

## **Theme one : Translation process**

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✓ *Introduction:*

*The history of translation indicates that translation took place as a way of encouraging trade between countries and a way of spreading messages in relation to religious beliefs and ideas formulated by early philosophers, academics, and thinkers. In another word; translating has played an important role in bridging both the linguistic and cultural divide that has long existed between countries and civilization, in other word the history of translation (as distinct from oral interpreting) must have started soon after the development of writing, the expression of language with letters or other marks. The earliest records of writing date back to Egyptian glyphs from about 3400 BCE. However, the earliest records of translation do not appear until nearly a thousand years later, as bilingual or even trilingual inscriptions. The earliest of these date back to about 2500 BCE in the form of clay tablets with bilingual vocabularies in Sumerian and Eblaite*

1. Translation academic concepts :

*We can say, that a translating act is a vital process that needs much more understanding and mutual background knowledge on the part of ESL or EFL learners in terms of grammar , meaning and context of both the SL and TL . So, translating act consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source-language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style .*

1.1 *What Exactly Translation Means?*

It can be done from one language into another different language. [Translation](#) is, on the other hand, a product since it provides us with other different cultures, to ancient societies and civilization life when the translated texts reaches us.

## 1.2 Definitions :

According to :

- ✓ **Eugene Nida** (1969, 12), Translating act consists in producing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent<sup>1</sup> to the message of the source language, first in meaning and secondly in style and The main objective of translation is to transfer the intent of a message and original tone, taking into consideration regional and cultural differences between target and source languages
- ✓ **Catford** (1995), [translation](#) is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL) " (p 20). This definition shows that translation is a process in the sense that is an activity. Performed by people through time, when expressions are translated in to simpler ones in the same language (Rewording and paraphrasing). It can be done also from one language into.
- ✓ **Dictionnaire de Linguistique Dubois** :  
*Traduire, c'est énoncée dans une autre langage (ou langue cible) ce qui été énoncé dans une autre langue source, en conservant les équivalences sémantique et systématique* <sup>2</sup>.
- ✓ According to **George Mounin**, apart from possessing excellent knowledge of the language of both source language and target language, a truly professional translator should be able to act as a mediator between nations and cultures. This means that a translator must have an excellent knowledge of both the source and target languages and cultures. As he added that :  
*« la traduction consiste à produire dans la langue d'arrivée l'équivalent naturel le plus proche du message de la langue de départ, d'abord quant à la signification puis quant au style. » (Mounin 1963 : 12)*
- ✓ **Jean-René Ladmiral** (1994) analyze the different meaning of term «translation» :  
*La traduction désigne à la fois la pratique traduisante et le résultat de cette activité. Par extension, « traduire » renvoie aussi à « exprimer », «*

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<sup>1</sup> - **Equivalent effect** is when your target text has the same meaning and the same impact on the reader as the source text. For example, if the source text is persuasive, your target text should also be persuasive. Or, if the source text makes the reader laugh, your target text should also make the reader laugh.

*interpréter » et il définit la traduction comme « une activité humaine universelle rendue nécessaire à toutes les époques et dans toutes les parties du Globe » (Ladmiral 1979 : 28).*

### **1.3.The Notion of Meaning**

The notion of meaning has been of central concern to semanticists and pragmatists through their search to determine why words would have the meaning they do have , Simpson states that human beings do not produce utterances for the sake of phonetics , phonological or grammatical features , utterances produced to convey meaning . Thus , meaning can be either denotative or connotative . ( 1995 : 176).

#### **2.1.1 Denotative Meaning**

Refers to the literal meaning of a word . The dictionary definition for example , if you look up the word "snake" in a dictionary , you will discover one of its denotative meaning is "any of numerous scaly , legless , sometimes venomous , reptile" (Yule, 1996 : 130).

#### **2.1.2 Connotative Meaning**

Refers to the associations that connected to a certain word or emotions or suggestions related to that word. Thus , the connotative meaning.

✓ Pour (Marouzeau, 1976) le sens est « l'ensemble des représentations susceptibles d'être suggérées par l'énoncé d'un mot... soit comme l'ensemble des représentations suggérées en fait par le mot dans un cas donné » (Marouzeau, 1976, 206).

