

Lecture 1

- The origin of the word translation is the **Latin word** (**translatu**s) which means (**transferred**)
- The dictionary meaning of **the English verb** to translate is : **to express or be capable of being expressed in another language or dialect**
- **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)** mentions **two** views :
 - 1) **looks at it as an art**
 - 2) **looks at it as a profession**
- **In the present** sense of the word translation is : **a generic term used to refer to the process of rendering a text in one language into an equivalent text in another**
- **Bell (1991)** seems **suggest** a **more comprehensive** definition of translation which stress the dimension of **semantic** and **stylistic equivalence** in translation :
 - 1- **Translation is the replacement of a representation of a text in one language by a representation of an equivalent text in a second language**
 - 2- **Another advanced definition** by **Etchnia Arjona (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**
- **How can we achieve Equivalence in Translation ?**

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 realised 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

- According to **Bell**, a **good translation** is : **that in which the merit of the original work is so completely transfused into another language, as to be as distinctly apprehended, and as strongly felt, by a native of the country to which that language belongs, as it is by those who speak the language of the original work.**

- **There are Three Laws of a Good Translation** :

- That the Translation should give a complete transcript of the ideas of the original work.
- That the style and manner of writing should be of the same character with that of the original.
- That the Translation should have all the ease of the original composition.

- 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** for example (to translate; it is the activity rather than the tangible object)
- **Translation** : **is the product of the process of translating** for example (the translated text)