



رؤية  
VISION  
2030  
المملكة العربية السعودية  
KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA

المملكة العربية السعودية  
وزارة التعليم  
جامعة الملك فيصل



من المحاضرة الثالثة

الى المحاضرة الثالثة عشر

ملفص محاضرات الانجليزي المستوى الخامس

1438 هـ

إعداد

د فنى الغروب

بالتعاون مع

أبو الحارث

translation theory

نظريّة الترجمة

دكتور احمد حليمه

Dr Ahmad Halimah

## المقدمة :

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

اولاً: اود إن اشكر شخص دائماً ينصحني ويوجهني من بداية مسيرتي  
الجامعيه إلى الان

شخص له فضل علي من بعد الله سبحانه وتعالى  
ليس هناك أجمل من الاعتراف بفضل شخص علينا والافضل توجيه رساله  
معبرة

مليئه بكلمات الشكر والتقدير وامتنانا لما يقوم به من آجلنا.  
هو ( الامبراطور ابو الحارث )

ولقد لقبته بذنا القب لما قدمه لنا من الانجازات  
فهو قدم لي ولكم الكثير والكثير من غير مقابل ،تعب واجتهد من أجل إن  
يعلمنا

ويوجهنا وواجب علينا شكره وبالاخص أنا لأنه تعب معي.  
شكراً لك يا الامبراطور على عطائك الدائم لنا وكل كلمات الشكر لا  
توفيك حقك

\*أسأل المولئ عز وجل إن يوفقك في الدنيا والاخره وإن يدخلك الجنة  
من غير حساب ولا سابق عذاب\*

والان اقدم لكم مراجعه نظرية الترجمة  
ملاحظه: من المحاضره ٣ لين ٦ اعدادي

واقتبست فقط المهم بناءً على ما جاء بالسنوات السابقه  
ومن ٧ لين ١٣ مراجعة الامبراطور ابو الحارث في منتدئ الانتساب

الامبراطور ابو الحارث & دفئ الغروب

## المحاضره الثالثه

معنى مصطلح الترجمة 'Theory' Term the of Meaning The :-

The English word **theory** was derived from a technical term in **Ancient Greek philosophy**. The word 'theoria' meant "a looking at, viewing, beholding", and referring to **'contemplation' or 'speculation'** as opposed to **action**.

مصطلح يوناني تقني عتيق ويعني (looking, viewing, beholding) من كلمة **theory** أخذت .

'speculation'. كالتخمين 'contemplation' وتشير إلى التأمل

**Theory** is especially often contrasted to "practice" from Greek 'praxis'

- 'praxis' النظرية تأتي معاكسه للممارسة الماخوذه من الكلمة اليونانية

In modern science the term "theory", **'explanation' of empirical phenomena'**,

تشير كلمه النظرية في العلم الحديث الى الشروح والظواهر التجريبيه في المنهج العلمي " **explanation'**

" **empirical phenomena'**

**The Definition of a Theory:-**

□ A theory is an explanation of a phenomenon, the perception of system and order in something observed. هي شروح للظواهر وادراك النظام والأوامر في أمور نلاحظها

It exists in the mind. تتواجد النظرية في العقل.

It has no tangible manifestation. - لا تمتلك شكلا ومظهرها ملموسا

It is an idea which constitutes the internal representation of a phenomena. تشكيل التمثيل الداخلي للظاهر

**The Definition of a Model:-**

□ A model is, in contrast, an external rather than an internal representation of the explanation; a

realization of the theory. هو عرض خارجي للشرح وادراك النظرية وليس داخليا

It exists as a tangible object (diagram, a formula, a text) which stands for the idea embodied in the

theory. يتواجد النموذج في الأشياء الملموسه مثل الرسم البياني والصيغه والنص

**Main Characteristics of a Useful Model:-**

For a model to be useful, it must possess the following characteristics:

1. It must faithfully **represent** the theory that it stands for يجب ان يمثل النظرية التي يعني بها بصدق

2. It must do this by revealing **significant characteristics** of the phenomena explained by the theory. كشف سمات البارزة للظاهر المشروحه في النظرية.

3. It must have a heuristic function; making it easier to grasp the explanation (i.e. the theory) and doing that in a way which makes further studies easier and leads to deeper understanding. heuristic ان يجعل الدراسات أكثر سهوله وتؤدي الى فهم أكثر عميقا

### Main Characteristics of a Theory :- السمات الرئيسية للنظرية

1. **Empiricism:** It must be testable. تكون قابله للاختبار التجريبية.
2. **Determinism:** It must be able to predict. يجب ان تكون قابله للتنبؤ الحتمية.
- 3- parsimony: it must simple يجب أف تكون بسيطة

- **Generality** : it must be comprehensive

يجب ان تكون عموميه

### What is translation theory? ماهي الترجمة

“A Theory is a statement of a general principle, based upon reasoned argument and supported by evidence that is intended to explain a particular fact, event, or phenomenon.

