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LINGUISTIC PECULIARITIES OF POLITICAL DISCOURSE TRANSLATION

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Abstract. The current article presents the concept "political discourse" as one of the main types of "discourse". The purpose of the article is consideration and identification of linguostylistic peculiarities of political discourse translation. This article offers author's view of this problem which is actual at the moment and the author makes an attempt to shed the light topicality of the matter. The author designates its topicality in contemporary linguistics, social and humanitarian knowledge. Author also specifies such concepts as "discourse" and "political discourse". This paper completely opens concept "discourse", paying much attention to the problem of differentiation of such terms as "discourse" and "text". The article is devoted to the analysis of translation process of "political discourse". There are given translation strategies and a large number of examples of translation process of "political discourse". Certain conclusion is drawn on the basis of the results received by means of the analysis of political discourse translation. This paper is intended both for teachers of translation theory, and for master students whose thesis works is closely connected with a subject of political discourse translation. Also this article will be interesting for bachelor and college students who are studying at translation faculty and who are interested in this actual problem.

Public life is presented by the numerous spheres which are closely connected with each other. The largest of them are economic, social, political and spiritual ones. People pay attention to any of these spheres. But political sphere takes a special place among them, the mission of which unlike all other spheres is the implementation of public administration by society in general.

Politics, politicians and political activity have always existed and played an important role in social lives. They have always influenced people's lives. It became an integral part of a modern civilization as it is the center of concentration of any information, storage and its distribution. Politics has always been the object of the political social sciences. The state's significant place and status depend on a certain position or a situation on the international arena, its relationship with other states, and its role in the activity of the world community. One of the main aspects of politics is political speeches because the speech is the main and strong tool in politics, which is realized and implemented generally through speeches. Politicians reason their actions, influence people by means of political speeches. Political speeches and their presentation play an important role in political activity. Speech is the text which can be considered as a discourse as well. Such sciences as sociolinguistics and linguistics of the text strongly influenced the formation and further development of the concept "discourse". The second half of the 20th century was marked by the problem of "interrelation of the language and the politics" [1]. Scientists decided to observe the discourse from the political point of view and while politics study it from the discursive point of view.

By analyzing political speeches we will be able to reveal strategy and tactics of the argument used by politicians in order to persuade public and assure them to accept their viewpoint.

Nowadays there is tendency connected with the strengthening of interest in a "political discourse" in linguistics. The main objects of this type of "discourse" are the political pre-election texts, interviews and political speeches, biographies of the politicians and other forms of promoting a special view of reality.

It is known that many political actions by nature are speeches in action, i.e., speeches are realized and lead to certain actions. Therefore the speech becomes not only a way of reflection of political reality, but also becomes this very reality.

Topicality of the present article is defined by the role of politics, political statements and politicians who are constantly using strategies and tactics of belief, argumentative elements which are played in people's

modern life in their speeches. Also, it is very important to study the lingual-stylistic characteristics of a political discourse that is one of the most actual directions of modern linguistics of the text. The aim of this paper is to identify linguostylistic characteristics of the translation of a political discourse.

Before concentrating and considering the concept of "political discourse" and sorting features of its translation, we have to consider the key term "discourse".

The concept of "discourse" can be considered in various sciences such as linguistics, sociolinguistics, philosophy and psychology. We may take into account diverse definitions and points of view of these sciences in order to develop your own definition and theory as still now there is no exact definition of "discourse". From a position of a classical philosophy, the term "discourse" was used to describe consecutive transition from one discrete step to another and expansions of the thinking expressed in concepts and judgments [2]. From a position of modern French philosophy, the discourse represents special mentality and ideology which are expressed in the text possessing connectivity and integrity and shipped in life [3].

Definitions of "discourse" are rather ambiguous as first of all it is understood as the developed language and speech design, for example, the speech or the text. A lot of linguists were deeply engaged into the problem of discourse and text differentiation including Kubryakova Ye.S., Alexandrova O.V., Chernyavskaya V.Ye., T.van Dijk and others. Interest of domestic and foreign linguists to the concepts: "discourse" and "text" amplifies more and more. According to some authors these two terms are opposite to each other, according to others, they are synonyms.

