

**ANALYSIS OF CULTURAL INFLUENCE AND CONTEXT IN THE TRANSLATION
OF LITERARY TEXTS**

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DEDICATION

This work is dedicated first of all to our Great God who gives us the talent and intelligence to
accomplish our dreams.

It is dedicated to our beloved parents who encouraged us all the time to culminate our studies
with excellence.

Without your love, patience and support this would not have been possible.

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this work is to identify the cultural aspects that are involved in the translation process and identify the techniques used by translators beyond the theory in the translation of literary texts, take to account the culture and context elements that are behind the environment of the writers. Besides, this writing includes, apart from theories, the ideas of Modern Languages Students and the experience from a professional translator that allows to understand the real field of interpreting texts from a source language to a target language. Firstly, it exposes the objective of the research, and it is supported by results with other similar works and, of course, with theories from significant authors. Secondly, through a questionnaire, an interview and some observation forms, important conclusions about translation techniques, culture and context are found and they are described in a useful way, in order to understand the importance to know the techniques classification, the culture, the context, and grammatical and semantical knowledge when a translation is about to start.

Key Words: Translation, Translation Techniques, Source Language, Target Language, Culture and Context.

RESUMEN

El objetivo de este trabajo es identificar los aspectos culturales que están inmersos en el proceso de traducción e identificar las técnicas de traducción y su uso más allá de la teoría en la traducción de textos literarios, teniendo en cuenta la cultura y los elementos de contexto que están detrás del entorno de los escritores. Además este escrito incluye, aparte de las teorías, las ideas de los estudiantes de Lenguas Modernas y la experiencia de un traductor profesional, lo cual permite comprender el campo real de la interpretación de textos de un idioma origen a un idioma meta. En primer lugar, expone el objetivo de la investigación y se apoya en resultados con obras similares y por supuesto, con teorías de autores importantes. En segundo lugar, a través de un cuestionario, una entrevista y algunos formatos de observación, se encuentran importantes conclusiones sobre técnicas de traducción, cultura y contexto, y se describen de manera útil con el fin de comprender la importancia de conocer la clasificación de las técnicas, la cultura, el contexto, y el conocimiento gramatical y semántico cuando una traducción está a punto de comenzar.

Palabras Clave: *Traducción, Técnicas de Traducción, Lengua Origen, Lengua Meta, Cultura y Contexto.*

1. RESEARCH PROBLEM

1.1 PROBLEM DESCRIPTION

The translators could be considered as mediators between cultures, due to this, they have the responsibility to communicate messages between different languages without change its meaning. However, they need to have a lot of knowledge about languages, but also about cultures, context, history and other fields like science, economy, politics, etc., in order to be a really good interpreter in the middle of the globalization that is right now involving the whole humankind.

According to Mahmoud Orudari, “the purpose of translation is to reproduce various kinds of texts... in another language and thus making them available to wider readers” (2007), hence it is important to know what types of translation methods and techniques are more common in the process of transforming a text from its original language and context to another language totally different without lose its meaning.

Moreover, translation as Lucía Molina and Amparo Hurtado from Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, said in their article Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach: “There is even a lack of consensus as to what name to give to call the categories, different labels are used (procedures, techniques, strategies) and sometimes they are confused with other concepts” (2002), consequently it is imperative to have clear what kind of translation techniques exist and which ones are the most useful in the process of translation of literary texts like *The Picture of Dorian Gray* by Oscar Wilde that was written in 1890, and it has many translations to different languages around the world.

1.2 PROBLEM FORMULATION

What cultural aspects are involved in the translation of literary texts in different target languages from the original one?

For instance, in literary texts is so common to find techniques of translation that conserved the meaning but not the grammatical part of the original language, in order to adapt the context of the book to the target language.

Therefore, in the following study was made an analysis of the cultural influence in translation techniques that were used according to translator and the target language of the first chapter of the book “The Picture of Dorian Gray”, both in the original writing language and its various translations into Spanish and French.

2. OBJECTIVES

2.1 GENERAL OBJECTIVE

To identify and analyse the cultural aspects that are used in the translation processes of literary texts, in order to find the corresponding intercultural and context elements.

2.2 SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- To recognize the most important techniques used in the translations of the book, the picture of Dorian Gray, to French and Spanish from its Source Language, English.
- To describe the translation techniques that exist and which are the most common used by translators.
- To analyse the context and culture that surrounded the author with the purpose of knowing the undertone of the writing.

3. JUSTIFICATION

All around the world, translation is necessary to understand and analyse many texts, however for the students of Modern Languages who learned about this, it implies to know techniques, methods, and strategies to interpret in a good way the writings that they will be face. Also, to do a worthy interpretation, the translators need to apply their knowledge and evaluate the context, the culture and solve problems to render, in order to make the proper and faithful interpretation from the original text.

The recognize translator, Kevin Hendzel says that “Translation is not about words, it is about what the words are about” (2012). Take into account this sentence is really important to recognize as Modern Languages students and professionals at this field, that the knowledge in idioms is not just indispensable at the time to translate, in fact the knowledge is the soul of translation. Hence, the understanding about methods, techniques and the differences between them, as well as which of those are necessary into the whole process to translate any kind of text, it is determinative to stablish as a bad, good or an excellent translator.

Thus, the investigation about the cultural elements that involved in literary texts, was born from the need to recognize and know how the translators do their translations, especially those ones like literary texts which require information about the author, the context, the epoch and what was trying to say the writer without say it in an open way, apart from these, it is necessary to have the grammatical and syntactical knowledge in both languages, source and target.

Besides, to the students of Modern Languages field, translation and its techniques are so important in the performance as professionals. The world of today, that have something so imperative like globalization, requires people who are really prepared to face the challenges that

technology impose to the educational and employ system all over the world, these two structures demand to the millions of students some features that prove that they are better and stand out of everyone else. For this reason, it is a requirement not just only know the basic concepts about translation, but apply them in the real life, in order to become in a competitive translator who can solve many problems of translation process, starting with those literary texts that are more complex than others.

4. DELIMITATION

An investigation like this requires a specific delimitation due to, there are so many factors that can affect the appropriate result to be highlighted. This is a study that has a variety of characteristics at linguistic, cultural, semantical, syntactical and pragmatically level, it was necessary to specify the fragment to analyse, the aspects that were to be take into account, and the external influences that are essential to know how is the translation process.

Therefore, the research about the culture in translation process was based on the analysis of just the first chapter of the book “The Picture of Dorian Gray” in its versions in Spanish and French, in which it has been translated, in order to recognize what techniques of translation were used in those versions and which intercultural elements are significant to do them, and to understand the context of the original author. The election of this book was because, this novel is a master piece of literature that has a lot of components which are a reflection of a society in the Oscar Wilde's epoch.

