Проблеми синхронного перекладу

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ПРОБЛЕМИ СИНХРОННОГО ПЕРЕКЛАДУ

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LECTURE I Introduction

The notion **"перевести"** is volumous and polyfunctional.

Cf. *to transfer into another place*

   to put a clock on/back

   to take across the road

   to remit money

   to switch a train

   to convert into the metric system

   to take a breath

   to translate from to

Translation is centuries old. It goes back to the ancient times. The term **"translation"** isn't a simplistic one. It works for oral and written translation of different texts.

There are common and different features between written and oral translations. There is the great tendency to use the term **"interpretation"** for the oral translation. The term **"interpretation"** is being widely discussed by scientists. Roberts and Gentile don't see distinctions among different types of interpreting. Gentile, in particular, advocates eliminating the adjectives and simply talking on interpreting. Garber, on the other hand, points out that there are some profound differences between types of interpreting, and labels are helpful for distinguishing them. Garber contends that the labels alleviate confusion, give interpretation some practical meaning.

It is widely recognised that the interpreting is becoming an increasingly common activity, it is an essential part of human interaction at all levels. More and more people are employed as interpreters in government and public agencies, non-governmental organisations, private industry. The demand for interpreters far exceeds the supply. But interpreters are almost unanimous in complaining that they are underpaid, undertrained and underappreciated, that their pay and working conditions deteriorate.

The lay public has certain misconceptions about the interpretation, such as:

conference interpreters perform simultaneous interpretation;

only court interpreters are concerned with ethical considerations such as confidentiality and impartiality;

community interpreters are always amateurs with limited formal education;

conference interpreters always interpret for trained public speakers, they always get the speeches in advance with plenty of time to prepare;

only community interpreters deal with cultural differences.

Classification of different types of interpretation should dispel these and other misconceptions.

The interpreter has first to listen to the speaker, understand and analyse what is being said, and then resynthesize the speech in the appropriate form in a different language. Interpreting in its subcategories focus on the mode of delivery, the subject matter of the interpreted event. In the hierarchy that prevails, at present interpreters are placed in their differentiation at the'pihnacle or at the "bottom of the heap".   *^-^ссьщ*

1.1 *Types of interpretation*

Simultaneous interpreting suggests providing the target-language message at roughly the same time as the source-language message is being produced. In **simultaneous interpretation** the interpreter is isolated in a booth. He speaks at the same time as the speaker and therefore has no need to memorise or jot down what is said. The process of analysis-comprehension and that of reconstruction-expression are telescoped. The interpreter works on the message bit by bit, giving the portion he has understood while analysing and assimilating the next text.

In **consecutive interpreting** the interpreter waits until the speaker has finished before beginning the interpretation. The interpreter does not begin speaking until the original speaker has stopped. He has time to analyse the message as a whole, which makes it easier for him to understand its meaning. He speaks to his listeners face to face and therefore he actually becomes the speaker.

There functions **whispered interpretation** (so called chuchotage) in case when equipment for simultaneous interpretation is not available. One participant speaks and simultaneously an interpreter whispers into the ear of the one or maximum two people who require interpreting service.

Conference interpreting is equated with simultaneous interpreting these days, though interpreters must be prepared to perform in the consecutive mode as well.

Conference interpreting enables the participants to communicate with each other in a seamless fashion, making the language barrier almost imperceptible.

Seminar interpreting takes place in meeting and small conferences. The basic difference between conference interpreting and seminar interpreting is the size of the meeting.

Escort interpreting refers to the services provided for government officials, business executives, investors, observers, and the like who are conducting on-site visits. This interpretation is marked by the spontaneity and the broad spectrum of situations interpreters may find themselves in (formal meetings, tours of factories, cocktail parties). The mode in consecutive, limited almost to a few sentences at a time.

Media interpreting in performed at press conferences, publicity appearances / interviews / films / videos / TV / radio conferences.

Court interpreting refers to services provided in courts of law, legal cases of any sort.

Business (commercial or trade) interpreting refers to business people discussing business matters (welfare / medical / legal rubric) through an interpreter. Interpreting settings range from arts, sports, tourism, recreation to parents negotiations or government to government meetings of delegations. Business interpreting may entail either consecutive or simultaneous interpreting. Sign-language interpreters are called upon to interpret with increasing frequency in commercial settings.

Medical interpreting (alternation terms are health, health care interpreting, hospital interpreting) encompasses a variety of situations.

Cf. routine consultation with a physician, emergency procedures, prepared childbirth classes, support for complex laboratory testing, industrial injury claims, personal injury lawsuits.

Education interpreting is a rapidly growing field of specialization. Either consecutive or simultaneous interpreting may be required in the classroom for students who cannot understand the language of instruction, between teachers and parents at school board meetings and disciplinary hearings.

Over-the-Phone interpreting (OPI) or remote interpreting refers to services provided over telephonic links (video links included). OPI is mostly done consecutively, in telecommunications technology simultaneous interpretation is more prevalent.

Community interpreting enables people who are not fluent speakers of the official language (s) of the country to communicate with the providers of public services so as to facilitate full or equal access to legal, health, education, government and social services. There is little consensus about the definition of quasi-synonymous terms (liaison, ad hoc, three-cornered, dialogue, contact, public service, cultural interpreting).

Community interpreting is considered as an umbrelle including both court and interpreting and community interpreters are considered as amateurs and well-meaning but misguided as "do-gooders".

Liaison interpreting better describes the process. The term "community interpreting" has an adverse effect on the profession, it perpetuates the "Cinderella image". Nevertheless the term "community interpreting" is steadily pushing aside the other terms in world-wide usage.

1.2 Challenges of Interpreting

With interpretation for politicians you have to be very certain of your technical language, whether it is political or economic, of the correct diplomatic terms. So the first consideration was, if one

has to interpret <u>let alone</u> for Gorbachev or for other members of his delegation, that he was fully <u>aware of</u> the necessary vocabulary. And the conditions in which you interpret are not always very easy. You have to change very rapidly from <u>simultaneous</u> interpretation in a <u>booth</u>, with earphones and microphone that is immovable in front of you, to <u>consecutive</u> interpretation, where any good interpreter will always have a little notebook and will make <u>short notes</u>, because again not a single part of what is said can either be paraphrased; it's got to be very exactly interpreted and all the terms have to be there…intact.

Language of course is the bearer and the expression of a culture, and a culture means a certain cast of mind, certain attitudes, certain understandings of given values and all of that has to be conveyed in interpretation. And in that sense it is very good to have the opportunity of interpreting, not only in the political field with its very technical demands but also in the cultural field.

There are a number of words which are easily <u>translatable</u> but which may have acquired or always have had rather different <u>connotations</u>. One example is when we talk of democracy we talk of democracy <u>in terms of</u> a long history of democratic institutions and a <u>respect for</u> the law that supports that <u>democracy</u>. This is a new experience for Russia. And there for the word *democracy* has connotations associated with the historical development of the last years.

Another word that is always tricky is the word *compromise*. Now, when the English talk of a compromise, they talk, actually, of a positive <u>give-and-take</u>, whereas *compromise* in Russian is an extraordinary difficult word to translate, because the concept <u>tends</u> to go more in the direction of compromise where this is the best that can be done, but is far from ideal, rather than a process of <u>give-and-take</u>.

Interpreters will always be necessary. However much the knowledge of English improves among an ever greater number of people, there are still certainly going to be areas where interpretation is going to be necessary. Perhaps «me of the particular situations in which interpreting is essential, may grow, may change, may shift

somewhat. But both in the political and in the commercial field and probably to a large extend for some time yet in the cultural field interpreters will continue to be essential. What is desired to be seen is interpreting that is not only simply an attempt to <u>convey</u> the <u>literal meaning</u> of the words, but interpreting which will always want to <u>convey the values</u> and the <u>concepts</u> that <u>lie behind</u> what is being said by whichever side.

1.3 *Assignments*

1 What translation operation works here (addition, omission, modulation)?
• It was Friday and soon they'd go out and get adrink(I.Braine).
- Була п'ятниця, день отримання зарплати, і незабаром ці люди вийдуть на вулиці і почнуть пиячити.
• For dessert you got Brown Betty which nobody ate (Salinger).
- На десерт принесли пудинг "Рижу Бетті", який ніхто не захотів їсти.
• There were pills all over the place and everything smelled likeVicks Nose Drops (Salinger). -1 тут і там стояли краплі нежиті.
• Manson slung his bag up and climbed into a battered gig behind a tall, angular black horse (Cronin).- Мейсон поставив свою валізу і вліз у розхитаний віз, у який був запряжений величезний кістлявий кінь.

2 Enlarge on the efficiency of an interpreter using these units:
• SL knowledge,
• TL knowledge.
• Contrastive knowledge.
• Text-type knowledge.
• Genre knowledge.
• Bilinguist.
• Specialist.
• Diplomat.

3 Enlarge the list of «false friends» units. Comment on this phenomenon in terms of translation.
Magazine «журнал», decade «десятиріччя», conductor

«диригент», «провідник», replica «копія», data «дані», decoration «нагорода», matrass «колба», spectre «привід», prospect «перспектива», challenge «завдання», habitant «мешканець», philosophy «принцип», complexion «колір (обличчя)», lunatic «божевільний», accurate «точний», aspirant «пошукач», pattern «закономірність», routine «регулярний», marginal "нерентабельний", history "розвиток".

4 Identity cases of transcription, transliteration, generalization and concretization in terms of translation.

1 The British people are still profoundly divided on the issue of pointing Europe. - У англійців досі існують глибокі розбіжності відносно вступу Англії у Спільний ринок.

2 The temperature was uneasy 50 . - Було нестерпно гаряче.
3 Firth of Clyde - Ферт ов Слайд (затока).
4 Beatles — Бітлз

5 I packed two Gladstone. - Я спакував дві валізи.

LECTURE II Qualities and Qualifications of Interpreters

There is a great deal of literature dealing with the description **of** the ideal interpreter. The following qualities are identified as essential for good interpreting.

2.1 *Interpreter's Skills*

Language skills. Even laypersons recognise that interpreters need to have a good command of their working languages to interpret accurately, though they underestimate the extent of that command, the depth of linguistic proficiency.

The scientists are unanimous in making the point that language is just a prerequisite for mastering the techniques of interpreting.

Analytical skills. Scientist stresses how important it is to analyse a speech before interpreting it. The standards of practice prove that analysis is a key element in interpreting proficiency. Analysis is an intrinsic part of the interpreting process, rather than an ancillary tactic.

Listening and recall. In interpretation memory and understanding are inseparable, the one is a function of the other. An interpreter must retain and include in the target language message, even paralinguistic elements. Effective interpreting requires effective listening skills and memory (or recall) into that.

Interpersonal skills. A heavy emphasis is put on the interpersonal skills of interpreters, the mode of direct personal contacts with their clients, delegates of conference, businessmen, people from all walks of life ranging from factory workers to housewives / farmers / refugees... Conference interpreters are encouraged to develop these skills unlike interpreters sitting in their booths addressing faceless bureaucrats in a disembodied voice.

Ethical behaviour code has the greatest impact on the interpreter's work in legal settings. Ethics are a major consideration for all interpreters. Interpreters should understand their role and exercise. Good judgement attune to the importance of interpreted issues.

Speaking skills. The public speaking is indeed a key component in the training of all types of interpreters . Effective speaking skills range from quality of voice to choice of idiom, vocabulary, phrasing. What comes out of the mouth of the interpreter and the way it comes out are very important in the overall effectiveness of the interpretation.

Cultural knowledge is universally acknowledged. Interpreters need to be acutely aware of cultural differences. They should be both linguistic and cultural <u>intermediaries</u> . In all of their work interpreters should bridge the cultural and conceptual gaps separating the participants in a meeting.

Subject knowledge is badly needed to interpret accurately. Some understanding of the subjects presupposes an adequate discussion, let alone interpretation. All experts on interpreting recognize the need of proper technical terminology and content knowledge in relevant fields.

All interpreters must demonstrate the qualities listed above, regardless of where and for whom they interpret.

Interpreters must undergo extensive training and demonstrate a high level of skills to be able to work efficiently.

Qualifications and qualities of a good interpreter are obvious. It is not advisable to embark upon his career without having a good university education or its equivalent. A knowledge of languages and technical subjects come to the forefront. The variety of subjects to speak upon is phantastic. Say, atomic energy, legal issues, statistics, finance, demographic problems, measurements, lighting of coasts. This envisages both extensive knowledge and mental readjustment. An interpreter is on the alert to obtain a quick mental grasp of what is being said and to get it across in another language. An interpreter, like an actor, is supposed to speak in public without any trace of stage fright or even shyness. Bashfulness won't do. Discretion is another necessary quality of an interpreter. The latter is not only supposed to speak freely but also to be able to grasp a meaning with lightning speed, psychological understanding and a great presence of mind. I le is to overcome obscure things, to remedy non-standard wording and clarify situations. A point of honour on

the part of an interpreter is not to ask for help, he is not to be reluctant to make the translation clearer than the original.

Interpretation should be pleasant and easy to listen to. Highly relevant are public speaking skills. An interpreter should possess the ability to communicate well i.e. to transmit the message desired in a way that will be received and understood by the listeners. Visual communication is welcome too. Presentation is a widely-sought-after skill. It is not so much what you say as how you say it. Presentation is made enjoyable in case an interpreter is aware of audience and procedure itself. An interpreter shouldn't violate the tradition. He is to: - tell what you're going to tell'em

-tell'em
- tell'em what you have told'em.

Examples, figures, stories make hard facts soft. Humour is to be in good taste and relevant. See to it not to spoil the flavour of good translation with many details. Short words and phrases make audience comfortable with at that. Jargon isn't advisable. Rehearsal practice erases weak points and gaps. One should pronounce figures and names correctly and confidently.

Here are some profitips to effectively deliver presentation:

Do not fall into the trap of speaking too quickly because you are nervous.

Prepare your talk well. You will be less nervous and more confident.

Rapport is actual as far as the relationship between you and your audience is concerned.

Avoid any distracting mannerism like pacing, rocking back and forth on your feet. Don't forget that openhandedness conveys sincerity.

Consider volume, tone and pace.

The sound of your voice must be loud enough to be heard by everyone and fast enough to keep the audience interested but not too fast for them to follow. If what the audience hears differs from the words that are used, the audience will believe the sounds.

Developing effective presentation skills is the most rewarding. This will go a long way to further your career.

Here are some other tips:

Record yourself talking; don't despair if you dislike what you hear.

Practice breathing by panting like a puppy.

Slow down a machine-gun speaking patterns pausing on vowels, trying to visualize them as a river of sounds channeled by consonants.

Wear inoffensive clothing.

Try to see the podium beforehand.

You must know everything about the subject - at least as much as your audience does.

You should believe in what you are saying with your mind and heart.

2.2 *Interpreter as he is*

Translation is a human activity known since ancient times and an interpreter or a translator is among the oldest professions dating back to the biblical era and earlier.

We know about translation as much or as little as our ancestors. By tradition it has been outside the mainstream of linguistic science and philosophy. But it would be wrong to say that research of translation was scarce or the results were futile. There are still vast black areas in translation theory and practice to be addressed by linguists, interpreters and translators.

They say: Translation is an art, interpreting is a craft. Craftsmanship is of an old make.

In the armies of Alexander the Great and King Darius of Persia interpreters were distinguished by badges with the logo of a parrot. In the 4-th century B.C., almost 2400 years ago, translation was a profession rather than just an occupation or a hobby. But it happened so that until the late nineteen fifties translation had not been much in the focus of scholar's attention. There work some reasons:

The abundance of an easily available and relatively cheap workforce to do the job at an acceptable low quality level.

Relatively low quality of translation was generally satisfactory for the existing market. Until the introduction of computers and

market globalisation the flows of multilingual information in the world had been rather fragmented.

Finally, translation is one of the most complex problems that the human intellect may face.

Everybody is aware that he hesitates a great number of times when facing the necessity of choice (choosing profession, fiance, working place, residence, friends etc.). The opulence of existing opportunities for young resolute people makes the choice of future profession, on the one hand, easier because everyone can find something to his taste, but, on the other hand , far more difficult due to excess of possible answer for the question "What am I going to be?"

Nowadays there exists a number of professions considered as popular and fashionable (lawyer, economist, advertising agent etc.); the profession of an interpreter is among them.

It's well known that translation or interpretation is a specific kind of human activity, which consists in providing the interlocutors, speaking different languages, with mutual understanding.

The work of an interpreter is very interesting and, to some extend, unpredictable. You can never know what the forthcoming moment will bring and what surprises it may contain. Such surprises are everywhere, where interpretation reigns. Communication is
• always new, fresh, mostly made on on the go.

One should point out that the work of an interpreter is linked with hard and strenuous work, concentration, great efforts, a continuous mastering or foreign languages, constant creativity, and permanent training of memory. Though the job is rather strenuous, it is profitable as well. To the advantages one may refer meeting interesting people from different countries, gaining experience and the like.

What should an interpreter be like? An interpreter is a person who must always be on the alert. He must have good manners and a ready tongue. Besides, clothes make a man. It is necessary to look smart, otherwise there may be less mutual understanding (especially at some official meetings or conferences). In short, an interpreter should be up to the mark.

There exist opinions that an interpreter is a gobetweener or even some kind of a machine that has to provide proper communication between two or more people of different language communities. Without an interpreter the speech act would not take place and the desirable effect wouldn't be achieved. He is the main link of the chain, although many people underestimate it.

It is typical of an interpreter to be involved in a conversation adding some information only in cases when the meeting is regarded as personal and unofficial. It is unthinkable to get oneself involved in a conversation between the leaders of the states.

To become a really good interpreter requires much practice, willingness to achieve some goal and last, but not the least, love of foreign languages and cultures.

