Translating Text Types
Yahya M. Rabab'ah

Introductory Lecture

Course Content:

This course focuses on practice in translating four main **text-types:**

- **media** (especially first page newspaper articles),
- **business and finance**,
- **the language of advertisements**, and
- **academic articles**.

Course Rationale:

This course has been suggested because:

▪ it provides students with a much-needed involvement with actual text as used by professionals in different text-types,

▪ the course gives the students a chance to apply certain semantic techniques applicable in the process of transporting meaning across languages, and

▪ it is needed for preparing students for carrying out specific tasks required in actual work settings.

Course Genera Goal :

To differentiate between four major text types by determining each type's features in order to translate them by applying the suitable translation strategies.

Course Objectives:

By the end of the course, students should be able to:

- Translate samples from the text-types covered in the course.
- Apply semantic techniques and sense relations in their translation reflecting the ability to control information.
- Show knowledge of requirements of each variety they translate in terms of cultural and linguistic features to suite the audience.
- Produce English and Arabic translations which satisfy the norm and style of the text-type concerned in each language.

Teaching Methods

The course makes use of the following teaching/learning methods:
- Teacher prepares texts representing the text-types in the course.
- Exercises focusing on specific areas of meaning.
- Exercises focusing on information control to suite particular audiences.
- Student's demonstration of specific cases of application.
- Quizzes and assignments.

References:

The following are the references and teaching and leaning resources:

-Baker, M. (ed.) (1998/2008). *The Routlege Encyclopedia of Translation Studies, London and New York: Routlege Mason, Ian Communicative/functional approaches.*

-Dickins,J.,Hervery S.G.J.,and Higgins .2002,Thinking Arabic Translation .London and New York: Longman.

-Munday, J. (2008). *Introducing Translation Studies: Theories and Applications.* London: Routledge.

-Newmark, Peter. (1988). *A Textbook of Translation. New York: Prentice Hall International Ltd.*

- Jaber, J. (2005). *A Textbook of Translation: Concepts, Methods and Practice,* Al Ain: University Book House.

References:

- Farghal, M. (1999). *Translation with Reference to English and Arabic,* Irbid: Dar Al-Hilal for Translation.

-Brislin, Ricard. W. 1976. *Translation: Application and Research.* New York: Gardner Press Inc.

- الحلج أحمد، علي. (٢٠١١). **أصول الترجمة**، عمان، دار الإعصار العلمي.

- الحديدي، محمد. (٢٠١١). **الفريد في الترجمة التحريرية**، عمان، مؤسسة الوراق للنشر وو التوزيع.

Marks Distribution

Participation in chatting forums	10%
Attendance (recorded & live lectures)	10%
Assignments	10%
Final Exam	70%
Total score:	100%

توزيع الدرجات

الدرجة	النشاط
١٠ درجات	المشاركة في منتديات الحوار على البلاك بورد
١٠ درجات	حضور المحاضرات المسجلة والمحاضرات المباشرة
١٠ درجات	الواجبات المنزلية
٧٠ درجة	الاختبار النهائي
١٠٠ درجة	المجموع النهائي

Office Hours

الساعات المكتبية:

الوقت	اليوم
٨-٩ مساء	السبت
٨-٩ مساء	الثلاثاء
٨-٩ مساء	الجمعة

رقم جوال المقرر:

سيكون الجوال مفتوحا في الأوقات المحددة بعالية (فقط) وسيتم إغلاقة خارج هذه الأوقات، لذا على الجميع التقيد بهذه المواعيد

البريد الإلكتروني: yrababah@kfu.edu.sa

- **Lecture 1**
- **translation**
- **Importance and Definition**

Language, Communication and translation :

A certain language system has its own feature and norms that people use to **communicate** with each other.

An Arabic language speaker can understand what is spoken as he listens to somebody speaking Arabic and course; he can understand what is written as he reads an Arabic text.

This is obviously logical because the speakers of a certain language can communicate with each other and understand the spoken and written texts of this language.

But

What if two sides who are speakers of two different language needs to communicate with each other for a certain purpose?

- **Example** 1 : Company (A) speak only English
-                     Company (B) speak only Arabic

Both companies need services from other

- How can they communicate?
- How can they achieve their mutual goals?

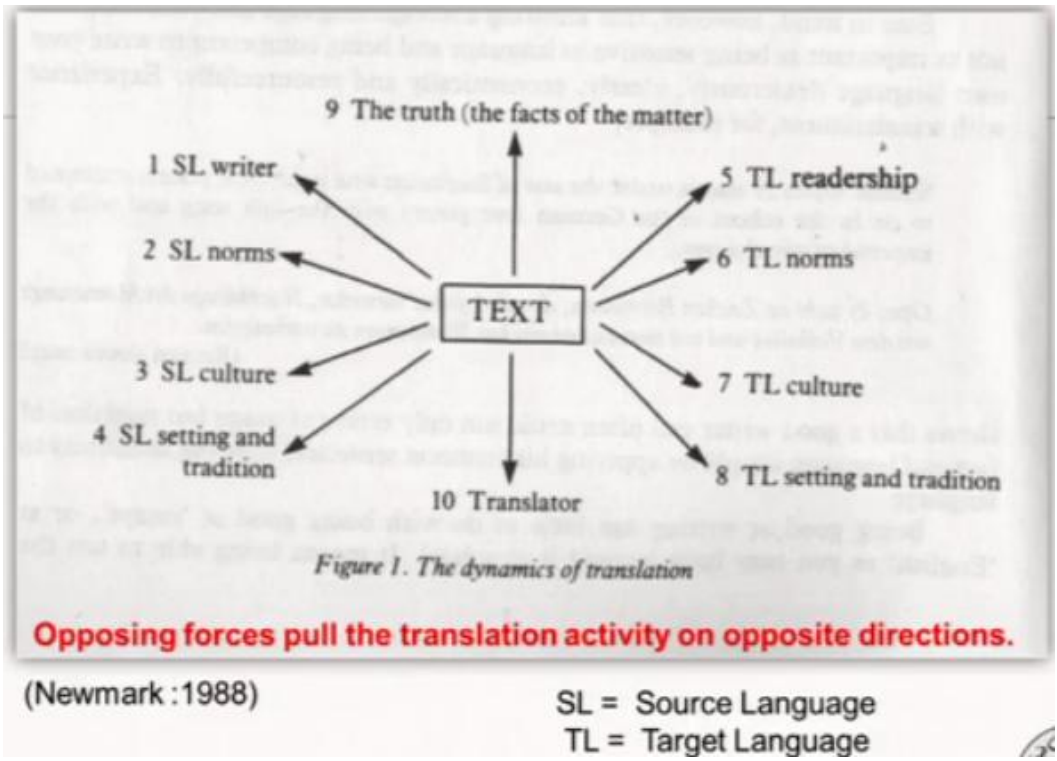- **Example 2** : Suppose that you are in China. You need to buy one million SR goods.

The Chinese Company gave you a contract written in Chinese and asked you to sign it?

have a look at the contract , please...

You need a **person** who totally Knows the two languages (Chinese and Arabic) to transfer the meaning of this contract to you.

translator

Figure 1. The dynamics of translation

Opposing forces pull the translation activity on opposite directions.

(Newmark :1988)

SL = Source Language
TL = Target Language

What does "translation " mean

- **the term "translation" can refer to:**
- the general subject field
- the product (the text that gad been translation)
- the process (the act of producing the translation)

(munday:2008)

Many authors tried to define "translation"

- "Rendering the meaning of text into another language in the way that the author intended the text".
- **(Newmark:1988)**

"author= the originator the text whether it is oral or written"

- translation is the general term referring to the transfer of thoughts and ideas from one language (source) to another (target), whether the languages are in written or oral from : whether the languages have established orthographies or do not have such standardization or whether one or both language is based on signs, as with sign languages of the deaf.
- **(Brislin: 1976)**

- Translation is often regarded as a project for transferring meaning from one language to another.
- **(Farghal: 1999)**

All the previous mentioned definitions of the term "translation" talk about two key words:

- Transfer(interlingual communication)
- meaning (denotative and connotative)

Related basic Definitions

- Text :
- Any given stretch of speech or writing assumed to make **coherent** whole.
- **(Dickins: 2002)**

so ..

- a text maybe **a single word** like the sign(قف) :
- or **thousands of pages** like (كتاب تاريخ الرسل والملوك): which consists of many volumes

- **Source text (ST):** the text requiring translation.

- **Target text (TT)**: The text which is a translation of the ST.

- **Source Language (SL)**: the language in which the ST is written.

- **Target Language (TL)**: The language into which the ST is translated.

- **Strategy**: the translators overall plan consisting of a set of strategic decisions taken after an initial reading of the ST, But before starting detailed translation.

- **Questions**
- **A certain language system has its own features and norms that people use to……………………… with each other.**
- **2. You need a …………………… who totally knows both Chinese and Arabic languages to transfer to you the meaning of a certain contract written in Chinese language .**
- **According to Newmark, SL writer and TL readership are two components of the ………………**
- **SL and TL stand for : …………………… and …………………………….**
- **" Rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text." This is the definition of "……………………….." according to Newmark.**
-

- **Lecture 2**
- **Translation Studies and Samples of Text Types**

Translation Studies

Translation studies is now understood to refer to the academic discipline concerned with the study of translation at large, including literary and non-literary translation, various forms of oral interpreting as well as dubbing and subtitling.
(Baker, M. (ed.) 1998/2008)

So, what is the relation between the Translation Studies and Text Types?

