1. **Course Objectives:** This course aims at:
   1. Introducing students to translation from Arabic into English.
   2. Developing students’ skills in observing, analysing and commenting on

translation activities at word and sentence levels.

* 1. Understanding and using the different concepts and notions relevant to the field of translation.
  2. Developing students’ translation-related skills in doing research and using technology.
  3. Demonstrating knowledge of the theoretical dimensions of translation.
  4. Showing knowledge of relationship between theory and practice in translation.
  5. Providing the basic knowledge and methods for the acquisition of skills and techniques necessary for the practice of translation.

## Course Skills:

* 1. Basic receptive and productive language skills.
  2. Note-taking skill.
  3. Appropriate use of monolingual, bilingual and multilingual dictionaries.
  4. Translation of words, idiomatic expressions and sentences from Arabic into English.
  5. Manipulation of syntactic categories and structures in English and Arabic.
  6. Higher-order skills: analysis, synthesis, criticism
  7. Use of computer, Internet research tools, e-mail, …

1. **Learning Outcomes:** At the end of this course, the student will be able to:
   1. Translate words, phrases or expressions from Arabic into English.
   2. Explain grammatical and socio-cultural differences between English and Arabic.
   3. Justify the use of the different translation strategies according to given situations.

## Work Method:

* Providing the basic knowledge and methods for the acquisition of skills and techniques necessary for the practice of translation.
* Presentation of basic elements of language (word, sentence ...).
* Evaluation criteria of a good translation.
* Practical translating from Arabic into English.

## COURSE RESOURCES

* **Vinay & Darbelnet** 1958 - A Methodology for Translation (Transl by Sager & Hamel 1995)
* **Bell, Roger** (1991) Translation and Translating: Theory and Practice, London Longman
* **Newmark, Peter** (1988) A Textbook of Translation, Prentice Hall International (Chapters 5 & 9)
* **CATFORD, J. C**. (1965). A Linguistic Theory of Translation, Oxford, Oxford University

# - الترجمة اﻷدﺑﻴة : ﻣﺸﺎﻛﻞ وﺣﻠﻮل ، إﻧﻌﺎم ﺑﻴﻮض، دار الﻔﺎ اري 2003، ﺑيروت لﺑﻧﺎن الطبﻌة اﻷوﱃ

## LESSON 1

**COMPARATIVE STYLISTICS**

Comparative stylistics is not only considered as the oldest translation theory that has made norms of translation process, but also the soil on which mostly translation theories have laid foundation. It mainly pays attention to procedures by which translator performs his task. Jean Vinay and Jean Paul Darbelnet have suggested seven procedures; the three first procedures are direct, the others are oblique.

## االقتراضBORROWING- 1.

Borrowing is the simplest translation method. It is mainly used in scientific field as the majority of inventions terms as well as medical terms are built according to proper nouns. Some borrowings are widely used that they are no longer considered as such and have become part of the respective TL lexicon words for example: Menu, labour, etc.

Few borrowings are not only became a part of the TL, but also completely detached from their origin. In fact, translator tries to get the adequate equivalent, or simply using borrowing to accomplish successfully his translation. This definitely turns to humiliating failure because the fact that what we consider for a long time as a borrowed term or word is just an element of the TL. To overcome this obstacle, translator should search far and wide in the literary heritage for the equivalent before to have recourse to borrowing. The typical example of the failure

of some borrowings is the term “wine”, which is translated into Arabic as “خمر”, “شراب”, or “نبيذ”. However, the best translation is to keep it as it is because the fact that it is firstly borrowed from Arabic into English.

## المحاكاة / النسخ *–* CALQUE 2.

Calque is a kind of borrowing where a language borrows an expression from another language and translates each elements literally.

We have two kinds of Calque:

* 1. Lexical calque: it respects the syntactic structure of the TL for example: Week end األسبﻮع نهاية Fin de semaine
  2. Structural Calque : It introduces a new construction into the TL for example : Science-fiction\*science-fiction or Secretaire Générale\* Secretary General.

Some proverbs are translated by means of calque:

الﻮقاية خير من العالجcure\* than better is Prevention

The ends justify the means & الﻮسيلة ّرر تب الغاية & Les fins justifient les moyens. A double-edged weapon & ين حدّ ذو سالح & Une arme à double tranchant.

