

AYDI EST.

Open Learning & Translation

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1 + 2



Interpretation II

13.05.2022

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أ. هلا دقوري



Interpretation II 4.1+2

AYDI 2022

LECTURE NO. 1

13.05.2022

HELLO EVERYONE!

Translation is not only an umbrella term for all types of translation; it has two main types, we have Translation and we have Simultaneous Interpretation.

“*Simultaneous interpretation*” means that translation happens at the same time as the speaker is speaking or giving information. Here, you do not need to write down anything actually because it is only speaking; you can hardly catch up with everything. That is why you do not have enough time to write.

Now, “*Translation*” in general is to transfer information from one language (the source language) into another (the target language).

If I am translating an article, essay, a book, or making a research, I have to be so keen on producing the same idea and meaning. This is called “*Text translation*” whether it is electronic or on paper. It is not only one kind; it has several kinds (legal, economic, financial, educational, social, medical, historical, geographical, cosmological, physical, etc.). So, we are depending on the specialization and the major itself.

This is so close to Court translation, and it even has many kinds: we have commercial conflicts, criminals, etc.

Text translation is different from *Interpretation* because you have so much time and the ability to be more accurate, while in interpretation you do not have much time and you need just to deliver the intended meaning.

Do you think that a reader should be undervalued or do not understand? They could understand more than I could. That is why we have to be so keen and accurate when we transfer from one culture (the source) into another (the target). So, you have a responsibility when you are translating.

In *Interpretation*, we do have responsibility of course, especially when we interpret for presidents; any mistranslation for any word could lead to conflict or even a war.

If you become translators in the future, never ever accept to be the solo interpreter. You should work and share the responsibility with other interpreters and offer and get help (vocabulary, terminology, number, etc.); it also has a benefit for you; you can interpret the first session then you rest and continue later.

You should keep in mind that there is no one pure specialization in translation. For example, it is impossible that you can face a medical text only; it will be medical with chemistry or biology, or even medical with psychology.

All the time, we have inter-related specializations under the umbrella of the whole specialization.

A person who has studied translation is better at formulating sentences, giving the right structure, using the right syntax, producing the text in the right style. However, a person from a certain specialization and has studied translation can be even better in translating texts related to this specialization.

That is why The Higher Institute of Translation and Interpretation (المعهد العالي للترجمة والترجمة الفورية) accepts all the graduates from all specializations because me as a translator, interpreter or audio translator, I do not translate medical laws as perfectly as a doctor who has much information, background, and experience.

Interpretation contains many types; if I am translating between two presidents, the topics of discussion may be economic or political, or about the exchange of prisoners of war; or even about humanitarian aid, which is (social).

So, here we have economic interpretation, investment interpretation, tourism interpretation, legal interpretation, and many other specializations.

You have to practice on translation daily, at least /10/ lines. It is not necessary that I or other professors correct your translations; *what matters is to practice a lot.*

What are the problems that you have been facing so far in your study? How did you overcome it? Not only how or what they are, but how you can overcome them?

Student: We do not know what our mistakes are when we translate anything. For example, in the exam I wrote well, but the result was bad.

Instructor: It is not a matter of writing well or not, it is not a matter of just doing this well, or thinking that you are doing well; I think I am doing well, but actually I am not. *Why?* Because I have not been trained enough or sufficiently just to be able to pass the exam. So, who can tell that you have been doing well or not? It is how much time you determine every day for this practice.

If you practice every day, you will see how much you get better.

If you train over and over, and if you write by yourself, this means that

you are training the muscles of your brain. It means that you are just training yourselves to think more and more, and you will get the experience. The experience does not come out of a sudden.

Unfortunately, you will not see the progress until over a long time has passed; this comes after months of hard work, and all this accumulates, and at the end it flourishes, but actually you are not reaching this point, *why?* Because you are not training enough.

Even if I do not give you a text or even if I give you very hard text, it is your duty to go home and work on this. If you do not go home, it is fine you can do it everywhere. If you have some time, maybe on the bus, while you are going back home, or while you are going to work, you can just open your notebook or even your mobile phone and begin tipping the translation, so you have all the ways, or all the means open for you. So, you can just do whatever you want; you can just get the time that is wasted already, on the bus you spend no more than twenty minutes, so these 20 minutes are enough to translate your homework.

