ADAPTATION AS A SOLID PRODUCTIVE TECHNIQUE IN TRANSLATION OF COMPLEX LITERARY TEXTS

Linguistics

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Abstract

Adaptation as one of the most efficient techniques in translation seen from a general perspective has alwaysbeen a challenge to encounter with almost all those who practice this complex intellectual activity. In this regard, this paper aims to identify some crucial steeps to be undertaken during the translation process, all in order to see what is the scale this technique reaches, and which are the text transfer difficulties from SL to TT, impacting the overall message transfer from L1 to L2. The source samplings are translation products from 20 students at the English Language Department, at our home institution. The samplings are divided into two groups of ten translations each, which have been put under both qualitative and quantitative analysis, aiming to reveal factors, reasons and level of language mastery, as a crucial factor and cause, which impacts and puts under condition the overall adaptation scale to be used in the process. Text Quantum Transfer Interactions Typology (TQTIT), based primarily on using adaptation as a technique, will be revealed and defined. This analytical approach will result with quantitative percentage referring to adaptation, expressed in an explicit way. It will show a sharp cleavage between ST and TT consistency balance in terms of adaptation functionality, of the overall transferred message from one to the other language. This will be the final answer to the priory set hypothesis concerning translation based upon adaptation as a technique. And finally the answer will define and qualify the product as an "ad verbum", rather than as an "adsensum" translation product.

Introduction

In order to create an efficient translation platform consisting of all necessary research components both from technical as well as consistency nature, we have set a functional empiric-analytic interactivity between the gathered database aside of the text analysis operation, which has been underpinned by the an apriory set hypothesis, dealing with adaptation as one of the crucial techniques to a qualitative and consistency semantically product. As such the paper aimsto find the key causes which trigger difficulties related to the overall transfer meaning from L1 into L2, when the whole or some parts of the translation process deploy techniques based upon both; translation ad verbum and translation ad sensum.[2] Given the complexity of the process, which as such involves a wide range or operations assuring an efficient meaning transfer from one language into the other, it has always been seen as a task which needs to quit the translation model word to word, and introducing some more adaptation techniques in the process (Newmark, P. 1995). Introducing more liberal i.e. translation based upon adaptation needs to involve at all levels of text, including sentences, no matter their typology; simple, complex or complex compound ones, whole paragraphs and at the end covering the whole text to be translated.

Seen from this perspective, strengthening the scale of adaptation in the process, to translators and students, would make their translation task easier, thus more liberal and a kind of pleasure

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[1] This paper was presented on the 5th International Multidisciplinary Scientific Conference (IMSC-2022) held by The Association-Institute for English Language and American Studies, Tetovo, North Macedonia.

[2] Ad verbum and ad sensum translation (latin)-Translation based upon text meaning transfer and translation based upon word by word technique.

to undergo whenever they are translating. On the other hand, to assure a better theoretical ground which would be generating some more constructivist knowledge related to the problem, qe have checked and analyzed some of the best authors and titles which deal with this kind of problematic (Richards, J.). We'd mention some of them which usually are the best ones whenever we feel the need to conduct an endeavor concerning translation problems, including adaptation as a key technique; Newmark, Nida, E. & Taber, Brill, Leiden, Richards, J. Platt, J. and Platt, H. Baker, M., Baker, M., &Saldanha, G., Bastin, G., Chesterman, A., & Wagner, E., Gambier, Y., & Gottlieb, H., Benjamins, J., Mdallel, S., Newmark, P., etc.

Given this rich bibliography to underpin the project, we have introduced a research Methodology which resulted as pretty functional as in the focus has had a triangulation of methods and sampling, which as such results in good and precise results reflecting ways and creating a translation routine to be followed, which at the end of the process, has given a big picture as to how, when and where to look for issues related to adaptation techniques to intervene in the translation process as whole (Benjamins, J., 1999). This means that there were used methods such as; qualitative, quantitative and intensive-comparative method, all having in the focus a sampling which consists of a database of collected information from 20 archived translations, which represents a sampling of 20 students, divided into 2x10 translation groups, each. In the practical context of the research procedure this would mean that we have gathered and analyzed data coming out of a total the sampling consisting of a total of 20 translations carried out by students as part of the sampling.

The Research Methodology

As we as researchers and linguists specialized in some fields of expertise in this particular case translation, we all are familiar that the research methodology we use whenever we conduct a project has to be a simple and an efficient one to come up with concrete results. In this regard, the research methodology to complete this paper consists of a triangulation of methods such as qualitative and comparative methods involving as well the quantitative one.

