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Level: 2<sup>nd</sup> year BA  
Module: Intro to Translation  
Academic year: 2023/2024  
Semester: 02

## **Lecture 01**

### **INTRODUCTION**

Translation today is a point of convergence for various social, economic, scientific, and other activities. Indeed, we are in the era of translation. It is fitting that Translation Studies take on its full meaning as a body of reflections concerning translational phenomena, especially as the current world relies primarily on translational exchanges between various peoples or international organizations. This study aims to justify Translation Studies as an interdisciplinary science. To do so, it relies on translation theories as analytical tools for translational phenomena, bridging Translation Studies and other neighboring sciences.

The essence of Translation Studies lies in its conceptual diversity. Like translation approaches, translation theories help define Translation Studies as an interdisciplinary science. Mathieu Guidère (2016: 71) explains the nuance between translation approaches and theories:

"Alongside approaches that indicate a general orientation of studies from a particular disciplinary viewpoint (linguistics, semiotics, pragmatics, communication...), there are a number of theories specific to translation. "Translation theories" are conceptual constructions used to describe, explain, or model the translated text or the translation process. Even though these theories may stem from existing conceptual frameworks, they have the particularity of being exclusive, meaning they propose a reflection focused solely on translation. In contrast to approaches that tend to link translation to established disciplines, these theories aim to strengthen the autonomy and independence of Translation Studies."

It should be noted that Guidère's perspective constitutes an innovation in the study of translation theories. However, it goes against some fundamental principles on which Translation Studies relies, for good reason. The concept of approach seems somewhat ambiguous to us, in that an approach is a basic theoretical reflection which, once developed further, transforms into a theory. However, according to Guidère, an approach is discussed when it involves a reflection originating from a science distinct from Translation Studies. This argument seems to overlook the fact that modern Translation Studies owe their development to theories stemming from linguistics.

Translation theories are analytical tools for translational phenomena. They provide a foundation for the study of translation, in various directions. In reality, they underpin the interdisciplinarity of Translation Studies. It is through translation theories that Translation Studies have the characteristic of coexisting

with numerous sciences that also study translation. Therefore, this analysis aims to justify the interdisciplinary nature of Translation Studies through translation theories.

Traditionally, there are four main translation theories: linguistic theory, dynamic equivalence theory, interpretative theory, and skopos theory.

## **I. TOWARDS THE CONSOLIDATION OF LINGUISTIC HERITAGE IN TRANSLATION STUDIES: LINGUISTIC THEORIES OF TRANSLATION**

Before delving further, it is important to note that Translation Studies and linguistics are two distinct sciences. In this regard, it must be acknowledged that linguistics has played a crucial role in the establishment of Translation Studies as an autonomous science.

The history of Translation Studies reveals that it is a science that is "both new and old" (Milliaressi, 2011: 11). In reality, translational ideas have existed since ancient times. However, these ideas were diffuse and poorly organized to form a coherent system capable of being subjected to rigorous scientific study. The prescriptive nature of translational ideas gradually gave way to descriptive and predictive theoretical aspirations, especially when linguistics became interested in the study of translation.

Tatiana Milliaressi (ibid) states that linguistics' interest in Translation Studies led to an "awareness of the theoretical foundations of translation." Even though the initial attempts to describe translation were made from a "linguistics-based" perspective, Translation Studies now has its "own methodology." The interdisciplinary relationship between Translation Studies and linguistics is undoubtedly the oldest in terms of its relationship with other disciplines. Translation Studies has long been considered a part of linguistics. This is due to the historical connection between these two disciplines. As we can see, both Translation Studies and linguistics primarily focus on language. Similarly, the earliest Translation Studies scholars were predominantly linguists. Therefore, we can assert that the links between these two disciplines are strong. In this regard, linguistics has developed two major theories of translation: linguistic theory and dynamic equivalence theory.

## Translate the following passage into Arabic

### The Lost Key

In a bustling city, there was a little girl named Sara. One day, while playing in the park, she found a mysterious key nestled beneath the swings. It gleamed in the sunlight, promising adventures beyond her wildest dreams.

Sara clutched the key tightly, her imagination running wild. She imagined it unlocking secret doors to hidden worlds or perhaps treasure chests filled with jewels and gold. With excitement bubbling in her chest, she raced home to share her discovery with her parents.

However, no one seemed to know what the key unlocked. Sara's parents suggested it might be a key to an old storeroom or a forgotten treasure chest from long ago. Undeterred, Sara decided to embark on her own adventure.

She wandered through the city streets, searching for any clue as to where the key might belong. Days turned into weeks, and still, she found no answers. Just as she was about to give up hope, she stumbled upon an ancient-looking door tucked away in a corner of the city.

Heart pounding with anticipation, Sara inserted the key into the lock. With a click, the door swung open, revealing a staircase leading down into darkness. Summoning her courage, Sara descended into the unknown.

As she reached the bottom, her eyes widened in wonder. Before her stretched a magnificent underground chamber, filled with glittering treasures and artifacts from a bygone era. Sara had unlocked not just a door but a piece of history waiting to be discovered.

With newfound determination, Sara vowed to explore every corner of this hidden world, knowing that adventures awaited her at every turn.

### المفتاح المفقود

في مدينة مزدحمة، كانت هناك فتاة صغيرة تُدعى سارة. في يوم من الأيام، وهي تلعب في الحديقة، وجدت مفتاحًا غامضًا مختبئًا تحت الأرجوحة. برز في ضوء الشمس، ووعده بمغامرات تتجاوز أحلامها البرية.

احتضنت سارة المفتاح بقوة، وخيالها يجري بعيدًا. تخيلت أنه يفتح أبوابًا سرية إلى عوالم مخفية أو ربما صناديق كنوز مليئة بالجواهر والذهب. وبفرح يتدفق في صدرها، تسابقت إلى المنزل لتشارك اكتشافها مع والديها.

ومع ذلك، لم يبدو أن أحدًا يعرف ما الذي يفتحه المفتاح. اقترح والدا سارة أنه قد يكون مفتاحًا لغرفة تخزين قديمة أو صندوق كنز نسي منذ زمن بعيد. ولكن بعزيمة لا تلين، قررت سارة الانطلاق في مغامرتها الخاصة.

تجولت في شوارع المدينة، بحثًا عن أي دليل على المكان الذي قد ينتمي إليه المفتاح. تحولت الأيام إلى أسابيع، ومع ذلك، لم تجد إجابات. وكانت على وشك أن تفقد الأمل، حتى وقعت على باب يبدو قديمًا مخفيًا في زاوية من زوايا المدينة.

بقلب ينبض بالترقب، أدخلت سارة المفتاح في القفل. مع نقرة، انفتح الباب، كشف عن درج ينحدر إلى الظلام. مستعدة شجاعته، هبطت سارة إلى المجهول.

عندما وصلت إلى القاع، اتسعت عينيها مندهشة. أمامها امتدت حجرة تحت الأرض رائعة، مليئة بالكنوز البراقة والأثار من عصور مضت. كانت سارة قد فتحت ليس فقط بابًا بل جزءًا من التاريخ كان ينتظر الكشف عنه.

بعزيمة جديدة، أقسمت سارة أن تستكشف كل زاوية في هذا العالم المخفي، عالمة أن المغامرات تنتظرها في كل مكان.