

IDENTIFYING THE PREREQUISITES THAT MUST BE POSSESSED BY THE TRANSLATOR

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ABSTRACT: *This study aims at investigating the different prerequisites of translator that should be used by Sudanese university students College of Translation, Khartoum University in academic year 2014-2015 during the first semester. The study also aims at identifying these prerequisites, showing the kind of skills that must be mastered by translator, introducing prerequisites in details and suggest suitable prerequisites for translation. For these purpose, research questions are posed. The sample of these study consists of 20 students who are chosen from the students of translation. The analytical descriptive approach is adopted to handle this study. The method of this study is descriptive and analytical method. Also, deals with the analysis of the data and to test the hypotheses. It includes the procedures followed in achieving the objectives of this study and strategies chosen in analyzing data. This data was analyzed in order to reveal the best. The study prerequisites focus on basic that used by s prerequisites students when they translate. The study used questionnaire as a tool for collecting data. The findings of the study*

KEYWORDS: Translation, Prerequisites, Translator, Competent, Skill, Competence.

INTRODUCTION

Translation is converting one language (Source Language (SL)) into another language (Target Language (TL)), so that the (SL) could convey the intended message in the (TL). The aim is to reproduce, as accurately as possible, all grammatical and lexical features of the (SL) by finding equivalents in the (TL). At the same time all factual information contained in the original text must be retained

In translation. Linguistically, translation is a branch of linguistics, for in the process of translating, the translator consistently makes attempt to compare and contrast different aspects of two languages to find equivalents. Translation is that branch of applied science of language which is especially concerned with meaning problem of transference of meaning from one set of patterned of symbols into another set of patterned of symbols. translation is a craft consisting of the attempt to replace a written message and statement in one language by the same message and statement in another language. Translation consist of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message; Firstly, in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style. Translation an act, process, or instance of translating, as rendering from language into another.

Statement of the Problem:

The study investigates different prerequisites of translator of university students at College of Translation, Khartoum University in academic year 2014-2015 during the first semester.

Question of the study:

- 1-What are the perquisites that must be process by translator?
- 2-Are there certain perquisites for translator to be followed?

Hypothese of the study

- 1-There are some perquisites that must be processed by translator
- 2-There is of perquisites for translator that should be followed

Objective of the study:

- 1-Investgating the different kind of perquisites
- 2-to show the kind of these perquisites in details
- 3-To suggest best perquisites for translator

limits of the study:

The study is mainly devoted to investigate the techniques that used by students College of Translation, Khartoum University in academic year 2014-2015 during the second semester.

Significance of the study:

- 1-Introducing all perquisites and evaluate them.
- 2-Boasting and encouraging the use of the suitable perquisites for translator
- 3-give different perquisites in the light of the skillful translator

LITERATURE REVIEW

Concept of translation:

Translation is one of the oldest occupations in the world and thousands of tablets were excavated or discovered in Egypt, Iraq, Syria and Turkey. Translation must take into account constraints that include context, the rules of grammar of two languages, their writing conventions and their idioms. A common misconception is that there exists a simple word-for-word correspondence between any two languages, and that translation is straightforward mechanical process. A word – for –word translation does not take into account context, grammar, convention, and idioms. translation is not only a linguistic act; it is also a cultural one, an act of communication across culture. The translator must understand the social and cultural aspects of the source language.

Historical Background:

Translation as the transformation of a text from one language into another. So, translation is not just a change, but a transformation of many elements of a text.

Translation studies or translation theory means different things to different peoples. Since 1980, a shift of emphasis has taken place in studies of translation.

There several missionary societies from various European and American states that sent representatives to diverse areas of South Africa. These missionaries have done some of the translations and printing achievements.

In 1835 missionaries from the Africa came to work amongst the Zulu people. They established their first press in 18 centuries.

The anthropologists have found that establishing methodology for the translation of cultural language is a formidable task. In sixteenth and seventeenth Jesuits were trying to convert the Chinese to Christianity, this needed to express Christianity, western concepts like God and heaven soul and sin, in Chimes, but the only terms available to them were those which echoed Confucian and Buddhist usage.