2.3 *Assignments*

1 Use these units in your talk on interpreting and interpreters:

microphones
earphones
sound-recording
craftsmanship
of an old make
missionaries
envoy
carrier
intermediates
delicate talks
advisors
a means of communication
a language of diplomats
global communication
a booth
double burden
to relay
two-way translation
to switch on/off

to drown voice
to hammer smb's energy
agenda
sharpened pencil
thesaurus of working vocabulary
life-belt, ring buoy
awaken the auditorium
check against delivery
amendments
modifications on the go
Van Doren erudite
irreparable situation
watchfulness, vigilance
to go mad
script/version of a text
confused, inconsistent speech
'centipede'
Jack of all trades
a burst of gun
unexperienced observer
conference facilities, communication aids
a blunder (a rough mistake)
theory of chances, probability
diagnosis, prognosis
efficiency
competence
tragic results, aftereffects
nonsense, chaos, absurdity
strong power
expert
connoisseur
vagaries, whims, queer things
eternal briefing of a life
confidence and trust of the public
adherents of the theory, advocates

2 Enlarge on the terms:

-adequate translation;

^consecutive translation;

-descriptive translation;

-synchronous translation;

-rough translation;

-transliteration;

-sight translation.

3 Is antonymic translation

-affirmative or negative in sense structure?

Cf.: -take you time - «не спіши»;

-keep your head - «не падай духом»

4 Define descriptive translation using the given list:

-the shift of levels in ST and TT;

-explicit structures differ;

-the meaning stays;

Cf: - come what may - «що буде, те буде»;

- mad as a hatter» «цілком божевільний»;

I l< CTIJRE III Some Basic Distinctive Features of Simultaneous Interpreting (SI)

3.**1** *Status of SI*

Simultaneous interpreting is distinguished among the other translation activities by its *structure, speed of translation actions delivery,* and by *the type of linguistic transformations of lexical and grammatical* organization of utterances during the translation process.

The most important distinctive feature of the structure of SI lies in parallel management of listening to a speech in one language while making translation choices and speaking in another language. I Jnder the conditions of SI these processes are defined as *orientation in a source text, searching and making translation choices* and *their* realization.

Coordination of these processes is reached by various means pending on proficiency of an interpreter and particular conditions such as speech rate of a speaker, complexity degree of a source text, and some other factors.

SI executed by an amateur interpreter is managed due to the mechanism of perceiving original speech and producing the interpretation in target language in turns. Consciousness of the interpreter switches or is periodically redirected from perceiving the original speech to searching and making translation choices, and to delivering the speech in the target language. But this mechanism is not efficient when the speech rate is high, it results in omitting some significant parts of translation due to inability of the interpreter to concentrate on the source text while searching and making translation choices.

On the other hand, a professional interpreter manages all three processes to flow simultaneously. One of the basic mechanisms of such coordination is the mechanism of synchronization.

This is a hierarchically organized mechanism of regulation which ensures parallel and simultaneous flow of the three processes. This mechanism regulates distribution of the levels of consciousness

(from actual consciousness to sub-conscious control) between the components of translation activity. The leading level of consciousness is directed to the creativity-tied components, such as information processing, comparison and analyzing which defines another important step of making a translation choice out of other possible options. The mechanism of synchronization operates if a number of various speech pattern skills function on the sub-conscious level.

The mechanism of synchronization puts some limitations on the processes of interpretation activity:

orientation in a source text is based on discrete perceiving of speech. Selected words perceived by an interpreter constitute a message resembling a telegram. In a scale of one word, discrete perceiving is expressed in comprehension of several syllables creating a phonetic outline of this word;

searching and making translation choices are based on using the «home storage of the interpreter)). Broad background knowledge and experience reduce to minimum those cases when creativity is needed for searching the options and making translation choices. This is brought to a reflective reaction of using lexical, phraseological and syntactical equivalents.

Successful functioning of the mechanism of synchronization depends greatly on deep orientation of the interpreter in the situation of communication, and thus, making the prognosis of the object, contents and form of the utterance; predisposing to making translation choices and constant developing and amplifying the prognosis made in the processes of interpreting.

Another specific feature of structure of the interpreter activity is a *smaller range of translational activities.* In SI translational activities are carried out upon intonational and semantic units such as syntagmas and rhythmical groups, syntactical blocks and other parts of utterances, while in other types of translation it is separate phrases and extra-phrase unites that are disposed to such activities. It means that skills and experience gained in some other types of translation, i.e. written translation or consecutive interpreting, are not sufficient for simultaneous interpreting - and the interpreter must

be familiar with special techniques used in SI particularly.

Temporal characteristics of SI are the most essential in this type of translation. SI is the quickest type of translation: the source U-xl is translated with the same speed it is pronounced by the speaker. I **emporal** characteristics are implied differently to the processes of **Interpreting.**

Orientation in the source-text is affected by this time deficit II tore than other processes of SI - extracting information, its syntactical organization and lexical-phraseological filling is a complex process. Searching and making translation choices is also characterized by time deficit. Almost every other second the interpreter is defining or amplifying syntactical structure of the utterance in the target language and its particular lexical filling.

Delivering the translation choices is not affected greatly by time factor. The main difficulties are connected with the necessity ol'combining this process with another two processes of SI.

There are two aspects concerning *lexical and grammatical transformations* of the speaker's utterances in SI.

First of all, the need to translate the speech by segments, smaller than a phrase, makes an interpreter decide on syntactical structure of utterance on the basis of orientation in its first components. That is the reason why the syntactical structure of the text in the target language in SI differs in the degree of similarity to the source-text syntactical structure from that one of the same text translated under the other circumstances.

Then, the necessity to combine the processes of orientation in the source-text, searching and making translation choices and delivering the translation choices in the target language together with the need of keeping the usual speech rate in the target language prompt the interpreter to compress the source-text due to the informational excess in the original speech. Both aspects - the specific syntactical structure transformation and compression of the text in the target language - are subject for developing corresponding professional skills of an interpreter.

The point of mastering the SI skills does not lie in learning the techniques of the processes adduced above but in combining them

all in one activity. It is due to this combination of parallel-flowing processes of orientation in the source-text, searching and making translation choices and delivering the translation choices in the target language accompanied by time oppression and the necessity to compress the text in the target language while making specific transformations SI is considered very complex, intense, and fatiguing.

The process of mastering SI comprises the development of orientation in the source-text skills, as well as searching and making translation choices and delivering the translation choices skills under the conditions of the parallel flow; creating the mechanism of synchronization, which distributes the attention of the interpreter between the components of his activity; development of skills of high-speed delivery of translation actions as well as learning the techniques of speech compression and various linguistic transformations.

3.2 *Interpreting Practices in Evolution*

Until 1914 only the professional diplomats were entrusted with international negotiations. With the emergence of a number of permanent international bodies official diplomatic interpreters came to be in high demand. Then no one had any special training for this work. Those were hard times for synchronous translation with its various aspects, problems and requirements. Consecutive interpreting preceded it. In this case the interpreter listens to a speech and takes notes as it goes on. Notes made by a listener i.e. an interpreter are supposed to be as scanty as possible to enable the interpreter to reconstruct the sequence of arguments and to keep the dominant words for rendering the colouring of the speech. A good interpreter is never expected to ask the orator to stop to enable the interpreter to render information bit by bit.

It's a tremendous effort on the part of an interpreter to render a speech of an orator after, say, half-an-hour talk. Interpretations are usually shorter than original speeches. Especially exhausting is the work connected with tense international situations. Stormy Itmosphere is keenly felt by interpreters for their part is very important.

An interpreter is aware of the fact that every single word is fraught with significance and is closely watched by parties, so that |n) slip, or even weakness, of the interpreter may have the most lerious consequences. An interpreter is short of time to jot down Ins notations - taking down shorthand and reading it back. He can give an intelligent rendering of a speech provided he is reasoning the sequence of arguments from the start to the conclusion. An interpreter may be asked by the Chairman to summarize the speech into that.

3.3 *Interpreter's Notation*

Interpreter's Notation (IN) helps much to keep fresh precision units, say, numerals, proper names, titles. IN are more connected with thoughts, assertions than with words. There are logic, traditional symbols of IN, for example:

: - tell, inform, remark, admit, assert;
OK - approve, support, agree;
in future - T
in past -1
doubt -?
intensification - !
plurality - N^2
repetition - R
more - >
less - <
duty - d
necessity - n
thousand -1
million - m
billiard-b   **N**
trillion - tr
conference, congress, meeting   ©
conflict, war - x I

to resign - r I

deployment - u

Uncommon symbols are individual, made on the go. Precision information lets synchronous translation go. Precision information is materialized in written translation and presents no difficulties for transformation into target language while in synchronous translation this precision information should be reduced through the symbols of Interpreter's notations, so indispensable for this process.

In contrast to precision information basic information is relevant to the background knowledge of an interpreter individually.

Interpreter's notes as a system are not a metalinguistic invention, that is to say that they are not an artificial language or code invented by someone to make the interpreter's life easier and the student's life harder. It is a system of taking down oral speech which evolved (developed) spontaneously from among those conference interpreters who were engaged in practical work in the period between the two World Wars and immediately after World War II.

A System Evolves

Professors at the Geneva School, after having reviewed their own as well as their collegues' writing pads, which had been collected for this purpose, came to the conclusion, that although each interpreter had his or her own manner of writing, there was something common to all the notes reviewed. This indicated the needs for further analysis, and the finding was that all the interpreters assumed similar tactics in their notes. In fact it turned out, that all interpreters, no matter how different their manner of writing was stuck to a certain system in their notes, and this system was coming through despite the differences.

In those times nobody bothered to undertake serious research of such a throw-away thing as an old interpreter's writing pad. True enough, research was premature, psycholinguistics was not yet born and the theory of translation, which was in its early childhood, was preoccupied with comparing texts.

However, the necessity to teach thir students how to take notes compelled (made) people to see and recognize a system in the

puzzling, hastily scribbled notes in interpreters' writing pads and тïï i uluce it in class. The reason was obvious-qualified interpreters w i t ' in growing demand, and the standard was stringent (strict, tOUgh): the interpreter had no right to interrupt the speaker while he I ominunicated his statement to the reader.

The Medium (Interpeter) and the Message

So it is quite clear that practical needs rather than a theoretical Interest brought the system to light. Today, however, we are not Only practically, but also theoretically well equipped to look into the system more closely.

Discussions of the process of speech perception lead to the I I inclusion that the model of conference in the interpreter's writing pad carries a transcript of conceptual representation of the message ullcrance by utterance.

The rules of making such a transcript reflect semantic relations within utterances and between them. The syntax of interpreter's notes is adapted to express deep semantic relations rather than formal relations of surface structures.

Language and Thought

The system of note-taking tends to eliminate the difference between language and thought which results in reducing the infinite variety of sentences of human speech to a simple three-member logical proposition: the subject - the predicate - the object. Since I ho interpreter's notes are devoid of all grammatical forms the members of the proposition acquire fixed positions on the pages of (he interpreter's writing pad with each member having a line to itself and with the three lines shifted to the left.

(I) Subject

    (II) Predicate

        (III) Object

If the third member is missing, the line remains unfilled.

All extenders to the corresponding elements on the surface structure assume the status of attributes and their positions are also fixed - to the right of the member and a little above the line:

/attr/

(I) Subject

/attr/

(II) Predicate

/attr/

(III) Object

Helpful Order

This present <u>positioning</u> of the members of the Source language, logical proposition permits the interpreter to <u>depart from the</u> surface structure of the SL, and also to start taking down the utterance as soon as the nature of the segment he receives has been identified; if the utterance begins with <u>adverbial modifiers</u> the interpreter identifies them as a <u>predicative tribute</u>, forecasts the sentence structure and puts down a word/symbol of these modifiers in the centre of the page just above the place where the predicate should be.

This demonstrates that the stages of sound speech analysis take place simultaneously, that the process of analysis is continuous and indivisable, and that both structural and semantic forecasting is <u>instrumental for</u> the interpreter.

It should also be mentioned that the figures of the three-member proposition are treated in a broad sense: the <u>action and the state come within one category</u>, as well as the object, the addresses and the purpose of the action.

Break away from Surface Structure

The interpreter's notes as well as human thought do not need grammatical tenses, but the category of time relation is necessary for both. Therefore, the interpreter utilizes special symbols to mark the time. The actual symbols vary, but the marking is always there just preceding the figure (symbol) of the action.

Since complex syntactical structures of the surface can be reduced to simple ones, compound and complex sentences are brought down to a set of simple propositions, so the interpreter <u>breaks away from</u> the surface structure of the SL, marking in his notes the semantic links between parts of a complex sentence, or a larger unit of speecb.

Semantic Code

Each interpreter makes a broad use of <u>graphical symbols</u> to llbstitute words and whole notions, which again <u>reverts us to</u> the Internal semantic code with which we operate while receiving a **message** in a natural language and processing it for our own understanding. The <u>internal semantic code</u> goes alongside with <u>word-based, image-based, and symbol-based.</u> What we see in the Interpreter's notes are <u>contracted words</u> (vowels are redundant in polysyllabic words) which are often <u>used to substitute whole notions</u> iir c<u>oncepts</u>, symbols, which, too, represent in a most expressive \\ ay notions and concepts. Those words and symbols are chosen in in ïï a way as to represent a most <u>semantically charged element</u> in **the** segment of the utterance being recorded and this indicates that **the** interpreter <u>excludes language and speech redundancy</u> from his miles.

The interpreter does a lot of <u>"forecasting"</u> in the process of his work; he or she predicts the sentence structure and the sense of the utterance just to be able to put it down in time before the speaker passes on the next one.

So what the interpreter <u>arrives at</u> as a result of his note-taking is the <u>semantic programme for the message in the TL</u>, recorded utterance by utterance. The model of the interpretation process shows that the notes actually contain all the stages of the process except the last two ones: syntactical and morphophonemic structuring.

3.4 *Assignments*

1 Some units to let the topic go:

I should possess a strong concentration power.

My dress will be both smart and inconspicuous.

I'd be an invisible person, a voice through earphones, an unnamed third person.

My top skills are sure to be mastery of two languages, concentration and stamina.

To work as a staff interpreter until I become a head of interpreting office.

I'm reluctant to be in the centre (focus) of attention i.e. in the lime light, that is to steal the show or to be star-struck.

I wish my speakers would not veer away from the texts to be interpreted.

To be good at what I do and not to be noticed by listeners / speakers.

I'd like to switch languages with a great speed (lightning speed).

I wish I were quite at ease, comfortable, lucky with what I do, 1 should detach my personal feelings from the job at my hand.

I don't mind wide range of activities at all - consulting, translating, working in television.

I would like to see that interpreting is not only to convey the literary meaning of the words but also the values and the concepts that lie behind what is being said by whichever side.

2 How are phraseological units translated (by separate words, phrases, sayings...)?

We made a good time of- ми швидко добралися;

to put one's nose in - появлятися;

wind in the head - зазнайство;

to see eye to eye with - погодитись з ким-небудь;

to lead by the nose - підкорити собі;

to stretch one's legs - прогулятися;

to stew in one's own juice- розплутувати;

to put salt on smb's tail - насолити;

under one's hand - власноручно;

to run smb to earth - знайти когось;

to hang one's head - похнюпитись.

3 Make a proper succession of translation processes which are listed here at random:

· select words;

· to encode the message;

· to receive signals;

· to recognize the message;

· to decode the message;

· to retrieve the message;

· to comprehend the message;

· to transmit the ST into the TT.

I Trace losses and increments in the following sentence.

live student is reading a book.

Студент .читає книжку.

Identify the analytical and synthetical forms in these

II 'i i dated sentences.

Enlarge on the cases of different level equivalence (L,:: L²;

Mi : Str,; Mean,:: Mean,)

Cf.:

1) harm :: хам Дом :: дім (i.ip : сир S|M, = S²M²	2) complexion:: комплекція fraction :: (Ьцакиія Si = S²; M|^M²	3) book :: книжка note-book зошит Si^S²; M, = M²;	4) I wonder - цікаво I say послухай SjMi + S²M²

* Find the dominant word for listed ones:

complete;

incomplete;

full;

partial;

translated;

untranslated parts;

restricted;

free;

literal;

unbounded;

interlinear;

adequate;

accurate;'

equivalent;

rigorous;

strict.

LECTURE IV Interpreting Training in Exercises

4.1 *Interdisciplinary Nature of SI*

Translation is closely interwoven with sociolinguistics, contrastive lingiustics, with concepts of thinking and cognitive aspects. It is an interlinguistic communicaton which presupposes both language and culture encoding and decoding. Communicative intention is realized due to the actualization of major linguistic functions - denotative or referential, expressive, emotional, fatic and poetic. Semantic equivalence makes translation work, for contents are prior to the forms, meaning comes to the forefront.

One cannot be an interpreter without a certain baggage or luggage of things in terms of philology and translation. It is easier said than done. What matters here is the preparatory work in process of would be specialists training. It is common knowledge that translators are to develop a wide spectrum of skills in reading, writing, listening, speaking, recalling, fluency, grasping intentions, comprehending situations. Preparatory translation work resembles the hidden in the ocean part of an iceberg which implies the upper part - original and target texts. New forms in the training process are greatly expected nowadays to reach the quality in the matterj

j The major strategies of an interpreter are Afunctional: to comprehend what has been said and to render it in another language. The realization of the iljpcutionary goal demands much effort on the part of an interpreter? Diverse vectors of his speech activities, vital problems of oral translation, etiquette, social niceties confront an interpreter in his polifunctionality.

_ʝʊ−· -Needs, intentions of a medium are interwoven to serve promotion and maintenance of harmony between people speaking different languagesvThe crucial task on the part of an interpreter is to meet the requirements of the listeners, to identify the message delivered first in a foreign language (original) and then in a target language|To identify means to grasp the unity of the biological and

|hi ιоciai, the individual and the common, the world-wide and the . ihnospecific. To bring the information to listeners an interpreter is |u ki ep close his intentions and strategies (Grice, 1975).

Π goes without saying that an interpreter's attention is to be used upon tha original text, the situation involved, and social |Γ(Minds into that: Readjustment of an interpreter swings from stages »1 lexl decoding to encoding translation/: As to the components of pcech model they are various: speaker, interpreter, listener, m i . ni ion, situation and metacommunication - channel, code, tactics, Irategies. To the forefront of the interpreter's career come i|ii;ililications and qualities which go together to promote a great l mi pose. The obvious things with an interpreter are knowledge of languages and social thesaurus.

