

1. Text Analysis and Translation

In this area of research, the original **source text** and the **translated target text** are studied. This field has four subdivisions:

A. Source Text Analysis: Analyses the very text which is going to be translated. It means to discover the problematic areas for translation and **make ready for translation**. It may suggest some **translation solutions**.

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Translated
problem

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Shift
-procedu

1. Text Analysis and Translation

B. Comparison of Translations and Their Source Texts: It is a textual comparison of translated texts with their original source text. It can be in the form of the comparison of **several translations** into the same language. For example the Holy Koran has different translations into English. A researcher can select one textual aspect and compare different English translations of the Holy Koran.

Or it can be in the form of the comparison of **different translations into different languages**. For example the Holy Koran is translated to many different languages; are the English translations more authentic than Chinese translations? Is it because of the linguistic features or translating features?

- *How would we make comparison of translations and source text **feasible**? In other words, how can we narrow down the research?
- By choosing one or a few **aspect(s)**; a textual aspect, a translation problem or a translation strategy.

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- Figure of speech
- affix
- collocation
- proverb
- expressions
- idioms
- CSIs

ن بودن سیستمهای
تحت خنک شدن
ررب و پنجره ها را
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B. Comparison of Translations and Their Source Texts:

- ▶ *In the research area of "Comparison of Translations and their source texts", what is the final purpose?
- ▶ By discovering the patterns of correspondence among diverse texts, this field means to come to some **general rules that say how certain features are translated**. In other words, the finding of such research should be the suggestion of some rules or techniques about the translation of particular textual features.

1. Text Analysis and Translation

C. Comparison of Translations and Non-Translated Texts:

- C. Comparison of Translations and Non-Translated Texts: Compares **parallel texts** to evaluate the **degree of naturalness** of the translated texts.
- *What are **parallel texts or comparable texts**?
- *Why is this type of research **quantitative**?
- -Because it deals with relative differences of distribution of a particular text feature among parallel texts. For example, explicitly is more frequent in translated texts than non-translated texts.
- *What kind of theory is applicable in this field?
- Contrastive theories are applicable, such as contrastive text analysis and contrastive stylistics.

1. Text Analysis and Translation

D. Translation with Commentary = Annotated Translation

In "Translation with commentary", what is the content of the commentary?

In "Translation with commentary", the translator comments on the process of his own translation; explains **textual aspects**, explains **the solutions** he found for a particular translation problem..

What are the advantages or values of "Translation with commentary"?

A. High **quality** of translation because of high self-awareness

B. Reaching to some **guidelines** for translation

2. Translation Quality Assessment

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"Translation Quality Assessment" evaluates or assesses the quality of a piece of translated work.

***What are the three general approaches to quality assessment?**

A. source-oriented approach

B. target-oriented approach

C. assessment of translation effects

2. Translation Quality Assessment

- ▶ *In “Translation Quality Assessment”, what is the function of “source-oriented approach”?
- ▶ “Source-oriented approach” evaluates **the relation between the translation and its source text**. This approach evaluates the ***deviances*** from ***equivalences***. To what extent and why does the translated text deviate from the equivalences?

2. Translation Quality Assessment

- ▶ * In "Translation Quality Assessment", if we want to assess **the effects** of a particular literary translation, how can we **collect data**?
- ▶ 1. Study the published **reviews** about that particular translation
- ▶ 2. **Interview** publishers or readers
- ▶ 3. Do comprehension **tests** regarding that translation
- ▶ 4. Send **questionnaires** to translation teachers

2. Translation Quality Assessment

- ▶ * Which theories of translation are useful, if we choose "Translation Quality Assessment" as our research area?
- ▶ **Communicative** theories of translation or **functional** theories of translation such as **skopos**.

skopos theory

➤ Briefly explain skopos theory.

➤ Developed by the German linguist Hans Vermeer in 1970, skopos is a translation theory which focuses on **the function of translation** and the perspective **audience** of the translation. This approach also focuses on **the function of the source text** and the function of the target text. Rules of skopos theory are:

➤ 1. The TT must be internally coherent

➤ 2. The TT must be coherent with the ST

➤ 3. The TT is determined by its skopos

3. Genre Translation

- ▶ *In the domain of Translation Studies, what are the implications of the term **genre**?
- ▶ The term genre means:
 - ▶ **A. literary genres**; drama, poetry, novel, short story (and recently flash fiction)
 - ▶ **B. other well-established types of texts**; multimedia texts, religious texts, children's literature, tourism texts, technical texts and legal documents.