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G.B.Khoshayeva

candidate of philological sciences, associate professor of Turan University
Almaty, Kazakhstan

ABBREVIATIONS IN POLITICAL DISCOURSE

Annotation: Another peculiarity of political discourse is usage of quotations. Such quotations belong to its authors but then they can be widely used in political discourse. For example, «entangling alliances» – «іс-әрекет тәуелсіздігін шектейтін одақтар» (Т. Jefferson), «the evil empire» – «жауыздық Империясы» (R.Raegan), «a rendezvous with destiny» – «тағдырмен кездесу (F. Roosevelt)», «the silent majority» – «үнсіз көпшілік» (R. Nicolson)etc.

Political discourse contains lot's of proper nouns as geographic and historical-cultural objects, names of countries and organs etc. In this case simultaneous interpreter masters transcription, calque, transliteration methods of interpreting.

Keywords: political discourse, abbreviations, Interpretation, neologisms, interpreter, speaker, cultural phenomenon.

Г.Б. Хошаева

филология ғылымдарының кандидаты, Тұран университетінің доценті
Алматы, Қазақстан

САЯСИ ТІЛДЕГІ ҚЫСҚАРТУЛАР

Аннотация. Саяси дискурстың тағы бір ерекшелігі-дәйексөздерді қолдану. Мұндай дәйексөздер оның авторларына тиесілі, бірақ содан кейін оларды саяси дискурста кеңінен қолдануға болады. Мысалы, «entangling alliances» – «іс-әрекет тәуелсіздігін шектейтін одақтар» («Т. Джефферсон»), «the evil empire» – «жауыздық Империясы» (R. Raegan), «a rendezvous with destiny» – «тағдырмен кездесу (F. Roosevelt)», «the silent majority» – «үнсіз көпшілік» (Р. Николсон) және т. б.

Мақалада саяси дискурста географиялық және тарихи-мәдени нысандар, елдер мен органдардың атаулары және т.б. сияқты көптеген тиісті атаулар бар. Соның ішінде синхронист аудармашы аударманың транскрипциялық, калькалық, транслитерациялық әдістерін меңгереді.

Тірек сөздер: Аударма, синхронды, тікелей, қысқарту, саяси тіл, транслитерация, интерпретация.

Г.Б. Хошаева

кандидат филологических наук, доцент Университета Туран
Алматы, Казахстан

СОКРАЩЕННЫЕ СЛОВА В ПОЛИТИЧЕСКОМ ДИСКУРСЕ

Аннотация. Еще одна особенность политического дискурса-использование цитат. Такие цитаты принадлежат его авторам, но тогда они могут быть широко использованы в политическом дискурсе. Например, «entangling alliances» – «союзы, ограничивающие независимость действий» (Т. Джефферсон), «the evil empire» – «Империя зла» (Р. Раеган), «a rendezvous with destiny» – «встреча с судьбой» (F. Roosevelt), «The silent majority» – «молчаливое большинство» (Р. Николсон) и др.

Политический дискурс содержит множество имен собственных, таких как географические и историко-культурные объекты, названия стран и органов и т.д. В этом случае переводчик-синхронист осваивает транскрипционные, кальковые, транслитерационные методы перевода.

Ключевые слова: перевод, синхронный, прямой, сокращения, дискурс, транслитерация, интерпретация,

Abbreviations are also intensively used in political discourse of any language. Several widespread abbreviations have equivalents in Kazakh. For example, «GDP»-«ЖІӨ», «POWs» «әскери тұтқындар», «ISIS» – «ИЛИМ», «PI (Performance Indicator)» – «Тиімділік Көрсеткіші», UN»-«БҰҰ», «CIS» – «ТМД». As English abbreviations are widespread and well known in SL they can be pronounced without decoding, but while interpreting into Kazakh most of them must be decoded. According to language selectivity of Kazakh some abbreviations should be decoded and explicated while others should not: «UN» – «Біріккен Ұлттар Ұйымы», «CIS» – «Тәуелсіз Мемлекеттер Достастығы/ТМД», «OSCE» – «Еуропаның Қауіпсіздік және Үнтымақтастық Ұйымы/ ОБСЕ».

Another peculiarity of political discourse is usage of quotations. Such quotations belong to its authors but then they can be widely used in political discourse. For example, «entangling alliances» – «іс-әрекет тәуелсіздігін шектейтін одақтар» (Т. Jefferson), «the evil empire» – «жауыздық Емпериясы» (R. Raegan), «a rendezvous with destiny»- «тағдырмен кездесу (F. Roosevelt)», «the silent majority» – «үңсіз көпшілік» (R. Nicolson) etc.

