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السنة



Science of Translation (1)

1st Semester 4th Lecture

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Political Terms Reading & comprehension
Consecutive Translation phonetics
Culture Scientific Texts & Idioms **Essay**
Contrastive Analysis Dictionaries عربي
GRAMMAR Semantics & Syntax Translation
Speaking & Listening
Literary Texts Interpretation
Science of Translation Discourse Analysis

Hello everyone!

Today we'll continue translating the last part of a text we had last week. I gave it to you as homework.

The president pointed out that there is no cooperation between Syria and the U. S. in anything as there couldn't be a cooperation in combating terrorism with those who support terrorism, indicating that Bush killed a million and a half Iraqis under the pretext of democracy; Sarkozy contributed to killing hundreds of thousands of Libyans under the pretext of freedom for the Libyan people, and today France, Britain and America are violating international law under the pretext of supporting Kurds who are a part of Syrian population.

Lecturer: Who'd like to try?

A student:

"أشار الرئيس أنه لا تعاون بين سورية والولايات المتحدة الأميركية بأي أمرٍ ما وكما أنه لا يمكن التعاون بدحر الإرهاب مع من يدعمونه مشيراً إلى أنّ الرئيس الأميركي بوش قتل مليوناً ونصف المليون عراقي تحت ذريعة الديمقراطية، والرئيس الفرنسي ساركوزي ساهم بقتل مئات الألوف من الليبيين تحت ذريعة الحرية للشعب الليبي، واليوم فرنسا وبريطانيا وأميركا تنتهك القانون الدولي تحت ذريعة دعم الكرد الذين هم جزء من الشعب السوري."

Lecturer: مئات الألوف (مئات الآلاف) not

Another Student:

أشار الرئيس أنه لا يوجد تعاون بين سورية والولايات المتحدة الأميركية بأي أمرٍ ما ولا يمكن التعاون بمكافحة الإرهاب مع الذين يدعمونه مشيراً إلى أنّ الرئيس الأميركي بوش قتل مليوناً ونصف المليون عراقي تحت ذريعة الديمقراطية، والرئيس الفرنسي ساركوزي ساهم بقتل مئات الآلاف من الليبيين تحت ذريعة الحرية للشعب الليبي، واليوم فرنسا وبريطانيا وأميركا ينتهكون القانون الدولي تحت ذريعة دعم الأكراد الذين هم جزء من الشعب السوري.

Another student:

أشار الرئيس إلى أنه لا يوجد تعاون بين سورية والولايات المتحدة الأميركية في أي شيء، كما أنه لا يمكن أن يكون هناك تعاون في مكافحة الإرهاب مع هؤلاء الذين يساندون الإرهاب مشيراً إلى أن بوش قتل مليون ونصف عراقي تحت ذريعة الديمقراطية، كما أسهم ساركوزي في قتل مئات الآلاف من الليبيين تحت ذريعة الحرية للشعب الليبي، واليوم فرنسا وبريطانيا وأميركا تنتهك القانون الدولي تحت ذريعة مساندة الأكراد الذين هم جزء من الشعب السوري.

Lecturer: But just go back to the word (**supporting terrorism**). What did you say?

Student: أنا كنت حاطتلا احتمالين (دعم) أو (مساندة)

Lecturer: بالعربي (بيساندوا الإرهاب) ولا (بيدعموا الإرهاب) ؟

supporting: دعم


Lecturer: It is easy? OK.

Today, we have a new text which is different, but before we go to the text, just let's pop quickly about something in the book.

Today we'll discuss two things (ENRs & ANRs), which means: (English News Reports) & (Arabic News Reports).

Chapter IV: English News Reports

General speaking, English News Reports (as said in the chapter) they are based on facts; their function is informational, so when you read a news report you expect to get information. This information must be objective and a neutral محايد as much as possible.

A news report is usually written in an inverted pyramid  style (that is, the most important facts come first and then they are followed by other facts in the order of significance.) So, for example, when you read the title of the news report, you will expect what will be inside the report, and so on.

Something else they mentioned about News Report is the audience.

Lecturer asked: Who reads the news?

Students answer: Everyone!

So, we have people from different ages, people from different educational backgrounds, and people from different cultures, so the language that is used in the news reports should be easier, clear, standard, easy to comprehend, and easy to flow. News reports avoid using high specialized language except in some situations, like: (Remember the text we talk about the anti-cancer factory?) This was a new situation, and they didn't give you highly specialized information about the medicine just to keep the news easy to understand.

There is something they mention in the book suggesting that the word (NEWS) comes from the four directions of the world; **N**orth, **E**ast, **W**est, and **S**outh. Today we will start with “Headlines in ENRs”.

There are certain rules for how ENR headlines should be written:

1) They just use the **present tense**, so remember that the **present simple is frequently used** in ENRs.

If you want to see the examples on the page 63, you find a lot of news having the present simple in the title. (Today we have an example in a text to translate).

2) Something else they mention is that there is something that we omit (or remove) from the title, such as the possessive forms which are often omitted. For example:

Mercy for husband who killed wife in pain. (The possessive that's omitted here is "his" and it should come before "wife").

