

مناقشات الترجمة الإبداعية المنهج الجديد

الفصل الاول 1438/1439

ملاحظه : الاجابات ليست جميعها صحيحة وبعض الترجمة فيها اخطاء حاولت بشكل سريع اجمعها لضيق الوقت ..

1-

In fact, in the Arabic speaking countries, translation, as an art or profession, did not take a clear-cut shape until the Abbasid Age (750-1258).

Political stability, economic prosperity, enthusiasm for learning, and a high standard of living paved the way and made the people of the Abbasid Age very interested in getting to know what other nations like the Greeks, Romans or Persians had achieved in the field of knowledge, art and science.

The only way for them to do so was through the process of translation

Both Caliphs al-Mansour (r. 754-75) and al-Rashid (r. 786-809) supported translation activities and rewarded them immensely.

In the time of Caliph al-Mamun (r. 813-833), translation prospered and expanded.

He established Bait al-Hikmah (The House of Wisdom) in Baghdad for translators.

Although their interests varied enormously, translators were very selective.

Works on philosophy, medicine, engineering, music and logic were translated from Greek into Arabic, while works on astronomy, art, law, history and music were translated from Persian into Arabic.

2-

When translating a literary text from English into Arabic, or vice versa, for example, you tend to transfer not only the information or the ideas mentioned in the text but also the social, cultural, educational, economic, and even political realities of the people who speak English or Arabic

This obviously brings about problems and questions related to the issue of quality in translation.

When it comes to the translation of literary texts, it seems that traditionally, translation theories were mainly derived from literary and sacred-text translation, because “they were the only texts considered worthy of careful translating.

Thus the question of equivalence, whether it is a word-for-word translation or sense-for-sense translation is relevant to literary translation more than it is to scientific and technical translation.

3

1. **Accuracy**: To be accurate is to represent something in accordance with the way it actually is.

2. **Clarity** : To be clear is to be **intelligible** without causing the TT reader to exert any mental

effort to understand what is meant by the content of the TT

3-Naturalness: is used here to simply refer to the ability of the creative translator to apply appropriate natural forms and norms of the TL to the source text which is being translated,

4.Communication: involves the ability of the translator to transfer not only the meaning but also the emotional aspects of the ST to the target reader as effectively and faithfully as they are communicated to the ST readers in the first place.

5.Style: refers to the linguistic choices the author uses in his or her writing to tell a narrative, to describe events, objects and characters, or to voice ideas and views in a manner of his or her choosing, whether it is formal, informal, casual, or archaic.

4

Like any other language, Arabic also has words whose meanings have changed over time.

' in the following line from Antara, (الدُّبَابُ a) For instance, the word 'pre-Islamic poet), meant 'bees' in his own time,

but now ,the usage of this word tends to mean 'flies', the insects that live on rubbish and carry diseases

The former has a positive connotation, whereas the latter has a negative connotation.

5

- By using the holistic approach explained above, we can say that although AlNaib was a poetess and well qualified to approach translating Shakespeare's poetry, she failed to capture the cultural dimension of the poem. The mistake AlNaib made was the **misunderstanding** of the cultural significance of the **key word** of the whole poem- 'summer's day'.
She gave it the literal Arabic equivalent 'الصيف' .
This makes her translation lose the message Shakespeare wants to convey, the poetic and emotional effect on the reader and the climatic significance of the summer.

6

- When it comes to** translating poetry, we need to ask ourselves whether poetry can be translated or not.
A straightforward answer to such a central question about poetry translation would be 'yes', it obviously can be translated, as translated poetry constitutes such a large part of the literature of most languages and cultures – for example, Omar Khayyam's poetry in English.
- However, there is an opposite view which states that poetry translation is difficult or even impossible.
This is probably due to the assumption that translated poetry should be poetry in its own right; not only is poetry difficult and ambiguous,
but it also represents a special and complex relationship between form and meaning (Boase-Beier, 2011).

7

Unlike in Arabic, novels and short stories are very popular in English

This is due to the fact that people in the United Kingdom, for example, love reading in general and novels in particular.

They not only read but also discuss and debate what they read. For them, storytelling and reading stories constitute part of their national identities.

They have acquired these interests from the cradle, as their children tend to be told stories in the arms of parents and grandparents

Novels and stories are **fictitious compositions**, which indicates that they are literary works but made up in a way that makes the reader treat them as real.

A short story is normally defined as a narrative, either true or fictitious, in prose or verse. It is a fictitious tale, shorter and less elaborate than a novel.

A short story is a narration of incidents or events, a report of the facts concerning a matter **in question**.

It has a plot or succession of incidents or events. It could be a lie, a fabrication, a history or a story of something which happened in the past.

- A literary short story text tends to have a written base-form and sometimes a spoken form with social prestige.

It aims to fulfill an effective or an aesthetic, rather than informational, function.

- When translating a short story, as a translator, you have to make first a **crude** handwritten draft that you never refer to again. This is a necessary stage, the stage of 'writing the reading' in some palpable form.

