

TRANSLATING ARTICLES ON AUTOMOBILE TOPICS FROM ENGLISH INTO RUSSIAN

A. Zhurova

VSU named after P.M. Masherov, Vitebsk, Belarus

“Top Gear” is a best-selling automobile magazine, which is released in BBC Worldwide. “Top Gear” is very popular among car lovers not only abroad but also in Russian-speaking countries. That’s why an accurate translation of this magazine is necessary which determines the topicality of the research.

The goal of our work is to determine specific features of translating articles on automobile topics from English into Russian.

Material and methods. The materials of the research are articles in the automobile magazine “Top Gear”. We used such methods as descriptive – analytical, comparative and a method of linguistic analysis in our work.

Results and their discussion. One of the most difficult type of translation is technical translation, because for an adequate translation of technical texts into another language not only linguistic, but technical knowledge is needed [1, 3].

We have translated the article “Maserati GranTurismo” from BBC Top Gear Magazine UK Awards 2014 – 2015. – № 1[2]. Some cases, which caused the greatest difficulty, we will show as examples, then we will give their translation with comments.

For example, such word as “stock”. In the Russian language there is no analogue to this word, that’s why we can translate this word into Russian in two ways: 1) transliteration (as nowadays in automobile vocabulary the word “a stock” began to be used, and this word does not need to be explained in professional circles); 2) the selection of an equivalent. We chose the second method, because in this case the article will be understandable to a wider audience; so our translation is ‘базовая комплектация автомобиля’.

Another interesting case is as follows: “you’re feeling brave and wearing your most daring hat”. In this case, it would be inappropriate to translate literally, so it will be sufficient to generalize the meaning: ‘вы чувствуете себя дерзко и уверенно’.

While translating the sentence “Maserati was releasing a gengineered more 'sporting' version”, we met the hybrid word “gengineered”, referring to general literary vocabulary. This is a mix of the words genius + engineered. The translation turned out as : ‘Мазерати выпускает это чудо инженерии – более спортивную версию’.

And another example is “there is an element of skepticism floating fly-like in the Martini of my mood”. A conditional translation of this sentence here is not possible, because in Russian there is a similar but not fully relevant equivalent, so we used the way of contextual translation, and translated it as ‘эта мысль не давала мне покоя’.

So, bringing to the end the study of lexical features of scientific and technical texts, we have noted that among these features, the saturation of scientific and technical texts with special terms occupies the first place. Classifying them, we have come to the conclusion that the single-word terms (simple, derivative and complex) have a common word-building structure, and their translation can be done in a direct way with the search for their equivalents in dictionaries or by determining their meanings in the semantics of the root morpheme and affixes. It is more difficult to translate verbose terms, for which a strict hierarchy of components with strict semantic connections between the latter is characteristic. Components of verbose terms, formed either by free or stable word combinations, enter into a functionally conditioned morphological and syntactic connection and form a new terminological unit by their separate-total value.

In addition to terms, scientific and technical texts contain general scientific and common words, words from neutral vocabulary, which speaks of a complex structure of both English and Russian scientific and technical vocabulary, which determines the difficulties in translating this kind of texts. Thus, the use of terms in the scientific and technical literature is the key. But also terms can put us in a difficult situation in translation, because they are very polysemantic, and can completely change the meaning, depending on the adjective standing side by side.

Thus, we have translated the article "Maserati GranTurismo" telling about the car Maserati GranTurismo and its technical characteristics. The greatest difficulty in translating it caused:

firstly: the translation of professional vocabulary, as the translation of such vocabulary in dictionaries is carried out through transliteration. Therefore, in the translation of the article, we used this method of translation as the selection of an equivalent;

secondly: detailed and detailed statements, which, in the literal translation, can mislead the reader, it is more expedient to translate it through generalization;

thirdly: the translation of the word-hybrids, since it is not always clear from which word the part is taken, and how to translate the entire hybrid word. Therefore, the hybrid word must be translated by searching for its constituent words and translating each separately;

fourth: phraseological units, to some extent even authorial phraseological units. A literal translation of this phraseological turnover is not possible here, since in Russian there is a similar but not fully equivalent equivalent, so in this case we used the method of contextual translation.

Conclusion. Thus, studying specific translating features of texts on automobile topics we can conclude that the difficulty of their translation is determined not only by terms, but also by general scientific (general technical) and common words, words from neutral vocabulary. It speaks of the complex structure of both English and Russian scientific and technical vocabulary.

Reference list:

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