Sight translation is a starting point to reach this text translation, so do not say "I do not have enough time" or "there is no way out". I can find one.

How we begin to translate as usual? I have just to read the whole text first to understand it before I start to translate it. So, I read the text once, twice, three times, four times, etc. until I understand it because some texts are difficult to understand, and some texts need just to be read between the lines. So, they are not easy to present. That is why when I read slowly and sometimes read out loud, this will give me more comprehension; this will tell my mind "come on wake up, you have to listen and understand", so reading out loud will do the job sometimes in order for you to understand the whole text, in English or Arabic.

Then comes reading for the difficulties. Suppose that we have 10 difficult words in the text that we need to translate, I may just highlight them or I try to do whatever I like, or nothing. It is not a matter of words; sometimes I can overcome the problem by understanding the context, *how?* I understand that this word means something similar to (X) in this context, so I understand what to do, so this is one of my ways out. This is one of the solutions that I can just resort to.

Now, sometimes I find it very difficult. It is not a matter of words because I have the structure, I have the use of prepositions, I have the use of tenses, I have the use of grammar, I have the basics of using the English style, the shuffling sometimes it is a part of translation. So, *what am I*

going to do? It is a very difficult job, it is not an easy one.

So, grammatically it could be correct, but linguistically we do not say this; sometimes we do not know how to use the words. Sometimes you join the words together, sometimes one word in Arabic can be translated in three words into English.

So, *what are you going to do and how?*

By understanding the text, understanding the context, and then you begin to translate.

- قبل أن تبدووا بأي عملية ترجمة، يجب أن يكون لديكم ذخيرة مفردات.

The mental reservoir would help us a lot just to pick the right word for this context.

This is the result of reading a lot.

I advise you to work on small paragraphs (4-5) lines and translate them every day, and I may correct for you or work on the text here in the lecture. People learn until they die.

Let us see the following headlines.

قانون الطبيعة البشرية

Student: Law of Human Nature

Student: Human nature Law

Instructor: In titles, it is better to use (the... of...).

We can say,

The Law of Human Nature

Second headline.

قانون الجذب

Student: Attraction Law

Instructor: we can say,

The Law of Attraction

I will give you a new text in Arabic.

قانون اللاعقلانية

أنت ترغب بشدة في تصوير نفسك أنك مسيطر سيطرة كاملة على مصيرك، فتخطط بوعي في تحديد مسار حياتك بأفضل ما لديك. لكنك غير مدرك إلى حد بعيد مدى عمق انفعالاتك التي تسيطر عليك. حيث تجعلك هارباً نحو الأفكار التي تقوم بتخفيف نفسك وتهديتها. إنها تجعلك باحثاً عن أدلة تكذب ما تريد فعله تحديداً. فهي تجعلك ترى

ما تريد رؤيته، وهذا الأمر يتوقف على نوعية مزاجك، وهذا الانفصال عن الواقع هو مصدر لأعظم القرارات السيئة والأنماط السلبية التي تطارد حياتك. فالعقلانية هي القدرة على مواجهة هذه التأثيرات الانفعالية والعاطفية، والتفكير بدلاً من الاستجابة بشكل سريع، وتحرير عقلك مما يحدث على عكس ما تشعره، وهذه القدرة لا تأتي بشكل طبيعي لأنه هذه القدرة والقوة يجب صقلهما والسعي في الحصول عليهما عن طريق زرعهما بشكل واع بداخلنا، وبهذا يمكننا أن ندرك إمكاناتنا العظيمة.

Read the whole text before you start translating it.

Let us start with the title.

قانون اللاعقلانية

Student: Irrational Law

Instructor: we can say,

The Law of Irrationality

Who would like to begin with the text?

أنت ترغب بشدة في تصوير نفسك أنك مسيطر سيطرة كاملة على مصيرك، فتخطط بوعي في تحديد مسار حياتك بأفضل ما لديك. لكنك غير مدرك إلى حد بعيد مدى عمق انفعالاتك التي تسيطر عليك.

