

## 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**

<b>What ?</b>	<b>Is the message contained in the text</b> , the content of the signal, the propositional content of the speech acts.
<b>Why ?</b>	Orients us towards the intentions of the sender, <b>the purpose for which the text was issued</b>
<b>When ?</b>	Is concerned with <b>the time of communication realised in the text</b> and setting it in its historical context; contemporary or set in recent or remote past or future.
<b>How ?</b>	Is ambiguous as it can refer to: a) <b>manner of delivery</b> : the tenor of the discourse; is it serious or ironic? b) <b>medium of communication</b> ; the mode of the discourse : is it oral or written?
<b>Where ?</b>	Is concerned with <b>the place of the communication</b> ; the physical location of speech event realised in the text.
<b>Who ?</b>	Refers to <b>the participants involved in the communication</b> ; 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)

## Lecture 2

- **All communicators are translators**, **WHY?** because they receive signals in speech and in writing containing messages encoded in a communication system which is not identical with their own.
- **All communicators tend to face the same problems as those of translators**, **WHY?** because they need to read the text, make sense of a text. They need to deconstruct it and then reconstruct it.
- **Any model of communication is a model of translation**
- **What is the difference between a normal communicator and a Translator?**

normal communicator	The Translator
encode into the language used by the sender	the encoding consists of <b>re-encoding</b> into a different language
encode messages which are different from those received	concerns the same message as was Received
and transmit them to the previous sender	it is aimed at a group receivers who are <b>not the same</b> as the original sender

- **The Major different between The communicator and Translator is** : the **re - encoding** process which marks the translator off from the communicator.
- **Translators** need excellent memory to enable them use the **semantic knowledge, syntactic knowledge and rhetorical knowledge** of two different languages and two different cultures.
- **Memory** : contains records of past experiences
- **Language** : much of our experience of the external world of the senses and the inner world of the mind is mediated by language.
- **Translators must be good at storing experiences in memory, and at retrieving those experiences whenever needed to solve complex translation problems**
- **How does a translator move from one language to another in the course of translation?**

he go through the following **nine steps** :

1. Translator **receives** signal 1 containing message
2. **Recognises** code 1
3. **Decodes** signal 1
4. **Retrieves** message
5. **Comprehend** message
6. Translator **selects** code 2
7. **Encodes message by means** of code 2
8. **Select channel**
9. **Transmits** signal 2 containing message.

- **A professional translator has access to five distinct kinds of knowledge** :

- **Target Language (TL)**
- **Text-Type**
- **Source Language (SL)**
- **Subject-area**
- **contrastive**

- **What does the translators communicative competence consist of ?**

<b>Grammatical competence</b>	<u>knowledge of the rules of the code, including vocabulary and word formation, pronunciation/spelling and sentence structure</u>
<b>Sociolinguistic Competence</b>	<u>knowledge of and ability to produce and understand utterances appropriately in context</u>
<b>Discourse competence</b>	The ability to combine form and meaning to achieve a unified spoken or written texts in different genres. <u>This unity depends on cohesion in form and coherence in meaning</u>
<b>Strategic competence</b>	<u>the mastery of communication strategies which may be used to improve communication or to compensate for breakdowns in actual communication</u>

- **What are the primary characteristics of a good translator?**

- **A Translator thinks and talks about translation**
- **Reliability**
- **Timeliness ( He should be timely )**
- **Ethics**
- **Speed**

\* **A translator should be able to know when to speed and when to not to seeped** [This depends on the following factors:](#)

- 1- **Typing speed**
- 2- **The level of text difficulty**
- 3- **Personal preferences or style**
- 4- **Job stress, general mental state**
  - **Memory**
  - **Professional Pride**