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ANALYTICAL, LINGUISTIC AND CROSS CULTURAL FACTORS AFFECTING INTERPRETATION AND TRANSLATION FROM ENGLISH INTO RUSSIAN

Abstract

Translation from the English language into the Russian language is a complex process in which analytical, linguistic and cross-cultural factors play a crucial role. The article examines the main aspects affecting the quality of interpretation and translation, including the features of the linguistic structure and syntax of both languages. It emphasizes the role of cross-cultural aspects, which influence the understanding and perception of text. The results of the research show that it is very important to thoroughly study the theory of these factors in order to understand how a future translator can adapt them uniquely. The article analyzes examples of these factors and how they affect translation solutions when working with different styles of texts.

Keywords: analytical, aspect, cross-cultural, interpretation, language, linguistics, target audience, translation.

Introduction. Translation is a complex and multifaceted process, each aspect of which requires special attention and understanding of the context from the translator to the competent transmission of meaning from one language to another.

Only language knowledge in translation is not enough. The important part of a translation are the factors that influence its quality. When performing such types of translation as oral and written from English to Russian, the translator takes into account analytical, linguistic and cross-cultural factors. In order to understand the language features when performing translation - take into account linguistic aspects. Thanks to the analytical factor, it is possible to prevent errors during translation. In addition, it facilitates the analysis of information and its interpretation. The cross-cultural factor takes into account all cultural aspects of the language that do not have direct correspondence in another language [1].

Thus, the translation process uses not only word knowledge but also the integration of all translation factors.

Theoretical analysis

This topic includes theoretical aspects aimed at studying the characteristics of both languages and cultures. Let us consider theoretical aspects in more detail.

The linguistic differences between Russian and English can have a significant impact on the quality of translation. To avoid this, it is necessary to know such aspects as grammar, vocabulary, syntax and phraseology.

English and Russian grammar has structural grammatical differences in stable forms of declination and conjugation. For example, in the Russian language nouns, adjectives and pronouns are changed by cases. In English, cases are applied only to pronouns, and for other parts of the speech prepositions are used [2].

Also, one of the significant grammatical differences is the absence of articles in Russian language. In English grammar they play important role, because they are used to indicate the certainty or uncertainty of a part of speech as a noun. In Russian, the meaning of certainty or uncertainty is most often conveyed and identified through context. It is important to know and

take into account every grammatical peculiarity and difference of languages in the interpretation and translation.

English language vocabulary includes words that can have several different meanings. When translating, it is important to consider the context and correctly interpret the meaning of the word.

Regarding syntax, Russian and English languages differ in structure sentences. English is not as flexible as Russian, because it has a strict order of members in the sentence.

Phraseology of the English language includes various stable idioms and idioms that may not have direct analogues in Russian. In their translation you need to look for a suitable equivalent, that is not literal, but functional analog to retain meaning [3].

Also, the translation from English to Russian, in addition to linguistic differences, includes cross-cultural factors. Every country has its own individual cultural characteristics. The English language uses elements that are related to history or traditions. Accordingly, in order for them to be understood by the target audience, the translator should convey them as closely as possible in Russian [4].

It is worth emphasizing that in the English language, as in any other, there are different geographical names with translation which does not find direct analogues, therefore by choosing equivalents the translator can keep meaning. It should not be forgotten that every culture has its own social and ethical norms, and it is especially important to take them into account when translating [5].

It is also important to understand the theory of analytical factors. It assumes that the main task before performing a high-quality translation is to analysis the source text. This analysis identifies key structural and conceptual components, which helps to adapt the text for the target audience. Also, thanks to the analysis it is possible to determine what goal the author set for himself, through which information he transmits a particular emotion - all this forms the correct transmission of the stylistics of the text when translated into Russian [6].

Thus, analytical, linguistic and cross-cultural factors in translation are three interrelated concepts in translation theory. In translation theory, each of them plays its own special role. Achieving accuracy in the translation and interpretation from English to Russian without these factors is not an achievable task [7].

Experimental part

As a future translator, who wants to become a qualified specialist to understand the influence of analytical, linguistic and cross-cultural factors in the interpretation and translation from English into Russian - the experimental part is integral.

The experiment aimed to analysis how different grammatical, linguistic and cultural characteristics can affect the quality of translation. For the analysis we decided to use such methods of research as translation from English into Russian texts that contain in their context cultural features and grammatical differences, as well as containing idioms and phrases. Also, a comparative analysis of two interpreters of the same text, by an interpreter who took into account these factors and those who did not give them special importance.

For the first translation, we took a fragment from all known literary work of Jane Austen entitled «Pride and Prejudice»: It is a truth universally acknowledged, that a single man in possession of a good fortune, must be in want of a wife.

My own translation: Общеизвестный факт, что холостяк, обладающий состоянием, неизбежно нуждается в жене.

When translating from English into Russian, we took into account the cultural and analytical features. The author writes it with a little emotion of irony. And the cultural thing is that it's a British way of thinking about marriage.

The text for the second translation was served me no less popular advertising slogan of the company Red Bull: Red Bull gives you wings.

My own translation: «Ред Булл окрыляет».

The translation of advertising slogans always requires cross-cultural adaptation. It would not be possible to keep the meaning and cultural significance of the translation if we did not take into account intercultural factors.

For the third translation we used a phrase with a stable expression, such as idiom: «She feeling a bit under the weather».

My own translation: Она чувствует себя не в своей тарелке.

