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Effect of Translation according To The Length of Text

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ABSTRACT

The translation of text has a large rang about the language depend on the knowledge of the translator and how he can deal with the scopes of levels of the language a good way .

The language should be controlled by the brain to give sense .

A one can using a limited number of individuals and properties may be available for direct .

This research contains these parts :

1. Part one : kinds of translation.
2. Part two : the problems of translation .
3. Part three :The effect of the meaning to the length of text

Add to that the factors which cause changes in the length of text .

Introduction

In this research, I would like to look for a way how the translator can deal with elements which limit his work when he wishes to translate from the English language to the Arabic language .

Part one

1. Text: is a stretch of language that may be longer than one sentence. What the speaker or writer say.

A text may be oral or written and or consist of one sentence or more, if a text is made up of one sentence only , the problem of cohesion does not rise. This is why a discussion of cohesion usually concerns text comprising more than one sentence .

Any text must have two major types:

Unity of structure

Unity of texture

For that, the text must be entailed by a sequence as whole.

(Van Dijik - *1977*)

The translation : it is a process by which thoughts and ideas are translated from language into another.

To translate the text according to Roman Jakobson , there are three kinds of translation : (1966: 232-9)

a. Intralingual Translation or (Rewording):

Where verbal signs are interpreted by other verbal signs of the same language , e.g. 'a bachelor is interpreted as an' unmarried man .

b. Interlindual translation : or proper:

Which is an interpretation of verbal signs by means of some other language , e.g. life is short , is rendered in to Arabic as .

c. Intersemiaic Translation : or transmutation

Which is an interpretation of verbal sign systems, e.g. , translating Shakespeare's Juliet to in ballet or music .

A bad translator will do anything to a void translating word for word ; a good translator abandons a life of version only when it is plainly , in exact . (*Dr. Shunnaq A.*, p.28)

1. We cannot look at text in isolation, but only in conjunction with the knowledge and expectations of language users. (*Salkie; 1995 , p. 36*)
2. Text are sometimes coherent because the information in them is structured in a particular way in analysing this kind of structure

The most simple text and general model available to us is one of an aggregate of people exercising while influenced by certain constraints and centives. (*Barth's; 1966,p.25*)

This is possible in certain text to leave out a word or phrase rather than repenting it, so we shall look at how repeating key words that can help to make the text coherent , for that we can used more than once in any text. Some of the word is occurring ten times, a fourteen times other's .

These are (the repeating words)important words in the text because of what this text about . And to get a good understanding for the text.

Example :

The people of this country aren't stupid , they know when politicians are lying to them . They know when news papers are not giving them the full picture , they know when company directors on huge salaries are trying to make them feel guilty for wanting a decent living wage and they know when their schools and hospitals are falling apart for lack of money .

The pattern the know when is done and change each time but the pattern stay the same . (*Salkie,1995,p.7*)

There are many kinds of translation as :

*The translation of prose ; Drama, poetry and everyone has especial way for translation, for translation, for that the language of literature(of literary language)is much different from the language science, since it is not technical but open.

In what follows , the translation of prose , drama and poetry will be discussed.

1. The translation of prose:

   As already mentioned, literary translation is far from literary word- for –word rendering , the translator's duty is not only to express the SL. author's ideas, but also to take into consideration his style and language .

   SL= second language

   If it is true the relation between form and content in fiction is of a different nature compared with which hold in a poem.

(the translation in prose)

The Translation of prose

1. The translation should avoid translating his work word by word or sentence by sentence, but should instead back the work as overall unit and keep in mind the whole sense of the work when carrying out his translation. (*Iiyas;1989,p.*).

The translator might find it necessary to add words to make up for the difference between the equivalent to get the same expression to the S.L. but he should not add elements not in the S.L.

2. The translation of Drama : It is true that the text of a play is another genre of literary language ; yet, one has to admit that a play text, in fact , there is a notion of multiplicity in the act of reading a play text.

   The play text can be read as a directional reading or can be read an actor's reading or can be read as a post- performance on stage .(*Mclurire;1980*).

