Teacher in charge: Mr. Rezig Mahmoud

Faculty of Arabic Literature & Foreign Languages Division of English Studies (Level) 3rd LMD. (First Semester)

#### SYLLABUS OF THE YEAR

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Department of Foreign Languages. (Module) Theme & Version

Mohammed Khider University of Biskra. Faculty of Arabic Literature & Foreign Languages Division of English Studies (Level) 3rd LMD. (First Semester)

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## Introductory lecture: What do we mean by theme & version?

#### What do we mean by theme & version?

**Theme**: an exercise consisting in translating into a foreign language a text given in the mother language of the translator

**Version**: an exercise consisting in translating into the mother language of the translator a text given in a foreign language.

#### Simple definition of translation.

Translation is simply the attempt to replace a text produced in Source Language (SL) by an equivalent text produced in Target Language (TL).

#### Some key terms in translation.

Source text/language-----target text/language-----Context (extra-linguistic reality relevant to understanding the text) -----equivalence------faithfulness.

#### Types of translation:

# 1- According to code:

Intralingual translation: or rewording (an interpretation of verbal signs by means of other signs in the same language).

**Interlingual translation**: or translation proper (an interpretation of verbal signs by means of some other language).

**Intersemiotic translation**: or transmutation (an interpretation of verbal signs by means of signs of nonverbal sign systems).

2- According to mode: translation vs interpreting

#### Translation as a process and as a product.

Translation strategy: two main orientations

#### Foreignization vs domestication

#### Some translation problems:

Translation of collocations, idioms & proverbs and abbreviations.

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#### Lecture 1: Literal translation

#### **Literal translation:**

A "translation strategy" where a "translator" produces a "target text" while retaining the formal features of the "source text", but conforming generally to the grammar of the "target language".

#### **Idiomatic translation:**

A "translation strategy" that consists in producing a "target text" that conforms to the conventions established in the "target language" and to the spontaneous form of expression commonly used by native speakers.

#### **Contextual knowledge:**

The cumulative information that the translator takes into account while reading and analysing the source text, and on which its interpretation depends **Some Rules of Translation:** 

- 1- You do not have to know the meaning of every word to translate well. So, if you do not have it right have it almost right.
- 2- Every word can possibly have more than one meaning.
- 3- Punctuation in Arabic is different from punctuation in English. One of the main differences is that sentences in Arabic are flowing, but in English they are not. Therefore, use carefully full stops and commas.
- 4- Arabic is a redundant language, English is not. Do not use unnecessary synonyms when translating into English.
- 5- You cannot use articles (a, an, the) in English in the same way you use in Arabic.

أمثلة:

The American attempts to <u>control</u> the region (area) will not work out.

- 2- Mira is a naughty and troublesome girl. She is really a trial to her parents.
- 3- Sports are useful for character development. In their books, children learn about value such as unselfishness, courage and love of one's country. However, what is learned by experience in sports has a deeper effect on a child's character.

الرياضة مفيدة لتنمية الشخصية. يتعلم الأطفال في كتبهم قيما مثل الإيثار والشجاعة وحب الوطن. مع ذلك، فإن ما يتعلمونه أثناء ممارستهم للرياضة له أثر أعمق على شخصيتهم.

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4- يجب أن نبذل جهدا متصلا غير منقطع، وأن نتبع نظاما صارما وحاسما حتى نضع حدا لمشاكلنا الدائمة والمزمنة.

We should exert <u>continuous</u> effort and follow <u>strict</u> order/system to put an end to our permanent problems

5- A child should not be mistreated.

يجب ألا نسيء معاملة الأطفال. إن الجهود المتضافرة وليس الجهد الفردي هي السبيل الوحيد لتقدم بلدنا.

<u>Concerted</u> (team) efforts, rather than individual effort, are the only way for our country to progress.

تعاني البلاد هذه الأيام من مشاكل اقتصادية ضخمة نتيجة لعوامل داخلية وخارجية ومن بين هذه العوامل انخفاض قيمة العملة.

The country suffers nowadays from huge economic problems as a result of interior and exterior factors. One of these factors is the devaluation of its currency.

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# Lecture 2: Theme and Version: Historical Survey

#### **HISTORICAL SURVEY**

#### **Early attempts**

In the Western world, translation, in particular literary translation, can be traced back to "the age of Romans". Although translation, at that time, played a significant role in reflecting Greek literature and philosophy in Latin, the attempts at translation were "an act of submission that caused awkward lexical Graecisms to enter into the translations". It was not long before the Romans viewed translation from a different perspective; it meant for them "transformation in order to mould the foreign into the linguistic structures of one's own culture" without tying themselves up with the lexical or syntactic features of the source language (SL). Such a fundamental change towards showing respect to the linguistic system of the target language (TL) and not violating it with foreign lexis and hybrid stylistic idiosyncrasies can be elicited from Cicero's attitude regarding translation. Therefore, I did not have to make a word-for-word translation but rather a translation that reflects the general stylistic features . . .

Cicero and Horace (first century BCE) were the first theorists who made a distinction between word-for-word translation and sense-for-sense translation. Their comments on translation practice influenced the following generations of translation down to the twentieth century. Five centuries later, St Jerome adopted Cicero and Horace's position on the occasion of his Latin translation of the Greek Septuagint, in his letter to Pammachius on the best method of translating: I render not word-for-word, but sense-for-sense.

Although his was not an excellent translation, it is still **the official Latin translation of the Bible** (cf. Bassnett and Lefevere 1990, 15). His "approach to translating the Greek Septuagint Bible into Latin would affect later translations of the scriptures".

#### Medieval Arabic Translation (Abbasid Period c. 750–1250 CE)

Medieval Arabic translation of Greek classic works in philosophy, medicine, astrology, and so on, flourished in the **Abbasid Caliphate era (750–1250)**, particularly for over two centuries early in the period. It peaked in **832** with the establishment of the translation centre **Bayt alHikma** (The House of Wisdom) in **Baghdad** during the rule of **the caliph al-Ma'mnjn**, who was said to **remunerate** translators with the weight of the translated book **in gold**.

Major scientist translators of that period, such as Ibn Ishłq, Ibn al-BatrUq, Ibn Rushd (Averroes), Ibn SUnł (Avicenna), and FarłbU, among others, dominated the scene of scholarship and translation. In particular, Hunayn Ibn Ishłq and Yahył Ibn al-BatrUq, who translated a large number of Greek works, were best known for the profession of translation. Here came up again the issue of the two translation methods of word-for-word or sense-for-sense translation. While the translations of Ibn Ishłq tended to be fluent in Arabic (translating sense-for-sense), those of Ibn al-BatrUq followed the original text more literally and borrowed extensively from Greek.

However, with the Arabs establishing firm grounds in various domains of scholarship, thanks to the translation movement, and with the Arabic language becoming an international lingua franca (the way English is nowadays), the need for translation started to wane and the translation movement finally came to an end.

1.4 Pre-renaissance: Dante (1265-1321) and Martin Luther (1483-1546)

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In the late fifteenth and early to mid sixteenth centuries, **Martin Luther** (c. 1483–1546 CE), one of the most notable **theologians** in Christian history and responsible for initiating **the Protestant Reformation**, shifted the focus of attention towards the TT and its intended reader. Like Dante, he proclaimed that in order to produce a good translation, one needs to find out how ordinary people in the TL communicate such that their voice and style of speech can emerge through translation. He translated **the New Testament** into German, giving ordinary lay people the opportunity to read God's word for themselves and, for the first time ever, Bibles were distributed among the German people.

