

BRITISH TRADITION IN TRANSLATION STUDIES

1. Early works on translation

- John Dryden
- Alexander Fraser Tytler

2. Translation in the Modern British Society

- M.A.K. Halliday
- John "Ian" Catford
- Peter Newmark
- Mary Snell-Hornby
- Mona Baker

Early works on translation

John Dryden (9 August 1631 – 1 May 1700)

poet

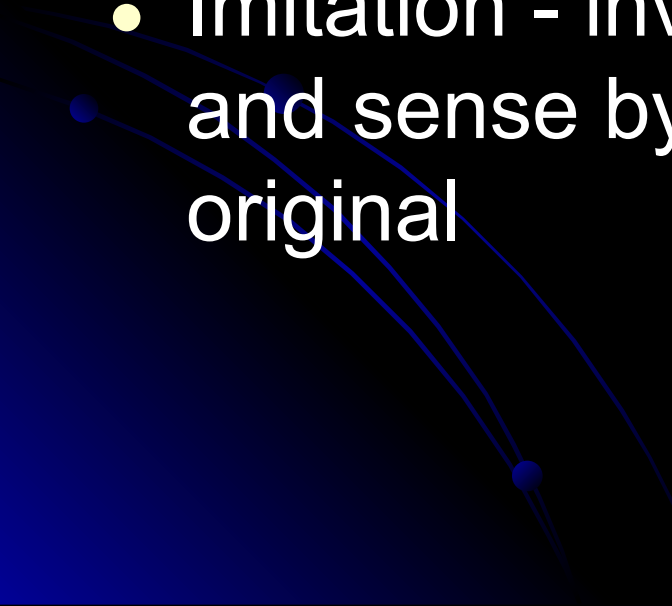
literary critic

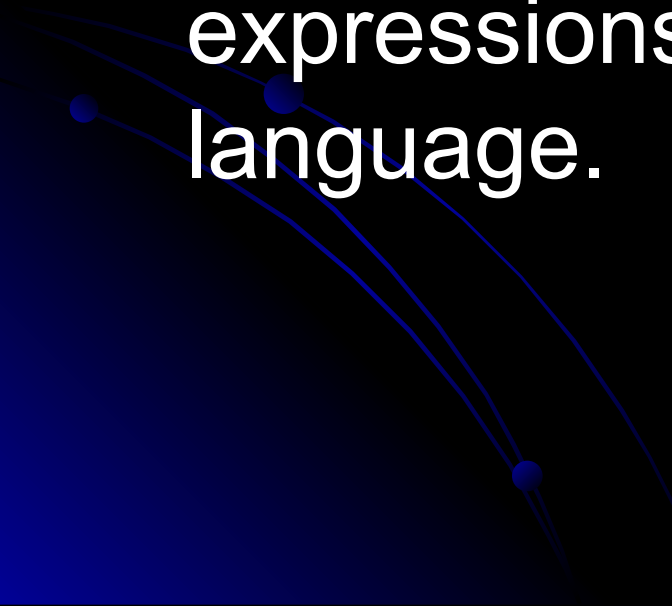
translator

the Age of Dryden



Types Of translation

- Metaphrase - involving 'word by word' and 'line by line' translation
 - Paraphrase - involving 'sense for sense' translation
 - Imitation - involving variance from words and sense by abandoning the text of the original
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- translation is the judicious blending of Metaphrase and Paraphrase when selecting, in the target language, "counterparts," or equivalents, for the expressions used in the source language.
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Alexander Fraser Tytler, (15 October 1747 – 5 January 1813)

- a Scottish advocate, judge, writer and historian
- served as Professor of Universal History, and Greek and Roman Antiquities, in the University of Edinburgh.
- Senator
- of the College of Justice



the Essay on the Principles of Translation (London, 1790).

- ideas and style of the original and should possess the ease of original composition.
- give a complete transcript of the ideas and sentiments in the original passage
- maintain the character of the style have the ease and flow of the original text

"I do love translating; it is the pure pleasure of writing without the misery of inventing."

