TYPES OF TRANSLATION

Presenters

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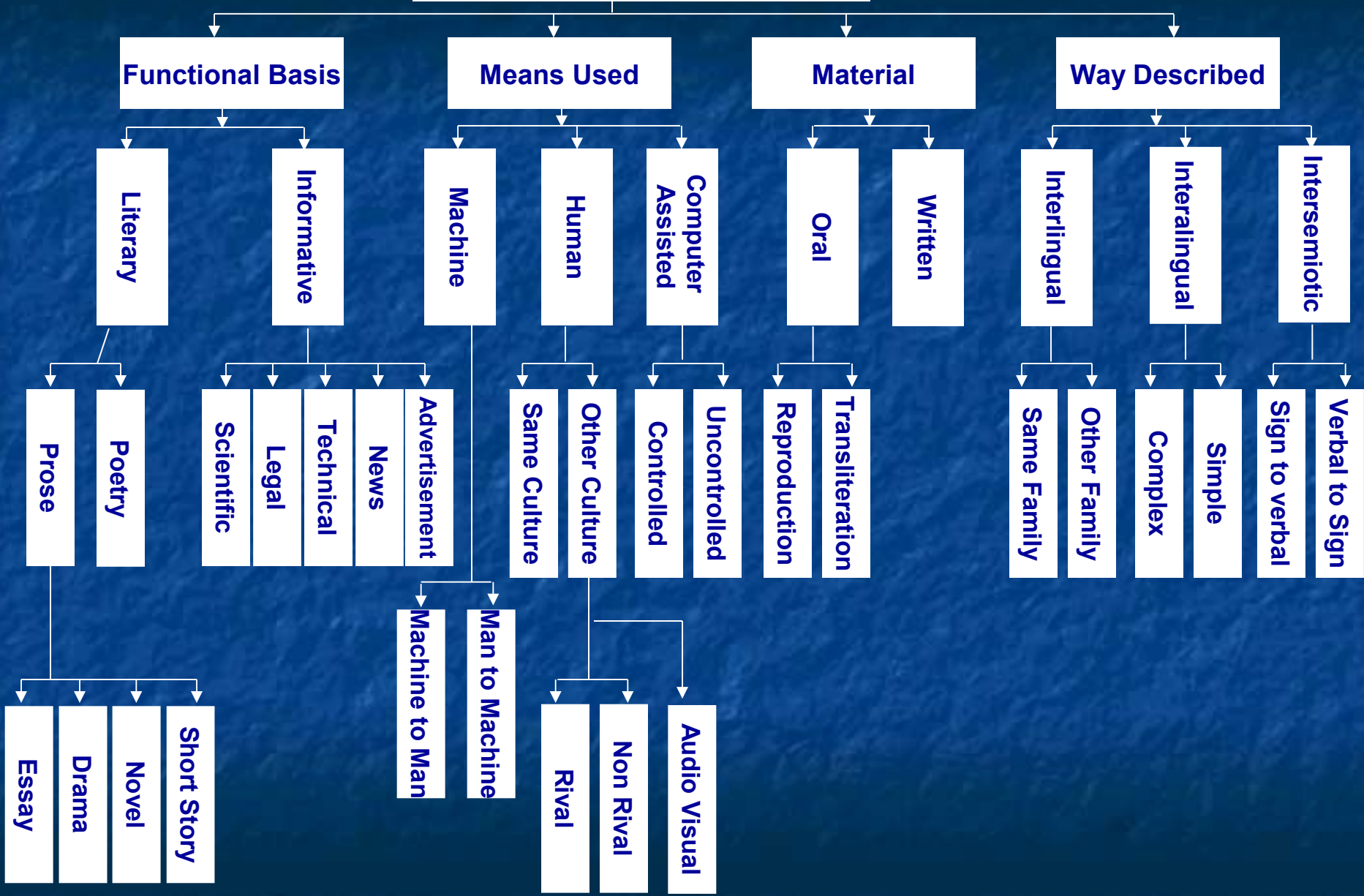- Mr. Shahzad Lawrence

Introduction

- Etymologically, "translation" is a "carrying across" or "bringing across"

- The modern Romance, Germanic and Slavic European languages have generally formed their own equivalent terms for this concept after the Latin model — after "*transferre*" or after the kindred "*traducere*" ("to bring across" or "to lead across")

Introduction

- The Latin "*translation*" derives from "*translatum*," of "*transferre*" ("to transfer" — from "*trans*," "across" + "*ferre*," "to carry" or "to bring")

- Additionally, the Greek term for "translation," "*METAPHRASIS*" ("a speaking across"), has supplied English with "metaphrase" — a "literal translation," or "word-for-word" translation — as contrasted with "paraphrase" ("a saying in other words," from the Greek "*PARAPHRASIS*")