#### 1.5 Sixteenth Century: Étienne Dolet (c. 1509-1546 CE) and William Tyndale (c. 1494-1536 CE)

One of the earliest attempts to establish a set of fundamental **translation principles** was made by **Étienne Dolet**, who was found a **heretic** for his **mistranslation of one of Plato's dialogues**. The phrase **"rien du tout"** (**nothing at all**) illustrated to the Church his **disbelief in immortality**, ultimately leading to his **execution**. In his essay **"La maniere de bien traduire d'une langue en autre/** The Way to Translate Well from one Language into Another", Dolet (c. 1540 CE) concluded that:

- 1. The translator must **understand perfectly** the content and intention of the author;
- 2. The translator should have an excellent command in both languages: SL and TL;
- 3. The translator should avoid word-for-word renderings;
- 4. The translator should avoid the uncommon use of archaic words and expressions, but rather should focus on the common usage of the language; and
- 5. The translator should devote his/her attention to rhetorical devices.

Dolet tried to strike a balance between the SL and TL, while not seeking "to distinguish between the relative degree of control the translator must have in the source and the receptor language" (Nida 1964, 16). The translator, according to Dolet's principles, "is far more than a competent linguist, and translation involves both a scholarly and sensitive appraisal of the SL text and an awareness of the place the translation is intended to occupy in the TL system". It is worth noting here that Dolet's principles are routinely followed today by most translators, particularly in the translation of materials that belong to literary genres, as well as of any expressive discourse in which emphasis is placed on impressing the receptor of the text such as creative adverts and commentaries full of flowery language."

# 1.6 Seventeenth Century: Sir John Denham (c. 1615–1669 CE), Abraham Cowley (c. 1618–1667 CE), John Dryden (c. 1631–1700 CE)

The seventeenth century witnessed the birth of many influential theorists, such as Sir John Denham, Abraham Cowley and John Dryden. To begin with, John Dryden was and still remains well known for the essays that he wrote on translation. Dryden, like many commentators from the time of the Roman Empire onwards, argued that all translation may be reduced to these three types:

1- metaphrase, i.e., rendering word by word, sentence by sentence, etc. from one language into

- 2- paraphrase, i.e., "translation with latitude" in which the translator keeps an eye on the author of the source text, rendering his sense without firmly sticking to his exact words; and
- 3- imitation, i.e., translation in which the translator experiences a degree of freedom, "not only to vary from the words and sense, but to forsake them both as he sees occasion".

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Having reduced translation into three main types, Dryden explained his position towards them criticizing the first type: ('tis a faith like that which proceeds from superstition, blind and zealous) (ibid. 18). Similarly, he stood against the third type of translation claiming "imitation of an author is the most advantageous way for a translator to show himself, but the greatest wrong which can be done to the memory and reputation of the dead". He was in favour of the middle path, that of paraphrase.

#### 1.7 Eighteenth Century: Alexander Fraser Tytler (c. 1747–1813 CE)

In the eighteenth century, the translator was likened to an artist with a moral duty both to the work of the original author and to the receiver. With the development of new theories and volumes on the translation process, the study of translation started to be codified and systematized – Alexander Fraser Tytler's 1791 volume "Principles of Translation" is a case in point. Tytler drew attention to three principles that should be taken into account by translators:

- 1- the contents and/or ideas of the ST should be transferred completely into the TT;
- 2- the style and manner of the ST should be retained in the TL; and
- 3- the translation should have all the ease of the original composition.

Examining **Tytler's principles**, in particular the first two, one can readily observe that they represent, albeit indirectly, **the age-old debate of the nature of translation:** whether the translator had to opt for word-for-word translation or sense-for-sense translation. While the first principle requires translators to be **faithful** to the content of the original text, the second principle encourages translators to be **free "from linguistic constraints involving form and denotation in favour of a more functional perspective"**. In his third principle, Tytler is developing the concepts of **'fluency'** (see Venuti 1995, 68–69), **'naturalness'** (discussed later by **Nida** 1964) and **'domestication'** (discussed first by **Schleiermacher** and later by **Venuti** 1995; 1998; 2004).

# 1.8 Nineteenth Century: Friedrich Schleiermacher and Muhammad Ali Pasha (Romanticism and Reformism)

The nineteenth century was characterized by **two conflicting tendencies**: (1) considering translation as a **"category of thought**, with the translator seen as a **creative genius**" who "enriches the literature and language into which he is translating"; and (2) viewing the translator in terms of performing the mechanical function of making a text or an author known. The nineteenth century witnessed the emergence of **Romanticism**, which led to the birth of many theories and translations in the domain of literature. **Particularly gaining in popularity were poetic translations** such as **Edward Fitzgerald's** (c. 1809–1863 CE) **Rubaiyat Omar Al-Khayyam** (1858).

With the rise of hermeneutic theories, translation in the nineteenth century came to be conceived as an "interpretive recreation of the text". However, this does not rule out the existence of the other school of translation theory that considered translation as being a "transmission of data". The theologian and translator Friedrich Schleiermacher, considered the founder of modern hermeneutics, took the discussion a step further in his essay of 1813 entitled "On the Different Methods of Translating" in which he focused on the "methodologies of translations", rather than "illuminating the nature of the translation process". Schleiermacher argued that a translator "either . . . leaves the writer alone as much as possible and moves the reader towards the writer, or he leaves the reader alone as much as possible and moves the writer towards the reader". He further added: "Both paths are so completely different from one another that one of them must definitely be adhered to as strictly as possible, since a highly unreliable result would emerge from

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mixing them, and it is likely that author and reader would not come together at all" (Schleiermacher 1813/1992, 41–42).

In **the Arab world** and in **Egypt** in particular, a succession of schools was established in the **1820s** for both the army and navy branches of the armed services. In addition to the purely military schools, a number of civilian arts and sciences schools were started up, most of which had some military aspect in their administration. The largest was **the medical school**, founded on the suggestion of **the French physician Clot**, and just a year after his arrival in **1825** the building was completed. Schools of veterinary science, agriculture, pharmaceutics, mineralogy, engineering, and other subjects followed in the **1820s and 1830s**. Clot also played a part in **reforming the primary and secondary school systems.** 

During this time, **Muhammad Ali Pasha** began sending students abroad, particularly to **France** where some of them learned specific skills individually, while others were sent to **Paris** in a series of **education missions**. It was not long before those students became experts in French and through their stay abroad acquired Western techniques and adopted the Western style of learning. Upon their return, they began translating significant texts into Turkish and Arabic, teaching in the new schools, and translating what the foreign experts were teaching. During that time, **Rifa'ah al-Tahtawi** rose to prominence as a translator as well as for the authorship of **Takhlis Al-Ibriz fi Talkhis Bariz**, a famous account of his journey. A figure of importance in the **revival** of the Arabic language and literature, known as **Nahda**, **al-Tahtawi** became the second director of what began as the **School of Translation** and was in **1837** subsequently **renamed the School of Languages**. Despite its title, **this was more of a translation bureau than a language school**.

The establishment of these **new schools** required **textbooks**, which became **the chief product** of the new government **printing press** set up in **Bulaq**, the **port of Cairo**, in **1822**. This was the first permanent press in Egypt, second only to the short-lived press brought by **the French expedition (1798–1801)** that was removed upon French withdrawal. With his expedition **Napoleon** brought scientists and savants in all fields, along with a printer that could type in Arabic, Greek and French. The first translation made by the French mission from French into Arabic was **Napoleon's proclamation** addressing the Egyptians.

- Mohammed Farghal and Ali Almanna: **Contextualizing Translation Theories**- **Aspects of Arabic–English Interlingual Communication**, Cambridge Scholars Publishing, Lady Stephenson Library, Newcastle upon Tyne, UK, 2015, pp 1-9.

#### 1.9 Contemporary Translation Theories

In the **1990s**, translation began to find its footing as an independent scholarly discipline, and was described as "the bloom of translation studies" (Gentzler 1993, 187).

