محاضرة 3

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**Address:** One who hears the spoken words that are addressed to him in spoken language, and who reads them (reader) in written language.

**Medium-Form:** What is meant by medium-form is phonology (in spoken language), and graphology (in written language) which manifest lexis and grammar.

**Medium-Substance:** This term refers to phonic substance that is used in written language.

**Situation (situation substance):** what is meant by this term is the specific bio-sociophysical environment at a specific time and place, in which a speech act take place between specific participant (usually two or more; through sometimes a person speaking to himself is thought to fulfill the riles of both speaker and the addressee).

**Context (Contextual Meaning):** Context is the relation between lexis and grammar (i.e., the formal levels of language) on one hand, and the situation on the other hand. This relation usually constitutes the contextual meaning of an utterance.

**Unit:** A unit is a stretch of language activity that carries a pattern of a particular kind. In English phonology, there are the units of tone-group, foot, syllable, and phoneme. In English grammar, there are the units of sentence, clause, group, word, and morpheme. The tone-group is the highest unit on the phonological rank scale, the sentence is the highest unit one the rank scale in grammar: Grammar Phonology Sentence tone-group Group (phrase) foot Word syllable Morpheme phoneme

**Rank-Scale:** This is a scale on which units are arranges (grammatical, or phonological) in a hierarchy. A unit at any rank functions in the structure of the unit above; and consists of one or more of the units below on the rank-scale. A unit sometimes operates in the structure of a unit at the same rank, or at a lower rank. This case called rank-shift. e.g. 1: He met Suzan at the party. ‘He’ is the subject, ‘Met’ is predicate, ‘Suzan’ is complement, ‘at the party’ is adjunct in the structure of the clause. e.g., 2: The girl at the party is Suzan. The adverbial group ‘at the party’ in the instance is in fact rank-shifted because it functions as an exponent of the qualifier in the structure of the nominal group ‘the girl’: ‘the girl’ ⇓----------- ‘at the party’ Structure: This term means an arrangement of elements. The elements of structure in the English clause are: the subjects (S), the predicate (P), the complement (C), and the adjunct (A): e.g.: Jhon helps Jane. The man called Jhon helps the woman called Jane. The two sentences have the structure SPC (i.e., subject, predicate, complement). He sleeps. (This sentence has the structure SP). He walks slowly. (This sentence has the structure SPA). He makes tea quickly (This sentence has the structure SPCA).

**Level-Shift:** By level-shift is meant the transition of one source language level of language by a different target language level that shares the same substance. Since lexis and grammar are the only two levels of language that share the same substance (that of situation), this form of shift is possible only between them. This is tantamount to saying that a source language lexical item can be translated by a target language grammatical item: or a source language grammatical item can be translated by a target language lexical item. Such a translation is called level-shift.

**Category-shift:** This type of shift entails departure from formal correspondence (or forma similarity). It may be subdivided into: unit-shift, structure-shift, class-shift, and intra-system shift.

**Collocation:** What is meant by collocation is that certain pairs of words have a stronger tendency for lexical company (i.e., items occurring together in a sequence) or have a strong probability of co-occurrence. Some other lexical items have a weak probability of co-occurrence. Unlike grammatical structure (the nominal group of instances), there is no such natural headword or focal point in collocation. When one interested in a certain lexical item (on some grammatical or contextual grounds), it is called ‘node’ or ‘nodal item’; and the items that collocate with it are called collocates of the node. In the following sentence: The waiter split the juice on the floor. If ‘waiter’ was chosen as the ‘node’ of the above collocation, ‘juice would be considered as one of it collocates; but its ‘juice’ was chosen as the nodal item, ‘waiter’ would be one of it collocates. The collocates within a collocation define and specify each other by the elimination of some other possible meanings. Let us look at the following example (chair) in: 1. He sat in a chair. 2. He has accepted a university chair. 3. He will chair the meeting. 4. He was condemned to the chair (i.e., the electric chair). Although collocation is somehow determined by meaning, it sometimes cannot be easily predicated in terms of the associations of idea. One can say ‘blonde hair’ but one cannot say ‘blonde dress’ even if the dress was exactly the same color as that of the hair. Similarly, one says rancid butter, but sour mild, and addled eggs. In collective words too, the difference between such terms cannot be given a semantic explanation: flock of sheep, herd of cows, school of whales, pride of lions, bunch of keys, a pack of cards, etc. Different languages differ in the way collocations are formed. In English the item ‘moon’ and the color term ‘blue’ can collocate (i.e., become collocates of each other); as in the case of “once in a blue moon” but in Arabic this does not take place. The lexical items ‘high’ and ‘time’ in the construction ‘it is high time that…’ for instance do collocate in English; but in Arabic one expresses such a signification in a different way. Even when it is the case that similar collocations take place in different language as is the case with collocation of the lexical item ‘face’ and the color term ‘black’ in both English and Arabic, they may signify different meanings. In English ‘black-faced’ designates anger and fury, but in Arabic, this collocation (of ‘face’ + ‘black’) denotes disgrace or humiliation.