

# Introduction into translation process



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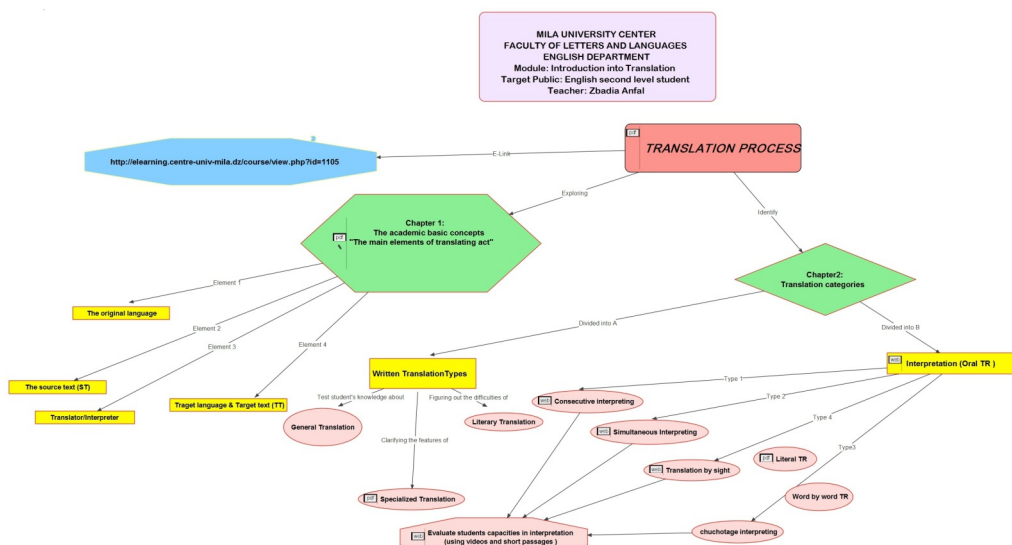
# I Theme one : Translation process

## 1. Introduction

### 🔍 Définition : Historical background

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

### 📌 Exemple : The mental card



Mental card

**Q** *Définition*

Cf. "The historical background of translation"



*Translating act*



*The world of translation*



*The tower of Babel*

Cf. "Intro into translation"

[cf. Theme one pdf][cf. ][cf. First theme powerpoint presentation]

## 2. Translation academic concepts

### 2.1. Translating act Meaning

#### 🔍 *Définition : Translating act 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 .

#### 💡 *Fondamental : 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.

#### 💡 *Fondamental : Definitions :*

According to :

- **Eugene Nida**<sup>\*</sup> (1969, 12), Translating act consists in producing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent<sup>\*</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<sup>\*</sup>) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL<sup>\*</sup>) " (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 para-phrasing). 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 .

- According to **George Mounin**<sup>\*</sup>, 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<sup>\*</sup>)

- **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 », « 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



**💡 Fondamental : 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).

**⊕ Complément : 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).

**⊕ Complément : Connotative Meaning**

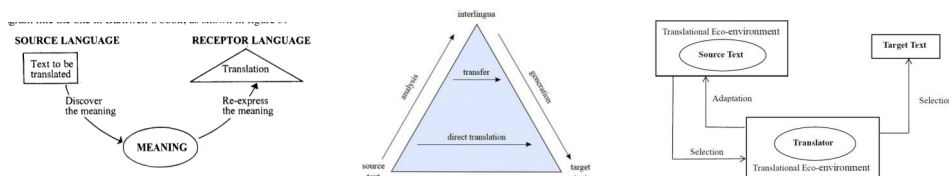
Refers to the associations that connected to a certain word or emotions or suggestions related to that word. Thus , the connotative meaning.

- 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

**🔍 Définition**

Cf. "The historical background of translation"

*Galery of translation process elements*



### 3. What does traductology mean

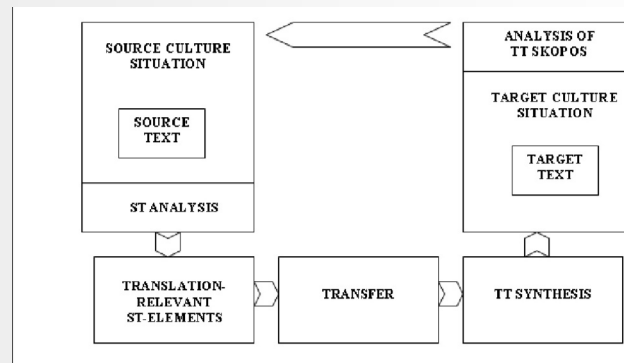
#### 🔍 *Définition : What does traductology mean ?*

