بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

شرح المحاضرة الأولى نظرية الترجمة

توكلنا على الله ويلا فتحوا عيونكم زين



طبعا أنا وضعت عدة تقسيمات للمحاضرة عشان ترسخ المعلومة

Part (1)

ملاحظة / المكتوب باللون الأخضر هو الشرح



الجزء الأول :-الكلمات (يجب حفظها قبل الانتقال للجزء الذي يلية)

N	Word	Meaning
1	Translation	ترجمة
2	Outcomes	حصيلة – نتائج
3	Phenomena	ظاهرة
4	Concept	مفهومك
5	Transferred	نقل
6	Capable	قادر على
7	Dialect	لمجة
8	Replacement	بديل
9	Equivalent	معادل (مرادف)
10	Consisting	يتألف

- و الآن وبعد أن حفظت الكلمات نبدأ بالجزء الثاني



ما هي الترجمة The Meaning of Translation as a noun or a verb ما

1. The origin of the word 'translation' is the Latin word 'translatus' which means 'transferred'.



يعني هنا معلومتين يجب أن تعرفها جيدا وهي أن أصل الترجمة (Latin) والمعلومة الثانية translatus = transferred

- 1. The dictionary meaning of the English verb 'to translate' is 'to express or be capable of being expressed in another language or dialect.
 - 2. In French, it means 'traduction' as a noun and 'a traduire' as a verb
 - 3. In Arabic, it means: الترجمة من لغة إلى أخرى





traduire وفعل traduction وفعل -2

3- في العربية معناها الترجمة من لغة إلى أخرى



- الآن عرفناكم معلومة وهي أصل الترجمة والترجمة لها معنى آخر وكذالك عرفنا معنى الترجمة باللغة الانجليزية والفرنسية والعربية



- وحتى ترسخ المعلومة جيدا نذهب إلى الجزء الثالث وهو الأسئلة العامة

1- the origin of the word translation is ?

A– Latin

B– English

C- Arabic

D- French

2- The origin of the word "translation" is the Latin word:

a- 'translatus" which means "transferred".

b- "translator" which means "transferred"

c- "transferred" which means "translatus"

d- "translatus" which means "translation '

3- The dictionary meaning of the English verb "to translate" is

a- translator "which means "transferred"

b- to express or be capable of being expressed in another language or dialect

c- transferred" which means "translatus"

d- "translatus" which means "translation

4– the dictionary meaning of the French verb to translate is

A-The origin of the word 'translation' is the Latin word 'translatus' which means 'transferred'.

B- "translatus" which means "translation"

C- it means 'traduction' as a noun and 'a traduire' as a verb

D- 'to translate' is 'to express or be capable of being expressed in another language or dialect.

- الآن ننتقل إلى المرحلة الثانية من الدرس ولكن قبل أن نبدأ يجب أن تحفظ هذه الكلمات :-			
	11	Attempt	محاولة
	12	Statement	بيان
	13	Mentions	يذكر
	14	Art	فن
	15	Scholars	العلماء
	16	Preoccupied	مشغول البال
	17	Literary	واسع الاطلاع
	18	Pastime	هواية – تسلية

19	Profession	مهنة
20	Majority	أغلبية
21	Engaged	تشارك
22	Legal	قانوي
23	Administrative	أداري – حكومي
24	Generic	عام
25	Rendering	التقليم

- الدكتور عطانا أربعة تعاريف بسيطة للترجمة وصدقوني سهلة جدا مجرد قراءتما راح تحفظها

Simple Definitions of Translation تعاريف بسيطة للترجمة

Catford (1965): defines translation as "the replacement of textual material in one language SL by equivalent textual material in another language TL".

1- عرْف كاتفورد الترجمة على أنها (استبدال المادة النصية في اللغة الأصلية إلى اللغة الهدف)

1.

باختصار : كات فورد (catford) اللغة الأصلية (SL (source language) واللغة الهدف (catford) باختصار

2. 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".