A seminal paper in the development of the field as a distinct discipline was James S. Holmes's 'The name and nature of translation studies' (Holmes 1988b/2004). Holmes's paper was generally accepted as the founding statement for the field. The published version was an expanded form of a paper Holmes originally gave in 1972 in the translation section of the Third International Congress of Applied Linguistics in Copenhagen (Holmes 1972). Holmes drew attention to the limitations imposed at the time because translation research, lacking a home of its own, was dispersed across older disciplines (languages, linguistics, etc.). He also stressed the need to forge 'other communication channels, cutting across the traditional disciplines to reach all scholars working in the field, from whatever background' (1988b/2004: 181). Crucially, Holmes put forward an overall

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**framework**, describing what translation studies covers. This framework was subsequently presented by the leading **Israeli** translation scholar **Gideon Toury**.

In Holmes's explanations of this framework (Holmes 1988b/2004: 184–90), the objectives of the 'pure' areas of research are: (1) the description of the phenomena of translation; and (2) the establishment of general principles to explain and predict such phenomena (translation theory). The 'theoretical' branch is divided into general and partial theories. By 'general', Holmes is referring to those writings that seek to describe or account for every type of translation and to make generalizations that will be relevant for translation as a whole. 'Partial' theoretical studies are restricted according to the parameters discussed below (medium, text-type, etc.). The descriptive branch of 'pure' research in Holmes's map is known as descriptive translation studies (DTS). It may examine: (1) the product; (2) the function; and (3) the process.

- (1) Product-oriented DTS examines existing translations. This may involve the description or analysis of a single ST-TT pair or a comparative analysis of several TTs of the same ST (into one or more TLs). These smaller-scale studies can build up into a larger body of translation analysis looking at a specific period, language or text/discourse type. Examples would be translation in the twenty-first century, in the English< >Chinese language pair, or of scientific reports. Larger-scale studies can be either diachronic (following development over time) or synchronic (at a single point or period in time). Holmes (ibid. 185) foresees that 'one of the eventual goals of product-oriented DTS might possibly be a general history of translations however ambitious such a goal might sound at this time'.
- (2) By function-oriented DTS, Holmes means the description of the 'function [of translations] in the recipient sociocultural situation: it is a study of contexts rather than texts'. Issues that may be researched include which texts were translated when and where, and the influences that were exerted. For example, the study of the translation and reception of Shakespeare into European languages, or the subtitling of contemporary cartoon films into Arabic.

  Holmes terms this area 'socio-translation studies'. Nowadays it would probably be called the sociology and historiography of translation. It was less researched at the time of Holmes's paper but is more popular in current work on translation studies.
- (3) Process-oriented DTS in Holmes's framework is concerned with the psychology of translation, i.e. it is concerned with trying to find out what happens in the mind of a translator. Work from a cognitive perspective includes think-aloud protocols (where recordings are made of translators' verbalization of the translation process as they translate). More recent research using new technologies such as eye-tracking shows how this area is now being more systematically analysed.

The results of DTS research can be fed into the theoretical branch to evolve either a general theory of translation or, more likely, partial theories of translation 'restricted' according to the following subdivisions.

1- Medium-restricted theories subdivide according to translation by machine and humans, with further subdivisions according to whether the machine/ computer is working alone (automatic machine translation) or as an aid to the human translator (computer-assisted translation), to whether the human translation is written or spoken and to whether spoken translation (interpreting) is consecutive or simultaneous.

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- 2- Area-restricted theories are restricted to specific languages or groups of languages and/or cultures. Holmes notes that language-restricted theories (e.g. for the Japanese< >English pair) are closely related to work in contrastive linguistics and stylistics.
- **3-** Rank-restricted theories are linguistic theories that have been restricted to a level of (normally) the word or sentence. At the time Holmes was writing, there was already a trend towards text linguistics, i.e. analysis at the level of the text, which has since become far more popular.
- **4- Text-type restricted theories** look at discourse types and genres; e.g. **literary**, **business** and **technical translation**. **Text-type approaches** came to prominence with the work of **Reiss and Vermeer**, among others, in the **1970s**.
- 5- The term **time-restricted** is **self-explanatory**, referring to theories and translations limited according to **specific time frames and periods**. **The history of translation** falls into this category.
- **6- Problem-restricted theories** may refer to certain problems such as **equivalence** (a key issue that came to the fore in the 1960s and 1970s) or to a wider question of whether so-called 'universals' of translation exist.

Despite this categorization, Holmes himself is at pains to point out that several different restrictions may apply at any one time. Thus, the study of the prefaces to the new English translations of novels by Marcel Proust would be area restricted (translation from Parisian French into English), text-type restricted (prefaces to a novel) and time restricted (1981 to 2003).

The 'applied' branch of Holmes's framework concerns applications to the practice of translation:

Q translator training: teaching methods, testing techniques, curriculum design; Q translation aids: such as dictionaries and grammars; Q translation criticism: the evaluation of translations, including the marking of student translations and the reviews of published translations.

Another area Holmes mentions is **translation policy**, where he sees the translation scholar advising on **the place of translation in society**. This should include what place, if any, it should occupy in the language teaching and learning curriculum.

There are drawbacks to the structure. The divisions in the 'map' as a whole are in many ways artificial, and Holmes himself points out that the theoretical, descriptive and applied areas do influence one another. The main merit of the divisions is, as Toury states (1991: 180; 2012: 93), that they allow a clarification and a division of labour between the various areas of translation studies which, in the past, have often been confused. The divisions are still flexible enough to incorporate developments such as the technological advances of recent years.

JEREMY MUNDAY, Introducing Translation Studies, Theories and applications, Taylor and Francis Group, Routledge, London and New York, Fourth Edition 2016, pp. 16,17,18,19.

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THE NAME & THE NATURE OF TRANSLATION:

Translation is the replacement of an original text with another text. As such, translation is regarded as a kind of **inferior substitute** for the real thing. But it can also be seen as **providing access** to ideas and experiences that, although represented at second hand, would otherwise be closed off in an **unknown language**.

Translation **serves** a need human beings have to transcend the world to which their own languages confine them. It **mediates** between languages, societies and literatures, and it is through translation that linguistic and cultural barriers may be overcome

Translation had to do both for the activity and the study of it. In 1972 Brian Harris coined translatology to fill the "lexical gap". And at the same time, he in Canada and Jean René Ladmiral in France launched its French equivalent Traductology. The very name of Translation Studies was first proposed by James Holmes as late as 1972 as a better alternative to translatology and to translation science, or science of translating. Over time, just twenty years since the widespread dissemination of Holmes's paper after his death, the name Translation Studies has become established within the English-speaking world even if there remain competing terms in other languages.

See, **Harris, B**. (1988). **What I really meant by «Translatology»**. TTR: traduction, terminologie, rédaction, 1 (2), 91–96. https://doi.org/10.7202/037022ar

.....

What I really meant by «Translatology».

#### **Brian Harris**

Early in 1972 the present author read a paper entitled **«La Traductologie, la traduction naturelle, la traduction automatique et la sémantique»** to a linguistics symposium at the Université du Québec à Montréal. It was published the following year (Harris, 1973). That was the first use of the term **«traductologie»** in Canad...

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HARRIS, B. (1973). «La traductologie, la traduction naturelle, la traduction automatique et la sémantique». Cahier de linguistique 2, Montréal, Presses de l'Université du Québec, pp. 133-146.

For more see, James Holmes, THE NAME AND NATURE OF TRANSLATION STUDIES, in Lawrence Venuti, The Translation Studies Reader, pp 172-185.

#### What is translation?

The term translation has several meanings: it can refer to **the general subject field**, **the product** (produced text) or **the process** (the act of producing translations), otherwise known

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as translating). The process of translation between two languages involves the translator changing an original written text (the source text/ ST) in the original verbal language (SL) into a written text (the target text/ TT) in a different verbal language (TL).

In a general dictionary, we find the following definition: "translation n. 1- the act or an instance of translating. 2- a written or spoken expression of the meaning of a word, speech, book, etc. in other language." (The Concise Oxford English Dictionary)

The first of these two senses relates to translation as a **process**, the second to the **product**. This immediately means that the term translation encompasses very distinct perspectives. The first sense focuses on the role of the translator in taking the original text (ST) and turning it into a text in another language (TL). The second sense centers on the concrete translation product produced by the translator.

