

AL-FARABI KAZAKH NATIONAL UNIVERSITY
International Relations Department
Chair of Diplomatic Translation
Translation business in the field of international and legal relations
“Simultaneous Translation of Monologue and Dialogical Speech”
2022-2023 academic year fall semester

Lecture 12

Module 3: Modern concepts of Translation Studies

Lecture 12: Loss and gain in translation

Plan of the lecture

1. Introduction
2. Linguistic features of speech in SI
3. Conclusion
4. References

Aspects of the lecture

1. Text as representation
2. Text as reproduction
3. Prepositional phrase and appositive phrase

Goals of the lecture

1. Describe general stylistic features of prepositional phrase and appositive phrase
2. Make pre-translation linguistic analysis of speech
3. Identify frequently used stylistic strategies in political discourse
4. Make post translation analysis

Basic concepts

Loss and Gain, translation

Basnett (1991:30) stated that once the principle is accepted that sameness cannot exist between two languages, it becomes possible to approach the question of loss and gain in translation process. It is again an indication of the low status of translation that so much time should have been spent on discussing what is lost in the transfer of a text from source language to target language whilst ignoring what can also be gained, for the translator can at times enrich or clarify the source language text as a direct result of the translation process. Eugene Nida is a rich source

of information about the problems of loss in translation, in particular about the difficulties encountered by the translator when faced with terms or concepts in the source language that do not exist in the target language (1991:30).

In this study the researcher only analyze the sentences influenced by loss and gain in translated comic. From this statement, the researcher includes the definition of sentence and also the elements of the sentences. They are word, phrase, and clause.

(1) Word

Word is the smallest class in the languages. Every word has a meaning and sound, but when someone makes a conversation to each other it is impossible if hero she just said a word. It must be more than one word, so what he said is meaningful (Basnett,1991:30).

(2) Phrases

A phrase is a group of related words used as a single part of speech. A phrase lacks of a subject, a predicate, or both. Consequently, a phrase cannot be a sentence (Basnett, 1991:30). Phrases can be divided into three, they are prepositional phrase, appositive phrase, and verbal phrase (Basnett,1991:30):

a. Prepositional phrase

Prepositional phrase consists of a preposition, its object, and any modifiers of that subject. In most prepositional phrases, the preposition precedes the object

b. Appositive phrase

Appositive phrase is a noun or pronoun placed near another noun or pronoun to explain or identify it. The appositive is underlined below. An appositive phrase includes all the words or phrases that modify the appositive. The appositive phrase identifies a noun or pronoun.

Follow-up questions

1. Speak about illocutionary speech acts in political discourse
2. Make analysis of US President's speech, highlight stylistic features
3. Describe menace and menace speech acts in D.Trumps speech

References

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