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**English Department**

**Second Year Level**

**Lectures of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Semester**

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### **Techniques of Translation**

#### **II-Indirect Translation or Oblique Translation:(الترجمة غير المباشرة)**

Oblique translation procedures are used when the structural or conceptual elements of the source language cannot be directly translated without altering meaning or upsetting the grammatical and stylistics elements of the target language, the translators use Oblique or indirect Translation Techniques which includes:

#### **Lecture 4/Transposition :(الابدال)**

Here, the translator changes the grammatical category of the word. It may be compulsory or optional and multiple combinations are possible. It is a shift in word class without changing meaning. (verb-adjectif-adverb-preposition...).

<b>Source language</b>	<b>Target language</b>
Noun The hour of indulgence	Verb le moment de se faire plaisir
Noun At some level of consciousness	Adverb plus ou moins consciemment
Adjectif festival paper	Noun papier-cadeau, litt. : papier de fête
Adjectif Endless	Verb ne s'arrête jamais, n'en finit pas,

### **Lecture 5/Modulation : (التطويع)**

This procedure involves switching angle or point of view in order to translate a word or expression that "moves" awkwardly from one language to another.

**For example :** (from cover to cover **in Arabic** : حتى الصفحة الأخيرة أي من الجلدة إلى الجلدة, **in French** : jusqu'à la dernière page.

Other examples : It is not difficult to show : من السهل أن نبين

The time when : في الوقت الذي

### **Lecture 6/Equivalence : (التكافؤ)**

This technique is often used when translating names of institutions, interjections, idioms or proverbs, translators used completely different expression to transfer the same meaning it is used for rendering more elaborate structures between SL and TL. The process is creative, but not always easy. Would you have translated? Example: Chat échaudé craint l'eau froide ⇒ once burned, twice shy.

### **Lecture 7/Adaptation : (التصرف)**

The most complex of Vinay and Darbelnet's translation procedures is the final one, adaptation which occurs when something specific to one language culture is expressed in a totally different way that is familiar or appropriate to another language culture. It is a shift in cultural environment. Should pincho (a Spanish restaurant menu dish) be translated as kebab in English? It involves changing the cultural reference when a situation in the source culture does not exist in the

target culture (for example France has Belgian jokes and England has Irish jokes). Example: baseball ⇒ football.

### **References :**

1-Bakker, M., Koster, C. & van Leuven-Zwart, K. (1998). Shifts of Translation. In M. Baker (Ed.), *Encyclopedia of Translation Studies* (226–231). London: Routledge.

1-Nida, E. (1964). *Toward a Science of Translating*. Leiden: Brill.

2-Vinay, J.-P., & Darbelnet, J. (1958/2000). *A Methodology for Translation*. [An excerpt from *Comparative Stylistics of French and English: A Methodology for Translation*, trans. and eds. J. C. Sager & M.-J. Hamel, Amsterdam: John Benjamins, 1995, first published in 1958 as *Stylistique comparée du français et de l'anglais. Méthode de traduction*] In L. Venuti (Ed.), *The Translation Studies Reader*. London: Routledge.