



# Translation Procedures

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## Why different strategies?

- Theorists have come up with different strategies to deal with different types of texts.
- Meaning, the procedures differ based on the context bo both SL & TL.
- Because of having different structural, metalinguistic and stylistic effects.

# Borrowing

- Borrowing is usually a strategy used to fill a gap in the target language. (Technological words: Facebook, Skype, etc.) (a conscious choice)
- In order to create a stylistic effect. e.g. introducing the flavour of the SL culture into a translation, foreign terms may be used, e.g. the Kurdish word *Newroz*, the Italian food name *Pizza* and so on.

## Examples:

Hemberger (German)

Café (French)

Klash, Kolber, Peshmarga (Kurdish)

Yogurt, (Turkish)

Halal, Haram, (Arabic)

# Calque (Through-translation)

Borrows an expression from another language then translates each of the elements literally. (imitation of the expression)

Usually used to translate names of international organizations.

(United nations)

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## ● A. Lexical Calque:

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1. Blind spot – ناوچہی کویر
2. International community- کۆمہلگہی نیودہولہتی
3. Soviet Union - یہکیتی سوڤیہت
4. Doctors without borders - پزیشکانی بی سنوور

## . B. Structural calque:

Introduces a new construction into the language. e.g.

A three-day-trip

گہشتیکی سین روژہ

A four-year old child

مندالیکی چوار سالہ

# Transposition

- The substitute of a word class with another (verb to a noun, adj.,etc) without change of meaning in the Message.
- It can also happen within the same language.

**e.g.**

Trump is dangerous to the world.

Trump is a danger to the world, says UN official.

## **Transposition Optional transposition:**

e.g. articles of constitution constitutional articles

## **Obligatory transposition:**

e.g. financial crises further destabilize the country.

قهیرانی دارایی زیاتر ولّات بهر هو نائارامی دهبات.

## Modulation

- The use of a phrase that is different in both TL and SL to give the same message.
- Grammatically correct. BUT unsuitable, awkward and unidiomatic.
- There are optional and obligatory.

# Optional Modulation

- The reaction was not unexpected.

کار دانهوکه چاو پروان کراو بوو.

- It's not difficult to understand

تیگهیشتنی ناسانه.

# Obligatory modulation

- In this type of modulation linguistic differences determine the change of view point.

- E.g.

when an SL transitive verb has an intransitive counterpart in the TL

The factory is owned by the state

دولهت خاوهنی کارگهکویه.



## Equivalence

- This is when the same situation is expressed using completely stylistic and structural methods.
- Example of the French and English reaction to the hammer.

# Equivalence

Most equivalences are fixed expressions such as idioms, clichés, proverbs, nominal or adjectival phrases, etc. In general, proverbs are perfect examples of equivalences.

## Examples of Equivalence

- **Too many cooks spoil the broth**

- چیشتی دوو کابان یان سویره یان بی خوی

- **I'm rushed off my feet**

- ئەوەندە سەرقالم سەری خۆمم بو ناخوریئری

- **I've searched every nook and cranny**

- کون و کەلهبەری گەرام

# Adaptation

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## e.g. of Adaptation

- Red riding hood کلاو سوور
- Romeo and Juliet شیرین و فہرہاد



# Amplification

The use of more words to translate a TL word. This strategy is concerned with formal priorities of the language.

Politics

زانسته سياسيه كان





# Near-synonymy

SL word is substituted with a near equivalent in the TL.

## Example:

- Challenge: Constraint/ناستهنگ
- Already :Previously/پیشتر



## Generalization

The substitute of a SL word with a more general word in the TL.

A source of fund    سه‌رچاوه‌یه‌کی یارمه‌تی



# Particularization

- when a SL word is replaced with a more specific word in the TL.
- Dylan was accompanied by two of his relatives.
- دیلان دوو ئامۆزای لهگهڵ بوو.
- Are you okay?
- باشیت؟

# Explicitation

expressing a TL expression, that seems to be implicit, in an explicit manner.

British Labour Party    پارتي کریکارانی  
ئۆپۆزسیۆنی بەریتانیا.  
The Opposition British Labour Party

# Implicitation

expressing a TL expression, that seems to be explicit, in an implicit manner if the meaning is clear from the context.

International organizations pay a great deal of attention to freedom in the Kurdistan region, especially **press freedom in Kurdistan.**

رێکخواهه نێودهوله تیهکان گرنگی زۆر دهدهن به ئازادی له ههریمی کوردستان، به تایبتهت **ئازادی روژنامهوانی.**



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# Paraphrase

*Explaining a unit or segment of language to avoid literal translation that would sound unnatural.*

- Neither side trusts the other enough to let them **run the whole show.**

• هیچ لایهک وهک پیویست متمانهی به لایهنهکهی دیکه نیه بۆ  
ئوهی تهواوی پرۆسهکه بهر یوه بیات.

# Compensation

## Used to make up for translation loss.

- The intervention in Syria is being conducted by the world superpowers.
- ئۆپەر اسیۆنهکانی سوریا له لایهن زلهیزهکانی جیهانهوه نه انجام دهدرین.
- ئیسئا ئۆپەر اسیۆنهکانی سوریا له لایهن زلهیزهکانی جیهانهوه نه انجام دهدرین.