It's common knowledge that an interpreter is supposed to have **A** rood university education or its equivalent, and extensive l i lOWledge of technical terms to deal with fantastic spectre of lllbjects ranging from atomic energy, legal issues, demographic i 'i i iblems, the rights of man to the tonnage measurement or lighting l 'l coast. An interpreter is to obtain in a quick mental grasp what is being said to render it quickly into another language. Bashfulness 11| stage fright won't do either. He should do his work with discretion, great presence of mind and psychological understanding. His work is crowned with success in case when he lets discussion go, Unobscure on his part. This is his point of honour. To communicate \\ *ft* ell for an interpreter means to transmit the message in a way that will be received and understood properly by audience. This skill is \\ idely sought after. One should always think of the ways what and how to say it.

There are some profitips which surely make an interpreter's **Job** go easier. An interpreter is advised to use examples, figures, stories, humour in a good taste. The "flavour" of an interpreting style maybe spoiled by too many details.

One should make his audience comfortable with short w >rds .пнi sentences. Figures and proper names should be pronounced

correctly and confidently. Report and rapport should go together for not only information but also the way it is presented which matters much in speech activity. It is crucial that a medium is to follow the audience's reaction to his speech and make readjustments go-

Proper presentation has always been rewarding as a genuine effort of thoughtful, careful and intensive work of an interpreter. His craftsmanship is transformed into arts in the workshop of interdisciplinary training in terms of cognitive quest in pedagogical and psychological insights, translation and literary studies, innovative culture-oriented paradigm of learning languages.

4.2 *Major Types of Exercises*

Interpreters aren't born, they are trained. Special syllabusses, methodological approaches facilitate interpreters' training. Assignments are aimed at further development of interpreting skills, enhancing erudition through exercises, texts for translation, talks on relevant topics, comments on aspects of intercultural communication, practical tips and the like. The high quality of translation derives much from the deep background knowledge of traineers, their efficiency in the interlinguistic and intercultural thesaurus. Much should be done here by contrastive analysis of original and target texts, by constant search of differences and similarities in linguo-cultural systems.

Efficiently goes the process while dealing both with aspect (A) and text categories (B). Quick solutions of challenges are naturally acquired and developed through the relevant paradigm of exercises:

(A) - match the folklore Ukrainian names with their English equivalents;
- say it in English (words and phrases);
- pick out words relevant to the topic;
- suggest suitable Ukrainian versions for cultural phenomena;
- match the units in A and B columns;
- enlarge the list of synonyms;

give antonyms to the words, phrases;
choose the proper words;
pick out the words of address;
pick out expressions, words of politeness;
commit to memory paradigms of certain language units;
pick out seemingly international units, comment on their itk'iining;
identify cases of transcription, transliteration, generalisation, ïй retization in the original and target communicative units;
how are phraseological units translated in the given sentences?
comment on the way the international units are translated in •In- texts; \M& SH* *
- trace losses and increments in following sentences (original Hhi target);
- how are the given verbal/ nominal/ adjectival construction n inslated ?
- identify the denotational, situational, descriptive and - mimunicative equivalents in the given sentences;
- pick out cases of complete, partial equivalents and translation **loans.**

Л translator **is** to exercise his craftsmanship through developing kills of text comprehension, of overcoming linguistic shock and Mention span. Dealing with texts as the highest communicative ..... is translators should keep in mind major categories of textuality i l lecific features of a particular text) and intertextuality (typological ii мi ires of any text).

Prerogatives belong to the text assignments of the type:
ill) listen to the text (small in form) and pick np some dominant w i ï (Is;
- make a summary of the text;
- put questions on the text;
- answer the questions on the text;
- make consecutive, spontaneous translations of the text;
- complete the text;
- name major blocks of'he text;
- give situations illustrating the proper novels;

- remedy the proverbs;
- make a sight translation of the text;
- identify difficulties and challenges of a source text;
- identify precision information units in a text;
- jot down a text in universal interpreter's notation;
- analyse a text (typological aspects);
- find the cases of ambiguity in a text;
- remedy the sentences before interpreting them;
- complete proverbs with suitable units;
- make informal liaison (two way) interpreting of a dialogue:
- make formal liaison (two way) interpreting of a dialogue(interview, talk);
- make discourse interpreting of a speech (lecture, appeal, briefing, toast).

Thus, exercises and assignments make the training process as the main stream go. They widen an interpreter's thesaurus, promote his background knowledge of grammatical, discourse, sociolinguistic and strategic categories. They facilitate an interpreter's cognition of valid procedures concerning text encoding and decoding, relation with communicators on both sides. The involved process makes the stable cycle: Text, (speaker) > Text, (interpreter) > Text , (listener). T, (speaker) and T (listener) usually represent different languages and cultures. T_2 (interpreter) lets communication go. Translation text analysis is highly beneficial for the future specialists; it reveals to the trainees how the factors works (social, linguistic, cultural), how the text is verbalized in it's explicit and implicit means. Some hints may be suggested by the following list of metalanguage terms of translation text analysis:

- the text under analysis belongs to (publicistic, newspaper, belles-lettre, official, scientific, colloquial ...) style;
- the dominant words;
- they refer to ...;
- they make the topic go ...;
- the pragmatic foundation of the text is to be verbalized by special means . **T** TL;
- the precision words (proper names, numerals) are rendered

llli i til ly for they bear exact information, are devoid of connotation;
One can trace here terminological units. While translating Ⅲ m care should be taken to what system they belong to;
the author's intentions should not be neglected either;
.1 translator should focus his attention on the modal words, i ⅲ ISCS, parentheses, which are relevant here;
the structure of a text should be taken into consideration too;
l he stylistic means of SL and TL matter much at that;
ledundancy, abundance and modeling work validly while Ⅱ ndcring inner structures from SL to TL.

An interpreter communicates comfortably with people in .....Iher culture provided he is quite at ease both with language and i lilture differences i n ^ and T, cycles. Interpretation is cross-cultural 1 1 N i inn ication. Effectiveness of it depends much on an interpreter hi i sees the whole iceberg deep within the ocean just as much of • lilture is deep within people.

l Ims, training process is volumous and multiaspected. It ги pares trainees for a thorny path of bringing people with different i **HI**"iiages and cultures together. Language is the bearer and the 1'iession of a culture, and a culture means a certain cast of mind, • i lain attitudes, certain understandings of values, and all of that i'i. I**D** be adequately conveyed through interpretation. Interpreting i not only simply an attempt to convey the meaning of the words but also to convey the values and the concepts that lie behind what i being said by whichever side.

4.3 *Speech compression methods*

When comparing translations of the same text achieved by SI and written translation, the case of reduction of the number of lyllables can easily be revealed. This is done, however, without Violations towards the communication tasks. The divergences l "i ween the texts of written translation and SI can be differentiated Into two big groups:

the divergences resulting from full extraction of separate Information units. Syllable compression of this type has made 76%

- the divergences resulting from synonymous replacement ol a sentence or a phrase by a shorter sentence, word combination, or a word. Syllable compression of this group has made 22%

There are some particular methods of compression. The methods below correspond to the first group of divergences.

1. Extracting the segments of the text which are compensated by extra-linguistic situation of communication. (The example follows: the source text - written translation - simultaneous interpretation with compression.):

I attended all previous meetings of the International Conference on Peace and Disarmament. - Я був присутнім на всіх попередніх засіданнях міжнародної конференції з питань миру ти роззброєння. - Я був присутнім на всіх попередніх засіданнях.

In the example above the extraction of the segment «International Conference on Peace and Disarmament)) in the translated text does not violate any communication tasks, for the audience is sure to understand that the sentence concerns this very conference.

Або: *To start with, I would like to declare that our delegation is satisfied by the course of the events... - Перш за все я хотів би заявити, що наша делегація задоволена перебігом подій... - Паша делегація задоволена перебігом подій...*

In this example the segment *«To start with, I would like to declare»* is a standard way of beginning a speech. The fact of starting off with declaration itself allows the interpreter to omit the initial part of the utterance which is compensated by the extra-linguistic situation.

2. Extracting those text segments which duplicate some piece of information in the speech.

The weapons, and primarily the nuclear weapons... - Зброя, і в першу чергу ядерна зброя... - Зброя, і в першу чергу ядерна...

Such repetitions and parallelisms are quite common rhetoric devices, so this method of speech compression is used widely.

3. Extracting the segments which are regarded as the common patterns of politeness, deviations, some epithets, etc. Sometimes even numerical data can be avoided (again, it should not result in

" 'filing the tasks of communication).

I lowever, the interpreter should pay attention to the reliability i • ommunication process and thus, define the margins of such II m .loimations of the source-text.

I he second group of compression methods is characterized by Ih< replacement of a sentence or a phrase by a shorter sentence, II oinbination, or by a word. Here are some typical ones.

I The replacement of full name of an organization, state, etc. 11 abbreviation:

North Atlantic Treaty Organization - Організація Північно-шктичного договору - НАТО.

The *I Jnited Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland -* ' • чіане Королівство Великобританії та Північної Ірландії шкобританія.

' I lie replacement of word combinations, such as «verb + • Нін» with a meaning of action, process or state by a verb i" tenting the same action, process or state:

*/. **i** give contribution - надавати підтримку - підтримувати.*
In make a choice - робити вибір - вибирати.

I, the replacement of word combinations, such as «noun + • нi **mi',** participle + preposition + noun» by a nominative word lllbination without participle:

Reforms imposed by the government - Реформи, запро-lli шимі урядом - Реформи уряду

I I he replacement of subordinate clause by participial or i• i• i"isilional phrases.

Those *issues which were discussed at the last meeting... -* **11** *mu,mini, які були обговорені під час останнього засідання... -* IInm.міїч, обговорені під час останнього засідання...

I In >se ties that unite our countries... - Зв 'язки, що об 'єднують раїни... -Зв 'язки між нашими країнами...

I here is a number of other effective methods of speech пирії ..ти used in SI as well.

Speech compression is a result of particular conditions, which i ... її i i/es SI activi'y, i.e. temporal limitations, and parallel flow i li in i.iiiні processes. The extent of compression is dictated by

the need to retain moderate speech rate by the interpreter. Speech compression is somewhat a type of adjustment of translation activities to particular circumstances of communication process. The methods of speech compression are the devices of adjustment ol translation activities to these particular circumstances and may be regarded therefore as operations. Speech compression is possible due to excess of information in the source-text and it does not affeel the tasks of communication. However, results in some semantical transformations: the lexical-semantical structure is reduced, and the semantical-syntactical structure is simplified.

4.4 *Assignments*

1 How are the following units translated:
- a dancing teacher;
- drawing children;
- a reading teacher.

What transformations are helpful here?

Cf.: John is proud owner of a new car. - Джон має нову машину, якою він дуже пишається.

Does the semantic analysis work here?

2 Identify the equivalent types (denotational, situational, communicative, descriptive):

1 Ukraine gained its independence in 1991. Україна отримала незалежність в 1991 р.

2 He was standing with arms crossed. Він стояв, схрестивши руки на грудях.

3 You are not serious. Ви не жартуєте?

4 He answered the door. Він відчинив двері.

5 A rolling stone gathers no moss.
Кому на місці не сидиться, той добра не наживе.

6 Maybe there is some chemistry between us that doesn't mix.
Буває, що люди не сходяться характерами.

3 How can one render the message of unserious na'ure?
- The way to fight a woman is with your hat. Grab it and run

may (Barrymore).

. When a man acts he is a puppet. When he describes he ,s a I niel (Wilde).

. In two words: im possible (Goldwyn).

• They gave me it for an unbirthday present (Carrol).

, Identity complete, partial equivalents and translation loans.
- The game is not worth the candles. - Гра не варта свічок.
- The sword of Damocles. - Дамоклів меч.
- ю turn back the clock - повернути назад історію.
- to mind one's P's and 0"s - бути обережним.

LECTURE V Some Practical Aspects of SI Activities

5.1 *Phonetic Prognosis*

The proficiency of the interpreter of making phonetic prognosis should be very high.

In SI the interpreter deals with units, smaller than extra-phrasal unites. The translational activities are carried out upon intonational and semantical units such as syntagmas and rhythmical groups, syntactical blocks and other parts of utterances. Therefore, the interpreter should easily recognize words by phonemes.

Here are some examples illustrating the result of inability to make phonetic prognosis:

Listeners render the phonetic complex of *(his tenure of office)* as *«десять років, що він відпрацював на посаді», «his ten years of office »*.

Another phonetic complex *of (a foreign power launches an attack)* was rendered as *«якщо чотири держави нападуть»*.

The examples above indicate the need for developing the proficiency of making phonetic prognosis. For this, one should:

a) know the most common English names and surnames:

b) know the names met in the Bible as well as the names of popular literature figures and mythology characters;

c) be familiar with geographical names;

d) be familiar with as many notions as possible concerning the topic of the conference (including the body of the participants, the names of the most important public figures in this field;

e) be able to render the numbers.

It goes without saying that thesaurus of the interpreter should be extensive enough to perceive an unknown unit only as an unknown unit, but not to confuse it with another familiar one.

| *]* *typical Lexical Combinations*

1. first of all it involves typical semantical ties and lexical lit in \ iil'verbs. For example: *towinsmth. (awar, aprize, acontesl, . . an election, etc.); cf. перемогти (когось, щось), досягти йоги (над кимсь, чимось),* and also *to win (over) smb; to -ïï ibute to (a solution, victory, cause, etc.); to settle smth. (the m. i the conflict, the issue, etc.)* and so on.

2. Besides, the interpreter should be familiar with the most і н ш і attributive combinations. For instance: *peaceful (solution, lli mi-Hi. etc.); fundamental (principle, problem, etc.).*

< **T.** *// is the opinion of my Government that, in order to be h 11 initribute effectively to the peaceful solution of the problem, i aiied Nations should recommend a solution based on several i pies which appear fundamental to me. It seems to me there* ***very*** *complicated, yet perfectly capable of solution, if we null li them seriously, problems.*

As it is seen from the extract, typical combinations may be 11 11 i hu led quite distantly in the sentence, and the knowledge of the . . . . i common ones can facilitate the process of prognosis.

5.3 *Syntactical structure peculiarities*

Another difficulty met in SI process is using complicated п i к lical structure by speakers. It can be regarded as a rhetoric e. Its factors are

11 big number of predicative units;

Ь) distant distribution of semantic groups of phrases - the 11 imponents of complex utterance

i i (implicated system of subordination of predicative units;

11 non-linear correlation of predicative units.

the analysis of the following sentence will help to illustrate

Ihl i' peculiarities:

If I assume

      that we accept

            that a conscious movement towards a new
security

    system is preferable to anarchic and spontaneous change
    then one of the main criteria

           by which even disarmament proposals should be
judged

  must be their contribution towards the creation of a new
security system.

There are some predicative units in this sentence, and some are contracted into nominative units. Such contraction blocks their comprehension significantly. Compare the following paraphrase:

1. *We seem to prefer that we move consciously towards a new security system instead of allowing the situation to change in an anarchic and spontaneous way*

2. *... then one of the main criteria* stands at a distance of some words from the subordinate *If I assume...,* and the pronoun *their* in the phrase *their contribution* stands 6 words aside from *disarmament proposals,* to which it is directly linked.

3. If we paraphrase this sentence, so that it has a linear, retaining the logical sequences, we obtain the following distribution of its semantical segments:

«We seem to reject anarchic and spontaneous change and to prefer»

«that we move towards a new security system consciously)).
«If that is so»,

«then one of the main criteria of assessing disarmament proposals))

«should be their contribution to a new security systems)).

This distribution is much more convenient for an interpreter, but, nevertheless, most of the speakers would consider it less emphatic.

4. As it had been discovered in the experiments there are two important factors that determine comprehension of speech. They are:

II the number of words in the sentence;
I ili. deepness of regressive structure of the sentence.

I'л ((regressive structure)) we understand the number of
^{1} i in. lung units in the sentence (the sentence, thus, has a tree-like Inn lure). The worst level of comprehension is reached with the
.... n number of words, and with the deepest structure of the
п i . me. There is one more factor which is as important in the
• • ' ;s of speech perceiving - it is the distance of location of IH niching units.

I he listener has to keep in his operative memory some incoming Ⅲ **H I** . Iiing units without encoding them into bigger semantical blocks UMtil i he reception of the whole syntactical structure is completed, ili. iv I ore, the length of the sentence plays a very important role .i i.' excess theoretically defined limits of our operative memory illume (7 ± 2 units).

5.**4** *The importance of background knowledge*

As it was mentioned above, the process of searching and .i il ing translation choices should be based on using the «home lornge of the interpreter)). It reduces to minimum those cases when i. nlivity is needed for searching the options and making translation lioiccs, and thus, saves a lot of time. First of all this concerns the I n. ⤜ ledge of proverbs, famous quotations (especially from classical . il ks and the Bible), for those are used often as rhetorical devices.

For instance, the English-speaking part of the audience at the I IN conference would easily recognize the quotation from ((Julius ' nesar» by W. Shakespeare, and so should do the interpreter.

... If you want to act, it should be now or never.

Mr. President, *there is a tide in the ajfairs of men, which, taken ,u the flood, leads on to fortune.* So, let us *take the current when it* ïï i *ves,* lest we will not only *lose our venture,* but lose, above all. inn sense of responsibility^ our serious-mindedness and our sell icspeet...

Cf. There is a tide in the affairs of men,

Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune;

Omitted, all the voyage of their life

Is bound in shallows and in miseries.

On such a full sea are we now afloat;

And we must take the current when it serves,

Or lose our ventures.

At the UN General Assembly, a representative from Singapore gives a piece of advice using a quotation from the Bible: «... in a dispute between the two states with which one is friendly try not to get involved. If that is unavoidable, support the stronger against the weaker, for although it may be true that *the meek shall inherit the earth,* that is only a contingent interest, and the strong who possesses the earth show no sign of immediate mortality...»

Блаженні лагідні, бо
землю вспадкують вони
(Новий Заповіт, Матв. 5, 5)

The background knowledge and the «home storage» should allow the interpreter to recognize such quotations and make relevant translation reflexively (Everyman's Dictionary of Quotations and Proverbs, complied by D.C. Browning. Ldn. - N.Y., 1951).