TYPES OF TRANSLATION

- **Functional Basis**
  - Literary
    - Prose
      - Essay
      - Drama
      - Novel
      - Short Story
    - Poetry
  - Informative
    - Scientific
    - Legal
    - Technical
    - News
    - Advertisement
- **Means Used**
  - Machine
    - Machine to Man
    - Man to Machine
  - Human
    - Same Culture
    - Other Culture
      - Rival
      - Non Rival
      - Audio Visual
  - Computer Assisted
    - Controlled
    - Uncontrolled
- **Material**
  - Oral
    - Reproduction
    - Transliteration
  - Written
- **Way Described**
  - Interlingual
    - Same Family
    - Other Family
  - Interalingual
    - Complex
    - Simple
  - Intersemiotic
    - Sign to verbal
    - Verbal to Sign

Functional Basis

- Literary
  - Poetry
  - Prose
    - Essay
    - Short story
    - Drama
    - Novel

- Informative (Non Literary)
  - Advertisement
  - Technical
  - News
  - Legal (highly formal)
  - Scientific

Means Used

- Machine Translation (MT)
  - Human to Machine (Input)
  - Machine to Human (Output)

- Human Translation
  - In same culture
  - In other cultures

- Computer Assisted Translation
  - Un-controlled
  - Controlled

Machine Translation

- A procedure whereby a computer program analyses a source text and produces a target text without further human intervention.

- However, machine translation typically *does* involve human intervention, in the form of **pre-editing** and **post-editing**

Mechanical/Machine Translation

- Human to Machine (Input)

- Machine to Human (Output)

- always written and non-literary

- ASSUMPTION:
  - computer - programmed to decode (SL) & encode (TL) !!!?
  - equivalence between SL and TL (one-to-one correspondence)

- 1980-ies: initial success and promises (large investments - projects)

Mechanical/Machine Translation

- In regard to texts (e.g., weather reports) with limited ranges of vocabulary and simple sentence structure, machine translation can deliver results that do not require much human intervention to be useful.

- Also, the use of a controlled language, combined with a machine-translation tool, will typically generate largely comprehensible translations

Mechanical/Machine Translation

- Relying on machine translation exclusively ignores the fact that
  - communication in human language is context-embedded and that
  - it takes a person to comprehend the context of the original text with a reasonable degree of probability.
- even purely human-generated translations are prone to error.
  - such translations must be reviewed and edited by a human

Mechanical/Machine Translation

- A sub-field of computational linguistics that investigates the use of computer software to translate text or speech from one natural language to another.

- At its basic level, MT performs simple substitution of words in one natural language for words in another.

- Using corpus techniques, more complex translations may be attempted, allowing for better handling of differences in linguistic typology, phrase recognition, and translation of idioms, as well as the isolation of anomalies.

Failure of MT

- Computers are not human beings – It cannot deal with:

    - 1. <u>Polysemy</u> - on the lexical level

    - 2. <u>Connotations, Pragmatics</u> etc.

    - 3. Unable to account for changes in <u>word order</u> (syntax)

- UNABLE to translate literary texts (esp. poetry)

Human Translation

- In same culture
  - very common and ever-present human activity
  - interest in the nature of the process of TR
  - what happens in the translator's brain
  - assessment of the product of TR, criticism
  - for teaching purposes

- In other culture
  - Rival and Non rival elements
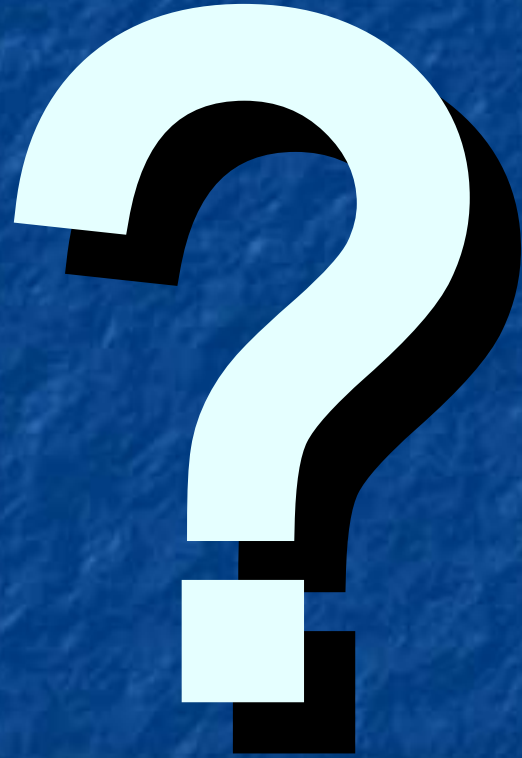
Audiovisual Translation (AVT)

- an exciting new field in translation - a growing professional demand
- *dubbing* and *voice-over*
- Audiovisual translation (AVT) - dubbing:
  - one of the commonest forms of translation encountered in everyday life in contemporary societies

Material

- Oral
  - Reproduction
- Written
  - transliteration

Way described

- Interlingual
    - To other language family
    - In the same language family
- Intralingual
    - Complex
    - simple
- intersemiotic
    - Sign to verbal
    - Verbal to sign

THANK YOU FOR BEING PATIENT