



Linguistics and Translation

Elixir Ling. & Trans. 44 (2012) 7121-7125

Elixir
ISSN: 2229-712X

Translation: mission to proxy

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ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received: 24 January 2012;

Received in revised form:

17 February 2012;

Accepted: 26 February 2012;

Keywords

Simple concept,

Mission,

Transition,

Proxy,

Creativity.

ABSTRACT

Language as a representation of fundamental concepts and ideas has been studied and thought worthy. Crystallized thoughts, beliefs and convictions of language in different kind of languages are one of the main foci which noticed in many humanity subjects. In recent years, our knowledge and understanding of multiple aspects of “relationship” has been increased because of many investigations of language behavior. (Wales 1990); translation process is a language process which is set between two languages so understanding and recognizing it is much harder and simple conception (the only means to ignore all the elements that are involved in any cases), regardless of background, effects of relationship and the position will be like a lion with not mane and tail. Author, reader and text have features that considering to them is necessary in understanding and transferring the text message correctly; we will have different complications, even if we believe that the translation is reversing the words and patterns because, because the set of elements and syntactic patterns are very extensive and each element has its own complex problems. Translation does not mean only entering new concepts of source language to the target language yea it is a cultural, social and communicational phenomenon that should be studied independently and descriptively. Translator slowly changes phenomena and creates the new phenomena such as the author that we often don't recognize the meaning changes due to the collection changes.

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Introduction

Human has tried different ways to communicate with other nations in order to use their knowledge, keep it and get advantages in future. Language as the most effective way of communication was used to obviate this need. The biggest problem that could be obstacles to communication was the principle of non-similarity in different languages around the world. Nowadays the relationship between nations with different languages through translation is possible so humans' need for communication and reaching for others knowledge, as well as being impossible to be dominant in all languages for all show more needs for translation. On the other hand we can not expect that all be able to communicate with just a single language or all be dominant on knowing all languages and various sciences. Hence, translation is the only opportunity that people unfamiliar language, can communicate with the world beyond their own world. Finally, under the shadow of “knowledge, skill and art of translation,” the door of unknown world which is full of different fields is being opened in order to know the knowledge and experience of others. Some experts argue that the translation is not an art or skill to be learned easily and it needs much love and efforts which can be reached through a long process and study. Most of translators (as they think they are translators) with taking part in some English language classes or living a period of time abroad claim that they are translator and start their job.

Literature Review

In recent years, our knowledge and understanding of multiple aspects of “relationship” has been increased because of many investigations of language behavior. (Wales 1990). Due to the communication between two cultures, translation seems to a complex and multifaceted activity or phenomenon. According to

the Joplin speeches (Joplin, 1923) twentieth century is the translation age (“New mark, 1998: p 1”). Although the translation plays an important role nowadays, but is classified as a second-class art. In this class, Belloc (Belloc, 1931: p 16) believes that the translation “can never reach its great job and principle. According to Syrian claims (1957:49) translation is not knowledge and there is no rule in translation because in his opinion people are who classify it. According to Kelly (1979:51), Hieronymus (also known as St. Jerome, 4th century A.D) as well as others followed Cicero's 9106-43 B.C) claim constantly that translation was a branch of oratory, and Holmes (1979a:23), specifying two branches of translation studies, namely pure and applied, points out that the aim of pure translation studies is to describe the phenomenon of translation and to investigate all related aspects of it. Toury (1995:7) puts forward that the relationship between pure and applied translation studies is unidirectional--theoretical studies serve as a nurturing source for the applied studies. Furthermore, Toury (1982:7) believes that translation, as a cognitive science, has to reach beyond linguistics, and calls it “interdisciplinary”; consequently, it seems that he considers translation a science. This science seems to be warmly welcomed by some scholars in the form of 'word for word.' For instance, Norton (1984:59) quotes Horace (65-8 B.C) to state that, “it is the duty of a faithful interpreter to translate what he undertakes word for word.” Lewis (1958:265) writes that “translate” is formed from the Latin “trans+latus”, which means “carried across”. Foster (1958:1) considers translation as the act of transferring through which the content of a text is transferred from the SL into the TL. Not taking culture into consideration, Catford (1965: 20) points out that, “translation is

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the replacement of textual material in one language by equivalent textual material in another language.

Najaf Daryabandari points in one of his writings to this important note, says that: Mohammad qazi in *Translating, "Don Quixote"* has got the specific language of the text According to the principles and rules which are mentioned above we can understand that translation conclude 2 fundamental parts (art and Literature, p. 85) "Expertise in the target language and rather residing in abroad, preferably in a country where the natural environment that language is capable enough in writing the target language; familiar with the subject book; having enough experience; give-away preparation time and accuracy, help Also, (as editor) and benefit from being a talented writer. "Including the ability to measure the main criteria is considered translators (Long post translation, 2006).

