



корпорация

российский
учебник

rosuchebnik.ru



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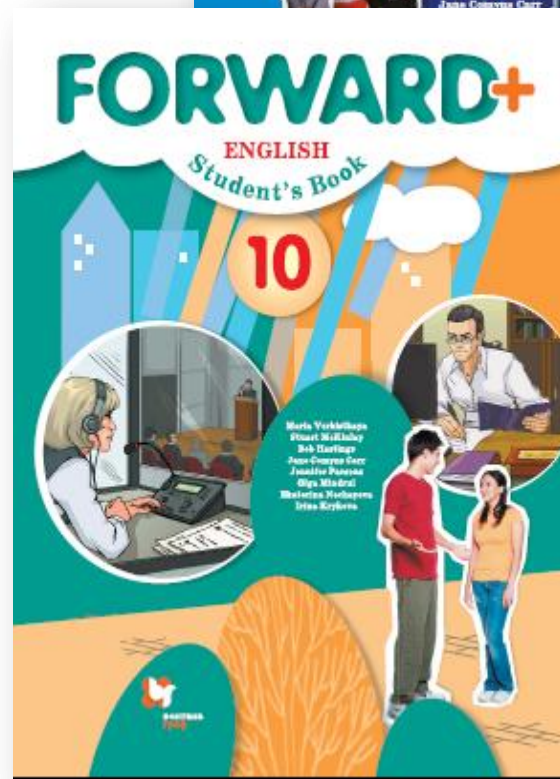
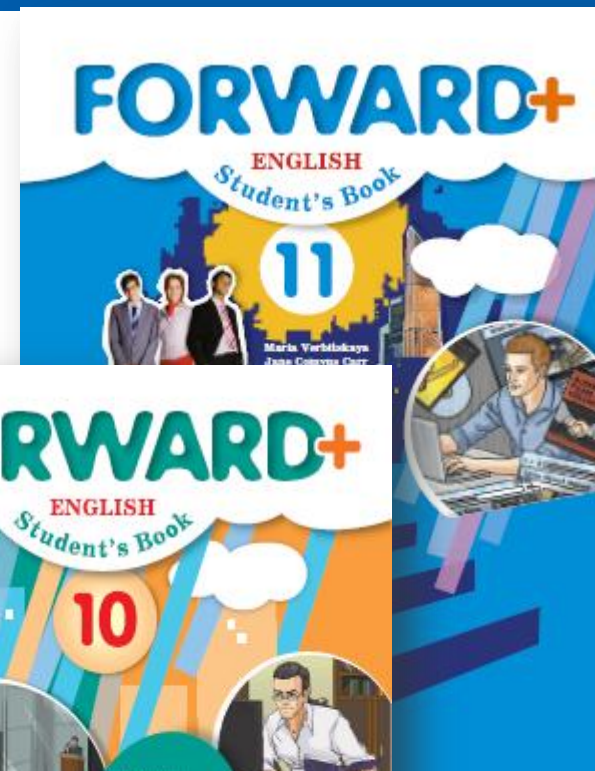
**ПЕРЕВОД
КАК ОСОБЫЙ ВИД
РЕЧЕВОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ
В УМК FORWARD+**

Специфика углубленного уровня согласно ФГОС СОО 2012 г.

- уровень владения иностранным языком, превышающий пороговый
- готовность к деловому общению
- умения перевода с иностранного языка на русский
- владение ин. языком как одним из средств формирования учебно-исследовательских умений, расширения своих знаний в других предметных областях

ОСОБЕННОСТИ УМК “FORWARD+”

- Модульное построение курса
- Модуль «General English»
- Модуль «Business Communication»
- Модуль «Translation & Interpreting»
- Ориентация на активную учебно-познавательную деятельность
- Формирование учебно-исследовательских умений, использование ин. языка для расширения своих знаний в других предметных областях (блок «Финансовая грамотность»)



ОСОБЕННОСТИ УМК “FORWARD+”

- Content based
- Student oriented
- Blended learning - это объединение традиционных средств обучения (очное face-to-face, работа в классе) электронного обучения (online learning) и самообучения (self-study learning)



