

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

شرح المحاضرة الأولى نظرية الترجمة

Part (2)

الجزء الأول :-

الكلمات (يجب حفظها قبل الانتقال للجزء الذي يليه)

26	Account	الاعتبار ، وتأني بمعنى آخر (حساب في البنك)
27	Developments	التطورات
28	Comprehensive	شامل
29	Stress	يشد أو شدد
30	Dimension	البعد (الأبعاد)
31	Representation	التمثيل (المماثلة)
32	Interlingual	بين اللغات
33	Sociolinguistic	الاجتماع اللغوي
34	Community	المجتمع
35	Various	مختلف
36	Modes	طريقة
37	Thereof	منها

- والآن نبدأ بالجزء الثاني -



Advanced Definitions of Translation تعاريف متقدمة للترجمة

Having taken into account all the developments in Translation Studies during last century, **Bell (1991) seems suggest** a more comprehensive definition of translation which stress the dimension of semantic and stylistic equivalence in translation:



واخذين بعين الاعتبار جميع الدراسات التي أجريت في دراسة الترجمة في القرن الأخير ، يشير بيل إلى تعريف أكثر شمولاً للترجمة يشد على البعد الدلالي و الأسلوبي المتكافئ في الترجمة .

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.”

Another advanced definition of translation is the one introduced by Etchnia Arjona (Gerver 1977) as follows:

2. “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.”



1- الترجمة هي استبدال صورة النص في لغة إلى صورته المماثلة في لغة أخرى

تعريف متقدم آخر للترجمة قدم بواسطة جيرفر ينص على أن :

2- الترجمة مصطلح عام بين اللغات اجتماعي لغوي ثقافي ينقل أي رسالة من مجتمع لأخر عبر وسائط متنوعة مكتوبة ، منطوقة ، ميكانيكية أو خليط منها



- الجزء الثالث الأسئلة العامة

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.”

A- Gerver

B-bell

C-nothing

D- D- all of the above

2- “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.”

A-bell

B- Etchnia Arjona (Gerver 1977)

C- nothing

D- all of the above

3- 11- which one of all the definitions of translation has more comprehensive which stress the dimension of semantic and stylistic equivalence in translation?

a- Newmark's definition

b- Juan's definition

c- Catford's definition

d- Bell's definition

الجزء الأول :- الكلمات

38	Achieve	تحقيق
39	Faced	نواجهه
40	Semantic	دلالات الألفاظ
41	Communicative Value	البليغة قيمته
42	Participants	المشاركون
43	Involved	متوفرة

44	Contained	الواردة
45	Propositional	المقترح
46	Acts	الخطاب
47	Orients	توجهه
48	Intentions	النوايا
49	Issued	نشر
50	Concerned	تدل
51	Realised	أدركت
52	Historical	تاريخي
53	Contemporary	معاصر
54	Recent	جديد
55	Remote	بعيد
56	Ambiguous	غامض
57	Tenor	فحوى
58	Ironic	ساحر
59	Discourse	الحديث
60	Concerned	تشير
61	Event	حدث
62	Participants	المشاركين
63	Involved	مشارك
64	Reveal	كشف
65	Characteristics	خصائص

الجزء الثاني : -

-How can we achieve Equivalence in Translation?

كيف يمكننا تحقيق التكافؤ في الترجمة

When we are faced by a text- written or oral in a language we know, we are able to work out its equivalence by looking in to the following :



عندما نواجه نصا مكتوبا أو منطوقا في لغة نعرفها . يصبح بإمكاننا استخراج معناه المتكافئ بمجرد النظر إلى :

The semantic sense of each word and sentence.



المعنى الدلالي لكل كلمة وجمله

Its communicative value.

قيمته البليغة

Its place in time and space.



مكانة وزمن حدوثه

The information about the participants involved in its production and reception



المعلومات المتوافرة عن المشاركين في إنتاجه و استقباله

Using the Six Wh-Questions in looking for Equivalence in translating a text.

استخدام أسئلة ال wh في البحث عن المرادفات المكافئة في النص المترجم

1. **What ?** Is the message contained in the text, the content of the signal, the propositional content of the speech acts.

What : وهي الرسالة الواردة في النص ، مضمون الإشارة المحتوى المقترح في الخطاب .



2. **Why?** Orients us towards the intentions of the sender, the purpose for which the text was issued.

Why : توجهنا إلى نوايا المرسل ، الغرض الذي كُتب له النص .

3. **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.

When : تدلنا على الزمن (وقت التواصل المدرك في النص) والأوضاع في محتواها التاريخي أكانت معاصرة أم زمنها الحاضر أم المستقبل البعيد .

3. **How?** Is ambiguous as it can refer to:-

How : غامضة ومن الممكن أن تشير إلى :

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?



أ - طريقة الإيصال : أي فحوى الخطاب هل جاد أم ساخر ؟

ب - وسيلة التواصل : طريقة الخطاب هل هو مكتوب أم منطوق

4. **Where?** Is concerned with the place of the communication; the physical location of speech event realised in the text.

Where : تشير إلى المكان (مكان التواصل) المكان الطبيعي للنص والأحداث التي أدركها النص .

5. **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.