3) Also, something we usually omit it is **definite & indefinite articles (a / an / the)**, and the example is:

- Man shot dead in feud. (It should be (**A** man shot dead in feud).

4) Verbless headlines are also commonly used:

Can you write a sentence without a verb? It is a wrong, but in the title, you can say it is OK, for example:

- Lightened wallets, less traffic. (There's no verb in the sentence, but it is a correct title).

5) Something else that shouldn't be used as a main verb in ENR titles is the 'verb to be' or 'verb to have'. For example:

- Teen crime executions 'shameful'. (It should be: Teen crime executions **are** 'shameful').

6) The comma sometimes replaces 'and' in the headline. (we can place a comma instead of "and").

7) The title usually consists of **one unit, two units, three units**, and rarely **four units**. The last text we have translated has 3 units:

- "President Bashar al-Assad **affirmed** that the war against terrorism in Syria hasn't finished yet in spite of the **significant** advance in it." **The first unit.**
- "In an interview given to French Paris Match Magazine, President al-Assad said that the **presence** of French **troops** on Syrian **territory** without the acceptance of the Syrian Government is considered an occupation, and a form of terrorism and what is required from the French Government is to return to the international law and to stop everything that could increase the **bloodshed**, killing and suffering in Syria." **The second unit.**
- "The president pointed out that there is no **cooperation** between Syria and the U. S. in anything as there couldn't be a cooperation in **combating** terrorism with those who support terrorism, indicating that Bush killed a million and a half Iraqis under the **pretext** of democracy; Sarkozy contributed to killing hundreds of thousands of Libyans under the pretext of freedom for the Libyan people, and today France, Britain and American are **violating** international law under the pretext of supporting a Kurds who are a part of Syrian population". **The third unit.**

8) A headline can appear in the form of a direct quotation or indirect quotation (it is a more important information).

9) A headline can sometimes contain a verb in the present tense with a present participle in apposition, on page 68 we have an example about that:

- Sea salt **halts** Eurostar, **standing** 7000.

So, we have halts (present) & standing (present participle).

10) The future tense is very rarely used and is often replaced by the infinitive in headlines.

- At page 69 you get some examples of ENRs and I have to translate all of them:

تركيا تفتح مجالها الجوي أمام الطيران الأمريكي.

Student: Turkey opens her space on the American airplanes.

Lecturer: You can replace the "American airplanes" with another word. (you can guess).

Another student: Turkey is opening her space on the American airplanes.

Lecturer: why (ing)? you can use (opens)

Lecturer: so, simply say:

Turkey opens its space for U.S. airplanes.

Ok, pens & papers and write down! Today, this text is taken from Washington Post, and was written about what is happening in Lebanon, so, let's see.

With Dollars Running Low In Lebanon, ATMs Are Spitting Back Bank Cards And Locals Are Panicking

Over recent weeks, ATMs in Lebanon have been spitting back bank cards, refusing to provide dollars to those who ask for them, though people here have long used the American currency alongside the Lebanese pound, dollars have virtually disappeared.

Panicked tenants have begun asking to pay their rent in pounds, but landlords are refusing to accept them as the local currency hemorrhages value. Some restaurants and bars have stopped taking credit cards instead, requiring cash to pay vendors. Other eateries have limited their menus, unable to pay for imported goods in dollars.

Lebanon is facing not just political turmoil, with daily protests across the country, but a financial emergency as well.

Even as demonstrators rail against political elites they blame for economic troubles, this deeply indebted country is facing an escalating liquidity crisis.

The black-market exchange rate has now soared to 1,900 pounds to the dollar, 26 percent higher than the official rate.

A week ago, the association of banks in Lebanon set a thousand dollars selling withdrawals from U.S. bank accounts and limited transfers abroad which had been previously halted to allow only for urgent expenses.

Let's start to translate the title! You have 10 minutes.

With dollars running low in Lebanon ATMs are spitting back bank cards and locals are panicking

- What is ATM (in English)?

Student answers: It is an automatic machine.

Lecturer: ATM is standing for (Automatic Teller Machine) = الصرّافات الآلية

So, who translated the title? Let's go.

Student: مع نفاذ الدولار في لبنان

Lecturer: Is it (نفاذ)? (نفاذ) means "running out", so, we can say (انخفاض) but it is a bad, we can say (انهيار) - (شح) - (قلة), so what is suitable for dollars is (less) so we can say (انهيار).

The student continues:

مع شح تواجد الدولار في لبنان الصرافات الآلية ترفض البطاقات الذكية وسط خوف المواطنين.

Lecturer: It is fine. Thank you that you don't translate (spitting) as (يبصق).

Panicking means (هلع).

Over recent weeks, ATMs in Lebanon have been spitting back bank cards, refusing to provide dollars to those who ask for them,

Lecturer: (over recent weeks) how can we translate it?

Students: خلال الأسابيع الماضية

A Student:

في الأسابيع الماضية، أعاد الصراف في لبنان البطاقات الذكية ورفض أن يزود الذين يطلبون الدولار.