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

Cf. "What does traductology mean"

#### 💡 *Fondamental : The main elements of translation process :*

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



#### ⊕ *Complément*

##### **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 .

**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.)

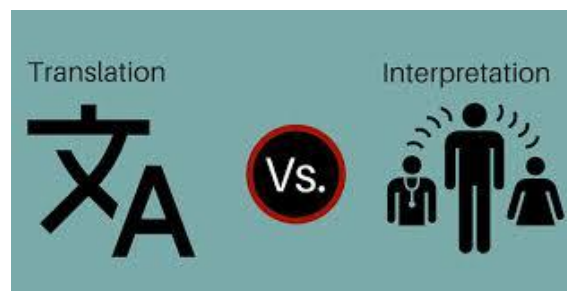
# II Theme two :

## Interpretation vs translation

### 1. Introduction

#### 🔑 Définition

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*Translation vs Interpretation*

The translation is not only an interaction between two languages, but also between two cultures, the translator must be informed about the historical, linguistic, and cultural context of the languages in which he/she translates. Hence, recent studies have paid particular attention to the translator's competence and knowledge with respect to culture.

**Interpretation vs. Translation**

- A translator's work is more methodical and exact.
- All interpreters, but especially consecutive interpreters, should have superior short-term memory.
- An interpreter must have a good voice, excellent public speaking skills. She should feel comfortable in the spotlight.
- Consecutive interpreters tend to be more visible, as they usually are standing or sitting beside their principal.

*Translation vs Interpretation*

## ⊕ Complément

But the translation should never be done literally. It should rather reflect the meaning and preserve the stylistic subtleties of the original. Even St. Jeronimo (Shen Jeronimi) (347-420) from Dalmacia in Illyria and Cicero emphasised the fact that a translation should never be done word-for-word, but meaning-for-meaning, so, in translation process, any translator should be looking for the best possible way to decode the original meaning. This means that he has to think and reflect about it, clearly and conveying it into another language while Interpretation focuses more on paraphrasing the content that the speaker is trying to convey. An interpreter, someone who repeats the message but in a different language, deals with live conversation, which can include translating meetings, conferences, appointments, live TV, ...ect, therefore we find translators focus on working with written materials like print or websites, which is one main difference between translation and interpretation.

## 2. Written Translation Types

### 💡 *Fondamental : General translation*

Considered as the simplest type of translation as it implies only ordinary, day to day speech. This type of translation does not usually demand a specific expertise or a specialized background for a translator. However, to do this type of translation, a translator still needs to be an expert in linguistics, the local market, and the customs. Professional translators who have postgraduate background and who reside in the area where the target language is used are the best choice. You will be able to find a reliable and a high-level, for which the translator doesn't need extensive knowledge or experience of a specific specialist area. These include, for example, news articles, travelogues, private or business letters and job applications.

### 💡 *Fondamental : Literary translation*

Literary translation is one of the most complex genres of translation, requiring in-depth literary knowledge among people involved in this field. The literary translator deals with various textual contents where elements of suggestive expressions prevail. This requires him to reach an aesthetic goal through working on renewed forms of expression. Thus, he produces a text that simulates its original counterpart in terms of structure and meaning. In other words, he intends to create an immediate effect through an aesthetic language structure, which is called the achievement of semantic equivalence in translation work.

Some see that translating literary texts needs gifted, talented translators who have literary taste to this job; i.e. a poem needs a poet to translate. They must have literary sense and skills to deal with all aesthetic values of the source text, and this is what makes translating literary texts a hard job. On the other hand, others say that it's not necessarily to have a poet to translate a poem as the poem could be translated by any translators.

Comparing literary texts with scientific texts, there are some differences; for instance, the translator who deals with a literary text is very much concerned about the manner (form); on the other hand, the translator who translates a scientific text is concerned about the global meaning.

Moreover, translating a literary text needs the translator to have literary sense and taste; in contrast, translating a scientific text needs the translator to have good knowledge in the field s/he is translating. Finally, the translator of a literary can work hard.

