

Literary text versus Technical text

The famous dualism of technical translation-literary translation starts from the concept of the types of texts and their different linguistic and stylistic features. Therefore, before addressing the difference between technical and literary translation, it is necessary to start from the difference between the technical text and the literary text so that visions and landmarks become clear. In general, we can say that the main difference between the two types lies in the goal. The main objective of the technical texts is to transfer knowledge, while literary texts primarily aim, whether they transmit knowledge or not, to create artistic pleasure for their recipients (إسماعيل، 2013).

Technical texts are related to a special class of readers; specialists and scholars of the field or the topic raised in the text, whereas literary texts are addressed to all people since this type does not require training or study of a special kind. It needs rather control the language (إسماعيل، 2013، ص. 11).

Non-literary texts encompass a wide range of administrative, legal, official, economic, scientific and technical texts. What characterizes this type is "nationality" i.e. technical texts present facts and scientific knowledge that require precise, clear and objective formulation and the use of terminology. They also come in a direct style that is devoid of connotations, unlike literary texts that are characterized by interpretative richness, meters, musicality, rhyme, feelings, the multiplicity of metaphors and similes, and a network of fuzzy meanings that do not appear, including the life, intentions and circumstances of writing the text. All of these factors make this literary text difficult to translate because it requires serious and conscious cooperation between the translator and the reader to activate the expressive ornament that the external structure grants (إسماعيل، 2013، ص. 51). Alternatively, it needs to activate the context by rendering everything hidden and do not appear on the surface of the text.

A technical text, as Julia Kristeva (1968) argues, has an entropic deficiency. That is, this type of text ends with the first reading because the reader knows how much information the text carries the first time. The literary text, however, has a renewable entropic energy, which allows one reader, or even all readers to discover information and new meanings and interpretations each time they read the text (as cited in 23، ص، 1975، أنواع الأدب، إسماعيل). Literature is a renewed heritage with each generation, at each time and according to each situation experienced by the individual reader or society as a whole. All of these factors give rise to meanings that may differ from those that the author wanted. This is what Roland Barthes confirms when he said that

literature should point to something different from its content and individual form, which is its own fence, and this is exactly what makes literature impose itself (as cited in الأديب و أنواع الأديب، ص 21، 1975). Strangely, the opposite is true when it comes to language. The language of literature can age rapidly, with its style becoming obsolete due to the emergence of other new literary techniques. As for scientific texts, they are always imprescriptible, as they present knowledge and facts in a linguistic form suitable for each time.

"Literature is a linguistic construct that exploits all the musical, pictorial, connotative and indicative potentials of language in conveying to the recipient a new exciting experience of life" (إسماعيل، 2013، ص. 21) to produce tremendous cosmic energy whose influence extends from one nation to another, from one place to another. Thus, literature has a past and a future; a past that is cemented by a close relationship with its owner, who places in it his conscience and infuses the spirit of his society. A future embodied in its reader who interprets and gives this text its value and continuity, unlike a scientific text that presents an abstract reality and a strict law that is not affected by the personality of its writer and does not care about the influences of its recipients.

Literary translation versus Technical translation

Duration: 02 sessions

Objectives:

- Know the differences between literary translation and technical translation

The difference between the literary translation and technical translation can be summarized by giving a simplified presentation of the most important elements to consider while translating each type.

1- for the technical text:

- Maintaining the correctness of linguistic expressions in terms of semantics and structure.
- Accurate transfer of scientific terms and concepts.
- Maintaining the informative or persuasive function.

The concept of loyalty is represented in the accuracy of conveying the ideas and terms. Indeed, technical texts present information clearly by using a straightforward style, concise sentences and denotative meanings. Translation, therefore, is based on delivering the news or

information to the recipient only. Perhaps the difficulty lies in the specificity of its material and the complexity of some of its concepts that require long experience or accompanying studies that enable the translator to decipher its codes and overcome its difficulties.

2- For literary texts:

- Preserve the exact meaning of the ST.
- Preserve all possible connotations present in the ST.
- Preserve the effect of the original text on its reader.
- Maintain readability standards.
- Preserving the artistic impact of the meaning and structure contained in the ST by creating an artistic and creative equivalent.
- Maintain aesthetic function.

So that the fidelity would be the transfer of ideas, image, texture and impact by weaving. The translator deals with the text as one unit or divides it into parts linking each part to the general context (Bassnett, 2012, p. 167). The translator must translate idiomatic expressions in order to preserve the same effect, taking into account the cultural differences that characterize the use of this type of phrase (p. 167). He must also pay attention to the different uses of tenses, parts of speech, interrogative and exclamatory styles, and others. Audacity is also required (Bassnett, 2012, p. 168) but without excessive embellishment and with respect to the grammatical and stylistic imperatives of the TL. The translation is bound to a moral responsibility towards the ST and the direction of the reader (168). Ethically, the translator does not have the right to make significant changes in the text during the translation process in order to provide the target language reader with a text that conforms to the terminological and behavioral standards of his language, but to respect the trust placed by the reader, who is not necessarily fluent in the language of departure.