

## **Specific Theories, Subject Matter and Development Perspectives of Translation**

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**Abstract.** The article describes translation theories that shed light on the general theory of translation. The authors call the described theories "specific translation theories." Specific examples from German and English illustrate the possibilities of applying these theories in translation practice. The authors came to the conclusion that the diversity of translation theories that have appeared in recent decades has created the need to systematize them. Special theories of translation have a purely practical nature, which is explained by different genres of translated texts.

**Keywords:** Translation theory, linguistics, comparative linguistics, German and English languages, language theory.

**Introduction.** Translation theory began to be considered as an independent science relatively recently. Even at the end of the second half of the twentieth century, when the first serious works on translation appeared, they were attributed to the field of linguistics (comparative linguistics, applied linguistics, etc.). However, this scientific direction began to develop so intensively that it soon gained the right to be called an independent science. Over time, this science has not only "overgrown" with terms, but also "branched" into several directions, each of which has its own subject of research. By now, the general and specific theories of translation, the theory of machine translation, the history of the practice and theory of translation, as well as the methodology of teaching translation, located at the intersection of translation theory and linguodidactics, have formed into independent directions.

**Literature review and methodology.** The purpose of this article is to systematize the emerging boards and identify their distinctive features.

The need to identify specific theories of translation is due to the fact that what is common to translation in general acquires specific features. This in turn depends on:

- 1) pairs of contacting languages,
- 2) the method of performing translation (written or oral in different ways);
- 3) the type of text being translated (fiction, newspaper information, military, commercial, etc.).

Thus, the main tasks of specific translation theories can be identified as follows:

- interpretation of the features of translation depending on the named conditions for its implementation - addition and clarification of the general theory of translation.

- If a general theory of translation is necessary for all professional translators, then the need to use specific translation theories is determined by the translator himself, turning, as necessary, to those of them that can provide assistance in his practical activities (it is known that some translators translate only in writing or only orally, work with one or more languages, translating mainly technical or legal texts.)

Let us consider the features of the most important, in our opinion, specific theories of translation.

1. Particular theories of translation. Depending on the pair of languages in contact in translation, particular theories of translation are distinguished, which are to some extent presented in well-known textbooks. In contrast to the general theory of translation, particular theories do not so much explain as capture certain patterns. The prospects for their development depend on specific pairs of languages and the degree of their study in terms of comparison.

It should be emphasized that particular theories of translation are based on the fundamental provisions of the general theory of translation, and above all on its provisions on the functional nature of translation equivalence.

Let us give a few examples to illustrate the above.

Sometimes, due to the peculiarities of the language system, a translator has to select other parts of speech as equivalents of some parts of speech, often using a syntactic structure that is far from the original:

Ich muss zum Arzt. - I'd like to see a doctor.

She was heard giving orders. "We heard her give orders."

Sometimes it is advisable to "omit" (not translate) altogether, for example, modal verbs:

Wie alt mag sie sein? – I wonder how old she is?

Er hat sich beim Augenarzt untersuchen lassen. – He was examined by an ophthalmologist.

Shall I help you?

I can't understand his behavior.

**Discussion and results.** Of particular difficulty are the so-called "false friends of the translator" of several types, traps created by the contrast of internal forms of lexical units, lexical allegories, geographical names designated differently in different languages, forgotten (out of use / out of use) meanings of polysemantic words

However, not only lexical units, but also some grammatical forms can have a provoking effect on the translator. Let us illustrate this with the example of translating participial phrases from English into German.

When we started implementing what we planned, we already had considerable experience at our disposal. – Als wir mit der Realisierung des Geplanten begannen, verfügten wir bereits über bedeutende Erfahrungen. Without understanding what is happening, we will not be able to find the right practical solutions. – Ohne das Zeitgeschehen ergründet zu haben, werden wir keine richtigen praktischen Lösungen finden.

The variety of translation methods is explained by the “many faces” of English participial phrase. The same grammatical form can “conceal” various syntactic functions. Therefore, the translator should be advised, before making a translation, to carry out a pre-translation transformation, paraphrasing, which should help to see exactly what syntactic function the participial phrase performs, for example:

Having great discoveries in this area, we are lagging behind in the development of this equipment. – Although we have great discoveries in this area, we are lagging behind in the development of this equipment. – Obwohl wir große Entdeckungen auf diesem Gebiet haben, bleiben wir bei der Entwicklung dieser Ausrüstung zurück.

Such pre-translation transformations are feasible in reality, since the area of use of participial phrases is almost exclusively written speech and, accordingly, translation without time pressure. They are practically not used in oral speech. The translation from English into Russian of the gerund is also indicative. The need for paraphrasing is due to the absence of a similar grammatical form in English language:

He couldn't help laughing.

Would you mind my closing the door?

One of the characteristic features of translation from Russian into both German and English is the replacement of English verbal constructions in the active voice with a passive voice:

Hitler's war machine was smashed by the Soviet army. – Hitlers Kriegsmaschinerie wurde von der Sowjetarmee zerschlagen.