النظرية هي تعبير عن مبدأ عام يعتمد على حجه منطقيه معززه بالبراهين وتشرح حقيقه او حدث ظاهره معينه

Based on the above mentioned concept of theory, Bell (1991, p26) suggests three possible theories of translation depending on the focus of investigation:

فتح بيل ثلاثة نظريات ممكنه للترجمه معتمده على مركز البحث

1. A theory of translation as process ( i.e. a theory of translating.).
2. A theory of translation as Product (i.e. theory of translated text).
3. A theory of translation as both process and product (i.e. a theory of translating and translation.

**Peter Newmarks’ (1988) concept of theory of translation is as follows:-** “Translation theory is the body of knowledge that we have about translating, extending from general principles to guidelines, suggestions and hints.”

مفهوم بيتر لنظرية الترجمة هي جسد المعرفة التي تملكها حول الترجمة

## المحاضرة الرابعة

### The Source Language (SL): لغة المصدر

it is the language to which the text to be translated belongs  
هي اللغة التي ينتمي إليها النص المراد ترجمته

Any SL has its own meanings, grammar, sounds, culture and Tradition, even if it has no writing system or linguistic studies.

لها معانيها وقواعدها واصولها وتقاليدها الخاص هبها حتى وأن يكن لديها نظام للكتابة أو دراسات لغويه .

### The Source Text (ST): نص المصدر

The source text is the text which has been chosen for translation.

نص المصدر هو النص الذي يختار المترجم لكي يبدأ بترجمته

The ST could be a spoken or written message, or even both.

قد يكون هذا النص منطوقاً او مكتوباً

### The Translator المترجم

The translator is the most important element in translation, without him translation does not happen.

المترجم اهم ركن وعنصر من عناصر الترجمة وبدونه لن تتم عملية الترجمة

He is the initial knower of two languages or more who could have the ability to move between two languages.

المترجم سيكون مبدئياً على درايه بكلا اللغتين المصدر والهدف مما يعطيه القدره على التنقل ما بين اللغات

The translator's knowledge should include : knowledge of general linguistics, descriptive methodology and methodology of research applicable to SL and TL

يجب أن يتضمن ثقافات المترجم : المعرفه بعلم اللغويات والمنهج الوصفي والبحثي المتطابقان على اللغة الهدف والمصدر

### The Translated Text (TT): نص المترجم

The translated text is the text which result from the translation Process.

نص المترجم هو النص الذي ينتج بعد عملية الترجمة

It is the actual definite material, written or spoken, which has been produced by conveying the meanings of a source text in terms of another language and culture.

هو ماده مؤكده او منطوقه يتم في عملية الترجمة عن طريق تحويل المعنى من نص المصدر الى اللغة وثقافه اخرى

The translated text is a very good source for investigating the translation process and the translator's ability to translate.

نص المترجم هو مصدر جيد لفحص عملية الترجمة وقدره المترجم على الترجمة

### The Language of Translation: لغة الترجمة

It is an abstraction obtained via the study of translated texts.

هو فكرة مجردة اكتسبت من خلال دراسته نصوص المترجمه

It is not completely independent as it is closely tied to the SL via the Source Text and to the TL via the translated text.

مرتبطة بقوة اللغة المصدر ومن خلال نص المصدر ومرتبطة باللغة الهدف من خلال نص المترجم المصدر

### The Target Language (TL): لغة الهدف

The target language (TL) is the language into which a text from another language is translated.

هي اللغة التي يتم ترجمة النص إليها

Like any ordinary language, it is learned and studied by its native and non-native users

\*\*\*\*\*

## المحاضرة الخامسة

### What is the Process of Translation

ماهي عملية الترجمة

It is a complex cognitive operation which takes place in the mind of the translator.

هي عملية ادراكية معقدة تحدث في عقل المترجم

### -What are the stages recognised in the process of translation

ماهي المراحل الخمسة في عملية الترجمة

Editing the source text تحرير النص المصدر

Interpretation of the source text ترجمه النص المصدر

Interpretation in a new language ترجمه الى اللغة الجديدة

Formulating the translated text صياغته نص مترجم

Editing the formulation تحرير الصياغة

الصياغة

### Editing the source text (ST)

Editing the ST is the study of the ST for **establishing its authorship and authenticity** and for reaching a linguistic form which is accepted for translation.