Организация материала в УМК Forward + 1-я четверть

Unit	Page	Reading	Listening	Speaking
1 Success!	6-7	Article: comedian's success story		
	8-9	A plot summary; An extract from a novel		
	10-11		Excerpts from a story; A popstar giving an interview	Talking about a successful person
	12-13		An expert talking about how to be a social success	Speak Out: Giving advice
2 Taking a break	14-15	Brochure: extraordinary hotels		
	16-17	Website: extreme sports		Talking about extreme sports
	18-19		Two girls arrive in UK	Checking in for a flight
	20-21	A school project about Edinburgh		Speak Out: Interpreting statistics
3 To err is human	22-23	Three accident reports	Human errors	
	24-25	Article: life after school		Giving a presentation
	26-27		An interview with a careers guidance officer	Roleplay: a career guidance interview
	28-29		A speaking exam: discussing visual material	Speak Out: Discussing visual materials
30-31		Think Back Revision 1 Units 1-3		
32-33		Translation and Interpreting 1		
40-41		Business Communication 1		

Организация материала в УМК Forward +

Модульное построение курса

- Модуль «General English»: 3-4 часа в неделю
- Модуль «Translation & Interpreting»: 1 час в неделю
- Модуль «Business Communication»: 1 час в неделю

Модули связаны

- языковым материалом
- героем – Andrew Silver

Модуль «Translation & Interpreting»

Формирование профессиональных представлений о переводе как о перекодировании информации

- Профессия - переводчик
- Особенности устного и письменного перевода
- Процесс перевода
- Лексические, грамматические, стилистические, культурологические аспекты перевода
- Роль родного языка в работе переводчика
- Перевод и словари

Модуль «Translation & Interpreting»

- Служит углублению и расширению филологических знаний старшеклассников, развитию филологической компетенции
- Способствует профессиональной ориентации, более осознанному выбору профессии
- Развивает их общую иноязычную коммуникативную компетенцию

ПЕРЕВОД

– передача информации, содержащейся в данном произведении речи, средствами другого языка.

О.С. Ахманова. Словарь лингвистических терминов. – М., 2001.

ПЕРЕВОД

– процесс и результат перевыражения, перекодирования текста, порожденного на одном языке, в текст на другом языке, осуществляемого переводчиком, который творчески выбирает вариант в зависимости от вариативных ресурсов языка, вида П, задач П, типа текста и под воздействием собственной индивидуальности.

И.С. Алексеева. Введение в переводоведение. – М-СПб., 2004.

Профессиональный перевод и перевод как прием в обучении ин. языку

ЦЕЛИ

УЧЕБНОГО перевода:

- Выработка навыка нахождения языковых соответствий на различных уровнях языка
- Сопоставление языковых систем, речевых норм, картин мира, культур (редко)

ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОГО перевода:

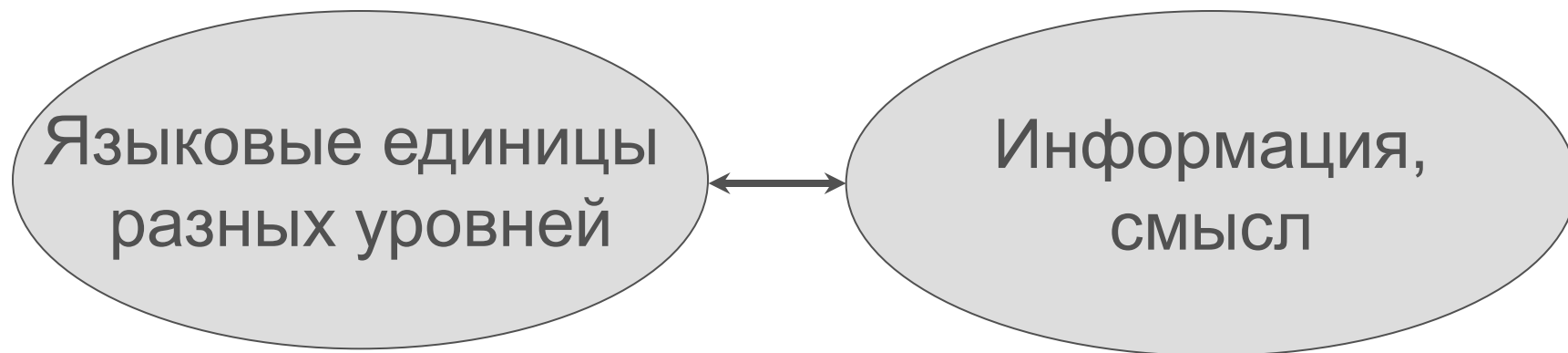
- Передача информации, выраженной на одном языке посредством текста на другом языке на основе сопоставления языковых систем, речевых норм, картин мира, культур

Профессиональный перевод и перевод как прием в обучении ин. языку

ОБЪЕКТ ПЕРЕВОДА

учебного в курсе ин.языка

профессионального



Как результат

УЧЕБНЫЙ ПЕРЕВОД

Нацелен на **единственно
правильный вариант**

ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНЫЙ

Предполагает
**множественность
вариантов перевода**

Понимание того, как работает переводчик

STAGES OF TRANSLATION

- 1 Imagine that you are asked to translate an article from a British magazine for your school website or that you want to translate a poem for a poetic translation contest. How will you set about the task? In pairs, discuss the stages of the translation process.