## Exemple

Meagre years	فاجع تاونس
A dog's life	تسئاب ةايح
Save up for a rainy day	دوسأل كموي ل ضيبأل لشرق ئبخ

### A- Metaphors Translation

A chip of the old block	ملظ امف هابأ هباش نم ، دسأل لئاذ نم لبشلا لئاذ
Add fuel to the fire	ةلب نيطل اديزي
Les eaux calmes sont les plus profondes	يهاودي هاوسلا تحت
Charity begins at home	فورع ماب يل و انوبرقأل

### B- Some of translated proverbs from English into Arabic

English Idioms	Arabic Equivalences
- All is grist that comes to his mill	هيدي تحت عقي ام لئب عفتني هنإ
- Get out of hand	ةرطي سل انع جرخي
- Let someone off the hook	باقعل انم برهي
- That's the last straw	ريعبال رهظ تمسق يتل ةشقل
- Hit the nail on the head	ةقي قحل دبكب بيصي
- John beat around the bush	(غواري) عوضوملا ل ورح رودي نوج

### C- Idiomatic Expressions TR

### The thief and the dogs original vs translated text

The Forty Rules of Love  
Elif Shafak

Kimya blushed so hard. Her cheeks turned rosy red. I laughed, and after a brief pause she joined me her laughter warming me like sunshine. I meant what I'd said, as I felt confident that she would be able to attract Shams, the way a flower rich with nectar attracts a bee. And yet when our eyes met just before she opened the door, I saw that a trace of doubt had crept into her gaze. Suddenly I had a bad feeling in the pit of my stomach, almost a premonition that something terrible was going to happen. But I didn't stop her. I should have known better. I should have seen it coming. For as long as I live, I will never forgive myself.

قواعد العشق الأربعون  
إليف شافاق  
ترجمة: خالد الجبيلي

تضَرَّح وجه كيميّا خجلاً، واحمَرَّت وجنتاها. ضحكْتُ، ثم شاركتني في ضحكها التي أدفأتني مثل شمس مشرقة. كنت جادة في ما أقول، لأنني كنت واثقة من أنها ستجذب شمساً، كما تجذب زهرة مفعمة بالرحيق نحلة. وعندما التقت عيوننا قبل أن تفتح الباب، رأيت مسحة من الشكّ تزحف إلى نظرتها، وفجأة أحسست بتلك في معدتي، لعله كان هاجساً بأن شيئاً فظيحاً سيحدث. لكنني لم أوقفها. كان حرياً أن أعرف ما سيحدث. كان يجب أن أتوقع حدوث ذلك، ولن أغفر لنفسي طوال حياتي.

### The forty rules of love source vs target text

#### 💡 *Fondamental : Specialised translation*

people use languages and symbols to produce texts of all kinds: written, oral/aural, and visual; informative and imaginative; informal and formal; mathematical, scientific, and technical. The importance of language is also reflected in the science curriculum which has a strand entitled Communicating in science.

However, the translator of a scientific text must keep every single word as every word is of a great value. To clarify my point, I will present the main features of scientific discourse in addition to some translated texts from English, French into Arabic.

Starting firstly by revealing scientific translation characteristics, which is really a challenge that not every translator should take. It requires an excellent knowledge of English/ French as well as very good knowledge of specialized terminology in general, for this reason specialized translation is one of the most difficult translations.

The main obstacles a scientific translator is likely to face are or technical specialised terminology and a specific knowledge. The prime concern of the following presentation is to indicate the aspects of difficulties and focus on the complexity of scientific translation with a medical nature.

### ⊕ *Complément : Learning the language of science ( specialised language ) :*

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Learning the language of science, as translator or student you need to learn not only a vocabulary but how words go together and when to use this way of communicating. The role for teachers is to help students build bridges between their known and familiar ways of using language, and academic ways of using language

- What do we mean by the Scientific discourse ?

SD is the processes and methods used to communicate and debate scientific information. Discourse focuses on how to arrive at and how to present scientific ideas and thoughts, taking into account a diverse range of audiences. Those audiences include peers, students, teachers, the general public, business and government organizations, or any other potential audience that may benefit from or contribute to scientific theory .

Communication in scientific discourse refers to both written and spoken communication and often involves methods of reasoning as well as vocabularies used to present information, conclusions and ideas.

## 🔗 Exemple : What does the language of science look like ?

1- Text Organisation .

1-1 **Text structure** Information is presented in a logical order where meaning is built up step by step. 1-2 Connectives Connectives link ideas so that claims about knowledge can be formed and justified. The place of connectives within a sentence varies.

- 2- Source Language Feature

2-1 Technical language :

**Technical words are specific to a particular topic, field, or academic discipline.** These words, i.e., their scientific meanings, are usually uncommon elsewhere. Exp : ( pollution; Co<sub>2</sub>; solution, periodic table).

2-2 Academic language: **Academic words are common to the range of academic disciplines.** Exp : (Affect, analyse, assess, concept, conclude, , define, design, estimate, formula, identify, indicate, interpret, , method, process, resource, relevant, select, similar, specific, theory).

