

FACTORS INFLUENCING THE QUALITY OF TRANSLATION

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ABSTRACT: *The quality of translation depends on a number of factors, some of which, may be beyond the researcher's control. In those cases, where the researcher and the translator are the same person the quality of translation is influenced by many factors which are very important in quality of translation. This study aims at investigating the different factors influencing the quality translation. The study also aims at identifying these factors, showing the kind of these factors, introducing factors in details. The quality of translation is influenced mainly by three factors: the competence, the autobiography and what called the material circumstances of the translator, that is the position the translator holds. For these purpose, research questions are posed. This study of the Investigating factors influencing the quality of translation, shedding light on the nature of these factors, as well as the nature of evaluating these the influencing of the factors. Translator must have knowledge of the language and the culture of the people under study and fluency in the language.*

KEYWORDS: Translation, factors, influencing, quality, Equivalence, translator.

INTRODUCTION

Every translation activity has one or more specific purposes and whichever they may be; the main aim of translation is to serve as a cross-cultural bilingual communication vehicle among peoples. In the past few decades, this activity has developed because of rising international trade, increased migration, globalization, the recognition of linguistic minorities, and the expansion of the mass media and technology. For this reason, the translator plays an important role as a bilingual or multi-lingual cross-cultural transmitter of culture and truths by attempting to interpret concepts and speech in a variety of texts as faithfully and accurately as possible. Most translation theorists agree that translation is understood as a transfer process from a foreign language—or a second language—to the mother tongue. However, market requirements are increasingly demanding that translators transfer texts to a target language that is not their mother tongue, but a foreign language.

1-Statement of the Problem:

The study investigates the different factors influencing the quality of translation. And examine thses factors which affect the quality of translation.

1-2-Question of the study:

1-What are the different factors influencing the quality of translation?

2-Is there certain factors influencing the quality translation?

3-1-Hypothese of the study:

1-There are factors that influencing the quality translation

2-There are certain factors influencing the quality translation

4-1-objective of the study:

1-Investgating the different factors that influencing the quality translation

2-To show the kind of these factors

5-limits of the study:

The study is mainly devoted to investigate the different factors influencing the quality translation.

1-5-Significance of the study:

1-Introducing all the different factors influencing the quality translation and evaluate them.

2-Boasting and encouraging the quality of translation

3-looking for factors which make quality of translation

LITERATURE REVIEW

What is Translation?

Translation is often regarded as a project for transferring meaning from one language to another. Translation is a form of interlingual communication that involves a Source language and a Target language. Translators are concerned to capture and convey meaning in interlingual communication. Meaning is a complex notion. Meaning is divided into denotation and connotation. So some translation experts often talk about translation as a project for transferring messages from one language to another. Translation is an art which requires appropriate knowledge of both source and target language. As far as translation from English to Arabic is concerned, there is a need for systematic study of the difference between the two languages as well as of the two societies, due to the fact that there are certain terms, metaphors etc., that are culture bound. Translation of such semantics requires real understanding of the culture of the societies concerned. There are many differences between Arab and European societies, and there are also cultural and historical. In addition to that, there are also lexical and grammatical differences between the respective languages. Because of these differences, it might sometimes be difficult to relay an exact.

Language Components:

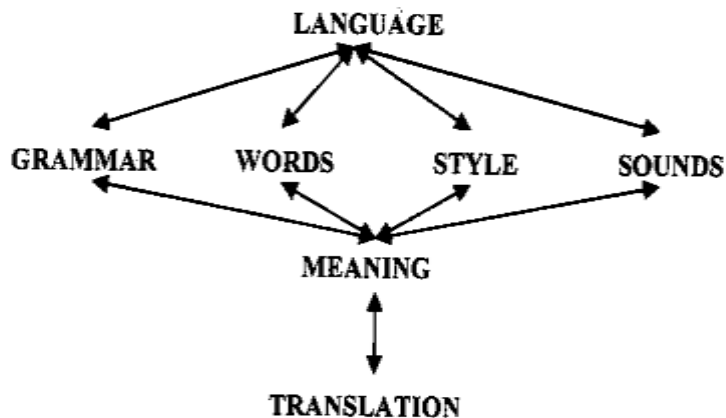
1-Grammar (sentences – clauses – word order – tenses – voice – questions – negations – imperatives adjectives – adverbs – articles, etc.

2-Vocabulary- synonymy – polysemy – antonyms – connotations – collocations – idioms – proverbs – metaphors – technical terms – culture, etc.