James Holmes's Map

Figure 1.1 Holmes's 'map' of translation studies (from Toury 1995: 10).
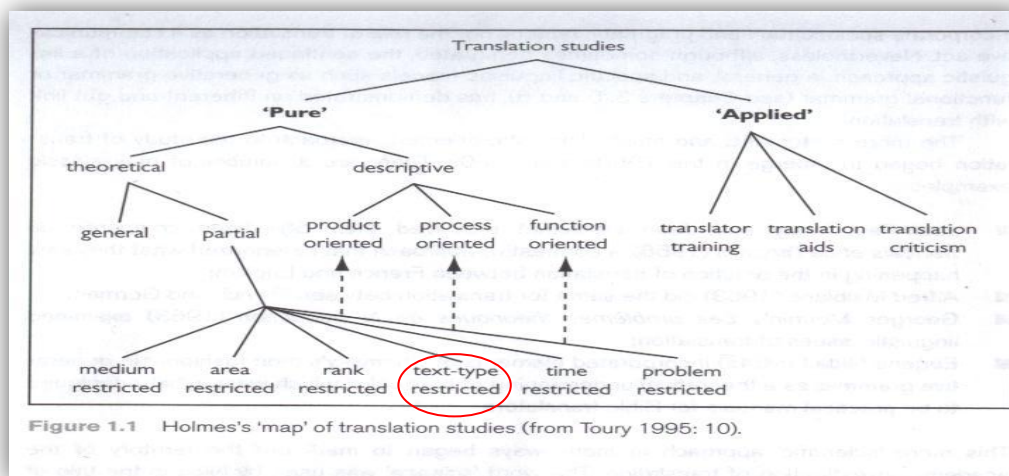
Text Type

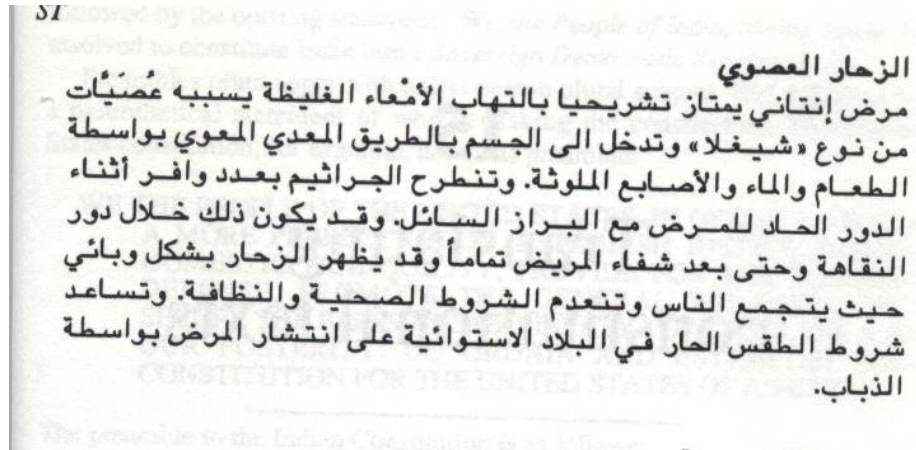Let's have a look at the following texts and try to see if they differ from each other!

TEXT 1:

بِسمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

(١) قُل هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ

(٢) اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ

(٣) لَم يَلِد وَلَم يُولَد
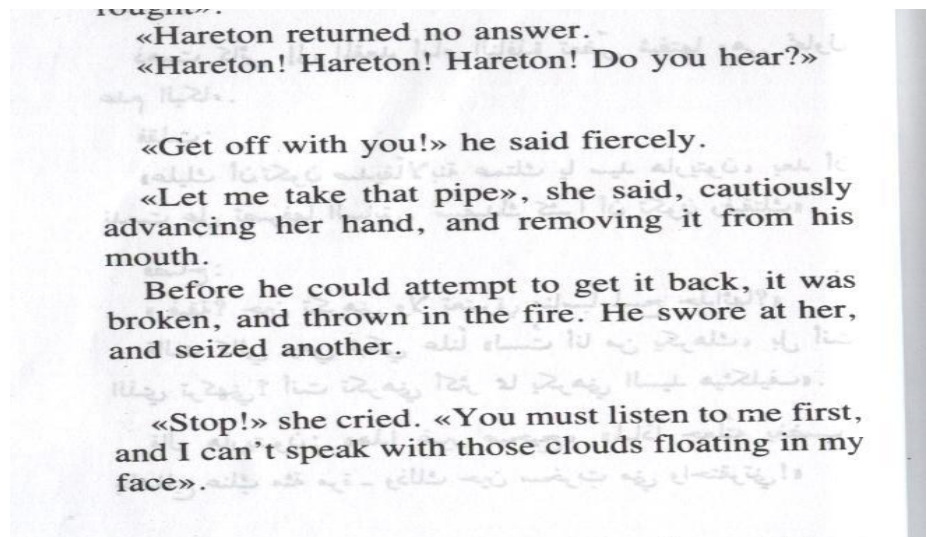
(٤) وَلَم يَكُن لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ

- **Dear Valued Customer**

In order to make your online banking experience more secure, we have improved the username and password rules. If you are facing difficulties logging into our internet and mobile banking, then perhaps your user name and password does not comply to the rules that we have applied. In such a case please contact the call center **920003344** to reset your Al Mubasher access. This would require you to register for online banking again by accessing the following linkhttps://www.almubasher.com.sa/registration/ and comply to the username and password rules that are mentioned below.

الزحار العصوي

مرض إنتاني يمتاز تشريحيا بالتهاب الأمعاء الغليظة يسببه عُصيّات من نوع «شـيـغـلا» وتدخل الى الجسم بالطريق المعدي المعوي بواسطة الطعـام والماء والأصـابـع الملوثة. وتنطرح الجـراثيم بعـدد وافـر أثنـاء الدور الحـاد للمـرض مع البـراز السـائل. وقـد يكون ذلك خـلال دور النقاهة وحتى بعد شفاء المريض تماماً وقد يظهر الزحار بشكل وبائي حيث يتجمـع الناس وتنعدم الشروط الصـحـيـة والنظافة. وتسـاعـد شروط الطقس الحار فـي البـلاد الاستوائية على انتشار المرض بواسطة الذباب.

«Hareton returned no answer.

«Hareton! Hareton! Hareton! Do you hear?»

«Get off with you!» he said fiercely.

«Let me take that pipe», she said, cautiously advancing her hand, and removing it from his mouth.

Before he could attempt to get it back, it was broken, and thrown in the fire. He swore at her, and seized another.

«Stop!» she cried. «You must listen to me first, and I can't speak with those clouds floating in my face».

TEXT 5:

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

والصلاة والسلام على رسول الله الهادي الأمين وعلى آله وصحبه أجمعين .

أيها الإخوة الكرام في مشارق الأرض ومغاربها .

السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته :

أهنئكم بعيد الفطر المبارك وبصيام وقيام الشهر الفضيل، وأخاطبكم من رحاب البلد الحرام ومهد رسالة الإسلام، وقبلة المسلمين التي انطلق منها نور الهداية الربانية ليضيء للبشرية طريق الخير والسلام، لتشكل حضارته أهم روافد التحضر الإنساني والإبداع البشري، ولا غاية لهذا الخير الذي أجراه الله تعالى على يد مُعلم البشرية وهاديها نبينا محمد صلى الله عليه وسلم سوى إخراج العالم من غياهب الظلام والاستبداد والجهالة إلى نور الحق والمساواة والعدالة، مع رفع راية التسامح والتعايش والحكمة والرشد، والدعوة إلى كلمة سواء تخرج بها البشرية من ظلمات جهلها وشحنائها وتناحرها إلى نور ربها الهادي إلى سواء الصراط.

من خطاب لخادم الحرمين الشريفين الملك عبدالله بن عبدالعزيز آل سعود

TEXT 6:

She dwelt among the untrodden ways
        Beside the springs of Dove,
A Maid whom there were none to praise
        And very few to love:

A violet by a mossy stone
        Half hidden from the eye!
—Fair as a star, when only one
        Is shining in the sky.

She lived unknown, and few could know
        When Lucy ceased to be;
But she is in her grave, and, oh,
        The difference to me!

TEXT 7:

الملخص

هدف هذا البحث إلى تعرّف أهم مهارات التعبير الفني في التربية الفنية المناسبة لطلاب الصف السادس الابتدائي، وإعداد برنامج حاسوبي مقترح في التربية الفنية لتنمية مهارات التعبير الفني لدى طلاب الصف السادس الابتدائي، وتعرّف أثر استخدام البرنامج الحاسوبي المقترح في التربية الفنية على تنمية مهارات التعبير الفني لدى طلاب الصف السادس الابتدائي.

واتبع البحث المنهج التجريبي، على عينة من طلاب الصف السادس الابتدائي بلغ عددهم (٣٨) طالباً، تم تقسيمهم إلى مجموعتين: المجموعة التجريبية درست باستخدام البرنامج الحاسوبي وعددها (١٩) طالباً، بينما المجموعة الضابطة درست بالطريقة المعتادة وعددها (١٩) طالباً، وتم تطبيق التجربة وفق برنامج حاسوبي مقترح من إعداد الباحث، بعدما تم تحديد مهارات التعبير الفني المناسبة لعينة البحث، وقام الباحث بإعداد مقياس مهارات التعبير الفني.

وأظهرت نتائج البحث بأنه وجدت فروق دالة إحصائياً بين المجموعة التجريبية والضابطة في المهارات الست، لصالح المجموعة التجريبية، كان للبرنامج الحاسوبي المقترح فاعلية عالية ناتجة عن أثر كبير في تنمية مهارات التعبير الفني لدى طلاب الصف السادس الابتدائي.

- **Small Change**

HOPES deferred rather than hopes dashed: that sums up the reaction of the transport lobby to the £1.8 billion in additional funding over the next three years that was announced this week. Representing a 25% increase in comparison with a 25% cut in the last parliament.

The concession is an important breakthrough, for which local authorities have long campaigned. London First, a business pressure group, estimated in a study, published last month, that a non-residential parking tax levied at an average of £750 per parking space in central and outer London could raise £300m per year, enough, for example, to bridge the investment backlog of London's Underground.

From The Economist Jul 16th 1998

- TEXT 9:

إن وادي رم ذو الجمال الطبيعي الفاتن يلخص رومانسية الصحراء بأوديتها القديمة الشبيهة بسطح القمر والتلال الرملية التي ترتفع فوق الأرض. وعلاوة على ذلك فوادي رم يعتبر مسكنا للعديد من القبائل البدوية التي تعيش في مخيمات متناثرة في المنطقة.

Are all those texts of the same text type?

Can you translate all of them following the same strategy?

TEXT 1 is a religious text taken from the Holy Quran.

TEXT 2 is a bank leaflet

TEXT 3 is a technical text describing a certain disease.

TEXT 4 is a literary text taken from the novel "Wuthering Heights" by Emily Bronte

TEXT 5 is an official speech by The Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques

TEXT 6 is a poem by the famous English poet William Wordsworth.

TEXT 7 is an academic text - thesis abstract

TEXT 8 is a financial text taken from The Economist Newspaper - 1998

TEXT 9 is taken from a tourist brochure

"It is obvious that not all texts are the same type. We may distinguish between political texts, legal texts and medical texts; fairy tales, novels and short stories differ from newspaper reports, essays and scientific papers; food recipes, instructions booklets and advertisements may show similarities but they are not the same, expository texts differ from argumentative texts, etc. All these types of text differ in ways that are somewhat obvious, intuitively, but which nevertheless invite detailed analysis"

(Trosborg, 1998)

Katharina Reiss (1979/1989) views the text, rather than the word or sentence, as the level at which communication is achieved and at which equivalence must be sought.

Questions

Choose the right answer:

1. A short story is an example of a (religious **/ literary** / technical) text.
2. A religious text is like a (**Quran Surah**/ poem / short story).
3. The Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques has addressed the nation with a speech which is considered as a (technical / **literary /** religious) text.

4. A certain text talking about a certain disease is considered as (religious / literary / **technical**) text.
5. Katharina Reiss views the (word / sentence / **text**) as the level at which communication is achieved and at which equivalence must be sought.

- **Lecture 3**
- **Text Types as Seen by Scholars**
- **Texts are not all the Same**

"It is obvious that not all texts are the same type. We may distinguish between political texts, legal texts and medical texts; fairy tales, novels and short stories differ from newspaper reports, essays and scientific papers; food recipes, instructions booklets and advertisements may show similarities but they are not the same, expository texts differ from argumentative texts, etc.

