

THE TRANSLATOR BETWEEN THE DEVIL AND THE DEEP BLUE SEA

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Abstract:

This paper aims at shedding light on the importance of reading in translation, reading is very important and requires a huge effort in order to get the whole meaning of the original in order to transmit it to the target reader .The translator plays two mainful roles ; firstly , he is a reader , secondly ; he is a writer , he consequently should give the same text to the target reader and the same effect on him as did the source writer for the source reader.

Keywords: Effect; meaning; reader; text; writer.

Introduction:

Translation is the means that connects peoples from different nations and civilization, it is the shuttle to visit world without moving from home, enabling him to explore the furthest places in this wide world. The translator has a very nice, noble and meaningful task since he is supposed to convey a message faithfully to the target reader; he should be very careful in transmitting. In order to accomplish this, he should master the whole meaning of the original this wouldn't be easy if he cannot read and understand the original; deep reading would give him the ability to uncover the deep meanings of the source text he starts decoding the original aiming helping the target reader to taste and enjoy the text as did the source rear.

Translator here is playing to vital roles the first is reading and understanding the second is writing for the target audience.

A good translator is one who reincarnatesareader and a writer characters respecting the reading rules and principles and of inferential, analytical, synthetic reading.

This paper would help us identify the rules and types of good reading in order to explore the hiding meanings of the original and conveying them to the target language.

The success of any translator measured by the success of the translator in transferring to original'selements ambience

1- The intention, strategies of the writer and translator:

Both translator and writer rely on some factures that would affect the writing and the reading process, because thoughts and feelings or emotions, are not very easy to be transmitted. The author is communicating his ideas and attitudes to his readers in the text cohesive and coherent text in "communicating the others' thoughts is more difficult than expressing one's ideas, the writer shapes his own ideas freely in a language that suits the latter while thoughts are adapted to language"¹

Tariq Ramadan suggests that the reader projects all what happens in his entity on what he reads, we can see him influenced by an opinion or convection thus reading would be taken as fanatic, but in reality reading is very neutral and fanaticism is a state of the readers' minds who read just viscerally " texts' fanatic reading has no relation with texts it is linked to the readers state of mind" Tariq Ramadan.

The original author is responsible of communicating his own ideas to the readers in a free way and does not care about the fluency and clarity of these ideas, while the translator is very conscious that

the task he is fulfilling is too difficult. Since the thoughts are not his; he is supposed to be as faithful as possible, as clear as possible and as precise as possible in conveying the message of the original author to the target readers.

The original author enjoys freedom, he can take his reader everywhere and opens the doors in front of him to access all the worlds he visits with him, the reader is as free and joyful as the original author. However the translator being very careful and doubtful; is restricted by the original message. He is at the disposal of both the original author and the target reader, "the difference between the original writing and the translator is submitted to a certain prior reference, once he assimilated the thoughts he can produce a translated text as crating as the original thanks to its relationship with the original". Didaoui *ibid*.

Reading is a wide space allowing readers to access any place, hence the reader can feel that he belongs to the writings, he can feel and live all the anger, Joy, implicated with them in all events, positive or negative ones "reading is the sole means that leads us to live others life and give us their voice and their soul " Joyce Carol Ants.

Writing an original text differs a lot from writing a translation, because the author is writing for readers who only read for enjoying the reading, while the translator is Reading in order to understand and enjoy un transmit de joy and understanding for his readers in this case reading requires a tremendous effort using all the techniques and principles of a good reading like : analysis Cole reading, induction, deduction, since contexts are sometimes identical, readers my find themselves as if they were reading or living the same experience they have already seen in previous work. Written texts are interrelated, thus the translator should make his reader feel the same thing and have the same effect that was on the original text reader, only a deep reading would allow this and systematic. Some writers help their readers enjoying reading by making them uncover the connotations of the writing, while others urge their readers to make an effort to understand by reading between the lines to discover the implicit meaning and to grasp the hidden message voluntarily left in this state by the author.

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Stylistic shift in addition to intertextuality And interpretation texts are the most complex tasks that might face the translator who cares about the shape and the meaning of the same degree. Because all pretext seem to be written in the same context and have the same background through ages.

The translator becomes the link between the different human ethnicities and their ways of thinking ; he is trying to converge different views and languages as well as cultures.

Translations colors and pratitioners have always been different towards the task and the method of translation same care about form, others about meaning, others would translate all what they have already translated after checking the work same years later, they read and reread in order to give a

“perfect translation” following systematic steps taking by theorists as guide to absent approaches and theories to the learners of translation.

“Hunain Bin Ishak used to Richmond slate what other translators did, and what he himself translated before, in order to correct and check more this would be the upperstages of reading”. Didaoui (ibid).