Student: You desperately want to portray yourself as in complete control of your destiny, so you consciously plan your life path to the best of your ability. However, you are largely unaware of the depth of your emotions that control you.

Student: You desperately want to portray yourself as completely in control of your destiny, consciously planning to determine the course of your life to the best of your ability. But you are very unaware of how deep your emotions control you.

Instructor: we can say,

You desperately want to show you are in full control of your own destiny, so you consciously plan your life path the best way possible. You are not fully/ quite aware of the severity of emotions controlling you.

I will stop here today.

Thank You

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LECTURE NO. 2

20.05.2022

HELLO EVERYONE!

Let work on the following text.

أصدقائي الموتى شكراً لكم
السيدات والسادة الذين ما زالوا على قيد الحياة،
تحية طيبة وبعد،
يسرنا نحن معشر الموتى أن نوضح لكم بعض النقاط التي أصبحت مثاراً للشائعات والخيالات
لديكم، ونؤكد لكم أنه لا صحة لها على الإطلاق.
على سبيل المثال، وجوه الموتى البيضاء لا تعني أنهم راضون عن حالهم، أو أن خاتمهم
جيدة، وجوههم بيضاء لأنها شاحبة، لأنه لا دماء تجري فيها بعد الآن، فرجاءً توقفوا عن قول
(وجهه كان منيراً كالقمر عند وفاته).
ثم إنه لا يوجد ميت مبتسم، تلك الابتسامة نتيجة انكماش عضلات الوجه بعد الوفاة، لا أكثر
ولا أقل، فلا يوجد ما يدعو للابتسام عند الموت ومفارقة الأحباب والتوجه إلى العالم الآخر من
أجل تلقي الحساب العادل أمام الله.
كما أن أجساد الجميع تبلى عقب الوفاة، وتتحلل، ويصدر عنها رائحة كريهة، طبعاً عدا أجساد
الأنبياء والمرسلين، عليهم الصلاة والسلام، ومن يخبركم أنه رأى جثة لا تبلى، أو يصدر عنها
رائحة عطرة بعد عدة أسابيع أو شهور من الوفاة، فانصحوه بالتوجه فوراً لأقرب طبيب لتلقي
المشورة الطبية والعلاج اللازم.

Let us start with the title.

أصدقائي الموتى شكراً لكم

Student: My dead friends, thank you

Student: My friends who are dead. Thank you.

Instructor: thank you.

Let us begin with the text.

السيدات والسادة الذين مازالوا على قيد الحياة،
تحية طيبة وبعد،
يسرنا نحن معشر الموتى أن نوضح لكم بعض النقاط التي أصبحت مثاراً للشائعات والخيالات
لديكم، ونؤكد لكم أنه لا صحة لها على الإطلاق.

What kind of text is it?

It is written by a man of science. *What kind of science?* Forensic
medicine (الطب الشرعي), but it was put in a literary form, so your challenge

is to find equivalence between the sense of "humor" a little bit in (نحن معشر) (الموتى) and (السادة الأحياء); this means there is a kind of paradox because the dead cannot just speak to the living. This kind of humor is intended to give the readers some kind of information in a very lovely and friendly way. So, you have just to make a balance between literary form and the forensic form. *How can we make this balance?* It is on your own.

Who would like to start?

Student: Ladies and gentlemen who are still alive,
After Greetings,

We, the dead, are pleased to explain to you some points that have become the subject of rumors and fantasies, and we assure you that they are absolutely not true.

Student: Ladies and gentlemen who are still alive,
Greetings and after,

We are pleased to show you some points that have become the trigger of your rumors and fantasies, and to assure you that it is absolutely not true.

Instructor: Thank you.

We can say,

**Ladies and gentlemen who are still alive,
Greetings,
We the dead are pleased to clarify some points that there have been a source of controversy and fancy, and we assure you that it is no longer absolutely correct.**

Next lecture we will train on *Consecutive* translation and then on *Interpretation*.

Thank You

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مؤسسة العائدي للخدمات الطلابية

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