Translation like any other linguistic activity, crucially involves making sense. The word making is to be stressed. Linguistic expression-form or words to texts-do not have meaning nor do they carry meaning. Meaning is a process, not a product, the process of making sense of linguistic expressions, means specific symbols and there are active processors involved in this process.

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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.

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. Translation as the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL). Equivalence aims at receiving the source text message correctly while dynamic equivalence stresses on the effect of this message.

Formal equivalence tries to remain as close to original text as possible. Thus, the more literal the translation is, the less danger there is of corrupting the original message.

However, dynamic equivalence is an approach to translation in which the original language is translated thought for thought. Dynamic equivalence involves taking each sentence or thought from the original text

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.

The term equivalence is perverse because it is too much asking for sameness.

There are two basic orientations: formal equivalence and dynamic equivalence. Formal equivalence focuses attention on message itself and aims at retaining as much accuracy and correctness.

There are five levels of equivalence, namely denotative, connotative, text-normative, pragmatic and formal equivalence. It is noteworthy that Koller's formal equivalence is different from Nida's. Koller distinguishes five types of equivalence as follow: denotative, connotative, text-normative, pragmatic and formal.

Translator:

What translators should know or be able to do in order to be competent professionals is the specific industry of translator skill or competence or academic approaches which rather focus on descriptive, more theoretical conceptions of language, intercultural, translation analysis, linguistics, etc.

The general notion of translator competence is divided into a series of specific of sub-competences including 1-source language textual competence, 2-target language textual competence, 3- decision-making skills, 4-cultural knowledge and intercultural skills, 5-general and specific computing skills and 6- general information handling and information skills.

The summary of the code of ethics and prerequisites of the association of translator, (1988) as follow:

- 1-Must have adequate linguistics competence.
- 2- Must have knowledge of pertinent subject matter.
- 3-Must refuse to translate from TT unless with the consent of the author.
- 4-May only alter a text with the author's consent.
- 5- Have the right to accept or refuse a translation.
- 6- May demand the documents necessary for the translation.
- 7- Must respect professional secrets.
- 8- Must translate personally and ensure that their name appears on TT.
- 9- In the case of co-translation, the names of all the translators must appear on TT.
- 10- Must demand the same condition if co-translating.
- 11- Must refuse work detrimental to fellow translator.
- 12- Must not accept work conditions inferior to the profession.

Anyone thinking of becoming a translator should know:

- 1-The prerequisites and conditions
- 2-The recruitments profile of translators
- 3-The recruitment levels
- 4-What the odds are that they will make it.

A Translator must have prerequisites and following qualities:

- 1-Absolutely perfect mastery of two languages used
- 2-Multi-cultural competence, either by upbringing or by education culture
- 3-Perfect familiarity with the domains they specialized in education and training
- 4-An absolute knowledge of what translation means.
- 5-No interest in proving that they are better translators than the next person.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Method of the study:

This study follows descriptive analytical method

Population of the Study:

Population includes all members of a defined group that we are studying or collecting information for data. Population includes students who study translation courses in the academic year 2014-2015 in the College of Translation Khartoum University. The students are 25 years old with Arabic as their mother tongue. All the subjects of the study are Sudanese male college students

Sample of the study:

25 students are randomly chosen to conduct a questionnaire

Instruments:

The data of this study are collected through questionnaire. The questionnaire is designed for the students chosen as a sample population.

Questionnaire:

The questionnaire investigates different perquisites and evaluate them. It consists of five statements.

Deals with the kind of perquisites.

DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter deals with analysis of questionnaire, the following is the study of questionnaire and its results.

Domain: 1

1-Prerequisites for Translator

Must have adequate linguistics competence source language and target language textual competence

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Strongly agree	15	71.4	71.4	71.4
Agree	1	4.8	4.8	76.2
Idon.t know	1	4.8	4.8	81.0
Dis agree	1	4.8	4.8	85.7
Strongly dis agree	1	4.8	4.8	90.5
no answer	2	9.5	9.5	100.0
Total	21	100.0	100.0	

