

## RENDERING THE MOST SPECIFIC FEATURES OF TEXT GENRES IN INTERPRETATION

Кіщенко Ю.В., к. пед. н., доцент,  
доцент кафедри практики іноземних мов  
*Херсонський державний університет*

У статті проаналізовано специфічні риси, що є характерними для найбільш розповсюджених текстових жанрів. Зроблено акцент на їх структурній композиції, що вможливується завдяки використанню спеціальних етичних формул. Окреслено можливі прийоми відтворення емоційно забарвленої лексики, діалектизмів, фразеологізмів, крилатих висловлювань та цитат.

Перелічено основні відмінності інформаційних повідомлень та інтерв'ю, особливості перемовин та дискусій з точки зору перекладу, названо основні риси публічних промов, які є найбільш вагомими для роботи перекладача.

Визначено та коротко описано методи підготовки майбутніх перекладачів для формування та автоматизації навичок перекладу зазначених текстів. Наведено приклади вправ для розвитку вмінь усного послідовного та синхронного перекладу, серед яких переклад на швидкість коротких запитань та відповідей на них, переклад двомовного інтерв'ю зі збереженням літературної норми, стилістичної коректності та дотриманням дипломатичного компоненту перекладу. Приклади зазначених вправ розміщено за шкалою - від елементарного початкового рівня складності до високого.

**Ключові слова:** текстовий жанр, когнітивна інформація, інформаційне повідомлення, офіційний етикет, стратегія тренінгу.

В статье анализируются специфические особенности, которые характерны для наиболее распространенных текстовых жанров. Делается акцент на их структурной композиции, которая создается благодаря использованию специальных этических формул. Описаны возможные приемы передачи эмоционально окрашенной лексики, диалектизмов, фразеологизмов, крылатых выражений и цитат.

Перечислены основные отличия информационных сообщений и интервью, особенности переговоров и дискуссий с точки зрения перевода, названы основные черты публичных речей, которые являются наиболее значимыми для работы переводчика.

Определяются и кратко описываются методы подготовки будущих переводчиков для формирования и автоматизации навыков перевода упомянутых текстов. Даются примеры упражнений для развития умений устного последовательного и синхронного перевода, среди которых перевод на скорость кратких вопросов и ответов на них, перевод двуязычного интервью с сохранением литературной нормы, стилистической корректности и соблюдением дипломатического компонента перевода. Примеры упомянутых упражнений размещены по шкале – от элементарного начального уровня сложности до высокого.

**Ключевые слова:** текстовый жанр, когнитивная информация, информационное сообщение, официальный этикет, стратегия тренинга.

The article analyzes specific features characterizing the most wide-spread text genres. The accent is made on their structural composition that is created due to the usage of special ethic formulas. The possible ways of rendering emotionally coloured words, dialectisms, phraseological units, pithy sayings and quotations are suggested by the author.

The article names the main peculiarities of informational messages and interviews, negotiations and discussions from the position of an interpreter. The

main features of public speeches, which are the most important for the work of an interpreter, are singled out.

The methods of training interpreters-to-be are determined and briefly described to form and automate their skills and habits in interpreting texts of different genres. The author gives examples of exercises that develop the habits of oral consecutive and simultaneous translation, among which one can find those controlling the speed of interpreting short questions and answers, providing the rendering of bilingual interviews preserving the literary norm, stylistic correctness and the diplomatic component of interpretation. The examples of the exercises are graded according to the certain scale – from the elementary primary level of complexity to the highest one.

**Key words:** text genres, cognitive information, informational message, official etiquette, training strategy.

The article is an attempt to define the most peculiar features pertinent to some text genres and to describe the general directions in finding the appropriate ways of their translation or interpretation. The aim of the article is to help instructors working with interpreters-to-be to work out the strategy of their training in order to develop the necessary trainees' professional skills and habits.

Theoretical and practical aspects of the professional training of future interpreters have been analyzed in the scientific research works by N. Havrylenko, O. Martynyuk, O. Oberemko, Z. Pidruchna, O. Porshnyeva, L. Syhova, P. Chebotaryov, O. Shupta and others [1, c. 2]. However the issue of rendering the most peculiar features of text genres in interpretation as well as in written translation needs to be specified separately.