Almost the same situation with proverbs - recognizing a proverb and finding its equivalent quickly, using the «home storage» is a great advantage. For a professional interpreter who has mastered reflexive translation of quotations and proverbs this skill provides considerable extra time - making prognosis after hearing the beginning of a proverb or quotation and making the translation choice appears to be faster than that of regular phrases.

Still, there is a problem concerning creativity of a speaker. Very often we have a [metaphoric] paradigm shift between the proverb in the source language and its equivalent in the target language. And the interpreter may find him/herself in a very complicated situation if the speaker intends to develop the metaphor:

During his speech, a speaker used a proverb *to put the cat near the goldfish bowl* which was translated as пустити козла у город.

iilly, (he speaker drowned the cat in the aquarium, and the inter-

l. i спи Id not manage to develop somehow his variant of the prov-

i i1.

I hcrefore, interpreting proverbs and idioms, metaphors and picssions is case-sensitive, and sometimes it is worth giving

.llll \ ;i lent with the same object:

'•n; I in the hand is worth two in the bush.

ПІШЦЯ в руці краще, ніж журавель у небі.

Пташка в руках краще, ніж дві у кущах.

I I In second choice is preferable in SI)

Another type of quotations made quite often by the speakers i lii lercnt conferences refers to statutes of particular organizations II i I he interpreter of the UN conference should know the Statute III i lie I I N) and other realities, such as popular TV commercials and ins. For example, the Inauguration Address of J.F. Kennedy Itipi ised quotations from a number of various sources: the Bible, llii ipcech by President Lincoln, and even popular children rhymes.

Thus, the interpreter should work on enlarging the «home • i"v» and using it fluently, bringing the interpreting of various |lli in ions and set expressions out on reflective level.

5.5 *Assignments*

i 1 nlarge on the terms:

source language (SL);

target language (TL);

source text (ST);

-target text (TT);

-exact/ accurate translation;

-viva voci translation;

-literary translation;

literal translation.

' Identify equivalents in:

Freedom-ride - «похід за свободу»; *America-firsler* «ура-ii.нріотизм»; *Fragile* - «Увага, скло!»; *No parking* - «стоянка і.п »іромена»; *Wet paint*- «пофарбовано»; *instant coffee* -«розчинна

кава»; *to swallow the* 6o/7-«пійматись на гачок»; *Keep off tin grass* - «по траві не ходити»; *that's a pretty thing to say!* «соромно! Як тобі не соромно.»

3 Situational equivalents are differently worded, aren't thev? Cf.:

Хто його питає?	Who shall I say is calling?
До себе!	Pull!
Покрашено	Wet paint.
Він зійшов на берег у четвер.	He left the ship on Thursday.
Петро стиснув зуби.	Peter's face muscles tightened.

i i i **l l IKK** V I **Practical Exercises on Developing S I Skills**

I I *(4'tling the Feel of the Booth*

I hi purpose of this exercise is to become familiar with
i .... to learn how to behave in the booth, how to switch on
1 ill ihc microphone and control the sound in the headphones.
Ii'iukl note that, when the microphone is on, there should be
1 1 in ihe booth, such as coughing, rolling a pencil, rocking a
ill eli Ihe actions of switching and controlling the sound systems
цїї I Income automatic, without producing any noise.

I ' *Speaking into the Microphone*

\\ hilc learning how to use a microphone (i.e. the distance of
.... ii ing the microphone), the interpreter is training his/her voice.
i hi ipeech (reading of written texts) in both English and Ukrainian
In he recorded and should take 2 or 3 minutes at a time. After
11 .... Ihe training of voice out with the reading of written texts,
In Mild proceed with spontaneous speaking on the given topic.

6.3 *Listening Comprehension*

I his exercise allows to get used to the conditions of perceiving
uiirce text in the booth, it develops perceptive abilities. The
i should be in foreign language only. The level of lexical and
i' • • li rate complexity should be gradually increased. After the
.... g, one should retell the text paying attention to the most
.... plicated parts of it. The texts should be initially 3 to 5 minutes
! ïi • and the retelling should take 2 to 3 minutes. For personal
I ïi i ice Ihe texts should be 15 to 20 minutes long, the retelling - 5
I n / minutes.

(>.4 *Repeating the Source Text*

I Ins exercise is targeted at the management of parallel listening

and speaking. Initially, the interpreter is listening to a source text in the native language and trying to repeat it in a regular low voice into the microphone at the same time. The lag is not decisive here The text should be up to 5 minutes long. Then the repeating of the text in English, with long pauses between the phrases, is exercised. The interpreter should also try to speak louder and at a more regulai rate. After some courses of repeating, the syntactical structure level, the speech rate in the source text are upgraded. The most complicated texts are those with so-called «torn» speech rate, because the repeating should be done at a regular smooth speech rate.

6.5 *Repeating the Source Text with a Given Gap*

This exercise develops the skill of breaking up the source texl into segments and speaking with an optimal lag. There are two types of segments: the first - semantical-intonational, and the second type -segments divided according to their syntactical structure. (Both variants should be worked out.)

To start with, a text with exaggerated logical pauses is chosen. The written copy of the text can be a great help. Until the initial skills are formed, the source text should be read, afterwards the recording is used. The interpreter learns to articulate the text into segments and repeats the text segment after segment, making big pauses after each semantical-intonational unit of definite type (rhythmical group, syntagma intonational member). During the first reading, the interpreter picks out only the smallest semantical-intonational groupings like rhythmical groups. During the second reading he pays attention to syntagmas. The most important aspect is to keep regular speech rate and even lags.

For the second variant, the source text should contain sentences with complex syntactical structure. The first step is to make the structure analyses of the sentences using the written copy of the source text. Then, after the analyses and marking the syntactical blocks of sentences, the written text should be read with pauses between the divided units. After that, the interpreter can get down to listening comprehension and articulating different syntactical

i   l   the group of the subject, the group of both subject and
Id Hi The final result is the lag approximately one sentence
     l lu- source texts are 3-5 (group training) to 15 minutes
. . . . . ïï l raining) long.

i. (> *listening to the Source text and Delivering Another*
• *h Simultaneously*

I his exercise helps to develop the mechanism of
in In. u i i/at ion. This mechanism regulates the flow of the process
i . . . . . .ig and the process of speech delivering on different levels
i i i msciousness.

\i first, the exercise is done in native language. The attention
iilil In- paid to regular rate of the delivered speech. After that the
iin i lext is recited, with special emphasis on personal nouns,
 i iplucal names, numbers. Then the source text is upgraded (i.e.
I . . . .Id contain more specific data), then the source text is delivered
 ¹ н i"ii language. Simultaneous delivering the text in native
II ige is then replaced by reciting a poem or another text in native
ii imge memorized beforehand. This exercise is also very efficient
l' tle\ eloping special psychological qualities. It should be done on
i ii nihil basis, with the role of an icebreaker.

(>.7 *Consolidation of Lexical and Syntactical Equivalents*

,i) Consolidation of lexical, phraseological equivalents, and
Itilllis.
For this purpose, the interpreter is creating three mini-
Illi lionaries: one listing the terms, another containing words and set
• pivssions on social and political topics, the third containing words
IШI set expressions on those specialized topics he/she will be
Working on. The criteria for choosing the equivalents are stylistic
Neutrality and non-contextual meaning. Dictionaries on set
• picssions should be done in two variants: one with the translation
I)"ïм II live into foreign language, another - v. v. Besides, a list of
proverbs, idioms, popular quotations and slogans should be made

as well. It is crucial to memorize the words and expressions from these dictionaries and the list and to have strong associations with each of them on subconscious level.

b) Consolidation of syntactical equivalents

This is done mainly by comparing the syntactical structure of the source text with its translated version (SI version), and analyzing the transitions between word combinations and sentences of the source text with those of the translated text. After the recognition of the syntactical transition models, the interpreter exercises SI of word combinations and phrases, analyzed beforehand. At first he/she is allowed to listen to them to the end, but then he/she tries to interpret the phrase until its delivery in the source language is succeeded. Thus, it develops the skill of making prognosis of the syntactical structure.

The third phase of the exercise is combining the above points together, i.e. simultaneous interpreting extra-phrasal units, starting with the most common and typical ones, familiar to the interpreter.

6.8 *Speech   Comprehension   Exercises*

(Basically, this paragraph refers to **Speech Comprehension Methods** listed above)

At first, the interpreter becomes familiar with speech comprehension methods, then consolidates these methods practically, beginning with fluent at-sight translation and moving up to SI and trying to use various speech compression methods. It is recommended to start with smaller lexical units.

6.9 *At-sight   Translation*

As a preparatory phrase, at-sight translation is known to be very efficient in developing specific skills for SI:

fluent translation of big texts containing difficult lexical and syntactical units helps to develop linguistic flexibility

it is also effective for endurance and intensive work ski lb training

11 ill< >\vs to improve the speed of the speech delivery in native mi i,e, resulting with speech rate higher than average,

i i i i care two ways of doing this exercise: with texts translated ïï hand and with unfamiliar texts. When given a text, the ! 1 1 1' * 11 should be done <u>orally</u>. There is no point in doing written l limn At the beginning, it worth while making a list of ili nts of the most complicated words, and the list of optimal i.....i choices. If the text is handed put only 1 0 - 1 5 minutes ïï Ihe delivery text, the interpreter gets familiar with its content I pn 11.lies translation choices for the hardest places of the text. .... lei ing these skills, the delivered speech should contain some information and differ from the initial text.

I he lirst version of this exercise shoul smoothly flow into the IIIII one - spontaneous at-sight translation; it is an advance stage I lIIU exercise. The written copy of the speech is handed over before ili livered or after the beginning of the delivering. The speech nlil he different from the written copy.

I lius, simultaneous interpreting is a type of translation having iwn specific structure — processes defined as *orientation in a*
   •   *text, searching and making choices* and   *their realization*
i Mowing   simultaneously due to the *mechanism of limnization;* distinctive features, such as *time pressure, no* **rui** *lion with the speaker, making prognosis;* and accompanied *linguistic transformations,* primarily due to *speech compression.*

Simultaneous interpreting requires special training, i.e. i loping background knowledge, mastering SI techniques, such i"' eh compression and making prognosis, consolidating lexical |iilvnlents including proverbs, popular slogans and quatations, as II us doing practical exercises developing the mechanism of in hronization, speech delivering (intonation and speech rate), the IIKI using the equipment in the booth.

Simultaneous Reading of the   Text Translated Beforehand

I his exercise allows to improve the speech rate - having И nr.I.iled the text beforehand and delivering it while listening to Hi. .ime text, the interpreter pays attention to the intonation,

correspondence with the speaker's speech rate and intonation. The text is upgraded due to irregular speech rate of the speaker. Various speech compression methods should be used as well. At the final stage of this exercise the delivered speech should contain some differences in the content and pieces of new information.

6.10 *Assignments*

1. Make a sight translation.

Cognitive Aspect of Numeric Words.

Words in their polyfunctionality nominate things, concepts, make sentences work, keep memory of the bygone days. People use words not only for communication but also for investigation. Numeric words make no exception here. They eyewitnessed the ways people used to cognise the world. Numeric words belong to counting names of discrete things. But in remote times these words were of another nature. This is proved by linguistic investigation, by reconstruction of old forms in diverse languages, by the study of semantic laws, tendencies, evolution of these paradigmatic units. The ethymological analysis of number and measure linguistic signs brings forward adequate and fruitful results. The mentioned analysis brings closer remote times, the mode of life of generations to have gone, their way of thinking, which spans efforts of people to cognise Universe.

Numeric words usually go back to nominal units. Counting as a process embraced those who count and the things counted. Many a scientific work has been devoted to the matter of nomination but until now it is still open for discussion. English numeric words are being traced in old European forms. These units fulfil not only nominative but also cognitive function. By the cognitive function we understand the ability of the mentioned units to reflect the major stages in the evolution in number cognising. Number cognising implies first and foremost the practice of identification - quantitative identification. The close study of quantitative units reveals their anthropomorphic nature. These words **go** back to the names of parts of body, of people, of instruments used, of things they counted and

ïï iiiiieii **I** he anthropomorphic tendency works both with numernnls iikI measure units. Though the former are of old function, i illi i lollow their semantic evolution.

< I **Numeric words**   **Measure words**
   • *a. couple, pair, brace   ell, span, foot, fathom, yoke*
   ore, чиє, five, ten thousand   brace, acre, pint, stone, pound,
   Imu, lied, million, milliard   bushel, ton

Measure words are of later make and some of them are still il in - lerms units until now. For example *ell, span, foot, brace* logically go back to the parts of body and their position. 'їй i group *{pint, bushel, ton, chaldron)* go back to the names of nl nneis in which things for measuring were kept. Other measure ' **M** •*nil, rod, pole, par, stone)* go back to the instruments of .....**ii'.** Some quantitative words are used for both numeric and . ні мі!¹ functions *(dozen, couple, brace, yoke, score)*. Their nil **II** evolution is vivid in metonymic shift object-name **н**> quantity .... ii With proper numeric words - numerals the first link (object in i is lost with times. Reconstruction of old numeric forms in a I ні languages illustrates the secondary nature of numerals, their n iini modifications in terms of semantics. The first ten numerals buck lo their unquantative predecessors which were once cited into present units. The derivative nature of numeric words i¹1¹ ¹ 11 vi/.ed by social factors. Counting as a means of cognition **II** ns a team with advanced abstract linguocreative thinking. 11.... imerals 1-10 go back to the names of fingers, toes and hands. i i" 1*I* i ulency is traced in many languages. Denominal nature is пін 11 in the succeeding cycles of their evolution which somehow i ill nts Ihe previous stages (N -» Num -> N²).

   I I. *fiver ($5), sixer (a team), millionair. millionairdom, etc.*

   I >> nominal nature of numerals is also traced in the process of ii iili/.ation. In set expressions numerals lose their quantitative щ̈ о 11ni-.s. In this case numeric components yield to nominal ones. I ¹ ¹ 1 1111 \ comes forward: *forty winks, as thick as two thieves, nine iidcrs, two dogs over one bone.* Here numerals don't matter much, ‖li ma) he dropped or substitute 1.

   < **f.** *lo make two (both) ends meet, saying and doing are two*

(different) ways, as drunk as (seven) lords.

Original nominal property comes forth in words related b\ conversion: *thousand people -» thousands of them.* Bisemy o| numerals i.e. their quantitative and non-quantitative meanings time and again is proved in their diachronic polyfunctionality.

Cf. *two or three; two upon ten; to be in two minds; when two Sundays come together.*

Deep reconstruction analysis of numeric words proves thai binary oppositions were the first to usher in the succession of cognising stages of number. This statement is backgrounded by diverse data from mythology, legends, folklore, ethnography, archaeology and anthropology. Moreover it is revealed and rigidh into that in the semantic evolution of these units, their collocations and universal laws working with different language systems.

Binary opposition goes back to the notion of entity. The latter precedes the binary one: entire > binary (dismembered in two) -> singling out perception.

Cf. *man and woman, sky and earth, light and darkness, etc.*

This opposition of two was considered primarily as an entity. Gradually oneness was singled out of binary entity. Succeeding notions of three, four...gradually followed. Scientists assert that counting started with «two». And it is true for two reasons: two introduced any other number multitude (2> 1, 3> 1, 4> 1) and concept of two was dismembered into one diachronically. The study of binary opposition gives ground for an interesting linguistic assertion: antonyms **(Cf.** binary opposition *day-night, light-darkness)* preceded synonyms which are of later creation though they outnumber present antonyms.

Dual system is the oldest one which is known for its objective nature. Late Paleolithic period finds show when people used to count and depict the results of their efforts in drawings. The remnants of the object standards are kept in the treasury of language forms. Some counting words go back to medieval times and work until now.

Cf. *brace, yoke, fathom, pair, couple.*

In late stone age Paleolithic period 35-10 thousand years ago

l hi.iikcd the results of counting by lines, dots, cycles. It was I'll' olithic Ornament. In those times people were afraid of ind were scared off by numbers. They couldn't overcome i ii\ and power of nature while cognising it. Hunting, cattle line and agriculture made people attentive to singling out ini n.i I hey tried to overcome the categories of time and space, i hi ni \ ivals of distant cultures prove the great difficulties which ercame starting with duality.

< I *llurial of two tweens, the unsplit figures, two goddesses,*

I hi categories from their start were of tripartite nature - live, logical and linguistic. Until now the dual number is traced llli ill' names of two eyes, two legs, left-right side of body, two i I wo arms, moon and sun, sunrise and sunset, day and night, lliiis entity and duality have gone together but apart since times . . . . .H iai.

I limlity (they say) is associated with matriarchy yielding to in Iiv. With the latter notion of three is closely connected. In I "'V it is proved by unions of one god and two goddesses lulu il With Slavonic people three cycles symbolized the god of implying morning, afternoon and night. In folk-tales there i li*it tin ee headed snakes, three kingdoms, three urgent problems, si H I S , three efforts and the alike.

i ' ignising is slow in its progress. The number of four repeated volution of 1, 2, 3 numbers. The Tripol agriculture was four . . . . .hi i oriented due to the pressing urgency of land measuring. III nspccts (components) are anthropologically oriented too.

Cf. *tilicad, behind, left, right; cross image; four-faced god* :.////e *the Universe.*

Proverbs keep the results of cognition fresh and stable: each ' ding number was firstly perceived in terms of "many".

< I. *two heads are better than one; four eyes see better than* "" *two is company, three is none.*

I l i e days of the week in their names go back to god's names, il. . . . . .i number.

Cf. *Thursday Wednesday and Tuesday.*

Thus the words keep history of civilization fresh and open to those people who are not reluctant to cognize it.

The explicit markers of remote object standard units are lost, for written numerals of nowadays present names of abstract quantitative units but the proof of their old backgrounds is verified by the study of: primeval language numerals (1), measure units of later make (2) , reconstruction of old forms (3) , semantic laws of quantitative words (4) , their combinability and collocation (5) , word-building potentiality (6) and anthropomorphic factors (7) .