Moreover, it was needed to know the translators' point of view when they translate a literary text in order to have clear the real experience beyond the theories of translation, the practice and knowledge that are involved in the whole process to prove if the translators are conscious about the translation techniques that they use.

5. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

In the translation field, there are a lot of researches about the techniques used in the change process from a source language to a target one, all of those in order to understand the unique way in which an author thinks and how a translator comprehends a text and tries to make it available to people with a dissimilar language and culture. For this reason, it is important to know what kind of previous studies are made about translation techniques used in different kind of texts, especially literary ones, with the purpose to focus this research.

A study that is pretty similar to the objective of this research is one did by Karin Carr in 2013 to Stockholms Universitet called “Methods and Translation Techniques of Culturemes in the Spanish Version of *Skumtimmen* by Johan Theorin”. This investigation was made with the objective to prove that a translation from a minority language, in this case Swedish, to a dominant language (Spanish), it usually tends to the domestication of Source Language, and this conduct could be influenced by the translation techniques used by the translator. In fact, she concluded that many of the cases of culturemes, scilicet little parts of the language that are totally related to the source culture and do not have a specific translation in another language that have the same sense, they do not seem translated but adapted to Target Culture.

Moreover, at Ain Shams University in 2011, Maged Talaat Mohamed Ahmed made a Thesis in order to obtain his Spanish Language Doctorate, in which he analysed the context translation of two Spanish Language books, “Doña Bárbara” and “El canto de la Gallina”, into the Arabic idiom. In this Research he found that a translator leaves a personal mark in every interpretation, because he puts himself in a political and social position that transcends to the translated text, and makes it more homogenous and explicit, the author concluded that in

hermeneutic area, the translator and his beliefs, thoughts and even more, his own context and culture, affect his interpretive work.

Hence these studies were so useful in order to know the background about the main subject of this project and its objective to identify how the translation affects the cultural and context elements from original writings and what are the translation techniques that are used in literary texts. These two works gave an outlook of the translation field and its techniques that were the basis to start the analysis of the first chapter of “The Picture of Dorian Gray” and to identify the context and cultural elements that exist in this book.

6. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A translation process involves so many complex concepts not only linguistic or grammatical, but concepts in science, technology, philosophy, law, finance, business, music, culture and many of other fields; these situation makes of this process an intricate procedure that requires a highly qualified professional who meets the prerequisites to perform an appropriate, consistent and true translation compared with its original language.

Agreeing with Eugene Nida, "Some professional translators take considerable pride in denying that they have any theory of translation — they just translate. In reality, however, all people engaged in the complex task of translating possess some type of underlying or covert theory, even though it may be still very embryonic and described only as just being "faithful to what the author was trying to say" (1991). First of all, what is translation? Zohre Owji says that translation is the process of encoding the meaning and structure of the source language into its equivalence in target language, in this way, the process of translation goes beyond to know the significance of the words, and give to readers the whole meaning and interpretation that the original writer want to express; this could be a really difficult task take into account that in some way the translator personal point of view and their own way to do their work is reflected in the target language text (2013).

Therefore, Owji shows that at the moment of translating, arise lexical problems, that refers to objects or words that cannot be translate with a word in another language that signifies the same object or concept, because maybe that word is inappropriate in the context of the text, for instance, the metaphors or sayings that have a significance in a language but it has not sense in another. Also there are syntactic issues that exist, due to the systems of structural organizations of two or more idioms have many differences, such as word order, grammatical

relations and styles. These kind of characteristics into the translation process are challenging to the translator and require a lot of knowledge about both, source and target language, and also about the cultures around them.

Furthermore, J.C. Catford wrote in his essay “A Linguistic Theory of Translation” that it is “the replacement of source language text material by equivalent target language material” (1980) so, in the translation process is necessary to consider two elements: the Target Language and the Source language, TL is the idiom in which a written text is translated into a final language, also the SL is the initial dialect of a text to be translated. Into the interpretation is important that the translator knows the basis culture and the target culture, the “target culture” is that in which translated documents are intended. This is something that a decoder must keep in mind before start the translation process.

Besides, the translator needs to know about the target audience, because the translation procedure is not simply dealing with word-for-word translation. Nevertheless, the aim of translation is to maintain a relationship of equivalence between the source text and the target text, so this means that both texts should communicate the same idea or message, the translator should take into account the textual genre, context, grammar rules of each languages, stylistic conventions, phraseology, etc.

According to the purpose of this study, it is essential to have clear the concept and the main characteristics of literary texts. It is starting with the belief that, as Karen Hardison says, literary texts are those which are significantly complex and used a lot of literary figures to hide their meaning in order to involve the audience and make them think and analyse what they are reading (2013).

A literary work, also gives to the reader the opportunity to interact and interpret the text in a personal way, these kind of writings use symbolism, metaphors and other figures to give many perspectives to all the spectators, and let them imagine, think and have their own conclusions about the author's words. For these reason, a translator has a lot of responsibility at the moment to pass a text in its source language to a target language; he must try to be as faithful as possible with the sense that the author gives, the culture of the native language and the environment that are described at the text. All of these, without losing the coherence and cohesion as well as the correct grammatical structure.

Accordingly, George Steiner in his book "After Babel: Aspects of Language and Translation" (1975), he exposes that interpretation is formed by the ability to text comprehension and cultural context. The person who transfer a text from one language to another, needs to know the different cultural aspects, because these guide the translation of a writing.

Otherwise, Maged Talaat Mohamed Ahmed (2011), expressed in his thesis called "Texto y contexto en la interpretación del sentido en la traducción de Doña Bárbara de Rómulo Gallegos y El canto de la gallina de Ramón Solís del español al árabe", the function of the translator at the moment to decode the formal context and to interpret the words incomprehensible to reach the meaning of the document. Also, for content comprehension is fundamental that the translator interacts with the text in order to interpret the cultural context of the author and hence identifies the intent of the author. Once this is done, the translator analyses the social situations of the source text and the state of the receiving culture.

On the other hand, there are significant differences between methods, techniques and strategies of translation, those concepts must be clear to analyse a translation of any text,

especially the literary ones which have a complex structure and they requires knowledge about the author, the context, the culture and the meaning behind words.

Christian Alape Torres defines a method as the way in which the translator face a text and develops the process to take into account certain principles according to the purpose of the translation (2014); consequently the method is individual and subjective that is linked directly to the translator. Meanwhile, a strategy is the application itself of the translation that is visible in the result of the process. This consists on the mechanisms used by the translator to solve slangs found in the path. By last, a technique is a systematic procedure to make a translation, these techniques could be lineal or oblique depending on the translator and his abilities.