Political discourse contains lots of proper nouns as geographic and historical-cultural objects, names of countries and organs etc. In this case simultaneous interpreter masters transcription, calque, transliteration methods of interpreting. For example, «The Times» – «Таймс», «Buckingham Palace» – «Букингемсарайы», «White House» – «Ақ Үй» etc. In some cases interpreter applies to several methods in parallel: transcription and calque «the Pentagon» – 1. «Пентагон». 2. «АҚШ Қорғаныс Министрлігі». It depends on audience of the discourse. If the audience is professionals interpretation as «Пентагон» is enough, if audience is not professionals the following interpretation would be more effective in terms of interpretation – «АҚШ Қорғаныс Министрлігі.» However the subject knowledge of interpreter plays a key role in interpreting proper nouns. Because some proper nouns has its set equivalents as Ливан- Lebanon, Дамаск- Damascus, Ла-Манш бұғазы – the English Channel.

Interpretation of neologisms is another issue of political discourse. Scientific investigations of political discourse bring to creation of new political terms and notions.

There are plenty of new words of political discourse which were offered by politicians and politologists. For example, «soft power», the meaning of the phrase is influencing by culture, ideology and propaganda, without bringing pressure, for this phrase we suggest interpretation as «жеңіл ықпал» (calque); «hard power» – bringing pressure by military actions and economic sanctions, we suggest following translation – «қағаз ықпал» (calque); «velvet divorce» – peaceful division into several parts, we suggest following interpretation – «бейбіт жолмен бөліну» (calque). The background knowledge of simultaneous interpreter can play a key role in interpretation of such kind of neologisms. Let's imagine that interpreter faces extract as «Velvet divorce of Czechoslovakia» and he does not know the phrase «velvet divorce», however due to his background knowledge he can predict that it is peaceful division if he knows the history of Czechoslovakia's division into two states. In order to have a can do attitude in interpretation simultaneous interpreters have to learn entire life as the languages have dynamic nature and change every day. Explication can be used in translation of neologisms. As it was aid by Fedorov A.V., «The premise of successful and adequate interpretation is subject knowledge of an interpreter» [3, 65]

Cultural phenomenon is another factor, which can cause challenges in political discourse interpretation. Utterances regard to cultural and national peculiarities always have caused difficulties in interpretation. There are several authors who investigated the problem of interpretation of cultural and national phenomena as D.B. Gudkov and V.V. Krasnykh. G. Shultz greeting of M.S. Gorbachev can serve as a great example of cultural phenomenon. G. Shultz greeted his colleague as following «All the usual suspects are here». It was extract from well know American film «Casablanca» [4. 87]. The question is how interpreter should render this message. In interpreting the phenomenon explication method is mostly used. But which method would be more effective in deficit of time?

Interpretation of jokes can also cause problems for interpreter. There are lots of cases when speaker jokes while the speech. The task is to render the meaning of the joke as well as its full expressive manner. Let's set example on this problem. One UN interpreter did not manage to interpret the joke of the speaker. But he found another way of tackling the problem, he interpreted as: «Ханымдар мен мырзалар, оратор қазір аударуға келмейтін анекдот айтты. Бірақ, менің ойымша, егер сіздер қазір күлсеңіздер, ол қуанып қалар» [5,44]. No doubt this is not the best solution to this problem, but better than lack of any translation. However, well know Russian linguist A.D. Shveitzer suggests another solution of the problem. Understanding that it is impossible to interpret all anecdotes he got an album of different anecdotes and learnt them by heart. If he heard some anecdote he would have find an similar joke in TL and pronounce it [6, 71]. The problem of jokes is not only their interpretation. Usually anecdotes are based on national, cultural, household features and stereotypes. So another problem is understanding the joke. Before interpreting we have to understand the meaning. Consequently, interpreter has to know not only the language but also the culture and history of different languages.

Politeness and decency is another issue of political discourse [7, 59] If speaker takes the liberty to be rude what should interpreter do? Does interpreter have a right to correct the message and to make it less? According to B. Beglin interpreter must interpret the message with all its intentions and attitude and does not have a right to correct the speaker [8, 35]. According to some authors interpreter has a right to correct the speaker if he has a

status of a diplomat or if interpreter has trust-based relationship with the speaker [8, p 24].

Different parties can take the various attitudes in regard to the same issue. This causes another problem of political discourse interpretation. For example any political or other kind of group which is treated as legal by some country can be treated as illegal or terroristic by others. Professor A. Islam offered solution for this issue as following «In such cases interpreter should choose that linguistic unit which was given by source text, since the main goal of interpreter is rendering an adequate interpretation» [6, p 44]. We absolutely agree with this suggestion. Because interpreter has no rights to corrupt the source text, interpreter has to give exact translation of the notion which was said by a speaker.

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