(Trosborg, 1998)

Text not a word or a sentence

Katharina Reiss (1979/1989) views the **text**, rather than the *word* or *sentence*, as the level at which communication is achieved and at which equivalence must be sought.

Importance of Text Type

Both translators and those who write about translation have recognized the importance of the relationship between text type and translation process. The first and important step towards a suitable and considerable translation of any text is **to identify the typology** to which that text belongs. There are several classifications put by several scholars concerning text types.

A translator of any text necessarily needs to know which text type and what nature is that text, in order to be able to adequately produce a suitable target text.

Text Type Classifications

There are several classifications put by several scholars concerning text types.

> **Basil Hatim**
> **&**
> **Ian Mason**
> **(1990)**

- Hatim and Mason (1990) classified text types according to their **rhetorical purposes**:
- *Argumentative , expositive* and *instruction-based.*

They divide instructional texts into two types: instruction without option, and instruction with option. Instruction without option includes texts such as laws. One is required to follow the 'instructions'

(law, for instance); otherwise there may be a punishment.

> **Peter Newmark (1988)**

Newmark depends on Buhler's functions of language to deal with text types. According to Buhler, there are three language functions:

Expressive: **serious imaginative literature, authoritative statements,**

Originat or writer

> **autobiography, essays and personal correspondence**

Informative: **a textbook, a technical report, a scientific paper or agenda of**

topic of knowledge

> **a meeting**

Vocative: **notices, publicity, propaganda, persuasive writing and**

readership

> **advertisements**

" Few texts are purely expressive informative or vocative: **most include all three functions, with an emphasis on one of the three**" (Newmark,1988: 42)

> **Katharina Reiss (1970s)**

In the 1970s and depending on Buhler's typology, **Katherina Reiss** classified text types as follows:

- **Informative**
- **Expressive**
- **Operative**
- **Audiomedial**

Katharina Riess (1979/1989) views the **text**, rather than the *word* or *sentence*, as the level at which communication is achieved and at which equivalence must be sought.

1. All texts are (different / the same / argumentative).

2. We can distinguish between political and medical texts. (True/ False)

3. Advertisements and scientific papers (don't / always / usually) show similarities.

4. The first step to suitably translate a text is to :

(determine the long and short sentences / identify the text type / recognize the title)

5. Hatim and Mason classified text types according to their (rhetorical purposes / length of paragraphs / language functions)

6. Hatim and Mason classified text types into three major categories. One of them is:

(appellative / vocative / argumentative)

7. According to Newmark, serious imaginative literature is a text type which is:

(expressive / vocative / informative)

8. The core of an expressive text type is:(the topic / the readership / the writer)

- **Text Types as Seen by Scholars 2**
- **Texts are not all the Same**

"It is obvious that not all texts are the same type. We may distinguish between political texts, legal texts and medical texts; fairy tales, novels and short stories differ from newspaper reports, essays and scientific papers; food recipes, instructions booklets and advertisements may show similarities but they are not the same, expository texts differ from argumentative texts, etc.

(Trosborg, 1998)

- **Text Type Classifications**

Katharina Reiss

(1970s)

In the 1970s and depending on Buhler's three-way categorization of the functions of language, **Katharina Reiss** links the three functions to their corresponding language dimensions and to the text types or communicative situations in which they are used:

- **Informative**
- **Expressive**
- **Operative**
- **Audiomedial**

- **(1) Informative**
- **'Plain communication of facts'**: information, knowledge, opinions, etc.
- The language dimension used to transmit the information is logical or referential, the content or 'topic' is the main focus of the communication, and the text type is **informative**.

- (2) **Expressive**

- **'Creative composition'**: the author uses the aesthetic dimension of language.

- The author or 'sender' is foregrounded, as well as the form of the message, and the text type is **expressive**.

- (3) **Operative**

- 'Inducing behavioral responses': the aim of the appellative function is to appeal to or persuade the reader or 'receiver' of the text to act in a certain way.

- The form of language is dialogic, the focus is appellative and Reiss calls this text type **operative**.

- (4) **Audiomedial texts**

such as films and visual and spoken advertisements which supplement the other three functions with visual images, music, etc.
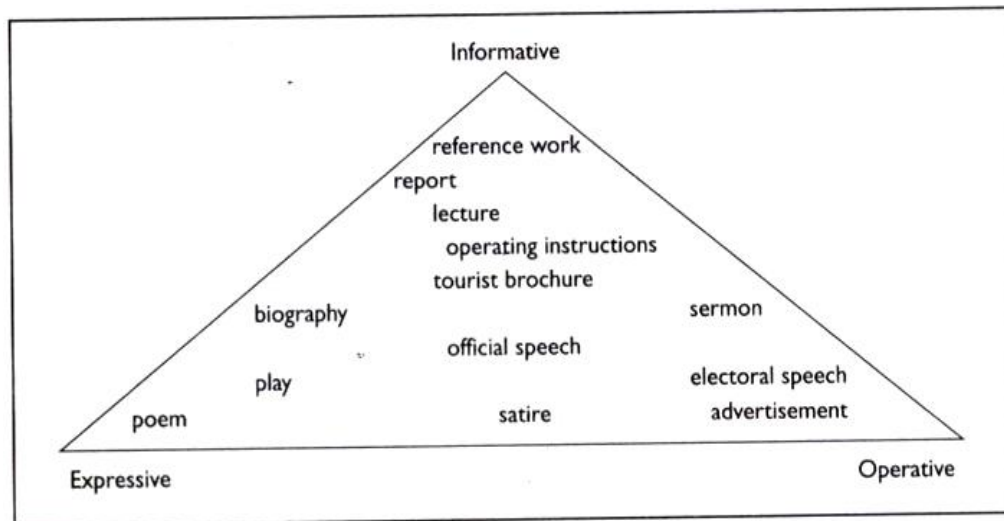

Figure 5.1 Reiss's text types and text varieties (Chesterman 1989: 105, based on a handout prepared by Roland Freihoff).

According to this diagram, the reference work is the text variety which is the most fully informative text type.
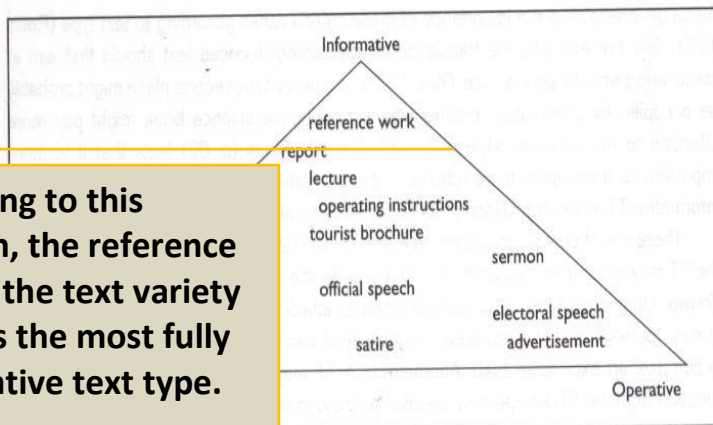
Informative

reference work
report
lecture
operating instructions
tourist brochure
sermon
official speech
electoral speech
advertisement
satire

Operative

Figure 5.1   Reiss's text types and text varieties (Chesterman 1989: 105, based on a handout prepared by Roland Freihoff).

Informative

reference work
report
lecture
operating instructions
tourist brochure
biography
sermon
official speech
play
electoral speech
poem
satire
advertisement

Expressive   Operative

Figure 5.1   Reiss's text types and text varieties (Chesterman 1989: 105, based on a handout prepared by Roland Freihoff).

Informative

reference work
report
lecture
operating instructions
tourist brochure
biography
se
official speech
play
el
poem
satire

The poem is a highly expressive, form-focused type.

Expressive   Operative

Figure 5.1   Reiss's text types and text varieties (Chesterman 1989: 105, based on a handout prepared by Roland Freihoff).

An advertisement the clearest operative text type.

Informative

reference work

operating instructions

brochure

sermon

speech

electoral speech

satire

advertisement

Expressive

Operative

Figure 5.1 Reiss's text types and text varieties (Chesterman 1989: 105, based on a handout prepared by Roland Freihoff).
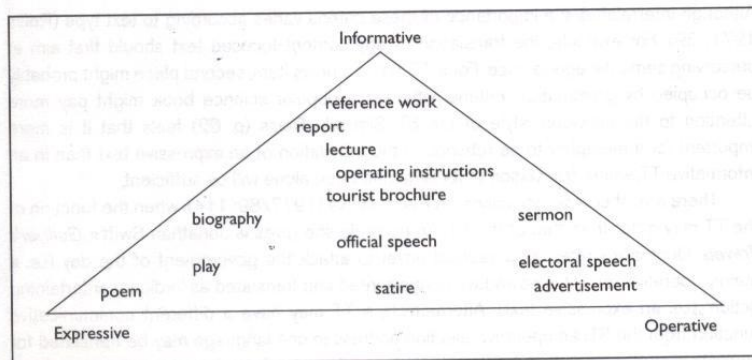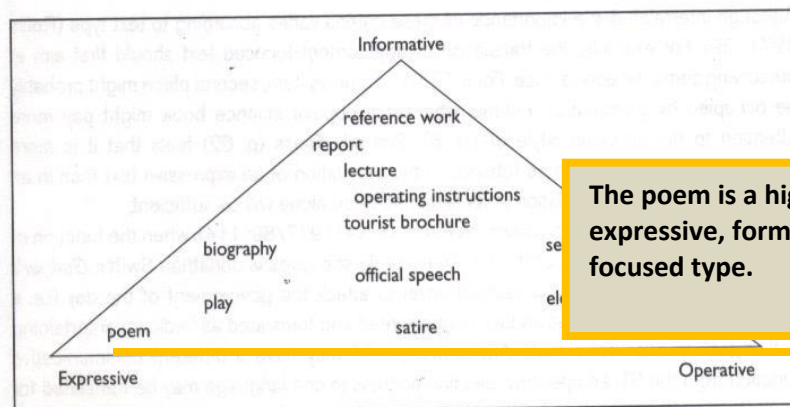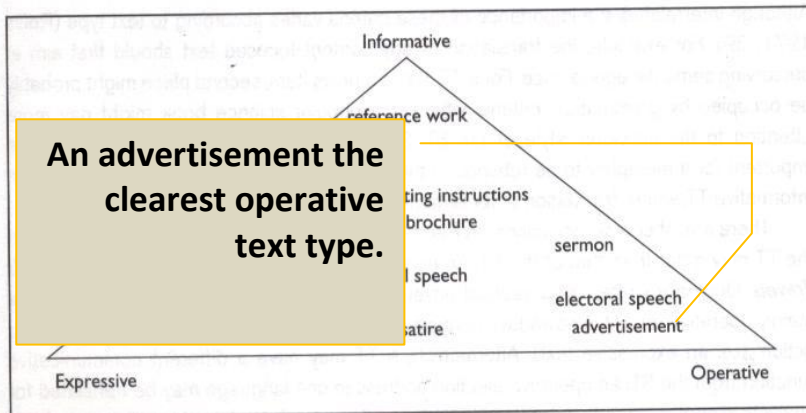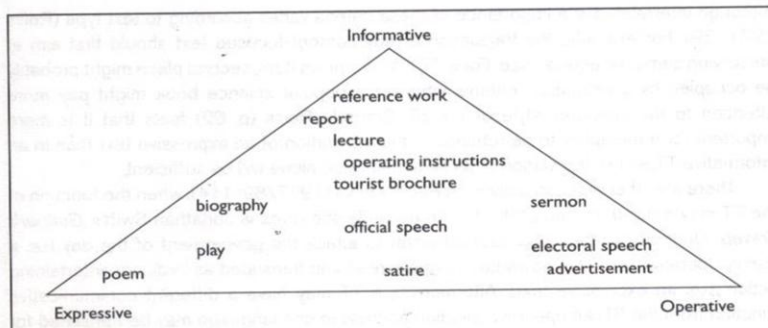
Informative

reference work
report
lecture
operating instructions
tourist brochure

biography

official speech

sermon

play

electoral speech

poem

satire

advertisement

Expressive

Operative

Between those poles are positioned a host of hybrid of types.

