



مقطع تحصیلی: کاردانی □ کارشناسی ■ رشته: مترجمی زبان انگلیسی ترم: تابستان سال تحصیلی: 1398-1399

نام درس: ترجمه کاربردی آثار مکتوب و متون رسمی سیاسی

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power point: دارد □ ندارد ■

جزوه درس: فرهنگ ملل مربوط به هفته : دوم ■

text: دارد ■ ندارد □ voice: ندارد ■

تلفن همراه مدیر گروه : .....

به نام خدا

متن زیر را با دقت مطالعه و به فارسی ترجمه کنید.

## Problems Related to the Translation of Political (part 2 )

1. Theoretical framework :the Definition OF TRANSLATION during THE PAST QUARTER CENTURY TO THE TRANSLATION IF NOT RESEARCH SCHOLARS HAVE DEVOTED A GREAT DEAL OF THINKING PRIMARY THESE HAVE BEEN SCHOLARS OF ANOTHER ILLK&OR THE MOST PART PROCESS AS SUCH AIDED NOW AND THEN BY MATHEMATICIANS and psychologists. In spite of the fact that the LINGUISTS to WE results of their thinking proved TO BE SIMPLISTIC WHEN APPLIED TO HIGHLY COMPLEX ENTITIES the development of Translation Studies. research IN THIS led WITH SEVERAL CENTURIES TRADITION SHOWS THAT TRANSLATION IS NEITHER JUST AN ACTOR AN INSTANCE OF TRANSLATING NOR JUST A PRODUCT BUT A COMPLEX ACTIVITY DURING WHICH THE TRANSLATOR TRANSMITS CULTURAL AND ENLARGED PERSPECTIVES AND THE APPLICATION OF THE RESULTS IDEOLOGICAL MESSAGES AS WELL OF OTHER DOMAINS HELP RESEARCHERS TO PROVE THAT TRANSLATION IS NOT JUST THE EXPRESSION IN THE TARGET LANGUAGE OF WHAT HAS BEEN EXPRESSED IN THE SOURCE LANGUAGE BUT AMORE CREATIVE ACTIVITY THAT ENRICHES PRESERVING SEMANTIC AND STYLISTIC EQUIVALENCES SHIFT FROM ONE LANGUAGE TO AN THE SOURCE TEXT WITH NEW IDEOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL FEATURES THE CONTRASTING FORM CONVEY MEANINGS &URTHER TO ALTER THE FORMS BY Definition OTHER IS WHICH CAN NOT BUT FAIL TO COINCIDE COMPLETELY THERE IS NO ABSOLUTE CORRESPONDENCE METHING IS ALWAYS OR WHY NOT GAINED BETWEEN THE LEXICONS OF TWO DIFFERENT LANGUAGES AND STILL THE TRANSLATOR HAS TO REPRODUCE SOMEHOW THESE IN THE PROCESS OF TRANSLATION SWHY S HENEEDS TO HAVE A TRANSLATION STRATEGY BUILT UP OF DIFFERENT USE OF THE ORIGINAL THE APPLICATION OF THESE TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES IS MORE DIFICULT TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES



ASTHISISOFTEN CONSIDERED AN ACTIVITY IN THE CASE OF THE TRANSLATION OF POLITICAL SPEECHES  
SUBJECT TO NUMEROUS STRICT NORMS SOME OF THEM HAVING RHETORIC CHARACTER  
OR AN EXTREMELY COMPLEX FORM OF TRANSLATION SOMETIMESEVEN  
4HUSIFARESEARCHERWANTSTOANALYZETHESETRANSLATED MOVING TOWARDS ADAPTATION  
HEWILLHAVETO FACEMANY PROBLEMSWHATISTHERELATIONBETWEENTHESOURCE - TEXTS  
TEXTSWILLFULFILLTHEIRCOMMUNICATIVEANDINFORMATIVE ROLE AMONGTHE TARGET READERS  
4RANSLATION IS AN WHETHER THEY HAVETHESAMEIMPACTWITHOUTHAVINGTHESAMECONTEXT EI  
INCREDIBLY BROAD NOTION WHICH CAN BE UNDERSTOOD IN MANY  
and identify ONE MAY TALK OF TRANSLATION AS A PROCESS OR A PRODUCT & OR EXAMPLE DIFFERENT WAYS  
such sub-types as literary translation, technical translation, subtitling  
! ACCORDING TO, EDERER AND MACHINETRANSLATION  
ATTEMPTSTO ESTABLISH EQUIVALENCE BETWEEN TWO TEXTS EXPRESSED IN TWO DIFFERENT LANGUAGES  
ALWAYS DEPENDENT ON THE NATURE  
ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO CULTURES involved ON THEIR OBJECTIVE OF THE TWO TEXTS  
4HOSERESEARCHERS WHO [...] "translation CAN BE DEFINED AS A PROCESS AND AS A PRODUCT  
CONSIDER THAT TRANSLATION IS JUST THE RESULT OF A PROCESS A TEXT ARGUE THAT translation is  
nothing more than a product determined by cultural and historical needs. Product-oriented researchers  
consider that the area of research should be the description of individual translations. Process-oriented  
researchers are  
THE PROCESS ! DMITTEDLY CONCERNED WITH THE PROCESS OR THE ACT OF TRANSLATION ITSELF  
) IN spite of the fact DURING WHICH THE TRANSLATOR CREATES A NEW TEXT IS AN UNUSUALLY COMPLEX ONE  
THE CONCEPT OF that process-oriented researchers are interested in the process of TRANSLATING  
This is obvious given that the end-product of the analyzed process is the text IMPORTANT IT AS WELL  
itself. 1.2. The relationship between the source text and the target text \$EALING WITH TRANSLATION AS  
A PRODUCT OR A TEXT MAKES IT NECESSARY TO ANALYZE THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE SOURCE  
! ALL COGNITIVE EXPERIENCE AND ITS Classification ARE CONVEYABLE IN TEXT AND THE TARGET TEXT  
.O lack of grammatical device in the target language makes impossible a ANY EXISTING LANGUAGE  
literal translation of the entire conceptual information contained in the original. If some grammatical  
category is absent in a given language, its meaning may be translated into this language by lexical .  
IS UNTRANSLATABLE SINCE IN VERSE THE FORM .Jacobson goes on to claim that ONLY POETRY  
OF WORDS contributes to the construction of the meaning of the text. Such statements  
ON THE ONE EXPRESS A CLASSICAL DICHOTOMY IN TRANSLATION BETWEEN SENSE AND CONTENT



WHILE THE FORM AND CONTENT IS LINKED OFTEN CANNOT BE SPLIT  
IN MANY WAYS TO THE MAJOR POLARSPLIT WHICH HAS MARKED THE HISTORY OF WESTERN TRANSLATION  
BETWEEN TWO WAYS OF TRANSLATING THEORY FOR TWO THOUSAND YEARS  
THE TRANSLATOR IS TORN BETWEEN FORM AND CONTENT LITERAL AND FREE  
TRANSLATION IS ART AND CRAFT IN THE SAME TIME. -THIS IS THE DILEMMA OF WORD AND SPIRIT  
THEN ) ALL LANGUAGES DIFFER IN FORM AND THIS IS THE ESSENCE OF THEIR BEING DIFFERENT LANGUAGES  
QUITE NATURALLY THE FORMS MUST BE ALTERED IF ONE WANTS TO PRESERVE THE CONTENT. THE AIM OF  
SOMETIMES THE TRANSLATOR WANTS THE TRANSLATOR IS TO INFORM THE TARGET READERS BY MEANS OF FORM  
TO IN MINCE THE READER SHE WANTS THE AUDIENCE TO CONSIDER THE TRANSLATED TEXT  
COMPREHENSIBLE AND NOT JUST INTELLIGIBLE. THE TRANSLATOR MUST PAY ATTENTION TO AVOID AMBIGUITY.  
THAT OF THESE ISSUES MAKE NECESSARY THE INTRODUCTION IN TRANSLATION STUDIES OF A NEW CONCEPT  
EQUIVALENCE.