Translation in the modern society

M.A.K. Halliday (13 April 1925)

a British linguist

Developed
the internationally

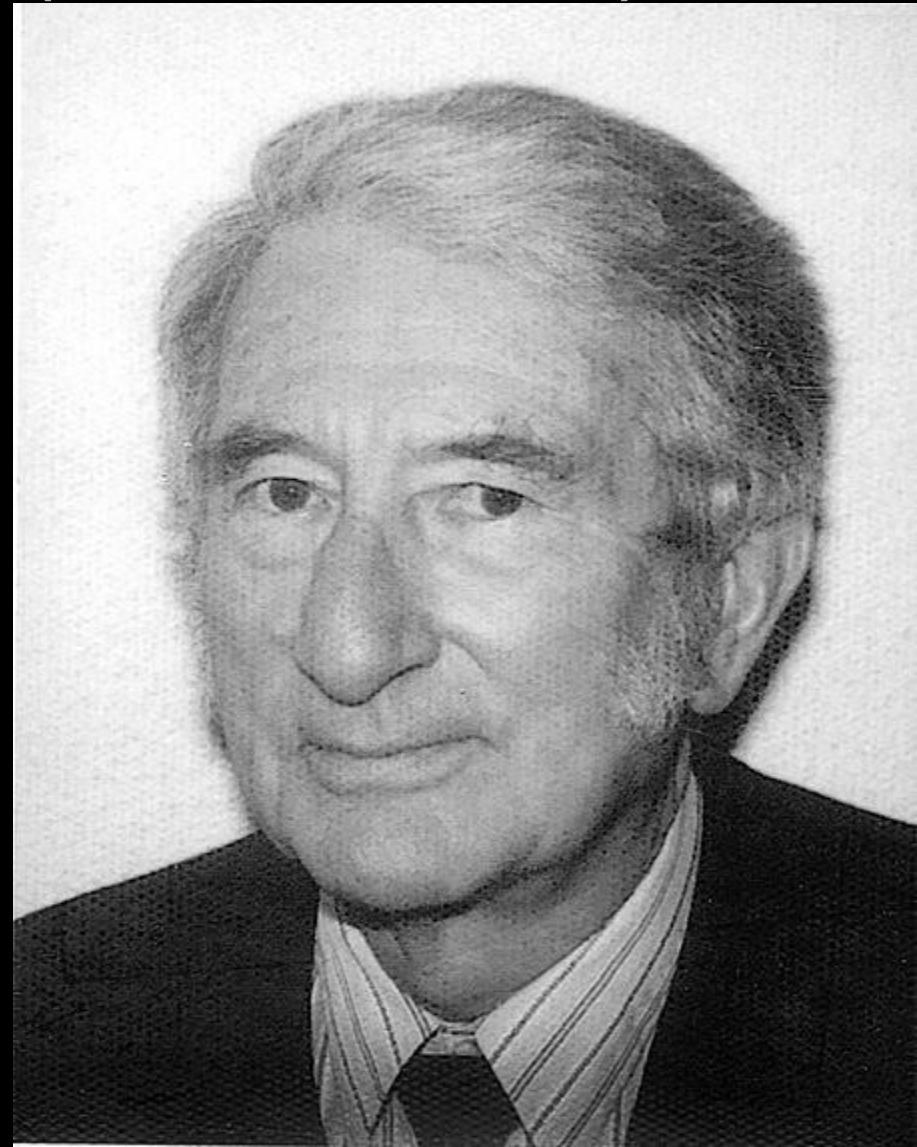
Influential

Systemic

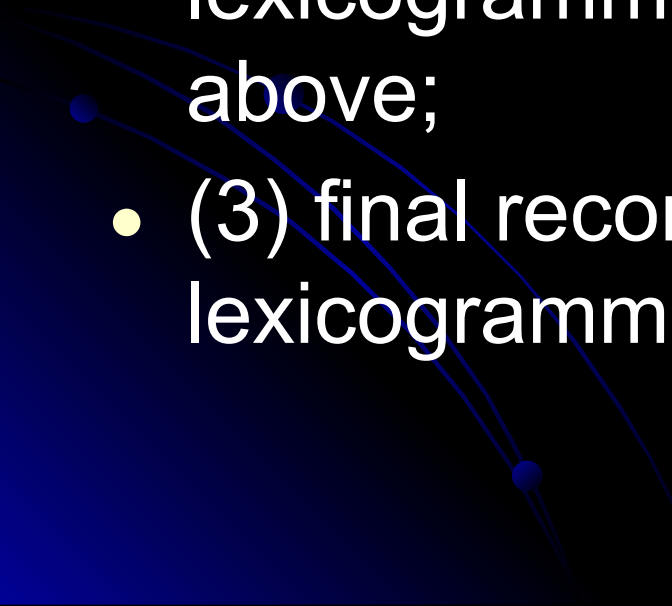
Functional

Linguistic

model of language.



