

Use of translation:
 "the smallest segment of the
 universe which is self-sufficient
 in such a way that any element
 not be translated individually"

5 steps for the translator:

1. Identify unit of translation (=lexicological unit + unit of thought)
2. Evaluate affective, descriptive, intellectual content
3. Reconstruct the context
4. Evaluate stylistic effects
5. Produce and revise the TT

Vinay and Darbelnet's model

OBLIQUE TRANSLATION (4 procedures)

- **TRANSPPOSITION:**
replaces one word class with another
- **MODULATION:**
changes the semantics and the point of view
- **EQUIVALENCE**
same situation described by different stylistic or structural means
- **ADAPTATION**
when the situation referred to in the SL is unknown in the TL

DIRECT TRANSLATION

BORROWING: when the word is transferred directly to the TL

CALQUE: when the SL expression is structured in a literal translation

- lexical
- structural
- semantic

LITERAL TRANSLATION:
word-for-word translation, reversible and complete in itself

J.P. Vinay, J. Darbelnet,
*Stylistique comparée
 du français et de
 l'anglais* (1958)

- made comparative analysis of French and English
- identified different translation strategies and procedures

7 categories operate on 5 levels:

- 1) lexicon
- 2) syntax
- 3) situation
- 4) word order
- 5) connectors

SERVITUDE: Transpositions and modulations are obligatory

OPTION: non-obligatory changes

OPTION is the translator's main concern



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2 General Translation Strategies

- direct translation
- oblique translation

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Sometimes literal translation...

- gives a different meaning
- has no meaning
- is impossible for structural reasons
- does not correspond to a comparable experience
- corresponds to something different

Then...

"Literariness should only be sacrificed because of structural and metalinguistic requirements and only after checking that the meaning is fully preserved"

when literal translation is not possible...

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Unit of translation:

"the smallest segment of the utterance whose signs are linked in such a way that they should not be translated individually"

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MODULATION:

changes the semantics and the point of view

EQUIVALENCE

same situation described by different means



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