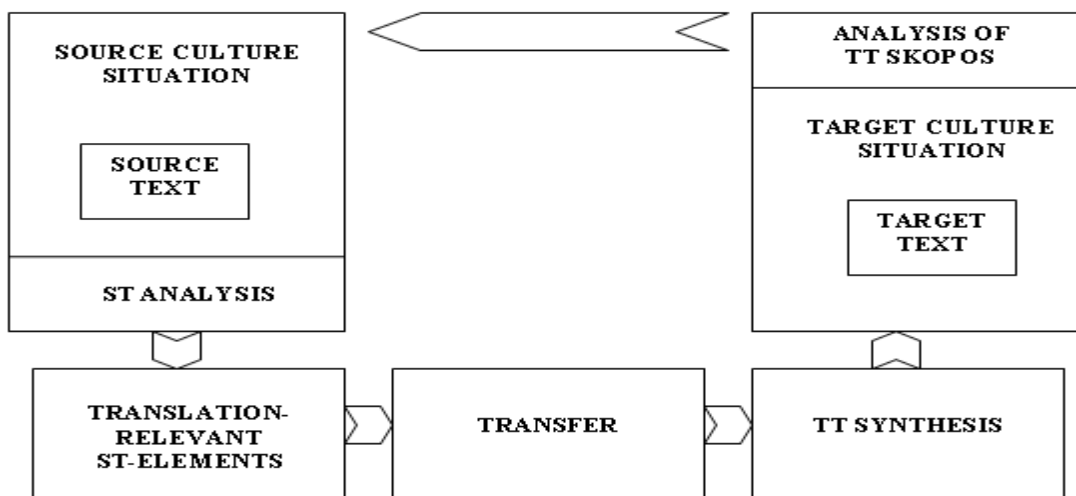
✓ D'un point de vu linguistique le sens est une combinaison de règles sémantiques, syntaxiques et pragmatiques. «Il appartiendrait aux unités de première articulation<sup>2</sup>, mais ne se réaliserait que dans un contexte et une situation donnés» (Martinet, 1969, 339).Il s'agit alors d'un assemblage de phonèmes, inséré dans un contexte bien déterminé.

➤ We can say that translation is the act of transferring the linguistic entities from one language in to their equivalents in to another language. Translation is an act through which the content of a text is transferred from the source language in to the target language (Foster, 1958).

## 2. What does traductology mean?

It means the study of the translation theory. Traductology is a discipline which takes methods and systems from linguistic theories applied to translation. Also, it is important to consider that Traductology has a main objective in his field, the persistent search for the solution to the problems of equivalence arising from the linguistic analysis of the relationship between two texts, which while conveying the same meaning, are written in different languages. As it gives us all the process that we as translator have to take into account when we are going to translate. In addition to the techniques, theory, methods that are necessary to get an adequate product. That is to say that the traductology provides us the basis to do the work very well.

### 2.1 The main elements of translation process :



Looping Model of the Translation Process/ Christiane Nord (1991, p. 34)

#### A. The translator

A translator is someone who converts the written word from one language to another. An interpreter on the other hand, is someone who translates orally or through sign language interpretation.

Ideally, a translator is fluent in at least two languages, so they can translate what is being said in one language into another language without changing its original meaning. The translator then reconstructs the semantic construction concerned into proper forms of the target language, seeking to produce an equivalent receptor language text (Larson, 1998: 519). In practice, the translator places himself/herself between the source and target texts, moving from the former to the latter and vice versa. so, he is required to gain understanding of the circum-stances that have led to the production of the ST as this would enable the translator to fathom the intension behind the author's message<sup>3</sup>.

- B. **Source text** : is the text a translator is given to translate into another language in other words, the original text or the text you start with.
- C. **Source language** : the language from which a translation is done
- D. **Target text** : is the translation of the source text (in other words, the final text or the text you end up with).
- E. **A target language** Is the language in which the content intended for translation/interpretation will be reproduced into. (The result of a translation.

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<sup>3</sup> - [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tzllcW\\_9FoI](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tzllcW_9FoI)

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yQkniUv7PHQ>