This distinction is drawn out in a specialized dictionary 'Dictionary of Translation Studies' (Shuttleworth and Cowie 1997: 181).

"Translation An incredibly broad notion which can be understood in many different ways. For example, one may talk of translation as a **process** or a **product**, and identify such sub-types as literary translation, technical translation, **subtitling** and **machine translation**; moreover, while more typically it just refers to the transfer of written texts, the term sometimes also includes **interpreting**."

Shuttleworth and Cowie's definition also illustrates the potential confusion of translation with **interpreting**, which is strictly speaking " **oral translation of the spoken message or text**".

In his seminal paper, 'On Linguistic Aspect of Translation' the Russo-American linguist Roman Jakobson makes a very important distinction between three types of written translation:

- 1- Intralingual translation (or rewording) is an interpretation of verbal signs by means of other signs of the same language. (Translation within the same language, which can involve rewording or paraphrasing).
- 2- **Interlingual** translation (or **translation proper**): is an interpretation of verbal signs by means of some other language. (Translation from one language into another).
- 3- Intersemiotic translation (or transmutation) is an interpretation of verbal signs by means of signs of non- verbal sign system. (translation of verbal sign by a non-verbal sign, for instance, music or image

Only the second category, interlingual translation, is deemed 'translation proper' by Jakobson.

#### **Translation Unit/ Unit of Translation:**

A term used to refer to **the linguistic level at which ST is recodified in TL. Barkhudarov** defines a unit of translation as **"the smallest unit of SL which has an equivalent in TL"**; he comments that a unit of translation can itself "have a complex structure", although "**its parts** 

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taken individually are 'untranslatable', in that no equivalents can be established for them in TT" (1969:3, translated). Thus for example not only the word generally, but also the expression **by and large**, although it is made up of three words, would be treated as **a single** unit. For Barkhudarov the possible units of translation are phonemes (e.g. in transcription), morphemes (e.g. in calques), words, phrases, sentences and entire texts. The wording at a given point in ST would determine **the most appropriate unit of translation**, which could be expected to vary in the course of a text or even a single sentence. Furthermore, it frequently happens that a **ST unit** is translated by a **TL unit of a different size**; for example, a word may be translated by a phrase or vice versa. If a translator uses larger **translation units than is necessary** to convey the basic meaning of ST this will lead to a **free** translation being produced; similarly, translating at a lower level than necessary will result in a **literal translation**. However, as argued by **Koller**, it seems likely that a translation between unrelated languages will usually involve larger units than if SL and TL are closely related (1979/1992:100). Barkhudarov (1993) raises the problem of whether units of translation should be elements of linguistic form or content; Vinay & Darbelnet (1958, 1958/1995), however, consider that units of thought, lexicological units and units of translation are synonymous.

Considered from a **process-oriented** point of view, the unit of translation is the stretch of ST on which the translator focuses attention in order to represent it as a whole in the TL. It is possible to isolate such units using **self-report** while translating, so called **TAPs** (**Think-Aloud Protocols**). Using this method, Lorscher shows that the translation units used by untrained students tend to be the single word, while experienced translators tend to isolate and translate units of meaning, normally realized in phrases, clauses or sentences.

From a **product-oriented** perspective, the unit of translation is the TT unit that can be mapped onto a ST unit. An experiment in this regard revealed that TTs produced by students with no experience contained large number of small units at word or even morpheme level, while a TT produced by a student who has translational experience contained approximately half the number of units, which were obviously larger, and mostly at phrase or clause level. The typical finding is that TTs in which translation units are larger appear more acceptable than those in which translation units are smaller.

Mark Shuttleworth & Moira Cowie: Dictionary of Translation Studies, Taylor and Francis Group, Routledge, London and New York, 2014.

Theorists hold a variety of positions in regard to the translation unit, depending on what they consider a translation unit to be. For example, **Newmark** (1988, pp. 66–67) regards a 'sentence' as the best unit of translation. He justifies his view by stating that a sentence is a unit of thought and a means presenting objects. He adds, 'All lengths of language can, at different moments and also simultaneously, be used as units of translation in the course of the translation activity' (Newmark, 1988, pp. 66–67). However, Newmark mentions that in some texts such as expressive texts, a 'word' should be deemed as the unit of translation as it can better convey the finest nuances. Bassnett (2005), however, states that a text should

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be the unit of translation, especially in relation to **literary prose texts**. Strangely, **Snell-Hornby** considers the notion of **culture** as the unit of translation (Hatim and Munday 2004). Manfredi (2014), in line with **Halliday and Matthiessen** (2014), argues that a **clause** is the most proper unit of translation. However, **Manfredi** states that in written translations, especially literary ones, a sentence should be considered as the unit of translation. Sentence, in this context, refers to a graphological unit that begins with a capital letter and ends with a full stop. '**Word, in its context, can be the proper unit of translations, especially authoritative and sacred texts such as the Holy Quran because nuances between words give different meanings.**' In addition, faithfulness to the ST requires carrying out the translation process at the word level, rather than at sentence level. In sum, different scholars revealed different understandings and perspectives of the unit of translation. Whatever the case may be, translating these units of translations (whether word, sentence, clause, or culture) poses many problems.

**Noureldin Abdelaal, Translation between English and Arabic.** A Textbook for Translation Students and Educators, Palgrave Macmillan, Springer Nature Switzerland AG, 2020.

Lecture 4: Theme & Version: Types of meaning

أنواع المعنى

المعنى المعجمي Lexical Meaning:

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يجب على المترجم أن يبدأ بالبحث عن الكلمة في القاموس اللغوي، سواء كان أحادي اللغة أو ثنائي اللغة، للمساعدة في فهم معناها. على أن نلاحظ أن الكلمة المفردة دائما تكون على معنيين: معنى لغوي linguistic meaning، ومعنى اصطلاحي technical meaning. وعلى سبيل المثال، فإن كلمة interpretation تعنى التفسير لغويا أو التأويل دينيا،... وهكذا. وقد لا يكون القاموس هو المصدر الوحيد الجدير بالاعتماد عليه كحل أخير.

#### المعنى النصى Textual Meaning:

إن معنى الكلمة بمفردها قد يختلف عنه إذا وُضعت في سياق معين، أي إذا سبقتها أو تلتها كلمة معينة. وعلى سبيل المثال، فإن كلمة pure تعنى " نقى " أو " صافٍ ". ولكن هذه الكلمة قد يختلف معناها إذا تلتها كلمات أخرى كما يلى:

لغة فصحى pure language

رجل سليم الطوية - رجل نقى السريرة pure man

ریاضیات بحته pure mathematics

علوم تجريدية pure sciences

ماء عذب pure water

ذهب خالص pure gold

جزائري أبا عن جد pure Algerian

ملائكة أبرار أو أطهار pure angels

وأيضا كلمة harsh تعني " خشن " أو " قاس ". ويختلف معناها في النصوص الأخرى كما يلي:

لغة فظة harsh language

ملابس خشنة / رثة harsh clothes

رجل غليظ القلب harsh man

# المعنى السياقي Contextual Meaning:

وهو المعنى الذي يمكن استخلاصه من سياق الكلام، ذلك أنه في بعض الأحيان قد تكون هناك كلمات لها معنى محدد، ولكن هذا المعنى يتغير كلية لوجود هذه الكلمات داخل سياق معين. وعلى سبيل المثال، فإن:

# تستضيف الولايات المتحدة بطولة كأس العالم لكرة القدم في يونيه القادم.

نجد أن كلمة " تستضيف " يختلف معناها في هذا السياق عن الضيافة تماما، وإنما تعني هنا أن البطولة ستقام على أراضي الولايات المتحدة. ولذلك فإن الجملة السابقة تترجم إلى:

The football world cup will be **held** at USA in coming June.

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## المعنى الإيحائي Suggestive Meaning:

وهو المعنى الذي توحى به الكلمات في الجملة. فمثلا في الجملة:

On seeing the ghost, they stood motionless.

