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Translating Vs Interpreting

Introduction

Translating and interpreting is an interesting and challenge job for a number of reasons. Translating or interpreting is to enable the trainees to form as rapidly as possible correct structures or the transfer of written or spoken texts from one language to another. The translator or interpreter must create in the reader's or listener's mind the exact *impression* that the source writer or speaker intended to convey. Most of translators and interpreters must be ready to work in any subject. This seemingly impossible requirement is, in fact, attainable partly because it is more important to transfer the precise meaning of the original text than to produce faithfully in the target language the words, phrases or sentences produced in the source language.

Interpreting process implies an entire process of how an interpreter produces equivalences between a spoken and portions of an utterance into another language spoken too. According to Pochhacker (2004), interpreting is a form of translation in which the first and the final rendition in another language are produced on the basis of one-time presentation of an utterance in a source language. In order to be able to interpret a text (presented orally), the interpreter must be able to receive and understand the incoming message then express its meaning in the target language. To accomplish this task, the interpreter must go through the overlapping series of cognitive processing activity, i.e., attending the message, concentrating on the task at hand, remember the message, comprehends the meaning of the message, analyzing the meaning for the message, visualizing the message non verbally, and finally reformulating the message in the target language.

Mr : BOULKHESSAIM Adel

On other hand, according to Selescovich (1978) compresses these tasks into “the immediate and deliberate discarding of the wording and retention of the mental representation of the message,” and interpreters often refer to this as “dropping form”. By discarding the form (words, structure, etc.) of the source text the interpreter is free to concentrate on extracting and analyzing the meaning of the text, and conceiving the strategies for formulating the message in the target language.

The translation processes imply an entire process of how a translator produces equivalences between a text and portions of a text into another language. The translation process can be described as decoding the meaning of the source text, and re-encoding or translating this meaning in the target language. Behind this simple process lie various activities like checking grammar, syntax, idioms, semantics, and the source language with the culture of its speakers. The translator needs deep knowledge in decoding and then re-encoding the meaning in the target language. In many cases, it is necessary that the translator's knowledge of the target language is more important than his knowledge of the source language. Nida (1974) the process of translating will not be appropriately based on meaning found in the dictionary but also the context of situation and context based on the texts as well. Dealing with the comparison between translating and interpreting process, there are two problems of interest discussed;

- (1) What are the differences between translating and interpreting process?
- (2) What are the similarities of translating and interpreting process?
- (3) How the process between translating and interpreting process?

Mr : BOULKHESSAIM Adel

Henry Niedzielski and Manfred Kummer (1989), in their article entitled “Learning Translating and Interpreting through Interlanguage” compiled in the book of Translator and Interpreter Training and Foreign Language Pedagogy. Explained considering; translating or interpreting as enabling the trainees to form as rapidly as possible correct structures in the transfer of written or spoken texts from one language to another. The translator or interpreter must create in the reader’s or listener’s mind the exact impression that the source writer or speaker intended to convey. Most of translators and interpreters must be ready to work with any subject. This seemingly impossible requirement is, in fact, attainable partly because it is more important to transfer the precise meaning of the original text than to produce faithfully in the target language the words, phrases or sentences produced in the source language.

The Concept of Translating Process

the process of translating will not be able appropriately based on meaning found in the dictionary but also the context of situation and context based on the texts as well. By the same token, the process of translation refers to the automatic use of the translator’s knowledge of his native language structure which is transferred into the target language. Nida (1974) claims it is essential to recognize that each language has each own character, e.g., word building capacities, pattern of phrase order, techniques for linking clauses into sentence, marker of discourse, and special discourse type of poetry, proverbs and song.

Mr : BOULKHESSAIM Adel

The Concept of Interpreting Process

According to Pochhacker (2004), interpreting is a form of translation in which the first and the final rendition in another language are produced on the basis of one-time presentation of an utterance in a source language. In addition to Setton (1996) who notes that interpreting is a process by which a spoken language or utterance take place in one language which is intended or presumed to convey the same meaning as previously existing utterance in another language.