الغرض منه ترسيخ اصالته وموثوقيه لغرض الوصول الى نموذج لغوي

2-Editing a ST is **important in case of inscriptions on metal,**

يعد مهما في حاله العثور على المعادن

The translator may **not be involved in this stage** whether the ST is old or new.

قد لا يكون المترجم في مرحله سواء كان المصدر قديم ام حديث

#### 4. The Editing of a ST **precedes its translation.**

عملية تحرير النص تسبق الترجمة

#### **Interpretation of the source text** ترجم نص المترجم

1-Giving the ST a reading which goes with lexis, grammar and meaning of the text in its linguistic and social context of the source language

إعطاء النص المصدر قراءة تتماشى مع المفردات والقواعد ومعنى النص في محتواه اللغوي واللفظي

#### **Interpretation in a new language** ترجم لغه جديده

It is defined as **'transformulating** a linguistic/verbal text, or part of it, after interpreting it, to a language other than its own

نقل او تحويل المنطقه اللغويه ولفظي

-The end product, **interpretation in a new language**, is a new text, the translated text.

ترجمه للغه جديده ونص جديد ومترجم

-The most important aspect of interpretation in a new language is **the movement –the crossing- from one language to another.**

من اهم عناصر الترجمة اللغه الجديده هي العبور من لغه الى اخرى

#### **Editing the formulation:**

-This is the **final stage** in the translation process. هي المرحله الاخير من الترجمة.

-The editing of the formulation **takes the form of a careful checking** of possible slips of the tongue or other inaccuracies يقوم المترجم بالبحث عن الأخطاء والزلات او ترجمه غير دقيقه



# Dichotomy of Translation Emphasis

## Source Language

Word-for-word  
translation

Literal Translation

Faithful Translation

Semantic Translation

## Target Language

Adaptation

Free Translation

Idiomatic Translation

Communicative

Translation

### Word-for-word translation

It is an **interlinear** translation, with the TL immediately below the SL words

ترجمه ما بين السطور

اللي فات مات

{The what passed died.}

The main use of word-for-word translation is either to understand the mechanics of the SL or to construe a difficult text as pre-translation process.

تستخدم بصورة رئيسيه ام لفهم ميكانيكيه او تحليل النص كعمليه سابقه لعمليه الترجمة

### Literal translation

The SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalents but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context.

تحويل قواعد لغة المصدر الى ما يعادلها اللغة الهدف فيقوم بترجمتها فرديا خارج النص

مثل هذه الأشياء عليها إقبال كثير الآن

**{The likes of these things have much demand now.}**

As a pre-translation process, this indicates the problems to be solved.

تقوم في حل مشاكل النص

### Faithful Translation الترجمة المخلصه

It attempts to be completely faithful to the intentions and the text-realization of the SL writer.

يحاول المترجم ان يكون مخلصا في نقله المعنى والمقصد الحقيقي الذي يريده الكاتب في اللغة المصدر

مثل هذه الأشياء عليها إقبال كثير الآن

**{Things like these are in great demand now.}**

### Semantic Translation

الترجمة الدلالية

Faithful translation is uncompromising and dogmatic while Semantic translation is more flexible admits the creative exception to 100% fidelity and allows the translator's intuitive empathy with the original.

الترجمة المخلصه متصلبه وجازمه اكثر من الترجمة الدلالية التي تمنح مزيداً من المرونة وتسمح للمترجم بالابداع

ونقل المعنى الحقيقي للنص تعطي المترجم فرصه اكثر للتعاطف الحدسي مع النص

مثل هذه الأشياء عليها إقبال كثير الآن

**{This kind of thing is in great demand at the moment.}**

### Adaptation الترجمة الملائمه

#### the 'freest' form of translation

It is used mainly for plays (comedies), poetry stories, where the themes, characters, plots are usually preserved.

For example the adaptation of Shakespeare's play **{King Lear}** into an Arabic Play called :  
"الثلاثة"

### Free Translation الترجمة الحرة

It is usually a paraphrase much longer than the original.

تعيد صياغته بشكل أطول مما هو عليه

### Idiomatic Translation الترجمة الاصطلاحية

By 'idiom' we mean **affixed figurative expression** whose meaning cannot be deduced from the denotative meanings of the words that make it up as in 'car racing is not **my cup of tea**'.

يعني المعنى المجازي والتعبير والرمزي الذي ليس من الممكن او نستنتج معناه من الكلمات المستخدمه

## Communicative Translation

الترجمه التواصليه

It attempts to **render the exact contextual meaning of the original** in such a way that both content and language are readily accepted and comprehensible to the readership.

