

Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research

University Mohamed Boudiaf of M'sila

Faculty of Letters and Languages

Department of Translation

METHODOLOGY OF TRANSLATION

Module: Methodology of Translation (منهجية الترجمة)

Level of Students: Second year License

Teaching Time: 1h30

Credit: 02

Coefficient: 03

Semester: First Semester & Second Semester

Concerned Groups: All

Duration: 30 weeks

Evaluation: Continuous Evaluation+ Exam

Teaching Unit: Methodological

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COURSE DESCRIPTION

The present course serves as an introduction for second-year students to the methodologies of translation, integrating theoretical knowledge with practical insights. It explores the nature of translation, its diverse categories, and the ongoing debate regarding its classification as both an art and a science.

The curriculum places significant emphasis on the essential competencies required of translators, including linguistic, cultural, technical, transfer, and subject field skills. Students will be introduced to key translation resources, including dictionaries, encyclopaedias, and computer-assisted translation (CAT) tools, and will receive guidance throughout the translation process, from text analysis to transfer and reconstruction. Particular attention will be devoted to various levels of analysis, namely lexical, grammatical, semantic, and pragmatic, as well as the concept of the translation unit and the principles of translation.

Furthermore, this course examines translation strategies, methods, and techniques, enabling students to understand how translation choices differ based on text type, purpose, and target audience. The concept of equivalence in translation is explored as a central theoretical issue. Lastly, students will be introduced to the major types of translation, encompassing both oral and written forms, as well as literary and non-literary (specialised) translation, thereby equipping them for more advanced translation practice in their future studies.

MAIN OBJECTIVES

This course is designed to deepen students' understanding of translation methodologies and enhance their ability to approach translation as a structured and intentional process. It aims to equip learners with the skills necessary to analyse texts, make well-informed translation choices, and apply appropriate procedures that align with communicative and contextual requirements. Furthermore, the course seeks to foster independence in the use of reference tools, increase sensitivity to linguistic and cultural factors, and prepare students for advanced and specialised studies in translation.

OUTCOMES

Upon completing this course, students will be able to apply fundamental translation principles in practice, analyse short texts systematically, and produce coherent target texts that adhere to linguistic, cultural, and communicative norms. They will demonstrate the ability to select and justify appropriate translation strategies, methods, and techniques for text type and purpose, and to make informed use of reference tools to solve translation problems. Students will also show growing awareness of equivalence, translation units, and text types, and will be able to reflect critically on their translation choices, laying a solid methodological foundation for advanced translation practice.

COURSE SYLLABUS

Chapter One: Concept of Translation

1. Definition of translation
2. Categories of Translation
3. Translation: Art vs. Science

Chapter Two: Translator's Competences

1. Translation Competence
2. Linguistic Competence
3. Cultural Competence
4. Transfer Competence
5. Subject Field Competence
6. Technical Competence

Chapter Three: Translator's Tools

1. What Are Translation Tools
2. Traditional Tools
3. Electronic Tools
4. Specialised Translation Tools

Chapter Four: The Process of Translation

1. Stages of Translation

- 1.1. Analysis
- 1.2. Transfer
- 1.3. Reconstruction
2. Principles of Translation

Chapter Five: Translation Unit

1. Definition
2. The Delineation of Translation Units
3. Types of Translation Unit
4. Under- translation and Over-translation

Chapter Six: Methods of Translation

1. Definition
2. Word-for-word
3. Literal
4. Semantic
5. Faithful
6. Free
7. Idiomatic
8. Adaptation
9. Communicative

Chapter Seven: Techniques of Translation

1. Definition
2. Direct Techniques
 - 2.1. Borrowing
 - 2.2. Calque
 - 2.3. Literal translation
3. Indirect Techniques
 - 3.1. Transposition
 - 3.2. Modulation
 - 3.3. Equivalence

3.4. Adaptation

Chapter Eight: Equivalence in Translation

1. The nature of Equivalence
2. Types of Equivalence
3. Problems of Equivalence

Chapter Nine: Types of Translation

1. Oral interpretation
 - 1.1. Definition
 - 1.2. The distinction between written translation and oral translation
 - 1.3. Types of oral interpretation
 - 1.3.1. Sight interpreting
 - 1.3.2. Consecutive interpreting
 - 1.3.3. Simultaneous interpreting
 - 1.3.4. Whispered interpreting
2. Audiovisual translation
 - 2.1. Definition
 - 2.1.1. Stagger
 - 2.1.2. Dubbing
 - 2.1.3. Voiceover
 - 2.1.4. Localisation of games
3. Written translation
 - 3.1. Literary translation
 - 3.2. Press translation
 - 3.3. Specialised translation
 - 3.3.1. Legal translation
 - 3.3.2. Economic translation
 - 3.3.3. Medical translation

CHAPTER ONE: CONCEPT OF TRANSLATION

Objectives

Upon completion of this chapter, students will be able to:

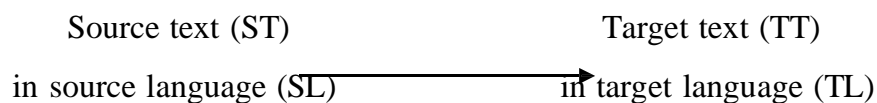
- Define the concept of translation using appropriate terminology.
- Distinguish between the main categories of translation.
- Explain the difference between translation as an art and translation as a science.

1. Definition of Translation

"Translation," etymologically, refers to a "carrying across" or "bringing across." The Latin term *translatio* originates from *transferre* (composed of *trans*, meaning "across," and *ferre*, meaning "to carry" or "to bring"). Modern European languages, including Romance, Germanic, and Slavic, have generally developed their equivalent terms based on this Latin model, either from *transferre* or its related term *traducere* ("to lead across" or "to bring across"). Furthermore, the Greek term for "translation," *metaphrasis* (meaning "speaking across"), has contributed to the English language with the word "metaphrase," which signifies a literal or word-for-word translation, in contrast to "paraphrase" (derived from the Greek *paraphrasis*, meaning "saying in other words"). (Dictionnaire de l'Académie française)

Translation involves transforming a message from one language into another. It represents a specific case of linguistic convergence that communicates information among speakers of various languages.

In translation, the language from which a text is translated is the source language (SL), while the language of the translated work is known as the target language (TL). The text from the original language is referred to as the source text (ST), and the resulting translated text is called the target text (TT).



According to Mundy (2008), the term "translation" can denote either the process of translating written texts of varying lengths, from single words and sentences to entire books, or the product of this process. Furthermore, it encompasses the academic discipline dedicated to the study of translation activities and their outcomes, as illustrated below:

- The general subject area or phenomenon (e.g., "I studied translation at university")
- The product, which refers to the translated text (e.g., "they published the Arabic translation of the report")
- The process of creating the translation, commonly known as

translating (Translation service).

Translation is the process of conveying the meaning, ideas, or messages of a text from one language to another. This process involves considerations related to accuracy, clarity, and naturalness to ensure that readers of the translated text receive the same information as readers of the original text. Various experts have offered definitions of translation that clarify these considerations.

According to Newmark (1988), translation is the process of accurately conveying the intended meaning of a source language text into another language. This definition emphasises the importance of capturing the author's original intent in the target language text. Catford (1965) points out that translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) with equivalent material in another language (TL). According to Catford, the most important aspect of translating is finding the equivalent meaning between the source language and the target language.

Furthermore, Nida and Taber (1974) describe translation as the act of re-creating the closest natural equivalent of the source language message in the receptor language. They stress the relationship between translation and the complexities inherent in languages, meaning, and equivalence. Additionally, Larson (1984) explains that translation involves conveying the meaning of the source language into the target language. This process requires transferring the source language into the target language without altering the original idea or meaning.

Based on the definitions provided, it is clear that translation is a systematic process dedicated to identifying and conveying equivalent meanings within the target text. It requires a thorough understanding of both the source and target languages, as well as an appreciation for the cultural contexts in which they are situated. By doing so, translation ensures that the original message is preserved and communicated in the target language.

2. Categories of Translation

The renowned Russo-American structuralist Roman Jakobson (1896–1982) articulated three categories of translation in his influential paper, “*On Linguistic Aspects of Translation*.” He proposed that a verbal sign can be translated into other signs within the same language (intralingual translation), into a different language (interlingual translation), or into a nonverbal system of symbols (intersemiotic translation).

Jakobson’s categories are outlined as follows:

- Intralingual translation, or ‘rewording’, involves “an interpretation of verbal signs by means of other signs of the same language.” It can be achieved through the use of “another, more or less synonymous word, or by resorting to circumlocution.”
- Interlingual translation, or ‘translation proper’, refers to “an interpretation of verbal signs by means of some other language.” Jakobson notes, “There is ordinarily no full equivalence between code-units; however, messages can serve as adequate interpretations of foreign code-units or messages.”
- Intersemiotic translation, or ‘transmutation’, is defined as “an interpretation of verbal signs by means of signs from non-verbal sign systems.” This definition draws on semiotics, the broader science of communication through signs and sign systems. Its significance lies in the fact that translation is not restricted solely to verbal languages.

For instance, intersemiotic translation might occur when a written text is transformed into a different medium, such as music, film, or painting. Intralingual translation occurs when one creates a summary or rewrites a text in the same language, like adapting an encyclopedia for children, or when rephrasing a particular expression within that language.

The primary focus of translation studies has been on interlingual translation, which involves the interaction between two distinct verbal sign systems.

3. Translation: Art vs.Science

Translation has always been essential for interlinguistic communication throughout history, helping to bridge linguistic and cultural differences that can hinder understanding. It has significantly contributed to minimising communication barriers and has played a vital role in the development of ideas and the spread of technology.

Translation seeks to preserve the stylistic nuances of the target language while maintaining the same register as the source text. To accomplish this effectively, the translator must possess expertise in the subject matter to communicate the original content accurately and naturally. This blend of skills can be cultivated through artistic endeavours, such as drama or poetry, where the goal is to create beauty or convey specific ideas with a high level of skill, whether innate or developed through experience. Additionally, translation is informed by scientific principles, encompassing the study of natural phenomena and the knowledge gained through observation and experimentation.

Art, as defined by the Collin Cobuild English Dictionary (2003), encompasses activities such as drama, poetry, and sculpture, through which individuals strive to create beauty and convey specific ideas or meanings. This endeavour requires a high level of skill, either innately possessed or honed through experience. In the context of education, art is associated with subjects like history and language, contrasting with the scientific disciplines that emphasise the study of nature through observation and experimentation. Additionally, the term "craft" refers to activities focused on the skilful creation of objects.

Translation is a vital communication process that conveys the knowledge of an original text to a foreign audience. As a bilingual-mediated process, it aims to produce a target language text that is equivalent to the source. It is often seen as a creative endeavour, introducing a subjective element that contrasts with the objectivity found in scientific fields.

Some language analysts argue that translation can be considered an exact science, emphasising a one-to-one correlation between words and phrases across different languages. This viewpoint suggests a close relationship between translation and contrastive linguistics (Bell, 2008). As a cognitive science, translation extends beyond the confines of linguistics and is best described as 'interdisciplinary (Okolie, 2009). This statement emphasises the crucial role translation plays in connecting diverse cultures and languages.

Science involves observation and investigation, and translation is a key part of this process. Parallel corpora are valuable for analysing language differences and similarities, with translation equivalence as a key methodology. James (2003) relates translation equivalence to Holiday's (2000) three metafunctions of language, suggesting that sentences in different languages must express the same ideational, interpersonal, and textual meanings to be equivalent. Thus, it is crucial to analyse the structures and frequency of specific verbs and verb forms in both languages before translating.

Translators engage in extensive practice with representative texts across a range of subject areas, learning to compile and manage glossaries of relevant terminology. They master the use of various document-related software, such as word processors, desktop publishing systems, and graphics or presentation software, along with computer-assisted translation (CAT) tools.

Some language translation analysts maintain that translation is fundamentally an art rather than a science. Nida (2014) highlights this perspective, asserting that translation entails creative processes that align with technical or artistic endeavours. While it may incorporate scientific methodologies, its true nature is rooted in creativity. Okolie (2009) further asserts that the primary objective of translation is to faithfully reproduce an original text in a different language, ensuring that the resulting text remains authentic and free from artificiality. Complementing this view, Bell (2008) describes translation as a skilful process involving the transfer of messages between languages, merging both technical and artistic dimensions.

Bamstone (2005) states that literary translation functions similarly to any form of writing, suggesting that it is fundamentally an art rather than a science. If literary translation is to be categorised at all, it should be recognized as an art in both its practice and its end product. He argues that the act of literary translation is an artistic endeavour, while its analysis and description, whether linguistic or semiotic, can be viewed as a science, since the tools employed in these analyses are drawn from the fields of language and communication sciences. Bamstone (2005) emphasises the importance of distinguishing between the artistic activity of translation and its scientific analysis and description. He notes that while the practice itself can indeed be seen as a linguistic science or translation science, both

linguistics and literary studies remain focused on their respective domains, thus reinforcing that literary translation cannot be classified as a science.

Belloc (2010) asserts that translation, perceived as a secondary art form, has not been afforded the same respect as original works and has struggled under the prevailing assessments of literary merit; consequently, it is often classified as a science. In a related perspective, Gaber (2001) describes translation as both a science and a craft. He explains that, while translation as a craft requires systematic training and supervised practice, it is also essential for it to be informed by linguistic theories in its scientific aspect.

Ford (2011) suggests that the debate over whether translation is an art or a science arises from a long history of trials, errors, developments, advancements, and innovations. Nonetheless, due to the interplay of languages, literary translation may be categorised within the realm of linguistic science. This perspective has somewhat limited the applicability of linguistic theory and created a disconnect between those engaged in literary translation. Just as painting, musical composition, fiction, and poetry cannot be strictly classified as sciences, translation, especially literary translation, also resists categorisation as a science.

In conclusion, the classification of translation as a science, craft, or art depends primarily on the nature of the text. Translation can be regarded as a science when the focus is on the final product. In any case, translation should fulfil a similar role in the target language (TL) as it does in the source language (SL). Most translators will agree that this largely hinges on the type of text being translated. For instance, a straightforward document, such as a product brochure, can often be translated quickly using techniques familiar to advanced language students. In contrast, a newspaper editorial, a political speech, or a book on virtually any subject demands not only strong language skills and research techniques but also a deep understanding of the subject matter, cultural sensitivity, and mastery of the art of effective writing.

PRACTICE

Task one: Answer briefly the following questions

1. How do different scholars define translation? Identify the key elements common to most definitions.
2. In what sense can translation be considered both a linguistic and a communicative activity?
3. To what extent does culture influence the process of translation? Provide examples.
4. Explain why creativity is necessary in translation, even when accuracy is required.

Task two: Read the following definitions of translation and answer the questions below

“Translation is the replacement of textual material in one language by equivalent textual material in another language.” (Catford, 1965)

- a) Identify the key terms in the definition.
- b) What aspects of translation does this definition emphasize?
- c) What important elements does it overlook?

Task three:

- a. Decide whether the following statements reflect translation as an art, translation as a science, or both, and justify your answer.**

1. Translation requires strict rules and systematic procedures.
2. Translation involves creativity and stylistic choices.
3. Translation depends on linguistic theories and models.
4. Translation demands sensitivity to context and culture.

b. Answer the following question in 8–10 lines

Why is it difficult to classify translation as only an art or only a science?

References

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CHAPTER TWO: TRANSLATOR'S COMPETENCES

Objectives:

Upon the completion of this unit, students will be able to:

- Identify and explain the main competences required for translation;
- Apply linguistic, cultural, and subject-specific knowledge to translation tasks;
- Use technical tools and resources to support translation;
- Demonstrate how different competences work together to produce accurate and context-appropriate translations.

1. Translation Competence

Competence is an essential criterion for performing specific jobs, involving a blend of knowledge, skills, and behaviours aimed at enhancing performance. It signifies being adequately qualified to fulfil a particular role.

Translation competence serves as an overarching term that encompasses the various performance abilities associated with the field, which can be challenging to define and conceptualise. Scholars have employed a range of terminology when discussing translation competence, including terms such as translation skills, translation proficiency, and others. Generally, the term “competence” is used in a broader context, while “skills” and “proficiency” are more commonly associated with training and educational settings.

Bell (1991) describes translator competence as a comprehensive summation that includes target-language expertise, text-type understanding, source-language proficiency, real-world subject knowledge, contrastive knowledge, and decoding and encoding skills, collectively termed "communicative competence," which encompasses grammar, sociolinguistics, and discourse.