3. The translation of poetry :

   The translator tries to change or alterat in the T.L in such circumstances to make up the difference between the S.L and T.L context and cultural divergence.

   T.L= target language

Effect of translation to the length of text

The factors which cause changes in the length of text are:

a. The grammatical and syntactical structure of the original language.

b. The style of the author.

c. The grammatical and syntactical structure of the translation.

d. The style of the translator.

e. The subject –matter and, particularly**,** the special terminology or jargon- in either language –of the subject.

/ In the theory and practice of translation, E.A

- Nida and GR Taber the expansions may perhaps be most conveniently divided between syntactic (or formal)expansions and Lexical (or semantic) ones.

- Although, three factors seem to determine the length of the translation:

1. The language of the original and that of the translation .
2. The two styles of writing – the author's and translators.
3. The special terminology of jargon – especially in the field of technical translating . (Nida, 1969)

Part Two

The Problems of A Text Translation

The Problems of Text

The translator must hardly work to get the complete meaning of text, for that he must face many problems like:

1. Lexical problems : This type of problem includes homonymous linguistic signs.

Like the word (الشهداء)occurs in 37th positions of (القرآن)which may either denote witnesses as the plural in (شهيد)because of multilateral homony my resulting from assigning many meaning to a homony my (an ascent).

The translator may fail to select the precise source- language equivalent when the back translates from the receptor to the source language.

(liyas , p.117)

Example:

English	Homonym	العربي
Draft		
Plan	Mashuu'	مشورة
Project		
Scheme		

(*Iyais; 1989*)

This by no means restricted to translational theory. If seem to Jarvies "logic of the situation " amounts to very much the same thing. (Kapferer;1976).

One of the main problems encountered by an Arab translator while translating from Arabic into English will be discussed and illustrated through relevant examples in Arabic wherever necessary.

From a wide variety of translation problems , the author options to deal with issues related to syntax; number and gender; relative noun / pronouns/clauses; lexical non- equivalence; culture expressions and synonymy priority in selecting and arranging the above issues does not reflect the importance of these problems. In fact, no strict categorization is intended.

2. Syntactic Problems : The translator may come across some serious syntactic ambiguities.

   The main syntactic problems or difficulties are :

   a. Sybtactic ambiguity of structure .
   b. Synatactic ambiguity of elliosis.
   c. Sybtactic ambiguity of pronominal reference .

(*Iyasi; 1989, p.119)*

Example :

1. The teacher left :

   (1-a) a lmuallimn ya'dara .

   (1-b) yadara al-Muallimu .

   (1-a) looked add where as

(1-b)looks normal

Many common English words have their origins in Arabic , there are :

English	Arabic	
Algebra	الجبر	*(AlMurid - 2008)*
Cotton	قطن	
Hijab	حجاب	
Ayatollah	آية الله	
Harissa	هريسة	
Kebab	(لحم)كباب	

Generally, when translating in to English , the translation is longer than the Arabic text, and that , when translating into Arabic , the translation is shorter than the English text.

Part Three

The Effect of Meaning word through Translation

The Effect of Meaning word through Translation

Research in translation , teaching, learning is still on the first step. The meaning which translation is concerned comprises three main levels; meaning, sentence meaning (proposition meaning) and communicative (pragmatic)meaning.

It has often been discussed with the notion of signification a word signifies (stands for)something. The best known explanation

of the idea of signification is that presented by Ogden and Richards(1933). (Shunnaq , Sarairch)

Diagram represented the relationship between the word and the concept

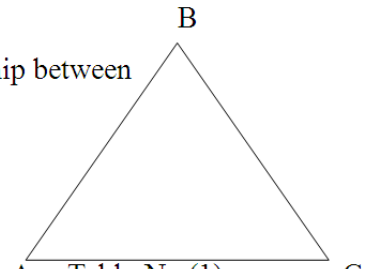

Table No.(1)

A,is the linguistic sign, B, is the concept and

C, is the object in outside word.