Researchers have suggested a series of different factors that a proper translation should have them For example, the French scholar, Dolet (1509-1546), offers that, for having an adequate translation, the translator should "avoid the tendency to translate word for word", he believes that word to word translation leads to misinterprets of the original text and spoil the of beauty of its' style (cited in Miremadi, 1993:74). In addition, Tytler (1790) proved that »in a good translation the style and the way of expression should be similar to the original text« (cited in Miremadi, 1991:93). Showeman (1916, as cited in Miremadi, 1991:34) says that translation is "a sin"; however, regarding translation as a necessity. Regarding the ideal in translation, Souter (1920:7) claims that, "our ideal in translation is to produce on the minds of our readers as nearly as possible the same effect as was produced by the original on its readers." Nevertheless, Belloc (1931:22) believes that a good translation must possess the potential of being evaluated "like a first-class native thing". He maintains that translation must "consciously attempt the spirit of the original at the expense of the letter" (p.153). Therefore, it seems that both Edwards (1957) and Knox (1957) believe in 'equivalent effect' as a criterion of a good translation. Many translators will accept that the truth is somewhere in the text and communicated with that. (Translation, 2005: p 2) Unlike the reader, the translator is faced not only with product but also dealing with a process and he tries to enter the source language structure to the target language as similar as he can which is called Affability indeed affability with other structure (Proceedings of Seminar Two, 2004, p. 52). In order to have dynamic translation it could be intelligible due to express the proper information and emotional messages of the original author in target language (Principles and methods of translation, 2004, p. 112-80). Dr. Nader Mirsaedy "translator and author of history books, believes that scientific edition is necessary after translation in order to find the sentences which their meaning has changed through translating and solve them. (Pathology translated history books. Simple translation, 2009, p. 52)

Methodology

This study has been done by using digital library books, papers about good translated text features, linguistic theories and some websites including irna, ilna ,etc... to focus on translator prophecy in order to induct the meaning and concepts between two languages to investigate the human need for translation in order to has scientific, cultural, economic and social communication .

Findings and Discussion

Translation art, craft or science? Is Translation a scientific study or artistic effort, a researchable theory or a technical craft, a branch of linguistics or a part of literature? Due to the communication between two cultures, translation seems to be a complex and multifaceted activity or phenomenon. According to the Joplin speeches (Joplin, 1923) twentieth century is the translation age ("New mark, 1998: p 1"). Some researchers believe that translation is a creative mental process, so it is a subjective matter and we can not imagine any rule of law for that. Although the translation plays an important role nowadays, is classified as a second-class art. In this class, Belloc (Belloc, 1931: p 16) believes that the translation "can never reach for its great job and principle. According to Syrian claims (1957:49) translation is not knowledge and there is no rule in translation because in his opinion people are who classify it. According to Kelly (1979:51), Hieronymus (also known as St. Jerome, 4th century A.D) as well as others followed Cicero's 9106-43 B.C) claim constantly that translation is a branch of oratory, and Holmes (1979a:23), specifying two branches of translation studies, namely pure and applied, points out that the aim of pure translation studies is to describe the phenomenon of translation and to investigate all related aspects of it; however, applied translation studies focus on the application of translation theories to such aspects of translation as translation practice, the teaching and learning of translation. He believes that all factions of translation are interrelated and their relationship is dialectical; however, Toury (1995:7) puts forward that the relationship between pure and applied translation studies is unidirectional--theoretical studies serve as a nurturing source for the applied studies. Furthermore, Toury (1982:7) believes that translation, as a cognitive science, has to reach beyond linguistics, and calls it "interdisciplinary"; consequently, it seems that he considers translation a science. This science seems to be warmly welcomed by some scholars in the form of 'word for word.' For instance, Norton (1984:59) quotes Horace (65-8 B.C) to state that, "it is the duty of a faithful interpreter to translate what he undertakes word for word."

Translation in meaning:

- To move from one place or condition to another - Expressing to different languages

- Changing to a form or condition in order to change ideas into actions To put into different words; rephrase or paraphrase in explanation

-Lewis (1958:265) writes that "translate" is formed from the Latin "trans+latus", which means "carried across". Foster (1958:1) considers translation as the act of transferring through which the content of a text is transferred from the SL into the TL. Not taking culture into consideration, Catford (1965: 20) points out that, "translation is the replacement of textual material in one language by equivalent textual material in another language. in addition translation is not only entering new words, sentences and concepts from SL but also it has an important rule that regulate the theory and ideology in parallelism with regulation of concepts in TL in the way that translator find or draw the proper picture of the author in the mirror of original author. In the other hand he makes a phenomenon in the reader or listeners' mind by little and even continual changes which always can't be realizable.