- 2 **© T T005** Listen to an experienced translator speaking about his work. Does he have the same ideas about the translation process? What stages does he mention?
- 3 **© T T005** Listen again and fill in the table. What does the translator do at each of these stages of translation?

Pre-translation source text analysis	Translation proper	Post-translation target text analysis

П

- 4 In pairs, carry out a pre-translation analysis of one of these texts. Try to predict the difficulties of translation determined by the genre. Discuss your analyses in the class.
- 1 An extract from *The Great Gatsby* by F. Scott Fitzgerald (pages 8–9)
 - 2 *Be a social success* – advert (page 12)
 - 3 Travelling by plane instructions (page 19)
- 5 Imagine you are going to translate one of the following texts. Choose one of them and prepare its pre-translation analysis. Try to predict the difficulties of translation determined by the genre.
- 1 A new book in *Harry Potter* series
 - 2 A new guide book *Unknown London*
 - 3 A 19th century guide book *Edinburgh Ghosts*
 - 4 A user's manual to a solar car

Вариативность перевода, роль аналоговых текстов

Picasso, Pablo

The great artist, Pablo Picasso, believed that his success was thanks to his parents. 'Would I have become an artist if my father ¹ ___ (not be) an art instructor? ² ___ (I have) the same determination to succeed if I hadn't had such a strong mother?' he wrote. Indeed, Picasso's mother always believed Pablo would be a success at anything. When he was young she once told him, 'If you become a soldier, you' ³ ___ (be) a general; if you become a monk, you' ⁴ ___ (end up) as the Pope.' Instead he became Pablo Picasso, perhaps *the* painter of the twentieth century!

Отказ от дословного
перевода. Наша цель –
idiomatic English

4 Translate sentences 1–6 into English. Don't try to translate word by word. You now know good idioms to use!

- 1 Своими успехами он был обязан родителям.
- 2 Он добился успеха благодаря родителям.
- 3 Он добьётся успеха во всём.
- 4 Об добьётся успеха в любой области.
- 5 Возможно, он стал самым выдающимся художником XX века.
- 6 Пушкин был самым значительным поэтом XIX века.

Соблюдение нормы языка перевода, важность владения родным языком

London and the other large cities have a wealth of cultural centres, including major art galleries, renowned museums, theatres, ballet and opera houses, and concert halls. Many theatres outside London are used for touring by the national theatre, dance and opera companies. Popular culture also thrives in England, as elsewhere in Britain. There are numerous kinds of pop-music, theatre styles such as pantomime and musicals, jazz festivals and performance by comedians. Safari, wildlife and theme parks all offer family activities and entertainment.

Формирование умений редактирования/саморедактирования

Лондон и другие большие города имеют богатство культурных центров, включающих главные художественные галереи, знаменитых музеев, театров, балетных и оперных домов и концертных холлов. Многие театры снаружи Лондона используются для туров национального театра, танцевальных и оперных компаний. Популярная культура также процветает в Англии, как и везде в Британии. Есть много видов поп-музыки, театральные стили, такие как пантомима и мюзиклы, джазовые фестивали и выступление комедиантов. Сафари, дикая природа и тематические парки все предлагают семейные мероприятия и развлечение.

Лексические трудности перевода: слова и словосочетания

- 2 What difficulties did you face when translating the text? Comment on the way you have translated the following words and word combinations.

.....
artist art instructor to succeed
young Pope to end up to be a success
strong mother (to be) thanks to sb
.....



- перевод словосочетаний

- МНОГОЗНАЧНЫЕ СЛОВА

- ложные друзья переводчика

COLLOCATIONS

- 1 Read and translate into Russian the following extract from a fairy tale. Will the translation sound good Russian if we use the same Russian word for the English word *brown* in all the sentences? What determines the choice of Russian word for *brown*? How will you translate other words with the same root?

Deep in the woods there was a little brown house. A brown horse was standing nearby. The door opened and a pretty girl with brown eyes wearing a brown dress came out. There were tiny brown freckles on her pretty face. She had dark brown hair and her nickname was Brownie. She gave the horse some brown bread and went back to the kitchen. She was cooking. The recipe said, "Lightly brown the onion before adding the tomatoes. Allow the meat to brown before adding the vegetables." There was a knock on the door and Brownie's brother Andrew came in. "I hate brown-bag lunches, so I came to have lunch with you," he said. Andrew Brown was brown after the voyage in southern seas. ...