Thence, Karin Carr shows in her study, that a method is expressed in two ways or emphasis, based on the source language or on the target language, here are two interesting approaches, or as a translator, you make that the reader comes to meet the writer, or you make that the writer comes to meet the reader. According to Valentín García Yebra, the literary texts translators use the method in which they make that the readers forget that they are in front of a foreign product to their own language (1997). This means that they use a method based on the target language and it could change the real meaning from the original author.

Although the translation has been done for hundreds of years, it was not until the 1950's that two French students Jean-Paul Vinay and Jean Darbelnet made a conceptualization about translation techniques in their book *Stylistique comparée du français et de l'anglais: méthode de traduction*. In this book, they describe seven main translation techniques that actually are the most important until now and that are split in two groups: direct and oblique translation (1966, p46-55).

- **Direct Translation Techniques.**

In these cases it is possible to transpose the source element by an element into the target language, because it belongs to a parallel category, either structurally or conceptually. These are:

- Borrowing: This technique is based on taking a word in the source language and putting it in the translated text without changing it. E.g., “Déjà vu”, “Jeans” or “O.K.”.
- Calque: This technique takes a word or expression and translates it to the target language respecting the syntactic structure in both languages. E.g., Point of view = Punto de vista, Antibody = Anticuerpo, Sangre Azul = Blue Blood and high resolution = haute résolution.
- Literal Translation: In this technique a text is translated word-for-word and it is possible when the grammatical, syntactical and semantical elements are almost exactly the same in the two languages, this technique is easier to use when the languages belong to the same family.

- **Oblique Translation Techniques.**

The kind of techniques are used when word-for-word translation is impossible to do, because the original meaning changes giving another sense or not having a parallel word in the target language that means exactly the same or it is structurally non possible because the two languages are so different in their syntactic form.

- Transposition: In this case a word class in source language is replaced for another word class in target language, without changing the meaning, i.e., verb for noun, noun for preposition. E.g., Après son retour = After he comes back.
- Modulation: It is the variation of the form of the message in which the point of view changes. This means that from SL to TL change the cognitive categories, i.e., cause

for effect, abstract for concrete. E.g., it is not difficult to show = Il est facile de démontrer.

- Equivalence: It is used when exist a completely different expression or sentence in Target Culture that indicates the same meaning that in the Source Culture the author tries to say. E.g., Too many cooks spoil the broth = Deux patrons font chavirer la barque, me pone la piel de gallina = It gives me the goosebumps, no es para tanto = it's not a big deal.

Adaptation: It is used when the situation describes in SL is unknown to receptors of TL, due to their cultural environment are different. E.g., Trois hommes et un couffin = Three men and a baby.

Based on all this information, this thesis project was developed step by step in order to have clear every concepts that were necessary to reach the objective that was proposed at the beginning of the study.

7. TYPE OF RESEARCH

For this analysis of cultural influence in translation of literary texts, a qualitative research was made based on the information collected from the observation of the versions in French and Spanish from the first chapter of the book “The picture of Dorian Gray”, an interview made to a professional translator and a survey did to Modern languages Students.

Agreeing with Dr. Lamberto Vera Velez, qualitative research seeks to achieve a holistic description that is trying to thoroughly analyze, in great detail, a subject or activity in particular. Unlike correlational or experimental studies that determine the relationship of cause and effect between two or more variables, a qualitative research is more interested in the features and specific characteristics of a whole process and the description of how people experience in a personal way a procedure, in this case, translation. Those are the reasons why this research is qualitative, because it provides the elements that was necessary at the moment to analyze the book *The Picture of Dorian Gray* (2008).

According to that, a qualitative paradigm is a type of scientific research which is especially effective to obtain cultural specific information about the values, opinions, behaviours, and social contexts of a particular population. The strength of qualitative research is its ability to provide complex textual descriptions also, this can help to interpret and understand better the complex reality of a given situation and the implications of quantitative data through techniques like participant observation, in-depth interviews, and focus groups. Each method is particularly suited for obtaining a specific kind of data.

Consequently, a direct observation method is necessary in order to obtain the information about the cultural elements that were used in the book “The Picture of Dorian Gray” through comparison.

Based on that, the method that was more appropriate to this analysis is the descriptive which consists in characterize a phenomenon or situation that indicates the most unique features. In this descriptive research to compare different texts and collected data, it can establish similarities between them to the theoretical translation techniques with those ones used by an interviewed translator. As well as the Association for Educational Communications and Technology says, this kind of research have three main purposes that are, to describe, explain, and validated findings. The descriptive research organizes the discoveries in order to fit them with reasons and then validates those explanations (2010).

Moreover, in this study about cultural elements in translation, the instruments used in data collection to make a qualitative and descriptive research were:

- An interview to a professional translator of literary texts due to, the meet face to face with an individual generates ideas in a topic like translation in which both sides have interest in this field.
- A Survey did to Modern Languages students from 6th to 10th semester in order to know the culture elements that are implied in a translation process.
- A structure observation form in which were specified in detail the aspects that were needed to observe, in this specific case, the observation form contained a comparison between source language and target language take into account interlinguistic translation and the technic of translation which the translator used in each text.

8. METHODOLOGY

This research aimed to identify and analyze the cultural elements in the translation process of literary texts, to obtain this, the study based on a descriptive research with a qualitative method because it seeks to achieve a description thorough, in great detail and analyze them in the book “The Picture of Dorian Gray”.

Firstly, a search for adequate and truthful information was made to know the techniques of translation and to find the differences between them. Afterwards, three instruments were implemented: a questionnaire which are made to Modern Languages students, an interview made to a professional translator, and an observation form used to compare the different versions of “The Picture of Dorian Gray”.

Questionnaire method: This type of method is very common in research and collects quantitative and qualitative information, according to Kothari “A questionnaire consists of a number of questions printed or typed in a definite order on a form or set of forms” the objective is to collect large amount of data on superficial aspects of a group of people (2004). For this reason, questionnaires were carried out Modern Languages students at ECCI University, in order to know the outlook of the learners regarding the knowledge of Cultural elements in the translation process.

Interview method: The interview is a method to obtain qualitative data from a small group of people, it is done in a personal way. According to the book research methodology “This method can be used through personal interviews and, if possible, through telephone interviews”. Therefore, to complement information, the interviews were conducted professional translators to know the point of view from their individual experience, the techniques and elements most used by them.