Table: 1

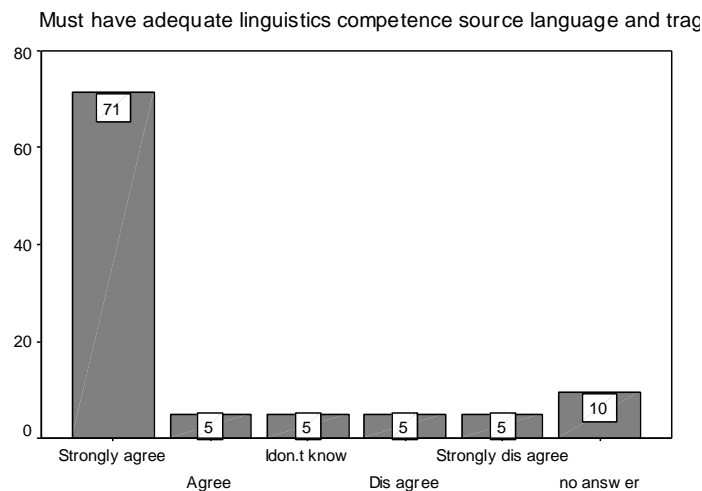


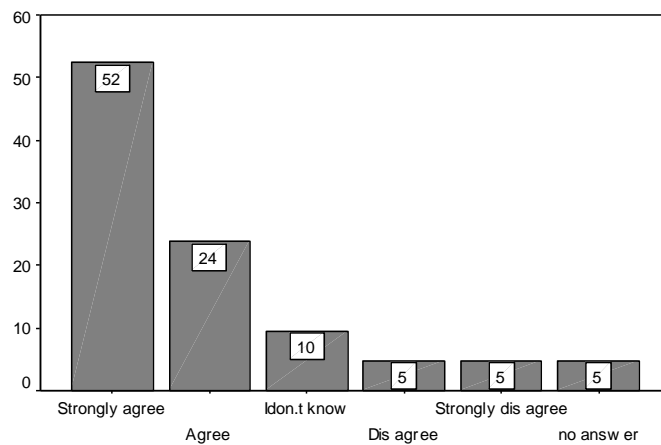
Fig:1

Absolutely perfect mastery of ewo languages used

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Strongly agree	11	52.4	52.4	52.4
Agree	5	23.8	23.8	76.2
Idon.t know	2	9.5	9.5	85.7
Dis agree	1	4.8	4.8	90.5
Strongly dis agree	1	4.8	4.8	95.2
no answer	1	4.8	4.8	100.0
Total	21	100.0	100.0	

Table: 2

Absoltely perfect mastery of ewo languages used

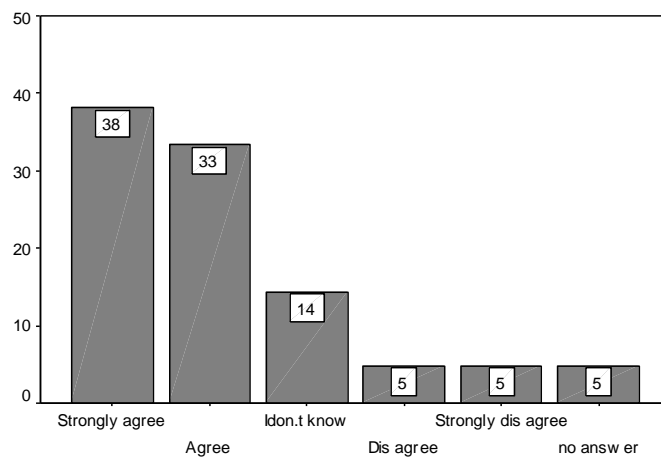
**Fig: 3** Absoltely perfect mastery of ewo languages used

Multi - cultural competence either by upbringing or by education culture

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly agree	8	38.1	38.1	38.1
	Agree	7	33.3	33.3	71.4
	ldon.t know	3	14.3	14.3	85.7
	Dis agree	1	4.8	4.8	90.5
	Strongly dis agree	1	4.8	4.8	95.2
	no answer	1	4.8	4.8	100.0
	Total	21	100.0	100.0	