Reiss (1971) Text types

Functional characteristics of text types and links to translation methods (adapted from Reiss 1971)

Text type	Informative	Expressive	Operative
Language function	Informative (representing objects and facts)	Expressive (expressing sender's attitude)	Appellative (making an appeal to text receiver)
Language dimension	Logical	Aesthetic	Dialogic
Text focus	Content-focused	Form-focused	Appellative-focused
TT should	Transmit referential content	Transmit aesthetic form	Elicit desired response
Translation method	'Plain prose', explicitation as required	'Identifying' method, adopt perspective of ST author	'Adaptive', equivalent effect

1) The TT of an **informative text** should transmit the full referential or conceptual content of the ST. The translation should be in **plain prose**, without redundancy and with the use of explicitation when required.

2) The TT of an **expressive text** should transmit the aesthetic and artistic form of the ST. The translation should use the **identifying method**, with the translator adopting the standpoint of the ST author.

3) The TT of an **operative text** should produce the desired response in the target text receiver. The translation should employ the **adaptive method** creating an equivalent effect among TT readers.

4) **Audio-medial texts** require what Reiss calls the **supplementary method**, supplementing written words with visual images and music.

Questions

1. According to Reiss, in an informative text type the……………….is the main focus of the communication.

a) dimension
b) content
c) communication
d) text type

2. According to Reiss, in an informative text type the language dimension used to transmit the information is …………………….
a) logical
b) theoretical
c) communicative
d) numerical

- <mark>**Lecture 5**</mark>
- **Text Type and Genre**

> - **James Dickins**
> - **Sandor Hervey**
> - **Ian Higgins**

- **Text Type and Genre**

The term "text type" is often used in a similar sense of "genre".

Dickins, Hervey and Higgins opted for using the term "genre" instead of "text type"

- **Genre**

Dickins, Hervey and Higgins distinguished five broad categories of "genre" :

> - *Literary*
> - *Religious*
> - *Philosophical*
> - *Empirical*
> - *Persuasive*

- **Literary Genres:**

  poetry, fiction and drama

  o **Features of Texts in This Category:**

  ¤ these texts concern a world autonomously but not controlled by the physical world outside
  ¤ they contain features of "expression" which create features of "content".

- **Religious Genres:**

  o **Features of Texts in This Category:**

  ¤ these texts imply the existence of a religious world that is not fictive, but has its own realities and truths. **So the author is not free** to create the world that animates the subject matter but to be merely instrumental in exploring it.

- **Philosophical Genres:**

  o **Features of Texts in This Category:**

  ¤ These texts have a "world" of ideas.

  ¤ Pure mathematics is the best example of philosophical genres.

- **Empirical Genres:**

  o **Features of Texts in This Category:**

  ¤ These texts purports to deal with the real world as it is experienced by observers.

  ¤ They are more or less informative, and it is understood to take an objective view of observable phenomena.

  ¤ Examples: scientific and technological

- **Persuasive Genres:**

  o **Features of Texts in This Category:**

  ¤ These texts aim at getting listeners or readers to behave in prescribed or suggested ways, that is: getting an audience to take a certain course of action, and perhaps explaining how to take it.

  ¤ Examples: instruction manuals, laws, rules and regulations, propaganda leaflets, newspaper opinion columns and editorials, and advertisements.

Before Beginning to Translate a Text

Before you begin translating any text, you need to ask yourself the following important questions:

- What is the message content of this particular ST?
- What are its salient linguistic features?
- What are its principal effects?
- What genre does it belong to and what audience is it aimed at?
- What are the functions and intended audience of my translation?

o These questions are **strategic decisions** which are the first set of reasoned decisions taken by the translator before starting the translation in detail.

- **Decisions of Detail:**
- Reasoned decisions concerning the specific problems of grammar, vocabulary encountered in translating particular expressions in their
- particular context.

- **Questions**

1. **Poetry, fiction and drama are part of …………………genre.**

a) religious
b) empirical
c) literary
d) persuasive

2. **With regard to religious genre, the author ……………… to create the world that animates the subject matter but to be merely instrumental in exploring it.**

a) totally free
b) partially free
c) not free
d) all mentioned

Lecture 6

General Revision

Lecture 7

practical 1

In light of the theoretical background outlined before, discuss the strategic decisions that you have to take before starting detailed translation of the following text then translate it into English:

أن ترى واحدا يجري في منية النصر فذلك حادث .. وكأنه صوت السرينة في عربة بوليس النجدة فلابد ان وراء جرية أمرا مثيرا .

وما أجمل أن يحدث في البلدة الهادئة البطيئة امر مثير !

وفي يوم الجمعه ذاك لم يكن وحد فقط هو الذي يجري في منية النصر ، الواقع أنه كانت هناك حركة جري واسعة النطاق . ولم يكن أحد يعرف السبب .. فالشوارع والأزقه تسبح في هدوئها الأبدي وينتابها ذلك الركود الذي يستتب في العادة بعد صة الجمعة ، حيث ترش أرضها بما الغسيل المختلط بالرغوة والزهرة ورائحة الصابون الرخيص ، وحيث النسوة في الداخل مشغولات باعداد الغداء والرجال في الخارج يتسكعون ويتصعلكون الى أن ينتهي اعداد الغداء ..

واذا بهذا الهدوء كله يتعكر بسيقان ضخمة غليظه تجري وتهز البيوت، ويمر الجاري بجماهة جالسة أمام بيت فلا ينسى وهو يجري ان يلقي السلام ، ويرد الجالسون سلامه ويحاولون سؤاله عن سبب الجري ولكنه يكون قد نفذ.

حينئذ يقفون ويحاولون معرفة السبب وطبعا لا يستطيعون ، وحينئذ يدفعهم حب الاستطلاع الى المشي ثم يقترح أحدهم الإسراع فيسرعون ويجدون أنفسهم آخر الأمر يجرون ، ولا ينسون أن يلفوا السلام على جماعات الجالسين فتقف الجماعات ولا تلبث أن تجد نفسها تجري هي الأخرى.

According to scholars we referred to before what sort of text is this?

Basil Hatim & Ian Mason (1990): argumentative, expositive and instruction base**d**

Peter Newmark(1988): Expressive, Informative , Vocative**.**

Katharina Riss (1970s): Informative , Expressive, Operative, Audio medial.

James Dickins, Sandor Hervey and Ian Higgins(2002): Literary, Religious Philosophical, Empirical , Persuasive.

Before you begin translating any text, you need to ask yourself the following important Questions:

-   **What is the message content of this particular ST?**

This part of text is taken from a short story which mainly aims at entertainment and humor.

- **What are its salient linguistic feature?**

There are various kinds of word-play, metaphor of water, narrative, repetition.

- **What genre dose it belong to and what audience is it aimed at?**

Literary genre.

- **What are the functions and intended audience of my translation?**

Entertainment and humor / general audience : educated and non-educated .

- **How to (translate) deal with names of people? places?things? Figures of speech?**

Discuss the presence of the translator!

The setting of text is in Egypt.

Using Google!

Translation of the text into English:

أن ترى واحدا يجري في منية النصر فذلك حادث .. وكأنه صوت

Grammatically this أن-clause is nominal. That is to say, the first clause means something like 'The fact that you see someone running in Munyat El Nasr'. This English formulation gives a slightly different emphasis from the ST: in the ST, the 'incident' is the seeing of someone running. An idiomatic way of conveying this focus is to use an if-clause, as in our TT, although, grammatically, it is still the seeing that is the event. A more coherent alternative would be something like 'Seeing someone running in Munyat El Nasr is a most unusual experience'; but this entails a wholesale switch of focus from the runner to the watcher – probably a greater loss than the slight change of emphasis in our TT.

أن تر ا ... ة ال ... ا ... ك كأن صوت

السرين ... يرا .

وما أجم

منية النصر   Q   SafeSearch on ▾

Menyet El-Nasr, Daqahlia, Egypt

If you ... n event.

Just a ... ıst be

some ... hen

some ... illage.

أن ترى واحدا يجري في منية النصر فذلك حدث .. وكأن صوت
السرينة في عربة بوليس النجدة فلا بد أن وراء جريه أمراً مثيراً .
وما أجمل أن يحدث في البلدة الهادئة البطيئة امر مثير !

If you see someone running in Munyat El Nasr, that's an event.
Just as when you hear a police siren, you feel there must be
something exciting behind it. And how wonderful it is when
something exciting ripples the calm of this quiet, slow village.

أن ترى واحدا يجري في منية النصر فذلك حدث .. وكأن صوت
السرينة في عربة بوليس النجدة فلا بد أن وراء جريه أمراً مثيراً .

'Police rescue-car' is unidiomatic in English. 'Police-car siren' would
be possible, but 'police siren' seems the most common usage.

Just as when you hear a police siren, you feel there must be
something exciting behind it. And how wonderful it is when
something exciting ripples the calm of this quiet, slow village.

أن ترى واحدا يجري في منية النصر فذلك حدث .. وكأن صوت
السرينة في عربة بوليس النجدة فلا بد أن وراء جريه أمراً مثيراً .
وما أجمل أن يحدث في البلدة الهادئة البطيئة امر مثير !

If you see someone running in Munyat El Nasr, that's an event.
Just as when you hear a police siren, you feel there must be
something exciting behind it. And how wonderful it is when
something exciting ripples the calm of this quiet, slow village.

وفي يوم الجمعة ذاك لم يكن واحد فقط هو الذي يجري في منية
النصر ، الواقع أنه كانت هناك حركة جرى واسعة النطاق. ولم يكن
أحد يعرف السبب ..

That Friday, there wasn't just one person running in Munyat El
Nasr - there was a mass of movement of runners, and nobody
knew why.