Observation method: The method of observation is a planned and controlled record of the information, according to Kothari “the observation is a scientific tool and the method of data collection for the researcher”. With this method the collected information was organized, distributed and documented in order to verify the hypotheses raised in the research. Accordingly, a comparison was made of the first chapter of the book “The Picture of Dorian Gray” between the original version (English) and the corresponding versions translated in Spanish and French with the purpose to recognize the most important techniques used in the translations of the book.

Approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Qualitative
Method	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Descriptive
Instruments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey • Interview • Observation form
Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modern Languages students • Professional translator • Book “The Picture of Dorian Gray”

Sample	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 50 Modern Languages students of ECCI University• Maritza Adriana Garcia, director of ACTTI• The first chapter of the book “The Picture of Dorian Gray” between the original version (English) and the corresponding versions translated in Spanish and French
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Table 1: Methodology

9. DATA ANALYSIS

This study applied three different instruments to collect data in order to analyse both theories and concepts of translation, and the true application by students of languages, speakers of several languages and professional translators, and how the target and source culture affects the translation.

First of all, a questionnaire was made on 50 students of 6 to 10 semester of Modern Languages of ECCI University, with the purpose to know the opinion of students about the influence of the culture and context elements in the translation processes. From the results obtained, it follows that 100% of the students have been in contact with the translation, therefore the whole sample chosen knew in one way or another the translation processes. From there it was possible to determine that the 92% considered that socio-cultural aspects are essential to translate, agreeing to that opinion, the students recognized that it is vital to have enough knowledge of SL and TL and take into account the historical, geographical, aesthetical and semiotic aspects at the moment to do a translation (This could be found in annexes).

Moreover, a second instrument was made as an interview to a professional translator in order to know how the real translation process is and what techniques are used by the people who dedicate themselves to this profession. The person interviewed was Maritza Adriana Garcia who is the director of ACTTI (Asociación Colombiana de Traductores, Terminólogos e Intérpretes), and studied languages in Switzerland and worked there for almost 16 years. Based on her answers, it was defined that the translation process in the experience field is quite different from the theory that the students learn in academy, because the translators use their own practical way to translate the different kind of texts that their receive in their hands. Actually, they do not know, at least in Colombia, the exactly translation techniques that exist, hence, they

do their work based on their knowledge about languages and the study and the readings that they do at the moment to translate, according to the kind of text that they need to interpret. However, they believe that is not right to translate word for word and that is so important to do an equivalent text from Source Language to Target Language, in order to the audience understand and comprehend the meaning from the original author (This is found in annexes).

A third data instrument was made, as an observation form applied specifically to the book “The Picture of Dorian Gray”, the observation was made of the first chapter of the book between the original version (English) and the corresponding versions translated in Spanish and French with the purpose to recognize the most important techniques used in the translations of the book. To do this was take into account the Direct Translation Techniques (borrowing, calque and literal translation) and Oblique Translation Techniques (transposition, modulation, equivalence, and adaptation). According to this, it was concluded many factors that are involved in the process and more than one translation technique are used in a single book, even in a single paragraph or sentence (These forms are found in annexes).

Agreeing to the fragments analysed from English (SL) to French (TL), the most applied translation techniques were Literal Translation and Transposition, because these two techniques translate basically the same of the original text modifying only some words in order to the text does not lose its essence.

“The dim roar of London was like the bourdon note of a distant organ.”

« *Le sourd grondement de Londres semblait comme la note bourdonnante d’un orgue éloigné.*»

Regarding the translation of this phrase, it is thought that the technique applied is literal translation because the text is translated in the same way as in English without change the

meaning or category of any word and keeps the idea of the text. On the other hand, it is important to emphasize that although the techniques of Borrowing, literal translation, modulation, equivalence and adaptation were not the most used, they are also very important techniques because they allow to give a different twist to the text without losing its general meaning. During the analysis of the chapter it was observed that the book is translated in a simple way let it to be understood as easy from one language to another.

Thereby, the first part consisted to analyze the first chapter between English TL and Spanish SL and it was evident that the technique most used was transposition where the translator examined the TL and SL and replaced a word or a phrase of the text in order to convey the same idea of the original text in a proper and understandable form to the target language, for instance:

“But beauty, real beauty, ends where an intellectual *expression* begins.”

“Pero la belleza, la belleza auténtica, termina donde empieza *el aire* intelectual.”

“I choose my friends for their *good looks*, my acquaintances for their good *characters*, and my enemies for their good intellects.”

“Elijo a mis amigos por su *apostura*, a mis conocidos por su buena *reputación* y a mis enemigos por su inteligencia.”

Furthermore, modulation is another technique that are used by translators where exist an abstract variation from the point of view of each language that means that the translator must know culturally the TL and SL to achieve a balance between the two texts, and maintain the semantic:

“It is only the intellectuality lost who ever argue.”

“Solo discuten los que están perdidos intelectualmente.”

“The commonest thing is delightful if one only hides it.”

“Basta esconder la cosa más corriente para hacerla deliciosa.”

Besides, it was evident one case of adaptation, in which it was important to know the culture of SL to find the equivalence with TL:

“The dim roar of London was like the bourdon note of a distant organ.”

“...los ruidos confusos de Londres eran como las notas graves de un órgano lejano.”

According to all this information, it was distinguished that the translation techniques change depending on the target language and the translator’s point of view.

Finally, it was found many similarities between the three instruments that defined this project, and accomplished the objectives. For that reason a categorization was made in order to show the final results of this work.

In general terms, the most important aspects, at the moment to translate any kind of text and especially literary texts as “The Picture of Dorian Gray”, are translation techniques, source and target culture, languages and general knowledge, context and author intention in order to do a rightfully interpretation from the original text. For those reasons, a translator may to be able to study and push himself out into the source text and the author context and culture to reach the best translation and produce the same effect in the audience than the original one provokes. Moreover, the techniques that were proposed in translator professorship are essential to comprehend a text and to make an equal in another language (Results that finds below).