Three stages of translation process

- (1) selection of the 'most probable translation equivalent' for each item at each rank;
 - (2) reconsideration in the light of the lexicogrammatical features of the unit above;
 - (3) final reconsideration in the light of the lexicogrammatical features of the TL.
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A model for computer-assisted translation

Three vectors

- (1) Stratification: **phonetic/ phonological, lexicogrammatical, semantic, contextual**
- (2) Metafunction: **ideational, interpersonal and textual**
- (3) Rank: **clause complexes, clauses, phrases, groups, words and morphemes.**

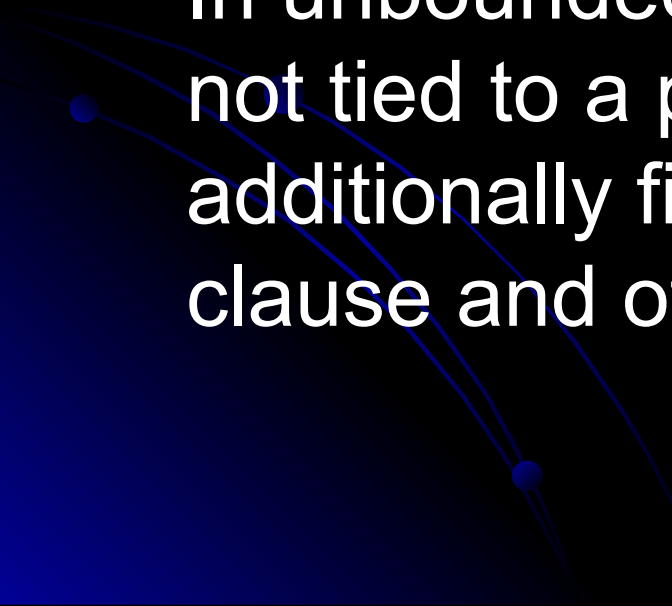
John "Ian" Catford (26 March 1917 – 6 October 2009) a Scottish linguist and phonetician



types of translation in terms of **three criteria:**

- The extent of translation (**full translation vs partial translation**);
- The grammatical rank at which the translation equivalence is established (**rank-bound translation vs. unbounded translation**);
- The levels of language involved in translation (**total translation vs. restricted translation**).

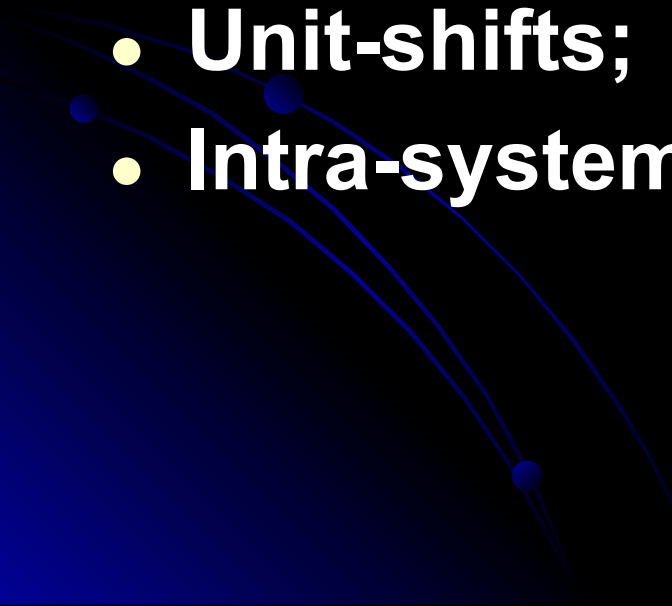
rank-bound translation vs. unbounded translation

- concerns the concept of equivalence
 - In rank-bound translation an equivalent is sought in the TL for each word, or for each morpheme encountered in the ST.
In unbounded translation equivalences are not tied to a particular rank, and we may additionally find equivalences at sentence, clause and other levels.
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**translation shifts - departures from formal
correspondence in the process of going from
the SL to the TL**