When mentioning the comparative method, the use of this one is rather of an intensive-comparative nature, which as such deals with all types of adaptation encountered in the translated texts. It has a database of collected information from 20 archived translations, which represents a sampling of 20 students, divided into 2x10 essay groups, each. All Translated texts have been counted in terms of text quantum in both L1 and L2, all in order to see whether adaptation in the process, is used and whether its scale raises level of all translations used as a sampling source.

Furthermore, given this rich bibliography to underpin theoretically the project concept and aims, we have introduced a research Methodology which resulted of an interactivefunctionality, as in the focus has had a triangulation of methods and sampling, which as such lead towards concrete and precise outcomes. The outcome itself, originates from the Triangulation Effect (TE)

of the used methods, both in the section of data collection as well as in the section of data analysis. [3] ways and creating a translation routine to be followed, which at the end of the process, has given a big picture as to how, when and where to look for issues related to adaptation techniques to intervene in the translation process as whole (Newmark, P., 2001). This means that there were used methods such as; qualitative, quantitative and intensive-comparative method, all having in the focus a sampling which consists of a database of collected information from 20 archived translations, which represents a sampling of 20 students, divided into 2x10 translation groups, each. In total the sampling consists of 40 translations carried out by students as part of the sampling.

Hypothesis: Does adaptation as an approach or a technique in translation strengthen the overall text cohesion and coherence and if yes, what are the main adaptation difficulties we encounter during the translation process?

In this regard, this paper aims to identify some crucial steeps to be undertaken during the translation process, all in order to see what is the scale this technique reaches, and which are the text transfer difficulties from SL to TT, impacting the overall message transfer from L1 to L2.

The source sampling is translation products from 20 students at the English Language Department, at our home institution. The sampling is divided into two groups of ten translations each, which have been put under both qualitative and quantitative analysis, aiming to reveal factors, reasons and level of language mastery, as a crucial factor and trigger, which impacts and puts under condition the overall adaptation scale to be reached (Wagner, E., Text Quantum Transfer Interactions Typologybased primarily on using adaptation as a technique will be revealed and defined (TQTIT). This analytical approach will result with quantitative percentage referring to adaptation, expressed in an explicit ways. It will show a sharp cleavage revealing Adaptation Scale Impact, between ST and TT, throughout the process of meaning transfer, focusing Consistency Balance between L1 and L2[4] of the overall transferred message from one to the other language, which will be the final answer of the priory set hypothesis. And finally the answer will define and qualify the product as an "ad verbum", rather than as an "ad sensum" translation product.

And finally, the qualitative descriptive conclusions, are supposed to create a clearer theoretical picture proving the fact that Adaptation use and strengthening throughout the translation process, must be seen as a key factor which preserves and sets rules of Semantic Consistency Balance (SCB) between the two languages in combination. In this regard the data gathering section is the section where the sampling source has played a key role, in terms of the translated text content, which has been classified for analysis focusing sections and text parts where adaptation has occurred in a more frequent way. These analytical interferences vary from language to language,

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[3] Triangulation Effect – TE-Results coming out of the mixing method operations and analysis of the translated texts
[4] Adaptation Scale Impact-ASI-Indication of Adaptation scale which has been used throughout the translation process

and as such they may come up with different oscillations of adaptation effect in different texts and languages,   in this particular case English as a ST and Albanian as a TT.[5]

Data Gathering Section

Given the issue to be addressed in this section, is creation of a rich database of translated texts, we have created a detailed description as to what kind of texts must be collected or focused on. In practical terms of the research terminology, this means that data gathering activities have undergone classification of the translated texts based upon a clear typology of adaptation encountered in the gathered translations. This typology puts data gathering process in a stable binary which makes possible to treat these elements in the same time and with the same effect they occur throughout the process. Given the Data Collection Process, as a key activity in the project, takes place thoroughly and in all translation samplings, at the end of the process, we have made sure that there is evident a substations adaptation content, which as such results to be a concrete information, needed both, in theoreticalas well as practical description of the   use of adaptation as a must in the overall message transfer from L1 to L2.

As such its evidence has been detected and classified by typology in all 20 translations in the focus of this paper.