INSTRUMENTS FOR DATA COLLECTION	TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES	CULTURE	KNOWLEDGE	CONTEXT	INTENTION
SURVEY	The 60% of students said that is essential to know the language to translate.	The 92% of students said that the sociocultural aspects are essential in the translation process.	The 74% of students believed that the previous knowledge is really important to translate a text.	The 46% of students said that “respect the context” is one of the most important aspects when you translate a text.	The 54% of students thought that the intention on translation is produce the same effect that the original text.
INTERVIEW	“...there are, as many ways of translating as translators, so there is not such a ... standardized process about techniques translation...”	“... translator is conveyed the whole culture, the whole approach to reality which goes beyond words.”	“... I do have to understand the rules of that area of knowledge...”	“...so translating a document means first of all to make a research of the subject that you are going to translate in order to get our basic ideas clear.”	“ ...So translation is, I think, in general terms a new profession all over the world, it needs people who takes this profession seriously in the sense that we, translators true consider

					ourselves as professional and we have to look for the professionalization of our exercise, even though is not evident for the rest of the society”
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<p>OBSERVATION DOCUMENT</p>	<p>SL: "...there is no doubt that Genius lasts longer than beauty." TL: "...sin duda el genio dura más que la belleza."</p>	<p>SL: "The dim roar of <u>London</u> ..." TL: « Le sourd grondement de <u>Londres...</u>»</p>	<p>SL: "The dim roar of London was like the <u>bourdon</u> note of a distant organ." TL: "...los ruidos confusos de Londres eran como las notas graves de un órgano lejano."</p>	<p>SL: "The ugly and the stupid have <u>the best of it</u> in this world." TL: « Les laids et les sots sont <u>les mieux partagés</u> sous ce rapport dans ce monde.»</p>	<p>SL: "...the only charm of marriage is that it makes a life of deception absolutely necessary for both parties." TL: "...el único encanto del matrimonio es que exige de ambas partes practicar asiduamente el engaño."</p>
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Table 2: Categorization of Results

10. CONCLUSIONS

The results obtained during this study revealed some key points to have in mind about the translation world beyond the theories and the importance to involve them with the experience, the context, the culture, the different kind of texts, and even, with the translation environment.

Regarding to the general objective of this research, the theories studied through this work and the results of the instruments applied during the work, it is established that it is possible to analyse the different translation techniques applied in all literary texts, in order to find in this way the cultural and context aspects and relate them between the languages that were observed through this research (English (SL), French and Spanish) and others. In the same way it is evident the importance to have a wide knowledge of both cultures and languages that are translated, due to, that this information make the translation process easier to do.

Firstly, based on the translation techniques established by Vinay and Darbelnet, and the results obtained during the application of instruments on the first chapter of the book "The Picture Of Dorian Gray" in its source language and the respective translations into Spanish and French it was possible to recognize the most important techniques used by the translators of these two versions compare with the original one. However it should be noted that the change of techniques from one language to another was significant because not all expressions can be translated in the same way between the three languages. The translator is looking, as Jhon Catford said, an equivalence from SL to TL and many aspects of the language to which it is translated must to be included.

Secondly, through this study, the translation techniques that exist are describe and classified in two groups based on Vinay and Darbelnet theory, in order to have a clear idea about them. Notwithstanding, as Eugene Nida said about the translators and many theories that they

have to do their job, it was found a close relation between this declaration and the results of this work because it is evident that, even when, the techniques are standardized, each translator has his own way to apply them and many interpreters prefer some techniques and not others, according to their mental organization of the process. Thus, it was evident that are many techniques of translation, but some techniques are a lot more used than others as these are responsible to give a more natural sense to the text and give to the message a easier way to understand by the target audience, through create a relationship between one culture and another. Some of the most common techniques were: Literal translation and transposition due to these two do not make to the text a drastically change.

Thirdly, as George Steiner wrote “to hear significance is to translate”, therefore there are many aspects that are imperative to translate any kind of text, and especially literary texts, aspects as culture and context that without recognize them, it is impossible to do a rightfully translation. The results of this study show that every detail of the culture, epoch, society, context, and even, specialized fields of knowledge like economy, science, law, etc., that the author used to create the story, the atmosphere and the signs and symbols, are essential to do a equivalence between two languages and to know the undertone of the writing.

In conclusion, there are a lot of elements that are involved in the translation process and it is important to have them clear when an interpretation is about to start, in order to not have any misunderstanding and change the sense and meaning of the original text. A correct conversion from SL to TL depends a 100% from the skills, knowledge, experience and abilities of translator. Those competences separate the good translators from the excellent ones.

11. PROJECTIONS

This work is intended to be a source of information for future researches on translation process and its techniques and how they influence the interpretation of different types of texts. Moreover, this project will encourage interest in the application of translation techniques properly by a student who will be a professional.

Likewise, it hopes to be useful for the next generations of translators because it would generate awareness of translation techniques as a fundamental element in translating texts take into account the context, culture and meaning of words in order to be a really good interpreter in the middle of the globalization.

Also, this work aims to motivate the analysis of translation techniques in literary texts, it will whether complete or partial, and through these achieve a better comprehension of the different techniques and their importance. Besides, this thesis project would generate a conscious about not only the translation techniques but also about the many elements that are an indispensable part of translation process.

Thus, it proposes a challenge for those students, who want to be seriously involved in the translation world, to investigate the elements that besides from translation techniques are included in the whole process of interpretation of a text, and it is a challenge to make a deeper project with non-literary texts or with a complete master piece of literature.

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ANNEXES

1. SURVEY

“CULTURE AND TRANSLATION”

GROUP MEMBERS: Lorena Lara, Erika Bermudez, Juliana Duarte.

CAREER: Modern Languages

PROJECT'S NAME: Translation techniques used in literary texts.

This survey will be carried out in order to know the different opinions of the students of Modern Languages in front of the different processes of translation and its purpose.

1. Have you ever translated any text?

A. Yes

B. No

2. Do you consider that socio-cultural aspects are essential when you translate a text?

A. Yes

B. No

3. Which of the following aspects do you consider important when you translate a text?

A. To respect the context.

B. To obtain an equivalent between both texts.

C. The grammar and spelling.

4. What do you think should be the skills required to be a translator?

A. To know a lot about general culture

B. To have enough knowledge about the language to translate

C. To understand the different expressions in the text

5. What do you think should be one of the previous knowledge that you must have to translate a text?

A. Historical

B. Geographic

C. Aesthetics

D. Semiotics

E. All the previous

6. Do you think is important that the translator feels identify with the author and author's environment?

A. Yes

B. No

7. Do you think that is important that translators include some of their cultural features in the translation of texts?

A. Yes

B. No

8. From 1 to 5 what is the importance to know the cultural aspects when you translate texts in different languages?

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

9. What is the most significant intention of a translation?

- A. Produce the same effect that the original text
- B. To be able to involve the culture of the language to which it is translated
- C. To produce a similar effect of both texts

10. What are the essential facts of translating?

- A. Be an act of communication
- B. An operation between texts and not between languages
- C. A mental process

2. INTERVIEW

Work to obtain the title as Modern Languages professional from ECCI University

Name: Maritza Adriana García

Profession: Translator

Focus line: Bilingual Tourist Guide and Translator of writing documents.

We would like to know about your work as a translator, we will make you a few questions about this process.

