

# Investigating Linguistic Theories Related to Translation

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**Abstract:** this study aims at investigating the basic theories of translation that should be used by Saudi Arabia university students, College of Science and Arts AL-Baha University in academic year 2016-2017 during the second semester. The study also aims at disusing these theories, showing the kind of theories, introducing translation theories in details and suggest suitable theory for translation. Also introduce Linguistic Theories Related to Translation. because Translation theory derives from comparative linguistics, and within linguistics, it is mainly an aspect of semantic; all questions of semantics are related to translation theory. linguistic approach to translation theory incorporates the following concepts: meaning, equivalence, shift, text purpose and analysis, and discourse register. focuses on the theory in general; it is role of communication in exchanging knowledge, science, culture, and the linguistics theory that is related to translation in general. It is history and development. Finally, it focuses on the works that have been done in the area of translation theory. For these purpose, research questions are posed.

**Keywords:** translation, theory, linguistics, linguistics schools.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Translation is the communication of meaning of a source – language text by means of an equivalent target- language text. The word translation derives from the Latin *translatio* (which itself comes from *Trans* – and *fero*). discussions of the theory and practice of translation reach back into antiquity and show remarkable continuities. The ancient Greeks distinguished between *metaphrase* (literal translation) and *paraphrase*. This distinction was adapted by English poet and translator John Dryden (1632- 1700) who described translation as judicious blending of these two modes of phrasing when selecting, in the target language “counterpart” or equivalents, for expressions used in the source language. during translation process, a translator uses various methods to deal with all difficulties which might arise throughout translating. there are several methods of translation the methods are: Transcription or Arabization, naturalization, is the attempt to adopt English terms to morphology of Arabic word structure. coinage is the best method. This coinage method aims at presenting new terms in the Arabic language. Derivation is based on measurement; it aims at using certain measures found in Arabic language to derive new terms, Revival attempts to put back into use old Arabic words and Neologisms introducing new terms into Arabic.

### Statement of the Problem:

The study investigates different linguistics related to translation theories of translation, also introduce Linguistic Theories Related to Translation.

### Question of the study:

- 1-What are the theories that related to linguistics theories translation in translation?
- 2-Is theory of translation related to linguistics theories?

**Hypotheses of the study:**

- 1-There are some theories that related to linguistics theory in translation
- 2-There is theory of translation related to linguistics theory

**Objective of the study:**

- 1-Investgating the different kind of linguistics theory related to translation theory
- 2-to show the kind of these theories

**Limits of the study:**

The study is mainly devoted to investigate the theories that used by Saudi Arabia university students in academic year 2016-2017 during the second semester.

**Significance of the study:**

- 1-Introducing all of linguistics theory related to translation theory related translation theories to in details.
- 2-Looking for relation with these theories

## 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

**Field of translation:**

Throughout the ages ; translation has been the most efficient and effective mean of communication between nations , peoples , and groups , and through it ; the exchange of common interests took place , and through it the customs and traditions of other nations were known .The importance of translation has been growing steadily, particularly in this era of globolization, where nations need to communicate with each other more than they used to do previously; as the entire world has been much like a small village.

At the early stages of learning translation, some learners wrongly think that translation is a matter of word-for-word process; hence, translation to them is no more than a mechanical way.

It is certain that translation is a human activity, therefore, the text that is translated into the target language should be written in a rhetorical style that is intended to impress or influence readers and must have the same language effect that the source language does. But this cannot be produced without using imagination or skills which characterize human mind. Consequently, it is unreasonable to think that computers can be used as an aid to translation. Saudi college students of English face difficulty in translation, particularly at the university stages. Translation is viewed as a number of problems of different kinds that require suitable and possible solutions. English and Arabic belong to two different language families Germanic and Semitic, therefore difficulty will definitely arise.

Some grammatical features of both languages pose problems in translation from Arabic into English or vice versa. Arab students should know that English grammar is not identical with Arabic grammar so we cannot translate each other in a straightforward way.

Translation plays an important role in rendering a text from one language into an equivalent version in another language, thus through translation, highly advanced international societies can be created despite their differences or the similarities of their people's culture and the degree of the level of their civilization and superiority.

Translation helps people to exchange ideas and equipments that cannot be dispensed with in our daily life. So we need efficient translators who will translate masterpieces of art in such a manner that the translated

**Translation Equivalence:**

Equivalence was a key word in the linguistic-based translation theories of the 1960s and 1970s, although its basic mode of thought may be traced back to Cicero and later to Renaissance theories that began to presuppose language of equal status. Close inspection reveals that some theories assume pre-existing equivalents and are thus concerned with a search for natural equivalence.

There are two equivalences: one which may be called formal and another which is primarily dynamic.

In formal translation attention is focused on the original text. Dynamic translation one is not so concerned with matching the receptor-language message with the source-language message.

Translation is the replacement of a representation of a text in one language by a representation of an equivalent text in a second language whether it free or literal translation and whether it is among readers, translators and critics, the notion of equivalent effect has been one of the first and foremost concerns.