3-Style (formality vs. informality – fronting – parallelism – ambiguity – repetition – redundancy- short sentencing – long sentencing – nominalization – verbalization, etc.

4-Phonology ((rhyme – rhythm – alliteration – consonance – assonance – metre – foot – chiming – stress – pitch – tone -, etc.

Thus meaning is the product of the different elements of language, taken together, occurring in a certain type of text and context, and directed to a certain kind of readership. Hence, we translate meaning, nothing else but meaning. This means that anything which has no relevance to meaning is ignored completely in translation. On the other hand, meaning is not the product of words only as many would wrongly think but also for grammar, style and sounds. The following figure illustrates the relationship between meaning, language, language components and translation (it can be read ways, top-bottom and bottom-up).



Equivalence:

surveying the equivalence, the word level referential or denotative equivalence between the SL and TL words which refer to the same thing in the real world, in addition to connotative equivalence where the SL and the TL words are expected to trigger the same or similar associations in the minds of the native speakers of the two languages. The text-normative equivalence in which the SL and TL words have the same effect on the SL and TL readers, which he also calls pragmatic equivalence. Equivalence which aspires at creating similar response on the TL readers, so as to make translation communicative as contrary to formal equivalence which underlies literal translation. Based on Nida's classification of equivalence into formal vs. dynamic, propounds two types of translation: static or literal and dynamic which is non-literal and even creative translation, especially in rendering literary texts. Four types of translation equivalence are also distinguished by :linguistic equivalence: where there is homogeneity on the linguistic level in both the original and text, paradigmatic equivalence, where there is equivalence of the elements of a paradigmatic expressive axis, the elements of grammar, which being a higher category than lexical equivalence, stylistic equivalence, where there is 'functional equivalence of elements in both original and translation aiming at an expressive identity with an invariant of identical meaning; and textual (syntagmatic)

equivalence, where there is equivalence of the syntagmatic structuring of a text; i.e. 'equivalence' of form and shape.

Pertinently, however, three things of great import are to be considered:

Equivalence is achieved when items in the original and translation have some common features in their contexts, the degree of contextual meaning is proportionate to the number of common features: equivalence increases as the number of common features increases and translation may be ranged on a general scale of evaluation of accurate to inaccurate according to the degree of equivalence of the lexical items in both texts.

On the word level too categorizes equivalence relationships into four, to which we may propound a fifth one. One-to-one equivalence where there is a single expression for the TL for a single SL expression. One-to-part-of-one equivalence wherein a TL expression covers part of the concept designated by a single SL expression as in the equivalence of the concept zakat into English as alms or charity which reveals part, but not the whole concept which denotes a regular, obligatory charity or more elaborately a certain fixed proportion of the wealth (2.5%) of every Muslim to be paid yearly for the benefit of the needy in the Muslim community. One-to-many equivalence wherein more than one TL expression for a single SL expression as in the English words of kinship, i.e. uncle which denotes paternal or maternal uncle, spouse for either husband or wife, cousin for the son or daughter of the uncle or aunt; in addition to the semantic level, this kind of equivalence can be seen on the syntactic level wherein, for example the Arabic diminutive nouns may have more than one lexical item.

Functional equivalent:

This common procedure, applied to cultural words, requires the use of a culture-free word, sometimes with a new specific term; it therefore neutralizes or generalizes the SL word; and sometimes adds a particular procedure, which is a cultural componential analysis, is the most accurate way of translating i.e. deculturalising a cultural word. A similar procedure is used when a SL technical word has no TL equivalent.

Descriptive Equivalent:

In translation, description sometimes has to be weighed against function. Thus for machete, the description is a 'Latin American broad, heavy instrument, the function is 'cutting or aggression; description and

'knife'. Samurai is described as 'the Japanese aristocracy from the eleventh to the nineteenth century, its function was to provide officers and administrators', Description and function are essential elements in explanation and therefore in translation. In translation discussion, function used to be neglected; now it tends to be overplayed.

Translation Procedures:

with regard to the translation procedure we can distinguish between unilingual re-reading. In the latter term, the former one means that the target text is not compared with the source text during the revision process. These two procedures called respectively monolingual and bilingual revision. There is a difference between a full or a partial revision process which doesn't seem to be possible. Both didactic and pragmatic revision to the whole text.