فالشوارع والأزقة تسبح في هدونها الأبدي
وينتابها ذلك الركود الذي يستتب في العادة بعد صلاة الجمعة ، حيث
ترش أرضها بماء الغسيل المختلط بالرغوة والزهرة ورائحة الصابون
الرخيص ، وحيث النسوة في الداخل مشغولات باعداد الغداء والرجال
في الخارج يتسكعون ويتصعلكون الى أن ينتهي اعداد الغداء ..

The streets and alleys were floating with their perpetual calm,
and that stagnation which generally sets in following the Friday
prayer, when the ground is sprayed with foamy bluish washing
water scented with cheap soap, and when women inside busy
themselves preparing lunch, while the men loaf around outside
until the food is finally ready.

واذا
بهذا الهدوء كله يتعكر بسيقان ضخمة غليظة تجري وتهز البيوت ،
ويمر الجاري بجماعة جالسة أمام بيت فلا ينسى وهو يجري أن يلقي
السلام ، ويرد الجالسون سلامه ويحاولون سؤاله عن سبب الجري
ولكنه يكون قد نفذ .

Suddenly, this calm was distributed by a pair of huge, burly
legs running along and shaking the houses. As the runner
passed a group of men sitting in front of a house, he did not
forget to run and greet them. The men returned his greeting,
and tried to ask him why he was running; but by that time he
had shot past.

حينئذ يقفون ويحاولون معرفة السبب وطبعا لا
يستطيعون ، وحينئذ يدفعهم حب الاستطلاع الى المشي ثم يقترح
أحدهم الإسراع فيسرعون ويجدون أنفسهم آخر الأمر يجرون ، ولا
ينسون أن يلقوا السلام على جماعات الجالسين فتقف الجماعات ولا
تلبث أن تجد نفسها تجري هي الأخرى.

So they stood up to try and find out why, but of course to no
avail; then their curiosity got the better of them, and they began
to walk; then one of them suggested that they go a little
quicker. Finally, they found themselves running, but they did
not forget to greet other groups of sitters, who themselves
stood up and before long found they too were running.

get the better of somebody

if a feeling gets the better of you, it becomes too strong to control *Finally curiosity got the better of her and she opened the letter. Try to remain calm - don't let your anger get the better of you.*

See also: better, get

Cambridge Idioms Dictionary, 2nd ed. Copyright © Cambridge University Press 2006. Reproduced with permission.

Practical Translation 2

Practical 2

In light of the theoretical background outlined before, discuss the strategic decisions that you have to take before starting detailed translation of the following text then translate it into English. The translation will be presented to educated people

<u>Small Change</u>

HOPES deferred rather than hopes dashed: that sums up the reaction of the transport lobby to the **£1.8 billion** in additional funding over the next three years that was announced this week. Representing a **25%** increase in comparison with a **25%** cut in the last parliament under the Tories, it represents a clear shift in priorities. But given the problems noted by the **<u>chancellor</u>** in **<u>Britain's "overcrowded, under-financed, under-planned and under-maintained transport system",</u>** the additional spending is relatively small. Public transport does not come cheap—a single light rail scheme can easily swallow up **several hundred million pounds**.

The public spending statement, so far as transport was concerned, was a case of a dog that didn't bark. Before the chancellor got up, officials in **<u>the transport department</u>** had been told by **<u>Treasury</u>** colleagues that he would announce that in future **<u>local authorities</u>** would be allowed to spend revenues raised by **<u>urban congestion charges and taxes on non-residential parking</u>**. The odd silence on this point has led to speculation about last minute **<u>Downing Street</u>** intervention. But sources close to the **<u>deputy prime minister, John Prescott</u>**, insist that an announcement on **<u>road charges and parking taxes</u>** is imminent. The formal retreat from the Treasury's long-sustained opposition to earmarking tax revenue is now expected in the **<u>transport white paper</u>** to be published on July 20th.

The concession is an important breakthrough, for which local authorities have long campaigned. **<u>London First</u>**, a business pressure group, estimated in a study, published last month, that a non-residential parking tax levied at an average of **£750** per parking space in **<u>central and outer London</u>** could raise **£300m** per year, enough, for example, to bridge the investment backlog of London's Underground.

Nothing, however, will happen quickly. When **<u>the transport minister, Gavin Strang,</u>** said recently that "high earning car owners need have no fear from next month's white paper", he was off-message but almost certainly correct. Both road pricing and non-residential parking taxes require primary legislation. But a major **<u>transport bill</u>** appears to have been ruled out for the next session of Parliament. All that is now being promised is a bill setting up a **<u>new Rail Authority</u>**. Even this will take at least 18 months before it is established. And even when it is,

there are questions whether it will have the powers and funding necessary to have much influence on the poor performance of many of the train operating companies.

The central thrust of the transport white paper will stress the need for regional initiatives to solve Britain's transport problems. Part of the increased funding announced this week will be used to pay for 150 local plans aimed at restraining car traffic by making bus travel more attractive, and improving facilities for cyclists.

From The Economist Jul 16th 1998 | printed edition

Link to the article

http://www.economist.com/node/144363

- The target country assumed of this translation is Saudi Arabia. The currency used in Saudi Arabia is Saudi Riyal.
- This is a newspaper article which is, in terms of text typology, mainly informative and, to some extent, expressive.

     When the writer talks about figures (£1.8 billion), rates (£750 per parking), percentages (25% cut) facts and names, he informs the reader with these facts.

          (Informative)

- Through his commentary on these facts, the writer expresses his opinion e.g. *" public transport does not come cheap: a single light rail scheme can easily swallow up several hundred million pounds". " … a case of a dog that didn't park*." and the title itself *(Small Change*).

- Assuming that this translation is going to be presented to (educated generalist), and because the text contains specific cultural expressions and words related to Britain, it's essential to opt for **exoticism with its maximum presence of translator.**

Actually, the financial system expressions and words in Britain are different from those in Saudi Arabia. So some expressions will be replaced by the most suitable equivalents in the Saudi system.

- Through his commentary ~~c transport does not come cheap: a si~~ *million pounds". " … a case of a d*

> **Maximum presence of the translator is seen primarily in newspaper articles where additional information is systematically provided throughout the main body of the text.**

- Assuming that this transla ~~because~~ the text contains specific cultural ex ~~and~~ words related to Britain, it's essential to opt for **exoticism with its maximum prese**~~nc~~**e of translator**.

Actually, the financial system expressions and words in Britain are different from those in Saudi Arabia. So some expressions will be replaced by the most suitable equivalents in the Saudi system**.**

- *__small change__*

  - the problem …………… wordplay

  - parameters : functions of the ST and the TT

function of the pun

This word may have two meanings :the first one is (the 25% increase which is a slight change) meaning the amount of money ,1.8 billion, is relatively like a small change as far as the huge budget of the government is concerned while the second is (coins with low value).

   - equivalence : تغيربسيط

   - back translation: simple change

__£ 1.8 billion__ + * __- £750__* + *__several hundred million pounds__* + *__-£ 300m__*

- problem ………. currency

 It's important to know how the amounts of money the text contains are going to be used.

  - **parameters** :   target country (Saudi Arabia), exchange rate :

           The exchange rate at that time , time reference : 18 July 1998

            and typographical conventions.

  - **procedure**:   cultural substitution

__several hundred million pounds__

The word (several) in" several million hundred pounds" will simply be omitted because in Arabic hundred cannot be qualified with words like many or several. It is translated as مئات الملايين back translation: hundred millions of Riyals.

- equivalence :   ٨, ١ مليار جنيه إسترليني (ما يعادلها في ذلك الوقت من الريال السعودي)

- back translation: 1.8 billion sterling pound()

__-£ 300m__ **: In Arabic, the numbers are transcribed in letters and the abbreviation "m" is replaced by the word million.**

- equivalence: ثلاثمائة مليون جنيه إسترليني(ما يعادلها في ذلك الوقت من الريال السعودي)

-back translation: 300 million sterling pounds

_**- £750**_

- **equivalence:**

750جنية إسترليني (ما يعادلها في ذلك الوقت من الريال السعودي)

- **back translation: 750 sterling pound**

**- the chancellor + treasury**

- problem   …………….. cultural reference

- parameters : text functions, cultural coherence, and readership's knowledge of source culture

- procedure: The two terms mentioned above have specific connotations in the British financial system which appears to be sophisticated when compared to the Saudi system which refers only to the minister and ministry of finance. Both of the terms will be substituted to compensate the loss**.**

- equivalence : 1. _**chancellor**_ **وزير المالية**

2. _**Treasury**_   **وزارة المالية**

- back translation: 1. Minister of Finance

2. Ministry of Finance

**- Britain's " overcrowded, under-financed, under-planned and under**

**maintained transport system"**

- problem   :   (grammatical equivalence) This relates to morphological and syntactic difference between English and Arabic**.**

- parameters : Compound words are translated into Arabic as an adjective and a noun. The rules of combination and word order of the target language should be taken into consideration.

- procedure: substitution

equivalence نظام النقل البريطاني شديد الازدحام وقليل التمويل والتخطيط و الصيانة -

-back translation: the British transport system which is overcrowded and lacks for finance, planning and maintenance**.**

- urban congestion charges and taxes on non residential parking +

- road charges and parking taxes

 - **problem** : (cultural reference)This system is not used in Saudi Arabia because parking is free depending on the fact that there is no congestion made by traffic which may lead to a legislation with regard to this issue**.**

- **The parameters I used are:** functions of the ST and the TT, readership's knowledge of the source culture.

- **procedure:** The concept itself does not exist . The aim here is to render the meaning not the concept. Literal translation and definition are used.

- **equivalence:** رسوم الاختناقات المرورية و الضرائب المفروضة على الزوار لاستخدام المواقف غير السكنية للسيارات
.

- back translation: **fees imposed at the time of traffic junk and taxes imposed on**

visitors for using non residential parks.

 The equivalent of " road charges and parking taxes" is **رسوم استخدام الطرق و المواقف**

  back-translated as : fees for using roads and parking

- *Downing Street*

 - **problem :**   (cultural reference) This is a name of a place which is related to the British government headquarter.

 - **parameters:** cultural coherence, and readership's knowledge of source culture.

- **procedure**:   This word is to be rendered by definition**.**

- **equivalence** مقر الحكومة البريطانية

 -**back translation:** the British Government headquarters

To be continued next lecture

Lecture 9

Practical Translation 3

The Rest of Practical 2

- deputy prime minister, John Prescott + ***the transport minister, Gavin Strang***

- © **problem** : (cultural reference)
- © **The parameters** are: text functions, cultural coherence, and readership's knowledge of source culture
- © **procedures**: calque and cultural borrowing (transliterating) because both concepts exist in both

British and Saudi system .When writing these names in Arabic letters, attention must be paid to the sound rules in the target language: the "p" sound will be written "ب"---- " b " ,the "v" will be replaced by ف----- "f" , and the "g" will be rendered as "j".

