

Initiation to translation (prof : jebbar) lecture 3

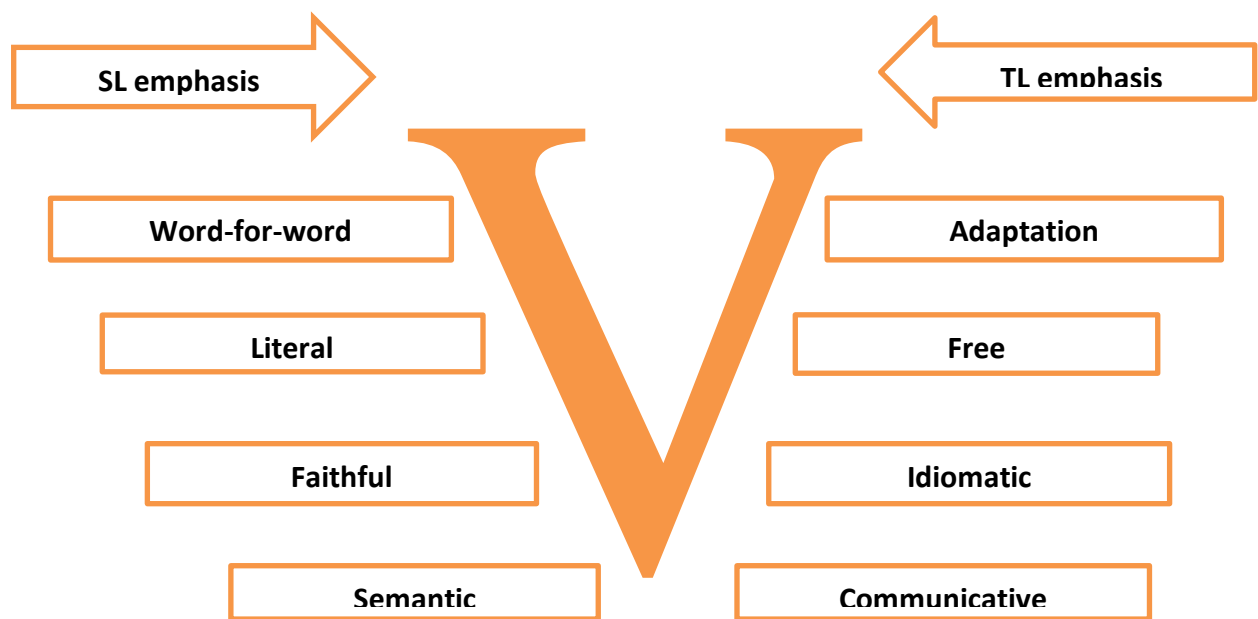
On translation methods based on Peter Newmark's

A textboof of translation

- ✓ After highlighting translation both as a concept and as a discipline, the focus is to be, from now on, on methods of translation. The object is to introduce some of the common methods usually adopted by translators in the process of rendering the content of a given text in a given source language into a given target language.
- ✓ **A method**, in a general sense, is any particular way of doing something. And in our context, it is –let's say- a particular way followed by translators (in translation as a process "Translating") to practically accomplish what we call in translation the product (the translated text).
- ✓ In this respect, Newmark, in his A Textbook of Translation (1988), argues that **"The central problem of translating has always been whether to translate literally or freely"**. These two approaches sum up, to a great extent, the general trends in the process of translating throughout history.
- ✓ He added that **"many writers favored some kind of 'free' translation: the spirit, not the letter; the sense not the words; the message rather than the form; the matter not the manner"**. This tendency has never been accepted as the norm since an ongoing debate on "whether to translate literally or freely" is always active.

Literally	Letter	Words	Form	Manner
Freely	Spirit	Sense	Message	Matter

- ✓ Newmark's argument has practically contributed to the institutionalization of the approaches (methods) of translation by means of clearly defining two streams of emphasis in the translation process. He suggested "a flattened V diagram" which represents and clarifies methods of translation.



- ✓ The kind of distance existing between the two lines of the V letter from top to bottom implies how the suggested translation methods differ from each other in terms of whether the translation is literal or free, SL oriented or TL oriented.