2 Identify the style of the units:

-headlines, highlights;

-advertisements;

-specific lexics;

-slang, allusions, neologisms;

-accepted norms;

-to be restricted in the choice of words and structures;

-differences in terminology;

-definitions;

-the formal register (style)

3 Verbal translation works on the morphemic level, doesn't it?

Cf: fearful - страшний,

fearless - безстрашний.

Expand this list, give your comment.

4 What is a written translation? Choose for your answer units from the list:

-a ST is in a written form as a TT;

-dictation of «at sight» translation of a written text to the typist or to the short-hand writer -> translation in TL in a written form;

-special form of speech.

• i I M 1 ' I V I I Interlinguistic and Intercultural Aspects of

lull i p i ї III(ion

I *Interlinguistic Aspect of Interpretation*

Ambiguity works with polysemic words the choice of which її i much on the context

I i I Ikr. *Місце* Eng. *Place, area, spot, locality,*

locale, role, past, turn, job

seat, birth, space, room;

a passing glance

a vacant stare

a fixed gaze

bold view

triumphant air

reproachful look

outlook on life

to exchange glances

to renounce one's opinions

Ambiguity is the property of language units to bear several illllі'iiiil meanings.

< I. *Ніт бачите голову?*

In this sentence the ambiguous word is "голова" ("a II Hiperson", "a head"). The English sentence *A bare conductor ut/iet ar* is so ambiguous that it has become a joke of translators *lit кондуктор бігав по вагону).*

Interpreters should always keep in mind common scientific |i .... in that there are no direct links between the sign (language ....i unci the denotatum (a fragment of the real world relating to a [1]' mi **I**'oncept). We understand other people speaking the same uiige as well as they understand us because every time we speak I 11 ilen to others speaking, writing or reading we clarity the meaning i I In words using the following three powerful disambiguation

I **Ml ils**

inlexl environment

llinilion

58

59

- background information.

By background information vvc **understand OOmmon** sense, knowledge, experience, the **way** the **things are** in **life**

Polysemy is another obstacle in **the** W1) ◁ **translation.** Polysemy is an ambiguity **of** a single **word 01 expression** lo have different meanings.

Homonymy also constitutes a serious **translation problem** for both translators and interpreters.

Interpreters, as well as translators, **are to cope** with the extralinguistic world, with the perception of the latter by various social, professional and ethnic groups. Apart from these discrepancies in perception, interpreting is hampered by such an innate feature of a language as connotation. ('onnolalion consists of all the components of a meaning that add some contrast i ve value to the basic meaning of a word.

Cf. eagle «a connotation of freedom, **courage))**

fox «cunning, deceptive))

7.2 *Intercultural Aspects of Interpretation*

We **do** a lot of things **with** language: we report **an** accident, express our emotions, give shape to our experiences, translate a passage, describe our research. Language makes sense by means of cognitive frames, the latter are thus decisive **in** how we experience the world. Frames or frameworks are principles **of** organizing experience. Frames are cognitive models. Cognitive frames project an intellectual stage or horizon and then legislate over what can and cannot appear on the stage. The world mirrors back **to us** our own face in an inverted form. Cognitive linguistics can hardly be overestimating while analysing original and target texts information: their formal and semantic structures, author's intentions, reader's perception and the like.

Cognition finds its way into semantics, language reflection potentials, sign asymmetry, world mapping, cross-cultural aspects and speech communication International cultural contacts and cross-cultural connections came into being due to the great efforts of

translators who strive for efficient ways of understanding, respect, harmonious international collaboratism, scrupulous study of customs and traditions, communicative standards, people's behaviour, etc.

Cross-cultural training having been a common practice in many countries now is gaining its force on. Language and culture go together, not dissociated from each other. This makes a translation process (both oral and written) valid and crucial. Training of translators is constructed on major categories: grammar and discourse, sociolinguistic and strategic into that. These components make a main stream of translation. The first two (grammar and discourse) mirror the language at work - its inner laws, substance and function, efficiency of its units, intersentential relationship.

Sociolinguistic and strategic subcategories refer to communicative parameters - social context, interaction of participants, goals, strategies, intentions.

Sociolinguistic factor is gaining stronger and stronger position in the training process of translators. Nowadays cross-cultural aspects are on the par with contrastive studies of languages, they both feed back training process, make it efficient.

Cross-cultural aspects permeat translation / interpretation: sociolinguistic competence works wonders with actualization of goals. A translator faces a great problem with cultural disparity of source and target languages. Cultural differences impact on language forms and functions. In this condition a translator is to be aware of verbal and nonverbal behaviour of a language community - beliefs, values, manners, feelings, paralinguistic phenomena like gesture, posture, facial expression, movement. In a nutshell he is to be on the alert with acceptable / unacceptable things.

Communicatively relevant choices encourage people to act likewise. Words like garments clothe the ideas, make them go. **Enormous** or microscope effect depends on the proper usage of words, their explicit and implicit adequacy, cultural sources. Culture being rooted in ethnic identity lives in ideas, values, behaviour of **Community** individuals and can't be ousted from language iicquisiton. Transhtors / interpreters are to be exposed to intercultural aspects let alone interlingual relating to their would-be profession.

They are to be conversant with the contexts **0I Utterances** (narrow and broad, linguistic, cultural, situational boundtl lei), Л translator is to be equipped both with declarative and **pro<** eduril knowledge. Obvious bilingual environment of a translator requires efficient acquisition of linguistic and cultural skills Broad based education of translators requires the appropriate level exposure ▷ cullurally-oriented form of authenticity and language adequacy, The notions of script, scheme and frame facilitate comprehension of human cognition, communication, activities. These provide translators with structures of expectation. Knowledge structures **represented** in the language are either of universal, or ethnographic or individual nature. It's obvious a translator is to be in the know of ₘₐᵢₙ things focusing much of his attention on ethnographic character, Cultural aspects constitute a major part in translator training, lot they provide adequate comprehension of ethnographic peculiarities. Special cultural models are taken-for-granted, presupposed to **be** dealt with the process of translation for the efficiency. Many **Scripts** are mostly acquired via cultural norms subconsciously **in** contrast to knowledge which is gained mostly consciously. Special discourse pattern's and culturally predetermined expectations are badly needed on the part of a translator / interpreter to fulfil his task adequately, faithfully.

7.3 *Assignments*

Make at-sight translation

Pavel Palazchenko

The role of the interpreter in our century has become evermore crucial, though that's only imperfectly understood outside those tiny groups at the summit.

I started working for the UN in 1974 in the interpretation service of the United Nation's Secretariat, worked there for 5 years, so that was, probably, what you would call the big experience and certainly a major learning experience for me. I would say that professionally I owe everything to, first of all, my school, the Institute of foreign Languages in Moscow, and secondly, my 5 years of working at the UN.

Well, any meeting when you interpret at the highest levels of government, any summit meeting work requires a lot of concentration and you do feel, you know, more than kind of average responsibility. On the other hand any interpreter, when he or she do any kind of work, have to concentrate. This is <u>a must</u> whether you interpret at a summit or you interpret at some conference.

Normally my interpretation style is that you try to be a little more neutral than the speaker because the <u>principal speaker</u> has other ways of expressing whatever he wants to express, whether it is warmth, or strength, or cordiality, or relaxed manner, <u>the body language</u> also works. And it is good to leave it to the <u>principal</u> … to use the body language and to use all the other resources.

So my interpretation style is always somewhat more neutral than what the speaker is saying. I believe that that's the right approach. So certainly the <u>evolving</u> relationship and the <u>emerging</u> warmth, the <u>emerging</u> human relationship is mostly expressed by the speaker, by the President or whatever the person is. I never try to act too much, I never try <u>to pick it up</u> altogether. After all I'm an interpreter, I am not someone who is playing the role of my <u>principal</u> in a different language.

Bruce Boeglin

The experiences before I became an interpreter have been invaluable. I don't think you can be an interpreter without a certain <u>baggage or luggage</u>, if you like, that you carry around, of things that you've learned and forgotten, the way people behave, the things that people know, the things that people say the customs. All these things have been assimilated and when you go to a meeting you bring all that with you. There are only words I know, but interpretation is more than words.

It was just a way of solving my financial situation. So I came tO the UN as a translator.

Do you know that translators write, interpreters speak? The translator has <u>all the time in the world</u>, perhaps, the interpreter doesn't. The translator can have his <u>references</u> and consult them; Ihe interpreter can't, the translator takes his **work** home, when it's not finished; the interpreter must finish when the meeting finishes,

etc. Translation for mc was if.iiK . i · 1111. (i •. is ми mil nre doesn't accept it very easily. Quite houc.IK f hiiUh . . . Il \ Im mis happily as a translator. And at the end ні ! усмі i   i told hs ins su<u>periors</u> that there was a programme going щï н i. ii tin i iнiïчi Nulions, being launched whereby translators could limn to I . . . . ilerpreters.

If you are a translator, you nif МИ i миIHi pi iluips a slow-thinker, it doesn't matter, but a iiioнчiцii |. . . . . . . Interpreter has to be quick even if he isn't thomiifli I . . . i tin Imim/lci i.Midpoint they are completely different people Мил Id 1.1 di н .mvway the translator could <u>sweat away</u> at In • d< I dim . . . . **id d u n** in the afternoon go <u>zipping through</u> aiiкчiïïir > Hi. ш 1I>. iiiiium without an "amm..." or "ar...". It was inipi' 1I • I. luii 1mi wn\ possible for me was to say, "I'd rather leave i l u n i   lion nllogether and go into the interpretation sei ii.чi I •• | in en is some kind of, as we say, <u>mental reaction</u>[1], lluil l . . . . i . . I lo hear and speak at the same time, but c\ id. ml i h i   „ „, wiiedfor it, meaning that you are born with it Ml • u r n I [1] ibli **1.>** play the piano. You know, some people **i n n** i" [1]   !!i . . . . и. lining and play the piano. They have a tali **ni** lm . . . . tprcting is the same thing.

There are two kinds, forgive nu 1   1 llllli I01 Iniical here, there are two kinds of interpiei.ii n .11 •....н when you speak after the speaker, in othei w, u. 1   111111011/cd it or <u>taken notes</u>, and you <u>rebuild</u> the s p o • ii [1]   1 pecch. And there's another kind called the **.1** . . . . ni've got earphones on, you hear "good nnuiiiii   Hun jour". And the speech goes on, fast or slow dm nil   ll nil iilated-you follow. But my most embarras,in-   **1** n and then they really have been embarras .in **1**   1 il tlines when I was sitting just three people i 11 I In 1   J llu 1.1hle, very important people, in very <u>awk</u>wan I n   III p. l son says to another something that is vei\ .1   . . . . . d the other person, not speaking English, didn   Hill I li.id to interpret looking him in the eyes[3] feel av   . . . . . I\ idling iim the insult. And I could see the **1**   1 •. . . . . ght jp to the root of his hair. I've done 1   . i n n II1I1 **llli ... i l u 1 lady**

ambassador. I found it a very, very awkward moment.

Oh, I love this profession so much that I ... You know, I do have a school here, in New York and I do have young recruits who <u>come along</u> and I do try to <u>light the fire in them</u>. And tell them how wonderful it is to start this profession. Not only will you find that you are someone who helps another group of people understand the first party, but you will find yourself... you will <u>derive</u> so much <u>enrichment</u>, personal enrichment from it. And you will get such enormous satisfaction in being able to create understanding and to explain things that may have been misunderstood otherwise I don't know any other profession like it and I'm still, still at it.

Aleck Tumayan

You have at all times to maintain a dignified and somewhat impersonal <u>posture</u> ... at the same time I don't know if I make everything clear, but it is very important to reflect the nuances, reflect the feelings, reflect the exact words or thoughts because there is a very important principle. The speaker's thoughts and ideas are his or her *prerogative* and <u>should not be interfered with</u>, but the choice of words to convey that meaning - that is the interpreter's *prerogative* and that too <u>should not be interfered with</u>. So you have some <u>leeway, provided</u> you know exactly what you're doing. You have some <u>leeway</u> and sometimes you will use more words and the <u>bottom line</u> is - have you achieved communication? That's really what we're talking about - <u>problem solving in the process of communication.</u>

I think the <u>body language</u> is quite obvious, quite clear. And if there is a tense situation you should not try to defuse the tension.

It may be the intention of a speaker to convey that he's very-very annoyed and he's getting very-very impatient.

The <u>language skills</u> is, perhaps, the least important component in interpreting. And this may sound paradoxical, but I know some who are very poor linguists and are excellent interpreters because they have <u>innate skill</u> for communication. And I know some superb linguists who are not very good interpreters because they simply cannot put themselves in that particular <u>gr<u>oove</u></u> where you need to be a good interpreter.

Yes, you do need to <u>do your</u> homework, you do need <u>to brief</u>

omseJT not only about the subject AL HAND, bill mi) nthei subject mt might com<u>e into the PICTURE</u> BECAUSE Mini itlwiiys can be NEXPECTED. You may have a meeting which is supposed to DISCUSS eortomic issues and at the end SOMEBODY will ,a\ AND ▷\ i he way 'e have this political problem (to DISCUSS)". So \<>n ri illy ARC to now a deal about issues, by trying to keep \. . . . .l П In form: you 5ad NEWSPAPERS, YOU listen to the news, YOU lis IN l,,,, |sground ;<u>ading</u> in a variety of SUBJECTS.

You are born with Ihe skills whatever (H EYnn thai \<>n need to e an interpreter. Just as you are born with a. knad lui...lit orthe <u>lanual dext</u>erity lhal you need to be a surgeon i In in i ertain <u>mate skills</u> thai you ARE horn with. That y o n r a n .l, vi lopb) training, y working. I consider thai even after all these \. . . . . i\ time I iterpret I learn something new, every time I mi rpn I i become gtter <u>at the</u> CRALL, I LEARN new ways of expres inщ Ihoilghtl, new ocabulary eyolvr . ol I purse, BECAUSE so шащ i, I I....logles are <u>solving</u>- So it'sa mallei ol being born with it. A n d . . . . .times you on't even know it. Mill n.'i know jt myself until I'vi |u Idlli overed by accident.

We may BE going, inloa situation where то й шц| , ... people 'ill communicate in o n e language, English. I ngll h III....I any oubtthe <u>domi</u>nanl language in the world today. Sl. . . . . .well be oing into a situation where we are decreasing lln . . . . . .ber of iterpreters in the majoi languages. At the si . . . .Hnu we are lcreasing the numbei 0I interpreters in the langn l hi. H a <u>eneration</u> ago WERE щ vi i i onsidered to be interna.....al languages: yelorussian, Ukrainian So is it a drop or is il a 4IlШ ' llllj time 'ill tell, but it seems l.. i n . lhal in the situation wc nn lllll |ng Into.

I usually refrain I)....giving advice to youngei pt'iipli But 1 'ould say unless you a n w a y very <u>proficient</u> d o n 1 1 i<nlll|l| about ; unless you have в verj genuine deep interesi in lln 1....ess of MTIMUNICATION peï д mil lire willing to be info.....л 1......,my-iaпy subjects ... don 1 1 V i n consider it; unless you 1, 1 • . very DOd <u>retentive</u> тонши') whloh is a gift, of course, you...i ydop but the <u>raw ma</u>in мi їм. to be there at first.

I consider myselfi 1....ely fortunate to have km 1 nl||i p. ..pie ve known and il lui 11. . . . ..1 tremendous experieni 1'

LECTURE VIII Additional Information on Interpreting

8.1 *Roots of Interpreting*

Although it was never written or properly studied, history of interpreting <u>goes bac</u>k to ancient times and remotest antiquity. People who did not know each other's language still wanted to talk to each other to make peace or to exchange goods. And they resorted to the services of those who could help them in their exchanges and who could talk for both sides, that is be a bilingual <u>mediator</u> in the complex process of negotiations.

However <u>scarce</u>, we could still tr<u>ace back</u> some evidence of interpreting and interpreters playing an important role in human affairs in the past history. It is known for a fact, that a French lawyer advised his king in the early XII century to set up a school of interpreters for use in the Middle East during the crusades. We also know that two centuries later Christopher Columbus sent young Indians to Spain to be trained as interpreters. And we also know that all embassies in foreign counties had interpreters for contacts with local people and governments. Peter I in his <u>Table of ranks</u> even assigned a special place for interpreters and translators. In those times there was no discrimination between the two <u>domains</u> and both were regarded rather as a <u>skill or trade</u>jhan a profession.

All this is totally different from what is known today as <u>conference interpre</u>ting.which is highly professional fietd requiring advanced learning and special training. Conference interpreting (CI) actually started during World War I, and until then all internatinal meetings of any importance had been held in French for that was the language of the XIX-th century diplomacy.

After the <u>Armistice</u> (11. 11.1917) had been signed interpreters were invited to work for the Armistice Commissions and later at the Conference on the Preliminaries of Peace. This was the period when conference interpreting techniques started to be developed. According to the conference interpreter of the time Jean Herbert they interpreted in con ^ecutive teams of two, each into his mother-tonque. They had to take down and translate <u>verbatim (word for</u>

word) speeches which occasionally lasted well over an hour. It may be said that that underlined exacting exercise led us to develop lor the first time in history a technique of consecutive interpretation, with taking notes, etc. as we know it.

8.2 *From Skills to Profession*

So conference interpreting was becoming .1 profession, tssuming certain standards in the period between the two World Wars. It started as a nonprofessional skill, developed from sentence-s-sentence interpreting into consecutive proper and iu \ ol ved special echniques of taking notes as well as many others

This interpreting process continued throughout the life of a lerson and requires: a) tact and diplomacy, b)abovc avt ragi physical ndurance and good nerve with the interpretei y . . m • • 1,. 11 • , m.inim з deliver his translation as soon as the speak ci їм.I . oine down. iterpreters of that time had never had any partii ulai tri . . . . . g for ie profession, they simply evolved from among bilingual \oung fficers and diplomats and their inauguration into ‖ц profession 'as a rather painful process.