Hatim and Mason (1997) outline a traditional three-part model of competence from linguistics (ST processing, transfer, TT processing) with associated skills for each category. Hewson (1995) adds "cultural and professional elements," addressing remuneration, access to resources, and practical knowledge of technology. Mayoral (2001) highlights additional

components, such as common sense, curiosity, communication skills, self-criticism, and the ability to synthesise information.

Additionally, Deslile outlines several important abilities within translation competence. These include linguistic ability for understanding the source language and producing quality output; translational ability for precise meaning extraction; methodological ability for gathering information and mastering terminology; field-specific ability for translating specialised subjects; and technical ability for effectively using translation tools. Developing these competencies can significantly enhance the quality and effectiveness of translation efforts.

Nord (1991: 146) emphasises that translation practice enhances not only transfer competence but also several other competencies, including:

- Linguistic competence in both native (L1) and foreign (L2) languages.
- Cultural competence related to the target culture.
- Factual competence in specialised domains such as law, economics, and technology.
- Technical competence focusing on research and documentation methods.

These varied skills can be integrated into practical translation classes, which highlights the heterogeneous nature of translation competence, consisting of diverse knowledge, technical skills, cultural understanding, and practical experience.

2. Linguistic Competence

Linguistic competence refers to a person's mastery of various aspects of a language, including phonetics, vocabulary, grammar, and discourse knowledge. This encompasses language choice, expression, coordination, and rhetorical skills. In the context of translation, linguistic competence specifically denotes the proficient use of knowledge in both the source and target languages, which is often termed bilingual competence.

While bilingual competence serves as the foundation for translation between two languages, it is essential for translators to effectively communicate in both the source and target

languages. This means having the ability to understand the source language deeply while also producing high-quality translations in the target language. The PACTE research group defines bilingual competence as the procedural knowledge necessary for effective bilingual communication. This includes bilingual pragmatic knowledge, sociolinguistic knowledge, discourse knowledge, grammar, and lexical knowledge.

During the translation process, translators must activate language-related schemas that involve phonetics, vocabulary, rhetoric, syntax, semantics, pragmatics, and language contrasts. Consequently, translators not only need to master the usage and characteristics of both the source and target languages but also understand their similarities and differences. This understanding helps convey the connotations of the source language effectively to the target audience.

While a high level of linguistic competence is foundational for quality translation, it is widely recognised that simply knowing two or more languages does not ensure a translator's competence. This suggests that other skills and competencies are essential for a translator to be considered qualified.

3. Cultural Competence

Translation encompasses more than merely converting text from one language to another; it serves as a vital means of facilitating communication between distinct cultures. This process necessitates cultural competence, which includes a nuanced understanding of the beliefs, values, and lifestyles inherent in both the source and target cultures. By effectively capturing these cultural subtleties, translators can produce translations that enable readers in the target language to appreciate the cultural dimensions of the original text.

A deep understanding of cultural context is crucial for successful translation, particularly when specific expressions lack equivalents in the target language. To navigate these situations, translators may employ techniques known as "shifts," which allow for necessary adjustments at various linguistic levels. One common method is "borrowing," which entails incorporating words from the source language to address semantic gaps while simultaneously highlighting cultural richness.

Translation is a complex endeavour that extends beyond mere words; it requires a comprehensive understanding of cultural contexts to ensure that translations are both meaningful and impactful.

4. Transfer Competence

Transfer competence refers to the ability to effectively convey messages from a source text to a target text. The term "transfer" itself means to carry something over or across. According to Pym (1992), there are three key relationships between transfer and translation:

- The transfer of a process from "non-existence" to "existence," which is accomplished by the translator based on their knowledge.
- The act of translating itself, which involves transforming the message from the source text to the target text.
- The resulting translated text, which emerges from the translation process.

To possess transfer competence, translators must have adequate linguistic and non-linguistic knowledge, particularly relevant to the content of the text being translated. Transfer competence is considered one of the highest levels of skill required for all translators. It involves the ability to transfer not just words or the grammatical and semantic aspects of a language, but also the mental images implied within the text. This ensures that the translated text effectively conveys the intended meaning.

Transfer competence is supported by various other competencies previously discussed, and it is most crucial during the translation process rather than in the pre- and post-translation phases. Before translating any message, the translator needs to analyse the source text to understand its type, purpose, and function, while also considering the audience for whom the text is intended.

According to Toury (1984), transfer competence requires specific modes of socialisation. While it may be possible to align transfer competence with a Chomsky-style theory, a complete separation from social context is unlikely. However, if we integrate elements of transfer competence with linguistic competence, we can better explore the aspects that define competence and performance. Indeed, the phenomenon of translation may illustrate more clearly than in any other field the interconnections between these two constructs.

5. Subject-Specific or Domain Competence

Field-specific ability refers to the capacity to utilise knowledge pertinent to a specific industry or discipline, such as political, economic, cultural, scientific and technological, legal, pharmaceutical, tourism, publishing, engineering, and other fields. This expertise helps complete translation tasks. Field-specific knowledge enhances a translator's competitiveness in the market, which requires the long-term accumulation of specialised knowledge within a given field.

Each discipline has its unique vocabulary, which becomes one of the subject-specific competencies a translator must possess. A proficient translator will maintain the function of the text without altering it arbitrarily. While free translation is permitted, it does not mean that translators can disregard the domain relevant to the text. Each type of text varies according to its specific domain. For instance, a computer textbook cannot be translated in the same way as an automotive textbook; doing so could render the text dysfunctional or irrelevant.

This issue is closely related to what is referred to as textual competence, recognising that each discipline employs terminology distinct from how it is treated in other languages or domains. Effectively working with domain competence in translating texts from various subjects requires not only an awareness of cultural differences but also an understanding of conventions that influence how the text will be received by its audience. Venuti (2004) notes that different varieties of text are not confined to a single language or culture; rather, the habits of textualisation and the patterns of language and structure can vary significantly.

Melby (2007) stated that subject matter can differ even when the audience, text type, and purpose remain constant. A translator must consider the type of text being translated, while also taking into account the audience (the recipients of the target text), the text type (genre), and the purpose (the text's function). Even when these three elements are constant, the subject matter may still vary. This subject competence is essential, alongside the other competencies already discussed.

6. Technical Competence

The ongoing advancements in information technology and artificial intelligence, particularly in natural language processing, have significantly transformed machine translation and the language service industry. As a result, it has become essential for translators and interpreters to develop a high level of proficiency in technological tools, as traditional manual translation is increasingly seen as inefficient and costly. This shift has led to a growing emphasis on translation technology competence as a key skill set within the profession.

Translation technical competence encompasses a variety of skills vital for effective performance. These include fundamental computer skills, proficiency in computer-assisted translation (CAT) tools, information literacy, effective terminology management, corpus processing expertise, as well as a comprehensive understanding of machine translation and post-editing capabilities.

Basic computer skills involve the ability to utilise office software for document processing tasks. Proficiency in CAT tools refers to utilising technology to enhance translation efficiency. Information literacy is defined as the capability to effectively search for and retrieve relevant information online.

Terminology competence involves the management and resolution of terminology-related challenges, while corpus competence pertains to the collection and processing of translation corpora. Additionally, machine translation ability requires an understanding of its principles and the effective use of translation systems. Post-editing skills focus on refining machine-translated outputs to enhance their accuracy and readability.

As the translation industry continues to evolve, the capacity to employ these technological tools has become a fundamental component of professional competence in today's global environment.

PRACTICE

Ask one: Discuss the following questions

1. How do linguistic and cultural competences interact during translation?
2. Can technical tools replace the translator's competence?
3. Discuss the impact of lack of subject-matter knowledge on translation accuracy.
4. To what extent does professional translation depend on the integration of multiple competences?

Task Two: Read the following situations and identify the translator's competence mainly required in each case

1. Translating an idiomatic expression from the source language.
2. Using a bilingual dictionary or a terminology database.
3. Translating a legal or medical text accurately.
4. Adapting a culturally specific reference for the target audience.

Justify your answers briefly.

Task Three: Answer the following question in 8–10 lines

Explain how different translator's competences interact to produce an accurate and context-appropriate translation.

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CHAPTER THREE: TRANSLATOR'S TOOLS

Objectives:

Upon the completion of this unit, students will be able to:

- Define translation tools and explain their role in translation practice;
- Distinguish between traditional and electronic translation tools;
- Identify and use specialised tools for different types of texts;

1. What are translation tools?

Translation tools encompass a wide range of resources that can be categorised as traditional or electronic. Traditional tools include specialised dictionaries and encyclopedias, which are invaluable references for translators in search of precise and contextually appropriate terminology. These printed resources often provide thorough explanations and nuances crucial for accurately conveying intended meanings.

Conversely, electronic tools have transformed the translation process by providing various utilities and Computer-Assisted Translation (CAT) Tools that enhance workflow efficiency. These digital resources not only offer previous suggestions for translations, helping maintain consistency, but also feature advanced error detection capabilities that significantly reduce mistakes. Additionally, they often include functionalities that streamline and improve overall workflow, allowing translators to work more effectively.

Furthermore, Translation Management Systems (TMS) have emerged as a vital advancement in managing projects and teams. These systems provide an effective framework for coordinating translation efforts, facilitating collaboration among team members, and enabling real-time updates. By integrating these components, TMS enhances both the accuracy and quality of translated texts, empowering teams to deliver results swiftly and efficiently without compromising on detail.

2. Traditional Tools

Traditional translation tools include valuable resources like books and references that provide essential insights into both languages and cultures, enhancing translation accuracy.

Dictionaries are particularly crucial, helping translators select the right words and convey the intended meaning effectively. Including:

- **Books and References**

Books and reference materials are fundamental tools for translators, providing the essential knowledge required for producing accurate and sophisticated translations. A comprehensive understanding of both the source and target languages is imperative, and specialised texts play a pivotal role in facilitating this knowledge acquisition.

Essential resources include comprehensive grammar texts that address both languages, offering insights into sentence structures, punctuation, and linguistic nuances that can significantly impact meaning. Additionally, cultural references and guides relevant to the communities in which the translations are utilised are crucial, as they enhance the cultural relevance and effectiveness of the translated content.

Furthermore, references specific to the translator's area of specialisation are indispensable for understanding industry-specific terminology and emerging trends. This knowledge enables translators to stay current with the latest developments and intricacies within their field. Lastly, engaging with contemporary translation methodologies equips translators with effective techniques and inspires continuous professional development, ensuring that their work remains relevant and impactful in an ever-evolving landscape.

- **Dictionaries**

In his work, the translator depends on dictionaries in both the source and target languages to collect a wide range of linguistic information. This aids in choosing the most accurate words during the translation process. Using dictionaries enables the translator to uncover word derivatives, original roots, and other relevant details that help ensure the text is accurately conveyed within its intended context.

- **The Linguistic Center (المكنز اللغوي)**

The Linguistic Centre is a structured compilation, presented either as an organised book or an accessible digital folder, designed to house an extensive collection of terms and critical

information pertinent to a particular field of study. This resource serves not only as a glossary but also as a comprehensive guide that elaborates on the concepts and meanings that characterise that field, enriching the user's comprehension and appreciation of its complexities.

At its core, the centre features a carefully curated inventory that details specifications and their corresponding equivalents. Additionally, it delineates a hierarchical framework that illustrates the relationships between various terms and concepts, showcasing how they interconnect and influence one another. This systematic arrangement not only aids in thorough content analysis but also enhances the retrieval process, allowing users to efficiently locate and access the specific knowledge they need.

Ultimately, the Linguistic Centre stands as an invaluable tool for both newcomers and seasoned professionals seeking to deepen their understanding and mastery of their specialised domain.

- **The Linguistic Glossary** **المسرد اللغوي**

A glossary is an essential translation tool, offering a carefully curated collection of synonymous meanings for a specific set of terms within a given field, presented in two or more languages. Unlike traditional dictionaries, which provide extensive definitions and cover a wider array of words, glossaries are more concise and focused, making them smaller in scope.

They do not elaborate on the meanings of the words they contain; rather, they specifically feature specialised terminology and uncommon terms relevant to a particular area of expertise. This targeted approach is designed to assist translators by enabling them to access the ideal translations for challenging synonyms that they may encounter during their work. By organising terms alphabetically according to one of the languages, a glossary enhances both efficiency and accuracy in the translation process.

3. Electronic Tools

Electronic tools utilised in translation include software such as word processing applications and electronic dictionaries, which facilitate access to information and assist in error

correction. Additionally, Computer-Assisted Translation (CAT) tools and translation management systems play a significant role in enhancing productivity and accuracy. These tools provide intelligent suggestions and effectively organise workflows. Below are some of the most notable tools in this field:

- **Word Processing Software** برمجيات معالجة الكلمات

Word processing software is an essential tool that translators rely on continuously in their work. Unlike in the past, when writing was done on paper, translators now utilise programs such as Microsoft Word and Google Docs. These applications not only help format text according to personal preferences but also identify spelling and grammar errors, offering suggestions for corrections.

Additionally, these programs include a word counter, which assists in determining the length of the text that needs to be translated. This feature is useful for estimating the time required for completion and for calculating translation costs.

While there are various software options available that aid translators in detecting and correcting errors in both Arabic and English, it is important to note that they may not be entirely reliable. Many of these tools lack accuracy, especially those designed for the Arabic language, where subtle changes in letter formation can alter the meaning of a word significantly. Therefore, human intervention remains crucial in the translation process.

- **E-Dictionaries and Electronic Encyclopedias** القواميس و الموسوعات الإلكترونية

It can be challenging for translators to possess all the specialised dictionaries in printed form, and searching through them can be time-consuming. Therefore, electronic dictionaries and encyclopedias offer a convenient solution, allowing translators to quickly find the meanings of words.

With these digital resources, translators can search for any word in any language and across various fields of expertise. It is impractical to carry printed dictionaries for every language, but having them available electronically on personal devices makes the task much easier.

There are many electronic dictionaries available as software for computers, including well-known ones like Oxford Dictionaries, Collins, and others.

Benefits of Electronic Dictionaries:

- **Accuracy** and reliability: These dictionaries provide precise meanings for words, which helps avoid mistakes.
- **Continuous** update: Electronic dictionaries are updated periodically to ensure the accuracy of information.

- Use of CAT Tools

The use of Computer-Assisted Translation (CAT) tools significantly enhances the translation process, making it not only easier and faster but also ensuring a higher quality of work. These tools are indispensable for boosting a translator's productivity, as they provide suggestions for words and phrases that have been translated previously. This feature eliminates the need to repeatedly search for translations of complex terms, streamlining the translation workflow.

There is a wide array of well-known CAT software that professional translators trust in their daily tasks. Each tool serves a unique purpose, catering to various aspects of the translation process. Some are tailored for linguistic auditing, ensuring the accuracy and consistency of the text, while others function primarily as term banks or translation memories, helping translators maintain uniformity throughout their projects.

Additionally, there are both open-source and free options available, which independent translators can utilise without incurring costs. On the other hand, some tools require a subscription or purchase, offering advanced features and integrations that can greatly enhance the translation experience. Among the most recognised CAT tools in the industry are:

- SDL Trados Studio
- MemoQ

- Wordfast
- OmegaT
- Memsource
- CafeTran Espresso
- XTM
- Alchemy Catalyst
- SDL Passolo

Benefits of CAT Tools:

- **Consistency:** Computer-assisted translation (CAT) tools are vital for maintaining uniformity across translations, particularly in lengthy documents. They ensure that terminology and stylistic choices are consistent throughout, which is essential for accurately conveying the original message.
- **Speed:** By utilising a database of previously translated materials, CAT tools significantly enhance the efficiency of the translation process. This ability to reuse prior work allows translators to complete projects more quickly while still upholding quality standards.
- **Reducing Human Errors:** These advanced tools help reduce the common challenges associated with manual translation, such as typographical errors or incorrect phrases. By offering suggestions and alerts, CAT tools enable translators to deliver translations with greater accuracy and confidence.

Translation Management Systems (TMS) أنظمة إدارة الترجمة

TMS are critical tool for translators, playing a vital role in optimising and organising the translation process. These systems help streamline workflows, allowing translators to manage multiple projects simultaneously with greater efficiency. TMS are especially useful for complex translation tasks that involve large amounts of content and varying languages.