When we did this translation, we took into account the linguistic and cross-cultural factor, which is why we understand that we cannot use a literal translation from English to Russian in order to convey meaning correctly. Taking into account cultural characteristics, having correctly chosen the equivalents, we translated this idiomatic data.

Going over the analysis of interpretation, we came to the conclusion that a more competent and clear translation was done by the translator who took into account linguistic and analytical factors in their translation. Thanks to the analytical factor, he/she was able to identify in advance the structural components that were not understood by them and work on their adaptation. Taking into account the linguistic aspects, the translator was able to identify and prepare for linguistic differences when performing interpretation.

The second translator, on the other hand, did not take these factors into account, which led to a more direct translation. He/she did not adapt the text to the cultural characteristics of the target audience, while maintaining a more formal style of translation without paying attention to stylistic nuances. This contributed to the translation being less emotionally colored, and cultural features were not understood by the audience.

In the course of this experiment we managed to take into account how the use of these factors had a huge impact on the translation. The experiment proved and demonstrated the importance of intercultural and stylistic adaptation. This was especially noticeable when working with the audience, because the first translator managed to reach understanding with the listeners, while the second left behind some misunderstanding during his translation.

Results

As a translator who has carefully analysed the impact of analytical, linguistic and cross-cultural factors on translation and interpretation from English to Russian, we have come to important conclusions.

First, it is very important to thoroughly study the theory of these factors in order to understand how to uniquely adapt them when performing oral and written translations.

Secondly, in order to avoid problems and errors in translation, we should take into account the linguistic, grammatical and cross-cultural differences between the structures of the two languages.

Third, the experiment revealed that successful translation requires not only accuracy but also cultural adaptation. Due to the knowledge of cultural characteristics, the translation will be made clear and natural for the target audience. Despite the linguistic and cultural differences, the results of the experiment confirmed that regular use of these factors in the translation process will give a high-quality result because they have a direct impact on the translation.

Conclusion

Thus, the best translation is the result of the interaction of analytical approach, linguistic knowledge and cultural awareness. A competent translator, in order to convey not only the literal meaning of the text, but also its deeper meaning, must have the ability of intercultural analysis for the target audience. Analytical factors require the translator to be able to understand the original text in depth, taking into account its context and structure. While, linguistic factors include grammatical, lexical and syntactic features of both languages. Intercultural factors, in turn, affect different cultural contexts, habits and mentalities. Finally, it can be argued that the analysis of analytical, linguistic and cross-cultural factors contributes to improving the quality of interpretation and translation.

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АҒЫЛШЫН ТІЛІНЕН ОРЫС ТІЛІНЕ АУДАРУҒА ЖӘНЕ АУДАРУҒА ӘСЕР ЕТЕТІН АНАЛИТИКАЛЫҚ, ЛИНГВИСТИКАЛЫҚ ЖӘНЕ МӘДЕНИАРАЛЫҚ ФАКТОРЛАР

Түйін

Ағылшын тілінен орыс тіліне аудару күрделі процесс болып табылады, онда аналитикалық, лингвистикалық және мәдениетаралық факторлар маңызды рөл атқарады. Мақалада ауызша және жазбаша аударманың сапасына әсер ететін негізгі аспектілер, соның ішінде тіл құрылымы мен екі тілдің синтаксисінің ерекшеліктері қарастырылады. Мәтінді түсінуге және қабылдауға әсер ететін мәдениетаралық аспектілердің рөлі атап өтіледі. Зерттеу нәтижелері болашақ аудармашының оларды қалай ерекше бейімдейтінін түсіну үшін берілген факторлар теориясын мұқият зерттеу өте маңызды екенін көрсетеді. Мақалада осы факторлардың мысалдары және олардың әртүрлі мәтіндермен жұмыс істеу кезінде аударма шешімдеріне қалай әсер ететіні нақты талданады. Сондай-ақ, мақалада аудармада осы факторлардың әсерін анықтауға мүмкіндік беретін эксперимент нәтижелері сипатталған және анықталған.

Кілттік сөздер: аналитикалық, аспектілік, мәдениетаралық, интерпретациялық, тілдік, лингвистика, мақсатты аудитория, аударма.

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АНАЛИТИЧЕСКИЕ, ЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКИЕ И КРОСС-КУЛЬТУРНЫЕ ФАКТОРЫ, ВЛИЯЮЩИЕ НА УСТНЫЙ И ПИСЬМЕННЫЙ ПЕРЕВОД С АНГЛИЙСКОГО НА РУССКИЙ

Аннотация

Перевод с английского языка на русский язык представляет собой сложный процесс, в котором важнейшую роль играют аналитические, лингвистические и межкультурные факторы. В статье рассматриваются основные аспекты, влияющие на качество устного и письменного перевода, включая особенности языковой структуры и синтаксиса обоих языков. Подчеркивается роль межкультурных аспектов, которые влияют на понимание и восприятие текста. Результаты исследований показывают, что очень важно досконально изучить теорию данных факторов, чтобы понимать, как будущему переводчику уникально адаптировать их. В статье наглядно анализируются примеры этих факторов и то, как они влияют на переводческие решения при

работе с текстами разных видов. Также, в статье описываются и выявляются результаты эксперимента, который позволяет выявить влияния данных факторов при переводе.

Ключевые слова: аналитический, аспект, кросс-культурный, устный перевод, язык, лингвистика, целевая аудитория, перевод.

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