

METHODOLOGY OF TEACHING THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF TRANSLATION

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***Abstract.** This thesis explores the methodology of teaching the theory and practice of translation, focusing on effective strategies and approaches to enhance the learning experience for students. By examining various teaching methods, tools, and techniques, this study aims to provide insights into how educators can best equip students with the necessary skills and knowledge to become proficient translators. The thesis also delves into the importance of integrating theoretical concepts with practical application in translation education, emphasizing the development of critical thinking, linguistic competence, cultural awareness, and technological proficiency.*

***Key words.** Teaching methods, globalized world, linguistic competence, theoretical concepts, translation theory, practical skills*

Introduction. According to Jean-René Ladmiral the founder of the French translatology, the epistemology of human sciences is not merely a branch of philosophy. He posits that epistemology in human sciences is inherent in each of its branches. So, it is impossible to study linguistics, sociology, psychology, etc, without pondering upon its position and challenging its diverse concepts. Translatology also falls within the realm of human sciences, and it requires an epistemology of its own (Ladmiral, 1987).

Translation is a complex and crucial skill in our globalized world, bridging linguistic and cultural gaps to facilitate communication across borders. Teaching the theory and practice of translation requires a thoughtful methodology that encompasses both theoretical knowledge and practical skills. This thesis explores various methodologies used in teaching translation, highlighting their strengths and weaknesses in preparing students to become proficient translators.

Scientific Translatology

“Translatology of tomorrow” embodies the fourth type of translation discourse recognized by LADMIRAL, which is primarily aimed at analyzing the brain function of translators during the translation process. LADMIRAL refers to it as the translatology of tomorrow for it takes a long time for the researcher to study the subject under investigation (LADMIRAL, 2002).

Faithfulness in Translation

The first discussion of a faithful translation was presented in the translation of Septante interpreted by Jewish Philo. For him, this translation was faithful to the word for word translation was seen to be more fitting to the sacred text. More than two thousand years ago, Cicero argued against word by word (*Verbum pro verbo*) translation for sense for sense translation. “The idea remains the same. I did not see the necessity translate word for word” (Zendejboudi, 2007).

Theoretical Foundations

A solid understanding of translation theory is essential for aspiring translators. Introducing students to different translation theories, such as equivalence theory, functionalist approaches, and post-structuralist perspectives, can help them develop a critical mindset towards translation. By grounding students in theoretical concepts, educators provide them with a framework to analyze and evaluate translation strategies in diverse contexts.

Practical Training

While theoretical knowledge forms the foundation of translation studies, practical training is equally important. Hands-on exercises, such as translating texts of varying complexity and genres, help students hone their linguistic skills and problem-solving abilities. Collaborative projects, peer reviews, and feedback sessions create a supportive environment for students to practice translation techniques and receive constructive criticism.

Technology Integration

Incorporating technology into the teaching of translation can enhance students' efficiency and accuracy. Computer-assisted translation tools, machine translation software, and online resources offer valuable support to translators, enabling them

to streamline their workflow and access reference materials easily. Educators can guide students in utilizing these tools effectively while emphasizing the importance of human intervention in the translation process.

Cultural Competence

Translation is not merely a linguistic task but also a cultural one. Teaching students to consider cultural nuances, idiomatic expressions, and socio-political contexts in their translations is vital for producing culturally sensitive and contextually appropriate texts. Cultural immersion experiences, guest lectures by native speakers, and cross-cultural communication workshops can broaden students' perspectives and deepen their understanding of the complexities of translation.

Assessment Strategies

Assessing students' progress in translation requires a multifaceted approach that evaluates both their theoretical knowledge and practical skills. Written assignments, exams testing theoretical concepts, translation projects of increasing difficulty, and reflective essays on translation choices can provide a comprehensive assessment of students' learning outcomes. Peer evaluation and self-assessment exercises encourage students to reflect on their strengths and areas for improvement.

Conclusion. Effective teaching of the theory and practice of translation demands a balanced methodology that integrates theoretical foundations, practical training, technology tools, cultural competence, and robust assessment strategies. By adopting a holistic approach to teaching translation, educators can empower students to become skilled translators who are capable of navigating the complexities of multilingual communication in our interconnected world.

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