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Final Revision
(and answering your questions)

Translating Text Types (Arabic-English/ English-Arabic):

It Focuses on practice in translating a variety of texts related to media, culture, business, linguistic & academic materials.

Secrets of success:

To become successful and competent in mastering English and translation, Remember these SECRETS:

➢ If you want to improve your reading, READ!
➢ If you want to improve your writing, WRITE!
➢ If you want to improve your listening, LISTEN!
➢ If you want to improve your speaking, SPEAK!
➢ If you want to improve your translation, TRANSLATE!
 **Practice! Practice! Practice!**

What is translation?

Definitions:
1- Translation consists of transferring the meaning of the source language text into the receptor language text.
2- Translation is the replacement of textual material in one language by equivalent textual material in another language. (Catford, 1965)
3- Translating consists of 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 (Nida and Taber, 1982)
4- Translation is the general term referring to the transfer of thoughts and ideas from one language (source) to another (target), whether the languages are in written or oral form; whether the languages have established orthographies or do not have such standardization or whether one or both languages is based on signs, as with sign languages of the deaf (Brislin, 1976)
- Translation is a process of finding a TL equivalent for an SL utterance. (Pinhuhuck, 1977:38)
- **Translation is the communication of the meaning of a source-language text by means of an equivalent target-language text.**
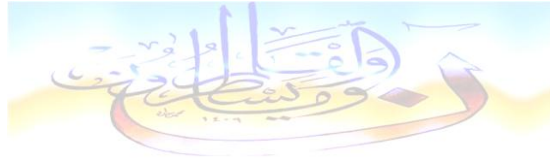 From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Translation Process Map

A (source language)   B (receptor language)

(analysis)   (restructuring)

X ———————— (transfer) ————————→ Y

1
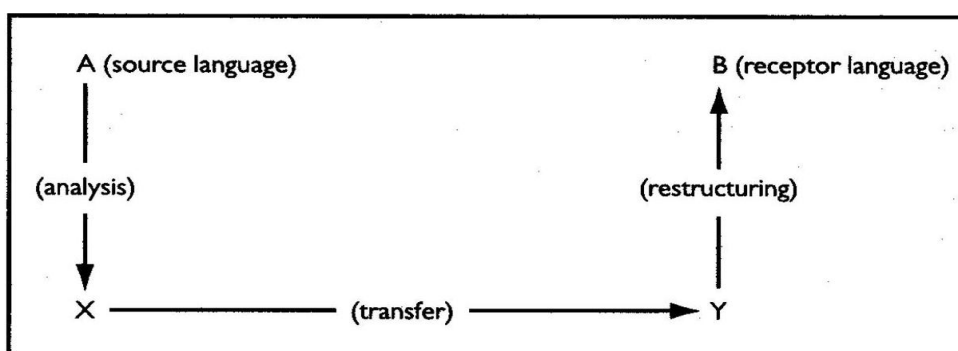
The Importance of Translation from An Arabic & Islamic Perspective
أهمية الترجمة من منظور عربي وإسلامي

" يا أيها الناس إنا خلقناكم من ذكر وأنثى وجعلناكم شعوبا وقبائل لتعارفوا "

هذه دعوة للإنسان بأن يتعارف ويتواصل ، والتعارف والتواصل بين الأمم والشعوب لا يتم إلا باللغات والترجمة

أهمية الترجمة

- لعبت الترجمة دورا كبيرا وفاعلا في نقل علوم ومعارف وموروثات الثقافات والحضارات المختلفة عبر التاريخ. كما أسهمت الترجمة في تبادل الأفكار والمصالح المشتركة بين الأمم والشعوب.

- للترجمة أهمية قصوى عبر العصور بشكل عام، وفي هذا العصر بشكل خاص. خاصة في ظل التطورات السياسية والعسكرية والاقتصادية والتقنية والمعلوماتية والإعلامية وغيرها التي يشهدها عالمنا اليوم. ولقد احتلت اللغة العربية والترجمة منها وإليها مركز الصدارة في الغرب بشكل عام وأمريكا بشكل خاص في أعقاب أحداث الحادي عشر من سبتمبر 2001م.

