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Problems of translation theory and practice: original and translated text equivalence

PhD. Burbekova Saule^{a *}, PhD. Nurzhanova Aisulu^b.

^a Suleyman Demirel university, 1/1 AbylaikhanSt., Kaskelen, Almaty 040900, Kazakhstan

^b Suleyman Demirel university, 1/1 AbylaikhanSt., Kaskelen, Almaty 040900, Kazakhstan

Abstract

The conceptual approach to the translation phenomenon is viewed as a deep integration of national cultures, and their interactions. Literary translation should be considered in the context of literary interaction as a part of multi-ethnic factor. Translation Studies in Kazakhstan has had many directions and common issues of prose, poetry and drama, the specifics of the translation process, and the place of translation studies in multicultural literary process has become the subject of translation studies. Literary translation schools reflect the evolution of transferability categories and contain modern concept of communicative equivalence of the original and the translated texts as a norm of translation accuracy.

Modern communicative approach to translation is due to the facts of cross-language communication and translation dominants. Expansion of the original and the translated text communicative equivalence should be tolerant to the type of the receiving audience. *The* problem of interlinear translation was the object of translators' attention for a long time. So the current study is aimed at several purposes as:

- establishment of translation freedom and the problems of interlinear translation.
- linguistic and extra-linguistic factor synthesis (including cultural, psychological, etc.)
- classification of translation approaches
- establishing criteria for translation accuracy

In the result of qualitative *and contrastive analysis* we have found out that any text is translatable due to the general principles of translation: the requirement to reproduce the original strophic form, find similar rhythmic forms,

* Corresponding author: Burbekova Saule. Tel.: +7-778-503-7504
E-mail address: Zhanetova70@mail.ru

maintain the historical and national style.

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Keywords: cross-language communication, translation accuracy, translator freedom, multi-ethnic factor;

1. Introduction

Cultural, communicative, sociolinguistic aspects of translation define trends in contemporary translation studies. The conceptual approach to translation phenomenon is due to the deep integration of national cultures, and their interactions (Marinetti, 2011). Common problems of prose, poetry and drama, specific questions of translation process, the place of translation in multicultural literary process have become the subject of translation study research. Dynamic development of national literatures required not only translation reforms, but also changes in the reader's cultural expectations and era's aesthetic concepts (Robinson, 1998). The condition of translation studies was influenced by a number of circumstances. First of all, the objective conditions characterized the formation of literary translation: the nature of the national literature, the development degree of the native literary language, the strength or weakness of translation traditions, the geographical, political differences in living conditions, influencing the reader perception and differences in culture. Unfortunately, the national psychological traits, the specificity of creative thinking, genre constructs were often left out of the translator attention. Partly this factual information relevant to the interior colour, and traditions were compensated by footnotes, annotations, but it did not contribute to the full accuracy of the translation. Therefore full attention should be paid to translation of lingua cultural concepts, because the current problems of cultural transmission are of great importance.

2. Purpose of research

Communicative approach is one of the current trends in the theory of literary translation. This trend is due to cross-language connections of original and translated texts and translation dominants. *Expansion of the original and the translation text's communicative equivalence should be tolerant to the type of the receiving audience. The problem of interlinear translation was the object of translators' attention for a long time. So the current study is aimed at several purposes as:*

- *establishment of translation freedom and the problems of interlinear translation.*
- *linguistic and extra-linguistic factor synthesis (including cultural, psychological, etc.)*
- *classification of translation approaches*
- *establishing criteria for translation accuracy*

Thus, analysis of lingua cultural aspects as one of the most important factors of effective translation should be used for achieving equivalence of original and target text translation.

3. Research methods

The aim of our research was to investigate the difference of Kazakh and Russian speaking audience in perception and modification of original and target text translations. During our investigation 20 students (10 Kazakh and 10 Russian speaking students) have been interviewed. For the investigation of the stated problem we have done qualitative analysis and compared the differences in perception and transformation of translation material.

The methods of literary comparative study are important factors to create a complete history and theory of literary translation and identify translation communicative equivalence. Comparative literary studies in translation theory and practice require comparative approach to translation analysis. Hence there is a need to examine the language and text equivalence of translation (Gasparov, 2003). It is important to take into account the degree of language relatedness, their typological similarity, as well as the circumstances of time period when the original and target texts were created. Advantage of comparative method as a part of comparative-historical, typological and comparative approaches in linguistic science has improved the analysis of translation transformations. The translation process determines the place of comparative literary studies in the modern theory of translation. It is

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