توحي كلمة motionless بعدم الحركة. وتستخدم اللغة العربية عدة تعبيرات لهذا الموقف، مثل وقفت على رؤوسهم الطير، أو تسمروا في أماكنهم، أو تجمدت أوصالهم. وهكذا تترجم الجملة السابقة إلى:

# وقفوا بلا حراك لدى رؤيتهم للشبح

كذلك فإن جملة مثل:

# الفتاة كالقمر في جمالها

توحي بأن الفتاة على قدر كبير من الجمال. ولكن عند الترجمة إلى اللغة الإنجليزية، لا نستطيع نقل هذا المفهوم كما هو، ذلك أن القمر في البيئة الإنجليزية ليس له نفس الإيحاء الذي يتميز به في لغة العرب. ولذلك يجب البحث عن مقابل الجمال في اللغة الإنجليزية، وليكن مثلا: Snow White. وبذلك يمكن ترجمة الجملة إلى:

The girl is as fair as Snow White.

Lecture 5: Theme and Version: Translation of Organisations and Acronyms

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الترجمة	المنظمة	الاختصار		
الأمم المتحدة	United Nation	UN		
منظمة الأمم المتحدة للأغذية والزراعة (الفاو)	Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN	FAO		

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الوكالة الدولية للطاقة الذرية	International Atomic Energy Agency	IAEA
منظمة الطيران المدني الدولي	International Civil Aviation Organization	ICAO
الصندوق الدولي للتنمية الزراعية	International Fund for Agricultural Development	IFAD
منظمة العمل الدولية	International Labour Organization	ILO
صندوق النقد الدولي	International Monetary Fund	IMF
المنظمة البحرية الدولية	International Maritime Organization	IMO
الاتحاد الدولي للمواصلات السلكية واللاسلكية	International Telecommunication Union	ITU
منظمة الأمم المتحدة للتربية والعلم والثقافة (اليونسكو)	UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	UNESCO
منظمة الأمم المتحدة للتنمية الصناعية (اليونيدو)	UN Industrial Development Organization	UNIDO
الاتحاد البريدي العالمي	Universal Postal Union	UPU
منظمة الصحة العالمية	World Health Organization	WHO
المنظمة العالمية للملكية الفكرية	World Intellectual Property Organization	WIPO
المنظمة العالمية للأرصاد الجوية	World Meteorological Organization	WMO
منظمة السياحة العالمية	World Tourism Organization	WTO
مجلس الوصاية	Trustee Council	TC
محكمة العدل الدولية	The International Court Of Justice	ICJ
مؤسسة التنمية الدولية	International Development Association	IDA
المنظمة الاستشارية الحكومية الدولية للملاحة البحرية	Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization	IMCO
الهيئة الدولية للصليب الأحمر	The International Committee Of The Red Cross	ICRC
قوة الطوارئ الدولية التابعة للأمم المتحدة	United Nations Emergency Force	UNEF

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Teacher in charge: Wir. Rezi	g Maninouu	
مجلس السلام العالمي	The World Peace Council	WPC
الوكالة الامريكية للتنمية الدولية	US Agency For International Development	USAID
منظمة حلف شمال الأطلسي (الناتو)	North Atlantic Treaty Organization	NATO
منظّمة الدول المصدرة للبترول (أوبك)	Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries	OPEC
منظمة الدول العربية المصدرة للنفط (أوابك)	Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries	OAPEC
منظمة الوحدة الإفريقية	Organization of African Unity	OAU
اللجنة الأولمبية الدولية	International Olympic Committee	IOC
منظمة التعاون الإسلامي	Organization of Islamic Conference	OIC
البنك الدولي للإنشاء والتعمير	International Bank of Reconstruction and Development	IBRD
مجلس التعاون لدول الخليج العربية	Gulf Cooperation Council	GCC
المصرف العربي للتنمية الاقتصادية في إفريقيا	Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa	ABEDA
جامعة الدول العربية	Arab League	AL
صندوق النقد العربي	Arab Monetary Fund	AMF
مجلس الوحدة الاقتصادية العربية	Council of Arab Economic Unity	CAEU
اتحاد النقابات العالمي	World Federation of Trade Unions	WFTU
الاتحاد الأوروبي	European Union	EU

Lecture 6: Theme and Version: Collocations lesson

كيف نقيس الترجمة:

- مدى نجاح المترجم في نقل أفكار الكاتب وآرائه. - سلامة جملته وسهولة فهمها.

- جال أسلوبه.

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# التلازم اللفظي أو توافق الكلمات:

يتم تعريف المتلازمات اللفظية من منظور اللغويات بأنها تكرار معتاد لمجموعة من الكلمات المفردة، والتي يأتي تكرارها معا من خلال شيوع الاستخدام بحيث تميل إلى تشكيل وحدة مميزة.

**Collocation**: is the habitual co-occurrence of individual lexical items. Examples:

To pass a law = يسن قانونا

ينجح في الامتحان= To pass an exam

سبب وجیه = Good reason

يخرق القانون = Break the law

يحطم الرقم القياسي = Break a record

يخلف الوعد = Break a promise

یلقی خطابا = Deliver a speech

يقدم استقالته = Tender one's resignation

Make a mistake = يقتر ف خطأ

ببذل مجهودا = Make an effort

يجنى مالا = Make money

Make room = يفسح المجال

يقتحم المخاطر = Take the risk

دلیل قاطع/دامغ = Hard evidence

حياة صعبة/ شاقة = Hard life

وقت عصيب= Hard time

خطأ فادح = Big mistake

غضب عارم= Great anger

# Lecture 7: Theme and Version: Idiomatic expressions

ترجمة التعبيرات الاصطلاحية التعبيرات على معنى جديد التعبير الاصطلاحي هو " وحدة لغوية تتكون من كلمتين أو أكثر، تدل على معنى جديد خاص يختلف عن معنى كل كلمة بمفردها."

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"An idiom is a fixed group of words with a special meaning which is different from the meanings of the individual words".

التعبيرات الاصطلاحية لا تعتمد في معناها على المعاني المعجمية لمفرداتها، لذا يجب على المترجم أن يعالجها معالجة كلية لا جزئية، وأن ينظر إلى ترابط المفردات في العبارة الواحدة ومعرفة ما ترمى إليه من دلالة. وتمتاز كل لغة بوجود بعض التعبيرات التي أصطلح على معناها بمعنى معين، بحيث تذكر لهذا المعنى، وفي مناسبة مشابهة لتلك التي قيل فيها. ويتضمن ذلك التشبيهات similes والاستعارات المجازية metaphors والأمثال الشعبية proverbs and sayings واللغة الاصطلاحية بين جماعة ما jargon والتعبيرات العامية slang and colloquialisms ويكثر في اللغة الإنجليزية وجود هذه التعبيرات.

وتندرج الأمثال الشعبية - كما سبق - تحت التعبيرات الاصطلاحية. ويلاحظ أن العديد من الأمثال تمثل جملة كاملة. على أنه يجب تذكر أن الأمثال الشعبية لا تقال عادة كاملة. والأمثال في أية لغة هي خلاصة تجارب الشعوب، وقد صئبت في قالب لفظي موجز. كما تعتبر الأمثال مرآة لثقافة الأمة واتجاهاتها الفكرية ونظرتها إلى الحياة. لذلك نجدها مشحونة بالأفكار والنظرة الصائبة بل والحكمة، فما يكاد يسمعها أهل اللغة أو يقرؤونها حتى تتداعى المعانى في عقولهم، فتغنى كل من المتحدث والكاتب عن كثير من الكلمات.