- 3. Bell (1991) mentions two views:
- one looks at it as an 'art' especially when the scholars of last century were preoccupied with the translation of literary text as a pastime;
- and another looks at it as a 'profession' where the majority of translators are professionals engaged in making a living rather than a pastime. This is mainly clear in the translation of technical, medical, legal and administrative texts.

√ الأولى تنظر إلى الترجمة على أنما فن وخاصة حينما انحمك الدارسون في القرن الأخير بترجمة النصوص الأدبية كهواية √ الثانية تنظر للترجمة على أنما مهنه حيث أن اغلبيه المترجمين امتهنوها بغرض الحصول على لقمه العيش بدلا من كونما هواية . وهذا يتجلى بوضوح في ترجمة النصوص التقنية ، الطبية ، القانونية و الإدارية

نظريتا بيل باختصار شديد النظرية الأولى هي 1- فن وهواية . والثانية 2- مهنة .

4. 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.'

4- في العصر الحالي فالترجمة هي مصطلح عام يستخدم للإشارة إلى عملية تحويل النص من لغة إلى ما يقابله في المعنى في لغة أخرى .



1- defines translation as "the replacement of textual material in one language SL by equivalent textual material in another language TL".

A-Bell

B- Newmark

C- In the present sense

D- Catford

2- 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".

A-Bell

B- Newmark

C- In the present sense

D- Catford

3- as an 'art' especially when the scholars of last century were preoccupied with the translation of literary text as a pastime;

A- Bell one looks

B- Newmark

C- Bell two looks

D- Catford

4– It as a 'profession' where the majority of translators are professionals engaged in making a living rather than a pastime. This is mainly clear in the translation of technical, medical, legal and administrative texts.

A- Bell one looks

B- Newmark

C- Bell two looks

D- Catford

5- translation is a 'generic term used to refer to the process of rendering a text in one language into an equivalent text in another.'

A- Bell

B- Newmark

C- In the present sense

D- Catford

Being preoccupied with the translation of literary texts as a pastime activity, scholars of the last century looked at translation as

a- a science

b- a craft

c- an art

d- a profession

وبكذا خلصنا part 1 من المحاضرة الأولى

miss Haifa للأمانة العلمية أنا اقتبست من أسئلة المعتقل وترجمة

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم شرح المحاضرة الأولى نظرية الترجمة

Part (2)

الكلمات (يجب حفظها قبل الانتقال للجزء الذي يله.)

26	Account	الاعتبار ، وتأتي 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 الثابي



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 أحريت في دراسة الترجمة في القرن الأخير ، يشير بيل إلى تعريف أكثر شمولا للترجمة يشد على البعد الدلالي و المستعملة المستعملين المستعملة ال 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

تعريفٍ 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 ، ميكانيكيه أو خليط منها



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	نواجه
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	توجه
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	ساخر
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?

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 وجملة

Its communicative value.

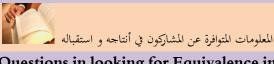
قيمته البليغة

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.

استخدام أسئلة الـ 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.

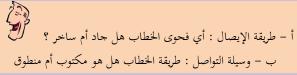
3. When? Is concerned with the time of communication realised in the text and setting it in its historical context; contemporary or set in recent or remote past or future.

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

3. 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?



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

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



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

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أبو الوليد

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
~ 12 ~

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	ينثمي
الحدم الثان :-			

ما هي الترجمة الجيدة ?What is a Good Translation

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 "





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.

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

1- أن الترجمة يجب أن تعطى نسخة طبق الأصل للفكرة الموجودة في العمل الأصلى .

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

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

3- الترجمة يجب أن تكون فيها نسبه البساطة نفسها الموجودة في التركيب الأصلى .



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

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الجزء الأول :- الكلمات			
	75	Ease	بساطه
	76	Abstract	ملخص
	77	Concept	مفهوم
	78	Encompasses	يشمل
	79	Rather	بالأحرى
	80	Tangible	ملموس

الجزء الثاني:-

الترجمة ك عملية و أنتاج Translation as process and product

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)

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 خلصنا part 2من المحاضرة الأولى

miss Haifa للأمانة العلمية أنا اقتبست من أسئلة المعتقل وترجمة