Furthermore, another phenomenon crucial to adaptation strengthening in translation, to be addressed is Consistency Balance (CB) between the two languages in combination, which has resulted to be treated based upon a sufficient database containing elements strictly related to the logical and cultural content of the translations as they are in the language of origin, i.e. English. In this regard the data gathering section, results to be the section where the sampling source has brought on the surface an abundance of cases involving adaptation techniques of two or three types as planned by the research plan of this paper. In practical as well as in theoretical terms of the translation process, this means that we have encountered and gathered actions connected to Cultural Adaptation – CA, where the accent has been put on cultural issues problematic towards an efficient lexical and grammatical matching (equivalent establishment), of the text consistency in the target language, which is Albanian. In order to have a clearer picture to the adaptation efficiency in the analyzed translation samples, the process itself aiming to make the process clearer to the reader and theoretically better comprehensible, we have shown it from the perspective of a typology of adaptation data gathered. Although, the gathered database represents some discrepancies in terms the data intensity occurrences, below we have shown the adaptation typology occurrences in percentage of appearances in all 20 translated texts, consisting of a total of 20 translations each consisting of cca 300 words, making a total of cca 6000 equivalented words into the TT, which is Albanian. In this regard, the representation of adaptation tools and techniques, in all sampling, represented in percentage,   looks as follows:

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[5]Semantic Consistency Balance (SCB)-Balance between content and the form, both seen from the semantic perspective product i.e. translated text overall intelligibility to the reader.

1) Collocation or colloquial adaptation…………………24%
2) Cultural adaptation…………………………………….32%
3) Literary adaptation…………………………………….26%
4) Ideological adaptation…………………………………18%
A total of 100% of Encountered Adaptation Interactions

Table 1. Percentage of Adaptation Interactions

As it can be seen in the table 1 itself, Translation Adaptation Database Sampling (TADS) covers almost all 20 translated texts into Albanian, and as such it has been analyzed in terms of the reached scale of adaptation intensity following the typology intensity in the TT. [6]

Data Analytical Section with Adaptation Typology Interventions (ATI)

Given the fact that the data gathering section focused the Adaptation Intervention Frequency, in all sampling of the research focus,   in the chart below, we presented the four types of adaptation occurrences, which clearly in terms of the percentage of intensity they reached, per text and in total in all analyzed translation texts, we came to see that Cultural adaptation resulted with more data than all the rest of the adaptation types we focused on. The second type of adaptation occurrences quantum were accorded to literary adaptation, reaching a percentage of 26 occurrences, whereas the on less represented was the one Ideological adaptation occurrences. This type of adaptation is usually requires higher level of intervention occurrences, as the more it is used, its underpins the overall text consistency and cohesion (Baker, M., 1992).

Having in mind that the analytical method mostly used for carrying out a detailed and pragmatic analysis, leading us towards concrete results, was underpinned by a platform of analysis based upon an interactive selection of typology interactions in each and all translated samplings, we came to reveal that adaptation occurrences, not always fit to the nature they reflect from outside words. In practical context of translation theory and practice of translation this would mean that students who are "authors" of these works, not always carry out adaptation which is controlled by the effect of the typology they originate from. This phenomenon can be explained or elaborated by the fact that the Meaning Transfer Actions (MTA), from L1 to L2, is represented in various quanta of actions and interactions at different groups in the research focus. In the practical context of translation this means that the students with stronger language skills and drills in translation, perform better, which can be proved by successful dealing with all or 3 types out of 4 types, using adaption technique as a way to handle better with the process. On the other hand, students with weaker or lower skills and drills capacity in both languages, and having been identified as unfit to use this technique, result with a much lower performance whenever it comes

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[6] Translation Adaptation Database Sampling (TADS)-The sampling which is needed   to carry out an efficient analysis, whose results lead towards this paper's confusions

to use adaptation in the translations they have done. Lower degree of cultural adaptation, in translation may come as a result of lack of familiarity of cultural behavior of the people who speak the language of the original text (Munday, J., 2016). In this regard, having analyzed the gathered database by typology and by Occurrence Frequency in Translation (OFT), we have come up with results which are underpinned by the so Performance Capacity PercentageAffect at level of all tested students, which is a total sampling of 20 of them. The results include a triangulation of the analyzed data, affecting both OFT and Successfuland Semantically Correct Adaptation (SSCA), by constantly following the typology occurrences. [7]

1) Collocation or colloquial adaptation…………………………………………..24% - Group 1
2) Cultural adaptation ………………………………………………………………….32% - Group 1
3) Literary adaptation……………………………………………………………..26% - Group 1
4) Ideological adaptation……………………………………………………………18% - Group 1
A total of 100% of Encountered Adaptation Interactions-for Group 1 of students, i.e. Translations

Table 2. Semantically Correct Adaptation (SSCA) and Occurrence Frequency in Translation (OFT)

