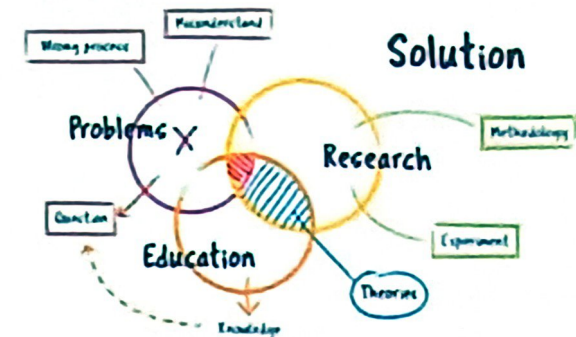
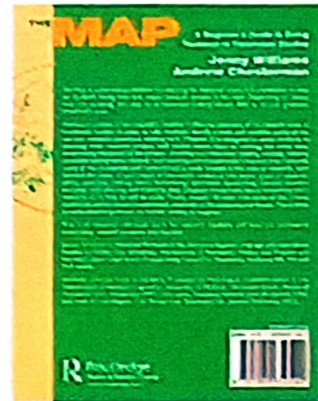


*Why do we need a theoretical model for doing research?

- 1. To **orient** ourselves and our work (to put our work in the right path)
- 2. To give ourselves an initial **framework** within which we can begin to think.



*What is a model?

- -A model is a **simplified** construction to represent a more complicated reality; a **small-sized copy** to represent a bigger-sized phenomenon; a **simulation** to represent aspects and features of something. Models work on the basis of **analogy**; the aspects of the miniature scale, copy or simulation are analogous to the aspects of the real phenomenon. For example a small model of a car, represents a full-size car.



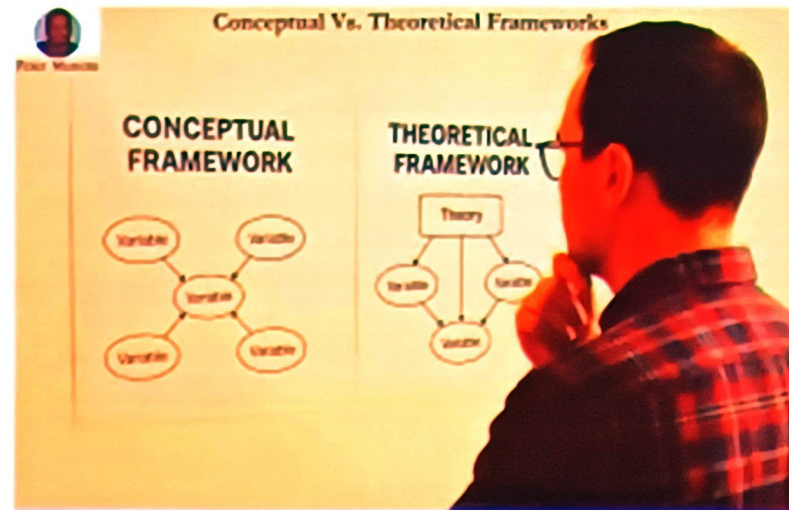
*What is a theoretical model?

- -Theoretical models are highly **idealized** and **simplified** representations of the object under-study. Theoretical models are indeed **conceptual tools** which represent their objects **in abstract ways** and not in a straightforward way or the way a small-size car represents a full-size car. These models make **images**, the images which make it easier to **visualize, understand and analyze** the object under study.



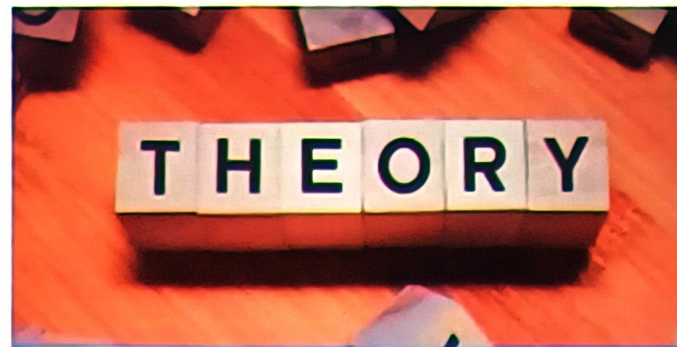
*What are the underlying assumptions of the theoretical models?