- © **equivalence**   وزير النقل جيفن سترانغ نائب رئيس الوزراء جون بريسكوت
- © **back translation**: the deputy prime minister John Precostt the transport minister Gavin Strang

- transport white paper + transport bill

- © **problem** : (cultural reference) This expression " white paper" is an idiom which exists in the British system not in the Saudi.
- © **parameters** : text functions, cultural coherence, and readership's knowledge of source culture.
- © **procedure**: This expression may suitably be translated through compensation.
- © **equivalence** of (**transport white paper**) : (مشروع قانون) تقرير تقدمه الحكومة لم يأخذ الصفة الرسمية
- © **back translation**: a law presented by the government which is not officially approved.
- © **equivalence** of (**transport white paper**) :   تقرير متعلق بالنقل
- © **back translation**: A transport law

- London First

- ¤ **problem** : (cultural reference)
- ¤ **parameters** : text functions, and readership's knowledge of source culture.
- ¤ **procedure**: Because there is a definition provided after the word in ST, the suitable choice
- ¤ "cultural borrowing "
- ¤ **equivalence** : لندن فيرست
- ¤ **back translation**: London First

central and outer London

- ¤ **problem** : (cultural reference)
- ¤ **parameters** : : text functions, cultural coherence, and readership's knowledge of source culture.
- ¤ **procedure**: The name of the city " London" is known and used by Arabs and can be borrowed .The rest of the expression may be literally translated so I opted for combination between cultural borrowing and literal translation.
- ¤ **equivalence** : وسط و ضواحي لندن
- ¤ **back translation**: central and suburban of London

- *London Underground*

- o **problem**: (cultural reference) This means of transport is not available in Saudi Arabia.
- o **parameters** : text functions, cultural coherence, and readership's knowledge of source culture.
- o **procedure**: People in Saudi Arabia heard about that through Egyptian media where "underground" is widely used and named مترو الأنفاق (cultural borrowing and lexical creation).
- o **equivalence** مترو أنفاق لندن
- o **back translation**: London Metro

- new Rail Authority

- o **problem**: cultural reference
- o **parameters** : : text functions, cultural coherence, and readership's knowledge of source culture.
- o **procedure**: I used communicative translation because the word " rail " in English isn't used in Arabic.
- o **equivalence** : مؤسسة تدير خدمة سكة الحديد
- o **back translation**: a corporation for running rail services

- *the transport department + local authorities*

- ✪ The problem is that the word department in Saudi Arabia is connected with a part of a college or university and never means ministry .   It is translated as " وزارة " back translated as " ministry ".

- ⊛ "Local authorities" : calque translation is used because it is culturally transparent that it exists in both legal systems in Britain and Saudi Arabia.
- ⊛ equivalence of (department) : وزارة
- ⊛ back translation: ministry
- ⊛ equivalence of (local authority) : السلطات المحلية
- ⊛ back translation: local authority

Practical 3

In light of the theoretical background outlined before, discuss the strategic decisions that you have to take before starting detailed translation of the following text then translate it into English:

ألقى خادم الحرمين الشريفين الملك عبدالله بن عبدالعزيز آل سعود كلمة بمناسبة حلول عيد الفطر المبارك.

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

والصلاة والسلام على رسول الله الهادي الأمين وعلى آله وصحبه أجمعين .

أيها الإخوة الكرام في مشارق الأرض ومغاربها .

السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته :

أهنئكم بعيد الفطر المبارك وبصيام وقيام الشهر الفضيل، وأخاطبكم من رحاب البلد الحرام ومهد رسالة الإسلام، وقبلة المسلمين التي انطلق منها نور الهداية الربانية ليضيء للبشرية طريق الخير والسلام، لتشكل حضارته أهم روافد التحضر الإنساني والإبداع البشري، ولا غاية لهذا الخير الذي أجراه الله تعالى على يد مُعلم البشرية وهاديها نبينا محمد صلى الله عليه وسلم سوى إخراج العالم من غياهب الظلام والاستبداد والجهالة إلى نور الحق والمساواة والعدالة، مع رفع راية التسامح والتعايش والحكمة والرشد، والدعوة إلى كلمة سواء تخرج بها البشرية من ظلمات جهلها وشحنائها وتناحرها إلى نور ربها الهادي إلى سواء الصراط .

ألقى خادم الحرمين الشريفين الملك عبدالله بن عبدالعزيز آل سعود كلمة بمناسبة حلول عيد الفطر المبارك.

> The Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques delivered a speech on the occasion of the blessed Eid Al-Fitr.

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

والصلاة والسلام على رسول الله الهادي الأمين وعلى آله وصحبه أجمعين .

- "In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful"
- Prayer and Peace be upon the Messenger of Allah, and upon his family and all his companions.

- Brothers all over the world.
- Peace, mercy and blessings of Allah be upon you.
- Dear generous brothers in the eastern and western parts of the Earth.
- Peace on you and Allah's mercy and blessings.

أيها الإخوة الكرام في مشارق الأرض ومغاربها.
السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته :

I congratulate you on the blessed Eid Al-Fitr, successful fasting of the month of Ramadan, and performance of its related post-evening prayers.

أهنئكم بعيد الفطر المبارك وبصيام وقيام الشهر الفضيل

وأخاطبكم من رحاب البلد الحرام ومهد رسالة الإسلام، وقبلة المسلمين التي انطلق منها نور الهداية الربانية ليضيء للبشرية طريق الخير والسلام، لتشكل حضارته أهم روافد التحضر الإنساني والإبداع البشري

I herewith address you from the holy premises of this sacred land, the cradle of the mission of Islam and Muslims Kiblah (prayer and call direction) from which the God's faith brightness have shined to show all mankind the way of good and peace and to form the most important tributary to human civilization and innovation,

ولا غاية لهذا الخير الذي أجراه الله تعالى على يد مُعلم البشرية وهاديها نبينا محمد صلى الله عليه وسلم سوى إخراج العالم من غياهب الظلام والاستبداد والجهالة إلى نور الحق والمساواة والعدالة، مع رفع راية التسامح والتعايش والحكمة والرشد، والدعوة إلى كلمة سواء تخرج بها البشرية من ظلمات جهلها وشحنائها وتناحرها إلى نور ربها الهادي إلى سواء الصراط .

such goodness which was carried by the leader of the human kind Prophet Mohammed (pbuh) and which is sole objective is to come out with the human beings from the thickness of darkness and ignorance to the illumination of rightness, equality and fairness as well as raising high the flag of tolerance, co-existence, wisdom and rationalization and calling for unity that takes the humanity from the darkness of its ignorance and struggle to the light of its sole creator who guides to the correct path.

Questions

ألقى خادم الحرمين الشريفين الملك عبدالله بن عبدالعزيز آل سعود كلمة بمناسبة حلول عيد الفطر المبارك.

The best translation for the given sentence above is:

  a) The King threw a speech on the Ead occasion.
  b) The King of Saudi Arabia said a speech.
  c) **The Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques delivered a speech on the occasion of the blessed Eid Al-Fitr.**
  d) The Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques said a speech about Eid Al-Fitr.

2. "I congratulate you on the blessed Eid Al-Fitr, successful fasting of the month of Ramadan, and performance of its related post-evening prayers."

The best translation for this text is:

  a) **أهنئكم بعيد الفطر المبارك وبصيام وقيام الشهر الفضيل**
  b) أهنئكم بالعيدالسعيد
  c) أهنئكم بعيد الفطر المبارك وبصيام شهر رمضان الناجح وقيام الشهر الفضيل خصوصاً الصلوات الليلية
  d) أهنئكم بعيد الفطر المبارك وبصيام شهر رمضان

Practical Translation 4

Practical 4

In light of the theoretical background outlined before, discuss the strategic decisions that you have to take before starting detailed translation of the following text then translate it into English:

Tourist Brochure

(Advertisement)
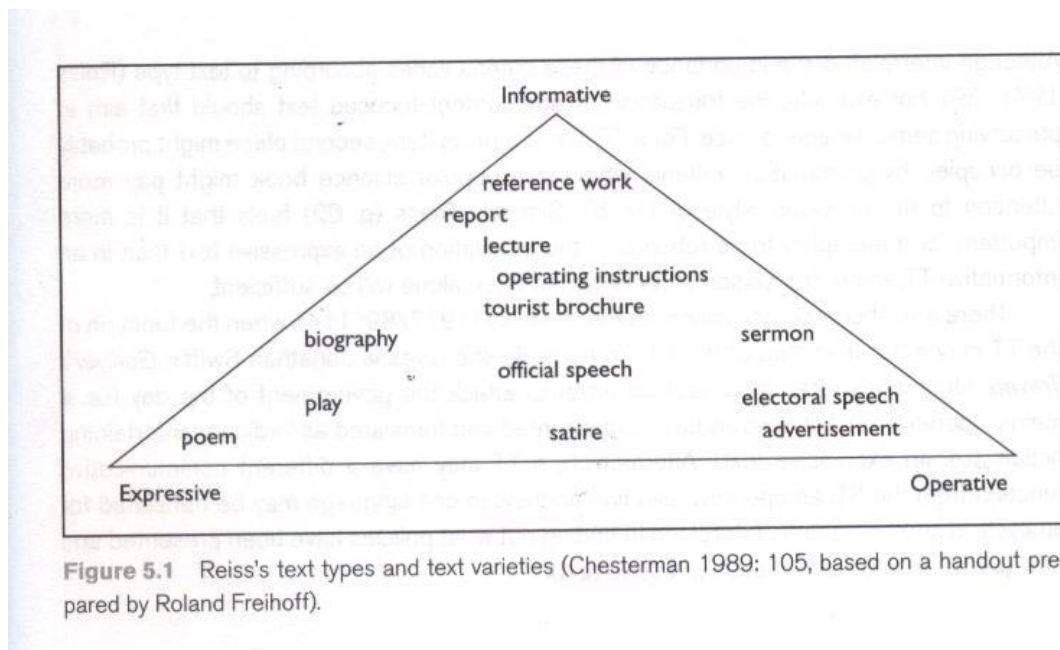
Figure 5.1   Reiss's text types and text varieties (Chesterman 1989: 105, based on a handout prepared by Roland Freihoff).

ST

Outdoor 'Adventure Tourism' is expanding at a fast rate in Jordan, <u>and promises to remain one of the most dynamic and innovative travel industry sectors for years to come.</u>

TT

تتوسع سياحة المغامرات والتشويق بسرعة كبيرة في الأردن. وقد بدأت العديد من الشركات الأردنية بالتخصص في سياحة المغامرات، موفرين بذلك مزيجاً من الأمان والمغامرة والتسهيلات المريحة.

The underlined part of the ST is totally omitted from the TT. This is due to the target audience who are not interested so much in adventures in the case of Arab audience so this information is omitted here. The English audience is very interested in adventures so the information is added there.

ST

Several Jordanian companies have started to specialize in <u>eco-tourism</u> and action tourism, providing the combination of safety, adventure, and comfortable facilities <u>that make action tourism such an exciting proposition today.</u>

TT

وقد بدأت العديد من الشركات الأردنية بالتخصص في سياحة المغامرات، موفرين بذلك مزيجاً من الأمان والمغامرة والتسهيلات المريحة.