I was made to do it - I was forced to do it.

The scope of the article does not allow us to cover the whole variety of translation techniques. However, we hope that the examples given will serve as an incentive for practicing translators to further creative searches. Special theories of translation. One of the most significant determinants of translation activity is the genre of the translated text, which is associated with its features both in terms of content and in terms of means of linguistic expression. The branch of translation studies that studies the patterns of translation of texts in connection with their genre can rightfully be called special theories of translation: technical, medical, legal, economic, translation of foreign policy and trade and commercial texts, etc. Each of these theories deals with the reproduction of a certain type of content in unity with the accepted methods of its expression in a given pair of languages (here special theories of translation intersect with particular theories).

In addition to the content intended for specialists, a distinctive feature of special texts lies in their usage - in the fact that they largely consist of clichés (accepted ways of expression). The original authors here are largely limited in the choice of means of expression: they must adhere to technical, medical, legal, military or some other usage, and the translator must use the corresponding usage in the TL. Deviations (lack of cliché) in both cases can raise suspicions about the lack of competence of the original author or translator.

Among the listed genres of texts, journalistic texts and texts of fiction are not mentioned, since they do not have such a feature of special texts as a significant degree of “impersonality” (cliché), that is, the absence of the author's individuality. If journalistic texts still contain “impersonal” fragments in the form of newspaper clichés, then in a good artistic text, ideally there should not be

such. And if in reality this is not the case, then the individuality of the author's speech and manner of presentation still play an exceptional role.

What special qualities should translators of the two mentioned genres have? Of course - knowledge of the relevant linguoculturology, the history of the country of the foreign language, and the translator of journalism must also be aware of current events, perhaps even in a historical context, which is necessary, for example, when transferring deonyms into another language (genschern, merkeln, hartzeln, der Merkelianer, merkelsch, pechting, Serdyukovism, etc.). In addition, as M.A. rightly notes. Chigashev, the processes of deonymization clearly demonstrate the specificity of the cultural background of native speakers, which is important for linguoculturology [1].

Having carried out a comparison for the equivalence of a large array of German and English fiction and journalism and their translations, we found that most of the errors and shortcomings in the latter are caused by the translators' lack of awareness in the field of linguoculturology, linguocultural studies and the history of the corresponding country.

The regulatory impact on the reader of fiction is achieved not only by the content of texts, but also by their other properties: syntax (for example, long periods or brevity of phrases), rhythm (which plays a significant role not only in poetry), imagery or, conversely, deliberate dryness of presentation, other features of the author's style. A special place among literary texts is occupied by poems that also influence the addressee by their meter, rhyme system (if they have rhymes), stanza structure, sound writing (alliteration), and repetition.

Poetic translation is characterized by a contradiction between the desire to reproduce the artistic form of the original (meter, rhyme, stanza, etc.) and the need to convey the content of the original (at least in the main). For the sake of reproducing the form of a poetic work, one has to, to one degree or another, sacrifice the details of the content or add them [2]. It is no coincidence that the poet Maximilian Voloshin said that translating other people's poems is much more difficult than writing one's own. After all, the poet-translator has a much lesser degree of freedom than the creator of the original. This is probably why authors of poetic reproductions often go beyond the boundaries of what can be considered translation. So, according to R.R. Tchaikovsky, a significant part of poetic translations are not actual translations [3].

We do not know a theory of literary translation that would have practical significance. Most likely, this is hardly possible. The role of teaching aid here is played by criticism, written from a literary standpoint.

Theories of oral and written translation. Studying the specifics of the translation process and the difficulties associated with it is naturally connected with the method of its implementation. Depending on the latter, translation is divided into written and oral. The latter, in turn, is divided into a number of subspecies.

Currently, theoretical ideas about the specifics of interpreting are based only on the experience of (inquisitive) interpreters. This experience may be different for different translators and the correspondingly named ideas may not coincide. The prospects for studying interpreting depend on the emergence of tools that make it possible to observe the processes occurring in the mind of an interpreter. To carry out oral translation, the translator must have specific features, which include a large amount of RAM, quick switching from one language to another, working in stressful situations, automation of active vocabulary, etc. [5]

Based on the above, the following can be done:

**Conclusion.** The variety of translation theories that have emerged in recent decades has necessitated their systematization. The task of particular translation theories is to identify and systematize the features of source language (FL) texts that signal the desirability / necessity of using one or another translation option in a given section of text. Special theories of translation are of a purely applied nature, which is explained by the variety of genres of translated texts.

In this regard, it is legitimate to say that they have the widest range of applications. The development of a special theory of translation is determined by the development of the special field it serves. All translation theories listed in the article are based on the general theory of translation, which alone claims explanatory power. Other theories only capture and describe some features of the translation process. Due to their applied nature, a practicing translator can and should use them in his work.

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