

Неокласичні стратегії українського перекладу навіть за деяких трансформацій оригінальної поетичної системи дозволяють досягти змістовно-функціональної адекватності перекладу, наближаючи читача перекладених творів до розуміння особливостей авторської лінгво-поетики та загальних засад символістського дискурсу французької поезії.

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*Kseniya Kugai*  
*Kyiv, Ukraine*

### Historical Overview of Translation

Many books and articles are written about translation: its theory and practice, theoretical and methodological, lexicological, lexico-grammatical, semantic aspects, etc. Let us try to summarize this information.

Translation as a term and notion is of polysemantic nature, its common and most general meaning being mostly associated with the action or process of rendering/expressing the meaning/content of a source language word, word-group, sentence or passage (larger text) in the target language or with the result of the process/action of rendering. [1, p. 10]. In other words it is associated with the work performed by the translator.

The need for translation has existed since ancient times and translating of important literary works from one language into others has contributed significantly to the development of world culture. Ideas and forms of one culture have constantly moved and got assimilated into other cultures through the works of translators. The history of translation is related to the history of the often invisible cross-cultural interactions of the world.

The word translation itself derives from the Latin term meaning “to bring or carry across”. The Ancient Greek term is “metaphrasis” (“to speak across”) and this gives us the term “metaphrase” (a “literal or word-for-

word translation”) – as contrasted with “paraphrase” (“a saying in other words”). This distinction has lain at the heart of the theory of translation throughout its history: Cicero and Horace employed it in Rome, Dryden continued to use it in the seventeenth century and it still exists today in the debates around “fidelity versus transparency” or “formal equivalence versus dynamic equivalence”. The first known translations are those of the Sumerian epic Gilgamesh into Asian languages from the second millennium BC. Later Buddhist monks translated Indian sutras into Chinese and Roman poets adapted Greek texts [2].

We can say that translation made by Arabs could have kept Greek wisdom and learning alive. Having conquered the Greek world, they made Arabic versions of its philosophical and scientific works. During the Middle Ages, translations of these Arabic versions were made into Latin – mainly at the school in Cordoba, Spain. These Latin translations of Greek and original Arab works of learning helped underpin Renaissance scholarship. Religious texts have played a great role in the history of translation. One of the first recorded instances of translation in the West was the rendering of the Old Testament into Greek in the third century BC. The task was carried out by 70 philologists, this translation itself became the basis for translations into other languages.

Saint Jerome, the patron saint of translation, wrote a Latin Bible in the fourth century AD. That was the preferred text for the Roman Catholic Church for many years. Translations of the Bible, though, were to re-emerge controversially when the Protestant Reformation saw the translation of the Bible into local European languages – eventually this led to Christianity’s split into Roman Catholicism and Protestantism due to disparities between versions of crucial words and passages. Martin Luther himself is credited with being the first European to propose that one translates satisfactorily only toward his own language: a statement that is just true in modern translation theory [2].

Rendering of information from a foreign language with the help of electronic devices represents the latest development in modern translation practice. Due to the fundamental research in the systems of algorithms and in the establishment of lexical equivalence in different layers of lexicon, machine translating has made considerable progress in recent years. Nevertheless, its employment remains restricted in the main to scientific and technological information and to the sphere of lexicographic work. That is because machine translation can be performed only on the basis of programs elaborated by linguistically trained operators. Besides, preparing programs for any matter is connected with great difficulties and takes much time, whereas the quality of translation is far from being always satisfactory

even at the lexical level, i.e., at the level of words, which have direct equivalent lexemes in the target language [1, p. 26].

Advances in information technology have combined with modern communication requirements to foster translation automation.

Information technology has produced a screen culture that tends to replace the print culture, with printed documents being dispensed with and information being accessed and relayed directly through computers (e-mail, databases and other stored information). These computer documents are instantly available and can be opened and processed with far greater flexibility than printed matter, with the result that the status of information itself has changed, becoming either temporary or permanent according to need. Over the last two decades we have witnessed the enormous growth of information technology with the accompanying advantages of speed, visual impact, ease of use, convenience and cost-effectiveness. At the same time, with the development of the global market, industry and commerce function more than ever on an international scale, with increasing freedom and flexibility in terms of exchange of products and services. The nature and function of translation is inevitably affected by these changes. There is the need for countries to cooperate in many spheres, such as ecological (Greenpeace), economic (free trade agreements) humanitarian (doctors without borders) and educational (exchange programs), etc. Despite the importance of English, there is the commonly-held belief that people have the right to use their own language, yet the diversity of languages should not be an obstacle to mutual understanding. Solutions to linguistic problems must be found in order to allow information to circulate freely and to facilitate bilateral and multilateral relationships [3].