اللغه مقبولان ومفهومان للقارئ تحاول هذه الترجمة تقديم معنى دقيق للسياق

A communicative translation is produced, when, in a given situation, the ST uses an SL expression standard for that situation, and the TT uses a TL expression standard for an equivalent target culture situation.

يستخدم النص الهدف تعابير من اللغه قلب الهدف ايضاً وتكون معايير لتلك المواقف في اللغه الهدف وثقافته

for example: {**Let bygones be bygones**} is an obvious

translation of **اللي فات مات**

{**To kill two birds with one stone**} is an obvious translation of **عصفورين بحجر واحد**.

## Comments in These Methods

Only semantic and communicative translation fulfil the **two main aims of translation**, which are first **accuracy and second economy**.

يعد الترجمة الدلاليه والتواصليه هما افضل من يحقق هدف الترجمة الدقه ثم الاقتصاد

الفرق بين الترجمة الدلاليه والتواصليه

Communicative translation	Semantic translation
unless for the latter, the text is poorly written يتم كتابه النص بشكل سيئ	<b>to be economical</b> اقتصاديه
is written at the <b>readership's</b> . حسب جمهور المتلقي	is written at the <b>author's linguistic level</b> , تكتب حسب مستوى اللغوي
for <b>informative and vocative</b> (like in Advertising) texts. والدعايات	is used for <b>expressive texts</b> (i.e. sacred texts) تستخدم للنصوص التعبيريّه
<b>social, concentrates on the message and the main force of the text</b> , النص وقوته وتميل الى البساطه والوضوح <b>to explain</b> .	<b>personal and individual</b> شخصيه فرديه has to <b>interpret</b> يفسر

## محاضرة ٧

**Culture is**

**The way of life**

**Manifestations that are peculiar to a community that uses a particular language as its means of expression**

**Culture**

**When there is a cultural focus, there is**

**a translation problem**

**The cultural focus lead to translation problem due to**

**The cultural gap between the SL and TL**

**or**

**The distance between the SL and TL**

**The gap between TL and SL lead to**

**translation problem**

**Terms cause translation problem**

**Cricket words**

**Camel words**

**Terms don't cause translation problems**

**table**

**mirror**

**breakfast**

**In translation, ecological culture involves**

**flora**

**fauna**

**plains**

**The term ecology covers the following**

**winds**

**hills**

**honeysuckles**

**downs**

**plateau**

**Ecological terms cause problems, like  
In translation, ecological culture involves**

**flora**

**fauna**

**plains**

**The term ecology covers the following**

**winds**

**hills**

**honeysuckles**

**downs**

**plateau**

**Ecological terms cause problems, like**

**In translation, Social culture involves**

**work**

**leisure**

**One of the following don't cause problems in translation**

Chocolate shop

**One of the following cause problems in translation**

Pork-butcher

**Leisure activities, like**

hockey

snooker

squashes

**The term Social organisations covers the following**

organisations

customs

activities

**In translation, Social organisation culture involves**

procedures

concepts

**Kinds of Social organisation culture**

Political and administrative

Religious

Artistic

**According to Peter Newmark (1988), names of ministries are usually**

Literally translated

Political and administrative terms, like

**King**

**President**

**Prime Minister**

**Treasury, translated as**

**Finance Ministry**

**Home Office, translated as**

**Ministry of the interior**

**Don't translate historical terms unless they have**

**generally accepted translation**

**Siecle des Lumieres, translated as**

**The age of enlightenment**

**Transferred word can be replaced by**

**The functional terms**

**or**

**The descriptive terms**

**OMS, translated as**

**Organisation Mondiale de la Sante**

**المنظمة العالمية للصحة**

**The language of religions tends to be transferred when it becomes**

**of TL interest**

**Commonest words being**

**naturalised**

**،naturalised to الله تعالى،**

## Allah

Buildings, museums, theater, opera houses are likely to be transferred when they regarded as cultural features

Buildings, museums, theater, opera houses are likely to be translated since they form part of the street plans and addresses

Buildings, museums, theater, opera houses are likely to be naturalised if their universality is accepted