It is common knowledge that a variety of texts we work with is not numerous. Among them we can define public speeches, reports, interviews, informational messages, negotiations (talks), declarations and discussions. In this article we will try to reconsider the specificity of the majority of these text genres.

We suggest starting with public speech that is defined as a speech of a single speaker before listeners or interlocutors [2, c. 105]. This genre is characterized by a strict structure: it has the traditional beginning and ending, that are arranged with the help of special ethical formulas.

Though the lexis of any public speech should be standardized, there is always some kind of emotional information in it. To render the latter speakers will use emotionally coloured words and word combinations as well as colloquialisms, high prosaic style, dialectal words, phraseological units, metaphors, similes, epithets, quotations and proverbs. It is obligatory for the interpreter or translator to reproduce at least a part of the vocabulary mentioned above; otherwise the influential power of the speech upon the public will be lost.

It should be noted that one of the peculiar features pertinent to the public speech is repetitions of all kinds – lexical, grammatical and others. It is this specificity of the genre that is lost very often in translation (oral or written) because the unskilled interpreter/translator may have an intention to compress the text and extract the repeated words.

Almost every public speaker possesses their own style and manner of speech. Sometimes this manner is very extraordinary and if this is the case, the interpreter/translator has to render its main specific features.

Public speech is not necessarily prepared in advance and may have no written theses. As a rule, the speaker tends to improvise even if they have composed the text of their speech beforehand. Thus the interpreter should be always ready to such a turn in the speaker's public performance. If there is too much of improvisation, there are sure to be lots of unexpected repetitions and unfinished or illogically finished sentences. In such cases the interpreter is recommended to correct the speaker's mistakes.

The system of training future interpreters to deal professionally with public speeches is based on the principle of grading the material. At the very beginning of the course students should be explained the possible methods and ways of rendering short congratulations. After having mastered this type of public

performance they may proceed with speeches that are pronounced at different kinds of so called “openings” – those of exhibitions, parks, memorials. The next steps are speeches in honor of awarding prizes, mourning speeches, thematic speeches of politicians, scientific reports etc.

Working on the translation of public speeches, one can use the following pre-processing:

- 1) familiarizing with the written text of the speech and drawing up a list of specific vocabulary units;
- 2) listening to the speech and analyzing its contents;
- 3) drafting a similar speech in the native language;
- 4) consecutive or simultaneous translation of the speech.

Interview is mainly defined as a public dialogue, consisting of questions and answers. It may focus on the topic that the interviewee is competent at, as well as on their private life.

In any interview cognitive information is conveyed through the vision of the individual and reflects their personal attitude. Therefore, in addition to the neutral vocabulary and grammar, there are many emotionally coloured words and expressions that must be preserved in the translation.

The interviewee often has their own manner of speaking, their peculiar style. If the interpreter is not familiar with it from the previous experience, they will have to capture and reflect this style on the go. Usually it includes the length of the sentences, favorite buzzwords, deviations from the literary norms (slang, dialect etc.).

Being a planned dialogue, an interview has its own characteristics: not all sentences said by the correspondent must be necessarily questions - they may also be statements. Answers of the interviewee are not always kept within the specified topic and sometimes significantly deviate from it. The styles of questions and answers may contrast. All these differences should be reflected in the translation.

Talking about the interviewee’s personal life the interpreter must be ready to meet the tabooed vocabulary and know what and how to translate.

Some interviews consist of the exchange of statements. The interviewer may touch upon a couple of disparate issues at once, and the interpreter should be ready to translate all the statement as a whole unit - at the moment of a natural pause between the question and the answer [2, c. 102].

Thus, in an interview we are likely to observe significant deviations from the literary norm, a small number of figures; sometimes there are special terms and exotisms. Here emotions mean much more than, for instance, in the informational message. As a rule an interview contains a lot of phraseological units, quotations (including hidden), pithy sayings. Complex syntactic structures do not occur, questions and answers often form a single semantic and syntactic whole and the interpreter has to keep in mind the content and structure of the previous sentence.