1. What was the first motivation which guided you to this translation vocation?

I studied languages at Universidad Industrial de Santander in Bucaramanga many years ago, I got interested in languages and different cultures. A later as I finished my studies I had the opportunity to travel to Switzerland, I stablished in that country for almost 14 years and got enthusiastic about learning German as well which was the official language of the area of the country I was living, in Switzerland. Switzerland has four different languages so is a multicultural and multilingual country and it's quite normal that people speak more than one language, two or three at the order of the day.

So, I convened my vocation of studying cultures and languages. I studied German in Switzerland and Translation came as a natural consequence of study cultures and languages, it was the application of all the apprenticeship that I have done with languages but I understood quite so that translating is not something that you can do by the simply fact of speaking two languages, so, I studied, I got interested in the translation studies that Europe offered at that time at the Which is a translation and interpretation school which is quite renowned in Europe, so

I took the opportunity and studied translation as effort of application of all the knowledge I have during the years of the language I have learned.

2. What kind of training do you had in order to be a translator?

I studied for almost five years the second set of studies at university, it was actually a superior institute which was separate from the university, but was in the formal sense, a university, we had courses of translation which were, for my surprise, hands on experience that means we started of translating from the first day I was at school until the very last day I left. During five years translation was central subject of my studies and I learned translating that was actually the focus of my studies quite practical, we had some reinforcements on general culture and specific areas as economy, history, culture, but basically we did constantly different practices of translations, so we started translating and we discuss the translations we did with our colleagues and teachers, and that was actually the training I had become a translator. Just I have long experience translating, from the very first moment I got interested at the studies until the very end, ant it remains my professional experience as well, we keep learning every day.

3. How has been your experience as a translator?

It has been quite challenging, I like my profession a lot, I lived for many years in Switzerland where I studied and became professional translator and worked at Satchz in Switzerland. After some years of professional practice in Switzerland, I left that country and came back to Colombia, when I came back to Colombia so eight years ago, I found that the situation of translation in Colombia was different from the one I knew in Switzerland. Our profession was not recognized as Satchz in my Country, so I started of looking for an association or a professional gathering to get some ideas and help basically to develop my professional

career in Colombia. So translation is, I think, in general terms a new profession all over the world, it needs people who takes this profession seriously in the sense that we, translators true consider ourselves as professional and we have to look for the professionalization of our exercise, even though is not evident for the rest of the society.

4. From your experience, which is the most important aspect to keep in mind to translate?

The most important aspect, I think, a translator should keep in mind, is that he or she do not translate simple words, translator is conveyed the whole culture, the whole approach to reality which goes beyond words, keeping that in mind become a just actually our work in the best way to feel our real role is not medley a mechanical transposition of words but the construction of a new concept of from language A to language B.

5. During the translation process, do you read books or information about the topic that you are translating?

Of course, translating is basically apprenticeship, we have to learn and you are only able to talk about the subject if you know what is the subject so that means that if I translate socially issues or economy co-documents I do have to understand the rules of that area of knowledge, so translating a document means first of all to make a research of the subject that you are going to translate in order to get our basic ideas clear and start building from that knowledge the near document we have in hand depending on what we are supposed to translate or the work that is given to us. So translating means, actually, good translation has to have a period of research and, and, and understanding which is previous to the process of translating set.

6. What are the techniques of translation most useful? Why?

Techniques, you mean, technical means or external to the process of translation or way of translating, what you mean exactly by techniques.

There are, as many ways of translating as translators, so there is not such a ... standardized process, what is standardized is, actually the moments, you have believe or you have to experied as a professional translator in order to convert in order to be able to convey one text from one language to the other, so today is a , is quite common that translators who done translate from scratch , I mean by that, that we have some, we do lots of adaptations of texts more than translations, that means that we adapt texts that has been already translated are we have these tools documents or that we used programs as computer assisted programs, CAT tools such as start or Traduce , just to name two of them, without making my point that I'm not hacking an advertisement from those CAT tools but I mention them as means of example, those assisted programs to translate have changed also the dynamic of translation, because you are assisted by machine during the translation, so your role as a translator is superized that actually in the segments that are to translate are conveyed in the way should be from language A to B not translating word by word because in those assisted technical programs, we often have those are memories of translation, sorry, and we often have a bank of sentences already translated, so you have to see if one of the all translations we did for previous documents adapt or not to the segment we are supposed to translate. That's a very practical and everyday experience for translate those who work with CAT tools. So it's not that is used to be in the past that you translated everything from the scratch , but sometimes we have already like a proposals of translations that we should separate does useful or not in the process of translation. So a many ways to do it, assisted by those programs, or making comparisons with the previous works you have done and it depends also of the area that you are translating, we don't have a standardized

method for translations in all areas of knowledge so certain documents need a different approach, certain for the validity of texts needs special and specific care.

7. Which is the factor that determines an excellent translation?

I would say implies research at first, understanding of the subject you are translating, a careful process of translation itself and at the end is very important editing of the final text and wait from the bilingual environment , I mean the translator is basically a writer, the person which is able to write and bilingual and has to demonstrates his abilities or her abilities at the end of the process , anything and profiting the translation not in contrast with the original language as on the text itself as a separate unit from the language came from, these very standardized answer that I give of course where barriers in the way the process should be or not depending on the kind of text you are translating. It's not the same to translate technical, economical o-documents or translating not fiction literature or poetry to make myself clear, those types of text are quite different and required different methods and different approaches to do it rightful.

3. OBSERVATION FORM OF “THE PICTURE OF DORIAN GRAY” ENGLISH - FRENCH AND ENGLISH - SPANISH

Fragment Source Language English (Dover Publications 1993)	Fragment Target Language French (Groupe (Ebooksgratuits 2004)	Technique of Translation	Observation
<p>“The studio was filled with the rich odour of roses...”</p>	<p>« L’atelier était plein de l’odeur puissante des roses...»</p>	<p>Literal Translation</p>	
<p>“The dim roar of London was like the bourdon note of a distant organ.”</p>	<p>« Le sourd grondement de Londres semblait comme la note bourdonnante d’un orgue éloigné.»</p>	<p>Transposition</p>	<p>"dim"/ "sourd"</p>
<p>“In the centre of the room, clamped to an upright easel, stood the full-length portrait of a young man of extraordinary personal beauty...”</p>	<p>« Au milieu de la chambre sur un chevalet droit, s’érigeait le portrait grandeur naturelle d’un jeune homme d’une extraordinaire beauté...»</p>	<p>Transposition</p>	<p>" the full-length" /" grandeur naturelle"</p>
<p>“But he suddenly</p>	<p>« Mais il tressaillit</p>	<p>Literal Translation</p>	