What should an interpreter do in his proxy?

Translation must express the original text Concept: Interpreter should not only be aware of their own language

literarily but also should get the exact concept of the text by studying abroad or even using books about the TLs' culture or even *****to be able to express the concept of the text into their own language truly.

Author tune should be retained

Writers are not all similar and their writing and languages' styles differ due to their own intellectual, emotional and moral features. For example, "Kazantsakys Nikos (Greek writer), Romain Rolland (French writer), Anatole Franz were respectively witty, dry and mealy-mouthed / sugary writers and St. Agzvpri (author of *The Little Prince*) has sensitive and poetic features. These psychic, inner, penchant and emotional features of writers undoubtedly have been reflected on their writings.

A successful Interpreter is who maintains all features of the writer in his job; his tune in the "Anatole Franz" books should differ from the "Marcel Proust" s and for doing that, understanding the text can not be enough because in some cases the translator understands the concept but he doesn't realize the tune so he chooses wrong words which damage the text that it is not been able to defend itself in front of its' readers or listeners' questions. For example from the words "please sit down," "sit " and " sit down " the translator should get the tune of the text to choose the best and correct word in order to express exact and proper concepts.

3. Interpreter should get the text's special language and appropriate: Writers' job in terms of tune, language and vocabulary culture differ due to the time and place they live e.g:

Cervantes as a writer who lived four hundred years ago or Bvkachyv who lived in the Hafez and Molana Obaid time, or Rablh, the French and Shakespeare, the English writers lived in the time which the pros of those periods of time were totally different from pros of these days.

Here a capable translator's, Najaf Daryabandari points in one of his writings to this important note, says that:

"Mohammad qazi in Translating, "Don Quixote" has got the specific language of the text "even there are differences among contemporary writers so the translator must be aware to get the tune of the text and writer.

Interpreter must use proper, correct, exact and melodic words instead of original text words (SL words): like Persian language Words in other languages have several meanings, and sometimes vice versa, in the other hand there are different meanings for a single word. translator by understanding the writers' tune and using art and technology skills of translation chooses a word from a group of different words to make the tune in his job in order to increase its' beauty ; for example, Cervantes in "Don Quixote ", with his own special tune looks like the main character of the story to the person who always is sad and has grief and stricken face and translator of this book can use phrases like " stricken visage " or" pensive face" in order to make a melody and tune in his job .As I said choosing tonic word, correct and exact words is one of the artificial features of translation that increases the value of this job

Translator should observe the grammar: Failure to observe the grammar which depends on orthography is effective in reducing the value of translation and any other text.

What occurs many times in many texts is using words which are grammatically incorrect like pluralizing Persian words with Arabic grammar," Gozareshat" as an example. Or non-observance of verb with its' pronoun, "An ha (objects' pronoun)

raftand" .So having a proper , correct valuable text depends on the principle and grammatical rules which are respected.

Word length or vice versa, in brevity of original author should be observed: some times a translator should extend the sentences and phrases to express the meaning and concept and some times vice versa.in the other hand the translator shorts a long sentences and in both cases the important part of translation, loyalty takes the following question so it is better that in these cases he extends sub information in "note part "to show his loyalty and value to the originaltext.

Respect to punctuation: Principles of punctuation and use of signs have been entered to Persian texts through foreign literature, and it is necessary that the translator observes them in his job to differ between sentences tune.

According to the principles and rules which are mentioned above we can understand that translation conclude 2 fundamental parts: (art and Literature, p. 85)

1 - Finding meaning and the expressed message (equivalent concept).

2 - Finding the writer s' tune and style and reflecting them in the translated text (equivalent style).

The first part is called "equivalent concept", the second part "equivalent style" and totally both are called "equivalent full original text".

Translator Features: about the features of the interpreter different points of view are presented all professors agree on domination on both source and target languages including listening, reading, writing and speaking (of course in all jobs all of these skills are not been needed) and domination on the topic of translation is the main feature of translator.

"Expertise in the target language and rather residing in abroad where the language is capable enough in writing; familiar with the subject of text and having enough experience are factors which help the translator to have a proper translation and avoid numerous egregious mistakes in translation (Long post translation, 2006).

If the translator wants to express non- literature or technical texts he must have the knowledge consult with experts in order to use proper and correct terminology (IRNA). Translators should be eager in researching and communication indeed he may know what he wants to express and study on the subject to be successful in his job and proxy. in the other hand he should have lots of information to defend the text in front of listeners and readers' question as a deputy of original author.