Example :

1. Word by word : The rose is beautiful .
   Trans to : الوردة حمراء
2. With the linguistic expression: This is a rose.
   Trans to : هذه وردة

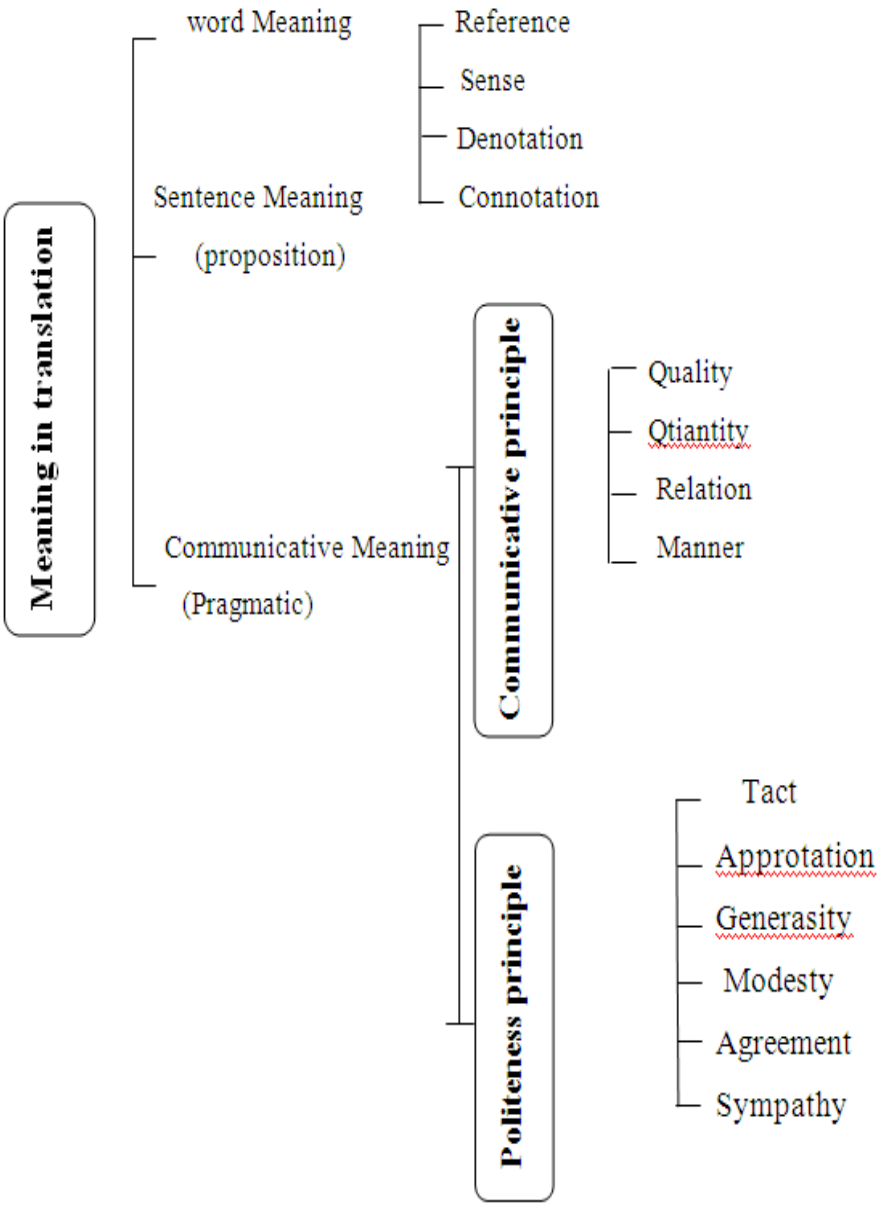

Table No. (2)

(The Meaning in Translation)

The translation as work is developing day after day and behavior many words were add by the time like in the following:

No.	Word	Year born
1	Hazmat (n.)	1983
2	Metadata (n.)	1985
3	Losingest (adj.)	1990
4	Neoconservative (n.)	1990
5	Ear witness (n.)	1990
6	Brain freez (n.)	1991
7	Civilanion (n.)	1994
8	Disorient express (n.)	1996
9	terraform (vt.)	1997
10	Hospitalist (n.)	1997
11	Andropause (n.)	1998
12	Telerangelist (n.)	1998

Although there are in front of that many words were removed . (lay down) (*Almurid ; 2008*)

Finally , we can saw the different in translation text .