وأول شيء يجب عمله عند ترجمة أحد التعبيرات الاصطلاحية، هو البحث عن التعبير الاصطلاحي المكافئ في اللغة الأخرى. فإذا فشلنا في إيجاد المكافئ، فإننا نحاول ترجمة التعبير الاصطلاحي المذكور ترجمة عادية، مع إيضاح كل المعاني المتضمنة فيه لتظهر في الترجمة. وعلى سبيل المثال، فالتعبير الاصطلاحي:

ضاق صدر من ضاقت یداه: Empty hands lead to / cause sadness ثم البحث عما يقابله في اللغة الإنجليزية، وهو: A light purse makes heavy heart أمثلة:

# التعابير الاصطلاحية

- هجرة الأدمغة brain drain
- مدجج بالسلاح Armed to the teeth
- يشمر عن ساعديه to take the gloves off
- to rain cats and dogs مطر كأفواه القرب
- to pay through the nose يدفع مبالغ طائلة
  - یستشعر مکروها to smell a rat
  - ليست لديه الرغبة to have no stomach
- to lose (one's) temper يفقد أعصابه / لا يتمالك نفسه
  - to be in advance يكون في المقدمة

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- يقيم الدنيا ويقعدها to move heaven and earth
  - يسري كالنار في الهشيم

# الأمثال والأقوال المأثورة:

- always has been, always will be عليه على شيء شاب عليه من شبّ على شيء شاب عليه
- if you want a thing well done, do it yourself ما حكّ جلاك مثل ظفرك -
  - الأقربون أولى بالمعروف charity begins at home
  - لا تبع الماء في حارة السقايين Don't carry coals to Newcastle
    - الأبيام دول Life is full of ups and downs
  - كالمستجير من الرمضاء بالنار Out of the frying pan into the fire
    - لا خاب من استشار Tow heads are better than one
      - کل ابن آدم خطآء To err is human
- الابتذال مجلبة للاستخفاف "المزاحة تذهب المهابة Familiarity breeds contempt
- على قدر أهل العزم تأتي العزائم You can only go as far as you push
  - إذا هبّت رياحك فاغتنمها Make hay while the sun shines
    - النظافة من الإيمان Cleanliness is next to godliness
  - الوحدة خير من جليس (قرين) السوء Better be alone than in bad company
  - رأس الحكمة مخافة الله The fear of God is the beginning of wisdom
    - على قدر لحافك (بساطك) مد رجليك/رحم الله امرئا عرف قدر نفسه

Cut your coat according to your cloth (live within your means)

- لتقل خيرا أو لتصمت Better be silent than speak ill
- The sooner the better, delay is a fetter خير البر عاجله
  - الحاجة أم الاختراع no good deed goes unpunished

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To spare no effort (to work as hard as possible to achieve sth):

لم يأل (يدخر) جهدا/ بذل كل ما في وسعه

A friend's eye is a good mirror: المسلم مرآة أخيه

A man can do no more than he can: إذا أردت أن تطاع فسل ما يستطاع

كل ممنوع مرغوب /أحب شيء إلى الإنسان ما منع :Forbidden fruit is the sweetest

"إن الله لا يغير ما بقوم حتى يغيروا ما بأنفسهم" :God helps them who help themselves

He who tries to please everybody pleases no body: إرضاء الناس غاية لا تدرك

A fox is not taken twice in the same snare (it is unwise to commit the same mistake twice, especially if you're a clever person)/ once bitten, twice shy: لا يلدغ المؤمن من جحر مرتين A fault confessed is half redressed: الاعتراف بالخطأ فضيلة

A word to a wise man is enough (Wise people do not need long explanations): إن اللبيب بالإشارة يفهم

A sound mind in a sound body: العقل السليم في الجسم السليم

A man is known by the company he keeps (A person tends to associate with people who are like him or her) عن المرء لا تسأل وسل عن قرينه:

A burnt child dreads the fire (bad experience make people stay away from certain things: من لدغته الحية خاف من الرسن

#### Lecture 8: Theme and Version: Translation principles 1

# تُعرف الترجمة على أنها ببساطة هي محاولة نقل رسالة في اللغة المصدر SL إلى رسالة معادلة لها في اللغة الهدف TL.

Translation is simply the attempt to replace a textual material in the Source Language (SL) by an equivalent textual material in the Target Language (TL).

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ويتم التركيز على معنى مصطلح " نص " text فيما يتعلق بالترجمة. ذلك أن " نص " يعني أي شيء تتم ترجمته سواء تمت الترجمة كتابة أو شفاهة. ويمكن أن يكون ذلك الشيء مجرد عبارة أو جملة أو فقرة أو فصل من كتاب، بل وحتى كتاب بأكمله.

من التعريف نجد أننا من الآن فصاعدا سنكون بصدد لغتين:

اللغة الأولى: وهي التي ستتم الترجمة منها - أو اللغة المصدر SL.

اللغة الثانية: وهي اللغة التي ستتم الترجمة إليها – أو اللغة الهدف TL.

**Theme**: an exercise consisting in translating into a foreign language a text given in the mother language of the translator

**Version**: an exercise consisting in translating into the mother language of the translator a text given in a foreign language.

تنقسم عملية الترجمة إلى مرحلتين أساسيتين:

المرحلة الأولى: وتهتم بتحليل analysis نص الرسالة المكتوبة باللغة المصدر SL، من أجل التوصل للمعنى الحقيقى الذي يتضمنه هذا النص. ثم نبدأ في عملية إعادة التفكير، لندخل إلى:

المرحلة الثانية: وتهتم بصياغة synthesis معنى النص المترجم باللغة المنقول إليها TL، من أجل التوصل إلى أسلوب صحيح تماما يماثل الأساليب التي تتم الكتابة بها عادة في هذه اللغة

# القواعد الواجب توافرها في الترجمة الجبدة:

يجب أن تكون الترجمة نسخة كاملة طبق الأصل من الأفكار الموجودة في النص الأصلي. يجب أن يحتفظ الأسلوب وطريقة الكتابة بنفس الخصائص الموجودة في النص الأصلي. يجب أن تعكس الترجمة كل عناصر السهولة والوضوح الموجودة في النص الأصلي.

# المتطلبات التي يجب توافرها في المترجم الجيد:

يجب على المترجم الجيد كشرط رئيسي أن يكون على معرفة كاملة بقواعد كل من اللغة المنقول منها و اللغة المنقول البها.

يجب أن يكون على وعي تام بالخلفية الثقافية للغة المنقول منها واللغة المنقول إليها. يجب على المترجم أن يكون على علم وافٍ بالموضوع الذي يترجمه.

يجب أن يتمتع بوجود حس أدبى لديه، وأن يكون قادرا على نقد النص من الناحية الأدبية طالما سيكون عليه الحكم على مدى صحة الأسلوب وتقييمه.

يجب أن يتمتع بقدر كبير من المعلومات، وأن يكون واسع الإطلاع.

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#### Lecture 9: Theme and Version: Translation principles 2

#### تُعرف الترجمة على أنها ببساطة هي محاولة نقل رسالة في اللغة المصدر إلى رسالة معادلة لها في اللغة الهدف.

Translation is simply the attempt to replace a textual material in the Source Language (SL) by an equivalent textual material in the Target Language (TL).

من التعريف نجد أننا من الآن فصاعدا سنكون بصدد لغتين:

اللغة الأولى: وهي التي ستتم الترجمة منها – أو اللغة المصدر SL.

اللغة الثانية: وهي اللغة التي ستتم الترجمة إليها – أو اللغة الهدف TL.

<u>Theme</u>: an exercise consisting in translating into a foreign language a text given in the mother language of the translator.

<u>Version</u>: an exercise consisting in translating into the mother language of the translator a text given in a foreign language.

#### القواعد الواجب توافرها في الترجمة الجيدة:

يجب أن تكون الترجمة نسخة كاملة طبق الأصل من الأفكار الموجودة في النص الأصلي.

يجب أن يحتفظ الأسلوب وطريقة الكتابة بنفس الخصائص الموجودة في النص الأصلي.

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يجب أن يكون على وعي تام بالخلفية الثقافية للغة المنقول منها واللغة المنقول إليها.

يجب على المترجم أن يكون على علم وافٍ بالموضوع الذي يترجمه.