The two underlined parts of the ST are omitted from the TT.

The first part is about "eco-tourism" which means the following:
Ecotourism is travel to fragile, pristine, and usually protected areas that strives to be low impact and small scale. It helps educate the traveler; provides funds for conservation and fosters respect for different culture. This is obviously something that westerners are interested in.

A few people in the Arab world pay attention o that kind of tourism (eco-tourism) for some reasons. So it is no use to attract the target audience to such a kind of tourism.

The second part talks about action tourism in detail which the Arab target audiences are not interested in, so it is omitted from the target text. But the new Arab generation may be attracted to that kind of tourism in the coming years that this information may be added in the coming updates.

ST
Often referred to as the white city due to its low size canvas of stone houses, <u>Amman</u> offers a variety of <u>historical sites. Towering</u> above Amman, the site of the earliest fortifications is now subject to numerous excavations which have revealed remains from the Neolithic period as well as from the Hellenistic and late Roman to Arab Islamic Ages.

TT

غالباً ما تسمى بالمدينة البيضاء بسبب مجموعة منازلها الحجرية صغيرة الحجم، تقدم عمان تشكيلة من المواقع التاريخية <u>مثل بالقلعة ، والقصر الأموي والكنيسة البيزنطية و المدرج الروماني الذي يضمّ ٦٠٠٠ مقعد ما زال يستخدم في المناسبات الثقافية</u>.

ST

Jordan has great comparative advantage in this sector, based on several assets: <u>guaranteed sunshine for eight months of the year;</u>

TT

يمتلك الأردن أفضلية كبيرة في هذا القطاع، ترتكز على موجودات عديدة: <u>طقس ملائم لمدة ثمانية أشهر في السنة؛</u>

The part that is important here is that of the weather which is changeable in the west in general. People who suffer from this will be attracted by the fact that the weather in Jordan stays sunny for many months without any opportunity for any little rain. So it is guaranteed sunshine for eight months of the year. The Arab audience especially from the very hot Gulf region is fed up with sunny weather and just need suitable weather with suitable degrees of temperature. The skopos is to attract both types of clients in the suitable way depending on the translator's previous knowledge of the weather circumstances in both different regions.

ST

Jordan has great **comparative** advantage in this sector, based on several assets:
guaranteed sunshine for eight months of the year; a base of **powerful**, unique
cultural attractions such as <u>Petra</u>, <u>Jerash</u>, **Bethany Beyond the Jordan**, and
the early Islamic Desert Castles; and, **a wide range of very different, often**
stunning natural environments that are easily accessible and virtually
undiscovered by the tourism industry.

TT

يمتلك الأردن أفضلية كبيرة في هذا القطاع، ترتكز على موجودات عديدة: طقس ملائم لمدة ثمانية أشهر في
السنة؛ ومجموعة من المواقع التاريخية الفريدة مثل البتراء وجرش والقصور الصحراوية فضلاً عن البيئات
الطبيعية المتنوعة

Each for a certain reason, all the underlined parts are omitted from the TT
as can be noticed in reading the backtranslation. The third one which is
"Bethany Beyond the Jordan" is omitted from the TT in the whole
translation of the brochures issued by the JTB. Ms Tuhamah was asked
about the reason for that omission and if it was for religious reasons and
she replied: ' may be'. A full analysis of that omission will be presented
later on.

The last part of the above text is managed and some parts of it are
omitted. This part is " **a wide range of very different, often stunning natural**
environments that are easily accessible and virtually undiscovered by the
tourism industry " which is translated as " فضلاً عن البيئات الطبيعية المتنوعة ")
in addition to different natural environments). It is just these issues (
different and natural environments) that the Arabic audiences are

interested in while the English audience who have a lot of nature may need a wide range of very different, often stunning natural environments to be attracted to come and visit. Furthermore, as these audiences are interested in adventure and new sites more than normal nature, they may be attracted by sites which are not only natural but are easily accessible and virtually undiscovered by the tourist industry.

	ST
TT	جرش
Jerash	مدينة الالف عمود
The grandeur of Imperial Rome	
	ST backtranslation: *Jerash ,the city of a thousand columns*

Wadi Rum
where you will find adventure
وادى رم
المغمورة في أحضان الطبيعة
ST backtranslation : *Wadi Rum which is surrounded by nature*

ST

تتحدى جبال رم هواة التسلق لكي يصعدوا الى ذراها العمودية، أو يسيروا في دروب الوادي ومساربه، ويتوغلوا بعيدا في المرابع الفسيحة، أو يقوموا برحلات جماعية على ظهور الجمال.

Backtranslation of the ST

Today Wadi Rum challenges climbers to scale its sheer granite and sandstone cliffs, to hike along mountain trails and valleys, to trek deep into the enchanting landscape or to join two or three day desert safaris on camel back.

TT

Today Wadi Rum challenges climbers to scale its sheer granite and sandstone cliffs, to hike along mountain trails and valleys, to trek deep into the enchanting landscape **in four wheel drive vehicles, or to join tow or three day desert safaris** on camel back **or 4x4 vehicles.**

All the underlined parts of the TT are added to the TT because of the English target audience needs and interests which are different from those of the Arabic.

ST

إن وادي رم ذو الجمال الطبيعي الفاتن يلخص رومانسية الصحراء بأوديتها القديمة الشبيهة بسطح القمر والتلال الرملية التي ترتفع فوق الأرض. وعلاوة على ذلك فوادي رم يعتبر مسكنا للعديد من القبائل البدوية التي تعيش في مخيمات متناثرة في المنطقة.

TT

Stunning in its natural beauty, Wadi Rum epitomizes the romance of the desert. With its "moonscape" of ancient valleys and towering sandstone mountains rising out of the sand, Wadi Rum is also home to several Bedouin tribes who live in scattered camps throughout the area.

This is a direct translation of the ST as if it was backtrabslated into English with a high level of language in both English and Arabic. The TT is very close to the source text.

Lecture 11

Practical Translation 5

Translating Poetry

Practical 5

(Translating Poetry)

English metre is syllable-and-stress metre. The line is defined in terms of feet. A foot is a conventional group of stressed and/or unstressed syllables in a particular order. A line of traditional verse consists of a fixed number of particular feet. For example:

The *cur/*ew *tolls/* the *knell/* of *par/*ting *day/*

This line has five feet; that is, it is a pentameter. In this particular case, the feet have one unstressed followed by one stressed syllable. This is known as an *iamb*, or iambic foot. A line consisting of five iambs is an iambic pentameter. It is the most common English line, found in the work of great playwrights and poets. The commonest other feet are:

trochee (adj. *trochaic*):	*When* the*/ pie* was*/ opened/*
dactyl (adj. *dactylic*):	*Merrily/ chat*ting and*/ clat*tering*/*
anapest (adj. *anapestic*):	And made *ci/*der in*side/* her in*side/*

Most poems do not have a regular beat throughout. This would be intolerably dreary. Even limericks are very rarely exclusively anapestic. The opening lines of Keats's 'To Autumn' (§ 7.1.1) are examples of typical variations on the basic iambic pentameter. These lines still count as iambic pentameters, because they do have five feet, they are predominantly iambic, and the rest of the poem has these qualities.

One other sort of English metre is worth mentioning, strong-stress metre. This is different from syllable-and-stress metre, in that only the stresses count in describing the line, the number of weak syllables being variable. Much modern verse uses this metre, often in combination with syllable-and-stress metre.

Like the English metrical line, the line in Arabic is defined in terms of feet. However, while English metre involves both syllable and stress, Arabic metre is based entirely around syllable-type. The basic distinction is between short syllables (consonant + short vowel) and long syllables (consonant + long vowel, *or* consonant + short vowel + consonant). All Arabic syllables are treated as beginning with a consonant. Accordingly, there is no ambiguity about where one syllable ends and another begins. Thus in the word دَمُّ, the first syllable is *da* and the second syllable is *mun*. Vowels at the end of the hemistich or line are always scanned long, irrespective of their quantity in prose.

Feet consist of varying numbers of syllables (most commonly three or four syllables), combinations of these feet making up a particular metre. A large number of metres are recognized in classical Arabic poetry. Compositions are normally in a single metre. However, the fact that metres permit a degree of variation in the syllable types used to constitute their feet means that there is normally a degree of rhythmic variation within an individual composition. In some metres, double short syllables within one line typically alternate with one long syllable in other line, while in others a long syllable in one line alternates with a short syllable in another.

Most classical poems are of the قصيدة form, a قصيدة having a variable number of lines (بيت, pl. أبيــات), normally not more than one hundred. Lines can have up to thirty syllables divided into two hemistichs (مـصـرَع or شَطر). The first half of the line is called the صدر 'chest' (also الشطر الأول 'the first half'), and the second the عـجـز 'rump' (also الشطر الثـاني 'the second half'). These are separated by a gap in the text which is somewhat longer than that which standardly occurs between words. The number of syllables per line is variable in some metres and fixed in others. A single rhyme, sometimes termed a monorhyme, occurs at the end of every line. First lines (مَطلَع, pl. مطالع) often have rhyming hemistichs.

دَعِ الأيّامَ تَفْعَلُ مَا تَشَاءُ   وَطِبْ نَفْساً إذَا حَكَمَ القَضَاءُ

وَلَا تَجْزَعْ لِحَادِثَةِ اللَّيَالِي   فَمَا لِحَوَادِثِ الدُّنْيَا بَقَاءُ

وَكُنْ رَجُلاً عَلَى الأهْوَالِ جَلْداً   وَشِيمَتُكَ السَّمَاحَةُ وَالوَفَاءُ

وَإِنْ كَثُرَتْ عُيُوبُكَ فِي البَرَايَا   وَسَرَّكَ أَنْ يَكُونَ لَهَا غِطَاءُ

تَسَتَّرْ بِالسَّخَاءِ فَكُلُّ عَيْبٍ   يُغَطِّيهِ كَمَا قِيلَ السَّخَاءُ

وَلَا تُرِ لِلأَعَادِي قَطُّ ذُلاًّ   فَإِنَّ شَمَاتَةَ الأَعْدَا بَلَاءُ

وَلَا تَرْجُ السَّمَاحَةَ مِنْ بَخِيلٍ   فَمَا فِي النَّارِ لِلظَّمْآنِ مَاءُ

وَرِزْقُكَ لَيْسَ يُنْقِصُهُ التَّأَنِّي   وَلَيْسَ يَزِيدُ فِي الرِّزْقِ العَنَاءُ

