

PRE-TRANSLATION ANALYSIS



I.S.Alekseeva proposes to conduct a pre-translation analysis in the following areas:

- collection of external information about the text

- composition of information - information density

- communicative task - speech genre.



M.P. Brandes and V.I. Provotorov believe that when a translator starts translation, he must find out global things for himself through the language of the text:

1) in what speech genre the text is made;

2) in what functional style this text exists.

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- R.K. Minyar-Beloručev proceeds from the fact that a text is not just a sequence of graphic or sound linguistic signs, limited to a single purpose, it is also a system of linguistic units that carry far from equivalent information.

Therefore, the translator, from the point of view of the communicative value of the information contained in the text, must distinguish between:

- unique, or key information;

- additional information;

- clarifying information;

- repeated information;

- zero information

PRE-TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF THE TEXT ALLOWS THE TRANSLATOR TO DETERMINE

the correct guidelines in translation,

the translation strategy;

the main thing in translation, that is, the dominant of the translation;

what type of text it deals with and what is its typical structure, as well as the features on which the internal and external form of the text depends;

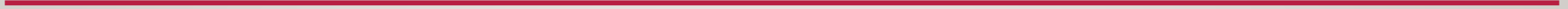
a variety of linguistic features that must be conveyed in translation, which should be given active attention, the choice of linguistic means when translating, which words and syntactic structures should be given preference;

the informative value of the text segments;

what can and cannot be allowed in translation. In order to understand the message, the translator must penetrate the meaning of these signs and add appropriate extra-linguistic information to it.

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- Each new text as a whole requires its own approach, but there are some regularities in the way of solving translation problems that facilitate the work of the translator, and maybe even help in developing his own strategy.

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- According to the first step of pre-translation analysis (extra-textual) the translator will easily manifest the information to answer the three required questions: Where, When and Why.



The second step to pre-translation analysis is collecting required intra-textual information concerning the genre with its linguistic peculiarities, the structure and the language media of the text under translation.



Within this procedure a thorough analysis of the source text is highly required, as the translator should determine what and how to transmit into his newly created text (translation), keeping on the one hand the source text features, and making it readable and comprehensible by a new culture, on the other.

The first step to pre-translation analysis is based on socio-cultural relevance of reality reproduced by the source text, whereas the second one determines basically the language media relevance of the target text.

Thus, both procedures are of great importance, as a professional translator has to deeply realize and signify whatever he/she is going to transfer to another mental system with its different way of perception and reconstruction of reality.

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- Both types of analysis (extra-textual and intra-textual) may be effectively applied to any text of any genre. Though it should be noted that for the texts of different professional spheres (economy, finance, education, business, mass-media, IT, etc.) as well as official documents collecting both extra-textual and intra-textual information will be fast enough and easy.

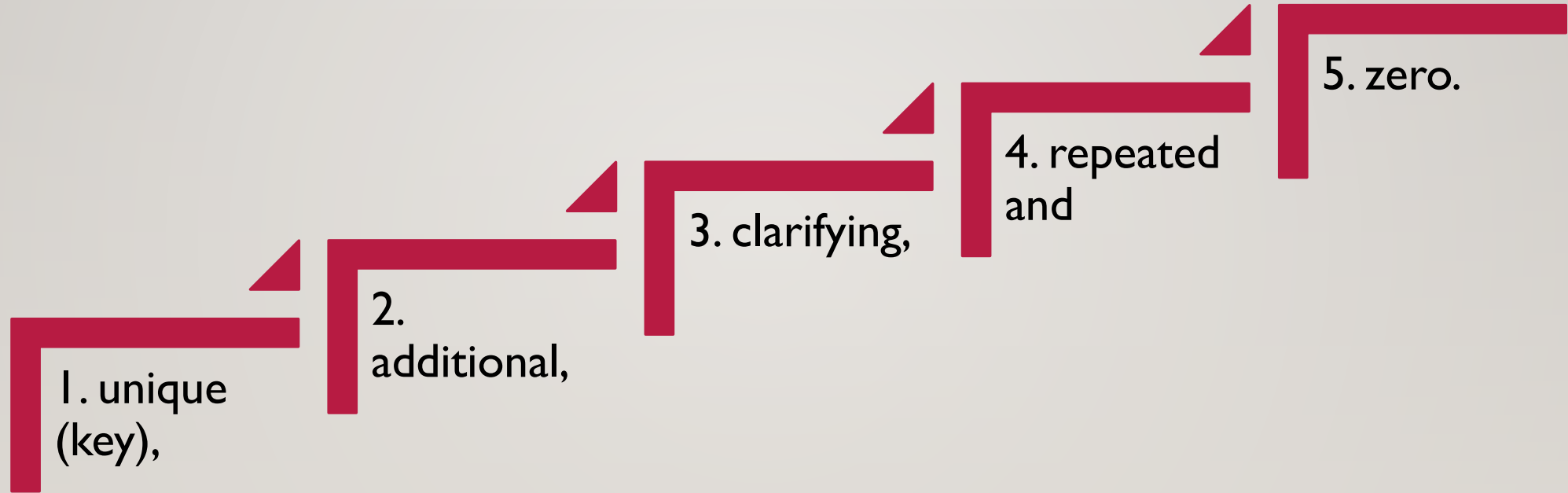
According to the first step of pre-translation analysis (extra-textual) the translator will easily manifest the information to answer the three required questions: Where, When and Why.



According to the second step of pre-translation analysis (intra-textual) a good work with the terminology arsenal, the structure and syntax of the source text is actually enough.

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- **At the first stage, you need to read the text, find out its genre and style features. The genre predetermines the subject content, and the style predetermines the emotionally evaluative form of the content**

DIVIDE THE SUBMITTED INFORMATION INTO:



At the second stage - to investigate the syntactic organization of the text, as well as its lexical design.

For non-fiction texts, you need to define the functional style and speech genre; for art - artistic direction and "the image of the speaking subject" (the image of the author).

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- At the third stage, it is necessary to implement a specific language of the text within the framework of the scheme of the way of presenting the content revealed in the first two stages.