When dealing with culture in translation you need to be aware of

Contextual factors

Translation procedures

Contextual factors, such as

Purpose of text

Motivation and cultural

Technical and linguistic level of readership

Contextual factors, such as

Importance of referent in the SL text

Setting

Recency of word/referent

Translation procedures, such as

Transference

Cultural Equivalent

Naturalization

Translation procedures, such as



**Literal translation\***

**Label**

**Componential analysis**

**Translation procedures, such as**

**Accepted standard translation**

**Paraphrasing**

*In translation, ecological culture involves*

*flora*

*fauna*

*plains*

*The term ecology covers the following*

*winds*

*hills*

*honeysuckles*

*downs*

*plateau*

*Ecological terms cause problems, like*

*الحبة السوداء*

*الناقة والبعير*

وعليك السلام

/ للإفادة

: الترجمة بالإنجل

: الحبة السوداء : Black seed

الناقة : She camel

البعير : He camel

## محاضرة ٨

**Islam looks at learning a foreign language as**

a religious duty

**Islam looks at learning a foreign language as**

a protection

**Learning foreign language**

helps Muslims spread the word of islam

**Hercules received a message from Muhammad PBUH**

written on a piece of animal skin

**Learning foreign language**

helps Muslims to translate other nations field of knowledge into Arabic

**In the time of Calph Al-Mamun, translation**

prospered and expanded

**Caliph Al-Mamun established**

Dar Al-Hikmah for translators

The house of wisdom

**Works on philosophy, engineering were translated into Arabic from**

Greek

**Works on medicine, logic were translated into Arabic from**

Greek

**Works on astronomy, art were translated into Arabic from**

**Persian**

**Works on law, history were translated into Arabic from**

**Persian**

**Yuhanna bin Batriq's method**

**The literal way**

**falsafa = Philosophy an example for**

**Yuhanna bin Batriq's method**

**The literal way**

**dimuqratiya = democracy an example for**

**Yuhanna bin Batriq's method**

**The literal way**

**Hunayn bin Ishaq's method**

**the free way**

**Hunayn bin Ishaq's method, the free way, preferred to the literal method of bin Batriq because**

**it gives the translator the liberty to omit and add what is necessary**

**Napoleon Bonaparte brought with him to Egypt translators and interpreters to**

**help him communicate with Egyptians**

**Napoleon translators sometimes acted as**

**interpreters**

**Jean-Michel Venture de Paradis looked at translation as a kind of**

**linguistic exercise and pastime**

**In Muhammad Ali time translation thrived because**

he was personally interested in learning about European civilization

**It would be no exaggeration to call Muhammad Ali time**

The period of translation

**In the time of Muhammad Ali, translation**

took the form of an independent movement

**Since Muhammad Ali time the methodology used in the process of translation has become more**

sophisticated **مستوى ثقافي رفيع**

**Arab translators the works of Greek authors like**

Aristotle

Plato

Hippocrates

**Arab translators made \_\_\_\_\_ the site of a school of translation**

Baghdad

**When Arab declined**

Toledo in Spain replaced Baghdad

**When Toledo in Spain replace Baghdad, it state to attract the attention of**

Western translators

**All works held in Toledo were**

in Arabic and of a Greek origin

**Western translators in Toledo started to translate**

From Arabic into Latin and then later translated Latin works into their native languages

**Translation has to do with**

written language

**Interpretation has to do with**

speech

**Speech historically preceded**

written language

**Interpretation was used before**

translation

**Translation was and still**

the main streamline from which interpretation has recently branched out

**Translation domain or provinces**

Literary

Technical/medical

Legal

Political/diplomatic

Social/cultural

Economic

General

**Literary domain translation, involves**

prose

poetry

drama

### **Technical/medical domain translation, involves**

all sorts of scientific texts

### **Legal domain translation, involves**

legal documents and scripts

### **Political/diplomatic domain translation, involves**

diplomacy  
politics

### **Social/culture domain translation, involves**

customs  
traditions  
habits

### **Economic domain translation involves**

economics  
finance  
commerce

### **Translators' aids**

Linguistic aids

Literature aids

Mechanical aids

### **Translators linguistic aids include**

dictionaries

glossaries

\_\_\_\_\_ contain a selection of words in a language given within a very restricted field only.