1. level shifts

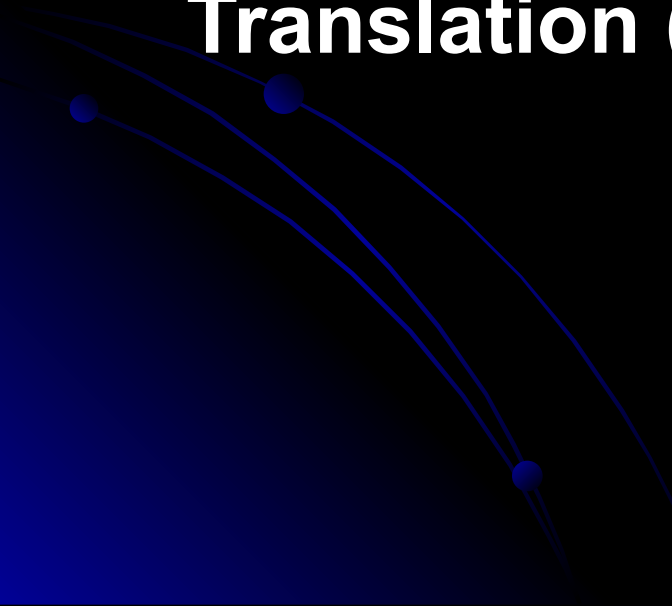
2. category shifts:

- **Structure-shifts;**
 - **Class-shifts;**
 - **Unit-shifts;**
 - **Intra-system shifts.**
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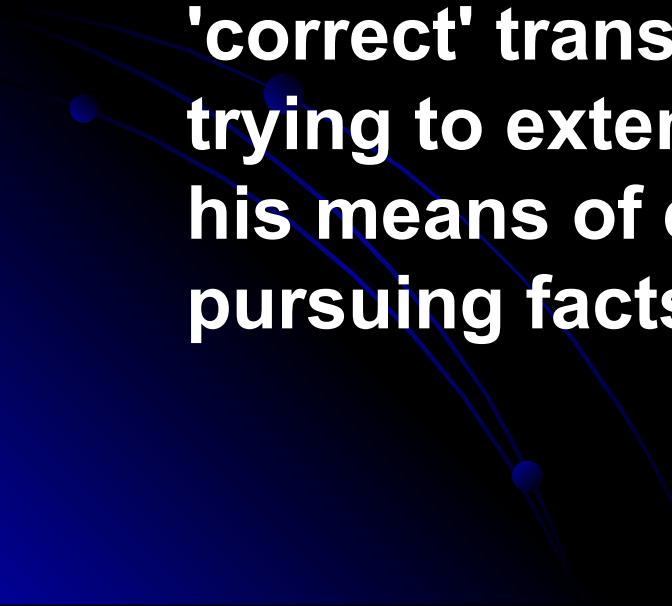
Peter Newmark (1916–2011)

an English English professor an English professor
r of translation an English professor of translation
at the

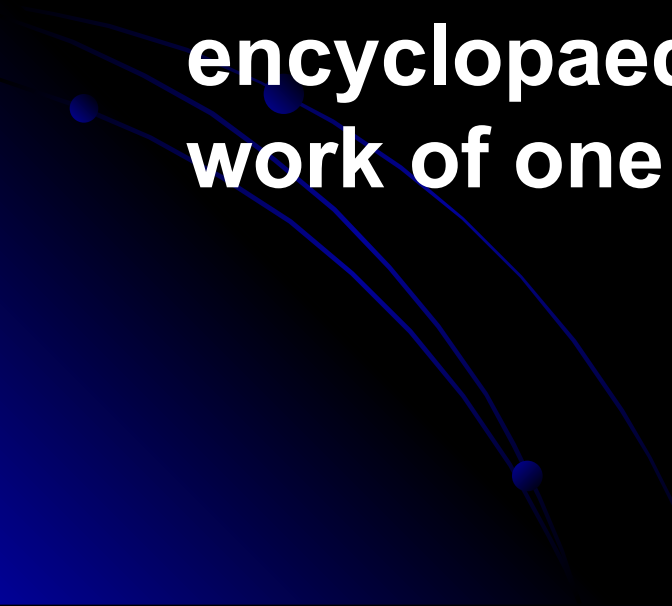


- **A Textbook of Translation (1988),**
 - **Paragraphs on Translation (1989),**
 - **About Translation (1991),**
 - **More Paragraphs on Translation (1998).**
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Peter Newmark quotes

- - **“A satisfactory translation is not always possible, but a good translator is never satisfied with it. It can usually be improved.”**
 - **“There is no such thing as a perfect, ideal, or 'correct' translation. A translator is always trying to extend his knowledge and improve his means of expression; he is always pursuing facts and words.”**
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Theory of semantic and communicative methods of translation.