The differences between translating and interpreting

The interpreting (oral translation) focuses on the time of the rendering immediately after the delivery of the utterances from the speaker, the interpreter renders the message of the speaker to the hearer. Interpreting as oral translation is delivered in communication situation, where the need of attention is focused on the message of the utterance of the **SL** and transfer of the message to the **TL**.

Both of translating and interpreting belonged to the field of translation studies. Translating covers the field of processing on the written text ranging from scientific documents, legal, economic, sacred texts, literary texts and manuals. Written translation is not delivered directly but in certain time according to the need of the client and can use the aid of dictionaries, team work, and prove reader as well as the help expert in which the type of text is going to translated. In term of time duration, to get a product of translating may acquire more time before it is considered as a final work.

Mr : BOULKHESSAIM Adel

The similarities between translating and interpreting

Despite, in one hand the translating and interpreting process where both concerned with rendering a message in the **SL** into an equivalent message in the **TL**, the two greatly diverge. The constraints imposed on each and the skills required for both vary in many aspects. Apparently, a translator performs his task in a written, hence visible, text, with reference sources accessible to translator with the possibility of revising, altering, modifying, editing and polishing the **TL** version, and in an atmosphere of little stress and relatively fewer constraints.

On the other hand, an interpreter, whether consecutive or simultaneous, is deprived of the above facilities, works under very stressful conditions and deals with an oral, hence an invisible, text, in addition to a *plethora* of other constraints. The *corollary* is that the interpreter is in a *dire* need to extra, i.e., *compensatory*, strategies such as the *exegetic* or *paraphrase* strategy, *segmenting* and *chunking*, *queuing*, *calquing*, *approximation*, *borrowing* and *ellipsis* to enable the interpreter accomplish *arduous feat*.

The process between translating and interpreting

Both processing concerned on the way of its done. In translating the translator has some ways to do that, and the time is not simultaneously occurring as interpreting. The way how translator did the translation, based on the type, they are; translation by machine, machine-assisted, screen, sight and localization. And the one of how interpreting done; it has three ways, they are: Liaison, simultaneous, and consecutive interpreting.

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transferred into the target language. Nida (1974) claims it is essential to recognize that each language has its own character, e.g., word building capacities, pattern of phrase order, techniques for linking clauses into sentence, marker of discourse, and special discourse type of poetry, proverbs and song.

The process of interpreting is a form of translation in which the first and the final rendition in another language are produced on the basis of one-time presentation of an utterance as a source language. In addition, Setton (1996) notes that interpreting is a process by which a spoken language or utterance take place in one language which is intended or presumed to convey the same meaning as previously existing utterance in another language.

Conclusion

First, based on Pochhacker (2004) and Nida (1974) theories, the differences between translating and interpreting are that interpreting (oral translation) focuses on the time of the rendering immediately after the delivery of the utterances from the speaker, the interpreter renders the message of the speaker to the hearer. Interpreting as oral translation is delivered in communication situation, where the need of the focus on the message of the utterance of the **SL** and transfer of the message to the **TL**.

Translating and interpreting are belonged to the field of translation studies but the focus differs from one to another. Translating covers the field of processing on the written text ranging from scientific document, legal, economic, sacred text, literary text manuals. Written translation is not delivered directly but in certain time according to the need of the client and can use the aid of dictionaries, team work, and prove reader as well as the help expert in

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which the type of text is going to be translated. In term of time duration, to get a product of translating may acquire more time before it is considered as a final work.

Second, the similarities between translating and interpreting process. Both are concerned with rendering a message in the **SL** into an equivalent message in the **TL** the two greatly diverge. The constraints imposed on each and the skills required for both vary in many aspects.

Third of all, there are some ways how to translate and interpret the **SL** into **TL**. Both processing concerned on the way of its done. In translating the translator has some ways to do that and the time is not simultaneously occurring as interpreting. The way of translator did the translation, based on the type; they are translation by machine, machine-assisted, screen, sight and localization. And the way of how interpreting is done, it has three ways, they are: Liaison, simultaneous, and consecutive interpreting.