Necessity is the mother of invention & inventions.

des mère la est Nécessité & الحاجة أ ّم االختراع

## الترجمة الحرفية - TRANSLATION LITERAL 3.

The direct transform of a SL text into a grammatically and idiomatically appropriate TT.

It is a reversible and complete translation mainly between two languages of the same family and sharing the same culture.

The 4th last procedures are Oblique Translation that used when the translation is unacceptable because of the following:

* It gives another meaning.
* Meaningless.
* Structurally impossible (transposition).
* Does not have a corresponding expression.
* Has a corresponding expression, but not within the same register.

**Practice**: Translate the following sentences into English (a sample correction will be provided to you later on)

# .1 ازر أﺑي أﻣس رجال ﻧحيﻔﺎ طويﻞ القﺎﻣة

.2 أصﻠحت سيﺎرتي القدﻴمة السوداء أﻣريكية الصنع .3 بﺎع عﺎدل خمسة أوعية ﻣﻌدﻧية خض ارء تستخدم في أعمﺎل المزرعة .4 ﻴسرﻧي أن أقول أﻧه هو أﻴضﺎ سيحضر، إن أﻣكن

# .5 لقد تحدثوا في عدة ﻣواضيع – المسرح والﻔن واﻷدب والموسيقى بصﻔة خﺎصة.

.6 أخذ زيد دو ارت د ارسية صيﻔية وكرس سﺎعﺎت ف ارغه لﻠﻌب التنس.

# .7 قﺎﺑﻞ عﻠي خﺎلد عندﻣﺎ كﺎن ذاھبﺎ الى المسرح.

.8 الدار التي ﺸيدت عﻠى ﻣقربة ﻣن النھر الذي له ﺣدﻴقة جميﻠة وغرفتﺎ ﻣﻌيشة كبيرتﺎن قد ﺑيﻌت

# ﺑثمﺎﻧين ألف دوالر في الشھر المﺎضي.

.9 ال ﻴمكن الﻌثور عﻠيه في إي ﻣكﺎن.

# أخبرتني أن أطﻔئ المصبﺎح ثالث ﻣ ارت، ھﻞ تﻌتقد أﻧي أطرش؟

استﻠموا الجثة وال ت ازل ﻣه تﻌتقد أّﻧه ﺣي.

.10

# .11

صدقني فيمﺎ ﻴبدو.

# ﻴستخدم قصب السكر في بﻌض اﻷﻣﺎﻛن في صنﺎعة الوقود لﻠسيﺎ ارت وﻣركبﺎت أخرى.

ستستمر الﻌدﻴد ﻣن البﻠدان النﺎﻣية في ﻣواجهة فجوات تمويﻠية كبيرة.

# في خطﺎبه لألﻣة، أﻛد الرئيس عﻠى أن المواطنين كﺎفة سواسية أﻣﺎم القﺎﻧون.

.12

# .13

.14

# .15

البيئة بقدر المستطﺎع ﺣتى ﻴستطيع أوالدﻧﺎ وأﺣﻔﺎدﻧﺎ أن ﻴتمتﻌوا بﺎلﻌﺎلم

عﻠى

# ﻴجب أن ﻧحﺎفظ

.16

# الذي ﻧﻌيش فيه.

سيشهد المستقبﻞ القريب تطو ار كبي ار في سيﺎﺣة الﻔضﺎء التي ستجذب الكثير ﻣن النﺎس.

# ﻴؤدي تصدﻴر المنتجﺎت الوطنية إلى الخﺎرج إلى زيﺎدة دخﻠنﺎ ﻣن الﻌمالت اﻷجنبية.

.17

# .18

لﻠتخﻠص ﻣن الكميﺎت الهﺎئﻠة ﻣن القمﺎﻣة والمخﻠﻔﺎت التي تؤدي

# ﻴتﻌﺎون اﻷف ارد ﻣع و ازرة البيئة

.19

# إلى تدﻣير البيئة.

واالتصﺎالت

# المﻌﻠوﻣﺎت

عﻠى

# ﻴستخدم النﺎس اإلﻧترﻧت في الوقت الحﺎلي ﻷغ ارض الحصول

.20

# واإلعالن والتسوق والبحث عن الوظﺎئف.