يجب أن يتمتع بوجود حس أدبي لديه، وأن يكون قادرا على نقد النص من الناحية الأدبية طالما سيكون عليه الحكم على مدى صحة الأسلوب وتقيمه.

يجب أن يتمتع بقدر كبير من المعلومات، وأن يكون واسع الإطلاع.

#### خطوات الترجمة الناجحة:

1- قراءة النص المراد ترجمته عدة مرات حتى يتم فهمه جيدا، فلا بد أن يكون المعنى العام للنص واضحا جليا في ذهن المترجم قبل الشروع في ترجمته.

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2- إعداد المعاجم والموسوعات، وغيرها مما يساعده على حسن ترجمته للنص وان يجعلها المترجم في متناول يده أثناء عمله.

3- البدء في ترجمة النص، مع الحرص على تحديد بدايات ونهايات الجمل واستخدام علامات الترقيم بطريقة صحيحة تناسب اللغة التي ينقل إليها.

- 4- أن يحسن المترجم اختيار الألفاظ والتعبيرات المناسبة في اللغة التي ينقل إليها.
- 5- بعد الانتهاء من الترجمة لابد من قراءة النص المترجم وتصويب ما قد يوجد فيه من أخطاء إملائية أو نحوية أو غيرها.
- 6- عدم اللجوء إلي الحذف والاختصار أو الإطالة, الإسهاب بأي حالة من الأحوال، فالترجمة ليست وسيلة الاستعراض القدرات اللغوية نما قد يخل بالنص, هي أمانة في عنق المترجم ولابد أن يكون قادرا على جالها, أن يوصل المعني بدقة قدر المستطاع.

# أنواع الترجمة

#### Types of Translation

أورد Roman Jakobson ثلاثة تقسيمات للترجمة، نوردها فيما يلي:

<u>Intralingual translation</u>: or rewording (an interpretation of verbal signs by means of other signs in the same language).

<u>Interlingual translation</u>: or translation proper (an interpretation of verbal signs by means of some other language).

الترجمة من لغة إلى أخرى: وتعني هذه الترجمة ترجمة الإشارات اللفظية لإحدى اللغات عن طريق الإشارات اللفظية للغة أخرى. وما يهم في هذا النوع من الترجمة ليس مجرد معادلة الرموز ( بمعنى مقارنة الكلمات ببعضها ) وحسب، بـل تكافؤ رموز كلتا اللغتين وترتيبها. أي يجب معرفة معنى التعبير بأكمله.

<u>Intersemiotic translation</u>: or transmutation (an interpretation of verbal signs by means of signs of nonverbal sign systems).

الترجمة من علامة إلى أخرى وتعني هذه الترجمة نقل رسالة من نوع معين من النظم الرمزية إلى نوع آخر بحيث يفهمها الجميع. ففي البحرية الأمريكية على سبيل المثال، يمكن تحويل رسالة لفظية إلى رسالة يتم إبلاغها بالأعلام، عن طريق رفع الأعلام المناسبة.

# أساليب الترجمة المباشرة Lecture 10: Direct Translation Techniques

# أساليب الترجمة المباشرة (Direct Translation Techniques)

# الاقتراض l'emprunt/Borrowing

"The simplest of all translation procedures, borrowing as a direct technique of translation means that the words of the SL are transferred directly to the TT. It

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is used in order to introduce the flavor of the source language culture into a translation".

هو أبسط مناهج الترجمة، حيث يتمثل في أخذ اللفظة كما هي عليه في اللغة المنقول منها أو نقلها نقلا صوتيا، ويلجأ إليه المترجم في حالة العجز المطلق أي الحالات التي لا يجد فيها مقابلا أو للحفاظ على الطابع الأجنبي للنص ويتم على مستوى المفردات ويضم أسماء العلم (proper nouns) وبعض المصطلحات الثقافية (مثل أسماء المأكولات وأسماء بعض الآلات الموسيقية: بانجو (Banjo) والمصطلحات العلمية نذكر من ذلك اقتراض الفرنسيين من العربية Une tasse ومن الإنجليزية Football ومن الروسية mazoute.

technology	تكنولوجيا	<mark>mechanism</mark>	میکانزیم
<u>Tsunami</u>	تسونامي	<mark>technique</mark>	تقنية
(internet)	انترنت	<mark>Pizza</mark>	بيتزا
.(democracy)	ديمقراطية	microwave	ميكروويف
intifada	انتفاضة	sauna	سونة : حمام بخاري على الطريقة الفنلندية

# النسخ/المحاكاة Calque

هي نوع خاص من الاقتراض بحيث يتم اقتراض صيغة تركيبية، ويقوم المترجم بالنقل الحرفي للعناصر المكونة لها ولا يكون بوحدة معجمية بل بمركب أو عبارة وذلك باحترام البنية التركيبية للغة المستهدفة وهي نوعان:

محاكاة بنيوية: (نهاية الأسبوع week end)، (علم الخيال science fiction)، (محرك احتراق داخلي المعارية الأسبوع playing cards)، وجبة سريعة Fast food ورق اللعب playing cards، السيدة الأولى the first lady ، ذكاء اصطناعي the first lady

خاكاة تعبيرية: بكى بدموع التماسيح to shed crocodile tears، يذر الرماد في العيون to throw dust عبيرية: بكى بدموع التماسيح to play a role

# الترجمة الحوفية traduction littérale/ literal translation

وتتمثل في الانتقال من اللغة الأصل إلى اللغة الهدف باستبدال كل عنصر من الأصل بما يقابله في النص الهدف والحصول على نص مترجم صحيح تركيبيا ودلاليا وذلك عندما تتطابق فيه اللغتان المنقول منها وإليها تطابقا كليا أو شبه كلي كما في المثال: يصل هذا القطار إلى المحطة المركزية على الساعة العاشرة This train arrives at مساعة العاشرة على union station at ten.

The team is working to finish the report. الفريق يعمل على إنهاء التقرير

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# أساليب الترجمة غير المباشرة Oblique (Indirect) translation Techniques

# (Transposition) וلإبدال-1

A method of translation that involves "replacing one word class with another without changing the meaning of the message"

يتمثل في استبدال جزء من الخطاب بجزء آخر دون إحداث تغيير في معنى الرسالة، ويطبق الإبدال على مستوى الفئات النحوية (verb) أو فعلا (verb) كأن نترجم اسما (noun) بفعل (verb) أو فعلا (verb) بظرف (adverb) وهكذا وهو نوعان :

# إبدال إجباري

يستعمل عندما لا يكون للغة المستهدفة إمكانيات للتغيير. مثال: عند استيقاظه dès son <u>lever يجب</u> أن تنقل إلى الانكليزية على النحو التالي: as soon as he <u>gets up</u> لأن الانكليزية لا تملك إلا حالة واحدة لترجمة هذه العبارة.

# إبدال اختياري

ويستعمل عندما يكون للغة الهدف إمكانيات للتعبير عن نفس العبارة.

مثال: After he <u>came back</u> عندما يرجع، عند رجوعه.

He acknowledged that he was wrong اعترف أنه مخطئ اعترف بخطئه

– صفة (adjective) مقابل اسم (noun): (noun) مقابل اسم (adjective) مقابل اسم century

The decision was made for the **good** management of the company.

أتخذ القرار لما فيه محسن إدارة الشركة.

- ظرف (adverb) مقابل فعل (verb) و الله (adverb) مقابل فعل (back
- فعل(verb) مقابل ظرف (adverb): اشتد عليها المرض ليلة الأمس (verb): اشتد عليها المرض ليلة الأمس (adverb) المتد

Word Class Change	English	Arabic
$Adj. \leftrightarrow N$	The minister has met the <u>medical</u>	النقى الوزير طقله <u>ابطا</u> .
	students. Adj.	N
Adj. ↔ V	This way seems to be <u>endless</u> . Adj.	دبیو أن هذه ا <u>ي هتنت</u> ن لق ير طلا. V
Preposition $\leftrightarrow$ V	I was driving through the city.  Prep.	تكذ أعبر اسياد ينةدلمرتي. V

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## (Modulation) التطويع

"a variation of the form of the message, obtained by a change in the point of view."

