

خذ عندك

newmark ?

جاء تعريفه للكلتشر والترجمة

source emphasis =

semantic او faithful

emphasis = target
communicative

Toledo in spain replaced Baghdad ?
الجواب learning declined

simultaneous ?

: after

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

Contextual Factors and Translation procedures

literal تعريف ؟

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.

edite text ؟ وسؤال عن

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.

Yūḥanna bin Batriq’s method, the literal way

• Ḥunayn bin Isḥaq’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

جاوبت adule only

صح ولا لأ

cluture problem

جميع الخيارات D ولا textel شيفطي الـ

simultaneous

أخترت هذي صح ولا لأ after written _

أصدموني عاااااادي أصلاً أستاذ

arabic unlike English ?

حطيت في الجمع والمفرد

Frozen pattern ???

Dichotomy ?

هذا عبارته عن ايش الاختلاف فى الثقافات و الا القراء و الا اللغة؟؟

literal tranlat مثال علی ال

عیونی احولت وانا ادور الجواب بالملزمه !!!! انا اخترت الترانسکریپشن
!!

simultaneous

نفس الشيء مالقيت لها جواب صريح بس اخترت اللي يقول انه بنفس الوقت

البروفيشن ترانسليشن وش كانت صفاته ؟ انا اخترت اللي 4 صفات
ناسيه الجواب بس ماكان من ضمنها الكوتتراست نولدج لاني ماذكر ان
مر على موئتراست نولدج !! > مدري كيف جوابي

new mark

is an explanation of a phenomenon

the study of translated text

law ,art and history

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
al-Jundi
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- more flexible than faithful translation

literary translation involves the translation of ?

A legal documents and scripts

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

one of the main characteristics 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 structur

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