وَلَا حُزْنٌ يَدُومُ وَلَا سُرُورٌ   وَلَا بُؤْسٌ عَلَيْكَ وَلَا رَخَاءُ

إذَا مَا كُنْتَ ذَا قَلْبٍ قَنُوعٍ   فَأَنْتَ وَمَالِكُ الدُّنْيَا سَوَاءُ

وَمَنْ نَزَلَتْ بِسَاحَتِهِ المَنَايَا   فَلَا أَرْضٌ تَقِيهِ وَلَا سَمَاءُ

وَأَرْضُ اللَّهِ وَاسِعَةٌ وَلَكِنْ   إذَا نَزَلَ القَضَا ضَاقَ الفَضَاءُ

دَعِ الأيّامَ تَغْدُرُ كُلَّ حِينٍ   فَمَا يُغْنِي عَنِ المَوْتِ الدَّوَاءُ

(ii) Complete version of TT 1

Let the days do what they will, and be of good cheer when fate utters its decree.
Nor be troubled by the night's event; the events of this world have no permanence.
Be steadfast in the face of terrors; let your mark be generosity and trust.
And if your faults be many in the eyes of men, and you wish to have a cover for yourself,
Wrap yourself in magnanimity, which covers every fault, as men have said.
Do not abase yourself before your enemies, for the gloating of one's enemies is a scourge.
Nor hope for generosity from a miser: there is no water for the thirsty in the Fire.
Your daily bread will not be lessened if you wait; nor will it be increased by anxious care.
Neither sadness endures long, nor pleasure, nor misfortune, nor a state of ease,
But if you have a contented heart you are the equal of the owner of the world.
He whose abode is visited by destiny finds no shield on earth or in the heavens.
God's earth is vast, but when fate falls the vastness of space can offer no escape.
Let the days betray throughout all time: there is no cure can avail against death

دَعِ الأَيَّامَ تَفْـعَلُ مَـا تَشَـاءُ   وَطِبْ نَفْـساً إِذَا حَكَمَ القَـضَـاءُ

وَلاَ تَجْـزَعْ لِحَـادِثَةِ اللَّيَـالِي   فَـمَـا لِحَـوَادِثِ الدُّنْيَـا بَقَـاءُ

وَكُنْ رَجُـلاً عَلَى الأهْوَالِ جَلْداً   وَشِـيمَـتُكَ السَّمَـاحَـةُ وَالوَفَـاءُ

(iii) Complete version of TT 2

Let the days do what they will,
And with good cheer face fate's decree.
Let night's events cause no concern;
The world's events will cease to be.

Brave all dreads with firm decision —
Loyal and generous of disposition.

If your faults be many in men's eyes
And you want a wrap to overlay,
Wrap up in magnanimity,
It hides all faults, or so they say.

وَإِنْ كَثُرَتْ عُيُوبُكَ فِي البَرَايَا وَسَــرَّكَ أَن يَكُونَ لَهَــا غِطَاءُ
تَسَتَّرْ بِالسَّخَــاءِ فَكُلُّ عَــيْبٍ يُغَطِّيــهِ كَمَــا قِــيلَ السَّخَــاءُ

Do not bow down before your foes;
Their gloating is a torment dire.
The mean cannot be generous –
No thirst was ever quenched by Fire.

وَلاَ تُرِ لِلأَعَـــــــــادِي قَطُّ ذُلاً فَـإِنَّ شَـمَـــاتَةَ الأَعْـــدَا بَلاَءُ
وَلاَ تَرْجُ السَّمَــاحَةَ مِنْ بَخِــيلٍ فَـمَــا فِي النَّارِ لِلظَّمْــآنِ مَــاءُ

To wait will not reduce your daily bread;
Nor is there increase found through anxious dread.

Sadness and joy do not endure,
And neither ease, nor times of dearth,
But he whose soul may rest content
Is as the owner of the earth.

وَرِزْقُكَ لَيْسَ يُنْقِصُهُ التَّأَنِّي   وَلَيْسَ يَزِيدُ فِي الرِّزْقِ العَنَاءُ

وَلاَ حُــــزْنٌ يَدُومُ وَلاَ سُــــرُورٌ   وَلاَ بُؤسٌ عَلَيْكَ وَلاَ رَخَــــــاءُ

إِذَا مَــــا كُنْتَ ذَا قَلْبٍ قَنُوعٍ   فَأَنْتَ وَمَــالِكُ الدُّنْيَــا سَــوَاءُ

He whose house is touched by doom,
Heaven and earth will not relieve.
God's earth is vast, but at fate's fall
The whole of space gives no reprieve.

Then let the days betray at every breath;
There is no cure can cure man of death.

وَمَنْ نَزَلَتْ بِسَــاحَــتِــهِ المَنَايَا   فَــلاَ أَرْضٌ تَقِــيــهِ وَلاَ سَــمَــاءُ

وَأَرْضُ اللهِ وَاسِــــعَــــةٌ وَلَكِنْ   إِذَا نَزَلَ القَضَــا ضَاقَ الفَــضَــاءُ

دَعِ الأَيَّــامَ تَــغْــــــدُرُ كُلَّ حِينٍ   فَــمَــا يُغْنِي عَنِ المَوْتِ الدَّوَاءُ

Practical Translation 7

Practical 7

In light of the theoretical background outlined before, discuss the strategic decisions that you have to take before starting detailed translation of the following text then translate it into English:

عزيزي العميل

نظراً لحرصنا على تطبيق افضل خصائص الأمان لعملائنا، فقد تم تطبيق معايير جديدة لأسم المستخدم و كلمة المرور. في حال انك تواجه مشكلة في الدخول على خدمة المباشر للأفراد النسخة الخامسة أو احد تطبيقات الجوال الخاصة بالمصرف ، فمن الممكن ان اسم المستخدم أو كلمة المرور لا تتوافق مع المعايير الجديدة. في حال انك تواجه هذه المشكلة ، الرجاء الاتصال على خدمة الهاتف المصرفي>>>>>>>>> و طلب تهيئة الاشتراك في خدمة المباشر للأفراد. ومن ثم التسجيل في الخدمة مجدداً بالضغط على الرابط التالي: https://wwwffffffffffffffffff/ و مراعاة الشروط ادناه:

شروط اسم المستخدم:

- اسم المستخدم يجب ان يتكون من حروف و أرقام
- اسم المستخدم يجب ان لا يكون اقل من 8 خانات ولا أكثر من 20 خانة
- اسم المستخدم يجب ان يكون بالأحرف الانجليزية فقط
- اسم المستخدم يمكن ان يتكون من احرف كبيرة و صغيرة
- الاحرف و الارقام المسموحة A الى Z ، a الى z ، 0 الى 9.

شروط كلمة السر:

- كلمة السر يجب ان تتكون من حروف و أرقام
- كلمة السر يجب ان لا تكون اقل من 8 خانات او اكثر من 14 خانة
- كلمة السر يجب ان يكون بالأحرف الانجليزية فقط
- كلمة السر يمكن ان يتكون من احرف كبيرة و صغيرة
- الاحرف و الارقام المسموحة A الى Z ، a الى z ، 0 الى 9.

Dear Valued Customer

In order to make your online banking experience more secure, we have improved the username and password rules. If you are facing difficulties logging into our internet and mobile banking, then perhaps your user name and password does not comply to the rules that we have applied. In such a case please contact the call center >>>>>>> to reset your Al Mubasher access. This would require you to register for online banking again by accessing the following linkhttps://hhhhhhhhhhhhhhh and comply to the username and password rules that are mentioned below.

Username rules:
- User ID should be a combination of Alphabets and Numeric
- User ID should be minimum 8 and maximum 20 characters
- User ID should comprise of English characters only
- User ID can be a combination of upper and lower case characters.
- Allowed characters A to Z, a-z, 0 to 9

Password rules:
- Password should be a combination of alphabets and numeric.
- The password should be minimum 8 characters and maximum 14 characters
- The password should comprise of English characters only.
- The password can be a combination of upper and lower case characters.
- Allowed characters A to Z, a-z, 0 to 9

عزيزي العميل

نظراً لحرصنا على تطبيق افضل خصائص الأمان لعملائنا، فقد تم تطبيق معايير جديدة لأسم المستخدم و كلمة المرور.

Dear Valued Customer

In order to make your online banking experience more secure, we have improved the username and password rules.

في حال انك تواجه مشكلة في الدخول على خدمة المباشر للأفراد النسخة الخامسة أو احد تطبيقات الجوال الخاصة بالمصرف ، فمن الممكن ان اسم المستخدم أو كلمة المرور لا تتوافق مع المعايير الجديدة.

If you are facing difficulties logging into our internet and mobile banking, then perhaps your user name and password does not comply to the rules that we have applied.

في حال انك تواجه هذه المشكلة ، الرجاء الاتصال على خدمة الهاتف المصرفي>>>>>>>> و طلب تهيئة الاشتراك في خدمة المباشر للأفراد. ومن ثم التسجيل في الخدمة مجدداً بالضغط على الرابط التالي:https://wwwffffffffffffffffffff/ و مراعاة الشروط ادناه:

In such a case please contact the call center >>>>>>> to reset your Al Mubasher access. This would require you to register for online banking again by accessing the following linkhttps://hhhhhhhhhhhhhhhh and comply to the username and password rules that are mentioned below.

شروط اسم المستخدم:

اسم المستخدم يجب ان يتكون من حروف و أرقام

Username rules:

- User ID should be a combination of Alphabets and Numeric

اسم المستخدم يجب ان لا يكون اقل من 8 خانات ولا أكثر من 20 خانة

- User ID should be minimum 8 and maximum 20 characters

اسم المستخدم يجب ان يكون بالأحرف الانجليزية فقط

- User ID should comprise of English characters only.

اسم المستخدم يمكن ان يتكون من احرف كبيرة و صغيرة

- User ID can be a combination of upper and lower case characters.

الاحرف و الارقام المسموحة A الى Z ، a الى z.9 الى 0 ،

- Allowed characters A to Z, a-z, 0 to 9

Password rules: شروط كلمة السر:

كلمة السر يجب ان تتكون من حروف و أرقام

- Password should be a combination of alphabets and numeric.

كلمة السر يجب ان لا تكون اقل من 8 خانات او اكثر من 14 خانة

- The password should be minimum 8 characters and maximum 14 characters

كلمة السر يجب ان يكون بالأحرف الانجليزية فقط

- The password should comprise of English characters only.

كلمة السر يمكن ان يتكون من احرف كبيرة و صغيرة

- The password can be a combination of upper and lower case characters.

الاحرف و الارقام المسموحة A الى Z ، a الى z.9 الى 0 ،

- Allowed characters A to Z, a-z, 0 to 9

The Manager,
      Bank Limited,

_____ **Branch**   **Date:** _____

PERSONAL ACCOUNT HOLDER

Section A – Details of client

Please give details of client below

Mrs. ☐   Ms ☐   Miss ☐   Mr. ☐   Other ☐   _____

* Surname   * Given name(s)

* Date of Birth   Occupation

* Country   Gender   Passport/ID No.

* Address   City

* Mobile No.   * Email Address   * Zip code

* Secret Question: * Answer:

* Secret Question: * Answer:

Section B
Please provide details of accounts to be linked to   **E-banking**

* Account type	Account Number	Account Name

المحاضره 6+ 14

مراجعه

المحاضره 12 محذوفه ..