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ОСОБЕННОСТИ МАШИННОГО ПЕРЕВОДА ТЕКСТОВ ПО ТЕМАТИКЕ СПЕЦИАЛЬНОСТИ "СВЯЗИ С ОБЩЕСТВЕННОСТЬЮ" SPECIFICITIES OF COMPUTER-BASED TRANSLATION IN PR-ORIENTED DISCOURSE

В работе рассматриваются принципы машинного перевода специализированных PR-текстов на примерах одной лицензированной системы перевода PROMT и двух Интернет-переводчиков www.worldlingo.com и www.freetranslated.net. Отражены основные ошибки, которые имеют место при использовании электронных систем. Проведён сравнительный анализ эффективности трёх систем перевода и выявлен наиболее оптимальный для использования PR-специалистами.

It is a well-known fact that the 21st century is the century of highly-technological devices. Mankind tries to mechanize every process which can be mechanized. People involved in work with foreign languages are not an exception. Electronic translators have already become a common thing today. There have been created many versions of such programs, which help people to translate difficult articles from one language into another without spending as much time as they used to do before. These programs are quite accessible either on CDs or in the Internet.

We decided to analyze advantages and disadvantages of electronic translators, which interpret English PR texts into Russian. So, we have chosen 3 programs and used them to translate an article concerning our major – Public Relations. This article contains specialized PR-terms and expressions and is a typical example of a written document PR-specialists usually deal with. These translators are X-translator (PROMT) on CD {1} and 2 online versions of free language translators: www.worldlingo.com {2} and www.freetranslated.net {3}.

Thus we would like to consider most frequent mistakes, which occur in the electronic translation. Let's enumerate them.

Each translator has its own vocabulary and different ones miss different words. However, we will illustrate only most common PR-terms and expressions in Table 1.

Table 1.

English/Proper	X-translator (PROMT)	www.worldlingvo.com	www.freetranslated.
Russian			<u>net</u>
Press release/ пресс-	Пресс-релиз	Отпуск, официальное	Отпуск
релиз		сообщение для печати	
Spin doctor/ спин	Доктор вращения	Доктор закрутки,	Доктор закрутки
доктор		практикующий врач	
Branding/ брэндинг	Объявление	Затаврить	Затоварить
Address/ обращение	Обращение	Адрес	Адрес
Decision makers/	Изготовители	Лица, принимающие,	Лица, принимающие,
лица, принимающие	решений	решения	решения
решения			
Target audience/	Потенциальные	Потенциальная	Пристреленные
целевые аудитории	клиенты	аудитория	аудитории
Rapport/ связь	Взаимопонимание	_	-
Convey/ передавать	Передавать	Транспортировать	Транспортировать
Non-profit/	Некоммерческий	Бесприбыльный	Бесприбыльный
некоммерческий			
Modern/	Современный	Самомоднейшее	Самомоднейший
современный			
Public understanding/	Понимание публики	Общественное вникание	Общественное
общественное			вникание

So, as we can see PROMT has translated 8 terms out of 11 correctly while 2 other translators have translated only 2 and 1 word correspondingly.

Participles I can be translated into Russian either as a noun or as a verb but electronic translators are not always able to identify the necessary part of speech properly (Table 2). English proper names are not declined that's why it is not possible for an electronic translator to choose the correct declension for the Russian variant of the word (Table 3). Present Simple can represent both present and future tenses but again no translator is programmed in a way to identify that (Table 4).

Now, we would like to enumerate mistakes which are distinctive for each translator.

We can't but mention that in English different forms of a word are used to make a chain. The X-translator (PROMT) interprets this chain straightly as it doesn't have a function needed to identify such chains. As a result in Russian we have a chain of different parts of speech, which is absolutely inappropriate. For instance, education, correcting, building, improving – образование, исправляя, строя, улучшая – д.б. образование, исправление, построение, улучшение. Another mistake is the wrong agreement between an adjective and two nouns with a compounding link. The X-translator (PROMT) relates the adjective only to one noun, whereas in Russian it must be related to both of them. For example, to earn public understanding and ассерtance – заработать понимание публики и принятие – д.б. завоевать общественное понимание и принятие.

Table 2.

	English	Russian translated	Russian proper
X-translator (PROMT)	Followed by executing a	Сопровождаемой	Сопровождаемой
	program	выполняя программу	выполнением
			программы
www.worldlingo.com	Function of managing	Функция, управляя	Функция управления
	communication	общением	общением
www.freetranslated.net	Recruiting programs	Завербовывая	Программы найма на
		программы	работу

Table 3.

X-translator (PROMT)	www.worldlingvo.com	www.freetranslated.net
By Scott M. Cutlip (Скоттам М.	By Thomas Jefferson (Томас	By Edward Bernays (о Эдвард
Cutlip - д.б. Скоттом М.	Джефферсон - д.б. Томасом	Bernays - д.б. Эдвардом
Катлипом)	Джефферсоном)	Бернейзом)

Table 4.

X-translator (PROMT)	www.worldlingo.com	<u>www.freetranslated.net</u>
There are many goals to be	There are many goals (будут	PR is (PR будет – д.б. CO-
achieved (есть много целей,	много целей – д.б. существует	это/есть)
которые будут достигнуты -	много целей)	
д.бдолжны быть		
достигнуты)		

The www.worldlingo.com has problems with coordination of words in phrases and addition of Russian words in translation. Parts of any word combination are coordinated in a certain way according to strict Grammar rules. The www.worldlingo.com doesn't know these rules. For example, Public relations are ... – связями, связей, связью с общественностью – д.б. связи с общественностью. It is widely known that Russian translations are longer than original texts. It happens so because some words are added for better and more beautiful sounding. The translator obviously does not know which words to add. For example, "to grasp the message" – схватить сообщение – д.б. понять суть сообщения.

Apart from the above-stated mistakes the <u>www.freetranslated.net</u> doesn't identify emphatic structures. For instance, we do still like – но мы делаем неподвижно как – д.б. но нам всетаки по-прежнему нравятся.

So, in conclusion we can say that each electronic translator has its own advantages and disadvantages. The licensed X-translator (PROMT) interprets the PR text integrally while others (not licensed from the Internet) translate sentences word for word without any sense and connection. If to consider more concretely, the licensed PROMT translator is more efficient in interpreting PR texts. Firstly, when the two others don't suggest any variant at all, PROMT gives at least something close to the true meaning of the word. Secondly, PROMT translates PR terms more professionally. Thirdly, PROMT identifies parts of speech more accurately and interprets words in correspondence with them.

The result obtained shows that one should use translators depending on the level of his/her English and his/her goal. If a PR-specialist is a beginner in English, he/she can interpret a text with one of these translators to reduce the amount of work with a dictionary. However, further personal interpretation can't be avoided. On the other hand, a PR-specialist with good or even excellent English can translate a text with these translators to get the main idea, but he/she would still have to process the ready text as the form of translation is not quite "literary" and is difficult to read. In general, all translators can be used to grasp the major points of long PR texts, but we recommend using the licensed PROMT.