



كلية : الآداب
القسم او الفرع : اللغة الانكليزية
المرحلة: الثالثة
أستاذ المادة : أ.د. عبد شاحوذ خلف
اسم المادة باللغة العربية : الترجمة
اسم المادة باللغة الإنكليزية : Translation
اسم المحاضرة الثالثة باللغة العربية: الترجمة والمعنى
اسم المحاضرة الثالثة باللغة الإنكليزية: Translation and Meaning

محتوى المحاضرة الثالثة

Principles of Translation

Chapter Two: Translation and Meaning

1. **Word Meaning:** the meaning of a sentence is the aggregate meaning of the words comprising it.

Example:

- The Sphinx saw the griffon.

Meaning is defined in terms of signification; a linguistic sign the signifier stands for or signifies something the signified.

- **What is the nature of what is signified?**
- It is a mental image, a psychological concept or concrete thing in the external world.
- A neutral term is often used *significatum* to refer to the signified thing.

Chapter Two: Translation and Meaning

1. Two classes of words:

a. **Closed class words:** (grammatical words), articles, pronouns, demonstratives, prepositions, auxiliaries.

- Can be listed

b. **Open class (lexical) words:** nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs

- They cannot be listed.

Chapter Two: Translation and Meaning

Open-class (lexical) words: nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs

- Four semantic terms related to open-class words

(Reference, Sense, Denotation, Connotation)

1. Reference:

Noun phrases are used to point to a person or thing in the external world.

Examples:

- My friend came early.
- The window has been broken.
- That tree over there will soon turn green.

Reference is context dependent and can differ from one context to another. It is determined by the speaker.

'My friend' can mean Ahmed or Layla depending on context (occasion).

Chapter Two: Translation and Meaning

1. Reference:

- It is possible to have more than one referring expression in one sentence.

Examples:

- John visited Peter.
- They gave Hasan a gold watch.

There are three main types of referring expressions: (proper names, common noun phrases, pronouns)

Examples:

- Salma is a nurse.
- The nurse has just left.
- She has just left.

NB: 'a nurse' is not a reference expression, it describes 'Salma'. It merely has a sense.

Chapter Two: Translation and Meaning

1. Reference:

- The referring expression can be an implied pronoun (in Arabic), and can be retrieved from the context.

Examples:

- غادر (هو)

- غادرت (هي)

- Four kinds of reference can be distinguished:

a. singular definite reference, b. plural definite reference, c. indefinite reference, d. generic reference.

1. Singular Definite Reference: expressed by singular noun phrases.

- The boy went to the park. (the)

- ذهب الولد الى المنتزه (ال)

Chapter Two: Translation and Meaning

- This book هذا الكتاب (demonstrative)
 - His book كتابه (possessive)
 - Ali's book كتاب علي (genitive) (الاضافة)
- Sometimes the definite expression does not refer to a specific individual or thing:
- The writer of these letters is an educated person. كاتب هذه الرسائل شخص مثقف
 - Certain person in the speaker's mind = referring expression
 - No particular person = not referring expression
- The writer of these letters whoever he is كاتب هذه الرسائل، كائن من كان (attributive)