One of the key features of TMS is its ability to maintain translation memory, which stores previously translated segments for future reference. This not only ensures consistency across documents but also reduces the time and effort required for repetitive translations. Additionally, TMS often include terminology management, enabling translators to standardise the use of specific terms and phrases within a project, thereby enhancing clarity and coherence.

Furthermore, many TMS integrate machine translation capabilities, allowing for faster initial drafts that can be refined for accuracy and nuance by human translators. Overall, TMS significantly contribute to improving the quality and efficiency of translation work, making them indispensable in today's fast-paced global market.

Examples of Translation Management Systems:

- **Smartling:** A powerful platform designed to enhance the translation process, offering comprehensive features for managing multilingual content. It includes support for real-time review and adjustments, ensuring that translations are not only accurate but also contextually relevant and culturally appropriate.
- **Transifex:** A localisation management system tailored to facilitate the translation of applications and digital content. It provides an intuitive interface for collaborating with translators and managing versions, making it easier to maintain consistency and quality across different languages.
- **Memsources:** An integrated translation management system that combines project management with advanced Computer-Assisted Translation (CAT) tools. It enhances efficiency by enabling translators to work collaboratively while ensuring that projects are delivered on time and within budget. Its capabilities include automated workflows and extensive integration options, making it a valuable asset for any translation team.

Benefits of TMS:

- **Effective cooperation:** These systems provide a collective work environment where all project participants can access the texts and follow the progress of the work.

- **Project Management:** These systems facilitate the tracking of translation progress and business scheduling, making it easy to manage large projects.

- **Machine Translation (MT) الترجمة الآلية**

Machine translation refers to the use of mathematical algorithms and models to automatically translate text from one language to another. While these tools are effective for quickly translating large volumes of text, they often require human oversight to ensure accuracy.

The most well-known machine translation tools include:

- **Google Translate:** One of the most widely used tools, supporting many languages. It can translate text, images, and audio.
- **DeepL:** Recognised for its high-quality translations, particularly for European languages. DeepL employs artificial intelligence technologies that sometimes yield better accuracy than Google Translate.
- **Microsoft Translator:** This tool provides automated translation for numerous world languages and includes features such as instant messaging for real-time conversations.
- **Amazon Translate:** A service from Amazon designed for quick, real-time text processing, making it valuable for translators working on urgent projects.

Benefits of Machine Translation:

- **Speed:** Machine translation allows for quick interpretation of texts, making it ideal for situations that demand rapid results.
- **Multilingual Support:** These tools can manage a wide array of languages, facilitating communication across many linguistic barriers.
- **Cost-Effectiveness:** Machine translation is often less expensive than human translation, especially for large-scale projects.

Challenges of Machine Translation:

- **Cultural Nuance:** Machine translation tools may not fully grasp cultural differences or implicit meanings, which can result in inappropriate or misleading translations.
- **Accuracy:** Despite advancements in technology, machine translation may lack the necessary precision in complex or technical contexts.

4. Specialised Translation Tools

Some translation tools are specifically tailored to support professionals working in specialised fields such as technical, medical, legal, and literary translation. These tools feature extensive jargon databases and industry-specific resources that ensure accurate translation of complex terms and phrases. For instance, medical translation tools often include glossaries of clinical terminology, drug names, and anatomical terms to facilitate precise communication in healthcare settings. Similarly, legal translation tools provide access to legal dictionaries and references that help translate contracts, statutes, and case law accurately. By tapping into these specialised resources, translators can effectively navigate the unique challenges of each field, enhancing the quality and reliability of their translations.

Examples of specialised tools:

- **SDL Trados Studio** (in multiple fields, including technical and medical).
- **Wordfast Pro** (supports specialised translation areas such as legal and medical).
- **Linguee:** Offers specialised online translation and features a bilingual dictionary that includes professionally translated texts.

Benefits of Specialised Instruments:

- **Acceleration:** These tools facilitate work in specialised fields thanks to the presence of advanced databases of common terms and phrases.
- **Translation Accuracy:** These tools help to maintain the accuracy of technical or medical terminology by accessing a specialised terminology dictionary.

CHAPTER FOUR: THE PROCESS OF TRANSLATION

Objectives

Upon completion of this unit, students will be able to:

- Explain the stages of the translation process;
- Analyse texts at different linguistic levels;
- Apply transfer and reconstruction to produce accurate translations;
- Use translation principles to guide their work.

1. Stages of Translation

Translation is the process of converting written material from a source language (SL) into an equivalent form in a target language (TL). It encompasses the thoughtful conveyance of meaning from the original text while adapting its structure to align with the target language, all while preserving meaning. The primary objective of translation is to ensure that the encoded meanings inherent in the original text are accurately transferred and effectively maintained in the target text. This process is crucial for achieving clear and precise communication across languages.

Larson (1984) indicates that translation requires a thorough examination of the vocabulary, grammar, communicative context, and cultural background of the source language text to grasp its meaning. This understanding is then conveyed using appropriate vocabulary and grammar in the target language, ensuring it aligns with the target culture as well. He proposes that the translation process comprises three essential steps: First, one must study the lexicon, grammatical structures, communicative situation, and cultural context of the source language. Second, the source text should be analysed to ascertain its meaning. Lastly, the same meaning must be reconstructed using language and grammatical structures that are suitable for the cultural context of the intended audience. He presents the diagram as follows (Figure 1):

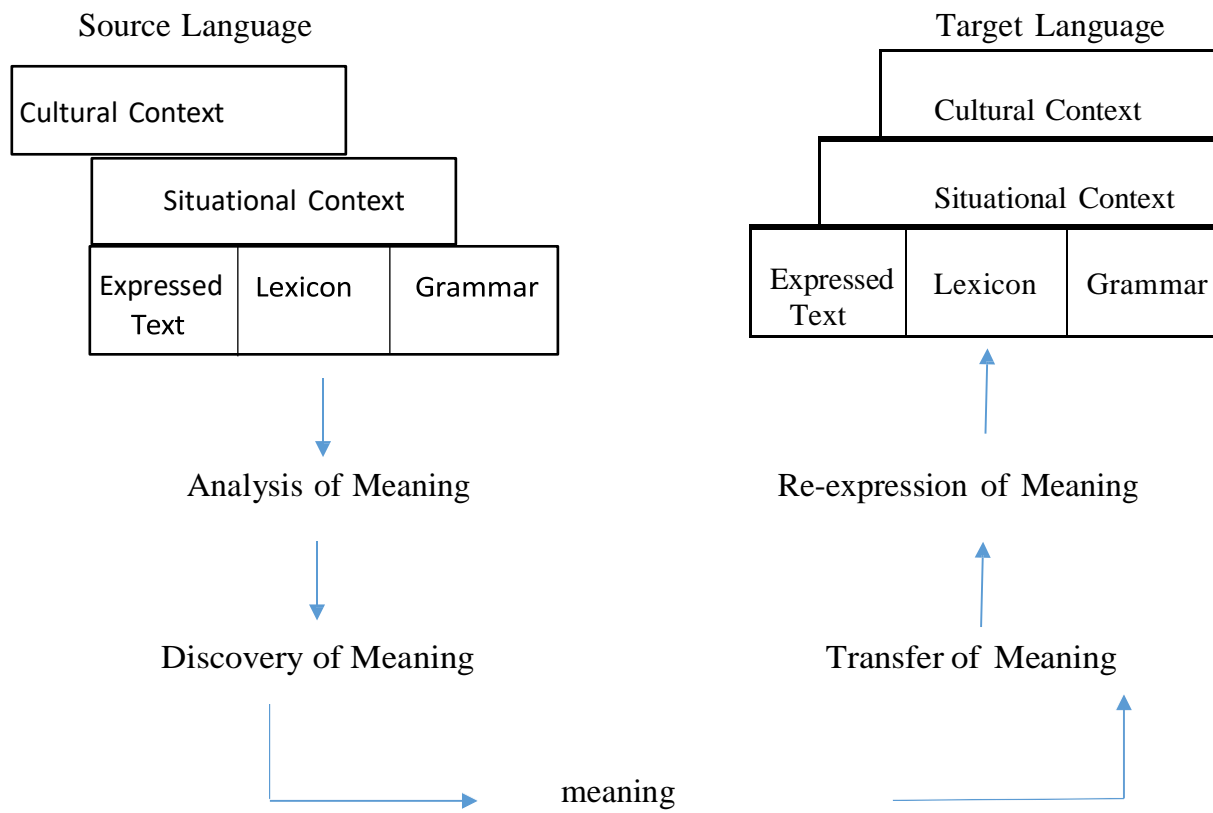


Figure 1: Larson's Translation Process

1.1. Analysis Stage: During this stage, the translator examines various linguistic aspects, including both grammatical and semantic elements. This analysis encompasses the referential and connotative meanings of words, phrases, clauses, or entire texts. The translator needs to be well-versed in the socio-cultural nuances of both languages. In this phase, the translator must read the source text and then analyse it to comprehend the message in terms of structure, language style, semantics, idioms, and other elements utilised in the source language.

1.2. Transfer Stage: The transfer process occurs in the translator's mind as they move from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL). During this transition, the translator identifies the appropriate equivalents for SL words, phrases, clauses, sentences, or the entire text in TL, ensuring that the content is conveyed accurately without altering its meaning. The translator needs to create the correct equivalents of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences from the source language to the target language.

1.3. Restructuring stage: Restructuring aims to make the final message fully acceptable in the target language in terms of the lexicon, grammatical structure, and cultural context. In this step, the translator will determine the equivalent words, grammar, language style, etc., in the target language. Restructuring aims to make the text of TL better, more accurate, and acceptable.

2. Principles of Translation

Nida, as cited by Hatim and Mason (2007), identifies four fundamental requirements for effective translation. The first requirement is that the translation must make coherent sense, ensuring clarity and understanding for the target audience. Secondly, it is essential to convey the spirit and manner of the original text, capturing the author's intent and tone accurately. The third criterion emphasises the importance of a natural and fluid expression, allowing the translated content to be easily comprehensible and

in the target language. Lastly, the translation should aim to produce a similar emotional response in the reader as intended in the original work, ensuring that the overall impact resonates effectively with the audience.

In 1984, Frederick Fuller established a set of general principles that are essential in the field of translation. These principles serve as a framework to guide translators to achieve accuracy, coherence, and fidelity to the original text across various contexts and formats:

a. Meaning: The translation should accurately convey the meaning of the original text without any arbitrary additions or omissions, although minor transpositions of meaning may occur. The following questions can be very helpful:

- Is the meaning of the original text clear?
- If not, where do ambiguities arise?
- Are there any ambiguous terms that suggest underlying implications?
- Is the dictionary definition of any specific word the most appropriate one?
- Does anything in the translation sound unnatural?

b. Form: In the translation process, it is crucial that the arrangement of words and concepts closely aligns with that of the original document. This aspect is especially vital when translating legal documents, guarantees, contracts, and similar materials. However, it is important to acknowledge that differences in linguistic structures may necessitate adjustments to the form and order of words.

c. Register: Languages exhibit significant variations in their levels of formality, particularly within specific contexts. These differences present an important consideration for translators,

who must adeptly navigate the nuances of language. To ensure precision and appropriateness in their work, translators need to distinguish between established formal expressions and personal expressions that convey the unique tone and style of the author or speaker. This discernment is vital for producing translations that are both accurate and culturally sensitive.

Furthermore, it is important to consider the following points:

- Would any expressions in the original text convey an unintended tone, such as being overly formal or informal, cold or warm, personal or impersonal, if translated directly?
- What is the intention of the speaker or writer? Is it to persuade, dissuade, apologise, or criticise? Does that intention effectively come across in the translation?

d. Influence of Source Language: A frequent challenge encountered in translation is that many texts can appear unnatural. This often arises when the translator is overly influenced by the original text, which affects their thought processes and selection of words. To enhance the quality and authenticity of the translation, it is advisable to set the original text aside temporarily. This allows the translator to draw on their memory to reconstruct a few sentences in the target language. This method not only encourages the use of natural thought patterns but also aids in capturing the linguistic subtleties specific to the target language, ultimately leading to a more cohesive and coherent translation.

e. Style and clarity: The translator should endeavour to maintain the original style of the text as faithfully as possible. Nevertheless, should the source material be inadequately written

or contain excessive repetitions, modifications may be necessary to enhance clarity and coherence. It is essential to prioritise the preservation of the original work's intent and voice throughout the translation process.

f. Idiomatic expressions, such as similes, metaphors, proverbs, sayings, jargon, slang, colloquialisms, and phrasal verbs, are often challenging to translate. To address this issue, consider the following strategies:

- Retain the original term within inverted commas.
- Present the original expression along with a literal explanation in brackets.
- Utilise a close equivalent.

PRACTICE

Task one: Review questions

1. Discuss the role of transfer in moving meaning from the source text to the target text.
2. Explain what is meant by reconstruction (re-expression) in translation.
3. Why is revision an essential stage in the translation process?

Task two: translate the following passage into English by following the stages of the translation process:

الثقافة والهوية في عصر العولمة

تعد الثقافة أحد المكونات الأساسية للهوية الجماعية لأي مجتمع، إذ تعكس منظومة القيم والعادات والتقاليد التي تشكل وعي الأفراد وسلوكهم، ولا تقتصر الثقافة على الفنون والآداب فحسب، بل تشمل أيضا أنماط التفكير، وطرائق التواصل، وأساليب العيش التي تنتقل من جيل إلى آخر.

ومع تسارع ظاهرة العولمة، أصبحت الثقافات تتفاعل فيما بينها بشكل غير مسبوق، الأمر الذي أدى إلى تبادل ثقافي واسع، لكنه في الوقت ذاته أثار مخاوف تتعلق بطمس الخصوصيات الثقافية المحلية. فقد ساهمت وسائل الإعلام الحديثة وشبكات التواصل الاجتماعي في نشر نماذج ثقافية موحدة، غالبا ما تهيمن عليها ثقافات قوية اقتصاديا وإعلاميا.

وفي هذا السياق، تبرز أهمية الترجمة بوصفها جسرا للتواصل بين الثقافات، وأداة للحوار الحضاري، لا مجرد وسيلة لنقل المعاني اللغوية. فالترجمة الجيدة تحترم خصوصية الثقافة المنقول عنها، وتسعى إلى نقل دلالاتها وسياقاتها الاجتماعية والتاريخية إلى ثقافة أخرى دون تشويه أو اختزال.

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CHAPTER FIVE: TRANSLATION UNIT

Objectives

Upon completion of this unit, students will be able to:

- Define the concept of translation unit;
- Identify and delineate different types of translation units;
- Recognize cases of under-translation and over-translation;
- Apply the concept of translation units to improve accuracy and coherence in translation.

1. Definition

The concept of a translation unit refers to the smallest segment of an utterance that consists of signs or elements that are cohesively linked, allowing them to be translated as a whole rather than in parts. As defined by Hatim and Munday (2004, p. 138), a translation unit is characterised by its cohesive signs, which imply that a literal translation of each element separately would not convey the intended meaning effectively.

In the context of translation, a translation unit can vary in size and scope; it may consist of a single word, a phrase, one or more sentences, or even extend to larger segments of text. Each of these segments is treated by the translator as a single cognitive entity, allowing them to establish meaningful equivalence in the target language.

Vinay and Darbelnet (1995, p. 84) emphasise the importance of the translation unit, arguing that it represents the smallest part of an utterance where the components are so closely connected that translating each part individually would not convey the overall meaning effectively. This underscores the necessity of understanding the context and cohesiveness of language during the translation process.

The translator's role necessitates a comprehensive investigation into the specific linguistic units they work with, such as words, phrases, and idiomatic expressions, as well as the contextual layers of meaning that these units convey within different languages.

Additionally, it is essential to explore the various methodologies and techniques that translators employ to ensure accuracy and fluidity in their work. These methods may include linguistic analysis, cultural considerations, and the adaptation of tone and style to fit the target audience. By delving into these elements, one can gain a deeper understanding of the complexities involved in the translation process and appreciate the skill required to bridge linguistic divides effectively.