8.3 *Rules and Standards*

However hard was the time when certain standard! **01 rules** ⪫ the interpreter's conduct were being set. Л . . . . . y **thoie** the blowing should be mentioned: 1 .The interpretei is not lupposed interrupt the speaker, however lengthy the latin peech might :; 2. The interpretation should not take more lime thin n . . . . Iginal e e c h ; 3 . The interpretation should be verbatim, m ih. 1 nil that it ould not be reduced to a summary or an exposi ol'll . . . . . nnal *K.t,* but should be a complete and adequate translalii *m* ol 1 **1** 1 . latter. ie standards were few, but they were strict rules anil in 1**1** . . . . . ighly 'served until today.

8.4 *Personal Qualities*

Added to these should be personal qualities of a professional interpreter which make a long list of assets, and of which we shall mention here but a few: a) a broad education background; b) perfect mastery of the active languages (the languages from which and into which the interpreter can work); c) university training or its equivalent; d) the faculty of analysis and synthesis; e) the capacity to adapt immediately to the subject-matter, speakers, public, and conference situations; f) the ability to concentrate; g) good short and long-term memory; h) a gift for public speaking and a pleasant voice; I) intellectual curiosity and intellectual probity.

8.5 *Schools of Interpreting*

Schools of interpreting been set up in many countries to turn out qualified personnel. The oldest is the Geneva school of interpreters; there are schools in Paris, London, Washington, Heidelberg, Leipzig, Trieste, and of course in Moscow.

Enrollment qualifications and the term of study in these schools differ, but they are well-established and broadly recognized schools.

As the scope of international contacts grew, so grew the need for conference interpreters. Within the profession specialization developed to serve bilateral and multilateral contacts consecutive interpreting (Ci) remaining the principal medium of communication in bilateral contacts, while simultaneous is a conventional and universally accepted medium at multilateral meetings.

8.6 *Specialization*

By specialization, however, we do not imply (mean) that interpreter should necessarily specialize either in consecutive or in simultaneous interpreting. In fact, to qualify as a conference interpreter actually means to qualify in both, and all schools of interpreters 'urn out people trained to do both.

So by specialization we rather mean different techniques

employed by the consecutive interpreter and consequently the necessity to master these techniques in the course of training.

The words "conference interpreting", "conference interpreter", 'consecutive interpretation", and "simultaneous interpretation" have now become terms in the profession as well as in theory of xanslation. Prior to defending the terms, it will be useful to describe :heir meaning from a pragmatic view by associating them with certain sractices.

8.7 *Types of Interpreting*

Conference interpreting differs from other types o l ' interpreting discourse interpreting, interpreting in court, toniisi and travel igencies, etc.) mostly by the techniques used: consei Utive rendering)f whole speeches and simultaneous rendering ol all lhal is being ;aid in the original (the speaker's) language over a certain period of ime, usually half an hour at least, whilst t h e traditional mode of)ther types of interpreting-even far back in history   has been, and s sentence-by-sentence translation.

A conference interpreter is one whose office (task I is to translate >rally the speeches of participants in meetings, eondm led in two or nore languages. This mission may be performed si . . . Ilaneously or :onsecutively in the participant's presence.

Consecutive interpretation is performed by I h e interpreter who lits with participants in the conference room and lakes notes of vhat is being said. At the end of each statement he gives an oral ranslation, with or without the help of his notes,

8.8 *CI Subvarieties*

Within the described varieties of conference interpretation I here re subvarieties which should be mentioned Consecutive nterpretation may not necessarily also be performed in Ihe presence Tthe participants, but can be dictated from the Interpretei 'в notes nto a dictating machine, or to a typist in case   he slnlcmenl o|'the peaker(his language) has been understood by i h e listener, and Ihey

want to ponder and absorb it after the session to be able to take appropriate decisions on it. This subvariety is usually referred to as postponed consecutive interpretation.

8.9 *Assignments*

1 Can you explain the units:
- a conventional term;
- faithful rendering of sense/ form;
- various transformations are available.

2 A word-for-word translation is:
- consecutive;
- verbal;
- oral;
- out of text meanings;
- retained word-order.

3 Do you agree that discrepancy between the transmitted and received messages is structural/semantic?

Cf: - He is a hearty eater (AdjN). - Він любить поїсти.
- It was so dark I couldn't see her. - У темряві я не міг її бачити.
- That was a long time ago. It seemed like 50 years ago - Це було давно - здавалось, що пройшло вже років 50.
-1 am a sound sleeper. - Я міцно сплю.

LECTURE IX Translation and Discussion

9.1 Prototypical Equivalence in English - Ukrainian Translation

Recent developments in cognitive linguistics | Pocheptsov, 1990; Vorobyova, 1993] account for the necessity of reevaluating the situation with cross-cultural studies of English as a second language. Yet much is left to be done in terms of text linguistics, typology and translation. Modern linguists | Pocheptsov, 1986; Pocheptsov, 1990; Korunets, 1986; Кобякова, 1006; Журавлева 1998; Shvachko, 2001] are preoccupied with the anlhropoccntric, linguistic and social aspects of communicative units. Hut there are still a great number of problems aloof from the in-depth investigation of, say, contrastive study of texts, their evolution, function, translation from SL into TL.

The theory of congruence and equivalence applied to nominative units [Krzeszowski, 1986] can be expanded to communicative units. This theory is based on the assumption that linguistic constructions can be characterized by clusters of pragmatic, semantic and syntactic properties. Different constructions, it appears, exhibit various degrees of correspondence. This kind of correspondence can be referred to as matching, and it extends over a continuum from full matching, via partial matching, lo no matching at all. A higher degree of matching of syntactic, semantic and pragmatic properties reflects the higher degree of overall equivalence in terms of translation. Pragmatic equivalence is vivid in production зг the perlocutionary effect. Lexical and syntactic properties may ^ary from SL to TL.

Cf. *Birds oja featherflock together.* (Ukr.) **Рибалка рибалку** *Зачить здалеку.*

to kill two birds with one stone - (Ukr.) **За двома** *iaiiцями.*

Semantic and pragmatic identity of'hcse communicative units nay not befriend the syntactic and lexical identity, though I hey may

go together.

Cf. *He who doesn't work neither shall eat. - (Ukr.) Хто не працює, той не їсть.*
He laughs best who laughs last. - (Ukr.) Сміється той, хто сміється останній.

Thus, the proverb *Fine feathers make fine birds* may be rendered by different syntactical structures: *(Ukr.) Одяг красить людину. Або: Прибери пеньок і він гарним буде.*

Different images (Eng.) *features-birds; (Ukr.) Одяг-людина, пеньок - гарний* are used in these proverbs. But this divergencies are not detrimental for semantics, for meaning is prior here.

Complete matching is to be observed when such semantic, lexical, syntactic and pragmatic parameters come into being which is quite vivid in the text, not beyond the verbal situation.

Cf. *Add fuel to the fire (flame) - (Ukr.) Підливати масла у вогонь.*
Add wings to — (Ukr.) Придавати крила, окриляти.
Against the hair - (Ukr.) Проти шерсті.
All cats are grey in the night - (Ukr.) Вночі всі коти бурі.

Partial matching is rooted in the semantic identity while other parameters vary.

Anything for a quiet life - (Ukr.) Чим би дитина не бавилась, аби не плакала.
Feel the draught - (Ukr.) Бути в скрутному становищі-
Fetch one s salt - (Ukr.) Заробляти на шматок хліба.

Matching works on different parameters - semantic, syntactic, pragmatic - with different languages.

Thus, we assume, that constructions and communicative units with semantic identity may be different or similar in their surface aspect, i.e. explicitly.

The universality of the semantic base is specifically rendered by the lexicon and syntax of a certain language. This assumption leads to the theories of translation performance and equivalence that characterize bilingual competence of a translator. The objects of translation are always referentially charged, thematically and

hropologically oriented. But identity of the theme does not nec-
ariiy presuppose the identity of the rheme.

(1) *A friend — a person, whom one likes, respects and meets*
often.

(2) *A friend in need is a friend indeed.*

(3) *In every mess I find a friend. In every port a wife.*

(4) *A friend in power is a friend lost.*

(5) *A steady patriot of the world alone, the friend of every*
country, but his own.

(6) *There is a friend that sticketh closer than brother.*

(7) *They wert my guide, philosopher and friend.*

(8) *O friend unseen, unborn, unknown,*
Study out my words at night, alone:
Read a poet, I was young.

(9) *Give me the arrowed, erect and manly foe;*
Firm I can meet perhaps return the blow;
But of all plagues, good Heaven, the wrath < < /// send,
Save me, oh, save me, from the candid friend.

In (1), (2), (6), (7) the concept "friend" is treated due to the
dition. In (3), (9) the linguo-creative function modifiers social
зеrieпce and gives its own vision: humorous (3), (4), (5), serious
and ironical (9).

The concept "friend" is represented differently due to the
hor's intention. To render statements (1) - (9) into TI - a translator
mid, by all means, retain their axiologic nature. Perlocutionary
rameters depend greatly on the authors' and translators'
mpetence to render, for example, serious or nun serious
brmation. Rendering texts of proverbs present considerable
ficulties.

Cf. *(10) An apple a day keeps a doctor away A laugh a day*
keeps a doctor away (Coblin).
(11) Take care of the pence and the pounds will lake care
of themselves (proverb) -Take care of the sense, and the
sounds will take care of themselves (Carrol).
(12) An old friend is h iter than two new friends (proverb)
- better a new friend than an oldfoe (Spencer).

Examples (10) - (12) refer to the textual derivation process of
the text. Derivative texts provide here a new perspective; in this
case serious texts may be converted into non-serious. Authors may
play on their form. Cf. *When I am good, I am very, very good, when*
I am bad , I am better (West). Linguistic jokes of this type give
much trouble to translators. Linguo-creative function works wonders
here producing a humorous effect.

One cannot investigate the issue of pragmatic value of an
utterance in abstraction from its specific context (verbal or non-
verbal). There is no pragmatics outside the context of language users.
It is an untenable assertion that texts are alike in their perlocutionary
effect. Identity of effects does not guarantee pragmatic equivalence
of speech units.

Cf. *(13) All visitors are kindly requested to leave the boat*
immediately.
(14) Get the hell out of here!

Both have identical perlocutionary effects (visitors leaving the
boat); but yet pragmatically the units differ greatly.

Pragmatic equivalence appears to be dependent on elements
of extralinguistic context attending the production of equivalent
utterances which differ greatly.

Properties that are important in determining pragmatic
equivalence constitute a GESTALT in the sense of Lakoff, i.e. an
integrated structure, an entity; cf: in (13), (14) respectively "polite
and impolite requests to leave the boat". The relevant parameters
are tripartite: type of speech act (request, order), modality (politeness
or rudeness) and anticipated perlocutionary effects (visitors leaving
the boat). The most accurate equivalent correspondences are at work
with all parameters - semantic, syntactic and pragmatic - due to
which more prototypical and less prototypical equivalents appear
in translation; the cross-cultural aspects can, therefore, be seen as a
multifocal space with various linguistic forms in SL and TL
connected by identical GESTALTS.

A high degree of matching (syntactic, semantic and pragmatic)
is caused by the fact that the most prototypical, equivalent senses

are immanent in the TL. Care should be taken with linguistic jokes of the following zeugmatic type:

They covered themselves with dust and slorv.

He could permit himself a red tie and some private opinions.

He would set out of bed and humour.

Maxims as well as connundrums universally work with any languages but their translation is a great nuisance, especially when these texts are marked by idiosyncrasy. In linguistic curiosity shop dominant are cases of play on words, zeugma and oxymoron which should be rendered by special linguistic means of TL and handled with special care.

(15) Don't trouble trouble until trouble troubles you (pun) - (Ukr.) Не біжи поперед батька в пекло.

(16) The business of the US is business (Coolidge) - (Ukr.) Гвловний бізнес США - це бізнес.

In (16) the play on words is similar due to the international nature of the word "business". Such words are not always translator's "true friends", some of them serve as "false friends of translators" (FFT).

Cf. *Robe- "longgarment", "academicrobe", "judge's robe" - (Ukr.) роба;*

Costume - "woman's tailored suit" - (Ukr.) костюм;

Decade - "a period of ten years ", "a group often " - (Ukr.) декада;

Academy- " a school devoted to special training ", " a military academy ",

" an academy of art" - (Ukr.) академія, в піца школа;

Lunatic - "mad", "insane"- (Ukr.) лунатик, сновида;

Medicine - " substance used in treatment" - (Ukr.) медицина;

Sympathy - " sharing of grief sorrow ".- (Ukr.) симпатія.

Cross-cultural studies of English and Ukrainian bring students to the conclusion that a smaller degree of similarity is effected by *he* inner laws of a language, typological distance, semantic volume ind structure of SL and TL.

Cl.freec '• mг-ride - (Ukr.) "похід за свободу ";

America-ftrster - (Ukr.) "ура патріотизм ";

"Fragile!"- (Ukr.) "Увага, скло!";

"Wetpaint!" - (Ukr.) "Покрашено!".

Curiosity cases are not chaotic. There are certain principles, factors which rule them; cf. homonyms which give trouble for translators. These units are different with different languages (especially unpredictable are linguistic jokes). Here searches are made in the daylight with candles to produce a similar effect in the TL.

Cf. *- Waiter? - Yes, sir.*

-What's this? - It's bean soup, sir.

-Never mind what it has been. I want to know what it is now.

Thus, a translator should be first of all a philologist. Dealing with set expressions a translator should resort either to equivalents or to analogies. Equivalents in TL may be (17) absolute and (18) close.

Cf. *(17) a lost sheep - (Ukr.) "заблудла вівця"; the fair sex - (Ukr,) "прекрасна стать "; Alladin's lamp - (Ukr.) "лампа Алладіна ";*

(18) baker's dozen - (Ukr.) "чортова дюжина"; love is another love

(Ukr.) "кохання породжує кохання "; one fool makes many- (Ukr.) "дурість заразлива ".

An overwhelming majority of English idioms have similar corresponding phraseological units (PhU) in Ukrainian, so called idiomatic analogies. As at rule these PhU are very close in their meaning, and metaphoric at that. Cf,: *to have the ready tongue - (Ukr.) "за словом у кишеню не лізти "; like mistress, like maid - (Ukr.) "яблуко від яблуні недалеко падає",* etc. Approximate analogies are partially similar to the SL idioms, though not less picturesque or expressive at that. Cf.: *to lose one's breath - (Ukr.) "кидати слова на вітер"; no bees, no honey - (Ukr.) "під лежачий камінь вода не тече ".*

Descriptive translation consists in the shift of SL and TL levels; the structures of the units differ, while the meaning of them remains. Cf.: *wind in the head* - (Ukr.) "зазнайство"; *mad as a hatter* - (Ukr.) 'Іожевільний".

Translation operations are not devoid of (19) addition, (20)

omission or (21) modulation provided these operations do not deteriorate the meaning in TL.

(19) It was Friday and soon they'd go out and get a drink (J.Braine) - (Ukr.) П'ятниця, день отримання зарплати, і незабаром ці люди вийдуть на вулиці і почнуть пиячити. John is a proud owner, of a new car. - (Ukr.) Джон має машину, якою він дуже пишається.

(20) There were pills all over the place and everything smelted like Kicks Nose Drops (Sallinger) - (Ukr.) І тут, і там стояли каплі від нежиті.

(21) For dessert we got Brown Betty which nobody ate (Sallinger) - (Ukr.) На десерт принесли пудинг "Рижа Бетті", який ніхто не захотів їсти.

Complete and partial equivalencies reflect the degree of matching in terms of structure (S) and meaning (M).

Let us examine more examples. The Ukrainian-English word pairs of the type *house "дім ", teacher "вчитель "* are alike in their meanings and structure. The models $S,M = S,M$ „ present complete equivalence. Partial equivalence appears in the pattern with structural differences in which $M, = M,$ and $S,^S^2$. Cf.: *book - (Ukr.) "книжка", note-book - (Ukr.) "зошит", I wonder - (Ukr.) "цікаво", I say - (Ukr.) "послухай".*

FFT do not enlarge the group of partial equivalence for their meanings dash, structurally theye vary.

Cf. *complexion - (Ukr.) "колір шкіри ", fraction - (Ukr.) "дріб ", artist - (Ukr.) "художник".*

It is common knowledge that translation process covers both nominative and communicative units. Rendering humorous stories presents quite a challenge. The mental category of humour is a great nuisance for comprehension and translation. Humour is of ethnic nature, and in translation its cross-cultural aspect is of great importance. Humour of English speaking people varies geographically (The Book of American Humour, 1984; the Book of English Humour, 1980). They say that American humour has much in common with humour of other people. American humour is a ninute variation of British hunour. The English people laugh with

Mark Twain. American humour is a frequenter with Londoners. The English *Punch* used to be a resident of Boston clubs, though it was born in Lancashire as after-dinner stories, sallies. *New Yorker,* as a miniature of American humour, is welcome into England - the land of caricature and parody. Experts used to say that British humour renders the rational ridiculous while American humour renders the ridiculous rational. British humour favours litotes, understatements, American humour prefers hyperboles, overstatements. American jokes are lengthy and winding, English ones are snappy, pertinent, compressed.

Both present difficulties for translation because of different ethnic and cultural background. British humour is curiously private and domestic, it manifests itself in grins, chuckles, old conventions, offers almost nothing to the casual arrival from other countries. American humour flows from the merry traits of American nature, it is spontaneous, quick, unexpected 'basic commodity', cf:

California is a fine place to live in if you happen to be an orange (Allan).

We are the first nation in the world to come to the poorhouse in the car. Vice-president: a spare tire on the automobile of Government (Garner).

How can you stop a deadfish from smelling? - Cut off its nose (Allan).

Shoe-repairs: We can't make you rich. But we guarantee to keep you well-heeled (Cf. heal:: heel).

Wit and humour make harmony between men who are opposed in politics, morality and character; contrastive study of humorous stories in SL and TL is most timely with regard to modern trends in linguistics.

Tentative conclusions which can be drawn from our study are as follows:
- the linguistic forms of a SL have more or less prototypical equivalents in a TL;
- the prototypical effects vary over a considerable range of units in a TL;
- non-prototypical effects come into being due to languages

divergencies and fill gaps of linguistic competence;

-a smaller degree of similarity (looser pattern matching) is expected to be present in typologically distant languages.