There is a procedure where the reading of the text alone is followed by a comparative reading.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The present paper, under the title looking for factors influencing translation quality. is to examine these factors and the notion of these factors. The first step is to clarify these difficulties and factors to and showing the kind of the problems, this is a survey on factors and problems.

The quality of translation depends on a number of factors:

The Translator as a Processor of Information

A strategic model of the translating operation should combine the processes of construction of the communicative message from the source text: ascendant information, or “bottom-up” proceedings; the integration of this information with the previous knowledge stored in the memory of the translator; descendant knowledge, or “top-down” proceedings; and the interaction of the two aforementioned processes with the objectives and contexts of the translation. Strategies, plans of action at the service of translation processes, lead to a series of activities or mental operations (selection, organization, processing and production) that enhance the comprehension, interpretation and production of the documentary content. We must remember that the active role of the translator in the processing of information is not based on a utopic series of rules but depends on the reality of the strategies, operations or mental activities that facilitate and develop the translating processes. These must allow the translator to process, organize, retain and retrieve the initial information, and then help him to plan, regulate and evaluate those same processes with respect to previously outlined objectives. A strategy can be seen as a series of competencies, a set of steps or processes that favor the acquisition, storage and/or utilization of information. Strategies are heuristic and flexible in nature, and their adoption implies a decision influenced not only by amendments in the translator’s objectives, but also by the structural characteristics of the assignment at quality factors in translation hand. They may also depend on what is sometimes called “procedural knowledge”; that is, they refer to action-oriented skills, which depend largely on the individual qualities and interests of the translator. Human communication revolves, basically, around what exists beyond the boundaries of discourse. The bulk of the information we transmit, or which is transmitted to us, is implicit, not explicit. Therefore, Inference is the nucleus of the process of comprehension, constituting the center of the realm of human communication, serving to closely unite entries of information into an interrelated whole. Often, the inferences themselves are the main point of the message. Actually, the processes that connect textual contents and the translator’s previous knowledge are inferences of different types. Even during the first stage of reading, it is assumed that the memory of the translator activates his schemes for deriving conclusions that extend beyond the text at hand. In consonance with this obligation of the professional translator to serve as and be served by a permanent inferential strategy, a broad base of general knowledge is crucial, in addition to a specific knowledge of the subject area of the documents to be translated. This training will help him to fill in those “gaps” in the subject matter that are vital for a correct interpretation of discourse. Inferences are cohesive mechanisms pertaining to a separate level of analysis: not textual, but situational. They also help eliminate ambiguity, as propositions that are closely related semantically can be clearly distinguished by inferential interpretations. Likewise, inferences may establish the linguistic context when material circumstances, the situational environment or the time/space coordinates of discourse are absent.

The final result of any translating process is a written text that reflects the tactic, rhetorical and functional competence of the translator in the process of re-elaborating documentary

information, the capacity of sequential and logical text execution on the part of the translator, and, to some degree, the effectiveness of the final expression of content. In general, the activity of writing involves a series of flexible and interactive components. These serve to gather up and integrate previous knowledge, linguistic and organizational restrictions, new knowledge on the subject and modes of discourse compatible with the communicative context. The profile of target text writing that we focus our attention on here is derived from the cognitive model. The main component is the task environment, in reference to the operative context in which the translating process is carried out. There are various influencing factors: the activation of certain processes will be different depending on the type of original document report, article, book, the extraction of contents from the original document will be conditioned by the type of translation overt/covert, text function that is intended, or the readership to which it is directed. In addition, we must consider the working conditions: the available tools or other means of making the target text materialize, time allowances, and the amount of text.

Factors beyond the researcher's control:

The quality of translation depends on a number of factors, some of which, may be beyond the researcher's control. In those cases, where the researcher and the translator are the same person the quality of translation is influenced by factors such as: the autobiography of the researcher-translator; the researcher's knowledge of the language and the culture of the people under study and the researcher's fluency in the language of the write-up. When the researcher and the translator are not the same person, the quality of translation is influenced mainly by three factors: the competence, the autobiography and what called the material circumstances of the translator, that is the position the translator holds in relation to the researcher.

CONCLUSION

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 This study of the Investigating factors influencing the quality of translation, shedding light on the nature of these factors, as well as the nature of evaluating these the influencing of the factors. Translator must have knowledge of the language and the culture of the people under study and the and fluency in the language of the write-up. When the translator is not the same person, the quality of translation is influenced mainly by three factors: the competence, the autobiography and what called the material circumstances of the translator, that is the position the translator holds.

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