هو تنويع في الرسالة وهو ناتج عن النظر في نفس الحقيقة اللغوية من جانب آخر.

التطويع الثابت (الإجباري) وهو الموجود في المعاجم ومثال ذلك Fireman :رجل المطافئ.

تطويع اختياري: مثل: je n'ai plus soif تترجم لم أعد عطشانا أو ارتويت.

- الجزء مقابل الكل: بعث إليه بكلمة - الجزء مقابل الكل: بعث إليه بكلمة

- التطويع الحواسي اللون: سمك أحمر gold fish الشكل: كرسي متحرك gold عمر a wheelchair

- التطويع الجغرافي: الحبر الصيني Indian ink

- المجرد مقابل الملموس (أو العكس):

تبرع بشيء من دمك Give a <u>pint</u> of your blood/

حيث نقلت pint وهو المقياس في السوائل في الانكليزية إلى "شيء" وهو مجرد.

do not go back لا تعد أدراجك

- العكس المنفى:

من السهل أن نبين It is not difficult to show، لا يخفى على أحد منا/ We all know

- الانتقال من المبني للمعلوم إلى المبني للمجهول

You are wanted on the phone/On vous demande au telephone –

# التكافؤ (Equivalence)

Refers to "a strategy to describe the same situation by using completely different stylistic or structural methods for producing equivalent text".

هو أسلوب يعين وجود وضعية يتم فيها التعبير بوسائل لسانية مختلفة حيث يكون التكافؤ في التعبير عن تجربة إنسانية والغرض منه الحصول على موقف يكافئ الموقف الأصلي ويلجأ إليه عند ترجمة الأمثال والحكم (proverbs & sayings) ويقوم التكافؤ على مبدأ التعويض.

# التصرف (Adaptation)

"A method used in those cases where the type of situation being referred to by the SL message is unknown in the TL culture."

يستخدم هذا الأسلوب حين لا يجد المترجم في اللغة المنقول إليها الموقف المرادف في اللغة المنقول منها، أو حينما يشكل الموقف أمرا منافيا لتقاليد اللغة أو معتقداتها، مما يستوجب على المترجم إيجاد موقف آخر مكافئ له يكون المترجم هنا أمام حالة خاصة من التكافؤ وهو التكافؤ في المواقف situational equivalence ومثال على

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ذلك هو الرقية الشرعية (أسلوب عند المسلمين لطرد الجن من جسد المسلم ووقايته من السحر والعين) ولكن هذا الموقف الثقافي يتنافى والواقع الثقافي للمتلقي المسيحي ويقابله ما يسمى به: the exorcism وتعني "جلسة طرد الأرواح الشريرة" التي تسكن جسد المسيحي حسب اعتقادهم. كما أن التصرف في الترجمة بالزيادة أو النقصان أو كليهما معا قد يرجع سببه إضافة إلى ما سبق ذكره إلى عدم تمكن المترجم من اللغة التي يترجم منها أو تلك التي يترجم إليها.

## قواعد الترجمة Lecture 12: Translation Rules

-1 تترجم معظم جمل اللغة الإنجليزية إلى جمل فعلية في معظم الأحوال ماعدا بعض الجمل Tom passed the exam

نجح توم في الاختبار

Tom is a student

توم طالب

-2تترجم الجمل المبنية للمجهول كجمل مبنية للمجهول في اللغة العربية إذا كان الفعل شائعا أما إذا لم يكن شائعا فتتحول إلى مبني للمعلوم

The meeting was cancelled

ألغي الاجتماع

Ramadan is fasted by Muslims

يصوم المسلمون رمضان

- 3لا يجب أن تتوقف معرفة المترجم بمعانى الكلمات عند المعنى الأول للكلمة

Department of European languages

قسم اللغات الأوروبية

Customs department

هيئة الجمارك

Health department

وزارة الصحة

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-4يأتي فعل القول في اللغة الإنجليزية بعد القول أما في اللغة العربية يحدث العكس "We fight swin flue" WHO official said

صرح مسئول منظمة الصحة العالمية قائلا نحن نحارب أنفلونزا الخنازير -5يجب عدم الاكتفاء بمعرفة الترجمة الصحيحة بل يجب على المترجم أن يعرف معنى المصطلح

Coalition government

حكومة ائتلافية = مؤلفة من عدة أحزاب

Territorial waters

المياه الإقليمية

- 6لا يجب تكرار الأخطاء اللغوية الشائعة

Literature-vocal cords – spirits

المشروبات المسكرة - الحبلين الصوتيين- الدراسات السابقة الأدب

-7لا يجب ترجمة العنوان إلا بعد قراءة النص

-9عند ترجمة المختصرات يترجم الشائع منها كما هو بينما يجب أن تترجم الأخرى بشكل كامل

The CNN aired a documentary film

أذاعت السي إن إن فلم وثائقي

The UNDP will hold a meeting in Jeddah

سوف يعقد البرنامج الإنمائي اجتماعا في جدة

-10يجب أن يراعى المترجم التخفيف اللفظى euphemism

Tom died

Tom passed a way انتقل توم إلى رحمة الل

Mentally - retarded

Children with special needs

Down's syndrome patients

-11يجب معرفة طريقة هجاء الأسماء الشهيرة والمعالم الجغرافية لأنه لا اجتهاد فها طرابلس Tripoli

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**Damscus** 

أفلاطون Plato

جاك شيراك Chirac

تختلف معانى بعض الكلمات إذا ما كتبت بحرف كبير عن ها إذا ما كتبت بحرف صغير

حركة الإصلاح الديني في أوروبا Reformation اصلاح reformation

يجب أن تترجم عناوين المقالات الصحفية كجمل أسمية

King Abdullah visits Syria

الملك عبد الله في سوريا

يجب أن ينتبه المترجم إلى أن ترجمة بعض التعبيرات ليست حصيلة الكلمات التي تكون التعبير

yellow cake المخصب

مطب صناعی sleeping policeman

مساعي حميدة good offices

يجب أن يعرف المترجم أكبر قدر من السوابق واللواحق النحومة

Rereading/Pre-school stage/Economics/Politics

يجب ترجمة تفاصيل الخبر الصحفي

الملك عبد الله يزور سوريا الرياض- وكاله أنباء الشرق الأوسط

Riyadh-MENA King Abdullah visits Syria

يجب معرفة أكبر قدر من أسماء المنظمات والهيئات الدولية

منظمة الدول المصدرة للبترول

Organization of Petroleum Exporting countries (OPEC)

يجب معرفة أكبر قدر من التعبيرات والمصطلحات الصحفية

هدوء مشوب بالحذر tense silence

a face-saving decision قرار لحفظ ماء الوجه

يمكن أن يكون هناك عدة ترجمات صحيحة لنفس التعبير

Umra /Visitation to Mekka/Mini pilgrimage

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يجب الانتباه عند ترجمة المترادفات نبي Prophet رسول Messenger- Apostle رسول Prophet يجب أن ينتبه المترجم إلى الدور التي تلعبه phrasal verbs يجب أن ينتبه المترجم إلى الدور التي تلعبه phrasal verbs في الترجمة ليس بالضروري دائما أن يترجم المفرد مفرد والجمع جمع ليس بالضروري دائما أن يترجم المفرد مفرد والجمع جمع Children are able to speak when they attain the age of three الأطفال قادرون على التحدث عند بلوغهم سن ثلاث سنوات -28 لا توجد قاعدة ثابتة لأسماء الصفات من الدول -32 لا توجد قاعدة ثابتة لأسماء الصفات من الدول يجب على المترجم الانتباه إلى التفرقة بين معاني الكلمات discrimination الفصل العنصرية segregation الفصل العنصري segregation

الفصل العنصري الخاص بجنوب أفريقيا apartheid