Through the common translations' errors: Jorge Luis Borges, author and poet of "Argentine", says that sometimes translators' job is better than the author. In the other hand the book which classified in the weak level in terms of style, word choosing and etc, may become the best by good translators' job .we can find some funny, problematic and s.times offensive and deplorable errors that lead to damage the text of the original author's reputation which can be treason to the young translators' style who follows these kind of translators.

Selective or free translation: Selective or free translation is another thing that causes errors in translation. According to the experts and scholars of translation, each sentence that has been expressed by writer or speaker is put in a social situation that is under the features of that society and can not be created in vacuum so Selective or free translation s.times has negative effects on the accuracy of total content and it takes the following question. One of the problems that translators are faced with, is due to the different meanings for one word for example, the

word "class" has lots of meaning including: classroom, level, stage, dignity and etc, which causes problems and errors during translation. Sometimes phonetic and orthographic similarities cause errors in translation especially in movie translation. Most of the errors have been made by translator's paralogism in the other hand he may generalize one rule to others that causes mismeaning especially this happens in suffixes translation.

Disregard to the writer' language and style: Sometimes interpreter makes a mistake due to the similarities between languages. he may mistakenly use spoken Persian loanword, for example in translating from a Persian spoken word "terror" means "killing" in Persian spoken word has been chosen while in English word it means "fear". In many movies and subtitles we can be dizzy and confused by many irrelevant sentences and words due to inattention to the tune and style of original author and some times by altering text including adding some extra words or omitting some words to have a tangible job.

Lack of attention to scientific editing: Dr. Nader Mirsaedy "translator and author of history books, believes that scientific edition is necessary after translation in order to find the sentences which their meaning has changed through translating and solve them. (Pathology translated history books. Simple translation, 2009, p. 52)

Many translators translate history books without any knowledge on the historical periods so it is better to consult with historic scholars to get scientific information in order to have not only beautiful and proper translation but also to have a scientific translation.

How to have a good translation? Researchers have suggested a series of different factors that a proper translation should have them For example, the French scholar, Dolet (1509-1546), offers that, for having an adequate translation, the translator should "avoid the tendency to translate word for word", he believes that word to word translation leads to misinterprets of the original text and spoil the of beauty of its' style (cited in Miremadi, 1993:74). In addition, Tytler (1790) proved that »in a good translation the style and the way of expression should be similar to the original text« (cited in Miremadi, 1991:93). Showeman (1916, as cited in Miremadi, 1991:34) says that translation is "a sin"; however, regarding translation as a necessity.

Regarding the ideal in translation, Souter (1920:7) claims that, "our ideal in translation is to produce on the minds of our readers as nearly as possible the same effect as was produced by the original on its readers." Nevertheless, Belloc (1931:22) believes that a good translation must possess the potential of being evaluated "like a first-class native thing". He maintains that translation must "consciously attempt the spirit of the original at the expense of the letter" (p.153). Therefore, it seems that both Edwards (1957) and Knox (1957) believe in 'equivalent effect' as a criterion of a good translation.

Discussion

Translation is the art and does not be science, like many other arts, is much complicated than what is seen. Many newcomers to the field of translation mistakenly believe that translation is an exact science, and wrongly assume that always there is an equivalent between two languages and power this property of translation like precise meaning for words .Also there are some argument on this subject that translation is an art or craft. Gregor Rabasa, literary translators in the book "If you are a betrayal" convincingly claims that translation is an art, however, he acknowledges that the

translation can be taught to others. Many other translators, especially those on the professional and technical issues, commercial or official documentation jobs claim that translation is not only a craft but also teachable .they believe that it is the subject of linguistic researchs which gets benefits from academic researches. Many translators will accept that the truth is somewhere in the text and communicated with that.(Translation,2005:p2)

Translation can be accounted as a science. However, if we consider its' production, logically, it seems to be an art or a craft. On the other hand, whether translation will be science, art or craft, it's important that a good translation should play the same role of source language in the target language. (Features of a good literary translation) But in my opinion Translation is a skill that is done as acquisitive technology through a process, work or transferring and automatically the art of translation polishes the science of translation creatively A translation may have a natural language, ordinary style, intelligible content and fluent text but the message presented may not be in accordance with the original text. Therefore, natural language in translated text and proper translation interms of conveying the purpose of text are the main characteristics in translation critic. The present article attempted to express these criteria.

Unlike the reader, the translator is faced not only with product but also dealing with a process and he tries to enter the source language structure to the target language as similar as he can which is called "Affability" indeed affability with other structure. (Proceedings of Seminar Two,2004,p.52) Dynamism is one of the important Characteristics of a good translation. In order to have dynamic translation it could be intelligible due to express the proper information and emotional messages of the original author in target language. (Principles and methods of translation, 2004, p. 112-80)

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