Examples from both French and English

Parts of speech	French	English
Verbs/verb phrases	Montrer du doigt	To point
	Donner un coup de pied	To kick
	Rentabilité	To make a profit
Adjectives/ adj. phrases	Mal a l'aise	Uncomfortable
	Influencable	Easily influenced
Adverbs/ adv. Phrases	A toute vitesse	Speedily
	Dans tout le pays	Nationwide
	Dorénavant	From now on
Prepositional phrases	Le long de	Along
	Au dessus de	Above

According to Matthiessen (2001), the UT (user text) is viewed as a segment of the TT (target text) rather than the generally accepted ST (source text) segment. He outlines several key points:

- The UT creates an interval within the translation process.
- It serves as the framework into which the translator conveys the ST.
- It exhibits distinct and consistent grammatical features.
- It possesses identifiable meaning and measurable accuracy, which can be assessed using standardised methods.-

The UT embodies universal characteristics, maintains a consistent role in the translation process, and has measurable meaning. Furthermore, the UT may have a corresponding co-UT (ST) that can have the same or different syntactic features and whose meaning can arise from the same or different linguistic units. This means that a TT sentence may be a

translation of an entire ST sentence, a clause from a sentence, two clauses, two segments from two ST sentences, or a sentence combined with a part of another sentence (Harry J. Huang and Canzhong Wu, 2009).

2. The Delineation of Translation Units

The process involves identifying specific units within a text. The translator begins with the meaning of the content and transfers it from one language to another while staying within the same semantic domain. The unit to be identified is the "unit of thought," adhering to the principle that the translator should convey ideas and emotions rather than merely translating words. The terms "translation unit," "lexical unit," and "thought unit" are interchangeable because translation units consist of lexical elements that combine to express a single thought.

Translation units (TUs) are not restricted to phrases, small groups of words, or different grammatical structures; they can also include entire sentences or passages. As Hatim and Munday noted (2004), "The translation unit may be the individual word, group, clause, sentence, or the whole text."

For instance:

À la prochaine! See you soon!

J'étais sur mon trente et un. I was dressed to the nines.

Il avait la moutarde qui lui montait au nez. He was getting miffed.

When a translator begins their work, specifically the process of translation, they assess the type of source text (ST) they are dealing with to determine the fundamental segments that will be translated into the target text (TT). These segments can vary significantly, ranging from entire texts, such as in poetry, to individual phonemes.

The translator must understand the concepts and units of thought present in the source language, break down the message to be translated into as many translation units as there are concepts, and ultimately convey these into the target language. When initiating the

translation process, a translator must first evaluate the type of source text (ST) they are working with to determine the essential segments that will be translated into the target text (TT). These segments can vary widely, ranging from entire pieces, such as poetry, to individual phonemes.

It is imperative for the translator to comprehend the concepts and units of thought inherent in the source language. This involves delineating the message to be translated into a series of translation units corresponding to the identified concepts, and subsequently rendering these accurately into the target language.

3. Types of Translation Unit

Vinay and Darbelnet consider the following three terms as being equivalent: "unit of thought", "lexicological unit" and "unit of translation". Lexicological units contain "lexical elements grouped to form a single element of thought. Several types of UT are recognised according to their grammatical function in the message and its form.

3.1. According to the particular role it plays in the message, there are:

- **Functional units**, whose elements participate in the same grammatical function, Example:

Il est parti à quatorze heures / juste dix minutes / avant votre arrivée.

He / left / at two o'clock / just ten minutes / before your arrival.

رحل/ عند الثانية زوالا/ عشر دقائق/ قبل وصولك

Il habite/ Saint-Sauveur/ à deux pas/ chez ses parents

He lives in Saint-Sauveur, two steps away from his parents' house

يقطن / سان سوفر / على بعد خطوتين / من منزل أبيه

- **Semantic Units**, as the name suggests, represent the unit of meaning (thought). Example:

Prendre place= to sit/ to take place = يجلس

Avoir l'air= to seem/ look like = يبدو

Avoir lieu= to happen= يحدث

Sur le champ = immediately فوراً

According to the form, i.e. their correspondence with the words of the text. There are :

- Simple Units: Each unit corresponds to a single word, allowing for the replacement of individual words without altering the context of the sentence. This is the simplest and most commonly used unit. In this case, the number of units is equal to the number of words. Replacing words will not affect the structure of the sentence.- Simple Units: Each unit corresponds to a single word, allowing for the replacement of individual words without altering the context of the sentence. This is the simplest and most commonly used unit. In this case, the number of units is equal to the number of words. Replacing words will not affect the structure of the sentence.

Example :

Il/gagne/six/mille/dinar.

He / earns / six / thousand / dinar.

يتقاضى/سنة/آلاف/دينار

L'étudiant/ a révisé/ son cours

The student / has revised / his course

راجع /الطالب / درسه

- **Diluted units:** These units contain several words that, in turn, shape a lexical unit, since they pursue a single idea.

Example:

De bonne heure = (of good hour, at a good hour)early = باكراً

Dans la mesure où =In so far as/ as much as= ما بقدر

Au fur et à mesure que= as = تدريجاً/فشيئاً شيئاً

Tout de suite= immediately =حالا

Mal à l'aise = uncomfortable = مريح غير

Influencable = easily influenced À toute vitesse= speedily

Dans tout le pays = nationwide

Le long de = along

Au-dessus de = above

N.B. :

The translator starts from meaning and performs all of his transfer operations within the semantic domain. He, therefore, needs a unity that is not exclusively formal, since he does not work on form. In these conditions, the unity to be identified is the unity of thought, in accordance with the principle that the translator must translate ideas and feelings and not words.

4. Over-translation and Under-translation

Both over-translation and under-translation pertain to the reproduction of non-equivalence within the target language (TL) message when compared to the source language (SL), whether regarding meaning or style.

Over-translation refers to the situation in which the TL encompasses more information than what is present in the SL. This discrepancy can lead to confusion, as TL readers may receive an excess of details that were not intended, potentially resulting in misunderstandings between the SL and TL. Conversely, under-translation occurs when the TL conveys less information than that found in the SL. This situation may lead to an overestimation of the knowledge that TL readers possess, which can undermine the clarity and completeness of the translation, thereby omitting critical information from the original text.

Both over-translation and under-translation are deviations from the standard of a faithful and expressive translation. A notable similarity between the two is that both yield non-equivalence in the translated work.

For example, the phrase "de bonne heure" consists of a single translation unit meaning "early." If more than one translation unit is misconstrued in this context, the result may be nonsensical interpretations such as "of good hour" or "at a good hour," which ultimately obscure the intended meaning of the original translation unit.

PRACTICE

Exercise: find the main translation units in the following sentences , then translate them into English

1. Il a été battu á mort.
2. Il est resté planté devant la poste.
3. Il ferma la porte d'un coup de pied.
4. Á cause de l'augmentation des prix.
5. Elle se dépêcha d'entrer dans l'église.
6. Il a évalué la situation en un clin d'oeil.
7. Il a dû accepter un emploi á l'étranger.
8. Je pris le livre qui se trouvait sur la table.
9. Tout le temps que j'ai perdu à lire des livres...
10. Ann fait le tour du parc en courant chaque jour.
11. Il a pris la succession de son père dans l'entreprise.
12. Son père, qui est avocat, veut qu'il fasse du droit.
13. Mais je n'ai fait que sortir pour prendre mon gilet!
14. Les gens, à ma naissance, n'attendaient pas un poète.
15. Selon un rapport publié dans l'European Policy Analyst
16. En retournant vers sa chambre, il acheta le Daily News.
17. On ne doit pas jeter les bouteilles vides, mais les recycler.
18. Nous avons un temps qui n'est pas normal pour la saison.

19. Il est parti à quatorze heures juste dix minutes avant votre arrivée.
20. Je suis sorti de la ville par la route principale que je connaissais bien.
21. C'est évidemment une perte de temps que de chercher à lui cacher quoique ce soit.
22. Les employés gardent un emploi qu'ils détestent de peur que leur passe médical leur empêche d'être couverts dans une autre entreprise.

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CHAPTER SIX: METHODS OF TRANSLATION

Objectives

Upon completion of this unit, students will be able to:

- Distinguish between the main methods of translation;
- Explain the characteristics and uses of each method;
- Select appropriate methods according to text type and purpose;
- Apply different methods effectively in translation practice.

1. Definition

To achieve high-quality translations, a translator must enhance their understanding of translation techniques. Certain texts cannot be translated without a thorough grasp of their context. Additionally, when translating content related to foreign cultures, a translator should be aware of the nonverbal communication used within that society to determine the most suitable equivalent terminology in the target language.

Larson (1984, p. 6) states that a high-quality translation can be identified through:

- Using standard language forms in the target language;
- Fluently conveying the message of the source language to the target language;
- Producing an equivalent effect and response in the audience of both the source and target languages.

The context of the source language is essential for translators to convey the intended meaning in the target language. Practical experience is often more valuable than formal knowledge. Experienced translators possess a deeper understanding of the art of translation and can adopt a more discerning approach. Furthermore, utilising effective methods is crucial for producing high-quality translations, as these techniques support the translation process.

According to Newmark (1988, p. 45), there are eight translation methods. They are word-for-word, literal, faithful, semantic, communicative, idiomatic, free, and adapted. These methods can be classified into two categories: four of them are oriented towards the source language (SL Emphasis), and the other four are oriented towards the target language (TL Emphasis). It can be seen in Figure 2:

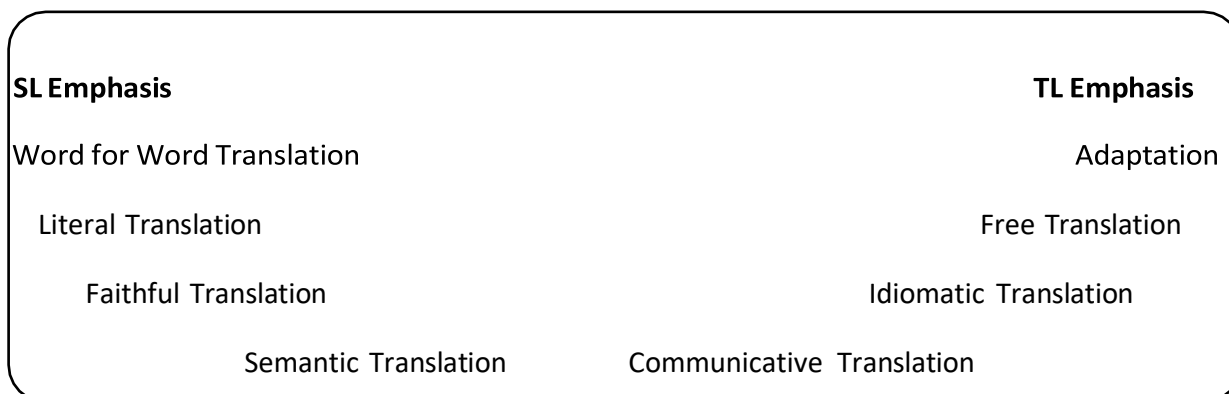


Figure 2: Newmark's V-Diagram

2. Word-for-Word Translation

This type of translation maintains the original word order of the source language. Each word is translated according to its most commonly used meaning, without taking the surrounding context into account (Newmark, 1988). While this method can be useful as an initial step in the translation process, it is not suitable for handling real translation tasks.

For example:

That child is intelligent.	ذاك الطفل يكون ذكياً
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This approach to translation involves interpreting each word in isolation, without regard for the nuances of grammar, word order, context, and special usage differences between source and target languages. It heavily favours the source language, expecting the target language to conform strictly to it. While initially appearing simple and widely used among students, this method is risky as it neglects the nuances of the target language and relies solely on the source language.

Moreover, this approach fails to consider the context, which is crucial to understanding the meaning of a particular sentence. It also overlooks the figurative use of words that reflect the cultural nuances of language. Lastly, this method is unable to identify equivalents that are not present in the target language.

So, the example above can be corrected as ذاك الطفل ذكي

3. Literal Translation

This approach to translation involves retaining the grammatical structures of the source language and finding the closest grammatical equivalents in the target language. It occurs when the two languages share similar structures (Newmark, 1988). Words are translated without considering their connotations or contextual meanings, and are taken out of their original context for translation.

For example:

Let us shake hands.	دعنا نتصافح بالأيدي
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This method of translation is similar to word-for-word translation in two main aspects: (a) It follows the word order of the source language, and (b) it maintains the same type and number of words. It sets itself apart from the first translation method in two important ways. Firstly, it considers the surrounding context, aiming to capture the intended meaning more accurately. Secondly, it endeavours to find metaphorical equivalents in the target language for the metaphorical words in the source language (Newmark, 1988). As a result, this method of literal translation is much more preferable than the first, which solely focuses on word-for-word translation.

As a result, the example above can be revised to "دعنا نتصافح" or simply "فلنتصافح", as the verb "نتصافح" specifically involves the action of shaking hands, which can only be performed using hands.

4. Faithful Translation

This method maintains a balance between the literal meaning of the SL word and the TL syntactic structures. A faithful translation attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the target language's grammatical structures. It transfers cultural words and preserves the degree of grammatical and lexical 'abnormality' (deviation from the source language norms) in the translation. It attempts to be completely faithful to the intentions and the text realisation of the source language writer. (Newmark, 1988) It sounds more reasonable, considering the context, and aims to produce a more precise meaning of the SL texts.

This translation method focuses on maintaining a balance between the literal meaning of the source language word and the syntactic structures of the target language. A faithful translation attempts to capture the precise contextual meaning of the original text while adhering to the grammatical rules of the target language. The objective is to faithfully represent the source language writer's intentions and textual expression. This method aims to produce a more accurate and nuanced understanding of the source language texts.

Example 1,

هل يمكنك مساعدتي في حمل هذه الحقيبة؟

Can you help me carry this bag?

- This translation maintains the original polite request without any paraphrasing.

Example 2,

I wanted to go out for dinner with my family, but it started raining heavily, so we decided to stay home instead."

كنت أرغب في الخروج لتناول العشاء مع عائلتي، ولكن بدأت تمطر بغزارة، لذلك قررنا البقاء في المنزل بدلاً من ذلك

- This version adheres closely to the structure of the English original, ensuring that all pertinent information is preserved in formal Arabic.

A faithful translation involves conveying the complete contextual meaning of the source language (SL) into the target language (TL), with a focus on achieving the highest level of equivalence. This method ensures that the translation retains accuracy and honours both the

sentence structure and the contextual nuances within the grammatical framework of the TL. It is particularly suitable for documents where it is crucial to preserve the original meaning and subtleties, such as technical and academic manuals, legal documents, medical materials, and religious texts, among others.

Example 3,

يخضع هذا الاتفاق ويُفسر وفقاً لقوانين الجمهورية

This agreement shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the Republic.

- The formal structure and terminology are carefully and accurately preserved in this translation.

Example 4,

The study aims to examine the impact of climate change on agricultural productivity.

تهدف الدراسة إلى دراسة تأثير التغير المناخي على الإنتاجية الزراعية

- In this translation, the academic tone is preserved accurately.

Example 5,

سنبقى ملتزمين بالدفاع عن سيادتنا واستقلالنا، ولن نسمح لأي جهة بانتهاك حدودنا أو التدخل في شؤوننا الداخلية

We will remain committed to defending our sovereignty and independence, and we will not allow any party to violate our borders or interfere in our internal affairs.

- This translation maintains a high level of formality and faithfulness to the assertive tone, emphasising the significance of terms such as "sovereignty," "independence," and "internal affairs." These terms are vital in political discourse and possess precise equivalents in both languages.

5. Semantic Translation

Semantic translation is a translation method that seeks to capture the exact contextual meaning of the original text by closely adhering to the semantic and syntactic structures of

the target language. The goal is to reproduce the form, context, and cultural nuances of the source text in the translation. (Newmark, 1988) This method prioritises the source text and aims to closely follow its content, although it is not strictly a literal translation.

The difference between literal translation and semantic translation lies in how closely the translation sticks to the original structure versus how much it adapts to preserve meaning, style, and context in the target language.

While literal translation is a word-for-word or structure-for-structure rendering of the source text into the target language with minimal adaptation, semantic translation focuses on conveying the intended meaning, emotion, and cultural context of the original text, even if that

means changing the structure or replacing idioms to preserve the sense and communicative effect of the original text.

Example 1,

إن غد الناظره قريب

Literal translation: Tomorrow is near for the one who waits for it. Semantic translation: *Tomorrow is just around the corner.*

- Semantic translation focuses on conveying the idiomatic meaning of the original text, rather than strictly following its literal structure. This approach ensures that the overall intent and contextual nuances are communicated. By emphasising the underlying message, the translation preserves the intended reassurance about future possibilities, fostering a sense of optimism and understanding.