Text should be a true copy of the original one and have the same effect without any deformity.

### **Techniques of Translation:**

#### ***Borrowing:***

Borrowing is the taking words directly from one language into another without translations. Many English words are borrowed into another languages borrowing words are often printed in italics when they are considered to be foreign.

#### ***Claque:***

Claque or loan translation is a phrase borrowed from another language and translated literary word-for-word.

#### ***Traposition:***

This is the process where parts of speech change their sequence when they are translated. It is in a sense a shift of word class. Grammatical structure are often different languages.

#### ***Modulation:***

Consists of using phrase that is deferent in the source and target languages to convey same idea.

#### ***Equevalence:***

Equivalence is a term used by many writers to describe the nature and the extent of the relationships which exist between SL and TL texts or the replacement of textual material in one language.

### **3. MATERIALS AND METHODS**

The present paper, under the title of Investigating Linguistics Theories related to translation used in translation is to examine the notion of the linguistics theories of translation and concepts. The first step is to clarify the concepts of linguistics theories to evaluate them and showing the kind of linguistics theories, this is a survey on comparative study on linguistics theory related to translation theories.

#### **Linguistics school:**

Throughout the ages, translation as well as linguistics, the formal study of language has attracted comments and speculation and the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century also saw links between translation and anthropology-based linguistics.

The requirements on linguistic theory as background can be summarized as follow:

- 1-Adequacy: the theory should underline relatively complete descriptions reflecting the structure of language.
- 2-It is important that the theory uses operational criteria.
- 3- The relative generality of the formulations used by the theory is relevant thus; Chomsky's universal principles are relatively economical.
- 4- It seems preferable to work with two levels of sentence structures and with a separate level of morphemic representations in theory. Systemic investigation into comparing different linguistic theories from these viewpoints has resulted in our preference for dependency grammar.

Concentrate on what they call genies different of the two languages today one would rather speak of text-type conventions which are determined by both language and culture but what is remarkable about their approach to translation is that, it is based, not only one isolated words or signs from language system, but on genuine parallel texts in concrete situations.

The linguistic approach to translation theory incorporates the following concepts: meaning, equivalence, shift, text purpose and analysis, and discourse register.

Translation theory derives from comparative linguistics, and within linguistics, it is mainly an aspect of semantics; all questions of semantics are related to translation theory.

The findings of linguistics can be applied to the practice of translation; on the other hand, the findings of linguistics can be applied to the practice of translation; and furthermore, it is possible to establish a linguistic theory of translation. Bell even argues that translation can be invaluable to linguistics as vehicle for testing theory and for investigating language use.

In the linguistic there are three basic approaches being used for translation these approaches are:

1-Direct approach: in direct approach translation is direct from the source text to the target text.

2- Transfer-based approach: in the transfer approach, translation is completed through stages: the first stage consists in converting SL text into an immediate representation. The second stage converting this representation into equivalent ones in the target language; and the third one is the generation of the final target text.

3- Interlingua approach: this Interlingua approach is the most suitable approach for multilingual systems

Traditional topic of the theory translation through the dismantling of the hierarchical relationship between the original and the tradition through notions such as text. In the poststructuralist thought original and traditional become equals, they hold the same heterogeneous, unstable nature of any text, organize themselves from several linguistic and cultural materials that destabilize the work of signification.

#### **Evaluation of translation theory as a set of process:**

That the word ‘theory’ probably comes from Greek to theorize is to look at views. A theory sets scene where the generation and selection process take place.

Translating would then be a set of processes leading from one side to the other. Surely each source can be traced back to a number of previous sources and each target is only a link towards further actions and aims so for that matter, each text may be containing elements of more than language.

Basically there are two competing theories of translation. In one the predominant purpose is to express as exactly as possible the full force and meaning of every word and turn of phrase in the original, and in the other the predominant purpose is to introduce a result that does not read like a translation at all.

History of translation divides into four periods extends from the statements of Cicero and Horace on translation up to the publication of Alexander Fraser Tyler’s Essay on principles of translation in 1791. The third period begins with the publication of the first papers on machine translation in 1940s. Steiner’s fourth period, coexisting with the third has its origins in early 1960’s and sets the discipline in a wide frame.

Translation theory deals with the following procedures and strategies, transfer of expression, naturalization, transference, functional equivalent, descriptive equivalent, cultural equivalent, modulation and translation label. A complete theory of translation has three components: specification of function and good; description and analysis of operations; and critical comments on relationships between good and operations. Translation should avoid word-for-word rendering. Translation theory presumes a systematic theory of language. There is doubt whether any such theory of language existed.

Discussions about theories of translation are too often concerned with distinctions between literary and nonliterary texts, between prose and poetry, or between technical articles on physics. A fully satisfactory theory of translating should be more than a list of rules-of-thumb by which translators have generally succeeded in reproducing reasonably adequate renderings of source text.

The DTS can be fed into the theoretical branch to evolve either a general theory of translation or, more likely, partial theories of translation restricted

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