WHAT IS TRANSLATION?

1. What is the difference between interpreting and translating? In what ways do the qualification of the interpreter and translator differ? Discuss the relative difficulty of the two activities.

**Answers:**

* The distinction is critical in order to ensure meaningful communication and appropriate allocation of resources. An interpreter conveys meaning orally, while a translator conveys meaning from written text to written text.

[( http://www.lep.gov/faqs/faqs.html#OneQ11)](file:///C:\Users\Marisol%20Barraza\Downloads\(%20http:\www.lep.gov\faqs\faqs.html%23OneQ11))

* Interpreting and translation are two closely related linguistic disciplines. Yet they are rarely performed by the same people. The difference in skills, training, aptitude, and even language knowledge are so substantial that few people can do both successfully on a professional level.

On the surface, the difference between interpreting and translation is only the difference in the medium: the interpreter translates orally, while a translator interprets written text. Both interpreting and translation presuppose a certain love of language and deep knowledge of more than one tongue.

* Interpreters and translators must be a member (certified or associate/candidate) of a provincial association that provides accreditation or certification (e.g. ATIO - Association of Translators and Interpreters of Ontario) or be accredited by a federal or provincial government. ([**http**://www.languagescientific.com/interpreting-vs-translation-services.html](http://www.languagescientific.com/interpreting-vs-translation-services.html))

1. What is a faithful translation? What factor must be taken into account to produce a faithful translation?

**Answers**

**"Translator represents and warrants that he/she has the requisite education and technical knowledge to translate \*\*any and all\*\* business documents, including but not limited to documents which may require the translation of \*\*scientific or mechanical\*\* terminology."**

If you apply the strategy of a literal translation faithful to the words, to produce a free translation, are you really faithful to the meaning? Not sure! **What are the conditions for a translation to be faithful to meaning?** According to a model developed by the ESIT in Paris, two basic equations must be there:

* **1. The meaning as understood by the translator must be the same as what the speaker means.** This is the purpose of the comprehension (or decoding) phase. In order to give meaning to a message, the translator has to rely on and interpret the **speaker’s intention**. In order to do this, the translator must have some linguistic competence (like knowing what such and such words mean) and some extra-linguistic knowledge (the translator must have the cognitive requirements necessary to recognize the different clues to really understand the meaning).
* **2. The meaning understood by the reader/hearer of the translation must be the same as the meaning understood by the recipient in the source language.** This is the purpose of the recreating (recoding) phase which involves finding equivalent words, expressions, etc., in your own language. In order to be faithful to the meaning, the translator must also be faithful to the target language and to the recipient of the target language.

In order to be faithful to the meaning, it is necessary to be faithful to all these three parameters. If you keep only one and betray the others, you are not faithful to meaning.

In order to be faithful to meaning you have to betray the words.

As translation means comprehension and recreation : you cannot recreate the message if you don’t understand what the speaker means. And the recipient cannot understand the translation if the translator cannot recreate the message.

So, translation fails when there is trouble in understanding and when there is zero communication. ( <http://wordpress.tsadra.org/?p=1243>)

1. **Eugene Nida has written,”the appropriate response to the question; is this correct translation? Must be another question correct for whom?” explain.**

**Answer**

Nida sets the differences in translation, as he would account for it, within three basic factors: (1) the nature of the message: in some messages the content is of primary consideration, and in others the form must be given a higher priority. (2) The purpose of the author and of the translator: to give information on both form and content; to aim at full intelligibility of the reader so he/she may understand the full implications of the message; for imperative purposes that aim at not just understanding the translation but also at ensuring no misunderstanding of the translation. (3) The type of audience: prospective audiences differ both in [decoding](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Code) ability and in potential interest.

Nida brings in the reminder that while there are no such things as “identical [equivalents](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Equivalents)” in translating, what one must in translating seek to do is find the “closest natural equivalent”. Here he identifies two basic orientations in translating based on two different types of equivalence: Formal Equivalence (F-E) and Dynamic Equivalence (D-E). ([http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eugene\_Nida#Works](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eugene_Nida%23Works))

The principles governing an F-E translation would then be: reproduction of grammatical units; consistency in word usage; and meanings in terms of the source [context](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Context_(language_use)).

The principles governing a D-E translation then would be: [conformance](http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/conformity) of a translation to the receptor [language](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Language) and [culture](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Culture) as a whole; and the translation must be in accordance with the context of the message which involves the [stylistic](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stylistics_(literature)) selection and arrangement of message constituents.

1. **Explain whether an attempt should be made to rationalize obviously confused or garble statements in translating the following**

* **Ramson note,**
* **Bomb treat,**
* **Instruction to a client to appear in court excerpt from,**
* **A dairy to be used in evidence and medical examiners’ report.**

In legal situations involving a person who does not speak the native language of that country, an accurate interpretation is vital to prevent misunderstandings between defendants, prosecutors, lawyers, judge and jury. Also the interpretation should be faithful.

1. Explain the approach you would use in translating the following. Can you find the equivalents?

**Answers**

* Rome was not built in a day.
* Dios creó al mundo en seis días y el séptimo el descanso, pero tú piensas hacer todo en un día.
* It’s an ill wind that blows nobody good.
* Quien a hierro mata...a hierro muere.
* It’s time to throw in the sponge
* Zapatero a sus zapatos.
* She was born with a silver spoon in her mouth.
* Ella nació en cuna de oro.
* El hábito no hace al monje.
* Defeat is worse than death because you have to live with defeat.
* Metiendo muchas cucharas, se echó a perder la sopa.
* If you have something to say, please raise your hand and put it over your mouth!
* Se canten las cosas claras.
* Ask no questions and hear no lies.
* No te dejes dar gato por liebre.
* Don’t be discouraged; it is often the last key in the bunch that opens the lock

1. Give some examples of Anglicism. Explain whether or not you would use them in writing a newspaper or article in Spanish.

**Answer**

We usually use Anglicism in our daily live for example:

* Break: means for us a free time.
* Lunch: for almuerzo which is the correct word in Spanish.
* Pretty: for something that is funny…etc.

Well they are more used orally than writing. We used them mostly to call attention of the people, but the uses of these words in a writing form are not allowed for us.

Explain why it is different to translate the following:

Baby sitter

Suburbs

Singles’ bar

¡Que sea en hora Buena!

Guayabera

Minister (of a church)

Oficialía Del Estado civil

**Answer**

There is a big differences in meaning from one culture to another so maybe can have another meaning in the culture we will translate because translation is not a representation of words, it is a representation of culture, feelings, etc.