Лексические трудности перевода: имена собственные

Традиция, транслитерация или транскрипция?



- 1 Мария, королева скотов
- 2 Сеан Коннери
- 3 Улица Пекаря

- 4 Бейджинг
- 5 Стефан Кинг
- 6 Отец Жан-Поль номер два



12

эта

11 Study Train Your Brain. Then, in pairs, read translated names 1–6 and say what is wrong with them.

TRAIN YOUR BRAIN

Translating personal names and place names

- 1 Start by searching for a traditional well-established way of rendering the proper name. Use dictionaries, encyclopedias and other authoritative reference sources to find the equivalent of a personal name or a place name.
- 2 In the past, transliteration (retaining the spelling of a source-language word) was commonly used for translating proper names.
- 3 Later, translation transcription (retaining the pronunciation of a source-language word) came into use.
- 4 In some cases, calque, or loan translation (a literal translation of each element of a compound word or word combination using existing words or roots of the target language), was used.
- 5 If a personal name or a place name has no established equivalent in the target language, use translation transcription – try to retain the pronunciation of the given word using the letters of the Russian alphabet.
- 6 You should check your variant of translation with Russian dictionaries, encyclopedias and other relevant sources of information (for example, online newspapers, magazines, news agency websites).

Лексические трудности перевода: перевод идиом/фразеологизмов

TRANSLATING IDIOMS

- Do you know what an idiom is? Study the definition below. Then read Hugo's and Ginny's profiles on page 154 and find an idiom in each of them. What do these idioms mean? How will you translate them into Russian? What will happen if the translator understands them literally?



Glossary

court interpreter – судебный переводчик
literal translation/word-for-word translation – буквальный перевод

- In pairs, match English idioms (1–10) with Russian idioms having similar meaning (a–j). Explain the meaning of the idioms in English.



- too many cooks spoil the broth
- murder and stick
- a bull in a china shop
- to melt away and disappear
- like two peas in a pod
- to be the twinkling of an eye
- to burn one's nose
- the tale of Aspidochelone
- to throw the Russian (verbally)
- to mix the Gorgon's hair
- to take the bull by the horns
- Aspidochelone (archaic)
- to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs

- идиом, сказка на ночь
- Аспидочелона
- как две капли воды
- идиом в китайском магазине
- у кого нос горит
- идиом, курьез, нелепая ситуация
- идиом, сказка
- идиом и провал
- разрушить, перевернуть вверх
- идиом, Аспидочелона
- идиом, сказка на ночь
- идиом, провал
- идиом, сказка на ночь

Idioms are phrases and sentences that do not translate literally. They are often used in a figurative way. You cannot guess their meaning by knowing the meaning of the individual words. An idiom functions as a single unit with fixed elements and fixed word order.

- Read the following text in Russian. Can you identify Russian idioms and sayings? How would you explain their meanings in English? What is the court interpreter's basic mistake here?

Ошибки буквального перевода

В американском суде переводчик буквально перевел слова русской женщины, которую обвинили в краже куртки. Судья спросил её, признаёт ли она свою вину в краже. Женщина ответила: «Носит моя жена куртку». Переводчик и судья были в недоумении. «Означившая», – сказала судья, – что куртка была на ней, а не на жене. Судья спросил женщину, действительно ли она подумала украсть эту куртку. Женщина и переводчик ответили:

«Нам вот Вам доказ, женщина». Переводчик сказал судье, что женщина сказала, что куртка была на ней, а не на жене. Судья спросил женщину, действительно ли она подумала украсть эту куртку. Женщина и переводчик ответили:

Mind the trap!

Sometimes what looks like an equivalent is a false friend.

To lead someone by the nose – to control someone and make them do exactly what you want them to do.

Водить за нос – to deceive someone intentionally, often by promising something and then not keeping one's promise (обманывать, вводить в заблуждение, обычно обещая что-либо и не выполняя обещанного).

To lead someone by the nose = заставить кого-либо плясать под свою дудку.

Водить за нос = to lead someone on, to take someone for a ride, to give someone the runaround.

- Read the text and answer the questions.

- What are the main sources of idioms?
- Why do different languages have identical or similar idioms?

- In pairs, discuss how to avoid literal translation of idioms. What should a translator/interpreter do to give an adequate translation of an idiom?

Where do idioms come from?