Firstly, the theory of concepts differentiation "discourse" and "text" was entered by the Dutch linguist T.van Dijk who mentioned both concepts in one of his works "Strategy of Coherent Text Understanding". In accordance with the linguist Chernyavskaya V.Ye., "text" is speech in oral or written form consisting of grammatically coherent sentences, while, "discourse" is the cognitive process connected with thinking and creation of speech activity.

Nevertheless, we cannot deny that fact that "discourse" and "text" are closely interconnected with each other. This very opinion is proved in the definition given by the Soviet linguist Arutyunova N.D. According to this linguist, "Discourse is a coherent text in total with extralinguistic, pragmatical, sociocultural, psychological and other factors, the text taken in conceptual aspect; the speech considered as purposeful social action; the speech as the component participating in people's interaction and mechanisms of their consciousness (cognitive processes)". Thus, we can draw a conclusion that "discourse" is the written and oral text which is reproduced by certain people in particular social situations, taking into consideration not only linguistic peculiarities of the text, but also psychological, cultural, social and other factors where the text is reproduced.

For the first time, "discourse" was introduced in 1952 by the American scientist Z. Harris in the scientific theory of text linguistics as the linguistic term in the phrase of "analysis of a discourse". Z. Harris reflected the understanding of the phrase in the article, considering it as the simple statement, and he called "discourse" as the difficult statement consisting of several phrases. Thereby, "discourse" is urged to convey certain meaning, aimed at communicative action in special language environment. Therefore, the term "discourse" demands the corresponding definition, for example, "political discourse", "scientific discourse", "philosophical discourse".

"Political discourse" is one of the main types of "discourse". According to Soviet linguist Sheygal E.I., the political world "covers a wide range of the phenomena: it includes political communities of people, political subjects (agents), institutes and the organizations, standard subsystems, traditions and rituals, methods of political activity, political culture and ideology, media and so on. All elements of a political field are anyway mediated by "discourse", they are reflected in "discourse", realized through "discourse" [4].

The main sign of political texts is "a reflection of activity of parties, other public organizations, public authorities, public and state leaders and activists, the social and economic structure of society aimed at the development in it (in a broad sense). A target sign of the political text – is that it influences on a political situation by means of promotion of certain ideas, emotional impact on citizens of the country and their motivation to political actions" [5].

However before starting consideration of features of the translation of political texts, it would be better to tell some words about adequacy of the translation.

Adequacy of the translation, whether it is art or scientific, is always caused by knowledge of "foreign" culture. The problem of relationship of language and culture traditionally joined in the sphere of interests of linguists, and in recent years concept of "culture" gets more and more broad interpretation. Historical, social and psychological features influence the translation of the political discourse as the political discourse of each nation differs from each other. Each nationality has its own vision of the world view and it is reflected in the sphere of politics.

Political discourse is characterized by the following linguistic features (signs):

- the cliché and stock phrases are used in "political discourse" in order to cause the existing stereotypes in listeners' consciousness, in order to make information squeezed, more available for understanding;
- the axiological (estimated) lexicon is the peculiar feature of political discourse which focuses attention and influences the reader's consciousness in "political discourse" [6].

While translating political discourse, we may face with different problems; one of them is translation of lexicon [7]. There are some words or phraseological units in English which do not have any equivalent in Russian. In English, there is a large number of lexical units which do not have compliances in the Russian dictionaries. These units are transferred, however, by means of a number of means:

1) Transliteration and transcription – is a method of 'translating' the text from one writing system to another while keeping it in its original language. Transliteration gives the word from a different language in letters that you can understand so as to be able to pronounce it.

For example:

Wall Street – Уолл Стрит;

Metropolitan — Метрополитен;

“Washington Post” - “Вашингтон Пост”;

“Gardian” - “Гардиан”;

Ways of transliteration and transcription are applied in transferring English proper names, place names, names of the ships, planes, newspapers, magazines, firms, and also some neologisms and so on.