Example 2,

رحم الله امرءاً عرف قدر نفسه

Literal translation: May God have mercy on a person who knows his worth. Semantic translation: *Blessed is the one who knows his limits.*

- Semantic translation captures the intended wisdom and humility, going beyond mere religious or formal structures.

Example 3,

العلم نور والجهل ظلام

Literal translation: Knowledge is light, and ignorance is darkness. Semantic translation: *Education enlightens; ignorance blinds.*

- The semantic version articulates the meaning with clarity and motivation, utilising a tone that is both engaging and inspiring. This approach fosters a deeper connection with the audience, encouraging a more profound appreciation for the communicated principles.

Example 4,

على المعلم أن يراعي الفروق الفردية بين الطلاب

Literal translation: The teacher must consider the individual differences between students. Semantic translation: *Teachers should accommodate students' varying abilities and learning styles.*

- Semantic translation uses established educational terminology in English, prioritising meaning to ensure the content is clear and accessible to the target audience.

Semantic translation shares certain similarities with faithful translation but allows for greater flexibility in its methodology. Its primary goal is to convey the precise meaning of the original text, while also adapting the language to resonate with the target culture. This approach seeks to faithfully preserve the intended message and style, and ensure both naturalness and cultural relevance. Conversely, faithful translation is dedicated to adhering closely to the original meaning and structure, even if this may result in language that appears somewhat less natural in the target text. This method seeks to reflect the author's intentions and stylistic nuances while minimising adaptation.

6. Adaptation

Adaptation refers to modifying an idea from the source language (SL) to make it acceptable in the target language (TL). This process is necessary when expressing something specific to one language or culture in a manner that is familiar or appropriate in another language or culture. It entails a shift in the cultural context.

Adaptation is essentially a form of rewriting the source text (ST) to ensure it aligns with the language and cultural norms of the target language (TL) community. This type of translation is considered the most liberal and is commonly used for plays (particularly comedies) and poetry. (Newmark, 1988) Typically, the themes, characters, and plots are maintained, while the source language (SL) culture is transformed to fit the target language (TL) culture, resulting in a reworked text.

For example, translating the title of Hemingway's masterpiece, *The Old Man and The Sea*, into Arabic, like البحر و الشيخ, rather than the literal conversion: البحر و العجوز, while the former term sheikh in Arabic indicates many dimensions of the protagonist *Santiago*, the old man, such as experience, faith, and determination; the latter (old) does not cover all these dimensions but refers only to old age. In addition, the translation of metaphors, proverbs, and other idiomatic expressions also frequently involves this technique.

The process of adaptation seeks to create a comparable context in the target language when cultural differences between the source text and the target text create challenges in understanding. It is employed where cultural references or expressions are absent in the target language, and a literal translation fails to convey the intended meaning. Therefore, adaptation can be viewed as a method for achieving contextual equivalence at the translation level.

Example 1,

رجع بخُفي حُنين

Literal translation: He came back with Hunayn's sandals (Meaning: He failed.)

Adapted Translation: He came back empty-handed.

Example 2,

It's raining cats and dogs. (Meaning: It's raining heavily.)

Adapted Translation:

"إنها تمطر بغزارة"

A direct translation of idiomatic expressions into Arabic can often lead to confusion, primarily due to cultural differences in language usage. To enhance clarity and relevance, adaptation is utilised to substitute the original idiom with the equivalent that preserves the intended meaning. This approach facilitates effective communication while respecting the nuances of the Arabic language.

7. Free Translation

Free translation reproduces the matter without the manner, or the content without the form of the original. Usually, it is a paraphrase much longer than the original. This method maintains the original meaning while employing natural forms of the target language (TL), including standard word order and syntax, to ensure the translation is easily understood. It prioritises content over form, resulting in a more elaborate paraphrase of the original text. This approach exemplifies idiomatic translation, favouring colloquialisms and idioms that may not exist in the source language (SL).

In other words, this approach to translation emphasises a more liberal interpretation, allowing the translator to move beyond the constraints of the text, context, or the literal meanings of words and phrases. The focus is on conveying ideas and concepts rather than adhering strictly to the original language. Consequently, the only limitation is based on the translator's understanding.

For Example,

كأن على رؤوسهم الطير

Literal translation: As if birds were perched on their heads (Meaning: they were extremely silent).

Free Translation: They sat in complete silence, not daring to move.

Free translation encompasses various subtypes, with the most prominent being Bound Free Translation and Loose Free Translation.

Bound Free Translation focuses on maintaining the original text's meaning and structure as much as possible while adapting it for fluency in the target language. This approach often preserves key terminology and concepts to ensure the translated work reflects the source material accurately.

On the other hand, Loose Free Translation offers greater flexibility, prioritising the conveyance of the overall sense and emotional tone rather than adhering strictly to the source text's form. This method allows translators to rephrase or even omit sections that may not resonate well with the target audience, resulting in a version that feels more natural and engaging.

8. Idiomatic Translation

Idiomatic translation focuses on capturing the overall meaning of the original text while potentially modifying subtle nuances through incorporating colloquial expressions and idiomatic phrases that may not be present in the source material. The practice involves converting idioms, proverbs, and fixed expressions from the source language into the target language.

Newmark noted, “Idiomatic translation reproduces the ‘message’ of the original text but often reshapes nuances by favouring colloquial expressions and idioms in the target language, even if those do not exist in the original.” (1988, p. 47) This method requires a comprehensive understanding of rhetorical devices such as metaphors and metonymy embedded within the source language's idioms. Translators create authentic translations for target audiences, often introducing new expressions that effectively preserve the original meaning.

The idiomatic translation emphasises cultural equivalence. Its objective is to convey the metaphorical significance and cultural nuances of the original idiom in a way that is both relatable and meaningful to the target audience. Additionally, it seeks to ensure that the final text is intuitive and seamless for readers, particularly when the source and target languages share similar cultural contexts.

For example,

English: Don't put all your eggs in one basket.

Arabic: Literal واحدة سلة في بيضك كل تضع ل

Idiomatic Arabic Equivalent: لا تضع كل أمالك في أمر واحد

Arabic:

(و لا تلقوا بأيديكم إلى التهلكة) (سورة البقرة، 195)

Literal: Do not throw yourselves into destruction by your own hands.

Idiomatic: Do not cause your ruin.

9. Communicative Translation

This method of translation underscores capturing the contextual meaning of the original text in a manner that is easily understandable and culturally relevant to the reader. Communicative translation aims to evoke the same impact on the target language reader as the original text does for its audience. While it may not adhere as closely to the original text as semantic translation, which focuses on accuracy, communicative translation focuses on conveying the intended meaning.

Communicative translation is often applied for culturally specific idioms, proverbs, or clichés, where the translator substitutes a word or concept from the source language with one that exists in the target language. This approach focuses on conveying the message and main ideas of the text, striving to be simple, clear, and concise while employing a natural and expressive style (Newmark, 1988, p. 48). Some linguists propose that communicative translation occurs when the source text employs a language standard suitable for a particular context, and the target text uses a language standard that corresponds to the target culture's context.

Therefore, communicative translation seeks to elicit a response in its readers that is comparable to that of the original text's audience.

For example,

Charity begins at home.

بالمعروف أولى القربون

Various methods have been proposed for translation. Nevertheless, a truly effective translation cannot be achieved by rigidly adhering to any single method. Depending on the nature of the source text, the translator employs a combination of these varied methods during the translation process.

PRACTICE

Task one: Discuss the following questions

1. To what extent does the purpose of the source text influence the choice of translation method?
2. Compare literal and free translation, highlighting their advantages and limitations.
3. Should translators adhere strictly to one method throughout a text? Justify your answer.

Task Two: Match each translation method with its appropriate description

1. Literal translation
 2. Free translation
 3. Semantic translation
 4. Communicative translation
- a) Focuses on conveying the contextual meaning of the source text.
 - b) Gives priority to the target reader's understanding and effect.
 - c) Closely follows the form and structure of the source text.
 - d) Allows flexibility and adaptation of content.

Task Three: Read the following situations and choose the most appropriate translation method. Justify your answer.

1. Translating a legal contract.
2. Translating a poem.
3. Translating an instruction manual.
4. Translating a public awareness advertisement.

Task Four: Answer the following question in 8–10 lines

Explain how the choice of translation method affects the quality and effectiveness of the final translation.

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CHAPTER SEVEN: TECHNIQUES OF TRANSLATION

Objectives

Upon completion of this unit, students will be able to:

- Identify and explain the main translation techniques;
- Select and apply appropriate techniques to different translation challenges;
- Produce accurate and contextually appropriate target texts using suitable techniques.

1. Definition

Translation techniques are typically categorised into two principal groups: direct translation (literal) and indirect translation (non-literal). Direct translation procedures are applied in cases where there are structural or conceptual parallels between the source language and the target language. Conversely, indirect translation techniques are employed when the source and target languages do not share identical structural or conceptual elements.

Vinay and Darbelnet have thoroughly examined the methodologies of translation in their seminal work, "Stylistique comparée du Français et de l'Anglais" (1958). They delineate two primary types of translation techniques:

- Direct Techniques: Borrowing, Calque, Literal Translation
- Indirect Techniques: Transposition, Modulation, Equivalence, Adaptation

This classification emphasises the importance of selecting suitable translation strategies in accordance with the relationship between the source and target languages.

2. The Direct Techniques

2.1. Borrowing:

Borrowing is widely recognised as one of the most straightforward methods of translation. This approach entails incorporating a term from the source language into the target language in instances where no equivalent exists. Typically, this involves the use

of civilisation-related terms, which are preserved in the target text to accurately reflect the referential reality of the source language.

As noted by Gallix and Walsh (1997), borrowing represents the simplest technique available in a translator's repertoire. It fundamentally involves retaining a word or expression from the source language without translation. While this method can enrich a text with local nuance, it should be employed thoughtfully and sparingly, particularly when no satisfactory equivalent is available.

Examples:

A new *Strategy* for defence data إستراتيجية جديدة للمعلومات الدفاعية

Le ministère de la Défense britannique a informé environ 100 sociétés informatiques de sa nouvelle *stratégie* dans le domaine de la *technologie* de l'information.

أطلعت وزارة الدفاع البريطانية حوالي ١٠٠ شركة كمبيوتر على إستراتيجيتها الجديدة في مجال تكنولوجيا المعلومات.

Pas de **Dey** d'Alger, pas de consul... pas d'affront à venger, pas d'olivier, pas d'Algérie...

L'enjeu **saharien**

A priori (latin) = préalablement

Technique = تقنية / تكنولوجيا

Baccalauréat = البكالوريا

2.2. Calque

A calque represents a specific type of borrowing that involves the literal translation of a phrase (group of words) from the source language. This can result in either a calque of expression, which adheres to the syntactic structures of the target language and introduces a new mode of expression, or a calque of structure, which incorporates a new construction into the language.

- **Calque of expression** keeps the syntagm of the original language while translating each word literally; the result is the creation of a new expression in the target language.

Examples :

« Skyscraper » traduit par « gratte-ciel » ;

« Week-end » traduit par « fin de semaine » ;

« The Cold War » traduit par « la Guerre froide » ;

« Partnership » traduit par « association d'intérêts » ;

« To vote with one's feet » traduit par « votent avec leurs pieds » ;

« Mettre la poudre aux yeux » traduit par « To throw dust in the » ;

« To blow hot and cold » traduit par « souffler le chaud et le froid » ;

« To shed crocodile tears » traduit par « verser des larmes de crocodile » ;

« The United States of America » traduit par « Les États-Unis d'Amérique » ;

« World Health Organization » traduit par « Organisation Mondiale de la Santé ».

Calque of structure introduces a new construction to the target language.

Examples :

« Science-fiction » traduit de l'anglais par « science-fiction » ;

« Partnership » traduit par « partenariat ».

2.3. Literal Translation

Literal translation is the word-for-word re-expression of the source text in the target language.

Examples:

«Avaler la pilule » traduit par «To swallow the pill »;

« Avoir un mot sur le bout de la langue » traduit par «To have a word on the tip of the tongue»;

«Tirer à sa fin » traduit par «To draw to an end »

«Voir rouge » is translated by «To see red »

Literal translation is not acceptable if it results in a text that is meaningless (nonsense), alters the meaning of the original text (false meaning), or has a structure that is unfamiliar to the target language (grammatical errors).

3. The Indirect Techniques

3.1. Transposition

Transposition is a linguistic technique that involves substituting one component of a sentence with another, all while preserving the original meaning. This transformative process can be utilised not only within a single language but also in the context of translation between different languages (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1958, p. 50). For instance, it may involve changing the grammatical structure or the part of speech of a word to achieve better flow or clarity, enhancing the overall comprehension of the message.

Examples:

Il a annoncé qu'il reviendrait --- il a annoncé son retour

Fais-le avant de partir --- Fais-le avant ton départ

In other words, transposition consists of translating certain words or expressions using grammatical categories other than those used in the source language, without changing the meaning of the source text. The transformation is therefore primarily at the level of the nature of words.

Examples :

Source language	target language
------------------------	------------------------

<p>Noun The hour of <i>indulgence</i>... for <i>sale</i></p> <p>His proposal has no chance of acceptance.</p>	<p>Verb le moment de <i>se faire plaisir</i> à <i>vendre</i></p> <p>Sa proposition n'a aucune chance <i>d'être acceptée</i></p>
<p>Noun at some level of consciousness</p>	<p>Adverb plus ou moins <i>consciemment</i></p>
<p>Adjective <i>medical</i> students</p>	<p>Noun étudiants en <i>médecine</i></p>
<p>Adjective <i>Endless</i></p>	<p>Verb <i>qui ne s'arrête jamais, qui n'en finit pas</i></p>
<p>Verb When we last <i>met</i></p>	<p>Noun A notre dernière <i>rencontre</i></p>
<p>Preposition driving <i>through</i> the city</p> <p>The people <i>around</i> him</p> <p>She came <i>for</i> some glasses.</p> <p><i>Selon</i> le Premier ministre britannique</p>	<p>Verb <i>traversant</i> la ville en voiture</p> <p>les gens qui <i>l'entourent</i></p> <p>Elle est venue <i>chercher</i> des verres</p> <p>The British Prime Minister <i>thinks</i> that</p>
<p>Past Participle <i>Improved</i> tax collection</p>	<p>Noun <i>l'amélioration</i> du recouvrement de l'impôt</p>
<p>Preposition Patients <i>over</i> the age of 40</p>	<p>Past Participle les malades <i>ayant dépassé</i> l'âge de 40 ans</p>

Transposition is a translation technique employed when a literal translation fails to convey meaning, results in errors, or becomes difficult to understand due to structural complexities. This approach is crucial in ensuring that the translation remains clear and coherent. Furthermore, if the translation lacks a natural or idiomatic flow, resorting to transposition allows the translator to adapt the phrasing, thereby capturing the intended nuances and cultural context of the original text.

Examples :

- He ran across the street ---

Literal Tr.: Il courut à travers la rue --- جرى عبر الشارع (Non-sens)

Free Tr: Il traversa la rue en courant --- اجتاز الشارع جري (correcte)

- Go for help --- allez chercher du secours --- اطلب النجدة (préposition-verbe)

- Giveaway --- Priorité à droite --- الأولوية لليمين (verbe-nom)

Transposition consists of changing the grammatical category of a word or a group of words without changing the meaning of the message.

In the field of translation, there are two types of transposition: (1) obligatory transposition, (2) optional transposition.

Examples:

- (Dès son lever)= (dès qu'il se lève/ s'est levé) ----- (as soon as he gets up/got up)(obligatory)

Le caractère obligatoire est imposé par la structure de la langue d'arrivée ou par la façon de dire dans cette langue

The obligatory nature is imposed by the structure of the target language or by the way of speaking in that language.

- (Après qu'il sera revenu)--- (after he comes back) or (after his return) (optional)

3.2. Modulation

Modulation involves using a phrase in the target language that differs from its equivalent in the source language while still conveying the same idea. Through modulation, a translator changes the perspective of the message without altering its meaning. This technique allows for a variation in viewpoint by replacing one part of speech with another, ensuring that the translated message aligns with the nuances and conventions of the target language.

Additionally, modulation accounts for differences in expression between the two languages. It can involve transitions such as moving from a part to a whole, shifting from affirmation to negation, or converting from passive to active voice.

- The part for the whole

Les occupations auxquelles il passe la plus grande partie de *ses heures*

The occupations that take up most of *his day*

He swung the bill in *my face*

IL m'agita l'addition sous *le nez*

The Islands had been *the scene* of several attacks

Ces îles avaient été *le théâtre* de plusieurs attaques .

