

خذ عندك

newmark ?

جاء تعريفه للكلتشر والترجمة

source emphasis =

faithful أو semantic

emphasis = target
communicative

Toledo in spain replaced Baghdad ?
الجواب declined learning

simultaneous ?

: after

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

Contextual Factors and Translation procedures

تعريف ? literal

وسؤال عن التعامل مع الكلتشر الظاهر

: جوابه

socio linguistic

وسؤال كان جوابه في جملة وحده ؟

: فيها

bilingual translator

monolingual communicator

وسؤال جوابه :

A theory of translation as both process and product.

وسؤال ?

The language of translation ?

: جوابه

is based on the study of translated texts.

وسؤال عن ? edite text

Tense and Aspect

Syntax covers the grammatical structure of groups, clauses and sentences

A collocation is co-occur regularly in a given language

Target Language knowledge (TL)*

Text-Type knowledge*

Source Language knowledge (SL)*

Subject-area knowledge*

And contrastive knowledge*

1\ . -----Generality It must be comprehensive

The Translator ?

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

2\ What is the Process of Translation ?

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

1. Ecology : flora, fauna, winds, plains, hills;
'honeysuckles', 'downs', 'plateau'

2. Material culture ? : (artefacts) (food, clothes, houses and towns, transport.

• In the time of Caliph Al-Mamun, translation prospered and expanded. He established Dar Al-Ĥikmah (The House of Wisdom) for translators.

Yūhanna bin Batriq's method, the literal way

• Ĥunayn bin Ishāq's method –the free way

Literary: involves the translation of prose and poetry.

1. Simultaneous Interpretation ?

In this kind of interpretation, the interpreter listens to what

is being

said and then translates it orally and simultaneously into the TL.

What is Machine Translation ?

Machine Translation involves the use of computer programmes to translate texts from one natural language into another automatically.

θ Grammar is the set of rules which determines the way in which units such as words and phrases can be combined in a language.

θ Grammar is organised along two main dimensions morphology and syntax ?

θ Morphology covers the structure of words, the way in which the form of a word changes to indicate specific contrast in

grammatical system ?

for instance ,most nouns in English have two forms a

singular form and a plural form man/men, child /children/
car/cars.

θ Syntax covers the grammatical structure of groups,
clauses and sentences ?

the linear sequences of such classes of words, such as
nouns, verbs, adverbs and adjectives, and functional
elements such as subject, predicator and object which are
allowed in a given language.

اللي يميز الأنجليش عن العربي ?

adule only جاوبت

صح ولا لأ

cluture problem

شيفطي الـ textel ولا D جميع الخيارات

simultaneous

أخترت هذي صح ولا لأ after written

word-for-word expressions
a theory of translated text
the free way method
empiricism, determinism, parsimony and generality
is the main task of both the interpreter and generality
help translator to overcome their linguistic problems in
translations
two main aims of translation in general
it help muslims translate other nation,s body of
knowledge into arabic
prose and poetry
more flexible than faithful translation
tl knowledg , text-type knowledge, sl knowledg , translator,s
memory and mind only
grammar
materials culture
history, geography and literary book
a complex cognitive operation which takes place in the
mind of the translator
store translations in a data base and recycle them in a new
translation
as the interpreter whispers into the ears of delegates
syntax
when arab learning declined
completely transfused
latin
it must be comprehensive
neither the source language nor the target language
source language and target language
caliph al-ma'mun
problems at textual levels
adapting
materials culture

human translation
the source language
in arabic and of a greek
aljundi
the literal way method

semantic translation is ?

- A- less flexible than faithful translation
- B- as flexible as faithful
- C- not flexible than faithful translation
- d- moreflexibale than faithful translation

literary transltion involves the transltion of ?

A legal documents and scripts

- B- prose and poetry
- C- economics and drama
- D- novel and history

one of the main characteristice of translation is ?

- A- adapting
- B- communicating
- C- paraphrasing
- D- rephrasing

editing the source text is ?

A- the study of the target text for establishing its authorship and authenticity

B- the study of the translated text for establishing its authorship and authenticity

C- the study of the source text for establishing its authorship and authenticity?

D- the study of the source and target texts for establishing their author

faithful translation attempts to reproduce ?

A- the precise literal meaning of the original

B- the precise syntactical meaning of the original

C- the precise contextual meaning of the original

D- the precise cultural meaning of the original

Arabic, for example, unlike English have a dual form in addition to singular and plural form

4-Generality It must be comprehensive

The origin of the word ‘translation’ is the Latin word

2.Newmark (1982):

Defines it as “a craft consisting in

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

It is the re–encoding process which marks the bilingual translator off from the monolingual communicator

•Grammatical competence: knowledge of the rules of the code, including vocabulary and word formation, pronunciation/spelling and sentence structure

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

It is a complex cognitive operation which takes place in the

mind of the translator.

Dichotomy of Translation Emphasis

Source Language Emphasis

Target Language Emphasis

Faithfull translation is uncompromising and dogmatic while

Semantic translation is more flexible

**Ecology : flora, fauna, winds, plains, hills; ‘honeysuckles’,
‘downs’, ‘plateau**

**Material culture: (artefacts) (food, clothes, houses and
towns, transport**

Islam Emphasis on Learning Foreign Languages

**And among his signs is the Creation of the heavens and
the earth, and the variations in your languages and your
colour; verily. In that are signs for those who know.”**

Muhammad, (PBBUH), was reported to have said: “He, who learns the language of a people, has a full protection against their evil intentions.”

هذا السؤال يا الأجيال القادمة حاسنا فيه ناس تقول لنشر الإسلام وناس وتقول للترجمة اللغات الأخرى للعربية وأنا حظيت الثانية بناءً على الأشياء التي فوق

In the time of Caliph Al-Mamun, translation prospered and expanded. He established Dar Al-Ĥikmah (The House of Wisdom) for translators

while works on astronomy, art, law, history and music were translated from Persian into Arabic

Ĥunayn bin Isĥaq’s method –the free way

When Arab learning declined, Toledo in Spain replaced Baghdad and started to attract the attention of Western translators

As the works held in Toledo were in Arabic, and of a Greek origin, translators started to translate from Arabic into Latin

Types of segment matches in TM

A full match

Morphology covers the structure of words

Syntax covers the grammatical structure of groups, clauses and sentences

Tense and aspect are grammatical categories in a large number of languages

Newmark (1988) defines Culture as ‘the way of life