For example:

"Queen Elisabeth" - "Куин Элизабет" корабль

Downing Street – Даунинг Стрит

Impeachment – импичмент

2) Calque or loan translation is another method using in political discourse translation. It is a word or phrase borrowed from another language by literal, word-for-word or root-for-root translation. Calque means to borrow a word or phrase from another language while translating its components so as to create a new lexeme in the target language. It is translated literally word-for-word.

For example:

“Shadow cabinet” – теневой кабинет;

White House – Белый дом

3) Method of description – this type of translation includes the full explanation of the English word or phrase, in both cases:

a) when we cannot find the right equivalent of the English realia in Russian:

For example:

Maverich – государственный деятель (страна), занимающий (-щая) отличную от других позицию;

b) some English words (phrases) have some peculiarities of compatability and it is difficult to find the right equivalent in Russian using literal or word-for-word translation.

For example:

Negotiated settlement – оглашение, достигнутое в результате переговоров

Also, sometimes translator may face with such difficult task as translation of phraseological units and free combinations, especially in the political sphere, which extremely seldom have direct equivalents in Russian. While translating phraseological units, translator's task is to define, whether the phrase is free or phraseological in this concrete case for making a correct translation. Translation of phraseological units can be done in several ways.

For example,

1) While analyzing the following sentence: "The report opened my eyes to the real situation", we can define the phraseological unit "to open somebody's eyes to something" which has the full compliance "открыть кому-то глаза на что-либо". Next sentence "He certainly doesn't believe in letting the grass grow under his feet", the phraseological unit "to let the grass grow under one's feet" completely changes and is translated as "он не является сторонником бездеятельного ожидания".

2) In the process of official-political texts translation translator can come across with various lexical transformations. For example, we can see discrepancy of word semantics in different languages. The more semantic volume of the word is wider, the wider is its compatability:

For example:

Labour Party protests followed sharply on the Tory deal with Spain.

За сообщением о сделке консервативного правительства с Испанией немедленно последовал протест лейбористской партии.

3) Concretization is generally used for specification of value of movement verbs and speech verbs, such as to be, to take, to have, to get, to say, to come.

For example:

At the by-election victory went to the Labour candidate.

На дополнительных выборах победа досталась лейбористам (победу одержал кандидат от лейбористской партии).

4) Semantic development is used in replacement of dictionary compliance.

For example:

Many South African sanctuaries are readily reached from Johannesburg (Land of Safaries. The New York Times).

До многих южноафриканских заповедников рукой подать от Йоханнесбурга.

I would like to pay attention to the translation of international and pseudo-international words. Contemporary English and Russian dictionaries contain extremely large number of form and sound similar words, and the volume of such lexicon increased the last decades.

We can call the tens of English words which entered into Russian: atlas, football, progressleader, diplomacyprocess, tendency, etc. However, even among international words we can note some words which have different meanings in English and Russian.

So, the word “progress” is not only “прогресс”, but also “успехи”, “достижения”, “развитие”; “leader” – is not only “лидер”, but also “руководитель”, “глава (делегации)”; “decade” – “десятилетие”, but not “декада”; “advocate” – “сторонник”, but not “адвокат”, etc.

From the written below, we can come to the following conclusion: the official-political translation is developing and improving every day. Adequate translation is very important because these texts have not only information installation, but also they are some kind of a peculiar device of impact on population and spheres of life where this information is directed on. Therefore translator has strong responsibility while translating these texts, considering all peculiarities.

It is well-known fact that for the analysis of any discourse, it is important to take into consideration “the language personality” and his/her speech as an example. For the translation analysis of this research, I have chosen the speech of the 43rd U.S. President George Bush Jr.

The first peculiarity of his speeches which I have noticed is that the most of his speeches begin with the words “I know”. With the help of this phrase, the politician “imposes” listeners his own viewpoints concerning any theme: “I know that the Democrats want to raise your taxes, because they think they can spend your money better than you can”. [George W. Bush, Colorado Victory 2006 Rally, Greeley, Colorado, November 4, 2006]. “And I know it’s on your minds. It’s on my mind”. I know it’s tough fighting, and you know it’s tough fighting.