- فعلى سبيل المثال، عقدت في الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية في عام (2006م) أول قمة قومية حول الترجمة.

- The First National Translation Summit في هذه القمة التي جمعت نخبة من السياسيين والعسكريين والمتخصصين في اللغة والترجمة وغيرهم تحدثت رئيسة جمعية المترجمين الأمريكية ، ميريان غرينفييلد ، وأخبرت المشاركين والحاضرين في هذه القمة (الخاصة بالترجمة) ما ينقله هذا الخبر :

- **The American Translators Association (ATA) President Marian S. Greenfield told attendees of the Translation Summit:**

- "It takes less time to train an airman to become a fighter pilot than it takes to train an Arabic translator, but the accuracy of the latter may be more important to national security. You can't risk getting the translation wrong." {1}

عوامل مؤثرة في قراءة النص وترجمته

أولا: العوامل الشخصية

- تشير إلى الجوانب الخاصة بالمترجم أو المتلقي للترجمة وتشمل طبيعته ومنهجه واتجاهاته وقناعاته واعتقاداته وأمانته وعمره ومستوى علمه وذكائه وحكمته وثقافته وخبرته وتجربته وميوله ومهاراته وخلفيته الدينية والثقافية وغيرها من أمورنفسية مؤثرة.

- مثال على تأثير الخلفيات الدينية والثقافية على قراءة النص وترجمة معناه، دراسة ميدانية قمت بها خلال دراستي لمرحلة الدكتوراه . حيث وزعت استبيانات على عينة عشوائية من طلاب وطالبات جامعة ولاية ميشغن الأمريكية . وكان السؤال الموجه للمشاركين في الدراسة وإجاباتهم كما يلي :

According to you,
the word " GOD" refers to who?

- God refers to Allah
- God refers to Buddha
- God refers to Jesus
- God refers to Kami
- God refers to Rama
- God refers to Brahma
- God refers to The Creator alone
- God refers to nothing. There is no god
- God refers to the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit

ثانيا: العوامل اللغوية

- ومنها ما يتعلق بالنحو وقواعد اللغة والمفردات والأساليب والمعاني والدلالات والنظام الصوتي ومدى التشابه أو الاختلاف بين اللغة المصدر (SL) واللغة الهدف (TL).

Assignment:

Translate the previous Arabic texts into English.
Thanks!

Types of Texts

The text type-typology approach

Genre-based classification of texts to be translated:

Fedorov (1953) - 3 groups of texts:

1- news and reviews, official and technical documents, and scientific texts,
2- political texts, newspaper editorials, and speeches,
3- literary texts.

Mounin (1967) - 7 groups:

- religious texts, literary texts, poetry, children's literature, stage texts, movie texts, and technical texts.

translation-focused text typology

1- content-focused texts: (descriptive function)
2- form-focused texts: (expressive function)
3- appeal-focused texts: the (appeal function)
4- audio-medial text type: (reaches the receptor *not* via printed media)

1- <u>**The translation of content-focused texts**</u>
  For example:
- press releases, commentaries, news reports, users' manuals, copyright specifications, official documents, non-fiction, specialized books, essays, reports.
- They are focused on conveying information.
- The translator's task is to transmit the SL content in full.

2- <u>**Translation of form-focused texts**</u>
  For example:
  literary prose (essays, biographies),imaginative prose (anecdotes, short stories), poetry.

3- <u>**Translation of appeal-focused texts**</u>
  For example:
- commercials, ads, texts related to missionary work, propaganda materials.
- both the content and the form are intended to provoke a particular reaction in the listener reader (appeals for likes and dislikes, or for specific actions -- e.g., shopping -- or the ceasing of specific actions: e.g., smoking).
- The aim of the translator is not to reflect the content or the form of the SL text, but to appeal.