9.2 *Substandard English via Translation*

Language fulfils an extremely wide variety of functions in human society. It is by means of language that we shape and express our thoughts, convey our feelings and wishes. Language in its written and oral form is the instrument of mass media-press, wireless, television and cinema. For the realization of various language functions in speech there have developed various types of language, each of which is characterized by special lexical, grammatical and phraseological means.

We single out the following styles: colloquial, academic, official or business and literary. The term «colloquial style» is used with two meanings. On the one hand, it is used to denote the degree of literacy to be observed in speech and is incorporated in the following gradation: high style, middle style, low style. This classification is convenient when describing vocabulary and is used for stylistic labeling in dictionaries. On the other hand, the same term is used to designate one of the functional varieties of the literary language. To avoid confusion resulting from this ambiguity, the term «colloquial style» is often used for the latter. Slang is of obscure origin, its forms nevertheless suggest the connections with the English word "sling" that is «to fling», «гергоасп».

All colloquial words and phrases which have originated in the rude speech of vagabonds and unlettered classes or belonging in form of standard speech which have acquired or have had given them restricted, capricious, or extravagantly metamorphic meanings, and are, therefore, regarded as vulgar or inelegant, may be considered slang. Slang is also currently widely used and understood language, consisting of new meanings attributed to existing words or of wholly new words, generally accepted as lying outside standard polite language. Originated from the attempt to produ e new fresh impression into a language, slang will either usually pass out of

usage in time or be accepted into a standard usage, a conventional language that is peculiar to a group, profession or social class, as a teacher's slang, schoolboy slang. It comes in different forms: single words, simple phrases, idioms and compound phrases.

Cf.: *dip* «п'яний», *deep pocket* «богатій», *See you later, alligator* «побачимось пізніше», *walk away with something* «вкрасти щось», *Who shot John?* «самогон».

Slang is indeed used by persons of every grade of life/ It changes with fashion and taste; and sometimes leaves the permanent and recognized additions to language. It consists of words which stand out predominately in colloquial speech and the very sense of the word *slang* implies the conception of a spoken standard language, many other normal forms of speech popularly are regarded as correct. Slang differs much from the dialect, for the latter is a local or professional form of speech, characterized by some peculiarities of accent, pronunciation or grammatical usage. In truth, slang enters more or less into all colloquial speech and into inferior popular literature much as newspapers and political addresses.

There are principal characteristics which taken together may form other varieties of diction that in some aspects resemble it.

Nicknames are indeed a kind of slang, and like slang may be used for the purpose of concealing meaning from the hearers. When slang is used our life seems a little fresher an a little personal. The sheer newness and information of certain slang words produce pleasure. Slangy words are understood only by native speakers, they usually win general recognition as fresh innovations: beans "money", *dough* "brass", *upper story* 'head'.

The expressiveness of slang words may be result of their figurativeness in cases: *to skin* "to steal everything", *to rubber* 'to be inquisitive". The expressiveness of some slangy units may be caused by their phonetic peculiarities, by their onomatopoetic nature *(posh, smash),* or by the abbreviation or distortion of the common words *(telly* "TV", *ad* "advertisement"). Expressiveness, novelty, certain coarseness make slang words emphatic and emotive compared with neutral synonyms. After a slang word has been used in speech for certain period of time, people get accustomed to it and

it ceases to produce that shocking effect for the sake of which it has been originally coined. Some of them become the part of the literary vocabulary: *doc* "доктор", *movie* "стрічка", *odd* "дивний".

Slang units nominate things, notions, different phenomena, alongside they render special pragmatic power, realize negative connotation, they are of expressive, emotional coloring. They are known for evaluation of non-literary units, in which denotation yields to connotation and connotation takes over denotation. These units are far from neutral and official style. Some of them sound rude and brutal because units are marked like 'terms of abuse", 'terms of contempt": *dark* 'a fool', *scumbag* "a descriptive person'.

70% of slangy units are pejorative and explicit on the morphological level: *cheapo* "дешевий", *dumbo* "тупий", *nutso* "божевільний". The suffix *-to* is a borrowed element of negative connotation.

Slangy words are expressive synonyms of literary ones. The great bulk of synonyms refers to the most expressive and powerful paradigmatic group of sex, money and drugs. Thus the synonyms of paradigm *"drunk"* embrace 220 units, that of money - 160 units. The heavy concentration of synonyms is relevant to vices and sins (murdery, drags and prostitution). Especially attractive is Black English, 23% of non-literary units alongside with the new meanings keep the old ones, i.e. functioning polysemanticaly: *ace* «один цоллар», «кращий друг», «рятівник», «чоловік, який надає перевагу яскравому одягу». The slangy units are made by means af word-building (58%) and semantic derivation (29,5%). The borrowings are not numerous (8,5%), nonce-units make only 4 per cent. One can witness a great productivity of composition (32,5%). The group of compounds is various in its juxtaposition. Colloquial vocabulary is distinguished by its variety of nuances. Colloquial awards include all kidns of colouring and all parts of speech too. Some colloquial words have seemingly the same root as words in general use, cf: *marijuana- Mary,* etc.

Linguists, characterizing the most conspicuous features of dang, point out that it requires continuous innovations. It never **Trows** stale, it is replaced by new slang units. It is claimed that this

sacrifies the natural desire for fresh, newly created expressions of the utterance, an emotional colouring and a subjective evaluation. Indeed, it seems to be in correspondence with the traditional point of view of English conservatism, that a special derogative form of term should have been coined to help preserve the «purity» of standard English by hindering the penetration into it of undesirable elements. The point is that the heterogeneous nature of the term serves as a kind of barrier, which checks the natural influx of word coinage in polishing up the literary language. This can be proved by the progressive role played by any conscious effort to shift innovations, some of which are indeed to be unnecessary, even contaminating in the body of language.

Slangy words, as we see, acquire new meanings and these meanings are pejoratively declined. As we have stated slangy units become less expressive in their meaning. They are both expressive, emotional, fresh and negative. The negative meaning is kept both in words and their combinations. This should be kept in mind while translating.

Generally, neutral words from the standard language acquire notorious meaning: *baby* «любий/люба», «річ», «машина», «праця», «маріхуана». Standard words of negative meaning may become respected and acquire good meaning: *bad* «дужий», «міцний», «гарний».

Cf. *man, that is really bad music. I got some new silks that are really bad.*

Translation badly needs both linguistic and social competence on the part of translator. This group goes alongside with acronym types which flourish in the SL and acquire double attention in the process of translation.

Cf. *Bilateral meeting* «bilatt», *catalytic converter* «cat», *fabrication plant* «fab», *magnetically elevated train* «maglev», *temporary worker* «temp».

Euphemistic units are close to acronyms and sometimes go back to taboo words. They are used in newspapers, cf.: *L* - symbol for «ліберал», S - syribol for «соціалізм з негативним відтінком», *O* - symbol for «літня людина».

The tendency of euphony works with slangy word *economi-cal,* which is more polite than deceitful. While translating the conotation of *economical* should be kept.

Cf. *so was the prime Minister duilty of misleading her audience of being economical with the truth.*

There is a universal agreement that the aim in the work of translator is to produce as nearly as possible the same effect on the •eader of TT as had been produced on the reader of the OL. Facelessness of translation literature is often reasoned by the fear sf vernacular (colloquial units), the main component of which is slang.

Translation gaps are caused not only by linguistic ambiguities, 3ut also by misunderstanding of other cultures. That is why linguistic ind social experience is badly needed to the comprehension of the semantic and pragmatic levels of the OT. Literary translation embraces all the peculiarities of substandard units of the SL (their semantic or structural properties) and requires additional equivalents n the TT. A translator who wants to be a professional should refuse rom literal translation of substandard lexical and phraseological inits. Some effective measures can be taken and the needed nformation can be obviously given in the whole of the TT. While lealing with translation (and slang substandard units into that) a ranslator should minds both microtext (say, one sentence) and nacrotext (say, the whole text). Expressive connotation of the OT hould be in accordance with the expressive connotation of the TT.

Slangy words and phrases of the OL may be rendered both by tandard and substandard words and phrases in the TL, by searate vords of polylexical units - *direct equivalents, functional quivalents (descriptive), partial equivalents, expressive means, nlargements and comments, lexical, grammatical, stylistic ransformation.*

The analysis shows that people in this substandard language re called differently by using conventional units with the new harge: *go-go* «жінки-танцюристки», *goldbrick* «ледащо», *gold 'gger* «жінка-авантюристка, що цікавий :я багатими оловіками», *gonso* «дурень».

One should dicsriminate only the best, the newest, the cleverest slang units in appropriate places. Using we should be sure that the idea couldn't be expressed better otherwise. We shouldn't overdo use of slang. Too much slang calls unnecessary attention to itself and obscures important ideas. The overuse of slang can also limit our vocabulary. Slangy expressions mushroom in a language due to different reasons. Social status of substandard units differs from one language to another; in other words substandard phenomena of different levels are estimated differently by speakers. A translator should bear in mind that his translation should contribute to people understanding.

9.3 *Students' Talks on Translation*

Olena Boka:

Oral translation or interpreting is very important in present life. We may speak on its functions for hours. But its main function is to make communication go, to overcome language barrier, to help people to understand each other. Interpreting makes radio, TV, films, conferences, culture available to us.

K. Chuckovsky in his book "Elevated art" asserted that:

> a perfect translation of fiction renders not only author's thoughts and images, but also his style and creative individuality;
> the worst about bad translation is that it distorts the author's vision;
> the writer's personality is reflected in his style. The distortion of the style causes the distortion of his personality.

)lena Boka and Nataliya Prikhod'ko speak on bilinguism:

N: *Good evening, Ms. Kirilova. Our prominent magazine "The people " is*

   happy to interview you. Would you mind sharing your experience with us?

L: *... hat viele Aufschunge und Folle. Und ich...*

N: *Wait a minute. I'm afraid neither cameraman nor I understand anything. Why German?*

L: *You know, Deutsch istphantastisch!*

N: *I'm afraid we don't understand you again. But I think your parents had great vitality and could bewitch everybody. You took after them vitality and now it eminates from you.*

L: *Danke schden. Sie sind sehr nett.*

N: *I'm sorry, but...*

L: *Es ist sehr lustig.*

N: *Oh, thank you, very much. No more Deutsch... oh, I am sorry, German. Bilinguism is a nuance.*

)lena Boka proceeds, speaking on discretion.

Of course there exits a lot of peculiarities, concerning ranslation and interpreting in general. But the most remarkable is he discretion. This phenomenon is very interesting indeed, discretion is one of the most precious qualities of an interpreter or i translator, let alone high skills and presence of mind. The essence >f it is that an interpreter or a translator should keep secrets, be oyal for they take part in confidential discussions. The leakage won't lo.

Maryna Korostashovets focuses on court interpretation:

In Ukraine each foreigner, who has any connections with the :ourt, has the right to have an interpreter to interprete a case (he/ ;he may be a defendant, a witness). He is likely to give an adequate nterpretation without any exaggerations and coloring, for any

mistake may have a serious aftereffect.

Alyona Korolyova and Nataliya Taranushenko present
a dialogue of Mr. Fox and Mr. Sorin (after M. Mitchel's "Live With Lightning")

F - Mr. Fox

S - Mr. Sorin

Si *Mr. Fox. I'm sorry,*

   But wouldn't it be for you so boring?

   Could you tell me about your talk with Mr. Gorin?

F: *Well, it was August and warm outside.*

   So I put everything on one side

   I roamed unhappily about my soul.

   But it was empty and so cold.

   I was dreaming and for me it was rife.

   To think about what had gone wrong with my life.

S: *I'm sorry; maybe I'm so boring.*

   But, perhaps, you forget about Mr. Gorin.

F: *I don't forget. I told all this for you.*

   Tofdl the atmosphere of the interview.

   All I wanted to be made to care again.

   But my dreams disappeared when the interview began.

S: *Mr. Fox, again, I'm sorry,*

   But let's go back to Mr. Gorin.

F: *Well, when my office door opened I saw a boy.*

   But he looked not like a cowboy.

   He was slender and about twenty-one.

   And then for a moment I forgot why he had come.

S: *Maybe you don't see my point,*

   Or your memory is out of joint.

F: *Ah, Gorin. He was slender, above middle height.*

   And his clothes were not very good at first sight.

   But he had dark living eyes and straight black hair

   I think such hair needs great care.

He was probably hungry, probably scared.
He wanted to set the world on fire, but 1 didn't care.
Oh, it's high time for me to go.
But before I go, I'd like to know.
Why, do you always say-"sorry".
S: *It's only because my name is Sorin.*

Alyona Korolyova speaks on interpreters' notations and cultural aspects of interpretation.

There exists a special short-handing for the interpreters which is called interpreters' notations. It is based on the system of symbols ind abbreviation - common and individual. These symbols and narks are used for decoding. Interpreters' notations facilitate the *ork of an interpreter and help him to cope with his task.

An interpreter is a medium of cross-linguistic and cross-cultural ;ooperation. Cross-cultural training gains force in this country. It efers to academic courses. Cross-cultural attitudes are traced in lifferent discourses, sociolinguistic and strategic categories.

An interpreter should be in the know of the cultural aspect of a breign country, because he often faces a lot of problems with cultural lifferences in source and target languages.

Qualities and qualifications of an interpreter seen by **Ol'ga 'hulavs'ka:**

An interpreter should neither be shy nor afraid of the public, jood education is a good beginning of his carrier. An interpreter hould be able to speak on many topics, say, about the atomic energy, 3gal issues, statistics, finance etc.

Lyudmyla Milyutina enlarges on translation functions and elf education:

Consecutive interpreting gives the possibilities to listen to the nd until the speaker stops. An interpreter has the time for analysis f the message, which makes his task easier.

Self-education is very important for everybody. Translating people share their knowledge, experience. Synchronists should be in the know not only of the languages but also of cultures.

Synchronous translation helps to master the native language, to command a foreign language, to widen cultural experience.

Sometimes a translator needs not only to translate foreign texts, but also to explain the meanings of some words, notions, and cultural peculiarities.

An interpreter is a medium of cross-linguistic and cross-cultural cooperation. A genuine translator must know a lot of different thing. He works with different people, and spheres of life. His own skills and knowledge help him. He must read a lot of books for communicating with interesting people, taking an active part in his country's life, for knowing the latest news of politics and economics. In one word, if you want to be an interpreter, do your best for your future career.

Interpreter should get information with a lightning speed and possess presence of mind. The main task of an interpreter is to understand the meaning of the speaker's words, to render the information to the listeners.

One of the important interpreters' qualities is to think quickly, to comprehend the real meaning.

Anna Glebova dwells on Ukrainian youth slang (translation aspects):

In different parts of Ukraine the slangy words develop variously. Slangy words, which come from the Russian language, may be used with the suffix *-oe:*

Cf.: *бухалово* "пиятика"; *зависапово* "довге гостювання без приводу"; *винтиловр* "затримання міліцією".

The borrowing from the Russian language *бухалово* is a derivative word from the verb *бухати*. There are other Ukrainian derivatives, such as *бухалівка, побухайлівка*.

When an interlocutor is very angry he tries to express his

I

emotional feelings with the help of non-standard vocabulary.

A lot of borrowings come into Ukrainian from different languages.

Cf. Polish: *шмотки* "одяг"; *шузи* "черевики"; from the English language: *ботл* "пляшки"; *ти крейзі* "ти божевільний"; *найтувати* "ночувати"; *олдовий* "старий"; *піпл* "людина"; *флет* "квартира", *хауз* - вже застаріле. There are new borrowings: *бусік* "мікроавкобус"; *байкер* "мотоцикліст"; *ганмен* "озброєний охоронець"; *дрінк* "напій"; *екстезі* "синтетичний наркотик"; *клок* "годинник"; *смел* "сморід"; *спікере* "кров'яна ковбаса"; *тікет* "квиток"; *фак* "вигук на позначення незадоволення"; from the German language : *шпіляти* "грати"; *шпрехати* "розмовляти"; from Arabic: *кайф* "задоволення".

Slang vocabulary can be divided into different groups: army, computer, music, drug addict and students' life.

Cf. drug addicts slang: *косяк* "цигарка з маріхуаною", *вмазатися* "вколоти собі наркотик"; *колеса* "пігулки"; *ковбасити* "давати наркотичний ефект".

Computer slang: *сейвонути* "зберегги файл"; *сайт* "сторінка з інтернеті"; *сетап* "установка обладнання або програми"; *вірус* 'программа, створена з метою ушкодження комп'ютера"; *софта* 'програмне забезпечення".

Vitaly Dorda and **Pavlo Sadovs'ky** demonstrate synchronous translation at work:

Tichonovpasses the ball to the outside defender, the latter - to ¹he inside forward, Robson. Robson's taking up speed, he's rresistible, approaching penalty area. Wow!!! What a dribbling - he defenders are down, one on one with the goalkeeper - big shoot - the ball gets into the past, one more shoot - crossbar, bicycle kick - Mamma mia! The ball is out. Yeah, it's not your day, poor Spartak-ilayer. Dynamo and Shakhtar are playing today.

Тvхоиое передає м'яч крайньому захиснику той - іентрфорварду Робсону. Робсон набирає швидкість, його вже

не зупинити. Ось він уже у штрафній, який дриблінг!!! Захисники в паніці. Вихід один на один - удар - м 'яч попадає в штангу, ще удар - поперечина, удар ножицями. Оце дає! - але м 'яч летить вище воріт. Да, сьогодні не твій день, спартаковець. Сьогодні грають Динамо і Шахтар.

Vitaly asserts that translation does not only convey the meaning from one language into another, making a text sound naturally but also reflects the cultural aspect of the country; a translator is a medium of cross-cultural cooperation. Translating novels, short stories, essays, poetry serves arts. It requires much of creativeness, deep sense of art.

While oral translating, an interpreter may not catch or miss some information. In this case he may ask a speaker to remedy the situation. But he is reluctant to do that. The mistakes can be rectified later and the point of honor is to perform a high degree of accuracy. Hesitation won't do, stammering isn't good, a pause is not available as well as a cup of coffee. An interpreter is to understand what is said, and to be all ears. An orator may speak the language, which is not his mother tongue. The mistakes in his pronunciation and grammar are inevitable then. Nevertheless the message must be interpreted anyway.

