AL-FARABI KAZAKH NATIONAL UNIVERSITY
International Relations Department
Chair of Diplomatic Translation
Translation business in the field of international and legal relations
Practice of Simultaneous Interpretation
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Lecture

Module 2: Interpretation Strategies

Lecture 9: Pragmatic Adaptation in Simultaneous Interpretation

Plan of the lecture
1. Introduction
2. Pragmatic Adaptation in Translation
3. Conclusion
4. References

Aspects of the lecture
1. V.N. Komissarov's theory on pragmatics in translation
2. Chesterman's table of pragmatic adaptation
3. Linguacultural aspects of political discourse
4. Pragmatic peculiarities of political discourse translation

Goals of the lecture
1. Explain different theories on pragmatic aspects of translation
2. Familiarize with types of pragmatics adaptation
3. Identify linguistic and extra-linguistic features of English political discourse

Basic concepts
Pragmatics, pragmatic adaptation, transediting, translation transformations, translation strategies of culture-specific items and etc.

The theory of "linguistic image of the universe" in linguistics directly relates to the grammatical structure, except that it is closely related to language nomination, symbols, motivation issues. In this regard it is important to mention that the time factors based on the dialectical method of science are unique. Hence, the "linguistic image of the universe" varies and develops from the mythical thinking to the level of poetic thought associated with the development of language,

cultural and spiritual development. The basis of many concepts in the science of linguistics is the basis of this theory [1, 16].

Pragmatics is one of the important parts of linguistic education and anthropocentric paradigm. It acquires knowledge, understanding of the world, the results of perception, the knowledge of people in a certain sense in our minds, and the basis of the logic or cognitive processes. Studies have shown that people who speaks different languages have a different image of the world. [1, 20].

Combination of factors such as the relevance of meaning with extralinguistic reality, context, explicit and implicit aspects of the speech, communicative situation which connects the speech with its recipients and their background knowledge and opinions opens the door to the pragmatics and identifies its main mission.

For the first time the concept of "pragmatics" was introduced into semiotics by C. Morris, who distinguished 3 aspects in semiotics: syntactics which studies linguistic meaning of message; semantics which studies referential meaning; and pragmatics which studies pragmatic meanings message [2].

The pragmatic aspect of translation is defined as "setting to addresses or recipients" of the message which requires proper communicative effect. Since the SL and the TL of the message, in most cases, are aimed at different recipients Y.A. Naida introduces pragmatic criteria for translated text [3, 15].

Pragmatics studies the language in the framework of its usage. One group of scientists consider "pragmatics" as the part of linguistics, though the linguistics studies only the linguistic level of the text but not the relevance of the message to the reality.

Other group of scientists connect it with the logical perception of the message taking into account peculiarities of linguistic forms which can be explained only by thinking orders and attitude of participants as well as by extra-linguistic reality. They also add that logical perception of the message is closely connected with human factor that itself is connected with pragmatics. The third group of scientists claim that "pragmatics" is the part of philology as one of the components of general linguistic activity as functional method developed by psycholinguistics, i.e. "linguistic pragmatics" studies different colors of language tools used by people in society to make a mental impression on society therefore on the attitude of its members [4].

Any message follows its main mission to make certain sort of communicative effect; it explains the importance of pragmatic potential in the content of the message. It means that pragmatics plays essential role in translation of the message. Therefore, the translator should think about achievement of expected effect on the recipient by conveying pragmatic potential of SL or by

changing it. Studying pragmatic aspect of translation is one of the important objectives in the theory of translation.

Relevance of pragmatic aspects of SL and TL can be different and pragmatic adequacy of

Pragmatic strategies	
Cultural filtering	
Explicitness change	
Information change	
Interpersonal change	
Illocutionary change	
Coherence change	
Partial translation	
Visibility change	
Transediting	

translation does not depend on maintenance of pragmatic features of SL.

In most cases translator should make an adaptation of pragmatic aspects in SL. In general, adaptation can be understood as a set of "translative interventions which result in a text not generally accepted as a translation, but nevertheless recognized as representing a source text" [4, 126]. Being interpreted this way, the phenomenon of adaptation is likely to "embrace various vague notions such as rewriting, appropriation or transediting" however, aim to create a product which is more independent of the source text. This product requires less equivalence than that created with the help of adaptation. The importance of adaptation is highlighted with the following statement [4, 130]: "if a translator systematically refuses to adapt, it will eventually lead to a weakening of a target text". This point of view provides a clear understanding of adaptation as an unavoidable part of the translation process which aims at strengthening the connection between source and target texts and between source and target audiences, too.

Follow-up questions

Task 1. Identify translation strategy in given sentences.

We are greater than the sum of our individual ambitions, and we remain more than a collection of **red states and blue states**.

Мы больше, чем наши индивидуальные амбиций, и мы остаемся больше, чем совокупность сторонников **Республиканских и Демократических партий.**

2. Expand Chesterman's table of pragmatic adaptation.

References

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