



1
السنة



Science of Translation (1)

1st Semester 1st Lecture

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2019-2020

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

Chapter 1: Introduction

Translation & Translator

For the first lecture, the lecturer introduced the subject and said that students must bring their books with them so they can read from it and follow up with the lecturer.

The lecturer then highlighted the key points of the first chapter as follows:

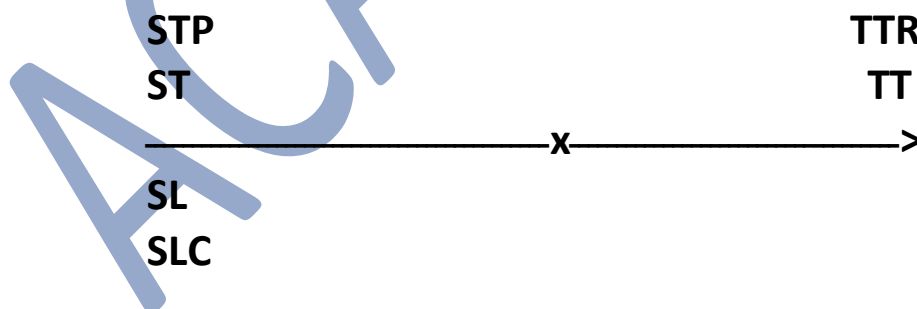
- In order to translate a text, the translator should understand the meaning of it by skimming to get the general idea of it. The translator should also be able to understand the meaning of each expression. The lecturer added that:

المصطلحات لا تُترجم حرفياً، فمثلاً عندما نقول عن شخص أنه أتى في وقته، يمكن استخدام مصطلح: Speak of the devil

The rule of translating any text should go through the following steps:

- ✓ Skimming the text.
- ✓ Understanding the different words, expressions, idioms... etc.
- ✓ Moving to the target text.

This rule is illustrated in the following line:



STP: Source Text Producer
ST: Source Text.
SL: Source Language.

TTR: Target Text Receiver.
TT: Target Text.
SLC: Source Language Community.

The goal of translation:

Lecturer: What's the goal of translation? It is to transfer a message between two different cultures (the culture of the source text) and (the culture of the target text) in a correct, meaningful way.

Dialects & Diatypes

Dialects and Diatypes are the two main kinds of language variation.

- Dialects are user-related varieties **تغيرات مرتبطة بالمستخدم**
- Diatypes are use-related varieties. **تغيرات مرتبطة بالاستخدام**

Dialects means the form of the spoken language applied in different areas, usually within the same country. So the dialect is the spoken language that differs from one area to another.

Diatypes means when you need to produce something new, you have to prepare yourself for any situation.

User-related Variation

* **The user-related variation** is divided into five types: (idiolectal, geographical, temporal, social, and standard & non-standard variation).

1- Idiolectal Variation: It is the individuality of a text user. It has to do with "idiosyncratic" (or special) ways of using language. These idiosyncratic ways can be seen in the use of favorite expressions, favorite grammatical structures, favorite syntactic structures, different pronunciations of some words, over-use of particular vocabulary items, different pitch and stress patterns... etc.

2- Geographical Variation The **place** in which a person learns and uses language is reflected in what s/he speaks and writes. This, for example, applies to the English used in the United States and the English used in Britain. Accent is considered one of the recognizable features of the geographical variation. So the main idea here is that people from different places use different accents of the same language.

3- Temporal Variation reflects language change along the dimension of time.

4- Social Variation means that the language reflects social differentiation between the upper class English and the non-upper class English. Such distinctions reflect the relationship between language and social class.

5- Standard & non-standard variation: this difference is not significant in relation to the standard and non-standard contrast.

Use-related Variation

There are three main types of register variation, and they can be contextually categorized as:

- ❖ **Field of discourse:** is concerned with the purpose of the communication as well as the subject matter " for example: medical, health, weather".
- ❖ **Mood of discourse:** relation between speech and writing.
- ❖ **Tenor of discourse:** refers to the relation between of speech out.

We will discuss these points in detail next lecture.

We also have (ENR = English News Reports) and (ANR = Arabic News Reports).

For today's lecture we'll start with the English News Reports, and we will have a text to translate.

After years of this displacement due to terrorism, a new batch of Syrian families have returned from refuge camps in Jordan through Nassib Jaber crossing to their villages which were liberated from terrorism by Syrian Arab army.

Student:

بعد سنوات من التهجير بسبب الإرهاب، دفعة جديدة من العائلات السورية عادت من مخيمات اللاجئين في الأردن عبر حدود نصيب جابر.

Lecturer:

الخطأ: دفعة من العائلات السورية عادت.
الصواب: عادت دفعة من العائلات السورية.

Another student:

بعد عدة سنوات من التهجير القسري بسبب الإرهاب عادت مجموعة جديدة من السوريين من المخيمات عبر معبر نصيب الحدودي إلى بلداتهم في سورية والتي حررها من الإرهاب الجيش العربي السوري.

Lecturer:

من الضروري أن يكون المترجم أمين مع النص لماذا قلت "التهجير القسري"؟؟
من الضروري أن تكون الترجمة قريبة من النص، فمثلاً التهجير أبدلتها بـ "التهجير القسري"، ومعبر نصيب جابر وليس معبر نصيب، كذلك حررها الجيش العربي السوري من الإرهاب وليس حررها من الإرهاب الجيش العربي السوري.

Another one:

بعد سنين طويلة من التهجير بسبب الإرهاب عادت مجموعة من العائلات السورية المهاجرة من المخيمات في الأردن عبر معبر نصيب جابر الحدودي إلى قراهم التي تحررت من الإرهاب لى يد الجيش العربي السوري.

Lecturer:

المهجرة وليست المهاجرة.

Another student:

عادت مجموعة جديدة من العائلات السورية المهجرة بعد سنوات من الإرهاب من مخيمات اللجوء في الأردن من خلال معبر نصيب جابر إلى قراهم التي تم تحريرها من الإرهاب من قبل الجيش العربي السوري.

lecture: it is OK

ولكن في النهاية " التي حررها الجيش العربي السوري من الإرهاب."

I want you to translate the other part of the text as a homework for next week.

Most of the returned were children and women as they were transported to permanent residence areas on board by buses which had been provided by the government and some of them were transported by ambulances which were waiting for them to provide necessary medical services to them." SANA reported said.

نكتفي بهذا القدر، نراكم في المحاضرة القادمة بإذن الله ☺