



كلية : الآداب
القسم او الفرع : اللغة الانكليزية
المرحلة: الثالثة
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اسم المادة باللغة العربية : الترجمة
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اسم المحاضرة الثالثة عشر باللغة العربية: معنى النص والترجمة
اسم المحاضرة الثالثة عشر باللغة الإنكليزية: Text Meaning and Translation:

محتوى المحاضرة الثالثة عشر

Information Distribution

- In the marked pattern, only the part carrying information focus is new, the rest is given.
- The unmarked pattern is ambiguous. The end focus points to the end of new information, but it does not show how far back the new information extends.

Examples: (unmarked patterns with end focus)

- Susan visited her uncle. (context: Who(m) did Susan visit?)
- Susan visited her uncle. (context: What did Susan do?)
- Susan visited her uncle. (context: What happened next?)

- Example: (marked pattern end focus carries contrastive stress)
- Susan visited her uncle. (context: Did Susan visit her mother?)

Information Distribution & Translation

- The original and the translated texts should have the same Information Distribution.

- Examples:

- Ali went to the market.

ذهب علي الى السوق

- Both sentences have identical context (Where did Ali go? اين ذهب علي؟)

- However,

- Ali went to the market

(Where did Ali go?)

- (هل غادر علي الى السوق؟)

ذهب علي الى السوق

- These sentences are not translation equivalents because they have different information distribution. (English has unmarked focus, Arabic has marked focus).

- In the English sentence, “to the market” is new information, whereas in the Arabic sentence, the new information is “ذهب”

Information Distribution Passive/Active

- At the level of text meaning, the active and the passive are non-equivalent since they realize different information distribution.
- Examples:
 - Mary cooked the meal. (unmarked, information focus (new information) on meal)
 - The meal was cooked by Mary. (marked, information focus (new information) on Mary)

SVOO/SVOA

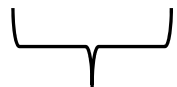
- They have the same meaning at the sentence level, but are different on the level of information.
- Examples:
 - They gave John the first prize. (unmarked information focus on “prize”)
 - They gave the first prize to John. (marked information focus on “John”)
- Information distribution should be taken into account when rendering a text from one language into another.
- Example:
 - افسد الناس الدينار والدرهم The people have been corrupted by the dinar and the dirham.
 - افسد الدينار والدرهم الناس The dinar and the dirham have corrupted the people.

Theme-Rheme Organization

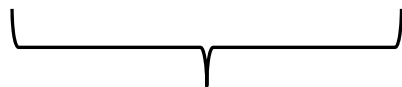
- Theme = the beginning of a sentence
- Rheme = the rest of the sentence

- Examples:

- The army



looted the town.



- The town



was looted by the army.



- وصل القطار

- القطار وصل

- The train has arrived.

Theme-Rheme Organization

- In the unmarked pattern, the theme carries given information and the rheme new information.
- The speaker begins what he wants to say by something which he assumes the hearer knows.
- However, there are other marked patterns in which both the theme and the rheme may represent new information
- Examples:
 - The trip to Paris has been cancelled. (What is happening?)
 - The theme may be new, the rheme given;
 - What is troubling John? The heat is troubling him

Theme-Rheme Organization

- Examples:

- The train has arrived. (theme given, end focus) وصل القطار (unmarked)

- (translation equivalents)

- The train has arrived. (theme new) القطار وصل (marked)

- (equivalent on the marked themes)

- A man is in the garden. (new/marked/indefinite)

- There is a man in the garden. (unmarked, "there" is empty) في الحديقة رجل

(translation equivalents)

- Arabic does not allow an indefinite noun carrying new information to function as theme unless it carries information focus.

- There is a man in the garden. هناك رجل في الحديقة

- (Thematic equivalents)

- (man NOT a woman) رجل في الحديقة

References: المصادر
Principles of Translation

Dr. Yowel Aziz & Dr. Muftah S. Lataiwish, 2000.