started up, and, closing his eyes, placed his fingers upon the lids..."	soudain, et fermant les yeux, mit les doigts sur ses paupières...»		
"It is your best work, Basil, the best thing you have ever done," said Lord Henry, languidly.	« Ceci est votre meilleure œuvre, Basil, la meilleure chose que vous ayez jamais faite, dit lord Henry languissamment.»	Literal Translation	
"...for there is only one thing in the world worse than being talked about, and that is not being talked about."	« ...car s'il n'y a qu'une chose au monde pire que la renommée, c'est de n'en pas avoir.»	Adaptation	"talked about"/ "la renommée"
"But beauty, real beauty, ends where an intellectual expression begins."	« Mais la beauté, la réelle beauté finit où commence l'expression intellectuelle.»	Literal Translation	
"Intellect is in itself a	« L'intellectualité est	Literal Translation	

mode of exaggeration, and destroys the harmony of any face.”	en elle-même un mode d’exagération, et détruit l’harmonie de n’importe quelle face.»		
“The ugly and the stupid have the best of it in this world.”	« Les laids et les sots sont les mieux partagés sous ce rapport dans ce monde.»	Transposition	"the best of it"/ "les mieux partagés"
“If they know nothing of victory, they are at least spared the knowledge of defeat.”	«S’ils ne savent rien de la victoire, la connaissance de la défaite leur est épargnée.»	Calque Modulation	First part "spared"/ "épargnée"
“The commonest thing is delightful if one only hides it.”	« La plus commune des choses nous paraît exquise si quelqu’un nous la cache.»	Equivalence	
“...the only charm of marriage is that it makes a life of deception absolutely	«...le seul charme du mariage est qu’il fait une vie de déception absolument nécessaire	Literal Translation	

necessary for both parties.”	aux deux parties.»		
“Conscience and cowardice are really the same things, Basil. Conscience is the trade-name of the firm. That is all.”	«La conscience et la lâcheté sont réellement les mêmes choses, Basil. La conscience est le surnom de la fermeté. C’est tout.»	Literal Translation	
“I like to find out people for myself.”	«...j’aime connaître les gens par moi-même...»	Transposition	
“Laughter is not at all a bad beginning for a friendship, and it is far the best ending for one...”	«L’hilarité n’est pas du tout un mauvais commencement d’amitié, et c’est loin d’en être une mauvaise fin...»	Transposition	<i>"best ending"/ "une mauvaise fin"</i>
“I choose my friends for their good looks, my acquaintances for their good characters, and my enemies for	“Je choisis mes amis pour leur bonne mine, mes simples camarades pour leur caractère, et mes	Literal Translation	

their good intellects.”	ennemis pour leur intelligence... »		
“...none of us can stand other people having the same faults as ourselves.”	«...chacun de nous ne peut supporter de voir d'autres personnes ayant les mêmes défauts que soi-même.»	Transposition	"stand"/ "supporter de voir"
“...the value of an idea has nothing whatsoever to do with the sincerity of the man who expresses it.”	«D'ailleurs la valeur d'une idée n'a rien à voir avec la sincérité de l'homme qui l'exprime.»	Literal Translation	
“It is only the intellectuality lost who ever argue.”	«...Je ne m'occupe que de la perte intellectuelle... »	Modulation	
“...there is no doubt that Genius lasts longer than beauty.”	«...on ne saurait douter que l'esprit dure plus longtemps que la beauté.»	Transposition	"Genius "/ "l'esprit"

Table 3: Observation form (English-French)

Fragment Source Language English (Dover Publications 1993)	Fragment Target Language Spanish (Comcosur 2014)	Technique of Translation	Observation
“The studio was filled with the rich odour of roses...”	“El intenso perfume de las rosas embalsamaba el estudio...”	Modulation	Change the order
“The dim roar of London was like the bourdon note of a distant organ.”	“...los ruidos confusos de Londres eran como las notas graves de un órgano lejano.”	Equivalence Adaptation	"the dim roar" and "los ruidos confusos" (bourdon)
“In the centre of the room, clamped to an upright easel, stood the full-length portrait of a young man of extraordinary personal beauty...”	“En el centro de la pieza, sobre un caballete recto, descansaba e retrato de cuerpo entero de un joven de extraordinaria belleza.”	Equivalence	“Clamped to”- "sobre"/ "stood the...”- "descansaba"
“But he suddenly started up, and, closing his eyes, placed his	“Pero el artista se incorporó bruscamente y, cerrando los ojos, se	Transposition Equivalence	He= el artista Placed his fingers/ se cubrio.

fingers upon the lids.”	cubrió los párpados con los dedos.”		
“It is your best work, Basil, the best thing you have ever done,” said Lord Henry, languidly.	“Es tu mejor obra, Basil- dijo Henry con entonación lánguida-, es lo mejor que has hecho.”	Calque Modulation	
“...for there is only one thing in the world worse than being talked about, and that is not being talked about.”	“...porque en el mundo solo hay algo peor que ser la persona de la que se habla y es ser alguien de quien no se habla.”	Transposition	"thing/persona"
“But beauty, real beauty, ends where an intellectual expression begins.”	““Pero la belleza, la belleza auténtica, termina donde empieza el aire intelectual.”	Transposition	"expression/aire"
“Intellect is in itself a mode of exaggeration, and destroys the harmony of any face.”	“El intelecto es, por sí mismo, un modo de exageración, y destruye la armonía de cualquier rostro.”	Literal Translation	
“The ugly and the	“Los feos y los	Transposition	"have the best/ son

stupid have the best of it in this world.”	estúpidos son quienes mejor lo pasan en el mundo.”		quienes mejor"
“If they know nothing of victory, they are at least spared the knowledge of defeat.”	“Aunque no saben nada de triunfar, se ahorran al menos los desengaños de la derrota.”	Transposition	"the knowledge" /"los desengaños"
“The commonest thing is delightful if one only hides it.”	“Basta esconder la cosa más corriente para hacerla deliciosa.”	Modulation	
“...the only charm of marriage is that it makes a life of deception absolutely necessary for both parties.”	“...el único encanto del matrimonio es que exige de ambas partes practicar asiduamente el engaño.”	Modulation	
“Conscience and cowardice are really the same things, Basil. Conscience is the trade-name of the firm.	“Conciencia y cobardía son en realidad lo mismo, Basil. La conciencia es la marca registrada de	Literal Translation	