The situation with the translation database done by Group 1 of students, results of a higher percentage of Semantically Correct Adaptation (SSCA) and Occurrence Frequency in Translation (OFT). These approaches are key steps towards creating an overall platform of interactions of intercultural nature, which underpins the Technical Translation Structure to be monitored and kept in function in both languages (Brill, Leiden., Richards, J. Platt, J. and Platt, H. 1992).In these terms, seeing the text as a source of water to be directed to the mill, we have to keep an eye constantly on the quantum of the water we aim to direct to the destination. What we need is to lose as less as possible text from the OT to the TT (Oittinen, R., 2000). Again, from the theoretical aspect of analyzing and commenting these phenomena, we may say that it comes due to a good and solid of translation process routine, which with this group of students and their translations, appears to be reaching a higher scale of percentage in almost all types of adaptation they have encountered, which as an occurrence comes as result of knowledge capacity both in communication as well as in written skills (Chesterman, A., & Wagner, E. 2002).

1) Collocation or colloquial adaptation ……………………………………….......24% - Group 2
2) Cultural adaptation ………………………………………………………………..32% - Group 2
3) Literary adaptation……………………………………….....................................26% - Group 2
4) Ideological adaptation……………….…………………………………………18% - Group 2
A total of 100% of Encountered Adaptation Interactions-for Group 1 of students, i.e. Translations

Table 3. Semantically Correct Adaptation (SSCA) and Occurrence Frequency in Translation (OFT)

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[7]Semantically Correct Adaptation (SSCA) and Occurrence Frequency in Translation (OFT)

On the other hand, the situation with the translation database done by Group 2 of students, results with a lower percentage of Semantically Correct Adaptation (SSCA) and Occurrence Frequency in Translation (OFT), which seen from the theoretical aspect of analyzing and commenting these phenomena, comes due to the lack of translation process routine, which with group 1 of students appears to be reaching a higher scale of percentage in almost all types of adaptation they have encountered.

Adaptation Examples Encountered in Translation Practice

SL - "Almost all Italian restaurants in Italy offer pastas and pizzas! Unlike the Indian foods and meals, Italian ones are predominantly based on flour as a basic ingredient. Furthermore, both types of food have things in common as well as advantages and disadvantages when it comes to consumer health. Many of them consider Indian food healthier than the Italian ones."

TL - "Gati se të gjitha restorantet në Itali, ofrojnë pasta dhe pizza! Ndryshe nga ushqimet ose pjatat italiane, pjatat dhe ushqimet indiane, kryesisht nuk bazohen me të madhe në përbërje brumi ose mielli! Përmëtepër, të dyllojet e specialiteteve, megjithatë kanë gjëra të përbashkëta por edhe përparësi si dhe ngecje, atëherë kur kemi të bëjmë me shëndetin e konsumatorëve. Shumica prej këtyre konsumatoreve, bazuar në shijen që japin specialitetet Indiane i konsiderojnë ata si më të shëndetshme për veten!"

Conclusions

Given the overall number of research activities in all stages of the project has been efficiently completed, we have come to t a ride range of conclusions which may be divided into general and specific ones. In all four types of adaptation, the classified and analyzed content revealed a situation which appears to be different between the product offered by G1 and G2 of students. Seen from the perspective of Semantically Correct Adaptation (SSCA) and Occurrence Frequency in Translation (OFT), both, we revealed that both Target groups have performed or used four types of adaptation being in the focus of this paper.

In general, adaptation, theoretically described, represents a technique which some of the students have avoided in their work of translation. Again in general the overall occurrences intensity in their use, at level of all sampling i.e. 20 translations, results to be 65%. As a percentage this may be rather low and meaning that adaptation in translation, has been in general rather avoided and replaced by ad verbum translation interactions. This percentage is a general conclusion and as such identifies the whole sampling population.

On the other hand, the situation with the translation database done by Group 2 of students, results with a lower percentage of Semantically Correct Adaptation (SSCA) and Occurrence Frequency in Translation (OFT), which comes as a lack of translation process routine, and lower mastery of English as a foreign language. The overall adaptation percentage reached involving both components (SSCA and OFT), reaches a total of lower than 55%. As to the situation with the translation database done by Group 1 of students, results with a lower percentage of Semantically Correct Adaptation (SSCA) and Occurrence Frequency in Translation (OFT), results to be higher, involving 85% of both adaptation components i.e. (SSCA and OFT), which as such can be due to

their stronger command or language mastery in English as a foreign language, and a translation routine achieved as result of behavioral learning based upon the principles of the so called skill and drill translation learning theory and practice. As final words to this paper, we have concluded that translation as an intellectual activity based upon both solid knowledge in the practice of translation as well as theoretical aspects which from time to time need to be recalled, makes this complex process easier, thus makes adaptation technique embodied in it as a routine to interfere whenever this is needed.

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