4- <u>**Translation of audio-medial texts**</u>
  For example:
  radio and television materials and theatre plays the message reaches the receiver (audience, listener) via a channel.

<u>**The typology of specialized texts**</u>
Vannikov's (1987) study:
- a detailed and multidimensional typology of specialized texts.
- 11 features on the basis of which scientific and technical texts have to be characterized to **provide sufficient guidance for translators:**

1- <u>**Characterization of text on the basis of linguistic organization**</u>
- **1.1** Texts with a <u>rigorous structure</u> and with strict linguistic formulation,
- **1.2** Texts with a <u>soft structure</u>, allowing the translator greater variety regarding linguistic formulation;

2- <u>**Characterization on the basis of the functional style**</u>
- **2.1** Scientific texts
- **2.2** Technical texts
- **2.3** Official texts
- **2.4** Legal texts
- **2.5** Journalistic texts

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3- Characterization on the basis of functional register

- **3.1** Scientific texts → 3.1.1 Academic texts, 3.1.2 Texts with an educational purpose, 3.1.3 Encyclopaedic texts);
- **3.2** Technical texts → 3.2.1 Technical descriptions, 3.2.2 Instructions, 3.2.3 Technical information);
- **3.3** Official texts → 3.3.1 Official directions, 3.3.2 Management texts, 3.3.3 Official correspondance);
- **3.4** Legal texts → 3.4.1 Technical documentation, 3.4.2 Descriptions of inventions, 3.4.3 Patent management texts);
- **3.5** Journalistic texts → 3.5.1 Scientific journalistic texts 3.5.2 Popular science texts

4- Characterization on the basis of manner of expression

- **4.1** Narrative texts,
- **4.2** Descriptive texts,
- **4.3** Explanatory texts,
- **4.4** Argumentative texts

5- Characterization on the basis of logical content

- **5.1** Exposition/Discussion,
- **5.2** Justification,
- **5.3** Conclusion,
- **5.4** Definition.

6- On the basis of subject-related contents

- **6.1** Texts in exact sciences,
- **6.2** Texts in natural sciences,
- **6.3** Texts in social sciences;

7- On the basis of manner of communication

- **7.1** Texts for oral communication
- **7.2** Texts for written communication

8- On the basis of genre

- **8.1** Book
- **8.2** Monograph
- **8.3** Article/Paper
- **8.4** Dissertation
- **8.5** Presentation/Lecture
- **8.6** letter
- **8.7** Report
- **8.8** Comments

9- On the basis of the primary or secondary nature of the information

- **9.1** Primary information,
- **9.2** Secondary information

- **9.2.1** Report,
- **9.2.2** Annotation,
- **9.2.3** Review,
- **9.2.4** Bibliographical description,
  9.2.5 Bibliography

10   On the basis of expressive-stylistic features
- 10.1 Stylistically rich/colorful text
10.2   Stylistically poor/not colorful text

11   On the basis of general pragmatic features
- 11.1 Texts addressed to the SL reader
- 11.2 Texts addressed to the TL reader
- 11.3 Texts addressed to any audience

Translation of religious texts
The Virtues of Da'wah

1- Best Speech

Who is better in speech than one who invites (mankind) to Allah, works righteousness, and says: " I am one of the Muslims"? 41: 33	(ومَنْ أَحْسَنُ قَوْلًا مِمَّنْ دَعَا إِلَى اللَّهِ وَعَمِلَ صَالِحًا وَقَالَ إِنَّنِي مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِين) سورة فصلت : آية 33

2- Great Reward

If Allah guides through you one person; it is better for you than the red camels. Bukhari (# 4210)	(لأن يهدي الله بك رجلا واحدا خير لك من حمر النعم)

3- Special prayers

Allah, His angels, the inhabitants of the heavens and earth, even the ant in its nest and the whale in the see, do pray for the one who teaches goodness to people. Altirmithi (# 2159)	إنَّ اللَّهَ وَمَلائِكَتَهُ وَأَهْلَ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالأَرْضِ حَتَّى النَّمْلَةُ فِي جُحْرِهَا وَحَتَّى الْحُوتُ فِي الْبَحْرِ لَيُصَلُّونَ عَلَى مُعَلِّمِ النَّاسِ الْخَيْرَ