- **Communicative translation is strictly functional and usually the work of a team.**
 - **Semantic translation is linguistic and encyclopaedic and is generally the work of one translator.**
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- He works with three propositions:
- **"the more important the language of a text, the more closely it should be translated";**
- **"the less important the language of a text... the less closely it needs to be translated";**
- **"The better written a text, the more closely it should be translated, whatever its degree of importance..."**

Newmark classifies texts in three categories:

- **scientific-technological**
- **institutional-cultural**
- **literary texts**

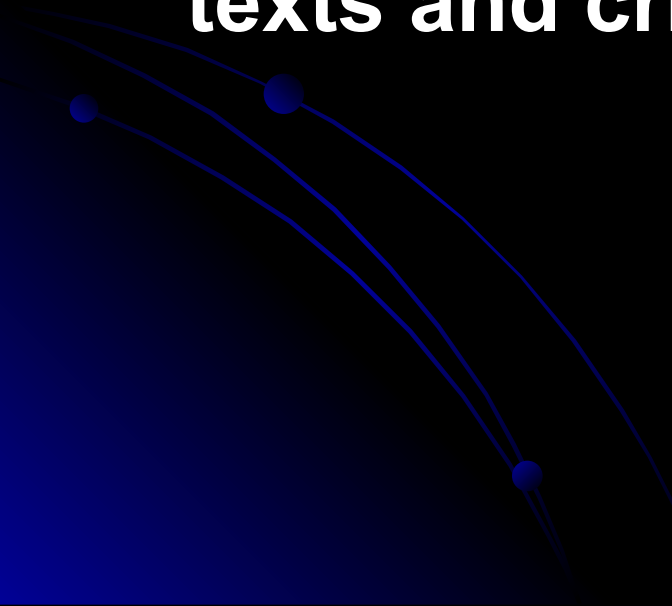
Newmark distinguishes different types of words:

- **functional words**
- **technical words**
- **common words**
- **institutional words**
- **lexical words**
- **concept words**

Newmark proposes seven procedures for metaphor translation

reproducing the same image of the SL in the TL

- **replacing the image in the SL with a standard TL image**
- **translating the metaphor by a simil**
- **translating metaphor or simil by simil plus sense**
- **conversion of metaphor to sense**
- **deletion**
- **same metaphor combined with sense**

- For Newmark, the main concern of translation theory is to determine appropriate translation methods for the widest possible range of texts or text-categories and to provide a framework of principles for translating texts and criticizing translation.
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Mary Snell-Hornby (2 April 1940),

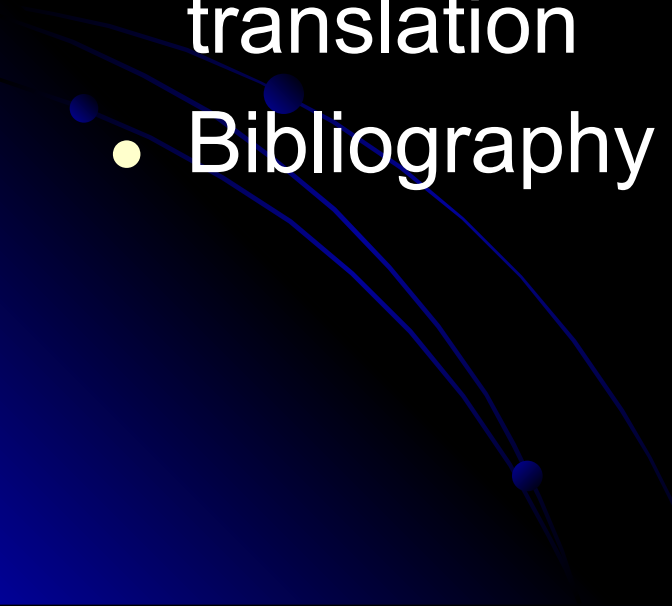
a Britisha British-Austriana British-Austrian tr
anslatora British-Austrian translator and sc
holar

- Since 1989 Mary Snell-Hornby
nationality: British and Austrian

**integrated concept
based on the theory
and practice
of translation**



Translation Studies: An Integrated Approach

- Translation as an independent discipline
 - Translation as a cross-cultural Event
 - Translation, text and language
 - From special language to literary translation
 - Bibliography and Future perspectives
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Mona Baker

- Mona Baker (born 1953) is an Egyptian Mona Baker (born 1953) is an Egyptian professor of translation studies Mona Baker (born 1953) is an Egyptian professor of translation studies and Director of the Centre for Translation and International Studies at the University of Manchester Mona Baker (born 1953) is an Egyptian professor of translation studies and Director of the Centre for