Among the variety of training drills aiming at the development of skills necessary for translating an interview we can recommend a consecutive interpretation of a simple interview consisting of short questions and answers, recorded at an average pace. The interpretation should be performed quickly, consist of complete phrases and comply with the literary norm. The next step may be an interview with a famous person (a movie star, a model, an athlete, a writer etc.). It is advisable to divide the text of the interview into equal parts and fix the time of fulfilling the task for each student. The same methods can be applied for interpreting an interview with a politician. However special attention should be paid to the increased demands for the literary norm, stylistic correctness of all the statements, compliance with the order proposed by the speaker when listing names, place names, names of organizations, firms etc.

The task may become more complicated when it is necessary to interpret a bilingual interview. In this case an interviewer speaks English and the interviewee - their native language, or vice-versa.

One more text genre is an informational message. It is a brief text containing new information on politics, culture, arts, public life, and sports. Such messages are typical for the mass media. There are also specific informational messages that are meant for specialists of one single area.

Talking about their specific features one should bear in mind that all of the messages are designed in the framework of the literary norm, thus colloquialisms, jargonisms and words of high style in them are not allowed. The information in them is objective, emotionally coloured and evaluative words are used rather rarely, although a hidden position of the source (especially if it is a political message) may be present. Therefore, the interpreter should use the vocabulary of the neutral evaluation and the neutral word order. If terms are to be used, they should be widely used and well-known.

Since informational messages are intended for transmitting cognitive information, the interpreter/translator must observe the maximum caution when trying to discard some of the information as secondary. Dates, names, geographical names, digital data should be preserved [2, c. 99].

Thus, in the informational message syntax is rather simple. There is a limited number of complex structures, although one can observe an abundance of personal and geographical names, a lot of quantitative digital information, a lack of specialized terminology; emotionality is expressed predominantly by word order or evaluative epithets.

Translation of informational messages requires preliminary exercises, developing the interpreter's memory. They should start with short news reports made by the instructor or the speaker in a slow speed (it should be noted that the actual pace of the announcer's speech is quite high). The number of messages should gradually grow with every other training and at the same time their complexity must be increasing.

Among the most commonly used tasks are the following:

1. Listen to the informational message consisting of 2-3 sentences in a foreign language and make its informative translation (that is, render all the memorized information). Use complete utterances, do not make pauses, and stick to the literary norm.
2. Listen to the informational message consisting of 5-6 sentences and render it in the target language in chain (each trainee translates a sentence).

3. Interpret the informational message using the method of echoing translation: after hearing the text the first trainee translates it into the native language; the second trainee "restores" the original text, using what is left in their memory after having listened the original text and the variant of its translation.
4. Listen to some informational messages, recorded from authentic news. It is possible to make notes while listening to the records, then, during the second listening, translate the messages simultaneously [3, c. 129].

All the above mentioned drills, and in the same sequence, may be used for exercising skills of translation into a foreign language.

The final text genres we are going to analyze in this article are negotiations and discussions.

The former is an official conversation between two or more parties, the aim of which is to find out the decision on particular issues.

The latter is either an official or non-official conversation, usually on a special problem.

It is worth mentioning that both negotiations and discussions have unpredictable texts. As a rule the interpreter knows in advance only the general topic and the preliminary materials thereto. So, when translating they can rely only on their knowledge of terminology on the topic.

Both the genres represent free communication in the course of which one may encounter a number of conflicts that seem to be quite unavoidable. This is the case when you need to know the norms of the interpreter's ethics as well as the ethics of communication. The interpreter shall not interfere in the conflict, trying to hush it or to protect one of the parties. They are to remain neutral and to continue their translation, interpreting only the main contents of the conflict dialogue: smoothing out especially rough phrases and omitting vulgarisms and tabooed words.

Interpreting either discussions or negotiations it is especially important to observe the formulas of formal etiquette and the style of normative official communication. The interpreter should fully understand that negotiations and



discussions, being a part of business communication, often contain legal and financial vocabulary. Thus, they must be acknowledged with this lexis perfectly well.

For training to interpret negotiations and discussions the students are offered audio or video recordings for both consecutive and simultaneous interpreting at the senior stage of education.

As it is seen from the article, after defining the text genre the interpreter should clearly understand the function of the text [4, с. 143]. The latter may be aimed at transferring cognitive information (informational message), informing and at the same time attracting the audience (public official speech), advertising something etc. The next step is to single out the vocabulary and grammar to convey the message of the given genre.

Further researches on this topic might touch upon the other genres – declarations, religious texts (sermons), advertisements, memoir and others.

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