

The General Principles of Media Translation

(Lecture No.3)

(19) In punctuating, the two texts have to match from start to finish. Dots, question marks, exclusive marks, quotation marks and commas do stay with small difference in shape.

(20). In internal punctuating (Using punctuation marks in the middle and not at the end). Like Using commas in Arabic is different from its usage in English.

(21) In punctuating direct talk we use quotation marks in English, like, he said " " and by that, It is proven that they are indeed different.

(22) Normally, proper noun cannot be translated. So, محمد remains Muhammad and cannot be interpreted to the praised, Peter is translated into (بيتر) or (بطرس) not to (الصخرة). However, if it was a geographical compound proper noun, then it is better to be translated. Such as the Pacific Ocean is translated into (البحر الأحمر).

(23) If the translator was translating a specialized text, he has to use specialized dictionaries like medical or geometric or legal text cause regular dictionaries will not help him in a specialized translation. Regular dictionary is helpful in translating general text. There are specialized Arabic-English and English-Arabic dictionaries in chemistry, physics, mathematics, biology, education, psychology, philosophy linguistics accounting, management, law, politics, computer and all science branches. Besides there are specialized dictionaries in the sub branches like, theoretical linguistics and practical linguistics and phonetics.

(24) Translator has to seek precision in translation. Especially in translating the approximated terms, terms that have close meanings, but not the same.

(25) Translator should not guess the meaning of a word before checking the dictionary, except if he was interpreting simultaneously or consecutively. In this case, he has no other choice but guessing.

However if he was translating, then he has no excuse if he did not use the dictionary to make sure the meaning.