COMPUTER-ASSISTED TRANSLATION. ITS ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANRAGES

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Translation has undergone several stages in its development, but currently, the preference is given to informative translation in which the features of individual author's style are not so important. The development of information technology has resulted in computer programs to facilitate translation; we should know the advantages and disadvantages of this type of translation.

Translation is a complex multifaceted phenomenon, some aspects of which may be the subject of study of different sciences. In the framework of translation studies one examines psychological, literary, ethnographic and other spheres of translation practice, as well as history of translation practice in a particular country or countries.

But the main topic of my paper will be computer-assisted translation or computer-aided translation. And now it is important to make a distinction between machine translation (MT) and computer-assisted translation (CAT).

On a schematic level, machine translation involves the calculation speed of a computer in order to analyse the structure of each term or phrase within the text to be translated (source text). It then breaks this structure down into elements that can be easily translated, and recomposes a term of the same structure in the target language. In doing so, the method calls upon the use of highly voluminous, multi-lingual dictionaries plus sections of text that have already been translated [2].

Using a computer-assisted translation tool is a process which includes the use of software to aid individuals in translating. In case of time constraints, a computer-assisted translation tool can effectively reduce the translation time, enabling the translator to translate content in a timely manner [5].

The major distinction between MT and CAT lies with who is a primarily responsible for the actual task of translation. In MT, the computer translates the text, though the machine outputs may later be edited by a human translator. In CAT, translators are responsible for doing the translation, but they may make use of a variety of computerized tools to help complete this task and increase their productivity. Therefore, whereas MT systems try to replace translators, CAT tools support translators by helping them to work more efficiently [1, p. 4].

Humans and computers each have their strengths and weaknesses. The idea of CAT software is to make the most of the strengths of people and computers.

Translation performed solely by computers has very poor quality. Meanwhile, no human can translate as fast as computer can. If we accept that translation demands total sensitivity to the cognitive aspects of a source text, it follows that a computer would need to understand language and assimilate facts in the way that humans do it in order to resolve textual ambiguity and create a version that paid due regard to semantic content and register. For example, an awareness of context is essential for the correct interpretation of a sentence such as visiting *European dignitaries can be a nuisance*. In translating this sentence, a human translator would take into account the sentences which preceded and followed, as well as the general context, the overall theme of the text and any relevant social, economic or cultural factors. However, a computers inability to acquire, comprehend and rationally apply real-world knowledge in this way does not render MT useless as a production tool. Raw MT output does not need to be perfect in order to be useful. Direct comparisons between a system's raw output and human translation are pointless; as MT is a production tool, its capacity to increase or speed up production, within acceptable cost parameters, is the only valid measure of its effectiveness. If its use can be shown to increase productivity and reduce costs, it is clearly advantageous; if it fails to de either, it is a white elephant [3, pp. 3-4].

By using a CAT tool, however, you can gain some of the speed, consistency and memory

benefits of the computer, without forgoing the high quality of human translation.

Now I would like to focus on CAT systems. They allow you to cover the entire process: from analysis of the original text to editing and arranging translation. The examples of such systems are: SDL Trados, MEMOQ, Deja Vu, etc. Let's see how they work using MEMOQ as an example:

- to translate a specific document (or documents) from a specific language into another specific language, you create a project. When you create a project, you choose its name, source language, target language, and resources, which will be used during operation. Resources include translation memory (TM), dictionaries (Termbases), corpora of already translated texts (function LiveDocs), various lists (units that are not translated, automatic correction, exception words for spell checking) and the like;

- also you will need to download the original text file. The program automatically performs document segmentation, that is, its analysis and division into logically-meaningful units (segments) that serve as the basic unit of translation, and records in the translation memory. Usually, a segment is a sentence or several sentences separated by a dot, an element of a table or list, or a text paragraph, delimited by "end of paragraph";

- so, the document is loaded. To start working with the document directly, there is usually a special interface that is called "workbench" in Trados. The segments are organized in the form of a table in which the original text is leftward, and rightward one should enter the translation, using all the resources defined for this project. Each segment has a specific status, depending on the working stage (not started, edited, approved, and checked);

- in the preview field one can see the final rough document;

- once all segments are confirmed, the interpreter carries out the document export. The program automatically creates a new Word document (Excel or PowerPoint) and transfers the translation, while preserving formatting and layout of the original.