- The negation for the affirmation

Do not enter --- *Entrée interdite*

It is not difficult to show -- -- -- IL *est facile* de démontrer

He soon *discovered* that...--- il *ne tarda pas* à *s'apercevoir*...

IL *n'a pas* la conscience tranquille ---He *has* a guilty conscience

No doubt! He'll *be* back soon --- *Je suis sûre* qu'il *ne va pas tarder*

Who knows? You *may be* right --- Qui sait? Tu *n'as peut-être pas* tort

His attendance record *was not* very good --- il *avait été* fréquemment absent

- The passive for the active voice (and vice versa)

Neighbours cannot be trusted--- On ne peut plus faire confiance...

You are wanted on the phone --- On vous demande au téléphone

Only a miracle saved the world — le monde n'a été sauvé que par un miracle.

Vinay and Darbelnet (1958) argue that this technique is essential when previous methods result in a translation that sounds awkward, even if it is grammatically, syntactically, and lexically correct. Modulation allows the translator to achieve a more natural flow in the target text (TT) without compromising the meaning or accuracy derived from the source text (ST).

3.2. Equivalence

This is the process of translating a message as a whole. The translator must understand the situation in the source language and find the appropriate equivalent expression used in the same situation in the target language. It is an entirely different wording of the message from one language to another. In other words, Equivalence is a process whereby one accounts for the same situation as in the original, using entirely different expressions.

Examples:

Birds of a feather flock together

الطيور على أشكالها تقع Qui se ressemble --- s'assemble- - -

Too many cooks spoil the broth

كثرة الأيدي تحرق الطعام--- Deux patrons font chavirer la barque - - -

A far-fetched hypothesis

نظرية واهية Une hypothèse tirée par les cheveux ---

A man is known by the company he keeps

قل لي من تعاشر أقل لك من انت Dit-moi qui tu fréquentes, je te dirai qui tu es

1.4. Adaptation

Adaptation represents the highest level of translation, involving the modification of a situation to align with another when the scenario presented in the source text lacks an equivalent in the target language or does not conform to the cultural customs of the target audience.

In this context, adaptation is the process by which a translator substitutes the social or cultural framework of the source text with a corresponding framework in the target text that is more appropriate for its intended audience.

J.-P. Vinay and J. Darbelnet characterise this approach as the "extreme limit of translation." Adaptation is utilised when the source text's situation does not have an equivalent in the target language or when it contradicts the customs and practices of the intended audience. For example, the expression "He kissed his daughter on the mouth," which may hold an innocent connotation in some cultures, could be perceived as inappropriate in others. This expression might be rephrased as "He held his daughter tenderly in his arms."

Adaptation is crucial when conventional translation methods reach their limits, as it accounts for the differences between cultural realities to effectively convey the intended emotional impact. (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1958, pp. 52-53) For example: "the sight of those apples announced the re-opening of school" Translated by: « la vue de ces cahiers, crayons et cartables annonçait la rentrée scolaire. »

PRACTICE

Question: Translate the following sentences into English using the technique you consider appropriate and name it.

1. On suppose que
2. Privé de son soutien politique
3. Avoir du pain sur la **planche**
4. *Il était là, assis à son bureau, le front courbé sur son travail.*
5. Elle s'habillait avec élégance
6. Il s'occupait de l'essentiel de la lessive
7. Elle s'habillait avec élégance
8. Il s'occupait de l'essentiel de la lessive

9. Il faisait le tour de la maison à toute vitesse
10. Après la dernière image
11. Il me faut un parapluie, de préférence un modèle pliant
12. J’imaginai déjà son accueil
13. Il s’installa confortablement
14. Je ne tenais plus en place
15. Sa peau était d’une blancheur frappante

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CHAPTER EIGHT: EQUIVALENCE IN TRANSLATION

Objectives:

Upon Completion of this unit, students will be equipped to:

- Understand the concept of equivalence within translation theory;
- Recognise the critical significance of equivalence in translation studies, acknowledged as one of the oldest concepts in the discipline;
- Distinguish between formal and dynamic equivalence as articulated by Nida;
- Identify the various types of equivalence as outlined by Baker;
- Understand the challenges that equivalence may present, which can hinder the ability to produce a faithful and effective translation.

1. The Nature of Equivalence

Translation equivalence is an important concept in translation that focuses on capturing the same meaning, intent, and emotional impact of the original text when converted into a target language. This process involves much more than just substituting words; it requires a deep understanding of the characteristics of both languages involved.

Translators must understand the nuances of vocabulary, grammar, and syntax, while also considering cultural references that may not have direct translations. Idiomatic expressions, which often carry specific connotations in one language, need to be interpreted in a way that resonates with the target audience.

The primary objective of achieving translation equivalence is to ensure that the audience receiving the translated text experiences the same emotions and insights as those who read the original. By carefully considering the context and underlying messages of the source material, translators produce a final product that is not only accurate but also engaging and relatable for readers in the target language.

The concept of equivalence is a focal point of debate within translation theory. Wilss (1982, p. 134) identifies equivalence between the source text and target text as one of the

most contentious issues in this field. This concept undoubtedly influences a variety of perspectives and approaches, as it is the subject of considerable discussion. Thus, equivalence holds significant importance in translation studies, considered as both one of the oldest concepts and one of the most complex challenges in the discipline.

The concept of equivalence has been a complex and significant issue in translation theory since ancient times. Over the decades, discussions about the merits of free versus literal translation have sparked considerable debate among translators and theorists. In recent years, there has been a concerted effort to create a more systematic approach to translation, with a growing focus on the idea of equivalence.

Numerous theories regarding equivalence have emerged over the past fifty years. Scholars and translators note that interpretations of equivalence have varied throughout the history of translation theory. Some theorists delve into the different types of connections that exist between the source language and the target language, with many suggesting that these relationships can be understood through equivalence.

It is crucial to recognise that translation involves languages that vary significantly in structure. Each language possesses its unique codes and rules that dictate how texts are constructed and understood. As a result, equivalence can be viewed as a relationship among two or more entities, defined by likeness, sameness, similarity, or equality in various attributes.

The concept of equivalence in translation covers a variety of techniques and approaches that aim to bridge the gap between different languages and cultures. Among the notable contributions to this field is Nida's (1964) distinction between two types of equivalence: formal equivalence and dynamic equivalence.

Formal equivalence emphasises preserving the original message's form and content, ensuring that the structure and wording of the source text (ST) are closely mirrored in the target text (TT). In contrast, dynamic equivalence seeks to capture the underlying meaning and emotional impact of the original text, aiming to elicit a similar response from the target audience as the source text does from its original readers.

Nida and Taber (1982) asserted that an effective translation should go beyond merely conveying the literal meaning of the original text; it should also evoke a comparable emotional and intellectual response in the target audience as it does in the source audience. This principle suggests that a translator's role extends beyond simple linguistic substitution, requiring a profound understanding of cultural and communicative contexts to ensure that the message is perceived similarly across different languages. Nida's model of dynamic equivalence signifies a noteworthy transition from traditional word-for-word translation methods to more communicative approaches. This is particularly relevant in religious and literary contexts, where the preservation of impact and tone is essential.

Moreover, translation is influenced by many factors, leading to varied interpretations across cultural, geographical, temporal, linguistic, and national contexts. Every translation embodies these diverse elements, making it a unique creation that reflects the nuances of its environment and the intentions of the translator.

In 1965, Catford introduced a theoretical framework known as the linguistic theory of translation. While his contributions advanced the study of translation, this theory has been met with considerable criticism due to its heavy emphasis on linguistic elements. Critics argue that it overlooks vital components of translation, particularly cultural nuances and paralinguistic features, such as tone and body language, that play a significant role in communication.

In contrast, Baker (1992) offered a more integrated approach by merging both linguistic and communicative perspectives. She conducted a thorough analysis of equivalence across different levels of language, focusing on the varied challenges that translators often face throughout the translation process. Her work introduced key concepts, including equivalence at the word level, above the word level, and further classifications such as grammatical, textual, and pragmatic equivalence. This approach reflects the complexity of translation and highlights the importance of considering both linguistic and broader contextual factors.

2. Types of Equivalence

According to the literature, it is significant to note that several types of equivalence exist. The following sections provide brief descriptions of these types of equivalence.

2.1. **Equivalence at the word level** is a fundamental concept in language translation, as it pertains to the basic meaningful units known as words. A word can embody multiple meanings and may consist of various components. Moreover, smaller units, such as morphemes, are capable of conveying significant meaning as well. In the process of translation, translators must prioritise word-level equivalence in their search for direct equivalents in the target language (Baker, 1992). It is also important to consider various factors, such as tense, gender, and number, when evaluating individual words.

Baker notes that achieving equivalence at the word level is crucial for translators. This significance becomes apparent during the translation process,

where translators begin their work by carefully examining and analysing individual words as distinct units to identify their direct equivalents in the target language (TL). Baker further clarifies the concept of "word," pointing out that a single term may have different meanings in various languages or may be categorised as a complex linguistic unit or morpheme (Baker, 1992, pp. 11-12). Additionally, she identifies four primary types of meaning associated with words and utterances: propositional meaning, expressive meaning, presupposed meaning, and evoked meaning. Translators must remain aware of various factors that can affect their vocabulary choices, such as number, gender, and tense. These elements ensure a precise and contextually appropriate translation.

2.2. **Equivalence above word level:** How words are combined in a language is governed by specific principles rather than being arbitrary. Each language has its own set of rules that dictate which words can be paired together to communicate ideas and meaning. Some of these guidelines are formally established and systematically recorded. They apply to various classes of words, ensuring consistency and clarity in language use, and they are rigid, allowing for no exceptions. This structured approach helps to maintain coherence in communication and to understand the characteristics of language.

Baker (1992, p. 46) emphasises the complex relationship between words and their meanings, pointing out that the meaning of a word can change significantly based on the context it is placed within a sentence. This highlights the concept that language functions within a system of particular rules and limitations; words are not simply arranged

randomly. Rather, they must follow established principles that govern how individual words can be combined into new lexical structures.

These variations in lexical patterning across different languages can create significant hurdles for translators, who often struggle to find accurate equivalents in the target language (TL). (Baker, 1992, p. 47) Such challenges are particularly faced when translating collocations, idiomatic expressions, and fixed phrases, all of which are deeply rooted in the unique patterns of a language.

2.3. **Grammatical Equivalence** refers to the rich diversity of grammatical rules that exist across various languages. In her work, Baker (1992) defines grammar as "a set of rules in which words and phrases can be combined and explicitly expressed in utterances" (p. 83). She states that differences in grammatical structures between languages can lead to significant shifts in meaning during translation.

Shifts in translation can manifest in two main ways. The first occurs when specific details from the original text are omitted, altering the intended meaning. The second arises when additional information is included in the translated text that was not present in the source material, changing the original context (Baker, 1992, p. 86). Such alterations frequently happen when the target language lacks certain grammatical features present in the source language

Baker identifies five key categories that challenge translators: number (singular vs. plural), gender (classification of nouns), person (perspective of the text), voice (subject-verb relationship), and tense/aspect (timing and nature of actions). Understanding these categories is crucial for translators to preserve the intended meaning of the original text.

2.3.1. Number

The term "number" refers to countability that is fundamental in many languages. According to Baker (1992, p. 87), different languages may not necessarily classify numbers in the same grammatical way, leading to various interpretations of countability. For instance, in English, the grammatical distinction of numbers is divided into two categories: singular and plural. This differentiation is made clear through morphological changes to the words. A noun refers to one entity in the singular form, while the plural

indicates multiple entities. This distinction is achieved by adding suffixes, such as -s or es, or by altering the word itself, thereby effectively conveying the quantity referred to.

2.3.2. Gender

Gender plays a significant role in grammatical structure, as it facilitates the categorisation of nouns and pronouns into two primary groups: masculine and feminine. This classification extends beyond living beings to encompass inanimate objects as well. For instance, languages that feature gender distinctions often assign specific grammatical genders to objects, which can affect how sentences are constructed and understood. According to Baker (1992, p. 90), this system of gender classification is not limited to animate entities but is an integral part of the linguistic framework for both people and things.

In linguistic analysis, the concept of "person" pertains to the classification of participant roles defined within a closed system of pronouns. This classification can be divided into three distinct dimensions. The most commonly recognised distinction includes the first person, which refers to the speaker; the second person, which directly addresses the individual or individuals being spoken to; and the third person, which relates to any individuals other than the speaker or the addressee (Baker, 1992, p. 95).

2.3.3. Voice

Voice is a grammatical category that explores the dynamic relationship between a verb and its subject in a sentence. In active clauses, the subject is identified as the agent, taking an active role in carrying out the verb. For example, in the sentence "The cat chased the mouse," the cat is the subject and the agent of the action. In contrast, passive clauses shift the focus onto the subject as the recipient of the action, often making it the affected entity (Baker, 1992, p. 98). For instance, in the sentence "The mouse was chased by the cat," the mouse becomes the subject that experiences the action, while the agent (the cat) may be included or omitted based on the specific structures used in different languages.

2.3.4. Tense and Aspect

In many languages, the concepts of tense and aspect play a crucial role in grammar. The form of a verb often conveys two essential types of information (Baker, 1992, p. 98): time relations and aspectual differences.

Time relations are concerned with situating an event within a specific time: past, present, and future. For instance, a verb in the past tense indicates that an action has already occurred, while a verb in the present tense suggests that an action is happening now. Similarly, the future tense signals an event that is expected to take place later.

Aspectual differences provide valuable insights into the timing and nature of events. They indicate whether an action has been completed or is currently ongoing, as well as the duration of the event. For example, the perfect aspect signifies that an action has been finished, while the progressive aspect suggests that an action is in progress. Furthermore, aspects can illustrate whether an event is momentary, occurring in a brief instant, or ongoing.

2.4. **Textual equivalence** is an important concept that signifies the relationship between a source language (SL) text and a target language (TL) text, specifically concerning their cohesion and coherence. Cohesion refers to how elements within the text connect and relate to each other, while coherence involves the overall flow and clarity of ideas that contribute to the text's meaning. By identifying these essential features in the SL text, translators can reproduce them in the TL text, ensuring that the intended message is preserved. (Baker, 1998, p. 223) This analytical approach enhances understanding and offers a framework for interpreting the source text (ST)

2.5. **Pragmatic Equivalence** involves understanding meanings that go beyond the surface structure of the text. It focuses on what is suggested rather than what is stated outright. The

translator's task is to capture the author's original intention and convey it to a different cultural audience (Baker, 2011, pp. 232–233). This requires a deep understanding of both the source and target cultures to communicate the meaning of the original text.

2.6. **Dynamic Equivalence**, as outlined in Nida's *Science of Translating* (1964), focuses on effectively conveying the message to the audience. This approach emphasises

the importance of the target text (TT) receiver, requiring translators to be creative and flexible in their writing style.

To convey the original message, translators often focus on the broader context rather than adhering strictly to the source text (ST). This may involve removing elements that might be unfamiliar to the target audience and rearranging the sentence structure in the target text (TT) to better align with their linguistic patterns (Nida & Taber, 1982, pp. 12–13). Additionally, translators may modify parts of speech to ensure the final text resonates well with readers while preserving the author’s voice. This method, known as close natural equivalence, aims to create a seamless and engaging experience for the audience.

3. Problems of Equivalence in Translation

Translation equivalence seeks to convey the meaning of a text from one language to another. However, this process encounters several challenges that can hinder the creation of a faithful translation. These challenges include linguistic differences, cultural nuances, idiomatic expressions, and contextual variations. Each of these factors can complicate the preservation of the original message.

Languages show significant variation in their grammar, vocabulary, and structural organisation, which creates various challenges when trying to find direct translations for words, phrases, and idiomatic expressions. Translators need a strong grasp of both the source and target languages, as well as their cultural contexts. For example, some words may have multiple meanings (a phenomenon known as polysemy), and context is vital in determining which meaning is intended. Furthermore, many expressions are rooted in cultural references that may not have direct equivalents in another language, requiring creative solutions from the translator.

Translators often face the challenge of ambiguity, where a single word or phrase can have multiple interpretations. This complexity requires careful analysis of the context, prompting translators to make informed choices that account for the characteristics of both the source and target languages. They need to go through a sophisticated decision-making process that aims to preserve fidelity to the original text while ensuring the translation is clear and understandable for the reader. Successful translation involves more than just linguistic ability; it requires a deep understanding of the cultural subtleties

and nuances that improve communication. This awareness enables a faithful and engaging expression of ideas across different languages and cultures.

