Translation(1)

- **When we are faced by a text- written or oral in a language we know, we are able to work out its equivalence by looking in to the following**
  - The semantic sense of each word and sentence
  - Its communicative value
  - Its place in time and space
  - The information about the participants involved in its production and reception
  - Using the Six Wh-Questions in looking for Equivalence in translating a text.
    - What? Is the message contained in the text, the content of the signal, the propositional content of the speech acts?
    - Why? Orients us towards the intentions of the sender, the purpose for which the text was issued
    - When? Is concerned with the time of communication realized in the text and setting it in its historical context; contemporary or set in recent or remote past or future.
    - How? Is ambiguous as it can refer to:
      - A): manner of delivery: the tenor of the discourse; is it serious or ironic?
      - B) - medium of communication; the mode of the discourse: is it oral or written?
    - Where? Is concerned with the place of the communication; the physical location of speech event realised in the text.
    - Who? Refers to the participants involved in the communication; the sender and receiver(s). Both spoken and written reveal the characteristics of the speaker or writer as an individual
- **A more advanced definition of translation can be seen when we look at it as process and product. In other words: "It is the abstract concept which encompasses both the process of translation and the product of that process**
  - Translating : is the process i.e. (to translate; it is the activity rather than the tangible object)
  - A Translation: is the product of the process of translating (i.e. the translated text)
- **Meaning**
  - **Latin** — The origin of the word 'translation' is the Latin word 'translatus' which means 'transferred'.
  - **English** — The dictionary meaning of the English verb 'to translate' is 'to express or be capable of being expressed in another language or dialect.
  - **French** — It means 'traduction' as a noun and 'a traduire' as a verb
  - Arabic
- **Simple Definition**
  - **Catford (1965)** — Defines translation as "the replacement of textual material in one language SL by equivalent textual material in another language TL".
  - **Newmark (1982):** — Defines it as "a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language
  - **Bell (1991)**
    - One looks at it as an 'art' especially when the scholars of last century were preoccupied with the translation of literary text as a pastime
    - And another looks at it as a 'profession' where the majority of translators are professionals engaged in making a living rather than a pastime. Thisis mainly clear in the translation of technical, medical, legal and administrative texts
- **What is a Good Translation?**
  - That the style and manner of writing should be of the same character with that of the original.
  - That the Translation should give a complete transcript of the ideas of the original work.
  - That the Translation should have all the ease of the original composition
- **Advanced Definitions**
  - **Bell (1991)** — Translation is the replacement of a representation of a text in one language by a representation of an equivalent text in a second language
  - **Gerver 1977** — Translation is a generic term for the interlingual, sociolinguistic and cultural transfer for any message from one community to another through various modes of written, oral, or mechanical means or combinations thereof."

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