



College of Languages and Translation

## **Translation in Humanities**

**ترج 241**

(Fall 2019)

Student's name: \_\_\_\_\_

Group: \_\_\_\_\_

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**Translate the Following into Arabic**

1. This study describes the basic skills and strategies that novice translators need to master in their daily experiences with translation skills.

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2. Today's teenagers seem to be more independent than their grandparents. They want to gain experiences and make judgements themselves.

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3. The Prime Minister has not made his speech yet, the crowd was waiting in apprehension.

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4. Linguistics is the science that studies the systems of human languages, in all their aspects; structure, acquisition, and use.

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5. These buildings were inspected five days ago.

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## Homework

### Translate the Following into Arabic

1. Language is the expression of human personality in words, whether spoken or written.

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2. The global city was chosen as the target for horrific terrorist attacks.

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3. That era showed the whole world that deep faith and strong will can change the impossible into the possible.

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4. A good translation is the one that carries all the ideas of the original as well as its structural and cultural features.

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5. Many kids announce the onset of adolescence with a dramatic change in behavior around their parents.

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**Group Work:**

**Translate the Following into Arabic**

1. The great political, military, economic, and social changes in the world should participate in solving the problems of the world population.

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2. Friendship is one of the blessings of God.

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3. Though his business prospered at home, he migrated to America.

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4. A disappointment has befallen the Iraqi people who held great hopes for liberation after the change of the administration.

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5. When you make a judgement on someone and act upon it, this is not concerned with the person in question but shows your desire to be a critic.

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6. After black clouds, clear weather.

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7. Buy the truth and sell it not.

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8. Fortune is blind.

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9. The measure of internal and mental peace of mind largely depends on living in the present. Irrespective of what happened in the past and what will occur or not in the future, as the present moment is wherever you are!

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### **Why do the humanities matter?**

Through the work of humanities scholars, we learn about the values of different cultures, about what goes into making a work of art, about how history is made. Their efforts preserve the great accomplishments of the past, help us understand the world we live in, and give us tools to imagine the future.

## **What are the humanities?**

The humanities are academic disciplines that study human culture. The humanities use methods that are primarily critical, or speculative, and have a significant historical element—as distinguished from the empirical approaches of the natural sciences. The humanities include ancient and modern languages, literature, philosophy, religion, and visual and performing arts such as music and theatre. Areas that are sometimes regarded as social sciences and sometimes as humanities include history, archaeology, anthropology, area studies, communication studies, classical studies, law and linguistics. Knowledge of these records of human experience gives us the opportunity to feel a sense of connection to those who have come before us, as well as to our contemporaries.

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**Psychology** is the scientific study of the mind and behavior. Psychology is a multifaceted discipline and includes many sub-fields of study such areas as human development, sports, health, clinical, social behavior and cognitive processes.

Psychology is really a very new science, with most advances happening over the past 150 years or so. However, its origins can be traced back to ancient Greece, 400 – 500 years BC.

**Group work:**

**What is Anthropology?**

Anthropology is the scientific study of humans and human behavior and societies in the past and present.

Anthropologists take a broad approach to understanding the many different aspects of the human experience, which we call holism. They consider the past, through archaeology, to see how human groups lived hundreds or thousands of years ago and what was important to them. They consider what makes up our biological bodies and genetics, as well as our bones, diet, and health. Anthropologists also compare humans with other animals (most often, other primates like monkeys and chimpanzees) to see what we have in common with them and what makes us unique. Even though nearly all humans need the same things to survive, like food, water, and companionship, the ways people meet these needs can be very different. For example, everyone needs to eat, but people eat different foods and get food in different ways. So anthropologists look at how different groups of people get food, prepare it, and share it.

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## **Homework**

Anthropologists also try to understand how people interact in social relationships (for example with families and friends). They look at the different ways people dress and communicate in different societies.

Anthropologists sometimes use these comparisons to understand their own society. Many anthropologists work in their own societies looking at economics, health, education, law, and policy (to name just a few topics).

When trying to understand these complex issues, they keep in mind what they know about biology, culture, types of communication, and how humans lived in the past.



**Group work:**

**What is Archaeology?**

Archaeology is the study of the ancient and recent human past through material remains. Archaeologists might study the million-year-old fossils of our earliest human ancestors in Africa. Or they might study 20th-century buildings in present-day New York City. Archaeology analyzes the physical remains of the past in pursuit of a broad and comprehensive understanding of human culture.

Archaeology helps us understand not only where and when people lived on the earth, but also why and how they have lived, examining the changes and causes of changes that have occurred in human cultures over time, seeking patterns and explanations of patterns to explain everything from how and when people first came to inhabit the Americas, to the origins of agriculture and complex societies. Unlike history, which relies primarily upon written records and documents to interpret great lives and events, archaeology allows us to delve far back into the time before written languages existed and to glimpse the lives of everyday people through analysis of things they made and left behind.

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## **Homework:**

**Archaeology** is the only field of study that covers all times periods and all geographic regions inhabited by humans. It has helped us to understand big topics like ancient Egyptian religion, the origins of agriculture in the Near East, colonial life in Jamestown Virginia, the lives of enslaved Africans in North America, and early Mediterranean trade routes. In addition archaeology today can inform us about the lives of individuals, families and communities that might otherwise remain invisible.

**Group work:**

**The Arts**

The arts refers to the theory and physical expression of creativity found in human cultures and societies. Major constituents of the arts include literature (including fiction, drama, poetry, and prose), performing arts (among them dance, music, and theatre), and visual arts (including drawing, painting, filmmaking, architecture, ceramics, sculpting, and photography).

The applied arts are the application of design and decoration to everyday, functional, objects to make them aesthetically pleasing. The applied arts includes fields such as industrial design, illustration, and commercial art.

The term "applied art" is used in distinction to the fine arts, where the latter is defined as arts that aims to produce objects which are beautiful or provide intellectual stimulation but have no primary everyday function.

In practice, the two often overlap.