translation is based on the following conclusions:

- the technique of translation which is based on the operation with the translation object, but not on the use of the translation material [1];
- the source text as a translation object is completely dependent on the translator [6];

- understanding of the text is introduced by the translator in the text of the translation [3, 4, 8];

- the direction of the translator's efforts to integration [2];

Purpose of the article. The purpose of this article is to consider the technique of translation of a special text. In our opinion, translation of a special text is very popular in professional translation. It has its own specifics. First of all, it should be a creative kind of translation, based on intuition, guesswork. Since the time of perception of the text by the translator is not limited, the translation is the most deliberate and therefore, the perfect type of translation. Translation as a communicative act is not directed at a specific user or audience, as a result of which the translator of a special text is not limited to the requirements of a particular person. The user of these translations can be a society as a whole, so the translator is responsible for the socialization of the translation in the host culture. With respect to a special text, this means that the translated text should be used in the process of further development of special knowledge along with the texts of the originals.

The main material research. Language is the most important means of human communication, through which people exchange thoughts and achieve mutual understanding. If people speak the same language, then communication takes place directly, however, when people speak different languages, direct communication becomes impossible. In this case, a translation comes to the aid, that is, the transmission by means of one language of thoughts expressed in another language. Translation, therefore, is an important auxiliary tool, ensuring the performance of the language of its communicative function in cases where people express their thoughts in different languages. Translation plays an important role in the exchange of thoughts between different people and nations.

The study of available techniques and recommendations for the translation of scientific texts makes it possible to note that they are universal, i.e. they do not take into full account the nature of the text of the original

and its typological properties. In traditional methods, the translation process was defined mainly as a level activity.

The translation process seemed to be an algorithmized one-way impact on the translator of a stereotyped volume of content. Understanding the text of the original was perceived as a direct consequence of owning a foreign language. It was the common point of most traditional translation theories.

In accordance with the traditional technique of translation, the trainees were consistently familiar with the nature of the original text, its general functional-stylistic and structural-compositional features, carried out exercises aimed at understanding the content of the text, then applied substitutional methods of translation, self-control was the final stage of translation activity. At the same time, the main parameters of the translation difficulty were lexical-stylistic transformations, contextual equivalence, translation of terms and stable phrases.

The essence of the traditional technique of translation consisted in the search for a language tautology, and the translation activity was considered as a one-sided effect of the original text for the translator.

Alexeyeva L. [1] strives to consider the translation as a two-way activity, i.e. to present it as a reciprocal process of interaction between the text and the translating personality. The nature of this interaction depends, in our opinion, on the type of text being translated. So, instructions, orders, business texts suggest one kind of impact on an interpreter. The artistic text allows for a more free, creative appeal.

We refer the scientific text to special texts. In traditional linguistics, a scientific text is considered as a type of text, the purpose of which was the need to transmit certain information.

Knowledge, presented as a coherent text, contains both logical and non-logical components: worldview assessments, emotive elements, metalinguistic considerations, models, etc. These components determine the basic property of the scientific text – scientific character. The comprehension of the concept of scientific character, in our opinion, is directly related to the principles of the technique of translating a scientific text. Thus, underestimation of its role in translation can lead to the introduction of components of a pseudoscientific type of text, since the translator in this case can create an unscientific or false concept in the text of the translation.

The efforts of the translator are not aimed in translating a single term, the information carrier, but rather in creating a potentially dynamic intertextual space. In this sense, the technique of translating a scientific text can be called a macrocentric, in contrast to context-centered – in literary translation [1].

Scientific text in this sense is the condenser of previous scientific knowledge. Meanwhile, the scientific text also reveals progressive intertextuality, mainly due to the novelty and hypothetical nature of the transmitted information, the general focus of science in the future, the ability to anticipate the opportunities hidden in the problem. Some researchers believe that the main thing is to find successful translations, replace predicates, translate

word combinations, etc. In our opinion, translation as a linguistic activity is not a mere manipulation of the original text, it is not a replacement of one text by another, but a complex thinking process built on the method of reflection. The text of the translation, therefore, always turns out to be a process of creating a new text, rather than recreating the original, as it was observed from the point of view of the traditional technique of translation.

Therefore, the translator of the scientific text is responsible for the misunderstanding of the scientific concept and for its erroneous presentation, which, can lead to a "failure" in the development of scientific thought.

The difficulty of translating a scientific text involves the need to master the basic concepts of the general theory of the text, primarily such as connectivity. Awareness of the importance of the concept of connectivity in the technique of translating a scientific text will avoid many translation failures associated with the desire to change the structure of a paragraph, sentence, split the text of the original, etc.

This technique of translating a scientific text helps to concentrate the translation efforts in two main directions: the construction of a text model; correlation of the text model with special knowledge with the aim of establishing a logical connection between the facts. The first direction of activity is based on the following thesis. The process of thinking of the author of a scientific text is intuitive in many respects. It means that meanings are generated spontaneously on the semantic continuum. In contrast, the comprehension of the original scientific meaning of the author requires a great effort and a fully conscious work from the translator in understanding the logically formed text. The second direction is due to the fact that the initial scientific meanings are potentially given in the text, and the tasks of the methodology are aimed at identifying them.

Conclusions. Thus, the main achievements of the modern technique of translation, based on extralinguistic, i.e. proper translation competence are observed in this article. As the analysis of methodological principles shows, behind the intralinguistic and interlingual translation lies one and the same type of thinking activity – reflection. This provision helped to identify factors for the further development of the technique of translation (understanding, reflection, etc.). The achievements of modern techniques of translation make it possible to see the prospects for further methodological activity: achievement of methodological literacy; ensuring the further development of the translation methodology; further development of criticism of translation.

The translator creates, spending at the same time not less efforts than the author of a work or a scientific article, the work of an interpreter is more difficult, since he must convey the atmosphere and emotionality and the informational potential, which is laid down in the original, by means of a translated language, to convey the information not with literal, but with the semantic accuracy. After all, the translation cannot be equal to the original, but it must be equal to it according to the reader's impact.

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РОБОТА ЗІ СПЕЦІАЛЬНИМ ТЕКСТОМ В НАВЧАННІ ПЕРЕКЛАДАЧІВ

Наукова стаття присвячена актуальним проблемам методики перекладу спеціального тексту. У цій статті були розглянуті основні стадії формування компетентності, встановлено необхідність її формування на протязі всього процесу навчання.

Ключові слова: спеціальний текст; нові методики перекладу; об'єкт перекладу; роль перекладача; підготовка перекладачів.

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РАБОТА СО СПЕЦИАЛЬНЫМ ТЕКСТОМ В ОБУЧЕНИИ ПЕРЕВОДЧИКОВ

Научная статья посвящена актуальным проблемам методики перевода специального текста. В этой статье были рассмотрены основные стадии формирования компетентности, установлена необходимость ее формирования в течение всего процесса обучения.

Ключевые слова: специальный текст; новые методики перевода; объект перевода; роль переводчика; подготовка переводчиков.

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