

# Subject: Translation into Arabic( THE First Course Material) ( Morning Studies), Second Stage.

## Theoretical Part:

### 1.Features of good translator

According to Newmark (1988) any good translator should have:

- Reading comprehension ability in a foreign language
- Knowledge of the subject
- Sensitivity to language (both mother tongue and foreign language)
- Competence to write the target language dexterously, clearly, economically and resourcefully.

### 2.Translation methods

In this part of the work, we are going to review the translation methods put forward by Newmark (1988b: 81). He writes that, "While translation methods relate to whole texts, translation procedures are used for sentences and the smaller units of language". He goes on to refer to the following methods of translation:

- 1- Word-for-word translation:** in which the SL word order is preserved and the words translated singly by their most common meanings, out of context.
- 2- Literal translation:** in which the SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalents, but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context.
- 3- Faithful translation:** it attempts to produce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures.

- 4- **Semantic translation:** which differs from 'faithful translation' only in as far as it must take more account of the aesthetic value of the SL text.
- 5- **Adaptation:** which is the freest form of translation, and is used mainly for plays (comedies) and poetry; the themes, characters, plots are usually preserved, the SL culture is converted to the TL culture and the text is rewritten.
- 6- **Free translation:** it produces the TL text without the style, form, or content of the original.
- 7- **Idiomatic translation:** it reproduces the 'message' of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist in the original.