The Oneness of God in the Quran

Say: He is God the One; God the Eternal, the Absolute; He begets not nor is He begotten; and there is none like unto Him.	The Qur'an 112:1- 4

The Oneness of God in the Bible

Hear, O Israel: The Lord our God is One Lord.	Deuteronomy 6:4
Has not the One God made and sustained for us the spirit of life?	Mal 2:15
There is no other god besides Me.	Isaiah 44: 21
Why do you call me good? There is none good but One, that is, God.	Matthew 19:17

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Language Components:	Grammatical Problems:	Lexical Problems:
- Grammar -Vocabulary (words) -Style -Phonology (sounds)	-Different word order -Different grammar *translation of verbs: be, do, have *translation of tenses * translation of articles: the, a, an	-Literal translation of meaning - collocations -idioms proverbs

Stylistic Problems:	Phonological Problems:
- formality / informality -redundancy irony	- sounds (different sounds like: p, v, g) - stress rhyme

Translating texts related to Business & Management

Undoubtedly, it is so important to have clear and specific policies and procedures covering all current economic activities for the purpose of improving performance and creating a proper work place catering to the fulfillment of both employer and employee objectives.

As the establishment management spares no effort to avail itself of the latest and best in management systems whenever possible, It has instructed the HRD to set a fair and firm policy defining and regulating the employer and employee relations and interaction at the work place which will ensure that employee satisfaction and security are maintained apart from promoting employee productivity and enhancing loyalty and devotion to the establishment .

لا يوجد شك حول أهمية وجود سياسات وإجراءات واضحة ومحددة لجميع مجالات الأنشطة الاقتصادية الحديثة وذلك لتحسين الأداء وخلق مناخ عمل مريح يحقق المنافع والأهداف المرجوة لكل من العمال واصحاب العمل .

ولما كانت إدارة المؤسسة سباقة للأخذ بمقومات النجاح والسير على احدث الأنظمة الإدارية كلما كان ذلك ممكنا وتسعى لاعتمادها ، فقد أصدرت أوامرها إلى ادارة الموارد البشرية والتطوير لوضع سياسة عادلة وثابتة لتنظيم العلاقات البشرية في العمل توفر القناعة والاستقرار للعاملين بالإضافة إلى رفع إنتاجيتهم عن طريق تعزيز ولائهم للمؤسسة التي تؤمن لهم فرص التقدم والاستقرار والعدالة في المعاملة .

Electronic Translation of Texts

Electronic Translation of Texts	الترجمة الإلكترونية للنصوص

"The Electronic Translator will not produce a perfect translation. In most cases it should adequately convey the general sense of the original; however, it is not a substitute for a competent human translator."

تؤكد الأبحاث والدراسات المتخصصة بأن الترجمة الإلكترونية لا يعتمد عليها في دقة المعنى أو انسيابية الأسلوب وتجانسه. بل حتى المكاتب والمؤسسات والمواقع الإلكترونية التجارية (ذات المصداقية) التي تقوم بتقديم هذه الخدمة تبين ما يلي: " المترجم الإلكتروني لن ينتج ترجمة تامة... إنه ليس بديلا عن المترجم البشري المتمكن

والصلاة والسلام على نبينا محمد وعلى آله وصحبه أجمعين

انتهت المادة ، لا تنسوني من دعائكم فدعوة الأخ لأخيه المسلم في ظهر الغيب مجابه

دعواتي وتمنياتي لكم بأعلى الدرجات في الدارين

Translating Text Types

Focuses on practice in translating four main text-types: Media (especially first page newspaper articles),business and finance, the language of advertisements, and academic articles. From the media newspaper front-page articles are selected; from the world of business, the emphasis is on business news and reports, bank forms and leaflets, and companies and stock news and reviews.

From academic research articles, the abstracts are practiced.