"In order to understand the nature of translation, we need to focus on the processes and procedures of ____________________________.

- ________________ is the facilitation of linguistic communication between members of distinct communities.
- ________________ is a statement that is seemingly contradictory or opposed to common sense and yet is perhaps true.

Paradoxes of interlingual communication:
- __________________________ (I.A Richards 1953)
- __________________________ (Harris & Sherwood 1978)

"Interpreting is often done by children with amazingly fine results, especially before they have gone to school and have learned something about nouns, verbs, and adjectives."
- Eugene A. Nida

Different Perspectives of Processes of Translating:
- ________________
- author's intent
- ________________ of language
- differences of corresponding ________________
- problems of ________________
- changes in literary fashion
- distinct kinds of content
- circumstances in which translations are to be used

Translating is a technology which is dependent on a number of disciplines:

- ________________; the scientific study of language and its structure
- ________________; the study of humankind, human culture and society.
- ________________; the scientific study of the human mind and its functions.
- ________________; the branch of knowledge dealing with the principles and methods by which information is conveyed.
- ________________; the branch of biology that deals with the nervous system.
(There are 4 major Perspectives of Interlingual Communication)

- Concerned with the interpretation of the text and how it is presented.
- Concerned with the accuracy of the translation and the "faithfulness" to the original text.

Examples that were used: Bible translations (they were analyzed)

1. Translator of Early ages;
   Luther ____________________________
   Etienne Dolet
   Cowley
   Dryden
   Pope

2. Modern Representatives; (were concerned with the text)
   George Steiner
   John Felstiner (Author of Translating Neruda)

(2) ________________________________

- Study of diverse linguistic structures and functions of language.

It was said; because translation involves at least two languages, it was inevitable that linguists were interested in the process.

- Involved:
  Sapir
  Bloomsfield
  Trubetskoy
  Jakobson
  Chomsky (with his colleagues’ added dynamic dimension to language structure thru the use of transformations.)
Uses the Communication module consisting:
(sender, message, receptor, feedback, noise, setting and medium)

- Translation is a message that is decoded and the recoded by the translator in order to reach the receptor.

Sociolinguists who study the use of language in a society have made important contributions to the study of translation based on communication theory.

- Functions of language:
(informative, expressive, imperative, cognitive)

According to the author, the requirement for adequacy of a translation would be that the receptor language readers are made aware of the emotional and cognitive responses of the source language readers to the text. requirement would be that the responses of the receptor language readers are similar to those of the source language ones.

Georges Mounin and Katharina Reiss are examples of those who look to the communication paradigm behind translation theory.

This perspective views communication as an act that involves numerous codes.
Words also have paralinguistic and extralinguistic features. It says that people look at background information, and they make judgment about the speaker's sincerity, commitment to truth, breadth of learning, specialized knowledge, ethnic background, concern for others, and personal attractiveness. All of this says a lot about someone's response to a statement.

- The socio-semiotic perspective is more comprehensive, it looks at language as rooted in the socio-cultural context of everyday life.

Advantages of the sociosemiotic approach;
It perceives language as the offshoot of a host of socio-cultural factors and hence rooted in the everyday world of reality, rather than in an ideal speaker community.
It can be verbally creative as its focus is on actually spoken language; it is not bound by reductive rules of language.
It does not conceive of language as a rigid system with clear cut boundaries and a well-established meaning underlying it. It acknowledges the malleability of language and the indeterminacy of meaning. It takes into account the interdisciplinary nature of codes, which tends to expand the boundaries of translation activity.

**Match the following with the correct perspective;**

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<th>Philological</th>
<th>Communicative</th>
<th>Sociosemiotic</th>
<th>Linguistic</th>
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_______________ looks at the communication events which constitute the setting of the source message and the translated text.

_______________ looks at the language involved in restructuring the source-language message into the receptor language.

_______________ looks at source text, including its production, transmission, and history of interpretation.

_______________ looks at the variety of codes in the respective communication events.