Writing mechanically for page after page fixes the reading of each individual sentence; it shows up the problem points, the deficiencies in your understanding and the places where more work is needed.

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

By the time you have finished a translation, you may have several drafts including the initial handwritten scrawl.

Significantly, though, you never have more than one draft or two exceptionally, when writing other types of text.

9

The use of "drama" in the narrow sense to designate a specific type of play dates from the 19th century.

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.

- Drama is often combined with music and dance: the drama in opera is generally sung throughout; musicals generally include both spoken dialogue and songs

10

Religious orations (non-prophetic type): as mentioned earlier, religious speech, short or long, **tend to appeal to both hearts and minds**, using a high stylistic approach to a wide audience of diverse classes of people in a variety of situation and settings.

- Consider the following oration, for example, delivered by Abu Bakr as-Siddeeq after the Muslims pledged allegiance to him, in terms of its literary textual quality, interpret it accordingly and then translate it, paying particular attention to its language, structure and content.

●Note that oratorical speech tends to be more allegorical, emotional and connotational, and you need to reflect this in your translation accordingly.

Linguistically, however, you need to ensure that your use of vocabulary and grammatical structure feels and sounds natural.

Ultimately you should achieve effective communication in an elegant rhetorical style.

Example

لما بايعَ الناسُ أبا بكرٍ الصِّديقَ قامَ فخطبَ بالناسِ فقالَ:
أ ما بعدُ، أيُّها الناسُ، فإنِّي قد وُلِّيتُ عليكم ولستُ بخيركم، فإن أحسنتُ فأعينوني، وإن أسأتُ
فقوموني، الصدقُ أمانةٌ والكذبُ خيانةٌ، والضعيفُ فيكم قويٌّ عندي حتى أرْجِعَ عليه حقَّه إن
شاءَ اللهُ، والقويُّ فيكم ضعيفٌ عندي حتى أخذَ الحقَّ منه إن شاءَ اللهُ، لا يدعُ قومُ الجهادِ في
سبيلِ اللهِ إلا ضربَهم اللهُ بالذلِّ، ولا تشيعُ الفاحشةُ في قومٍ إلا عمَّهم اللهُ بالبلاءِ، أطيعوني ما
أطعتُ اللهُ ورسولَه فإذا عصيتُ اللهُ ورسولَه فلا طاعةَ لي عليكم، قوموا إلى صلاتكم يرحمكم اللهُ.

11

Consider the following three stanza of a poem from Treasury of Poetry & Rhymes, selected by Alistair Hedley (2000), and translate them into Arabic. Make an effort to achieve the ACNCS criteria in your translation.

هذي صراحه انا اللي فهمت اني اترجم قصيدة **my mother** الى العربيه لكن ماترجمتها

12

The jungle gentleman sat in his sad eyes and thought about it.
He felt that his strength was no longer helping him out and
looking for a fat fisherman

After he became a grown-up adult, he thought about what he
was doing, and he was afraid to teach the animals in the
forest, so he lost control of it, so he decided

Summoning the wolf for consultation and taking a look at the
.subject

The wolf came to the lion's lion, and sat in his hands, and the
.signs of sorrow and sadness were painted on his pale face

" ?Sad grief

Assad said: "I hear the wolf. I have been sent to you to consult with you in an important matter ... My situation has not helped me to go on ruling

I feel helpless in my body. I love to listen to your advice. "

"?What do you say

The wolf thought a little and then said in his secret: "It is a golden and rare opportunity to become the true jungle lord, and I will get rid of all the animals that do not

You love me. "Then he looked at Mr. Jungle and said:" You have been a sovereign during your reign as an example of just ruler, and you should continue to stretch

You are in control of all the forest, but I am afraid to teach the animals of the jungle the truth

ترجمتها من المترجم على السريع ولست متأكد من ترجمتها لان فيه اخطاء كثيره لكن تمشي الحال

13

O people, corruption is like an epidemic which spreads if we are silent about it, but it shrinks if we fight it. So let's unite in our fight against

14

Translation is not simply confined to "the replacement of textual material in one

language SL by equivalent textual material in another language TL" (Catford, 1965:20),

or defined as "a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language" (Newmark, 1982: 7).

- It is rather more complicated than that, for it involves the movement of ideas and information with their linguistic meanings, historical associations, cultural connotations and stylistic features between two different states of mind, the mind of an ST reader and that of a TT reader.
- To achieve equivalence in translation and the highest degree of approximation in terms of ACNCS, translators of literary texts are bound to encounter different types of problems and difficulties in translating literary texts, as illustrated below.

1-Semantic Shifts over Time

2-Poetry

3-Rhyming and versing in Poetry

4-Cultural Allusion

5-Multiple or Compound Multiple Meaning

6- Technical Terms

بالتوفيق ان شاء الله

اخوكم ابو حنونه ..

1439 /3 /14 هـ