


6. Translation History

6. 2. What

- ▶ *What **texts** are translated or are not translated at a particular period?
- ▶ *Did particular **social or political or historical events** cause the translation of particular texts?
- ▶ *Studying and discovering 'What texts are translated or are not translated at a particular times', what kind of relations are highlighted?
- ▶ Translation can show the relations between majority and **minority language communities**, between imperial centers and colonial fringes, between victors and vanquished.
- ▶ *How can the researchers know about the success or failure (**reception**) of a translation?
- ▶ By studying the **reviews** published about the translation.



Review

- ▶ Review: (review /rɪ'vjuː/ is a critical appraisal of a book, film, translation, novel, and so on published in a newspaper, journal or magazine.)
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6. Translation History

6. 3. Why

- ▶ *Why particular texts are translated at particular times?
- ▶ -to establish relations between nations
- ▶ -to establish relations between cultures
- ▶ -because of the individual interest (of the publishers)

6. Translation History

6.4. How (translation strategy)

- ▶ *Why do translation **strategies** change throughout the ages?
- ▶ **First**, because the demands of **commissioners, publishers or readers** may change
- ▶ **Second**, because of the personal **interests** of the translators
- ▶ *Who can affect **the choice** of the translation strategy?
- ▶ Besides translators, commissioners, publishers or readers may affect such a choice.

6. Translation History

6. 4. How (Micro/ Macro)

- ▶ *What are the **micro and macro aspects** of Translation History? -1
- ▶ -micro: textual
- ▶ -macro: social, political, historical, intercultural...
- ▶
- ▶ *Which studies (researches) can fill in the **gaps** in translation history?
- ▶ -Studies which analyze **individual translations** (micro aspect of translation) in their **social and historical context** (macro aspect of translation). In other words, studies which connect micro aspect of translation to macro aspects.

7. Translation Ethics

- ▶ *Explain the older **prescriptive approach** to translation theory.
- ▶ Prescriptive approach was about **dos and donts** of translation; what a translator should do or should not do to make **a good translation**.
- ▶
- ▶ *Explain the contemporary approach to translation theory?
- ▶ -Contemporary approaches have problematized the concept of '**good translation**'.

7. Translation Ethics

7.1. Different Kinds of Ethics

- ▶ *Explain different ethical approaches to translation?
- ▶ -Ethical approaches vary from **pure loyalty to the source text** (the ideal translator remains an invisible linguistic figure) to **client-oriented** translation (value loyalty).
- ▶ However, the ideal translator is like **a judge**, who, according to the most contemporary ethical codes, should have para-textual and extra-textual presence as s/he is responsible for the translated texts.

7. Translation Ethics

7.2. Cultural and ideological factors

- ▶ The major research question in this area is a **bilateral** one:
- ▶ How translations have come under **the influence of cultural and ideological** factors?
And
- ▶ How translations in turn **have effects** on target readers and cultures?
- ▶
- ▶ *What are some keywords related to "**Cultural and ideological**" factors?
- ▶ -Power, emancipation, gender, post-colonialism, nationalism, hegemony, minority, cultural identity, the translator's visibility.
- ▶ ***gender**: gender is more than the biological sex. Gender means social and cultural factors construct the femininity and masculinity; the way males and females are expected to behave.

7. Translation Ethics

7.2. Cultural and ideological factors

- ▶ ***Post-colonialism:** Colonialism refers to 16th c, when European powers, Particularly the Great Britain, conquered and ruled African countries, India and some other parts of the world. Post-colonialism and post-colonial era roughly began around the middle of the 20th century, when the colonized countries rebelled against the colonizers and regained independence.
- ▶ ***Hegemony** /hɪˈdʒeməni, -ˈɡe-/: The political, ideological, cultural, economical and social dominance and rule of a group of people over the other groups.

7. Translation Ethics

7.3. Codes of Practice

- ▶ *Which organization issues '**official code of good practice**' for translators?
- ▶ -national professional associations of translators
- ▶ **Mini-project: Does Iran have a National Translators' Association?**
- ▶ *What is the purpose of the '**official code of good practice**' issued by national professional associations?
- ▶ -states the **principles** that translators should obey
- ▶ -states the **needs** of translation business
- ▶ -translates **abstract ideas** to concrete forms

7. Translation Ethics

7.3. Codes of Practice

- ▶ *Name some **internationally agreed documents** concerning ethical translatorial behavior.
- ▶ -the **Translator's Charter and the Nairobi Declaration**
- ▶ *What principles are written down in the internationally agreed documents concerning ethical translatorial behavior?
- ▶ -These international documents contain:
- ▶ A. **Principles** about how translators should behave (translators' **obligations**),
- ▶ B. Principles about how the society should behave towards translators (translators' **rights**)
- ▶ C. Translators' **copyright**

7. Translation Ethics

7.4. Personal vs. Professional Ethics

- ▶ *Regarding the borderline between professional and personal ethics in translation, which researches are **descriptive**, which ones are **prescriptive**?
- ▶ **Descriptive researches** are conceptual, historical, cognitive and philosophical. The main research questions in this field are: Which ethical values are given the highest priority by different parties? How do these values change?
- ▶ **Prescriptive** researches intend to **change** the world of translation.