Rereading a Lowes the correction, and addition, deleting of many details that were inherent during first reading, and permits detecting weaknesses and fallacies ; in order to get a “ perfect” text [perfection is not any easy task] more acceptable texts is easier to reach. Thus good reading leads to a good translation ; more faithful enhancing fluent connection between nations and cultures.

The reader’s understanding and readings :

While reading we are interrogating the text to reveal all its secrets truths. Abiding be nice the eimes which are keeping same nice or bad surprises.

“ the truth is not to make the text say something but to let it say and express a truth hidden in it , it is not an arrogant , static truth “ khadidja ghefiri

Reading is the integration or implications of the reader in the text with events and characters , interacting with them ,sharing all the events .

“Reading is silent dialogue”

We might say humble meanings are those that allow the reader to feel himself a part of the writing and satisfy his curiosity , answering all his questions.

Understanding the text in its whole entity ,consists in the hermeneutic conception as named by some scholars , moving from the part to the whole or the opposite , from the whole to the part ,(bottom up or down top) reading or understanding of the meaning hence, the parts of the text would lead to there understanding of the general or vice versa , so the interpreting becomes circular . “ the part would be assimilated according to the whole meaning “ GHEFIRI IBID

This operation would lead to grasp all the meanings of the text , any weakness or lack would reveal problem in the perception or interpretation , the direct understanding due to a superficial reading , or the use of some indicators or symbols to help the reader deduce some details , a white rose in winter for example would reveal expecting or hoping relief after a very long night .

One can hardly dissociate reading from interpretation.

Every reader cannot present him self from interpreting and projecting his own emotions and opinion on what he reads , the same thing would be said About his own experiences .

“would the interpreter be busy of historic circumstances or would he interpret the parts in the same way since the parts are taken as components of the whole”

The reader has become the target of the theorists and scholars because he plays a vital role in the understanding and interpreting of texts, his contribution in texts analysis and understanding is really necessary.

Some readers might be the object of the study , he might refuse the logical process of events , he might suggest alternatives , he is becoming an effective part of the events , gives solutions and opinions about the writer’s perceptions “ A.bekkar

According to Ghefiri “the reader “ is becoming a new concept inciting study and research in literary studies .(ibid .)

Both writer and reader are components of interpreting , criticizing and response tasks .

The writer or author is the producer of the text, while translator is the producer of the translated text, both of them are creating a new piece of art , the author from nothing , but the translator has the raw material , he already has the thoughts He just looks for the “suitable shape”

The authors is precedes The text ,while the text precedes the translator who keeps the original as a reference and builds his text upon it , upon the good and constructive reading he would create a text imitating the original influency , and aesthetics and meaning denotation and connotation . Barthes has always dreamt of a theory of reading “reader”. Literature has always privileged the author and ignored the reader who should be give the same importance after the emergency of new sciences like : psychoanalysis ;semiology ; linguistics , adapted from GHEFIRI IBID

Reading seems to be an easy task , but in reality it is more complex , the reader would project his knowledge , values , emotions on what he read adding to the text some new views and attitudes that were ambiguous to the author himself .

Heidegger views that reading is our window to explore the outer world , thanks to ??? grasp the whole meaning by understanding the fractions parts , occidental culture has always focused on the author , while the reader should be given a priority ADAPTED FROM GHEFIRI

READING TYPES :

Constructive reading is the group of reading of the text’s components in order to understand the whole meaning and give it to the reader of the target text , the translator should be neutral in interpreting the meaning in order to transmit the message in a integrity and fairly .

There are many types of reading that should be known by the translator .

Four types of reading techniques would be suggested tothe translator allowing him to use them according to the context of each text. This would help him which reading would be suitable to do the translation accurately.

Skimming :

Refers to gist reading , this implies going through the text in a superficial reading not reading word by word to get the main idea .

Scanning :

In the quick reading searching for a certain detail , jumping or ignoring theb irrelevant elements .

Intensive reading :

In the scrupulous reading of each detail it is very slow reading , requiring attention aiming at accurate comprehension

Extensive reading :

This consists of reading for leisure .

_ **referenced reading** reference or background reading is based on what the reader takes into consideration while reading , in order to get an objective interpreting of the text , this is feasible to help to understand the text freely without touching the values and emotions of the social and moral aspects of the society , from this we can deduce that reading should be flexible in understanding , projecting a unique view would be fatal for the text and would imply fatalism while literature is just a means to gather universal view points and converge the nations , the translation is the sole means to reach that noble goal , thanks to constructive , objective and flexible reading.

All these types of reading are useful and helpful to the translator who incarnates two characters too different and complementary to his career, one would be for his own benefit the other , for thee benefit of the readership.

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