glossary

## **Translators literature aids include**

books

translated texts

encyclopedias

## **Translators mechanical aids include**

type-writers

dictating machines

photocopying machines

## **oral translation**

interpretation

**The oral translation of a message across a cultural and linguistic barrier**

interpretation

## **translation**

written texts

interpretation

oral messages

## **Conference interpreting born**

during world war 1

**One whose office it is to translate orally the speech of participants in meetings conducted in two or more languages**

A conference interpreter

## **Types or modes of interpreting**

Simultaneous interpretation الترجمة الشفاهية الفورية

Consecutive Interpretation الترجمة الشفاهية التتابعية

Whispered Interpretation الترجمة الشفاهية الهمسيّة

**The interpreter listens to what is being said and then translates it orally and simultaneously into the TL, in**

Simultaneous interpretation

**The most difficult mode of interpreting is**

Simultaneous interpretation

**Translation involves**

only written texts

**Time in translation is**

not very important

**In translation there is**

a permanent record

**The focus in translation is normally on**

the linguistic units

**Translation involves**

formal memory

**Interpreting involves**

Only spoken texts

**In interpreting time is**

crucial

**In interpreting there is**

no record



**The focus in interpreting is generally on**

ideas

**Interpreting involves**

semantic memory

**The interpreter tends to focus on**

ideas and meanings

محاضرة ١٠

**CAT**

Computer-aided translation

**Translation in which human translation HT is aided by computer application, is**

CAT

**In CAT, human translator**

takes control of the translation process

**In CAT, technology is used to**

تيسير facilitate rather than replace HT

**Technology is employed in translation to**

facilitate rather than replace HT

**Technology based solutions to translation needs meet**

shortened timeframe and budgetary constraints resulting from globalization

**When we use technology in translating, we tend to focus on**

increase productivity and cost-effectiveness as well as improve quality

**CAT has become the predominant mode of translation in**

**Scientific and technical translation**

**Computerised tools that translators use to help them do their job**

**CAT tools**

**General purpose application in CAT tools, like**

**word-processors**

**optical character recognition**

**Translation-oriented tools in CAT tools, like**

**electronic dictionaries**

**corpus analysis tools**

**terminology extraction**

**terminology management systems**

**Translations can be stored in a database and recycled by**

**Translation Memory Technology MT**

**TM database consists of a source text and target text**

**segment pairs**

**translation units TUs**

**segment pairs called**

**translation units**

**Types of segment matches in TM**

**An exact match**

**A full match**

**A fuzzy match**

**Segment matches such as an exact match, a full match and a fuzzy match**

**exist in translation memory technology**

**the ST segment currently being translated is identical in**

**An exact match**

**The ST segment matches with differences in variable elements in**

**A full match**

**The ST segment matches with differences in numbers, dates, times in**

**A full match**

**The segment is similar and can be reused with some editing in**

**A fuzzy match**

**If there are pre-existing TM matches, this obtain**

**discount in translation fees**

**MT**

**Machine translation**

**Machine translation MT involves**

**the use of computer programmes to translate texts from one natural language into another automatically**

**Types of machine translation MT**

**Unassisted or fully automatic MT**

**Human-assisted MT**

**Unassisted MT is**

without human operator

**Human-assisted MT is**

with human intervene

**CAT is an example of**

Human-assisted MT

**Machine translation (special purpose system) is usually used in**

technical language

**Online translation systems, like**

Google and Yahoo

**MT problems**

Linguistic

extra linguistic

**Linguistic problems are caused by**

inherent ambiguities of natural languages

الغموض الكامن

**Linguistic problems are caused by**

Lexical and structural or grammatical mismatch between different languages

**Extra-linguistic problems in machine translation are**

more difficult than that of linguistic problems

**Extra-linguistic problems are more difficult than of linguistic problems because**

they are harder to codify

تنظيمها أصعب

نهاية محاضرة ١٠



## محاضرة ١١

Problems in lexical translation includes problem at

morpheme level

word level

above word level

**Morpheme, words and above word levels could cause**

lexical problems in translation

**Main categories of translation problems**

Linguistic problems

Cultural problems

**Linguistic problems, cover**

problems at lexical, grammatical and textual levels

**Cultural problems in translation cover**

problems at social levels

**Cultural problems in translation cover**

problems at ecology levels

**Cultural problems in translation cover**

problems at materials levels

**Cultural problems in translation cover**

problems at religion levels

**Cultural problems in translation cover**

problems at history levels

**Cultural problems in translation cover**

problems at social organisation levels

**The minimal formal element of meaning in language, is**

a morpheme

**The word "inconceivable", consist of**

**three morphemes**

**الم is**

**Arabic morpheme**

**Some morphemes have grammatical functions such as**

**"Funds"  
making plurality**

**"Manageress"  
gender**

**"Considered"  
tense**

**"likable"  
change the class of the word  
from verb to adjective**

**"unhappy"  
negation**

**The smallest unit of language that can be used by itself, is**

**word**

**a sequence of letters with an orthographic space on either side**

**written word**

**Non-equi valence at word level means**

**the target language has no direct equi valent for a word which occurs in the source text**

**The type and level of difficulty in translation at word level depends on**

**the nature of Non-equi valence**

**Culture specific concepts are example for**

translation problems at word level

**Culture specific concepts, can be**

abstract

concrete

**Privacy, is an example for**

abstract concept

**Speaker, is an example for**

abstract concept

**Speaker, often translated**

chairman

باعتباره الشخص الذي يصون السلطة ويأمر في البرلمان Speaker وهذا المصطلح لا يعكس دور الـ

