



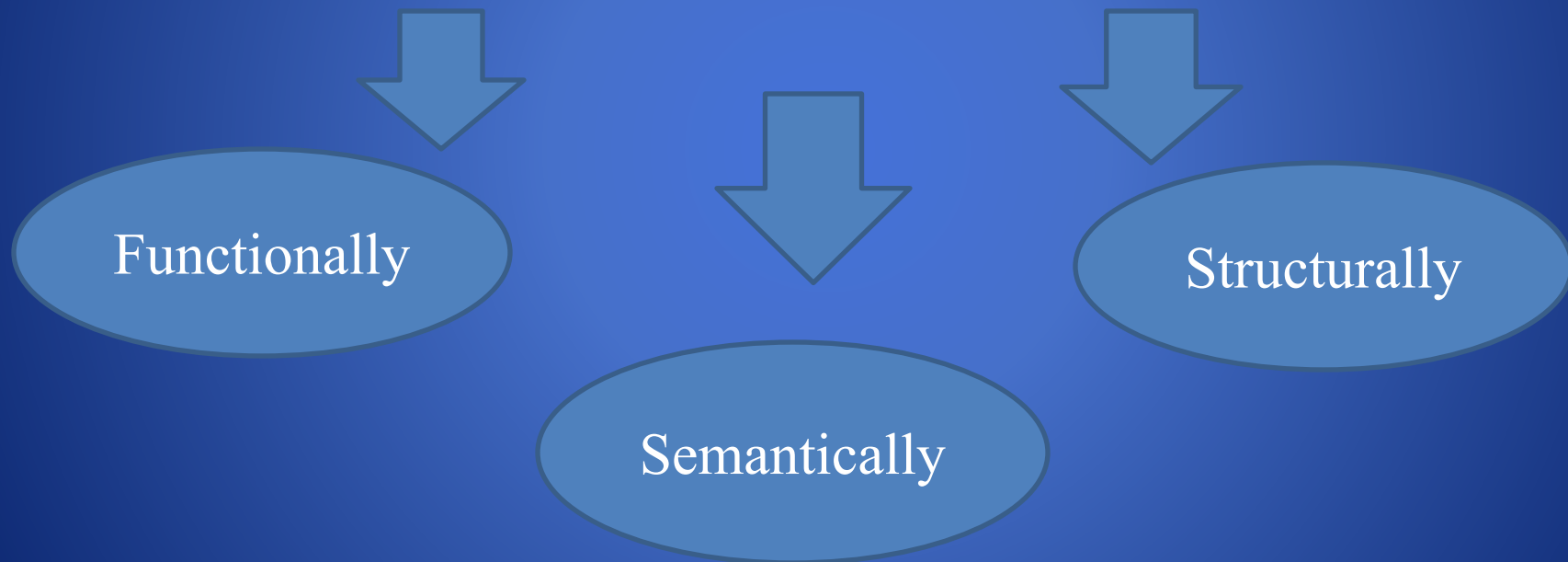
BASIC CONCEPTS OF TRANSLATION STUDIES

Issues to be discussed

- ST and TT identity
- Minimal translation unit
- Translatability(untranslatability)
- Equivalence
- Domestication
- Adaptation
- Transformation
- Universals of translation
- Components of translation situation

ST and TT IDENTITY

IDENTITY



MINIMAL TRANSLATION UNIT

In the element used by the translator when working on the ST. It is the smallest unit in the ST , which has it`s equivalent in TT.

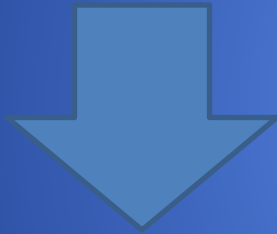
- Phoneme
- Morpheme
- Word
- Word combination
- Sentence
- Text

Translatability – is a relative notion and has to do with the extent to which, despite obvious differences in linguistic structure

(grammar , vocabulary , etc.) , meaning can still be adequately expressed across languages .

Equivalence - is a measure of semantic similarity between the ST and TT

TWO TYPES OF TRANSLATION STRATEGY



Domestication



Foreignization

Domestication is the strategy of making text closely conform to the culture of the language being translated to. In translation practice, it will make a translated text as readable as possible in the target language, without any traces of the source text linguistics or unfamiliar expressions, making it fluent and transparent.

The second approach is **foreignization**. It is the strategy of retaining information from the source text, and it involves breaking the conventions of the target language to preserve its meaning. Foreignization in translation can be used to keep the culture of the source language by involving cultural aspects in the source language to the target language.

Adaptation – a set of translative interventions which in a text that is not generally accepted as a translation but is nevertheless recognized as representing a source text .

As such , the term may embrace numerous vague notions such as :

- appropriation
- domestication
- imitation

Transformation – any change of the source text at any level (syntactic , semantic , lexical) of the language during translation .

UNIVERSALS OF TRANSLATION

- Textual relations obtaining in the original are often modified , sometimes to the point of being totally ignored , in favour of habitual options offered by a target repertoire .
- Interference refers to ST linguistic features being copied in the TT, either negatively or positively .

COMPONENTS OF TRANSLATION SITUATION

1 subject (theme) of the
message

2 situation the environment
where the communication takes
place

3 participants of the speech act ,
i.e. (sender) and (recipient) .