Ordinary daily life is full of situations that are reflected in idioms. The idiom **to lead somebody by the nose** refers to the fact that cows are often led by a ring which has been put through their nose. Before the Industrial Revolution in Great Britain, craftsmen and labourers were literally given their sacks with instruments back when their services were no longer needed. If somebody pretends to be something that he or she is not in order to deceive other people, he or she **sails under false colours**. This idiom is connected with a situation when a ship uses the flag of another country to mislead people.

- Find out the meanings of the idioms **рыскать пылью в глаза** and **to throw dust in the eyes**. Are they equivalents?

- Think of an anecdote or a story to illustrate one of the idioms discussed above.

Mind the trap!

The English word **anecdote** is a false friend; it is different in meaning from the Russian word **анекдот**. Anecdote is not necessarily funny, it is a story about something that has really happened to the speaker.

anecdote – a short story based on your personal experience

The book is full of interesting **anecdotes** about his life in France. = В книге много интересных историй из его жизни во Франции.

анекдот – устный короткий рассказ с неожиданным остроумным концом. Расскази какой-нибудь анекдот. = Can you tell a **joke**?

- Complete the text with the examples from group A, B or C from Exercise 8.

Translating idioms

The first step in translating an idiom is to recognise it as such and to understand its meaning or to look it up in a dictionary. The next step is to find the equivalent in the target language. Sometimes it is quite easy because the idiom in the two languages has a common source, for example, Greek mythology or the Bible. Thus, the idioms consist of the same lexical elements and are easily recognisable, they are real equivalents: ____

In other cases, the lexical elements are different, the idiom is based on a different image, but the overall meaning of the idioms is the same: ____

Special attention should be paid to culturally specific idioms in English. It is recommended to translate them with the help of Russian idioms with no national colouring: ____

...the tail of an owl and carrying back wool, a wool in sheep's clothing and wool in овечьей шкуре.

Грамматические трудности перевода

3 Answer the questions.

- 1 Are there any sentences in your translation where you had to change the English word order?
- 2 Did you have any difficulties with English grammar? How did you translate the definite article in the last sentence?

17 Complete the table and compare the Russian and English parts of speech systems. What part of speech exists in English and doesn't exist in Russian? Is there a part of speech which exists in Russian and doesn't exist in English?

Noun	Имя существительное
	Имя прилагательное
Numeral	
Adverb	
Verb	
	Местоимение
Article	
Conjunction	
	Предлог
Interjection	
	Частица

16 Translate the following sentences into English using Passive Voice constructions.

- 1 Когда вы будете в России, вас обязательно пригласят на чай.
- 2 В прошлом воду для чая кипятили в самоваре.
- 3 Теперь для ежедневного чаепития используются простые заварные чайники.
- 4 В торжественных случаях чай подают в более праздничных чайниках.
- 5 Пятьдесят-шестьдесят лет тому назад чай обычно подавали в стаканах, которые ставили в специальный подстаканник.
- 6 Подстаканники делали из металла и украшали гравировкой и эмалью.
- 7 Традицию подавать чай в стаканах с подстаканниками до сих пор поддерживают в поездах дальнего следования.

Russian Tea



English afternoon tea and the Japanese tea ceremony are famous all over the world. Have you ever ¹ realised that drinking tea in Russia is as popular as in England or Japan? When visiting Russia, you are sure ² invited to tea. Though tea bags have become popular worldwide, Russians still prefer tea ³ prepared in the old classical way, with loose tea leaves brewed in a teapot. In the past, water for tea ⁴ boiled in a samovar – the symbol of the Russian tea ceremony. Today teapots with plain decoration ⁵ used for everyday tea drinking; for more ceremonial occasions, tea ⁶ served in more festive teapots. Some 50–60 years ago it was customary to serve tea in a glass which ⁷ put into a special glass holder. The glass holders ⁸ made of metal and decorated with engraved pictures and enamel. The tradition of serving tea in such glasses with glass holders ⁹ still kept in long-distance trains.

Связь между General English module & Translation/Interpreting module

7 1009 Change the active sentences below into the Passive. Listen and check.

- 1 Shop assistant: 'Is anyone serving you?'
Are you being served?
- 2 Airport announcement: 'We are sorry to announce that bad weather has delayed Flight AJ438 to Athens.'

Грамматические трудности перевода артикли

- 5 Complete **Train Your Brain**. Use Exercises 1–3 to help you.