Cultural nuances are fundamental components of communication that significantly influence how messages are understood and interpreted. When it comes to translation, these nuances can pose considerable challenges. For instance, idioms and proverbs deeply rooted in one culture may not have direct equivalents in another language, making it difficult for translators to convey the same meaning.

Translators must understand the cultural context of the original message, recognising the values, customs, and social norms of the source culture. This awareness allows them to develop strategies that preserve the original intent while resonating with the target audience. Neglecting cultural nuances can lead to misunderstandings and may offend the audience. Therefore, translators should approach their work with sensitivity and creativity, balancing linguistic accuracy with cultural relevance for effective cross-cultural communication.

Achieving translation equivalence goes beyond simply converting words; it requires careful adaptation to match the specific context and the target audience's needs. This is especially important for legal, technical, or specialised terminology, where precise definitions matter. Translators must ensure their choices resonate with the intended readership while maintaining accuracy and relevance. A thorough understanding of the subject matter, often through extensive research, is essential for producing translations that are both linguistically accurate and reflective of the intended message and tone.

Tone and style of a text play a crucial role in shaping its meaning and overall effectiveness in communication. Achieving translation equivalence is not merely about converting words from one language to another; it requires a careful consideration of the tone and stylistic elements present in the source text.

Translators must consider several factors. First, they must identify the target audience and tailor the text accordingly, ensuring that it aligns with the readers' cultural backgrounds. Second, the purpose of the text, whether it is to inform, persuade, entertain, or evoke a specific emotional response, must be taken into account. Lastly, cultural expectations can significantly influence how a message is perceived. Understanding

these elements allows translators to ensure that the translated work conveys the same intended tone and stylistic quality as the original, preserving its meaning and effect.

Many words and phrases possess multiple meanings or exhibit ambiguity in their original language, which can complicate the translation process. To ensure an accurate translation, it is essential to thoroughly analyse the context and understand the intended meaning behind the text. This task requires translators to draw upon a combination of their linguistic proficiency, cultural understanding, and keen contextual insight.

Moreover, translators often find themselves working under significant time pressures, which can greatly impact the overall quality and precision of their translations. When faced with tight deadlines, translators may struggle to conduct the comprehensive research necessary to understand the nuances of the subject matter. This can hinder their ability to ensure accuracy in terminology and context. Moreover, the inadequacy of time for thorough revisions means that translators may not be able to refine their work. This can result in potential compromises, where the translations might sacrifice linguistic accuracy in favour of meeting deadlines.

In translation, certain ideas or expressions unique to one language may lack direct equivalents in another, presenting significant challenges for translators. To convey the intended meaning, they often employ various strategies. One common technique is paraphrasing, where they reword the original concept using different expressions that capture its meaning. Additionally, they may provide descriptive explanations to clarify nuances, ensuring the reader fully understands the idea. Cultural context plays a vital role in translation; therefore, translators may include background information to bridge cultural gaps and enhance the target audience's appreciation of the concept's significance.

Translators are not just linguistic mediators; they are also interpreters of meaning, and their work is deeply influenced by their individual experiences, cultural backgrounds, and personal perspectives. This inherent subjectivity can introduce various interpretations during the translation process. Despite their best efforts to maintain high objectivity and fidelity to the

source material, translators face challenges in accurately conveying certain linguistic elements and cultural references that may lack equivalents in the target language. For

instance, idiomatic expressions, humour, and artistic allusions might require creative solutions that reflect both the spirit of the original text and the cultural context of the audience.

Achieving translation equivalence is a complex task that requires more than just word-for-word translation. Translators must balance their interpretations to ensure they enhance the original message while capturing the nuances and emotional depth of the source material. A successful translation conveys the essence of the original, enabling readers in the target language to experience the same meanings and feelings as those in the source language.

PRACTICE

Task One: Discuss the following questions

1. Why is translation often characterised as a balance between loyalty to the source text and the naturalness of the target language?
2. What role does cultural knowledge play in establishing equivalence?
3. How can a translator determine when to prioritise form over meaning?
4. What is the significance of cultural equivalence in literary translation?
5. How can a translator attain equivalence in poetry, where sound and rhythm are as crucial as meaning?
6. Compare Nida's approach to equivalence with Baker's classification of equivalence.

Task Two: Read the following translation problems and identify the type of equivalence that is most difficult to achieve in each case

1. Culture-specific expressions
2. Idiomatic language
3. Grammatical mismatches between languages
4. Implicit meanings and pragmatic nuances

Explain your answers briefly.

Task Three: Translate the following proverbs into Arabic, then analyse how equivalence is maintained

- A stitch in time saves nine,
- Brevity is the soul of wit,
- Out of sight, out of mind,
- Choose your friends wisely,
- Everything that glitters is not gold,
- Jack of all trades, master of none,
- A bird in hand is worth two in the bush,
- Don't count your chickens before they're hatched,
- Early to bed, early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.

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CHAPTER NINE: TYPES OF TRANSLATION

objectives

Upon the completion of this unit, students will be able to:

- Define translation, interpreting, and audiovisual translation;
- Distinguish between written translation and oral interpretation;
- Identify and describe the main types of oral interpretation;
- Explain the concept and scope of audiovisual translation;
- Classify written translation into literary, press, and specialised translation;
- Describe the characteristics of legal, economic, and medical translation;
- Apply appropriate terminology related to types of translation in academic contexts.

1. Oral Translation (Interpreting)

1.1. Definition

Oral interpretation is a linguistic and cultural communication process through which spoken discourse is transferred from a source language into a target language orally and in real time, to enable mutual understanding between communicators who do not share the same language. This task is carried out by a professional known as the interpreter, who acts as a linguistic mediator between speakers.

Oral interpretation takes place in various communicative situations and may be performed in one direction or in both directions, depending on the nature of the interaction and the requirements of the setting. It is not limited to the mere transfer of words; rather, it involves comprehending the content of the message, grasping its semantic and cultural dimensions, and then reformulating it orally in the target language clearly and appropriately.

Due to the time pressure and immediacy inherent in oral interpretation, the interpreter must possess a high level of mental alertness, concentration, and the ability to analyse discourse rapidly and make instant linguistic decisions. Physical and psychological readiness are also essential for effective performance. Despite the diversity of its modes,

all types of oral interpretation share common fundamental principles: understanding the message, processing it mentally, and conveying it orally into the target language.

Based on differences in performance mechanisms and working conditions, oral interpretation is generally classified into several main types, most notably: sight interpreting, consecutive interpreting, simultaneous interpreting, and whispered interpreting.

1.2. The Distinction Between Written Translation and Oral Interpretation

People often confuse written translation with oral interpretation and assume that there are no differences between the working methods of the translator and the interpreter. However, interpretation (*Interprétation*) is carried out orally and instantaneously, whereas translation (*Traduction*) is performed in written form and with greater ease. This clearly suggests that the nature of these two activities is entirely different.

The roles of translators and interpreters are distinct yet complementary. The Arabic term "tarjumān" translates to "interprète" in French and "interpreter" in English, while "mutarjim" corresponds to "traducteur" in French and "translator" in English. To understand the difference between written translation and oral interpretation, it is important to define each process clearly.

Written translation involves converting a written text from one language to another. In contrast, oral interpretation consists of translating spoken discourse from one language to another in real time and without prior preparation. Written translation occurs outside of real-time constraints, giving translators ample time to process and analyze the source text. Conversely, interpreters must respond immediately to spoken language, often translating at a much faster pace than written translation, which can reach thousands of words per hour.

While written translators have the luxury of consulting dictionaries and reference materials, reflecting on different options before selecting the most suitable wording, interpreters are required to translate spoken discourse instantly, without the benefit of consulting resources or revising the meaning as is possible in written translation.

A written text presents thoughts in a finalized format, free from unnecessary elements, while oral interpretation captures ideas as they are formed, often using words that have not been carefully chosen. These "evanescent words" may not hold great importance in terms of their form, but their semantic value is crucial. Thus, the primary difference between written translation and oral interpretation lies in their performance mechanics.

These differences apply to both written translators and interpreters, but they do not account for consecutive interpretation. In this form, the interpreter takes notes during the speech and begins interpreting only once the speaker has finished. Historically, interpretation predates translation, as the act of speaking existed before writing.

Additionally, simultaneous interpretation differs from written translation not only because one is oral and the other is written, but also due to their differing underlying logic. Interpretive theory, particularly associated with the Paris School, posits that "oral interpretation is governed by the logic of meaning, while written translation relies on the logic of the signifier, since the written text can be read and reread."

This theory allows for a deeper understanding of the text by looking beyond the linguistic surface. Oral translation is not tied to writing in a tangible sense; it is based on orality. Furthermore, this theory promotes flexibility and reformulation, allowing for a more dynamic approach as opposed to the literalism often found in written translation, where translators may resort to literal translations due to less intensive effort and a greater time margin.

1.3.Types of Oral Interpretation

Oral interpretation is a communicative process that occurs between two parties who speak different languages and typically do not share a common language. An interpreter facilitates this communication by transferring spoken discourse between the parties, either in both directions or unidirectionally, depending on the specific requirements.

Engaging in oral interpretation involves navigating both linguistic and cultural dimensions, which necessitates mental clarity and physical comfort. To achieve this, certain conditions are essential, such as adequate rest and the avoidance of mental and physical fatigue.

All forms of oral interpretation are founded on the same core principles: understanding the content of the message, mentally processing it into concepts, and then conveying it in the target language. However, there are subtle differences in the mechanisms used to deliver the discourse. As a result, oral interpretation is classified into several types, including the following:

1.3.1. Sight Interpreting (الترجمة المنظورة)

sight interpreting entails the oral reformulation of a written source text into a target language. In this context, the recipient of the interpretation is an engaged listener actively participating in the communicative exchange with the interpreter.

Sight interpreting is particularly valuable in multilingual settings, such as conferences or formal gatherings, where participants may be handed a written document, like a report, statement, letter, or announcement, in a language that they do not understand. In these situations, the interpreter plays a crucial role, as they are tasked with the immediate challenge of “reading out” or “explaining” the contents of the text in a language familiar to the audience.

This method of interpretation is divided into two distinct yet related subtypes:

- Translation at sight (Traduction à vue): In this approach, the interpreter is presented with the source text and takes a brief moment to glance through it. After this quick reading, they swiftly render it into the target language. This type mirrors consecutive interpreting, but with the key distinction that the words are visually read from a written page instead of being heard as spoken dialogue.
- Sight translation (Traduction à l’œil): In contrast, sight translation involves the interpreter encountering the written source text for the very first time. While reading it, they simultaneously translate the content orally into the target language. This process bears some resemblance to simultaneous interpreting, with the main difference being that the written text remains visible to the interpreter throughout the translation.

The defining characteristics of sight interpreting include:

- A written source text, which serves as the basis for interpretation,
- An oral target text, which conveys the meaning of the source in another language,
- The immediate translation that occurs upon receipt of the text allows for an instantaneous flow of information to the listeners.

Through these elements, sight interpreting plays a vital role in facilitating understanding across language barriers in real-time communication scenarios.

1.3.2. Consecutive Interpreting (الترجمة التعاقبية)

Consecutive interpreting is a method of oral translation in which the interpreter conveys spoken discourse from the source language (SL) into the target language (TL) after listening to it. This technique involves translating the speech either sentence by sentence or paragraph by paragraph, which is why it is referred to as “consecutive.” Typically, the interpreter sits close to the speaker to capture the nuances of the speech, taking careful notes on key ideas and essential points to guide the interpretation.

As the speaker pauses at intervals, these moments create opportunities for the interpreter to relay what has been said to the audience before the speaker continues. One significant advantage of consecutive interpreting is that it allows the interpreter ample time to comprehend the main ideas and select the most relevant notes, making it a preferred method for conferences and formal events where precision in communication is crucial. This approach ensures that messages are conveyed accurately and effectively to all participants.

Note-Taking in Consecutive Interpreting

Consecutive interpreting requires highly developed skills and abilities, including a strong command of the source language, broad cultural knowledge, and an excellent memory. Since the speaker and the interpreter do not speak simultaneously, consecutive interpreting usually takes longer than simultaneous interpreting. Consequently, the main challenges of this mode are closely related to the duration of the speech, demanding a high level of concentration, speed, and efficiency in note-taking, along with the ability to integrate note-taking techniques with memory and public delivery skills.

Note-taking is a crucial aspect of consecutive interpreting. Its primary purpose is to alleviate the interpreter's memory load. Therefore, notes should be easy to read and visually clear, enabling the interpreter to decode them quickly without hesitation or reflection. Additionally, note-taking is a supportive tool that enhances the interpreter's performance, which involves three fundamental stages of the translational process: comprehension, analysis, and reformulation.

Notes are not an end in themselves; they are a means to ensure accurate and faithful reproduction of the speech. Furthermore, note-taking helps the interpreter reconstruct the structure of the discourse. Consequently, notes should emphasize essential points while also distinguishing secondary ideas and illustrating how they are connected or separated. This structure should be internally represented by the interpreter and should arise from analytical processing.

There are instances where elements may be difficult for the interpreter to remember or where the interpreter may prefer not to rely solely on memory. In such cases, notes are essential for reducing the memory burden. Numbers, for instance, are highly abstract, and even simple numerical sequences can be challenging to retain in memory for more than a few minutes. When a series of numbers is mentioned, effective note-taking is indispensable. Speakers may present numbers rapidly, especially when listing figures, making it crucial for the interpreter to write them down immediately. Therefore, whenever numbers are presented continuously, the interpreter should focus on noting them down, even if it means temporarily pausing other aspects of the discourse. Any hesitation, such as finishing a previous sentence or preface to the number, may result in missing the figure entirely.

Finally, interpreters have different preferred note-taking styles. Some favor rapid note-taking throughout the speech without waiting for ideas to fully develop, while others prefer to wait until an idea is complete before writing it down. This variability indicates that note-taking techniques are highly individual and relate closely to the interpreter's personal working style. Consequently, each interpreter must find the method that works best for them through regular practice in consecutive interpreting.

1.3.3. Simultaneous Interpreting (الترجمة الفورية)

Simultaneous interpreting is a sophisticated and dynamic process that involves the real-time translation of a speaker's words from one language to another while they are speaking. Typically, the interpreter is positioned in a soundproof booth, equipped with high-quality headphones to carefully listen to the original speech. As the speaker communicates, the interpreter must quickly and accurately render the message into the target language, delivering it to the audience through advanced audio equipment.

This form of interpreting requires not only exceptional linguistic abilities but also remarkable speed and acute concentration. The interpreter must adeptly process the spoken words as they unfold, analyzing and reformulating them almost instantaneously to convey the intended meaning with precision. Unlike written translation, which allows for more time and reflection, simultaneous interpreting occurs in a live context where the presence of the speaker, the audience, and the interpreter creates a complex web of communication.

The interpreter's role is crucial in this interactive, multilingual, and multicultural environment, as they bridge language barriers and facilitate understanding among all participants. Often regarded as the most challenging type of oral interpretation, simultaneous interpreting primarily relies on auditory processing, distinguishing it from other translation methods that may incorporate visual cues or written elements. This adds an element of intensity and urgency to the task, making it a true test of an interpreter's skill and ability to think on their feet.

1.3.4. **Whispered Interpreting** (الترجمة بالهمس)

Whispered interpreting is a sophisticated technique utilized in situations where one or two individuals are unable to comprehend the source language being spoken. As the terminology suggests, the interpreter conveys the translation in a soft voice directly into the listener's ear. However, this method is not ideally suited for prolonged sessions, as it may result in significant fatigue for both the interpreter and the listener.

Mary Phelan emphasizes an important consideration: the term "whispered" can be somewhat misleading, as continuous whispering may lead to strain on the vocal cords. In practice, most interpreters opt to use a low, measured tone rather than an actual whisper. Whispered interpreting is particularly advantageous in institutional or public

service environments, where the listener is not a central participant in the interaction or when it is necessary to avoid interrupting the primary speaker. This approach effectively supports communication while ensuring the continuity of the dialogue.