No.	Word	Text in Arabic
1	Can I have a kilo of apple ?	هل لي بكيلو من التفاح
2	You could be more careful.	يجب ان تكون حذرا اكثر

3	Her performance was not good as it might have been.	لم يكن تمثيلها جيدا
4	The dog was bought by the man.	اشترى الرجل الكلب
5	You can use my pen.	تستطيع استخدام قلمي
6	Could you pass the salt please?	ممكن تناولني الملح
7	He was delighted .	سر سرورا لا مزيد عليه

Suggestions for further research that need to back through the present investigation :

1. Tie the length of text with original language .
2. Select the good replaced words.
3. Need analysis psychological effect of the tragic text.
4. Take care for the development of translation by the time.
5. Give much areas to the linguistic expression .

بعض الامثال العربية وما يقابلها في اللغة الانكليزية :

١	لولا الأمل لتفطر الفؤاد	Without hope (or if weren't for hope)the heart would break
وخير ما يقابله في العربية قول الطفرائي في قصيدته المعروفة بـ(لامية العجم). اعلك في النفس بالامال ارقبها اضيف العيش لولا قسمة الامل (المورد ، ص٩٥)		
٢	حيثما تكون الجهالة نعيما من الحماقة ان تكون حكيما	Where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise (المورد ، ص٩٤)
وشبيه به بالعربية (استراح من لا عقل له) ، وقول البحتري : ارى القول بؤسا في المعيشة للفقراء ولا عيش الا ماحباك به الجهل		

٣	الاتحاد قوة	Union is strength
فيما يقابله (يد الله مع الجماعة) ، كما يقول احمد شوقي : اعن التعاون قوة علو تبني الرجال وتبدع الاشياء (المورد ، ص٩١)		
٤	اهلك الساعات تلك التي تسبق الفجر	The darkest hours are that before the dawn
ويقابلها بالعربية (تشردي تنفرجي)،ويقول ابراهيم بن العباس الصولي: لرب منا في لسي يضيف بها الفتى ذرعا يعنو الله منها المخرج منامته قلما استحكمت حلقاتها فرجت وكنت اظنها لا تفرجُ (المورد ، ص٨٣)		
٥	قطرات الماء القليلة وحبات الرمل الضئيلة تصنع الاقيانوس الجبار واليابسة الترمثة	Little drops of water little grains of sand make the mighty Ocean and the pleasant land . (المورد ، ص٦١)
يقابلها في العربية المثل القائل (ويحدث في بعض الامور امور) ، وشبيه المثل القائل(من الحبة تنشأ الشجرة)		
٦	المعرفة قوة	Knowledge is power
يقابلها في (الشوقيات) ابقى الممالك والمعارف اسه والعدل فيه حائط ودعائم بالعلم والمال يبني الناس ملكهم لم يبن ملك على جهل واختلال (المورد ، ص٥٧)		

(*قاموس المورد : ٢٠٠٨*)

Conclusion

The translation is very important work , because its deep effect on the society to understand all foreign books . Although , when you wish to need some information about some foreign

subjects you should depend on the translator's work which show the people a good way and clear understanding of the second language that due to a good results and the light to best future.

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المصادر العربية :

١. المدخل الى الترجمة ، تأليف:
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الدكتور سلمان الواسطي
الدكتور عبد الوهاب الوكيل
الدكتور كرم حبيب
الدكتور يونيل يوسف عزيز
٢. المورد العربي ، قاموس عربي – انكليزي ، تأليف منير البعلبكي .