TRAIN YOUR BRAIN

Rendering the indefinite article into Russian

- 1 In most cases the indefinite article is omitted in translation. See examples 1, ___ in the dictionary information.
- 2 When the indefinite article is used before singular nouns in the meaning of *one*, it can be translated as *один*. See example ___.
- 3 When the indefinite article is used before singular nouns to mean all things of a particular type, it can be rendered as *любой/каждый*. Another way of rendering it, is to use the plural noun instead of the singular noun. See example ___.
- 4 When the indefinite article precedes the name of a famous artist to refer to a painting by that artist, ___ See example ___.
- 5 When the indefinite article is used with ___, it has the meaning *some, certain*, the words *некий/какой-то* are used in the Russian translation.
- 6 When the indefinite article is used to say how often something happens in a certain period, it is translated into Russian as ___. See example ___.
- 7 When the indefinite article is used to say how much someone earns or how much something costs in a certain period, it is translated into Russian as ___. See example ___.

- 4 Answer the questions.

- Why do you think officials like to use complicated and difficult to understand phrases instead of saying something clear and short?
- Have you come across such language in Russian?

THE INDEFINITE ARTICLE

- 1 In pairs, revise the rules of using articles on page 34 of your Workbook and translate the examples into Russian. Are there any cases when the English article is translated into Russian in any way? Do you know any other cases when an English article should be rendered into Russian?
- 2 In pairs, read the text 'Change Your Image' on page 130. Why are the proper names used with an indefinite article in the text? How can we render it into Russian?
- 3 Quickly read the information about the indefinite article and find the case you have just discussed. Does this help to render the sentence into Russian?
- 4 In pairs, read the information about the indefinite article again, and translate the examples into Russian. Note the sentences where you have to render the meaning or function of the article into Russian.



"ARE YOU AN APHRODITE OR AN ATHENA?
NO, YOU ARE A FURY!"



"NOW I CAN LIVE LIKE A ROTHCHILD!"
"HIS NAME IS ROTHCHILD, ISN'T IT?"
"NO, HIS NAME'S IVANOV."

a, also an

1 used to show that you are talking about someone or something that has not been mentioned before, or that your listener does not know about.
We have a problem.

2 used to show that you are referring to a general type of person or thing and not a specific person or thing.
Would you like a sandwich?
He's a really nice man.

3 used before someone's family name to show that they belong to that family.
One of his daughters had married a Rothschild.

4 one

There were three men and a woman.

You'll have to wait an hour or two.

5 used in some phrases that say how much of something there is.
There were a lot of people at the party.

A few weeks from now I'll be in Venice.

You have caused a great deal of trouble.

6 used to mean 'each' when stating prices, rates or speeds.
I get paid once a month.

The eggs cost £2 a dozen.

7 used before singular nouns to mean all things of a particular type.
A square has four sides (= all squares have four sides).

A child needs love and affection.

8 used once before two nouns that are mentioned together very often.
I'll fetch you a cup and saucer.

Does everyone have a knife and fork?

9 used before the name of a drink to refer to a cup or glass of that drink.
Can I get you a coffee?

10 used when saying how often something happens in a certain period.
Take one tablet three times a day.

I swim once a week.

11 used when saying how much someone earns or how much something costs in a certain period.
She earns \$100 000 a year.

I pay £15 a week for my dancing lessons.

12 used before the name of a famous artist to refer to a painting by that artist.
an early Rembrandt

13 used before a name to mean someone or something that has the same qualities as that person or thing.
She was hailed as a new Marilyn Monroe.

14 used before someone's name when you do not know who they are.
There is a Mr Tom Wilkins on the phone.



"IS IT AN EARLY PICASSO?"
"NO, IT'S MY LATE HUSBAND."

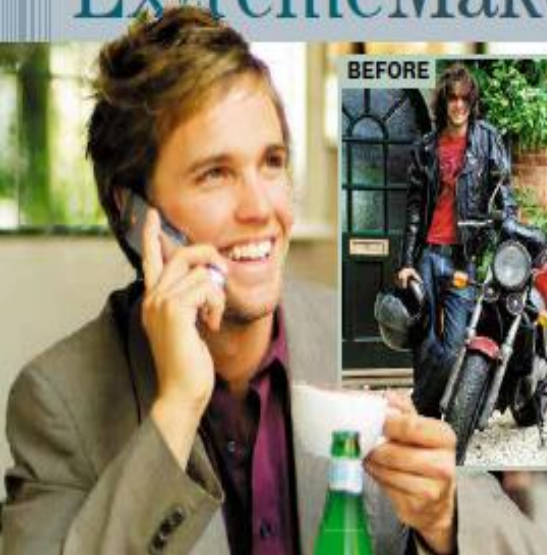
Грамматические трудности перевода

глагольные формы

STYLE || 128

Extreme Makeover

STYLE
SECRETS



BEFORE



BEFORE

1 ___ May, Colin was studying business administration at college. He was outgoing with a laid-back attitude to life – and a motorbike and clothes to match. He

Work it out

- 3 Find an example for each meaning of these tenses in the texts about Colin. Which two meanings are there no examples of?