2-3 Condensed language: **Information is densely packed** , i.e., several ideas are packed into just a small amount of text. Exp : Heavy rain causes the water to rise up high and spill over the banks" (an example of a child's use of everyday language to explain a process) is turned into "Heavy rain causes flooding" (an example of a more condensed form of language).

3- Factual and objective

The focus is on things and processes. People's thoughts, feelings and opinions are not usually of interest.

4- Passive voice

The passive voice **focuses attention on the action, not who did it.** Exp : Baking soda and vinegar [subject] were mixed [verb]. I.e., the baking soda and vinegar receive the action of the verb in that they were mixed. We [subject] mixed the baking soda and vinegar [verb]. I.e., "We" (the students) is the agent or actor of the verb in that the students mixed the baking soda and vinegar.

[cf. ][cf. Theme two pdf][cf. Second theme powerpoint presentation]



### 3. Oral translation « interpretation » types

#### *🔍 Définition : Interpretation types*

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The two main types (techniques) of oral and verbal interpretation are simultaneous and consecutive interpretation in addition to Whisper Interpreting, The goal for interpreting is not to paraphrase, but to convey the exact language.



*Note taking in interpreting*

Cf. "Interpreter Training"

#### *💡 Fondamental : Simultaneous Interpreting*

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In simultaneous interpreting, the interpreter must translate the sentence into the target language while simultaneously listening to and comprehending the next sentence. Strictly speaking, “simultaneous” is a misnomer: interpreters cannot start interpreting until they understand the general meaning of the sentence. It is used frequently in

- Business world communication.
- During big meetings, conferences or trade shows (This form of interpreting is similar to UN interpreting).

When , the interpreter sits in a booth wearing headphones and speaks into a microphone. In this context the speakers from different countries speaking different languages get on the stage and talk in their native language. Interpreters take their places in booths in the conference room and translate the speaker's words for the audience, by memorizing the words that the source-language speaker is saying, while simultaneously outputting in the target language the translation of words the speaker said 5-10 seconds ago. In these types of Interpretation, the interpreters must be experts in linguistics and expert quick thinkers. This work can be very challenging, so they often work in pairs for simultaneous Interpretation. Both interpreters stay present in the booth working in shifts of 20 to 25 minutes each.



*Simultaneous interpreting*

Cf. "Simultaneous interpretation"

### 💡 *Fondamental : Consecutive Interpreting*

s another most popular type of Interpretation. Consecutive Interpretation is the process of translating after each sentence or two sentences as a speaker delivers the speech. Therefore, the speaker must adjust their address's pace so that the consecutive interpreter can convert their meaning. This kind of Interpreting can help in a conversation between two individuals or discussions among a larger group of peoples. In this case, consecutive interpreting plays a vital role in facilitating conversations to overcome the language barrier. During this process the speaker stops every 1–5 minutes (usually at the end of every “paragraph” or complete thought), and the interpreter then steps in to render what was said into the target language.

Consecutive interpreting may be used for smaller business meetings or in court on the witness stand. This is a back and forth style of interpreting, with speakers of multiple languages taking turns speaking and being interpreted.

Interpreters must have :

- An excellent skills in note-taking and hearing without loss of detail.
- Extraordinary listening abilities.
- Interpreters must possess excellent public speaking skills, in addition to their extralinguistic and intellectual capacity to instantly transform idioms, colloquialisms



*Consecutive Interpreting*

Cf. "Note-taking for consecutive interpretation"

### **💡 *Fondamental : Whisper Interpreting***

***From the French for 'whispering' is the chuchotage interpreting Is a less popular type of Interpretation than simultaneous and consecutive interpreting***

It is similar to simultaneous interpreting but the interpreter does not use a headset or microphone, rather the interpreter sits next to the person (or group of people) who require interpreting and whispers or speaks softly while interpreting in the target language. Whispering involves the interpreter serving one or perhaps two listeners within a room.

This is often used for :

- a business meeting where just one person requires interpreting.
- In a courtroom where someone in the back of the room requires interpreting to understand what is being said.

***In these types of Interpretation, the speaker speaks, and the interpreter translates the sentences only for those listeners.***

***This form of interpreting is much harder on the interpreter's voice.***



*Chuchotage 2*



*Chuchotage 1*

# Glossaire

## **Equivalent impact**

Equivalent impact or 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.

# Abréviations

**SL** : SL :The language from which a translation is done.

**TL** : TL : is the translation of the source text (in other words, the final text or the text you end up with).

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