

The General Principles of Media Translation

(Lecture No.2)

(10) Before translating the first sentence in a text, the translator must read the whole text to have a general idea about the subject which makes it easier to translate.

(11)Text words are two types: content words and function words the translator has to render the content words, but he doesn't have to translate the function words directly because they're different. Function words are: to, a, an, the...

(12).If the translator wanted to add a word of his own to the original text, he has to put it between brackets like: there is a lot of (Bacteria) in the human body.

(13) If the translator wanted to explain the text by a long addition or commenting, then he has to put a footnote instead of putting it in the original text.

(14) If the target language has a lot of equivalents for a certain term, an advantage is given to the most common or the most precise.

(15) After the first draft, the translator has to review the text to check if it is out of grammatical lexical, to solve any stylistic inconveniences.

(16) The translator has to avoid making acronyms on his own which are considered unusual because this ruins the connection between the translator and the reader. Still this can be improvable in some cases.

(17) If acronyms occurred In source language, the translator has to transform it to whole words in the target language like: VIP (very important person). But common acronyms like (AIDS) do not have to be translated. It stays the same.

(18) The translator keeps the borders of the text which means one point begins in the source language just like the target language. And by doing

so, the points of the source language are matched with those on target language from start to finish.