

Translation Theories

شانس سوال بالاست / شانس سوال به گفته استاد پایینه / شانس سوال کم یا زیاد نیست (هیچ نظر خاصی داده نشده است)

1. What are the differences between 'translation' and 'interpretation'?

translation = is written / interpretation = is oral

2. In the field of languages, what are different meanings of the word "translation"?

- A field of study at the university e.g. I studied translation at Tehran University.
- The translated text e.g. they published the Arabic translation of the report.
- The process of translation /translating e.g. translation service.

3. Define the process of translation.

The process of translation involves the changing of an original written text in the original verbal language into a written text in a different verbal language .

The process of translation :

- A. happens between two different languages .
- B. happens between written texts .
- C. involves changing the original language or SL to target language

4. What are the three types of translation provided by Roman Jakobson? Explain and exemplify each.

1. Intralingual translation

Intralingual translation, or rewording - an interpretation of verbal signs by means of other verbal signs of the same language. Like rewriting the same text, paraphrasing a poem, summarizing a text or writing a children version of a book.

Verbal signs = Other verbal signs (of the same language)

2. Interlingual translation

Interlingual translation , or translation proper - an interpretation of verbal signs by means of verbal signs of another language.

Interlingual translation is the traditional focus of translation studies.

is the kind of translation that happens between two different languages.

Verbal signs = Verbal signs (of another language)

3. Intersemiotic translation

Intersemiotic translation , or transmutation - an interpretation of verbal signs by means of non - verbal signs . For example verbal

signs of a text like a novel are translated to visual signs of a film .

Verbal signs = Non - verbal signs

5. Define the following terms:

● Transcreation:

transcreation is the creative adaptation of video games and advertising in particular.

Transcreation is a term coined from the words translation and creation, and a concept used in the field of translation studies to describe the process of adapting a message from one language to another, while maintaining its intent, style, tone, and context. A successfully transcreated message evokes the same emotions and carries the same implications in the target language as it does in the source language. It is related to the concept of localization, which similarly involves comprehensively adapting a translated text for the target audience. Transcreation highlights the translators creative role. Unlike many other forms of translation, transcreation also often involves adapting not only words, but video and images to the target audience

● Localization:

localization is the linguistic and cultural adaptation of a text for a new local area. In other words, localization is the entire process of adapting a product or content to a specific location or market.

● Semiotics:

Semiotics or semiatic studies is the scientific study of signs and sign systems. language is a sign system. language uses verbal signs.

6. According to Maria Tymoczko, what are the implications of using different words and metaphors for 'translation' in different languages?

1. Using different words and metaphors for translation in other cultures implies the conceptual orientation to translation rather than the literal orientation; that is, in translation the content is more important than the form.

2. Also, translation is a cross - cultural act (the act which involves different cultures) which involves representation, transmission and transculturation.

7. When did 'Translation' develop into an academic subject? Why was it considered as a secondary position prior to this?

From 1960s on

From the late eighteenth century to the 1960s, translation was mostly used as a means of learning a foreign language.

The method was Grammar - translation method in which series of sentences were given to the students to be translated.

The purpose was to teach the grammatical rules and structures of the foreign language by means of these sentences.

Why did academia consider a secondary position for translation studies?

Because by 1960s , translation and Translation exercises were regarded as a means of learning new language or of reading a foreign language text .

8. What is contrastive linguistics?

Contrastive linguistics studies two languages in contrast to find general and specific differences between them. In contrastive linguistics, translations provide much of the data.

What is its contribution to Translation Studies?

The contrastive linguistics introduced linguistic research into translation. Key figure of linguistic approach to translation are Vinay and Darbelnet (1958) and Catford (1965).

What are the weak points?

Contrastive linguistics does neither consider sociocultural and pragmatic factors nor the role of translation as a communicative act.

