

ПЕРЕВОД И ОБУЧЕНИЕ ПЕРЕВОДУ

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HOW TO AVOID VERBOSITY WHEN TRANSLATING FROM RUSSIAN INTO ENGLISH

Every translator should edit his work for conciseness, tightening up the translation, because Russian tends to be up to 30 percent longer than English. Some constructions in Russian are long and many Russian words are polysyllabic, and Russian texts often have words that would be superfluous in English. This results in texts that can be longer than an original English equivalent.

Sometimes texts turn out even longer than the original, because the translator:

- failed to take advantage of the more compact English constructions;
- didn't go over his work to weed out repetition, tautology, redundancy;
- was lax in spotting: unnecessary identifiers, prepositions, transitions, etc.; combinations using process nouns and prop verbs; roundabout ways of saying things.

In order to avoid an excessively long and clumsy text in English, a translator can compress sentences and text:

By omitting an unnecessary identifier or prop word:

(Винтовка) (мина) "Ремингтон" давно – **много лет**, как стала главным спутником охотника. – *The Remington(rifle) has been the hunter's principal companion for years.*

By using a shorter construction in English instead of the initial participial phrase in Russian; either compress the participial phrase itself or substitute a prepositional phrase itself or substitute a prepositional phrase or absolute construction, etc.:

(Выступая) в субботу на пресс-конференции, он призвал покончить с... – *At Saturday's press-conference, he called for an end to...*

By reducing an introductory prepositional phrase to a single word:

Во время того, как происходит данный процесс – **During** this process.

By using a -ly adverb: Таково самое лаконичное содержание нового предложения. Instead of: *This is the briefest possible summary* write: *This, briefly, is the new proposal.*

By ridding the sentence of an unnecessary identifier or prop word: Американский **вариант** английского языка : *American English.*

By combining sentences or clauses, tossing out empty verbiage:

Инициатором выступил X, предлагая... – *At the urging of X/On X's initiative/X was the first to propose.*

Detecting and dealing with tautology:

Работа **построена** на **основе** единой концепции – *The work is based/built on a single concept.*