Speaking about the resources of CAT, it is possible to mention translation memory, termbases, LiveDocs, non-translatable lists and other lists.

Translation memory is actually a database of all translated segments to it. For this project, you can use a translation memory that has the same original language and the target language (there is a difference between American English and British English). MEMOQ also has a function of concordance search that allows you to use the segments that do not even fully coincide with what we translate. The elements that differ are highlighted. It greatly facilitates the work with similar segments.

Termbases are also the files that contain the term in the original language and its translation. We can create them ourselves or connect to existing ones.

Imagine that you already have a file and the translation. And now you need to translate a very similar document. In MEMOQ, there is an ability to "connect" a file and its translation, if they have the same markup. After "connecting" you can use them as a resource during the translation of another file. That is LiveDocs resource.

A non-translatable list is a list of words to be transferred in translation "as is" (names of companies, products, trademarks, etc.). The words from the list are highlighted by the program in the original text, and they can easily be transferred into the translation.

Other lists are, for example, lists of words for automatic correction, exception lists, etc. They can be activated and deactivate for certain projects, just to make the translation easier.

To summarize the forgoing, I would like to define main advantages and disadvantages of CAT.

Pros:

- you can save time, as the software can translate large texts quickly;

- such programs are freely available, which is their main advantage, compared to seeking out a competent professional translator;

- computer-aided translation is very convenient to use when translating text with repetitive words from specific areas of interest into various languages, as it can translate material in most languages.

Cons:

- accuracy is a major problem. Translation software provides only literal, word for word translation. It is unable to understand the complexities and nuances of language. It can only convey a general idea of what the text is about. In order to be useful, a machine translated text must be reviewed and edited by a competent translator.

- the software cannot comprehend context or solve ambiguity issues. Colloquialisms, slang and idiomatic expressions are a stumbling block to machine translation, as it cannot reproduce the mental processes and experience of a human being;

- confidentiality is an important issue with machine translation. Entrusting sensitive corporate or personal information to a Web-based tool is a risky proposition. With a professional translator your confidentiality is protected [4].

Literature

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ФАЗЕОЛОГИЗАЦИЯ ЛИЧНЫХ ИМЕН КАК ФАКТОР ОБОГАЩЕНИЯ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА ЫРАЗИТЕЛЬНЫМИ СРЕДСТВАМИ.

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Ономастика – это раздел языкознания, предметом изучения которого являются имена собственные (ИС). Структуру ономастикона составляют: антропонимы (личные и фамильные имена), топонимы, имена календарные и др. Следует отметить, что многие имена собственные всех разрядов помимо выполнения своей сугубо номинативной функции являются структурными компонентами многочисленных образных выражений – фразеологических единиц (ФЕ), которые образовались в результате «номинативного сдвига», произошедшего в процессе деономизации ИС. Деономизация является результатом действия таких механизмов переосмысления, как произвольная (вторичная) номинация, метафоризация, метонимия и др. Так, если в нормативном употреблении имена собственные выполняют индивидуализирующе-идентифицирующую функцию, то в результате переосмысления они «порывают» со своим исходным функциональным значением и наполняются апеллятивным содержанием, т.е. деономизируются и уподобляются именам нарицательным (ИН). Возьмем, к примеру, имена John, Jack, Tom, которые могут быть присвоены любому лицу мужского пола. При фразеологизации данные имена, как и другие ИС, утратили свою базовую номинативную функцию и, сблизившись в функционально-семантическом плане с именами нарицательными, приобрели следующие значения: 1) мужчина, человек; 2) человек простого происхождения. Возьмем другое имя