**Airing cupboard, an example for**

concrete concept

**Certain suffixes and prefixes which convey propositional and other types of meaning in English often**

have no equivalents in other languages

**Retrievable, drinkable greenish**

لا توجد لها مكافئات بالعربية لذا تترجم عبر صياغة معينة مثل

Can be retrieved

suitable for drinking

**Translation problems above word level**

lexical patterning

**lexical patterning, divided into**



## Collocation

### Idioms and fixed expression

a sequence of words which tend to co-occur regularly in a given language

## Collocation

A collocation is a sequence of words which tend to \_\_\_\_\_ in a given language  
co-occur regularly

Which of the following is an example of a collocation

deliver a letter

بمعنى يسلم خطاب

Which of the following is an example of a collocation

Deliver a speech/lecture

بمعنى يلقي محاضرة أو خطبة

Which of the following is an example of a collocation

Deliver news

بمعنى ينقل أخباراً

Which of the following is an example of a collocation

Deliver a blow

بمعنى يوجه ضربة

Which of the following is an example of a collocation

Deliver a verdict

بمعنى يصدر حكماً

Which of the following is an example of a collocation

Deliver a baby

بمعنى تولد امرأة

### Frozen pattern of language

### Idioms and fixed expression

**Idioms and fixed expression, are defined as**

frozen patterns of language

**Bury the hatchet, is an example for**

**Idiom**

**Bury the hatchet, means**

to become friendly again after disagreement of a quarrel

**Pass the buck, is**

**Idiom**

**Pass the buck, means**

refuse to accept responsibility for something

نقل المسؤولية

**Fixed expression are frozen patterns of language, for example**

**"as a matter of fact"**

كما واقع الأمر

**as a matter of fact, is**

**fixed expression**

**"all the best"**

**fixed expression**

**"practise what you preach and waste not want to"**

**fixed expression**

**(Proverbs)**

**proverbs, are**

**fixed expression**

**Set of rules which determines the way in which units such as words and phrases can be combined in a language**

**Grammar**

**Grammar is organised along two main dimensions**

**morphology**

**syntax**

**The structure of words**

**Morphology**

**The grammatical structure of groups, clauses and sentences**

**Syntax**

**Grammar is related to**

**Syntax**

**The way in which the form of a word changes to indicate specific contrast in grammatical system**

**Morphology**

**Singular and plural forms are**

**Morphology**

**The linear sequence of such classes of words**

**Syntax**

**Nouns, verbs, adverbs, adjectives, are**

**Syntax**

**Functional elements are**

**Syntax**

**Functional elements, like subject, predicator, object; are**

**Syntax**

**Set of rules which determines the way in which units such as words and phrases can be combined in a language**

**Grammar**

**Grammar is organised along two main dimensions**

**morphology**

**syntax**

**The structure of words**

**Morphology**

**The grammatical structure of groups, clauses and sentences**

**Syntax**

**Grammar is related to**

**Syntax**

**The way in which the form of a word changes to indicate specific contrast in grammatical system**

**Morphology**

**Singular and plural forms are**

**Morphology**

**The linear sequence of such classes of words**

**Syntax**

**Nouns, verbs, adverbs, adjectives, are**

**Syntax**

**Functional elements are**

**Syntax**

**Functional elements, like subject, predicator, object; are**

**Syntax**

**The category of person relates to**

**the notion of participants roles**

**Person category in English**

**First person**

**I We**

**Second person**

**You**

**Third person**

**He, She, It, They**

**Person category in Arabic**

**Person system has both gender and number dimension**

**The opposite of French "vous" is**

**tu**

**Tense and aspect are**

**Grammatical categories**

**categories of Grammatical translation problems**

**The form of the verb, indicates**

**Time relation**

**Aspectual differences**

**The following two main types of information indicate the form of the verb**

**Time relation**

**Aspectual differences**

**Time relation**

**Locating an event in time**

**The usual distinction between past, present and future**

**Aspectual differences, have to do with**

**the temporal distribution of an event**

**Aspectual differences, like**

**completion or non completion of an event**

**continuation or momentariness**

**Voice**

**Grammatical categories**

**categories of Grammatical translation problems**

**Voice**

**define the relationship between a verb and its subject**

**The main function of passive**

**avoid specifying the agent**

**give an impression of objectivity**

**In active clause**

**The subject is the agent**

## **Word order in English is**

relatively fixed

ثابتة بشكل نسبي

## **Word order in Arabic**

Arabic don't have fixed word order

## **Arabic don't have fixed word order because**

it has elaborate case inflections

تصريفات معقدة

Stylistic variation

الاختلاف الأسلوبي

**Word order is extremely important in translation because it plays a major role in**

**maintaining a coherent point of view**

**orientating message at text level**

## **محاضرة ١٣**

**Complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, law, customs and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of a society**

Tylor's definition of culture

**The way of life**

Newmark's definition of culture

**The way of life and its manifestations that are peculiar to a community**

Newmark's definition of culture

**Culture involves**

**beliefs, customs, traditions, laws, value-systems**

## Civilisation involves

progress and development at level of scientific inventions, technology, industries, education

## Cultural problems in translation cover

Problem as social level

###

In translation, natural phenomena such as flora, fauna and plains becomes for cultural features embedded in the language.