Computer-assisted translation (CAT), also called “computer-aided translation”, “machine-aided human translation” (MAHT) and “interactive translation”, is a form of translation wherein a human translator creates a target text with the assistance of a computer program. The machine supports a human translator.

Computer-assisted translation can include standard dictionary and grammar software. The term, however, normally refers to a range of specialized programs available to the translator, including translation memory, terminology-management, concordance and alignment programs.

Nowadays, the most wide-spread means of computer usage in translations is the software ensuring automation of the translation process, namely:

- Electronic dictionaries (iFinger, Abbyy Lingvo, Collins-Ultralingua, Mobile Systems, Paragon Software, etc.) and corpora of national languages (British National Corpus, American National Corpus, Russian National Corpus, English-Norwegian Parallel Corpus, etc.).

- Computer-assisted translation tools (CAT tools) or “translation memory” software (SLD Trados, MemoQ, Déjà vu, StarTransit, Wordfast, etc.).

- Editor software (SpellChecker, StyleWriter, etc.).

Electronic dictionaries can be monolingual, bilingual and multilingual. Besides, they contain information on word forms, pronunciation (quite often voiced by professional speakers) and word collocations. They may also include dictionaries in particular fields of science (applied mathematics, physics, biology, medicine, religion, engineering, etc.), idioms, slang, etc.

All electronic dictionaries can be conventionally divided into online and offline dictionaries. Online dictionaries require access to the Internet, while offline dictionaries can be installed on a computer and used offline. These tools speed up and facilitate human translation, but they do not provide translation. That is a function of tools known broadly as machine translation [4].

Computer-assisted translation tools may be just what you need to take your translation work to the next level. Let us have a look at Wordbee – the online CAT tool that gets rave reviews.

- CAT refers to specialised software or “CAT tools” that help translators work better and faster.

- Translation memory and interface technology make the work faster and lower the cost of translation.

- Translation memory and terminology databases increase translation quality and maintain consistency.

- Because the Wordbee CAT tool is online, it allows managers, translators and editors to access the same document at the same time, speeding delivery times.

Wordbee also handles project management and automated workflows. This means that your translation memories can be managed and applied to document versions automatically. Translators find the interface to be intuitive and fast. Advanced features like custom keyboard short-cuts make it a translator’s favourite. The interface is fast even on low-bandwidth connections. Terminology databases mapped to official European Union translations are built-in for many common language pairs. Translation memories and glossaries can be shared and edited in real-time, even across multiple languages. Collaborative features like in-document commenting make it easy to track issues. Wordbee features an intuitive way for dealing with “tags” generated by the formatting and layout specifications of the source document. Wordbee word counts and cost information helps keep external translators organized, and they appreciate it [5].

To sum it up I can say that a high-quality translation results from the combination of electronic technologies and the translator’s skills, of good knowledge of a foreign language and theory of translation because

programs and translation software will not replace humans even in the long-term future – at least not until actual high-performance artificial intelligence is created. Therefore, much depends on the translator's personality and his professional experience, while electronic systems are useful, necessary and sometimes required supplements.

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*Евгения Куницына*

*г. Иркутск, Российская Федерация*

### Перевод: игра, метаигра и ошибки противника

Перевод есть игра – таков основной тезис людической теории художественного перевода [1]. Одним из краеугольных камней при «строительстве» данной теории послужила теория игр [2], два из числа ключевых понятий которой и предлагаются к рассмотрению в рамках настоящей статьи. Учитывая, что игра художественного перевода обладает двойным онтологическим статусом: игра – способ бытия перевода как творческой деятельности; игра – способ бытия перевода как духовного продукта творчества [1, с. 8], внимание будет сосредоточено на игровом измерении перевода как процесса. Обращение к переводу как процессу делает возможным выведение людической модели перевода за пределы художественного, поэтического (персонального) дискурса и изучение манифестации игровой природы перевода в условиях институциональной коммуникации.

Онтологический статус игры как способа осуществления перевода определяется рядом понятий, именующих экзистенциальные признаки игры, в числе которых *правила* (см. [1; 3]), которыми регулируется любое коммуникативное взаимодействие. Как известно, «языковые игры, управляемые правилами», рассматриваются как «деятельность, посредством которой мы в принципе можем добывать информацию о мире» [4, с. 286]. Перевод в этом смысле представляет собой особую «игру исследования мира» (термин Дж. Райла (см. [4])).

Теоретически ценным в связи с проблемой игры и правил оказывается понятие *метаигры*, являющейся внешней по отношению к