

The dictionary definition of word '**creative**' is 'inventive and imaginative';

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Michael Mumford suggested: " that creativity involves **the production of novel, useful products**" (Mumford, 2003, p. 110).

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- ❑ Creativity can also be defined "as the **process of producing** something that is both **original and worthwhile**".
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Creativity involves two processes: **thinking, then producing**.

Innovation is the production or implementation of an idea. If you have ideas, but don't act on them, you are imaginative but not creative." — **Linda Naiman**

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- ❑ **Creativity is the process of bringing something new into being...**

creativity requires **passion and commitment**. Out of the creative act is born symbols and myths. "—Rollo May, The Courage to Create

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- ❑ **"A product is creative when it is (a) novel and (b) appropriate.**
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- ❑ A novel product is **original not predictable**. The bigger the concept and the more the product stimulate further work and ideas, the more the product is creative."—**Sternberg & Lubart, Defying the Crowd**
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## Literary Texts

Unlike other text types such as technical, scientific, legal, commercial texts, **literary texts** such as **orations, poetry, drama, short story, novels**

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**Types of Problems and pitfalls in creative translation:**

### 1. Semantic Shifts Over Time

### 2. Poetic licence – or liberties

### 3. Multiple or Compound Multiple Meaning

#### 4. Rhyme and Verse

#### 5. Cultural Allusion

#### 6. Technical Terms

### 7. Concepts that lack a counterpart in the target language

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#### A Two-Stage Approach to creative translation

According to **David Pendlebury** involves two recognisable main stages:

**1-Firstly we produce a draft translation of the original that is as literal and accurate as possible.**

**2. We then 'translate' this draft, with only minimal reference to the original**

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**- Andre Lefevere (1975) advances 'seven strategies and a blueprint'**

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**Religious texts**, also known as scripture, scriptures, holy writings,

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Examples of religious or sacred texts are: Islamic sacred texts (**the Quran & Hadeeths of Prophet Muhammad (PBBUH)**), **Christianity sacred texts (the Bible New Testament)** **Judaism sacred text**

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**The Sunnah** involves the sayings, doings, practices, explicit or implicit approvals and disapprovals of the Prophet Muhammad (p.b.b.u.h) expressed in the form of Hadeeths.

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**An oratory** is an elaborate and prepared speech. It is the art of swaying an audience by eloquent speech

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- ❑ **Skopos of Poetic Translation** to say that the aim or skopos (Nord 1997:27) of its translation is to carry over the source text function into the target text; it is thus an instrumental translation.
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Especially for the bilingual reader, the relationship of the translated poems with the source text is highlight by a similar layout in both languages.

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Other writers such as Gutt (1991/2000:167), for example, argue that **poetic texts demand direct translation; they must preserve the stylistic qualities of the original.**

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- ❑ **The translation of poetry must take into account the special nature and language of poetry and the type of reading it demands.**

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For the translation of poetry, two main types of **theory are relevant: theory of the literary text and theories of translation**

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### **Translation of short stories**

When translating a short story, as a translator, **you have to make first a crude handwritten draft that you never refer to again**

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**The next stage**, which is as translation proper, **involves writing and rewriting, crafting sentences, using dictionaries, thesauruses and encyclopaedias.**

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- ❑ Translators of such literary genre, the genre of religious short stories into English need to be not only creative writers but also **have indivisible dual role as both writer and interpreter** which help them to offer the source text with some kind of creative impetus to engage with the original text.
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**Drama is the specific mode of fiction represented in performance.** The term comes from a Greek word meaning "action", which is derived from "to do" or "to act" (classical Greek: *draō*).

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- the ancient Greek Muses, **Thalia and Melpomene**. **Thalia** was the **Muse of comedy** (the laughing face), while **Melpomene** was the **Muse of tragedy** (the weeping face).
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- **. Drama in this sense refers to a play that is neither a comedy nor a tragedy—it is this narrow sense that the film and television industry and film studies adopted to describe "drama" as a genre within their respective media.**
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### **forms of Drama**

- **Improvisation / Let's Pretend:** A scene is set, either by the teacher or the children, and then with little or no time to prepare a script the students perform before the class.

**Role Plays:** Students are given a particular role in a scripted play. After rehearsal the play is performed for the class, school or parents

- **Mime:** Children use only facial expressions and body language to pass on a message script to the rest of the class.

**Masked Drama:** The main props are masks. Children then feel less inhibited to perform and overact while participating in this form of drama.

- **Puppet Plays:** Children use puppets to say and do things that they may feel too inhibited to say or do themselves.

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**Things are further complicated by the dual tradition of translating plays for the page and the stage**

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