## شورى مجلس الشورى an example for

Political and administrative cultural translation problem

شورى

لا يوجد مكافئ لها باللغة الإنجليزية

Parliament is not enough to be an equi valent to the word شورى

it lacks the religious implication attached to the Arabic word شورى

In religious translations, it is not a matter of translatability but rendering a concept

The most appropriate translation of الزنى

any illegal sexual intercourse, whether before or after marriage, is strictly prohibited

"من الترجمات الخاطئة لـ"الزنى"

Adultery

Fornication

لأنها لا تغطي المعنى الإسلامي لهذا المصطلح، والذي يعني الممارسة الجنسية الممنوعة، سواء قبل الزواج أو بعده سبق أن جا سؤال على هالنقطة باختبار سابق، وأتوقع أن جميع الاختيارات كانت خاطئة؛ الترجمة الصحيحة تحقق معنى "الممارسة الجنسية المحرمة أو الممنوعة سواء قبل الزواج أو بعده".

بنتكلم عن ترجمة بيت المتنبي

كأن الأسود التي فيهم غرابٌ حوله رخمون وبوما

:البيت مكتوب في المحتوى غلط؛ بيت المتنبي يقول

غُرَابٌ حَوْلَهُ رَحْمٌ وَبُومٌ...كَأَنَّ الْأَسْوَدَ اللَّابِيَّ فِيهِمْ

هذا البيت هو بيت ذم لحاكم مصر في وقتها "كافور الإخشيدى" اللي كان أسود البشرة؛ فالمتنبي يسميه بقوله "الأسود"؛

ويقول أن "الأسود" وهو جالس بين حاشيته، كأنه غراب (طائر أسود) حوله رَحْمٌ وبوم

الرخم، تشرحه هالصورة





يُقال فلان "رخمة" اي لا خير فيه, والرخمة طائر فصيلة النسور يأكل الجيف ومعروف بالجبن... لكن ما لا يعرفه الكثير ان هذا الطائر يُمكن الإستعانة به للقضاء على الأوبئة القاتلة مثل الجمره الخبيثة والكوليرا لأنه يمتلك معدة حديدية تستطيع هضم كل شيء بسبب الأسيد الفتاك الموجود في معدته والمعتادة على أكل كل انواع الجيف بما فيها الجيف المريضة.

والبوم معروف عند العرب على أنه رمز للتشاؤم وسوء الفأل

####

Owl أخطأ المترجم حين ترجم البوم بـ

والحب؛ عكس ما هو عليه بالعربية، كون العرب يعتبرونه رمز لسوء Wisdom لأن البوم عند الغرب يعتبر رمز للحكمة الفأل.

تعتبر كأنها مديح لأن من يوصف أنه Owl الترجمة كانت خاطئة لأنها غيرت هدف الشاعر وهو "الهجاء" في حين أن الـ Owl بالإنجليزية المراد من هالوصف هو أنه حكيم ورمز للحب Owl

؛ وحننا نستخدم هالكلمة في الهجاء في كلامنا اليومي لما نذكر الشخص الجبان الخواف Vultures الرخم، ترجمها المترجم بـ "ب"رخمة

Summer's day

اللي في قصيدة شكسبير من الخطأ ترجمتها بـ يوم صيفي، لأن عند الإنجليز والغرب عموماً الصيف يقابله عندنا الربيع؛ الصيف عندهم قصير والجو فيه جميل؛ لكن عندنا الصيف حار وجاف وقاسي؛

Spring فكان المفروض تترجم ليوم ربيعي

####

Paying attention to its ecological features, choose the most appropriate translation of  
أحبها وتحبني ويحب ناقثها بعيري

I love her and she loves me  
and my he-camel loves her she-camel

أسأل الطولى عز وجل أن تكون قد وفقنا في هذه  
اطراجة كنوع من جميع المعلومات ما قبل الاختبار  
فإن كان مفيداً لكم لا تنسونا من الدعاء  
ابو الحارث & دفي الغروب

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