Who : تشير إلى الأشخاص المشاركين في الحدث: المرسل، المستقبل. وكلا من النصوص المكتوبة والمنطوقة تكشف لنا خصائص المتحدث أو الكاتب كفرد



- الأسئلة العامة

1- What were the various modes did Ethnic Arjona mention in his definition of translation ?

a- Written and oral.

b- mechanical means

c- combinations thereof

d- all of the above

2- How can we achieve Equivalence in Translation?

a- The semantic sense of each word and sentence.

b- Its communicative value

c- Its place in time and space.

d- The information about the participants involved in its production and reception

e- all of the above

3- Which one of the following we need to look in to achieve equivalence in translation when we are faced by a text- written or oral in a language ?

a- The semantic sense of writer.

b- Communication Point

c- Its place in time and space are not important .

d- The information about the participants involved in its production and reception

4- Using the Six Wh-Questions in looking for Equivalence in translating a text. (when ? - Is concerned with the)

a- purpose for which the text was issued

b- manner of delivery

c- time of communication realized in the text

d- the mode of the discourse

5- Using the Six Wh-Questions in looking for Equivalence in translating a text. (Who ?- Is Refers to the)

a- the participants involved in the communication

b- the sender

c- the receiver

d- all of the above

6- Is the message contained in the text, the content of the signal, the propositional content of the speech acts.

A- why

B- when

C- what

D- how

7- Orients us towards the intentions of the sender, the purpose for which the text was issued.

A- why

B- what

C- when

D- how

8- 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.

A- when

B- why

C- how

D- what

9- manner of delivery: the tenor of the discourse; is it serious or ironic

A-when

B- How

C-what

D-why

10- medium of communication; the mode of the discourse : is it oral or written

A-when

B- How

C-why

D-what

11- Is concerned with the place of the communication; the physical location of speech event realised in the text.

A- when

B- why

C- how

D- Where

12- Refers to the participants involved in the communication; the sender and receiver(s). Both spoken and written reveal the characteristics of the speaker or writer as an individual.

A- Who

B-where

C- how

D- when

الجزء الأول :- الكلمات

66	According	وفقا
67	Merit	تستحق
68	Laws	قوانين
69	Emerge	انبثقت
70	Distinctly	بوضوح
71	Apprehended	الفهم
72	Belongs	ينتمي

الجزء الثاني :-

What is a Good Translation? ما هي الترجمة الجيدة

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."

- وفقا لبيل ، فالترجمة الصحيحة هي " أن تشمل النص المترجم على جميع خصائص وفضائل النص الأصلي كي يصل بوضوح ويستشعر بقوة لدى السكان الأصليين للنص الأصلي كما لأولئك الذين يتحدثون لغة العمل الأصلي "



الجزء الثالث الأسئلة :-

1- 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

A- Good Translation According to Gerver

B- Good Translation According to Bell

C- all mistake

D- all true

Three Laws of Good Translation ثلاثة قوانين للترجمة الجيدة

As a result of the above good definition of translation, the following three laws emerge from it.

- وكنتيجة للتعريفات الجيدة أعلاه ، فقد انبثقت منها ثلاثة قوانين :

1. That the Translation should give a complete transcript of the ideas of the original work.

1- أن الترجمة يجب أن تعطي نسخة طبق الأصل للفكرة الموجودة في العمل الأصلي .

2. That the style and manner of writing should be of the same character with that of the original.

2- الأسلوب في العمل الأصلي يجب أن يؤخذ كما هو في العمل الأصلي .

3. That the Translation should have all the ease of the original composition.

3- الترجمة يجب أن تكون فيها نسبة البساطة نفسها الموجودة في التركيب الأصلي .



الآن الأسئلة على الفقرات السابقة

1- According to Bell, What is a Good Translation?

a- that in which the merit of the original work is so completely transfused into another language

b- as to be as distinctly apprehended, and as strongly felt, by a native of the country to which that language belongs.

c- as it is by those who speak the language of the original work.

d- all of the above

2- Three Laws of Good Translation are :

a- the a complete transcript of the ideas of the original work.

b- the style and manner of writing should be of the same character with that of the original.

c- the Translation should have all the ease of the original composition.

d- all of the above

3- Good Translation should give of the ideas of the original work.

a- just a brief

b- a complete transcript

c- Summary

d- outline

4-In a good Translation the style and manner of writing should be of the with that of the original.

a- a few similarities

b- completely different

c- same character

d- Little difference

5- 26- In a good Translation should haveof the original composition.

a- all the mitigation

b- all the ease

c- alleviation

الجزء الأول :- الكلمات

75	Ease	بساطه
76	Abstract	ملخص
77	Concept	مفهوم
78	Encompasses	يشمل
79	Rather	بالأحرى
80	Tangible	لمسوس

الجزء الثاني :-

Translation as process and product الترجمة كعملية و إنتاج

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".

أن التعاريف المتقدمة هذه يمكننا أن نراها من خلال العمليات والإنتاج . بمعنى آخر " أنها مفهوم مجرد يشمل كل من عملية الترجمة وعملية الإنتاج "

Translating : is the process i.e. (to translate; it is the activity rather than the tangible object)

مصطلح الترجمة : هي عملية (وهي نشاط بدلا من كونها كائنات ملموس)

A Translation: is the product of the process of translating (i.e. the translated text)

مصطلح الترجمة : هي نتاج عملية الترجمة (أي ترجمة النصوص) .



الآن الأسئلة على الفقرات السابقة

1- A more advanced definition of translation can be seen as.....

- a- the process of translation and the product of translation.
- b- the process of translation and the product of that process**
- c- the process of translation only .
- d- the product of process only.

2- The product of that process is

- a- the source text
- b- the text archives
- c- the translated text**
- d- the archive History

3- "It is the abstract concept which encompasses both the process of translation and"

- a- The methods of that process
- b- The ways of that process
- c- The process models
- d- the product of that process**

4- Translating is the process or rather than the tangible object.

- a- stagnation
- b- activity**
- c- deadlock
- d- indolence

5- The translated text is

- a- The product of the process of translating**
- b- the process of translating
- c- the translation
- d- none of all

وبكذا خالصنا part 2 من المحاضرة الأولى

للأمانة العلمية أنا اقتبسست من أسئلة المعتقل وترجمة miss Haifa