2. Audiovisual Translation (الترجمة السمعية البصرية)

2.1. Definition

Audiovisual translation is a specific type of translation that involves converting the audio elements of audiovisual works from spoken language to written language. This technique is commonly used in various media, including movies, TV shows, conferences, animations, and more, to translate dialogues or audio scripts so that they appear on screen in a different language. It also encompasses the translation of spoken language.

The primary purpose of audiovisual translation is to help viewers understand the story of a film or the subject of a program without language barriers. This article will explore audiovisual translation, its key types, the challenges faced by translators, and the qualifications required for this specialisation. Additionally, it will highlight the training necessary for translators to contribute effectively to the entertainment and production industries.

Audiovisual translation is one of the most significant forms of translation today, as it deals with the translation of verbal components in audiovisual works, including films, documentaries, television programs, and other media. It communicates linguistic content from one language to another, whether through written subtitles or dubbing, to ensure effective communication with the audience.

The methods used in audiovisual translation often mirror those used in general translation, such as adaptation and modification. However, there are specific criteria that must be followed in this field, particularly regarding the maximum word count in translations. By aligning the translated text with audio and video content, viewers and listeners can enjoy the material without linguistic confusion, enabling the communication of various cultural, political, and social ideas across different cultures and languages.

Audiovisual translation encompasses a diverse array of forms that have evolved, reflecting the evolving demands of the labour market. Some of the most in-demand types include subtitling, dubbing, audio commentary, and the localisation of video games. Each of these methods serves a distinct purpose and caters to various audiences, significantly enhancing the global consumption of media.

Subtitling involves displaying translated text on-screen, allowing viewers to read along while listening to the original dialogue. This technique is particularly popular for films and television shows. In contrast, dubbing replaces the original audio with a translated version, where voice actors perform the script in synchronization with the on-screen characters, thereby enriching the immersive experience for those who prefer to listen in their native language.

Audio commentary provides an additional layer of insight, as voiceover professionals narrate background details and observations about the content, deepening the viewer's understanding. Meanwhile, the localisation of games transcends simple translation; it requires adapting the entire gameplay experience, including text, audio, cultural references, and visual elements, to resonate with specific target markets.

In addition to these prominent methods, various other techniques, such as interpretation during live events, play a crucial role in facilitating communication across languages and cultures. Each form of audiovisual translation adheres to specific criteria that ensure accuracy, cultural relevance, and an engaging experience for audiences.

1.2.1. Stagger (السترجة)

Staggering, or the use of screen subtitles, is a vital technique in the realm of audiovisual media, involving the transformation of spoken language in videos into written text, primarily displayed at the bottom of the screen. This process serves two main functions: it facilitates translation between different languages and transcribes spoken words into text within the same language, a practice commonly referred to as vocal discharge.

Screen subtitles are widely utilized across various forms of media, including films, television shows, and other visual content. They work by overlaying translated text near

the visual context of the scene, enhancing understanding and ensuring that viewers can follow the narrative seamlessly, regardless of their language background.

To implement this, translators often use specialized software such as Sabtiel Edit to integrate subtitles into the video, carefully adjusting their timing and placement for optimal clarity. Successful translation entails adhering to specific criteria, including a constraint on the number of words per line, ensuring that no more than two lines are visible simultaneously, and that subtitles are synchronized with the spoken dialogue. This attention to detail creates an engaging and accessible viewing experience for diverse audiences.

1.2.2. Dubbing (الدبلجة)

Dubbing is a process in which the original voices of performers are replaced with new voices that deliver translated dialogue or speech. Achieving this requires careful attention to detail, as it is crucial for the new voices to synchronize seamlessly with the actors' lip movements and the timing of their speech. To create a fluid viewing experience, the translator must adeptly adapt not only the wording but also the cultural nuances and context to resonate with the target audience. This technique is widely utilized in various media, including films, television series, and other forms of visual storytelling. The dubbing process is a collaborative endeavor involving translators, voice actors, and sound engineers working in concert to ensure that the final product feels natural, engaging, and authentic to its viewers.

1.2.3. Voiceover (التعليق الصوتي)

Voiceover is a critical technique employed in the creation of multimedia content, where audio recordings are seamlessly integrated to enhance the visual experience. This method is particularly common in documentary filmmaking, serving a dual purpose: it allows viewers to connect with the original ambient endeavoursounds while presenting a translated narrative through the voiceover.

In these documentaries, original sounds are often subtly blended into the background, fostering an authentic atmosphere that remains immersive for the audience. This

approach helps maintain the emotional resonance of the scenes, enabling viewers to engage more deeply with the context and setting portrayed.

Unlike dubbing, which requires precise synchronization of voice to the lip movements of actors, often necessitating meticulous timing and alignment, voiceover prioritizes narrative delivery without such constraints. This flexibility allows for a more natural and fluid storytelling style, where the original performance and the voiceover can complement each other effectively.

Consequently, voiceovers not only provide valuable information and insights but also enhance the overall auditory experience, enriching the viewer's understanding while staying true to the documentary's visual narrative.

1.2.4. Localization of Games (توطين الألعاب)

Game localisation is a multifaceted process that involves altering the original version of a game to make it accessible and appealing to players from different cultural backgrounds and linguistic groups. This transformation may include translating text into another language, as well as adapting cultural references, graphics, and gameplay mechanics to resonate with specific market segments. The primary goal of localisation is to enhance the playability and enjoyment of the game for users who come from diverse cultures and speak various languages.

As the video game industry continues to thrive, the demand for effective game localization is on the rise. Translators play a crucial role in this process, as they must not only convert the text from one language to another but also ensure that the content aligns with the cultural sensitivities and expectations of Arab players. This cultural adaptation might involve rethinking character names, humour, or storylines to ensure they are relatable and appropriate for the target audience.

An important aspect of localisation, particularly for Arabic translations, is the correct formation of text for voice actors. The Arabic language is rich and complex, featuring numerous words that share the same spelling but differ in meaning and pronunciation. To address this challenge, incorporating vocalisation marks, known as “tashkeel”, is essential. These diacritical signs ensure that voice actors can articulate words accurately,

which not only enhances the quality of the audio but also facilitates a more immersive gaming experience for players.

Ultimately, the primary objective of localisation encompasses various techniques aimed at enabling the target audience to fully grasp and appreciate the translated material. By implementing these strategies effectively, the localisation process expands the potential player base, allowing games to reach a broader audience and achieve greater success in diverse markets.

2. Written Translation

Written translation involves converting text from a source language (SL) into a target language (TL) in written form. This process extends beyond simple word substitution; it necessitates the translator's skill in conveying the original text's meaning, style, tone, and structural elements with fidelity. Unlike oral interpretation, which often operates under immediate time constraints, written translation affords the translator the opportunity to thoroughly analyze the source material. This enables the use of various reference tools, such as dictionaries and glossaries, to select the most appropriate expressions in the target language.

This form of translation is especially crucial in fields such as literature, academia, technical writing, legal documentation, and other professional contexts, where accuracy and clarity are of utmost importance. The allowance for contemplation and refinement empowers translators to ensure consistency in terminology and effectively capture the cultural and contextual nuances inherent to the original text.

Written translation is a deliberate and methodical process that combines linguistic competence, subject matter expertise, and analytical ability. The primary objective is to produce a final text that not only accurately reflects the original content but also remains accessible and meaningful to the target audience. Through this careful approach, translators serve as essential conduits between languages and cultures, facilitating understanding and enhancing communication across various contexts.

3.1. Literary translation

Literature represents a profound exploration of the mind and imagination. It encompasses various forms, including (a) poetry, which includes lyrical, dramatic, and epic poetry; (b) fiction, which consists of short stories and novels; and (c) drama, categorized into three types: tragedy, which addresses profound themes of life and death; comedy, which reflects ordinary life; and farce, which highlights exaggerated humour.

Literary translation requires more than the mechanical transfer of words and sentences; it demands a deep understanding of the essential characteristics of literary texts. To achieve accuracy, translators must possess strong literary competence, enabling them to convey syntactic, stylistic, and aesthetic features and to capture meanings that emerge from the interaction of language elements rather than from isolated words.

Because translation operates across cultures, literary translators must be familiar with folklore, mythology, symbolism, and the historical and social contexts of texts. Knowledge of the etymological and semantic evolution of words is especially important when translating older works, as it contributes to more precise interpretation and higher-quality translations.

Literary translation is widely regarded as an art that seeks to preserve the imaginative and artistic integrity of the original while remaining accessible to the target audience. A balance must be maintained between excessive literalism, which harms readability, and excessive freedom, which turns translation into adaptation. Unlike technical translation, literary translation places great importance on style, as how something is expressed is often as significant as what is said.

Literary translation includes three main genres: poetry, prose, and drama, each requiring specific approaches. Poetry translation focuses on conveying emotion, rhythm, and imagery; drama translation considers both readability and performability; and prose translation aims to preserve narrative flow, characterisation, and thematic depth.

From a theoretical perspective, literary translation corresponds to Nord's concept of *instrumental translation* and Newmark's *communicative translation*, both of which aim to produce a target text that functions naturally in the target culture and evokes a response similar to that of the source text. Given its frequent use of culture-specific elements,

literary translation plays a vital role in cultural transmission and intercultural understanding.

3.2. Press Translation

Press translation is a specialized branch of translation that centers on journalistic texts, encompassing a variety of materials such as news reports, articles, editorials, interviews, and press releases. Its primary objective is to convey information swiftly, clearly, and accurately to a broad audience, often under tight time constraints.

Unlike literary translation, which emphasizes aesthetic quality and stylistic elements, press translation prioritizes content, clarity, and immediacy. The translator's main focus is on effectively communicating facts, key ideas, and the overall message of the text. This requires a thoughtful understanding of the target audience to ensure that the translated material is not only easily comprehensible but also culturally relevant. While accuracy is essential, translators often find it necessary to adapt certain elements; for instance, headlines, idiomatic expressions, and culture-specific references may need modification to align with the expectations and experiences of the target readership.

Press translation operates at the intersection of language, culture, and media. As such, translators must have a solid grasp of journalistic conventions, media discourse, and current events. They should also be well aware of the political, social, and cultural contexts of both the source and target cultures. Given the rapid nature of news dissemination, speed and efficiency are crucial, as any delay can diminish the relevance of the information being reported.

In this light, press translation can be viewed as a form of communicative or instrumental translation. Its aim is to produce a target text that functions effectively as if it were an original piece of news for its audience, often without readers realizing it is a translation. Through this intricate process, press translation plays a vital role in shaping public opinion and facilitating the international exchange of news and information, thereby bridging cultural and linguistic divides in an increasingly interconnected world.

3.3. Specialised translation

Specialized translation consists of translating documents from distinct professional, technical, or academic fields such as law, medicine, engineering, finance, information technology, science, and technology. This type of translation prioritizes accuracy, precision, and clarity, ensuring that the terminology and complex concepts of the source material are faithfully and effectively communicated in the target language. By adhering to these standards, specialized translators help bridge communication gaps and foster understanding in areas where precise language is essential.

3.3.1. Legal Translation

Legal translation involves converting documents that govern legal relationships. This field includes translating various legal texts critical for the smooth functioning of international relations and for aiding the exchange of information and expertise among legal professionals from different countries. Cao (2007, p. 2) describes legal translation as a specialised or technical form of translation. It covers activities related to legal terminology and processes, requiring precise legal language. The aim is to accurately render legal texts from the Source Language (SL) into the Target Language (TL).

Legal translation represents a highly specialised area of translation that integrates the creative aspects of literary translation with the precise terminology found in technical translation (Harvey, 2002, p. 177). The complexities and challenges associated with translating legal terms are influenced by various factors, primarily related to the inherent nature of law and the specific language utilised in legal contexts.

In the analysis of legal concepts, it is imperative for the translator to thoroughly examine the source legal system. This entails understanding the context in which these concepts are employed, as well as their functions, purposes, and interrelations. To convey the legal message from the source language to the recipient in the target language, the translator needs to possess a comprehensive knowledge of the legal system in the target language.

3.3.2. Economic Translation

Economic Translation is a specialised branch of translation that focuses on texts related to economics, finance, business, and commerce. Its primary goal is to ensure that financial and economic information is accurately conveyed from the source language to

the target language, enabling clear communication in international trade, investment, and economic policymaking.

A key feature of economic translation is the use of domain-specific terminology. Translators must be familiar with technical terms from accounting, banking, taxation, stock markets, international trade, and corporate finance. Accuracy and clarity are crucial, as even minor errors can lead to significant financial misunderstandings or consequences.

In addition to terminology, economic translation requires contextual knowledge. Translators must understand the economic systems, regulatory frameworks, and business practices of both the source and target cultures to ensure correct interpretation. Texts in this field are typically formal and technical, and translators often rely on glossaries, official reports, databases, and style guides to maintain consistency and precision.

Common texts translated in this field include financial reports, market analyses, investment proposals, business plans, and governmental economic documents. By accurately transferring economic information across languages, economic translation plays a vital role in supporting global business communication, financial transparency, and informed decision-making in international contexts.

3.3.3. Medical Translation

Medical Translation is a specialised form of translation that deals with texts related to healthcare, medicine, pharmaceuticals, and medical research. Its primary aim is to ensure that critical medical information is accurately and clearly communicated across languages, supporting patient care, medical research, and regulatory compliance.

A fundamental feature of medical translation is the precise use of terminology. Translators must be familiar with medical vocabulary, disease classifications, clinical procedures, drug names, and technical terms used in healthcare documentation. Accuracy is paramount because even minor errors can have serious consequences for patient safety, treatment outcomes, or legal compliance.

Medical translation also requires a deep understanding of the context. Translators need to be aware of medical conventions, ethical standards, and regulatory requirements in both the source and target cultures. Texts are often highly technical, including medical reports, patient records, clinical trial protocols, pharmaceutical instructions, and health information leaflets. Translators frequently rely on specialized resources, such as medical dictionaries, databases, and official guidelines, to ensure precision and clarity.

Ultimately, medical translation plays a vital role in facilitating international communication in healthcare, enabling accurate information exchange between medical professionals, patients, researchers, and regulatory bodies. It ensures that critical medical knowledge is safely and effectively transmitted across linguistic and cultural boundaries.

PRACTICE

Task two: Identify the distinctive structural and linguistic characteristics present in the following legal text, and then provide an English translation.

الدعوى

تزعّم المدعية في التماسها المقدم أنها تزوجت من المدعى عليه في سنة 2002 ، و انجبت ثلاثة أطفال، و أن هناك خلافاً حاداً بينهما. و طالبت بإصدار قرار طلاقهما و تسوية مستحقّاتهما المادية. و أقرت المدعية في بيانها بالجلسة: اتفقت مع المدعى عليه بشأن الطلاق و ما يترتب عليه من عواقب اقتصادية، و قدمنا اتفاقاً ذي صلة في ملف الدعوى. و أنا أتنازل عن مستحقّاتي و طلبات النفقة الخاصة بي وفق الإجراءات القانونية. و انا لست تحت أي ضغط، و قد أدليت بإفادتي بمحض إرادتي، و ليس لدي طلب لتحديد موعد النطق بالحكم. أطلب منكم قبول هذه القضية مع مراعاة الاتفاق المذكور سابقاً و تصريحاتي التي أدليت بها خلال جلسة الاستماع!

Task two: Translate the following economic text, ensuring that technical accuracy and clarity are maintained.

قرض كويتي للبحرين

منح بنك الإنماء الاقتصادي العربي بالكويت إمارة البحرين قرضين بلغ مجموعهما مليون دينار. و قد وقع التفاق الخاص بالقرضين اليوم السيد عبد الرحمان العتيقي، وزير المالية و البترول الكويتي، و رئيس مجلس إدارة الصندوق الكويتي للتنمية الاقتصادية العربية، و السيد يوسف أحمد الشراوي، رئيس مصلحة التنمية في البحرين. و سيستخدم القرض الأول، البالغة قيمته خمسمائة ألف دينار، في تنمية المطاحن بالبحرين، و قد أعطي لمدة 12 سنة بفائدة 3.5 بالمئة، و سيسدد على 30 قسطاً اعتباراً من تموز (يوليو 1973) و سيستخدم القرض الثاني و قدره نصف مليون دينار في تمويل لإقامة جسر بين

"المنامة" عاصمة البحرين و مدينة "المحرق"، و هو مشروع بدأ العمل فيه سنة 1967 و سيتم تسديد هذا القرض على 24 قسطا نصف سنوي لمدة 15 سنة اعتبارا من كانون الثاني (يناير 1974) و بفائدة 2.5 بالمائة.

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