



The Analysis of Equivalence at The Level of Words Between Source Text and Translation based on Baker's Theory: Ayatollah Khamenei's Lectures on Palestine

Nafiseh Beaytari¹, Morteza Zare Beromi²

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1. INTRODUCTION

The concept of equivalence in translation has long been a bone of contention. This article provides a number of examples of situations in which producing equivalence in translation may be a challenge, e.g., when faced with culture-specific words, differences in expressive meaning between languages, differences in form, or words not (yet) lexicalized in the target language. Some of the strategies of producing what the translator considers equivalence include using a cultural substitution, a loanword, a loan translation, a less expressive word, a paraphrase, or an explanation. The translator may even choose to omit an aspect of meaning which, if transposed into the target language, would merely distract the reader from the key message. overall, it seems that equivalence in translation is not something that exists, but something the translator has to create.

If the language is a set of names used for naming, then language users can replace the Arabic name with a Persian name that conveys the meaning. If the language is similar to what has been said, learning a new language will be easy, but anyone who has learned a language has realized that languages are not just a collection of nouns, and that language concepts can be different from concepts in another language.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

This article has two theoretical and practical sections. The theoretical section is about the equivalence translation between languages at the level of words, in this section, we have a special look at the book "In other words A coursebook on translation" Second edition, by Baker. In Other Words, is the definitive course book for anyone studying translation. Assuming no knowledge of foreign languages, it offers both a practical and theoretical guide to translation studies, and provides an important foundation for training professional translators. Drawing on modern

¹ M.A. in Arabic Language Translation, Faculty of Humanities, Damghan University, Iran, Damghan; n.beaytari@std.du.ac.ir

² PhD in Arabic Language and Literature, Assistant professor, Arabic Language Translation, Faculty of Humanities, Damghan University, Iran, Damghan (corresponding author); m.zare@du.ac.ir

linguistic theory, this text provides a solid base to inform and guide the many key decisions trainee translators have to make. Each chapter offers an explanation of key concepts, identifies potential sources of translation difficulties related to those concepts, and illustrates various strategies for resolving these difficulties.

Authentic examples of translated texts from a wide variety of languages are examined, and practical exercises and further reading are included at the end of each chapter. The second edition has been fully revised to reflect recent developments in the field and new features include: 1- A new chapter that addresses issues of ethics and ideology, in response to increased pressures on translators and interpreters to demonstrate accountability and awareness of the social impact of their decisions. 2- Examples and exercises from new genres such as audiovisual translation, scientific translation, oral interpreting, website translation, and news/media translation. 3- New project-driven exercises designed to support master's thesis work. 4- Updated references and further reading. 5- A companion website featuring further examples and tasks. 6- Written by Mona Baker, a leading international figure in the field, this key text is the essential course book for any student of translation studies. Baker's contribution to the field of translation studies is widely acknowledged on account of her providing a systematic approach to training translators through the elaboration of specific strategies that can be used to deal with the numerous translation problems translators encounter daily.

Hence, by addressing both theoretical and practical issues in translation, this book forms a sound basis for translators. Adopting a bottom-up approach, Baker acknowledges the importance of individual words during the translation process, since the translator looks firstly at the words as single units in order to find their equivalent in the TL. Baker goes on to provide a definition of the term word referring to its complex nature since a single word can sometimes be assigned different meanings in different languages. Baker points to Eleven challenges of mismatch between languages at the level of words and suggests seven strategies for resolving challenges. The comparative section is limited to the challenges of Equivalence at the level of words between Persian and Arabic Texts of Ayatollah Khamenei's Lectures on Palestine.

The research method is descriptive and analytical; The concept of descriptive analytical approach is in-depth descriptive method, in which the scientific researcher describes the various scientific phenomena and problems, and solve problems and questions that fall within the scientific research department, then the data collected is analyzed by the descriptive analytical approach, so that the appropriate explanation and results can be extracted.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results showed that the challenges of non-equivalence on the level of words between Persian and Arabic texts of Ayatollah Khamenei's Lectures on Palestine have been solved by six strategies: by a more general word (superordinate), by a more neutral/ less expressive word, by cultural substitution, by paraphrase using a related word, by paraphrase using unrelated words and by omission. If the challenges of non-equivalence are resolved at the level of words, then comprehensive equivalence can also be achieved between Persian and Arabic languages. The criteria for comprehensive equivalence are as follows: Equivalence in Explicit Meaning; Equivalence in Implicit Meaning; Normative Equivalence; Equivalence in Semantics; and Equivalence in Aesthetics.

4. CONCLUSION

The examples discussed in this article do not, by any means, represent an exhaustive account of the strategies available for dealing with non-equivalence at word level. You are encouraged continually to study and analyze texts prepared by professional translators in order to discover more strategies and learn to assess the advantages and disadvantages of using each strategy in various contexts.

Keywords: Equivalence; Lectures; Linguistics; Translation; Words