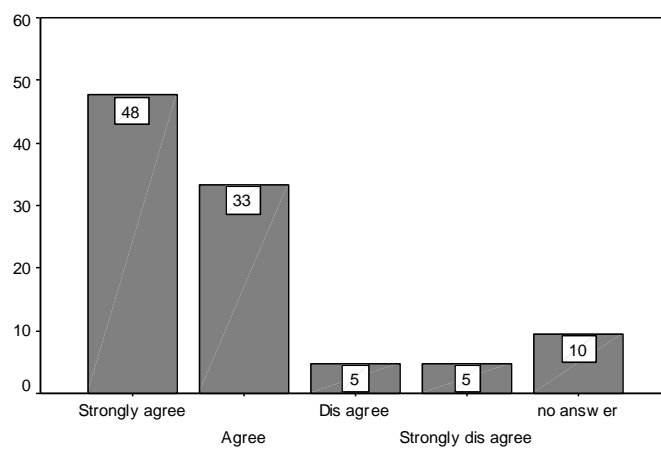
Table: 3

Multi - cultural competence either by upbringing or by education cultur

**Fig: 3** Multi - cultural competence either by upbringing or by education cultur

An absolute knowledge of what translation means

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Strongly agree	10	47.6	47.6	47.6
Agree	7	33.3	33.3	81.0
Dis agree	1	4.8	4.8	85.7
Strongly dis agree	1	4.8	4.8	90.5
no answer	2	9.5	9.5	100.0
Total	21	100.0	100.0	

Table: 4**An absolute knowledge of what translation means****Fig: 4****An absolute knowledge of what translation means****Knowledge of methods and techniques of translation**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Strongly agree	13	61.9	61.9	61.9
Agree	4	19.0	19.0	81.0
I don't know	2	9.5	9.5	90.5
Dis agree	2	9.5	9.5	100.0
Total	21	100.0	100.0	

Table: 5

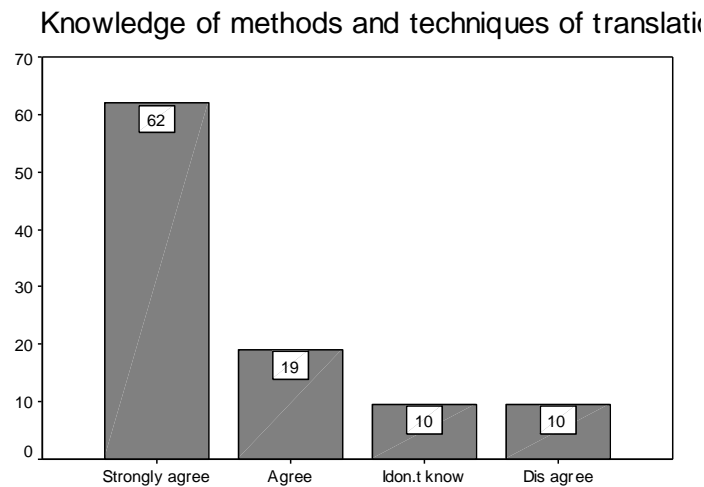


Fig: 5 Knowledge of methods and techniques of translation

The table (1) and figure (1) show that the translators view that the translators must have adequate linguistic competence source language and target language textual competence. This assures that the translator must master the two languages. 71.4% strongly agree with this, 4.8% agree, whereas 4.8% strongly disagree and 4.8%.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND RESULTS

Result

According to analysis of the questionnaire conducted on university students, who are Arabic speakers, the following result can be inferred:

- 1- adequate linguistic competence source language and target language textual competence
- 2- translator must process much knowledge in every field
- 3- Following perquisites can help to produce correct translation
- 4- Translators ignore perquisites and this makes problem

Conclusion

translation is the one of the oldest concerns in the theory of language; the activity of translation had oral aspect, the so-called interpretation. Then translation extended to written texts.

As matter of fact, in the past the problem of translation was not a topic of discussions. As it considered that language especially is lexicon, is a simple inventory of words that has proper correspondents in other languages Therefore calls have been made that works in translation

studies should be written in a generally comprehensible language, in the language of average scholarship, as it was. There have been attempts to create a situation in which different translation theories could be compared or possibilities of interdisciplinary synthesis could be searched for. According to this there was a need for competent and skillful translator to go with this new trends of translation.

Recommendation:

1-prequisites should be introduced to students in details

2-translators should be aware of the perquisites used in translations which are a key factor to produce effective translation in order to achieve the goal.

3-pay attention to differences between translator perquisites

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