Present Simple

- 1 routines and habits
- 2 permanent situations or facts
- 3 states

Present Continuous

- 1 actions in progress now
- 2 temporary actions around now
- 3 change and development

Past Simple

actions completed at a specific time in the past

Past Continuous

- 1 actions in progress in the past
- 2 actions in progress when something else happened

Present Perfect Simple

- 1 actions and states that began in the past and continue up to now
- 2 actions completed at an unspecified time in the past

Present Perfect Continuous

actions in progress over a period of time up to now

Past Perfect

the earlier of two past actions

- 3 Read the sentences in English and Russian. Are the Russian sentences grammatically correct translations of the sentences from the text? What's wrong in the Russian translation?

- 1 In May, Colin was studying business administration in college. – В мае Колин изучил деловое администрирование в колледже.
- 2 He dressed casually at the time. – Он оделся в стиле «кажюал». / Он оделся неформально.

Mind the trap!

Russian and English verbs have different categories and characteristics and there is no direct correspondence between their forms. However, English continuous forms are usually translated by Russian imperfective verbs (делать, изучать, одеваться). English perfect forms when expressing a completed action correspond to Russian perfective verbs (сделать, изучить, одеться). When an English Perfect form expresses a repeated action that took place before the moment of speech and can happen in the future, it is translated by a Russian imperfective verb.

I've read this book several times. – Я читал эту книгу несколько раз.

- 4 Analyse the verb forms in the text 'Extreme Makeover' in terms of the meanings given in Exercise 3 on page 129. What is the general meaning of all the continuous forms? Of all the perfect forms? Do we have direct grammar equivalents in Russian?
- 5 Read sentences 1–8 in Exercise 5 on page 129 and translate them into Russian paying special attention to the verb forms. How do we render into Russian the difference in meaning between the verb forms in each pair of sentences?
- 6 Translate the sentences into Russian paying special attention to the verb forms. What grammatical and lexical means will you use to render them into Russian?
 - 1 He's lived in our town for two years.
 - 2 He lived in our town for two years.
 - 3 She's been working at school for five years.
 - 4 She was working at school for five years.
 - 5 She worked at school for five years.
 - 6 I've met Mary's husband. We play golf together sometimes.
 - 7 I've met Mary's husband today.
 - 8 I have read the book. You can take it.
 - 9 He had nothing more to say. In fact, he had said too much.
 - 10 Ann had stopped crying and was trying to say something.

Культурологические трудности перевода и фоновые знания переводчика

What do you mean?

10

1 'The great enemy of clear language is insincerity.' George Orwell

2 'The kindest word in all the world is the unkind word, unsaid.' UNKNOWN

3 'Language is the most imperfect and expensive means yet discovered for communicating thought.' William James

4 'Silence is often misinterpreted but never misquoted.' Unknown

5 'Once a word has been allowed to escape, it cannot be recalled.' Horace

6 'Foolishness always results when the tongue outraces the brain.' Unknown

BACKGROUND KNOWLEDGE

- 1 Read again the quotations in Exercise 1 on page 193 and discuss their meanings. Make sure you understand them.
- 2 Imagine you are translating an article which includes all these quotations with their authors' names. How will you set about translating the author's names? What reference sources may help you?
- 3 Look at the translations (a-b) of two names. Which are transliterations and which are translation transcriptions? What are the correct names of these writers in Russian?

1. а) Георг Орвелл
б) Джордж Оруэлл

2. а) Вильям Джемес
б) Уильям Джеймс

158

145



российский
учебник



Культурологические трудности перевода и фоновые знания переводчика

Q. Many people think that to be an interpreter all you need to know is your mother tongue and another language. Is that true?

A. Interpreting is a profession. To be an interpreter you need to learn special techniques that cannot be improvised. You need an excellent command of your mother tongue, a very good knowledge of other languages, good communication skills and a wide background knowledge.

Q. What kind of background knowledge is a must for interpreters, in your opinion?

A. ... It's important to know basic geographical and historical facts, common idioms and literary allusions. It's also important to keep up with the news and with what is happening in this or that particular area you are going to be dealing with as an interpreter. ... If you have solid background knowledge, then you are less likely to be thrown if a speaker mentions a metaphor from the Bible to illustrate a specific situation.