- -Theoretical models are based on the assumptions about **how something is structured**, or how it might be **related to other phenomena**.



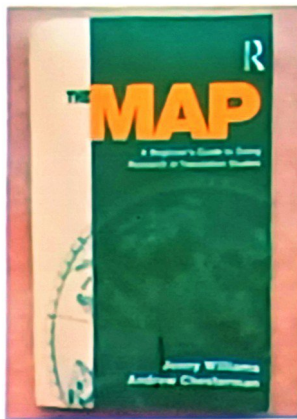
*In which way(s) is a theoretical model similar to a map?

- 1. A theoretical model like a map shows the most **important features** of the object under study
- 2. Just as there are different maps (vegetation map, economic map and so on) to show different features of the same area, there are different theoretical models to show **different features** and different **aspects** of the same objects.



*How can a model be used in translation research projects?

- 1. A ready model of translation may be used and the concepts and framework of this model may be used **unchanged**.
- 2. A given model of translation may be **adapted** to the purposes of the research.



*How can a model be used in translation research projects?

- 1. A ready model of translation may be used and the concepts and framework of this model may be used **unchanged**.
- 2. A given model of translation may be **adapted** to the purposes of the research.
- 3. The researcher can also **compare** different versions of the models the other researchers have used, critically **evaluate** their conceptual systems, and perhaps gradually **develop his own version**. He might even **propose a brand new model**.

Models of translation

- *What are the three basic models of translation?
- -comparative, process and causal models

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3.1 Comparative Models

- A comparative model, as the very name suggests, is based on **comparing two entities**; for example two texts or two language utterances. The goal of all research based on a comparative model is to discover ***correlations*** between the two sides of the relation. Main research questions begin with “what”.



* What are the characteristics of the comparative model of translation?

- -Comparative model of translation is the earliest model of translation. It is static, product-oriented and based on the relation of **equivalences** between source text and target text.



* Why in comparative model ($ST \approx TT$) is preferred to ($St=TT$)?

- -As far as in translation we cannot talk about ~~perfect identity~~ or perfect equality between elements of the source text and elements of the target text, it is better to interpret the relation in terms of **relevant similarity**. So we use the sign (\approx) which means 'approximately equal'.



* How is 'translation' seen in comparative model? What is the task of the researcher who uses this model?

- -Translation model lines up the translated text side by side with the source text. So the model sees translation as **an alignment problem**. The task is to select the **element of the target language** which aligns most closely with a given **element of the source language**.

* What is the difference between 'comparative model' and 'contrastive linguistics'?

- -In contrastive linguistics, **language system**, that is **instances of language use**, are set on either side of the relation. But in comparative model, texts are set on either side of the relation.
- ***Contrastive Linguistics Source **language** (SL) \approx Target language (TL)
- ***Comparative model Source **text** (ST) \approx Target text (TT)

*What are some keywords or technical words of 'comparative model'?

- -correspondence, equivalence, shift, equivalence rule, correlation



* What is the difference between 'correspondence' and 'equivalence'?

- -'Correspondence' is a relation of equality between **functional elements** of two languages.
- For example English morpheme (-ly) with the function of adverb making corresponds to French morpheme (-ment) with the same function of adverb making.
- 'Equivalence' is a relation of equality between two instances of **language use** (for example between two words) in two texts or two utterances.
- For example "Lentement" in French speaking Canada is the equivalent of "Slow" in English speaking Canada.

3.2 Process Models

- In comparative model, the focus is on **the Translated text**. But in process model the focus is on the **process of translation** rather than on the very translation or translated text. Process model is a dynamic model because it introduces the dimension of time. So in this model the research questions are about or start with “when”.



3.3 Causal Models

- In causal models, translation is seen as both cause and effect. Such models often ask **why the translation looks the way it does**; about the reasons and so the research questions often open with “why”. Causal models study ‘contextual variables’.

- *Which translation model is the basis of most variants of 'process model'?

- -communication model: **Sender(S) → Message(M)**
 → Receiver(R)

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*How can a comparative model be read as causal?

- - A particular equivalence relation can be implicitly read as a cause-effect sequence:
- If X (in the source text) \rightarrow then Y (in the target text)

- **X causes Y**