9. Draw Holmes' map of Translation Studies. What are the merits and drawbacks of Holmes' map?

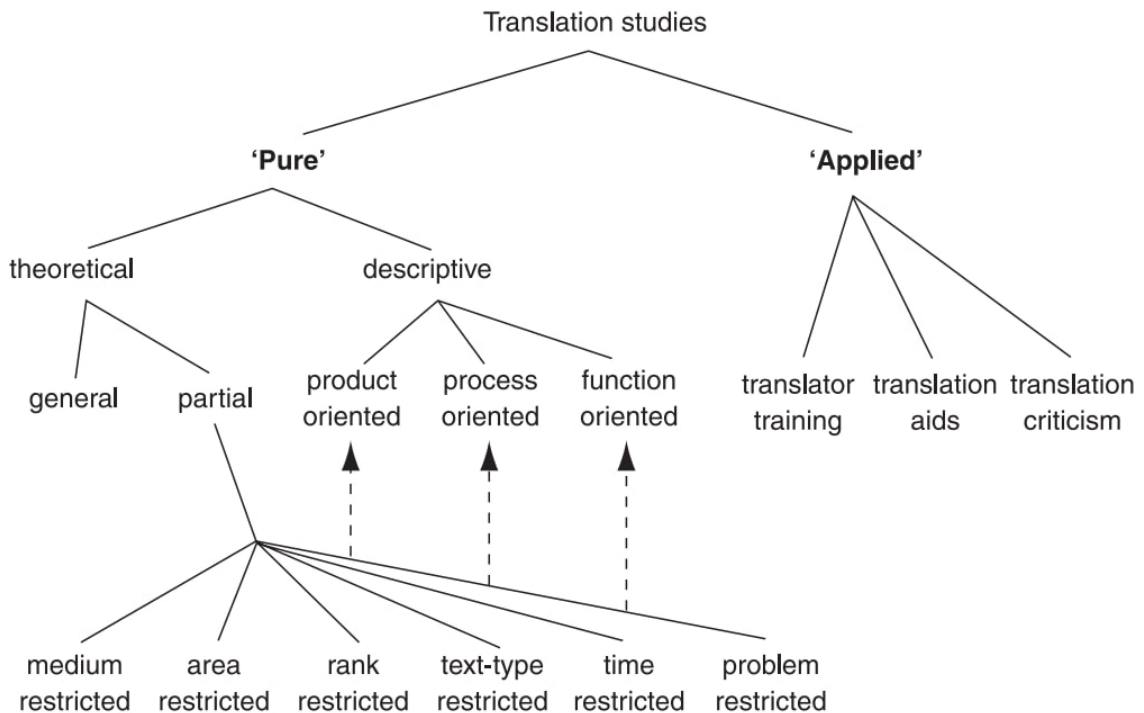


Figure 1.1 Holmes's 'map' of translation studies (from Toury 2012: 12)

Drawbacks:

The divisions are to some extent artificial, and as Holmes points out the theoretical, descriptive and applied areas overlap.

- Holmes devotes two-thirds of his attention to the 'pure' side and the applied side remains under-developed.
- The different restrictions, which Toury identifies, relating to the descriptive and theoretical branches, may also include discourse-type and text-type restrictions.
- Many scholars believe that interpreting should not be a sub-division of human translation; it should be considered as a parallel field or 'sub-discipline', under the title of 'interpreting studies. The same point can be claimed about 'Audiovisual translation' and 'Sign language interpreting'.
- Pym points out (1998: 4), Holmes's map omits any mention of the individuality of the style decision-making and working practices of human translators in the translation process.
- Today's view of 'translation policy' is different from Holmes's.

Merits:

- As Toury states the divisions allow a clarification, division and ease of study of different areas of translation studies.
- The divisions are flexible enough to incorporate developments such as the technological advances of recent years.

The map is a good beginning point and it delineates the potential of translation studies.

10. In Holmes' map of Translation Studies, what are 'Translation Aids'?

- Translation aids (or translation helpers) are modules that provide helpful and necessary information for the translator when translating. Different aids can provide suggestions from translation memory and machine translation, documentation about the message or even such a basic thing as the message definition - the text that needs to be translated.
- There is some overlap between the data provided by message collection and the aids, but the rule of thumb is that message collection only provides information that is absolutely needed to present the list of messages: definition, translation, status of translation, last translator (because one can only review translations made by someone else) etc.

11. In Holmes' map of Translation Studies, what are the sub-divisions of 'medium-restricted theories'?

I. Machine

- ▶ A. Automatic machine translation (AMT)
- ▶ B. Computer-assisted translation (CAT)

II. Human

- ▶ A. Written translation
- ▶ B. Spoken translation (interpretation): simultaneous and consecutive

12. In the 'process-oriented DTS', what is the main concern of the research?

Process-oriented DTS deals with the psychology of translation and tries to find out what happens in the mind of a translator (cognitive study).

13. In the map of Translation Studies by Holmes, what area is needed other than 'pure' and 'applied'? Why is there a need for such area?

- Another area is **translation policy**, which studies the place of translation in society. This should include what place should translation occupy in the language teaching and learning curriculum.
- Translation policy is nowadays related to ideology, including language policy and hegemony, that determines translation. But in Holmes's time it was related to the place of translation in the society.

14. Briefly elaborate on Polysystem Theory.

- Literary polysystem pioneered by Itamar Even-Zohar and Gideon Toury belongs to descriptive approach. In literary polysystem different literatures and genres, including translated and non-translated works, compete for dominance.
- In polysystem theory a literary work is not studied in isolation but as part of a literary system
- because literature is a part of social, cultural, literary and historical framework. Polysystem theory "emphasizes the multiplicity of intersections.
- Also, it stresses that in order for a system to function, uniformity need not be postulated" (Evan- Zohar 1990, 12). In this theory, the translated literature, imported to a country, can influence the native writings, and can introduce features into the home literature which did not exist before. These points justify talking about translated literature.

15. Briefly elaborate on 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

16. In the new Van Doorslaer's map of Translation Studies, how is 'translation' defined and what are the sub-divisions of 'translation'? What are the sub-divisions of 'translation studies'?

Translation looks at **the act of translating** and is subdivided into:

- Lingual mode (interlingual, intralingual);
- Media (printed, audiovisual, electronic);
- Mode (covert/overt translation, direct/indirect translation, mother tongue/other tongue translation, pseudo-translation, retranslation, self-translation, sight translation, etc.);
- Field (political, journalistic, technical, literary, religious, scientific, and commercial).

Sub-divisions of Translation Studies:

- Approaches
- Theories
- Research Methods
- Applied TS

17. What is the difference between 'overt' and 'covert' translation?

Proposed by Julian House, an **overt translation** is one in which the addressees of the translation text are quite "overtly" not being directly addressed. In other words, the TT does not pretend to be (and is not represented as being) an original, and is clearly not directed at the TT audience.

A **covert translation** is a translation which enjoys the status of an original source text in the target culture. The ST is not linked particularly to the ST culture or audience; both ST and TT address their respective receivers directly.