Svitlana Mikhno admits that over the phone interpreting is a remote interpreting. It refers to services provided by telephone links and video links. Telecommunication is mostly simultaneous, eye contact is impossible.

Secular power function of interpreting crowns other functions. It deals with the way an interpreter behaves in society. He is supposed to be an affable, sociable and tactful person.

Reference difficulties make a great challenge. An interpreter is pressed for suitable words or equivalents, invents something new, that has not existed in language before. The UNO has set up a special department for interpreters, translators reporters to provide them with special source documents.

Nadiya Koshkolda, Olena Popova and **Mariya Sokruta** jresent an example of community translation:

N: Good morning. Your passport, please.

O: Вибачте, я вас зовсім не розумію.

N: Oh, I see. We '11 call an interpreter then. Your passport, please.

M: Ваш паспорт, будь ласка.

O: Ось, тримайте.

M: Here you are.

N: Do you have anything to declare? Spirits, for example?

M: У вас є що-небудь для митної декларації? Спиртні напої?

O: Ні, я везу тільки подарунки для рідних.

M: No, I have only presents for my family.

N: Here are your documents. Have a nice trip.

M: Ось візьміть ваші документи! Щасливої дороги.

Nadiya states that there have always been disputes over the rinciples of biblical translation.

In 100 BC 72 learned Jews translated into Greek the Herbrew ixt of the Old Testament. Philo of Alexandria believed that they orked separately, and yet every one if them wrote the same, word)r word. The translation of the Bible was considered to be a new relation of God's Word.

In the Middle Ages there existed the demand for "word for ord" translation of the Bible. St. Jerome asserted that every anslation should be made according to sense but the Bible should з translated word for word to preserve the unfathomable profundity f the sacred text. This principle has frequently been challenged, ilaire Belloc advises a translator to change the style of the original ito the corresponding mode of expression in terms of sense anslatior

Mariya Sokruta says that the sound of our voice carries 36% of the message. Consider volume, tone and pace. The tone and volume shouldn't be consistent either. One singles out the main words and idea. A speaker must consider the volume pace. You may make it slower or quicker when it is necessary. When your voice is constantly low, it is boring for the listener. And when you speak very quickly it's impossible for interlocutors to understand the information. Developing affecting representation skills is a very important thing, it will help you in your career.

Nataliya Taranushenko mentions linguistic and social aspects of interpretation:

Interpretation as a process includes two aspects which are very effective — linguistic and social. Social aspects are various (cf. geography, history, culture). Each person has his own picture of the world, so-called language picture. An interpreter is a medium of cross-linguistic and cross-cultural cooperation.

Pavlo Sadovs'ky shares the opinion that an interpreter should be unnoticed:

If an interpreter is good at what he does, he tends not to be noticed. A good interpreter must not steal the show because the star of the show is a speaker and an interpreter, as they say, is a device, so he has to stay in shade.

As to the functions of written translation **Pavlo** says:

First of all, I want to say, that written translation is used from ancient times. From the early days of our history people wanted to receive the information of other communities. And at present it's impossible to imagine our life without translated works of foreign authors. The functions of written translation are:

- *First of all it's a communicative function. Nearly all the translations are made to get people acquainted with people who speak other languages.*

- *Any language is informative. Translation brings people*

some information, which is closedfor them because of the language barrier.

- *Translation is the best way for cross-cultural communication.*
- *Translation helps people to develop their society using knowledge and inventions of other countries.*

Pavlo also confirms that synchronous translation is a kind of interpretation when an interpreter speaks at the same time with a speaker (the gap is about 2-3 sec.). Synchronous interpretation is impossible without technical devices. So booths, headphones, microphones are available. Synchronous translation demands a great effort from an interpreter, because he is to listen to a speech in one language, to interpret it into another language, and not to fall behind :he speaker. For the first time synchronous translation was used in 1928 in USSR at the Internationa] Congress. Nowadays it is used worldwide. The 6 common languages of international conferences ire: English, French, Russian, Spanish, Chinese, Arabian.

Pavlo Sadovs'ky and **Vitaly Dorda** have an imaginary talk,)ased on

VI. MitcheFs "Live With Lightning":

P: *Hello-o-o! Anybody home? Come on, just open your mind! Hey man, I'm yourfuture and now I'm going away... See, I'm going away...*

V: *(Knock, knock) Is anybody here? Mr. Fox, open your mind, it's me. I'll make your future happy.*

P: *Hey, who are you? And what are you doing here? I was the first so get out of here.*

V: *But I'm the idea of his family happiness. If he won't remember that today s his wife's birthday, there 11 be a great storm at home! And...*

P: *Ha, don't nu ike me laugh! I'm the Idea of his second Nobel prize but he doesn't open his mind even to me. So, don't*

even try to get in. I know this look of his when he stares blindly out of the window. And there's nothing in his head- not a single idea!

V: *Oh, no, you are quite wrong! His head is empty like a baobab. When he stares at the switch on the interoffice telephone. And now his mind is in girls' college which is beyond the window. And that scares me very much.*

P: *Hey, man, are you crazy? Your fortune is standing outside, and you 're thinking about girls! lean't believe it! I...am... one of the greatest Ideas in the world. A lot ofpeople dream to have such an idea, I chose him and what? He's thinking about girls! I worked with Newton, Einstein... By the way do you know the theory of probability? My work!*

V: *And I... and I... Ha!!! Do you remember the end of the cold war? My work! It was at one-on-one meeting between M. Gorbachev and J. Bush and it was me who prompted P. Palazchenko to say 'Dear Mr. Gorbachev, I'm very pleased to see you" instead of "what is the bold pot-belly in my chair? Why is he smiling?... I'm scared. Let me get out of here... " You know, much was done not to spoil the flavor of the meeting!*

P: *Oh, don't tell me, I do understand you! We spoil a lot of time and effort to help people and they close their mind and keep us outside to die with cold! Thankless job indeed! That's enough I quit. Befriends?*

V: *Befriends! And I quit too... no I'd better take the vacation. You know, I want to store some more money to buy Porsche. I'm sick and tired of my Daewoo Espero... Ok, so what we gonna do? Celebrate?*

P: *Yeah, celebrate and let Mr. Fox enjoy his emptiness...*

Kateryna Izmailova mentions typical mistakes in translation: There are a lot of different mistakes which we make in our

translation. And not only fresh interpreters or translators make them, but also the people with the great baggage of work and knowledge. It depends on the education of an interpreter, his basic knowledge. There are some words which present some difficulties in understanding: j

      Cf.:   *magazine*—"журнал",   but   not   "магазин",
            complexion—"колір обличчя", but not "комплекція",
            compositor—"набірник", but not "композитор".

Equipment for an interpreter is new, though translation is as Did as an oak. There are the booths in which the synchronists are sitting and working. Booths are named after the target language. An nterpreter works for 30 minutes with periods. The temperature in he booth must be appropriate, neither very cold nor very hot. An nterpreter has the earphones, microphone and the decanter with •vater without ice. An interpreter should have a notebook and good)encils.

Galyna Vasil'kivs'ka. The translation is one of the human ictivities known from the ancient times. It dates to the Biblical times >r even earlier. Different tribes had to understand each other for rade or preventing war.

We know as much or as little of translation as our ancestors lid. During almost all history the translation was outside the main ciences. But the 20[lh] century brought a great number of innovations, here appeared many new states, international organizations, rapid ;rowth of the science and technique.

So translators and interpreters were badly needed. But as an ndependent science the translation began its existence only in the 0[s], when some scholars faced a task to make a model translation irocess, which differs from other types of language and literature ctivities.

Consecutive translation is a type of oral translation, when an nterpreter begins translating after a speaker has stopped speaking, inished his speech or its part. The size of a translating part can vary

from a single phrase or sentence to the whole text (20-30 minutes). During all this time there is a need to keep in memory nuts and bolts of the original before an interpreter begins to translate.

Dialogue between Mr. Putin & Pavel Palazchenko performed by **Galyna Vasyl'kivs'ka** and **Kateryna Izmailova:**

  G - V. Putin
  K - P. Palazchenko
  Before summit

K: Mr. Putin, I beg you don't use so many proverbs as you did last time. They are too ambiguous for the Americans, and sometimes they are imperfectly understood for Bush's interpreter.
G: You ask me to change my speech? A great ship asks deep water.
K: Would you mind! I've just asked.
G: You are a hard nut to crack, Mr. Palazchenko. Don't forget that this is your job. No cross, no crown.
K: I think we can never come to rapport.
G: Man proposes but God disposes. Give him an inch and he '11 take an ell. I thought that you would cringe as your predecessor. You seemed to be a quiet man. Still waters run deep.
K: Please don't use so many proverbs. It must be a relaxed talk. If you don't know I'll tell you how to behave on such an occasion. It is necessary to give your interlocutor only nuts and bolts of your view. You are not a spy now. You don't have too much time because there are a lot of things to do after the meeting.
G: What cannot be cured must be endured. He turned to be a wolf in sheep's clothing. Wait a bit, well begun is half done.
    (Within hours)
K: Mr. Putin, I give you a dramatic proposal. If you utter another proverb I'll tell uy wife to forbid you to go in for dzu-do. And good health is above wealth.

G: *Promise little but do much. Anyway it is not worth mention-*
    ing. I hate those smart Alecs who made me create such an
    image. What done cannot be undone.
    K: Like water of a duck's back. But he laughs best who
    laughs last.

Tetyana Mayboroda is of the opinion that   humor   is   a thinking category, specifically represented in an original text. For a foreigner it is very difficult to comprehend humor which is a cultural category. Moreover, limited thesaurus of a person does not allow him to understand humor of his native language. That is why a translator should be a highly educated person and have broad thesaurus, possess basic knowledge.

Humor arouses amusement, laughter (the capacity of recognizing, reacting to or expressing something, which is amusing, funny). Humor is a means of cheerful, puzzling, funny attitude towards reality.

Cf. jokes:

/.   *he— "have you been up before the Dean? "*
    she— "Oh, I don't know. What time does he get up? "

2.   *P' lady— " My husband wired me from Paris on my birthday*
    asking whether he should buy me a Rembrandt or a Titian.
    Now which would you have? "
    2'" lady—"Well as far as that goes, any of those French
    cars are pretty good"

3.   *-Mamma, do pigs have babies?*
    —Why of course, dear.
    —Someone told me they had little pigs.

4.   *A notice was put up on the door of an office: "Ifyou haven't*
    anything to Do, Don't Do it Here!"

5. *She—you remind me of the ocean.*
   He—wild,   romantic   and restless?
   She—No, you just make me sick.

6. *A riddle: What makes more noise than a pig in a sty? (2*
Pigs)-

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LIST OF SOME CONFUSING WORDS

September	вересень
March	березень
June	червень
July	липень
October	жовтень
November	листопад
West	захід
East	схід
North	північ
South	південь
Swiss	швейцарський
Swedish	шведський
Dutch	голландський
Danish	датський
prospect	перспектива (на майбутнє)
perspective	1) оптична перспектива (напр., у фотографії)
	2) точка зору, погляд
centrifugal	відцентрований (рос. центробежньїй)
centripetal	доцентрований (рос. центростремительньїй)
concave	випуклий, опуклий
convex	увігнутий
fission	розщіплення, ділення (ядра атома)
fusion	синтез (ядерний); злиття
lecrease/reduce	знижувати, зменшувати
increase	підвищувати, збільшувати
constraints	перешкода, "гальмуючий фактор"
incentives	стимул, заохочення

ABBREVIATIONS

ACE - Allied Command Europe (NATO) - Головне командування об'єднаними збройними силами у Європі (НАТО)

ADR - American depositary receipt - американська депозитарна розписка (вид цінних паперів США)

APC - armoured personell carrier - БТР - бронетранспортер

CAC 40 - індекс фондової біржи у Парижі (Франція)

CEE - Central and East European countries - країни Центральної та Східної Європи

CD - compact disc - компакт-диск, лазерний текст, оптичний диск, часто "CD"

CJTF - combined joint task force (NATO) - об'єднане оперативно-тактичне угрупування (НАТО)

CIS - Commonwealth of Independent States - СНД - співдружність незалежних країн

DAX - індекс фондової біржи у Франкфурті (Німеччина)

EAPC - Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council (NATO) - Рада Євро-атлантичного партнерства (НАТО)

EBRD - European Bank for Reconstruction and Development - Європейський банк реконструкції та розвитку

EMU - European Monetary Union - Європейський монетарний (фінансовий) союз

EU - European Union - Європейський союз

FSU - former Soviet Union states - держави колишнього СРСР

FTSE - Financial Times Stock Exchange (index) (UK) - індекс фондової біржи у Лондоні (Великобританія)

GATT - General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade - ГАТТ - Генеральна угода з тарифів та торгівлі

GDP - gross domestic product - валовий внутрішній продукт

GNP - gross national product - валовий національний продукт

H.M.S. - Her Majesty's Ship - корабель військово-морських сил Великобританії

IBRD - International Bank for Reconstruction and Development- МБРР - Міжнародній банк реконструкції та розвитку

IDR - involuntary displaced person - особа, яка була переміщена

проти своєї волі (рос. насильственно перемещенное лицо)

[FOR - Implementation force (NATO) - сили втілення миру (НАТО)

DLO - International Labour Organisation - Міжнародна організація праці .

[MF - International Monetary Fund - МВФ - міжнародний валютний фонд

[OSCO - International Organisation of Securities Commissions - Міжнародна організація комісій з цінних паперів

SO - International Standardisation Organisation - ISO - Міжнародна організація по стандартизації

PP - Individual Partnership Programme (NATO) - програма індивідуального партнерства (НАТО)

IFFE - London International Financial Futures and Option Exchange - Лондонська міжнародна біржа фінансових ф'ючерсів та опционів

*IEP - member of European Parliament - член європейського парламенту

Л-i'-n treatment - most favoured nation treatment - режим найбільшого сприяння

<JAA - North Atlantic Assembly (NATO) - Північноатлантична Асамблея (НАТО)

IACC - North Atlantic Co-operation Council (NATO) - РПАС - Рада північноатлантичного співробітництва (НАТО)

JAFTA - North American Free Trade Agreement - Північноамериканська угода про вільну торгівлю

(ASA - National Aeronautics and Space Administration (USA) - FIACA - РІаціональне управління з аеронавтики та дослідженню космічного простору (США)

(ATO - North Atlantic Treaty Organisation - НАТО - організація Північноатлантичного договору, Північноатлантичний союз

(AV - net asset value - вартість чистих активів (рос. Стоимость чистых активов, СЧА)

(GO - non-government organisation - неурядова організація

ЇІККЕІ - індекс фондової б іржи у Токіо, Японія

NIS - newly independent states - нові незалежні держави (держави колишнього радянського блоку)

NPT - Non-proliferation Treaty - договір про нерозповсюдження ядерної зброї

NASDAQ-National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotations - НАСДАК - система автоматичного котування цінних паперів Національної асоціації біржевих ділерів (США)

NYSE - New-York Stock Exchange - Нью-Йоркська фондова біржа

OSCE - Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe - ОБСЄ - організація з безпеки та співробітництва в Європі

OECD - Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development - Організація економічного співробітництва та розвитку

OHP - overhead projector - проектор типу "кодоскоп"

OCT - over-the-counter trade - позабіржова торгівля цінними паперами

PABSEC - Parliamentary Assembly of the Black Sea Economic Co-operation - ПАЧЕС - Парламентська асамблея чорноморського економічного співробітництва

PARP - plan and review process (NATO) - процес планування та перегляду (НАТО)

PCA - Partnership and Co-operation Agreement (NATO) - Угода про партнерство та співробітництво (НАТО)

PCC - Partnership Co-ordination Cell (NATO) - Група з координації партнерства (FIATO)

PIF - privatisation investment fund - приватизаційний інвестиційний фонд

PFP- Partnership for Peace (NATO) - ПЗМ - "Партнерство заради миру" (програма партнерства країн НАТО)

PLC - Public Limited Company (UK) - публічна компанія з обмеженою відповідальністю; відкрите акціонерне товариство, ВАТ

POW - prisoner of war - військовополонений

R&D - research and development - науково-досл ідниціка робота

та дослідницікі розробки

SAE - stamped and addressed envelope - конверт з маркою та адресою

SACE - Supreme Allied Commander Europe (NATO) - Верховний головнокомандувач об'єднаними збройними силами НАТО у Європі

SHAPE - Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (NATO) - Штаб Верховного головнокомандувача об'єднаними збройними силами НАТО у Європі (м. Monc, Бельгія)

SRO - self-regulatory organisation - організація, що саморе-гулюється; саморегулююча організація

SWIFT - Society for World-wide Interbank Financial Telecommunications - СВІФТ - міжнародна міжбанківська система електронних платежів

SWOT - strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (analysis)-сильні та слабкі сторони; можливості та загрози (тип аналітичного дослідження діяльності організацій, компаній, тощо)

IACIS - Technical Aids to CIS - TACIC - європейська програма допомоги та співробітництва з країнами СНД

Г & D - training and development - підготовка, перепідготовка та підвищення кваліфікації кадрів

Г-BILL - treasury bills - ОВДП - облігації внутрішньої державної позики (рос. - ОВГЗ)

QNHCR - United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees - Верховний комісар ООН у справах біженців

LINO - United Nations Organisation - Організація об'єднаних націй

JS CSSE - United States Commission on Securities and Stock Exchange - Комісія з цінних паперів та фондової біржі США

/AT - value added tax - ПДВ - податок на додану вартість (рос. НДС)

JSS - United States Ship - корабель військово-морських сил США

NB - World Bank - Світовий банк

WEU - West European Union - Західноєвропейський союз

WHO - World Health Organisation - Всесвітня організація охорони здоров'я (рос. ВОЗ)

WTO - World Trade Organisation - Міжнародна організація торгівлі ООН (рос. МОТ)

WWW - World-wide Web - "всесвітнє павутиння" (одна з назв електронної комп'ютерної системи Інтернет)

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