Q. However, a translator can use all kinds of reference sources when working?

A. In theory – yes, they can. But how much time will they have to spend on it? Background knowledge is as important for the translator as it is for the interpreter. ... if you do have an open mind, if you are eager to learn about the world around you then you soon realize that this search for knowledge will become second nature. And it can be great fun too. To paraphrase Socrates, “It's a pleasant feeling to know that tomorrow you'll know more than you do today”.

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@T T009 Listen to an interview with an experienced interpreter and explain what background knowledge is.

Культурологические трудности перевода и фоновые знания переводчика

- 9 Read some fragments from the novel 'The Magus' by John Fowles. Do you have enough background knowledge to explain the highlighted phrases?

THE MAGUS JOHN FOWLES

Chapter 1

I was born in 1927, the only child of middle-class parents, both English, and themselves born in the grotesquely elongated shadow, which they never rose sufficiently above history to leave, of that monstrous dwarf Victoria. I was sent to a public school, I wasted two years doing my national service, I went to Oxford; and there I began to discover I was not the person I wanted to be. ...

<...>

In the end, like countless generations of Oxford men before me, I answered an advertisement in the *Times Educational Supplement*. I went to the place, a minor public school in East Anglia, I was interviewed, I was offered the post. I learnt later that there were only two other applicants, both Redbrick and the term was beginning in three days.

- 3 Discuss and correct mistakes in the translations (1–11) from English into Russian.

- 1 Truly yours. – Ваш Трули.
- 2 Sistine Madonna – Шестнадцатая Мадонна
- 3 Curiosity killed the cat. – Любопытно посмотреть, как умирают кошки.
- 4 Account not found. – Бухгалтерия не найдена.
- 5 Stop the violence! – Остановите скрипки, пусть скрипки помолчат!
- 6 I'm not a woman you can trust. – Я не женщина, поверь мне.
- 7 – And what is your name, please? – Как вас представить?
– Hercule Poirot – Эркюль Пуаро.
– Come again? – Пришли опять?
– HERCULE POIROT! – ЭРКЮЛЬ ПУАРО!
- 8 Говяжий язык – beef language (from a menu card)
- 9 Уха – ear soup (from a menu card)
- 10 Мясо на гриле с зеленью – Grilled meat with greenery (from a menu card)
- 11 Летучие мыши – flying mouses

УЧЕБНИК “FORWARD+”

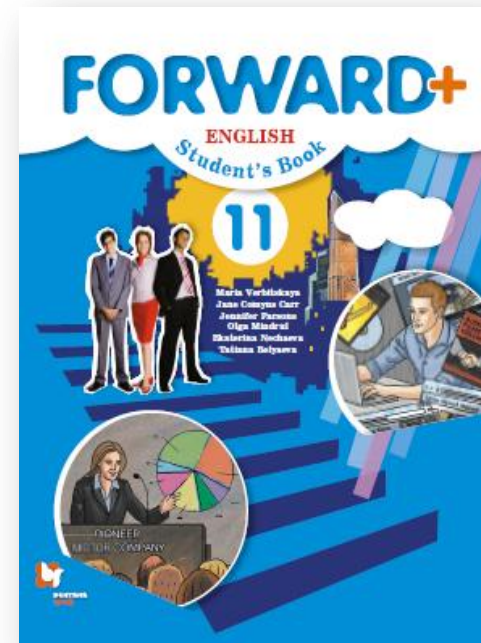
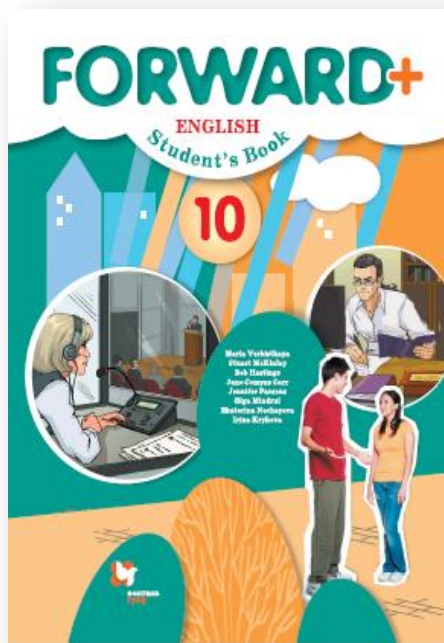
полностью соответствует требованиям ФГОС СПО к изучению английского языка

на углубленном уровне.

Модули учебника
по переводу
и деловому общению
могут использоваться
в качестве
элективных курсов.

«Forward +»

дает возможность профессионального развития
учителю!





корпорация

российский
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Благодарим за внимание!

Приглашаем к сотрудничеству!

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