

PSYCHOLINGUISTIC ASPECT OF TRANSLATIONAL ACTIVITY SIMULATION

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Key words and phrases: communication act; language barrier; need; original language; professional competence; simulation method; target language; translational activity.

Abstract: The paper studies the main peculiarities of translational activity from the aspect of psycholinguistics. The simulation method enabling to visualize an interpreter activity is considered.

The simulation method is often used to visualize the translational activity during its studying.

Any simulation assumes the presence of *a priori* data on model-based objects. Such an a priori data in case of translation are data of text comparative analysis on the original language and a target language, and also the experimental data received by psychologists and psycholinguists at supervision over the interpreter's activity.

From positions of psycholinguistics translation as a kind of speech activity has peculiarity that is characteristic for any activity which begins with the motive and the intention and comes to the end with the result, achievement of the purpose planned in the beginning; in the middle the dynamic system of concrete actions and the operations directed to this achievement lays.

Any activity is caused by the need which is the basis of the activity motive. We plan an activity setting its ultimate goal which appears as the need for the achievement of the closest result that is the essence of the activity able to satisfy the needs identified in its motive. Hence, it is possible to say, that it is always motivated and task-oriented.

The translation comes from the need of people to convey or receive any message (oral or written information) provided that codes used by the transmitter and the recipient do not coincide. Translating need has certain specificity. During translation process an information source, the recipient of the information and the interpreter are participants of the communication act. The

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first two feel the need to tell something to each other, for the purpose of dialogue or for the purpose of information inquiry. But they cannot satisfy the need for speech dialogue because of a language barrier. The interpreter does not have a similar need. In this case, being the participant of communication, he carries out a function of «translator» of the author's intention (information source) by means of the other language code. His task is to translate the message. The professional etiquette of the interpreter does not allow changing the meaning, misrepresenting the content, introducing something new in the message. Hence it is possible to assume, that the translation need is caused only by an information source and the recipient of the information (recipient) whereas the translation process will be carried out by the interpreter, not feeling such a need. Many experts in the field of translation consider that during translation process the person satisfies other people's need for communication.

The motivational part of translational activity has a reasonably difficult character. The motive is considered as the object shaped to some kind of need and reflected by the subject conducting this activity. It is necessary to notice, that motives of an information source of the speech message (sources if it concerns a bilateral translation) and motives of the interpreter do not coincide.

The motive of an interpreter does not have any need to create a speech message which is supposed to have a regulating influence on the partner in communication. Neither has the interpreter the need for the translation itself as he is just the negotiator and does not require the information of the initial text. The motive of a translational activity is mediated by the social reasons: the need of a society for the information interchange, existing in different languages; the need of speech dialogue by polyglot participants of communication; the necessity of the interpreter's official duties performance. Such motives-stimulus have only inducing function and, as a rule, are not realized by the interpreter as at the moment of translational activity realization his attention is concentrated on the object of translation – the initial message. Its analysis for the purpose of its adequate translation through the creation of the translated text by means of other language code makes personal sense and professional motive of the interpreter's activity called a sense-generating motive. As a result, there is a motive shift on the purpose leading to the occurrence of a new category of motive-purpose. Hence, a sense-generating motive heads the hierarchy of translational activity motives and closely intertwines with the mechanism of objective formation.

The purpose is an idea about the result which should be reached in the process of activity. The translation purpose is communication which arises only in case of the message transmission from one participant of communication to another. An interpreter's aim is to make the information transmission adequate to the author's intention, but it is necessary to remember the purpose, that the higher the professional competence of the interpreter is, the more precisely information will be transferred and, accordingly, there will be better results in the achievement of the author's purpose (a message source). Thus, the purpose of the author, being quite an independent factor, is reached only due to the successful achievement of the interpreter's aim.

Further it is necessary to consider a translation subject, as a subject of activity which is its valid motive. It gives a certain orientation to the activity. It is important to remember that during translation process we deal with the speaker (an information source, the author of the message), the interpreter («compiler» of the given information) and the recipient (the recipient of the information). In certain kinds of translation the source and the recipient swap their positions from time to time, acting as a speaker, or as a recipient. The interpreter carries out both functions.

It is possible to consider that a subject of the speaker's activity is the expression and as for the recipient it is a disclosing of semantic links and a comprehension of oral speech message.

The subject of the interpreter's activity is both understanding of the message and formulation of the statement in the other language.

The translation can result either in understanding of the message or its misunderstanding by the participants of communication that is expressed in their adequate reciprocal actions (regardless of whether this action has the outward expression or not) and in the achievement of the goal by the communication participants.

Translation is characterized by planning ability. As translation can be carried out in various conditions (conditions of the message perception – acoustical/visual, unitary/repeated; storing conditions – considerable/insignificant memory load; conditions of distribution the basic operations about time – synchronism/sequence; conditions of translation registration – oral/written, unitary/repeated; conditions of switching over one language on another – limited/unlimited) the interpreter, hence, selects actions to achieve the intermediate and ultimate goals.

Translation is characterized by goal-directedness as all actions of the interpreter and participants of communication are subject to the purpose achievement, and by structural properties since translational activity consists of actions and operations (perception of the initial text, storing, transmission from one language to another, translation design, synchronization of translational operations etc.).

Translation as activity is characterized by limited heuristic ability as it cannot be learnt and algorithmized. This characteristic is already given in its most essence as the interpreter deals with two sources, everyone with its motives and statement purposes able to change tactics and strategy, depending on a varying situation.

Thus, the reasoning logic leads us to the following conclusion: translation has the same characteristics as any other kind of activity and can be considered as a special case of activity possessing specific features.

During translation process the person satisfies the need for communication.

The motive of translation comprises the information source motives and the interpreter motives.

The translation aims are interdependent with aims of communication act participants.

The translation subject is both the message sense comprehension and statement composition in the other language.

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Психолингвистическая основа моделирования переводческой деятельности

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Ключевые слова и фразы: исходный язык; коммуникативный акт; метод моделирования; переводческая деятельность; потребность; профессиональная компетенция; языковой барьер; язык перевода.

Аннотация: Рассмотрены ключевые особенности переводческой деятельности с точки зрения психолингвистики. Рассмотрен метод моделирования учебно-информационной среды, позволяющий визуализировать деятельность переводчика.

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