Lecturer: Yes, I know the meaning but I want the sentence. This is good but write it in Arabic.

A Student:

على مدى الأسابيع الأخيرة رفضت الصرافات البطاقات المصرفية رافضة التزويد بالدولار.

Lecturer: (رفضت رافضة) helping you in English it's OK but in Arabic??

The student continues: ممكن (ممتنعة عن تزويد)؟

Lecturer: Fine, it is OK.

A Student:

على مدى الأسابيع الماضية الصرافات الآلية في لبنان أعادت البطاقات الائتمانية ممتنعةً عن تزويد الدولار للأشخاص الذين يطلبونه.

Lecturer: In Arabic, do you start the sentence with (على مدى الأسابيع الماضية) ?? You must to start with a verb and then the subject. (الصرافات الآلية...)

A Student:

أعادت الصرافات الآلية في لبنان على مدى الأسابيع الماضية البطاقات المصرفية ممتنعةً عن تزويد الدولار لمن يطلبه.

Lecturer: OK. Let's continue:

Though people here have long used the American currency alongside the Lebanese pound, dollars have virtually disappeared

A Student:

مع أن اللبنانيين اعتادوا لزمينٍ طويلٍ استخدام العملة الأميركية جنباً إلى جنب مع عملتهم اللبنانية.

Lecturer: Fine, but I have a problem with (جنباً إلى جنب).

A Student:

على الرغم أنه اعتاد اللبنانيون على استخدام العملة الأميركية إلى جنب عملتهم اللبنانية إلا أن الدولار فعلياً اختفى.

Lecturer: the same (إلى جنب)

Lecturer: What is the meaning of (virtually) here?

Student: فعلياً

Lecturer: No, it's (افتراضياً), and (alongside = إلى جانب)

Student:

على الرغم من اعتياد اللبنانيين على استخدام العملة الأميركية إلى جانب عملتهم المحلية إلا أن الدولار افتراضياً اختفى.

Lecturer: Okay. Let's move on..

Panicked tenants have begun asking to pay their rent in pounds, but landlords are refusing to accept them as the local currency hemorrhages value.

Student:

طالب المستأجرون اللبنانيون الدفع بالليرة لكن الملاكون رفضوا لأن العملة المحلية فقدت قيمتها.

Lecturer: (hemorrhages).... Is it (فقدت)?

Student: بدأ المستأجرون يشعرون بالذعر

Lecturer: Why? This is Panicked tenants and it is an adjective.

We have a problem with (have begun asking), the sentence is in passive, but why we translate it in passive?

You can say (طالب), it is OK.

A Student:

طالب المستأجرون المذعورون يدفع إيجاراتهم بالليرة اللبنانية ولكن أصحاب الأملاك رفضوا ذلك مع تراجع قيمة العملة المحلية.

Lecturer: That is nice!

Another student:

أقبل المستأجرون المذعورون بالمطالبة بدفع آجاراتهم بالعملة المحلية لكن المؤجرون رفضوا قبول العملة المحلية مع استمرار تدهور قيمتها.

Lecturer: Okay. Let's translate the second part!

Some restaurants and bars have stopped taking credit cards, instead requiring cash to pay vendors. Other eateries have limited their menus, unable to pay for imported goods in dollars.

Who would like to start?

A Student:

توقفت بعض المطاعم والحانات عن قبول البطاقات الائتمانية واستبدلت بذلك النقد.

Lecturer: That's very nice.

Another student:

وقد توقفت بعض المطاعم والحانات عن التعامل بالبطاقات الائتمانية واستبدلت تعويضاً عن ذلك بالنقد.

Lecturer: why?

A Student:

توقفت بعض المطاعم عن استخدام البطاقات الذكية لحاجتها للسيولة للدفع للباعة.

Lecturer: I like that! Let's move on..

Lebanon is facing not just political turmoil, with daily protests across the country, but a financial emergency as well.

Student:

يواجه لبنان اضطرابات سياسية مع الاحتجاجات اليومية عبر البلاد، كذلك الأزمة الاقتصادية بالإضافة إلى ذلك.

Lecturer: OK.

A Student:

الدولة اللبنانية لا تواجه فقط اضطرابات سياسية مترافقة مع احتجاجات يومية تمتد في أنحاء البلاد، لكنها تواجه أيضاً أزمة مالية بالإضافة إلى ذلك.

Lecturer: That's what I want. Excellent!

A Student:

يواجه لبنان أزمة مالية بالإضافة إلى الاضطرابات السياسية والاحتجاجات اليومية التي تسود البلاد.

Lecturer: Very nice!

Homework for next week:

Even as demonstrators rail against political elites they blame for economic troubles, this deeply indebted country is facing an escalating liquidity crisis, The black-market exchange rate has now soared to 1,900 pounds to the dollar, 26 percent higher than the official rate.

A week ago, the association of banks in Lebanon set a thousand dollars selling withdrawals from U. S. bank counts and limited transfers abroad which had been previously halted to allow only for urgent expenses.

Thanks everyone. See you next week!

نكتفي بهذا القدر، نراكم في المحاضرة القادمة بإذن الله ☺