Translation 3-5

Q 1. Define:

Translation: -Oxford University defines it as “The process of translating words or text from one language into another”.

Translation, as an art of transforming one language to another, requires the equivalence and coherence of the two languages both in meaning and style.

Interpretation: - the transfer of meaning from one language to another for the purpose of oral Communication among people who do not share the same language.

Translator: a person who discovers the meaning of a text behind the forms in the source language.

A translation problem: - is a potential obstacle due to lack of Skill or/and language difference and difficulty is a consciously

Perceived problem: a problem can be difficult (i.e., takes trouble to solve) or can be easy (takes no trouble to solve).

Q2. Complete the following blanks:

1. Good translators should know how to use the right tools like ----------, ----------, ---------, ----------, ---------- (new vocabulary, new expressions Semantic, pragmatic features, monolingual and bilingual dictionaries.
2. We human beings have been using language to translate our --------------, ----------- (thoughts and ideas).
3. We used two sets of -----------, and ----------- to transfer the thoughts and ideas of people speaking a different language to our own language (symbols and codes).
4. In --------------, the translator should be familiar with the grammatical, syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic features (linguistic competence).

1. A translator is a person who converts ------------ a written text from one language to another (a written text).

1. A competent translator should try to get into the mind of the writer of ------------ the original text in the source language (the original text).

1. Some scholars define translation as ---------- or ------------ and some others call it a ------------ (an art, craft, science).
2. A serious translator should read a lot to have an in-depth understanding of the nuances of the languages s/he deals with both ------------ and ------------ (the source language and the target language).
3. The language of the original speech is referred to as ----------(the source language). Whereas the language of the translated text or interpreted messages is called ---------- (the target language).

J. Translator should use forms of ---------- and ---------- in common use so that the audience is able to comprehend them properly (speech and expressions).

K. A good translator should be familiar with the --------- (new terminology).

L. A serious translator should read a lot and have a ---------- of the nuances (in-depth understanding).

M. A creative translator should make the translated text interesting; they do that by using ---------- (new vocabulary).

N. Interpreter a person who interprets especially one who translates ---------- (speech orally).

O. --------------- are very important in language, along with body language, enhancing human communication and making it easier to understand (symbols).

Q3. T/F

1. A faithful translator shouldn’t act like the author’s mouthpiece. F
2. Good translator should not be familiar with the new terminology and the latest developments in the discipline in which you are working. F
3. Translation, as an art of transforming two languages to another, it does not require the equivalence and coherence of the two languages both in meaning and in style. F
4. Technical expertise the translator has not have to be analytical with the necessary, flexibility, adaptability, and expertise in the use of technology. F
5. Expert translators are not always creative. F
6. A serious translator should not read a lot to have a depth understanding. F
7. Translation as an art of transforming two languages to another, requires the equivalence and coherence of the two languages both in meaning and in style. F
8. We use a set of symbols or codes to communicate or transfer an idea or thought or feeling. T
9. The language of the original speech is referred to as the source language. T

Q4. Choose the correct answer

1. Who discovers the meaning of a text behind the forms in the source language? (Interpreter, translator).
2. As an art of transforming one language to another requires the equivalence and coherence of the two languages both in meaning and style (Interpretation, translation).
3. It is the business of carrying a message ' written content from one text to another (translation, translator).
4. A creative translator should make the translated text interesting; they do this using (traditional vocabulary, new vocabulary).
5. The process of translating words or text from one language into another (Translation, interpretation).
6. The English word "translation" has been derived from the Latin word "translation" which comes From ( Trans and Latum, Trans and tulam).

7. Using dictionaries wastes a lot of time and labor. F

8. The translator does not necessarily use speech and expressions in common use so that the audience is able to comprehend them properly. F

9. The translator must use commonly used forms of speech and expressions. T

1. Translation is a text that is considered different from the original text. T

1. A serious translator must read a lot to deeply understand the nuances in the languages he deals with. T

12. Translator doesn’t need to read a lot to have an in-depth understanding of the nuances of the language. F

13. Good translator shouldn’t be familiar with the new terminology. F

14. Interpreter is a person who translates only written text. F

15. some scholars define translation as an art or craft and some others call it a science. T

Q5. What are the Qualities of a Good Translator?

1-Faithfulness to the Original Text and the Author: A competent translator should try to get into the mind of the writer of the original text in the source language. A faithful translator should act like the author's mouthpiece so that he knows and fully comprehends whatever the original author has said in his text.

2-Technical Expertise: The translator has to be analytical with the necessary flexibility, adaptability, and expertise in the use of technology so that s/he can pay close attention to all details and adapt whenever there is a need. The translator should use forms of speech and expressions in common use so that the audience is able to comprehend them properly.

3-Using the Right Tools: Experienced translators know how to use the tools like good monolingual and bilingual dictionaries, encyclopedias, e-dictionaries, glossaries of technical and standard works, etc. Having dictionaries on the computer can also save a lot of time and labor.

4-Focus on Creativity: Expert translators are always creative. They always try to put the text in the target language in a new and attractive garb to make it more acceptable to the audience in the target language. They do this by using a new vocabulary, new expressions, and structures whenever necessary to make the translated text more appealing to the audience.

5-Focus on Reading as an Important Pre-Requisite: A serious translator should read a lot to have an in-depth understanding of the nuances of the languages she/he deals with (both the source language and the target language).

6-Linguistic Competence: The translator should be familiar with the grammatical, syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic features as well as the socio-cultural contexts of both the source language and the target language.

7- Specialization: Good translator should be familiar with the new terminology and the latest developments in the discipline in which you are working. If one has expertise in translating literary texts, she /he will have difficulty in translating medical or business reports or technical reports.

Q6. What is the difference between a translator and an interpreter?

• A translator: a person who converts a written text from one language to another.

• An interpreter: a person who translates the spoken word Orally from a source language to a target language. This usually takes place on-site, for example at a meeting, a conference, or in court.

Q7. Give a short answer

1. What should the translator be in the technical experience?

The translator has to be an analytical person with the necessary flexibility, adaptability, and expertise in the use of technology so that s/he can pay close attention to all details and adapt whenever there is a need

1. Why do we use symbols for translation?

We use a set of symbols or symbols to communicate or convey an idea, belief, or feeling to the person we are addressing during the communication procedure.

1. How the translator analyzes the content of the source language?

By reading or resorting to dictionaries and references.

1. Why do some scientists call the term art for translation?

Because of the technical formations and complexities involved in his operation.

1. Why expert translators are always creative?

They always try to put text in the target language in a new and attractive costume to make it more audience-friendly in the target language. They do this using new vocabulary, new expressions, and structures whenever necessary to make translated text more appealing to the audience.