Another peculiarity in Bush’s speech – is a tendency to express feelings, for the purpose of expressivity increasing in the speech. It is known that the expressivity is one of the main ways of awakening of mass audience’s interest. So, for example, such expressions, as: “I believe...”, “I appreciate...”, “I’m grateful to/for...”, “I am confident...”, “I hope”, “I will forever be optimistic by...”, “I was excited about...”, “I can’t tell you how much I love you...” and so on, which occur in J. Bush’s speeches. “So she sends her love, and on this, our 29th anniversary, I’m proud to say, I love her dearly”. “I appreciate very much being here with a fine United States Senator – a man I call a friend and a person I know you call friend, Chuck Hagel”, etc..

Also there is used obligation mode. “We *must* keep the pressure on all the time”. “And the American people *must* understand the facts; if you vote Democrat you’re voting for a tax increase”. “You see, in this new kind of war we *must* understand what the enemy is thinking and what they’re about to do, in order to protect you”. “This can be our future. But first we *must* choose”.

From the aforesaid it is possible to draw the following conclusions: the political discourse is very peculiar. Political activity first of all is speech activity. Word is the main tool of the politician. The translation of political discourse makes a great difficulty for any translator as it is necessary to take into account all factors, to consider all subtleties and features, but the translation of this type of discourse is developing and improving every day.

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ПОЛИТИКАЛЫҚ ДИСКУРСЫҢ АУДАРМАСЫ ЛИНГВИСТИКАЛЫҚ ЕРЕКШЕЛІКТЕРІ

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Түйін сөздер: дискурс, саяси дискурс, аудару, мәтін, лингвистикалық ерекшеліктер.

Аннотация. Аталмыш мақалада ұсынылған "саяси дискурс" ұғымы, сияқты дискурстың негізгі түрлерінің бірі. Бұл мақаланың мақсаты – саяси дискурстың лингвистикалық қарастыру және анықтау болып табылады. Мақалада автордың проблемаға көзқарасы ұсынылады, ол қазіргі уақытта өзекті болып табылатын, осы мәселенің өзектілігін пешпуге мүмкіншілік табады. Автор оның қазіргі заманғы лингвистика өзектілігін, әлеуметтік-гуманитарлық білімдерін "дискурс" және "саяси дискурс" ұғымдарды нақтылайды. Бұл бап толық дискурс ұғымын ашады "дискурс" және "мәтін" терминдеріне аса назар аударып ажырату проблемасына көңіл бөледі. Мақала саяси дискурс талдау аударма процесіне бағытылған, саяси дискурстың аударма стратегиясы келтірілген және көп аударма процессінің мысалдары. Бұл бап аударматану оқытушыларына арналған, сондай-ақ магистранттар үшін, кімнің диссертациялық жұмысы тығыз аудару саяси дискурс тақырыбына байланысты болып, осы өзекті проблемаға қызығушылық танытқан аударматану факультетіндегі бакалавр студенттері үшін және колледж оқушылары үшін.

ЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ПЕРЕВОДА ПОЛИТИЧЕСКОГО ДИСКУРСА

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Ключевые слова: дискурс, политический дискурс, перевод, текст, лингвистические особенности.

Аннотация. В данной статье представлено понятие «политический дискурс» как один из основных видов дискурса. Целью статьи является рассмотрение и выявление лингвистических особенностей перевода политического дискурса. В статье предлагается взгляд автора на проблему, которая является актуальной на данный момент, и автором предпринимается попытка осветить актуальность данного вопроса. Автор обозначает его актуальность в современной лингвистике, социально-гуманитарном знании, уточняет понятия «дискурс» и «политический дискурс». Данная статья полностью раскрывает понятие дискурса, уделяя большое внимание проблеме разграничения таких терминов, как «дискурс» и «текст». Статья посвящена анализу процесса перевода политического дискурса, приведены стратегии перевода и большое количество примеров процесса перевода политического дискурса. На основании результатов, полученных посредством анализа перевода политического дискурса, сделан определенный вывод. Статья предназначена как для преподавателей переводоведения, так и для магистрантов, диссертационная работы которых тесно связана с темой перевода политического дискурса. Также данная статья будет интересна и для студентов бакалавра и колледжей, учащих на факультете переводоведения и для тех, кто интересуется данной актуальной проблемой.

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