**Translation pp. 5-8**

**Q1. Define**

1. Source language: The language of the original speech.
2. Target language: The language into which a text is to be translated from another language.
3. Interpretation the transfer of meaning from one language to another for the purpose of oral
4. translator: a person who translates written text from one language into another, especially as a professional.
5. Interpreter: A person who interprets, especially one who translates speech orally.

**Q2. Give a shot answer**

1. What does the interpreter face? And what is the difference in this case with the translator?

The Interpreters have to face a number of audiences. They have closer contact with the audience than the translators so that they can make correspondent and adjustments in speaking speed, tones, intonations, and choice of words, promptly to meet the demands of the listeners, which is hardly attainable In translation

1. One of the most frequent criticisms of translation is that it does not sound "natural", Explain why?

This is because the translator's thought and choice of words are too strongly Influenced by the original text.

1. What is the role of translators?

Translators can choose the place they are working arbitrarily, such as a private room, library, or resource center where they can work in a relaxing surrounding to comprehend and reread the written text.

1. Why does an interpreter work under stress?

Because he has a very short time to complete his work.

1. What are the methods to translate idiomatic expressions?
   1. Keep the original word in quotation marks or italic.
   2. Keep the original expression with a literal explanation in the bracket
   3. use a non-Idiomatic translation.
2. What does the ordering of the words and idea should be? and why?

It should match the original as closely as possible because it is particularly important in translating legal documents, contracts, etc. However, differences in the language structure often require changes in the form and order of words.

1. Why does an expert translator put the text in the target language?

To make it more acceptable to the audience in the target language.

1. What is a good way to avoid the influence of the source language?

A good way is to set the text aside and translate a few sentences aloud from memory.

1. What Is the role of Interpreters

The interpreters have to face a number of audiences. They have closer contact with the audience than the translators so that they can make corresponding ad adjustments to speaking speed, tones, intonations, choice and of words promptly to meet the demands of the listeners, which is hardly attainable in translation.

1. Why Is interpretation defined as the transfer of meaning from one language to another?

For the purpose of oral communication “\_ between people who do not share the same language.” It Is not seen as a mere linguistic task. Rather, interpretation Is seen as “a kind of communicative action that transfers one language into another language accurately and rapidly through the oral form in order to exchange information.

1. Why the arrangement of words and Ideas in the translation should be Identical to the original as much as possible?

Because this is especially important in \_ translating legal documents, contracts, etc. However, differences in language structure often require changes in word form and order.

**Q3. Explain**

1. What are the principles of translation
   1. the translation should reflect accurately the meaning of the original text.
   2. the ordering of the words and ideas in the translation should match the original as closely as possible. This is particularly important in translating legal documents contracts etc. however differences in the language structure often require changes in the form and order of words.
   3. Language often differs greatly in their leaves of formal for example in business letters pay attention to tone and check whether it is formal or personal expression.
   4. One of the most frequent criticisms of translation is that it does not sound natural this is because the translator thought, and choice of words are too strongly influenced by the original text a good way to avoid the influence of the source language Is to set the text aside and translate a few sentences aloud from memory.
   5. Idiomatic expressions including similar metaphors proverbs and phrasal verbs are often untranslatable1.
2. Compare SL & TL.

Source language: The language of the original speech is referred to as the source language (SL) It also can be defined as the language in which a text appears that Is to be translated into another language.

Target language: The language of the translated text or Interpreted message is called the target language (TL). It also can be defined as the language into which a text is to be translated from another language.

1. What are the differences and similarities between translation and Interpretation?
   1. Translations and interpretation are both concerned with transferring a message in the SL Into an equivalent message in the TL.
   2. Translators perform their task in a written text to interpreter with the possibility of revising, altering, modifying, editing, and polishing the TL version. While interpretation is defined as the transfer of meaning from one language to another for the purpose of oral communication among people.
   3. Translators have sufficient time to deal with the transfer of the two languages. While interpreters have a very short period of time to complete their work
   4. Translators can choose the place of work arbitrarily, such as a private room, library, or resource center where they can work in a relaxing surrounding to comprehend and reread the written text. While Interpreters, have to face a number of audiences. They have closer contact with the audience than the translators, so they can make the corresponding adjustment in speaking speed, tones, intonations, and choice of words.
2. What are the qualities of the 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 in a way that he knows and comprehends fully whatever the original author has said in his text.
   2. Technical Expertise: The translator has to be an analytical person with the necessary flexibility, adaptability, and expertise in the use of technology so that she/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, c-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 s/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 sociocultural 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, s/he will have difficulty in translating medical or business reports or technical reports.

Q4. T/F

1. Translation is the connection of the two languages both in meaning and in style. T
2. An interpreter works under very stressful. T
3. Translators cannot choose the place of work. F
4. The language of the original speech is referred to as TL. F
5. The translation should reflect accurately the meaning of the original text. T
6. Languages usually differ greatly in their levels of formality. T
7. Keep the original expression with a literal explanation in the bracket is one of the methods used in idiomatic expressions. T
8. Translators have sufficient time to deal with the transfer of the two languages. T
9. Interpreters have a very short period of - time to complete their work. T
10. From the principles of translation, the translation should not reflect accurately the meaning of the original text. F
11. The ordering of the words and ideas in the translation should match the original as closely as possible. T
12. Differences in the language structure often require changes in the form and order of words. T
13. One of the most frequent criticisms of translation is that it does sound 'natural'. T
14. Translation and interpretation are both concerned with transferring a message in the SL into an equivalent message in the TL. T
15. Translators do not have sufficient time to deal \_ with the transfer of the two languages. F

Q5. Fill in the blanks

1. Translators ---------- time to deal with the transfer of the two languages (sufficient time), while interpreters have ---------- of time to complete their work (a very short period of time).
2. Experienced translators know how to use the tools like ----------, ----------, ------------, --------------, and --------------- (good monolingual and bilingual dictionaries, encyclopedias, c-dictionaries, glossaries of technical and standard works).
3. Translation is important in convey a massage --------- (from one text into another).
4. The ordering of ---------- and ---------- in the translation should match the original as closely as possible (work, ideas).
5. Languages often differ greatly in their ---------- (levels of formality).
6. The language of the original speech is referred to as the --------- (source language).
7. One of the most frequent criticisms of translation is that ------------ (it does not sound natural).
8. The language of the translated text or interpreted message is called

---------- (the target language)

1. When doing translation, the translator first analyses the ---------- (content).