That is all.”	la empresa. Eso es todo.”		
“I like to find out people for myself.”	“Prefiero desenmascarar a las personas yo mismo.”	Transposition	"I like to find out/ Prefiero desenmascarar"
“Laughter is not at all a bad beginning for a friendship, and it is far the best ending for one.”	“La risa no es un mal principio para una amistad y, desde luego, es la mejor manera de terminarla.”	Transposition	"it is far"/ "desde luego"
“I choose my friends for their good looks, my acquaintances for their good characters, and my enemies for their good intellects.”	“Elijo a mis amigos por su apostura, a mis conocidos por su buena reputación y a mis enemigos por su inteligencia.”	Transposition	"good looks"/ "apostura" "characters"/ "reputación"
“...none of us can stand other people having the same faults as ourselves.”	“...nadie soporta a las personas que tienen sus mismos defectos.”	Transposition	None of us can stand Nadie soporta
“...the value of an idea has nothing whatsoever to do with	“...el valor de una idea no tiene nada que ver con la sinceridad de la	Literal Translation	

the sincerity of the man who expresses it.”	persona que la expone.”		
“It is only the intellectuality lost who ever argue.”	“Solo discuten los que están perdidos intelectualmente.”	Modulation	
“...there is no doubt that Genius lasts longer than beauty.”	“...sin duda el genio dura más que la belleza.”	Literal Translation	

Table 4: Observation Form (English- Spanish)

4. GRAPHICS OF SURVEY RESULTS

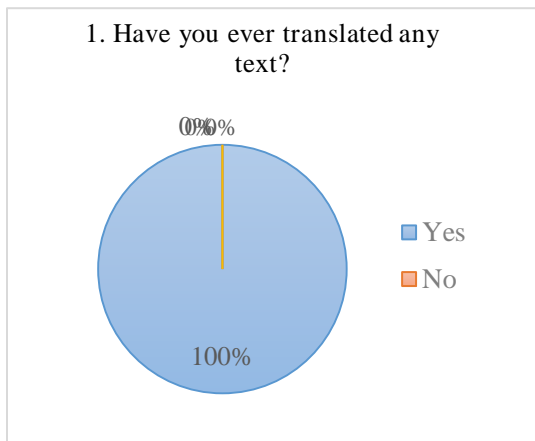


Figure 1: Question N°1

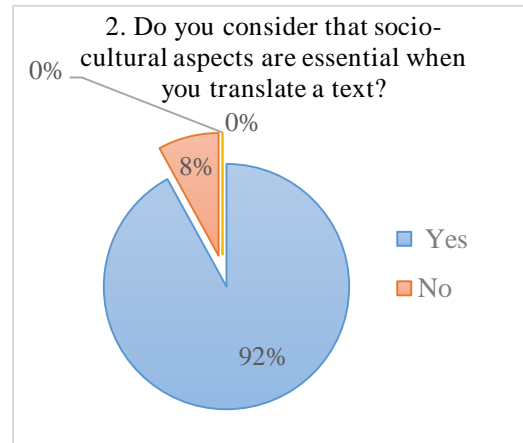


Figure 2: Question N° 2

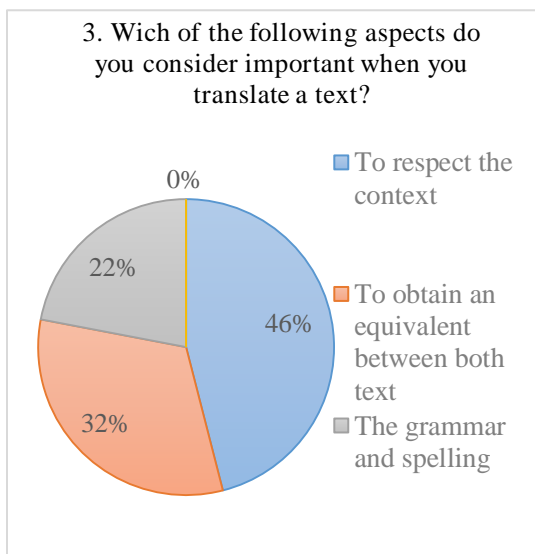


Figure 3: Question N°3

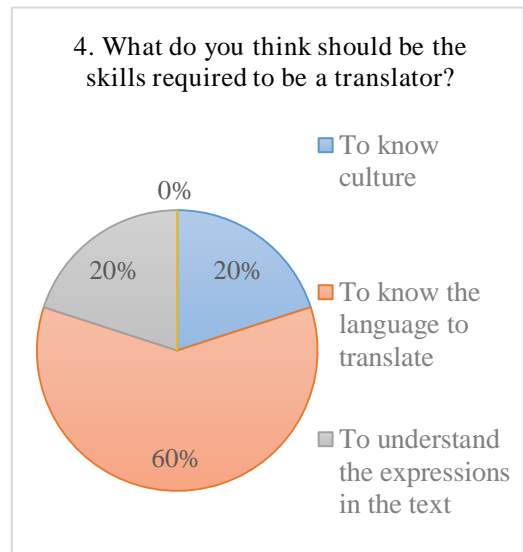


Figure 4: Question N°4

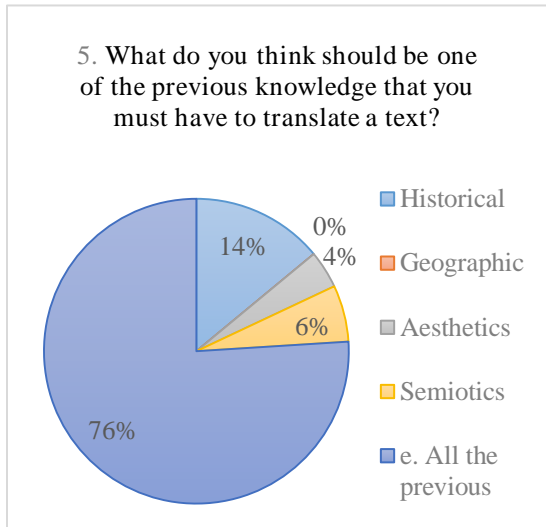


Figure 5: Question N°5

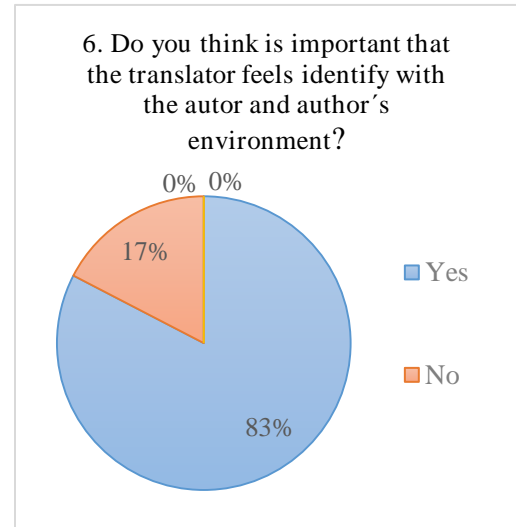


Figure 6: Question N°6

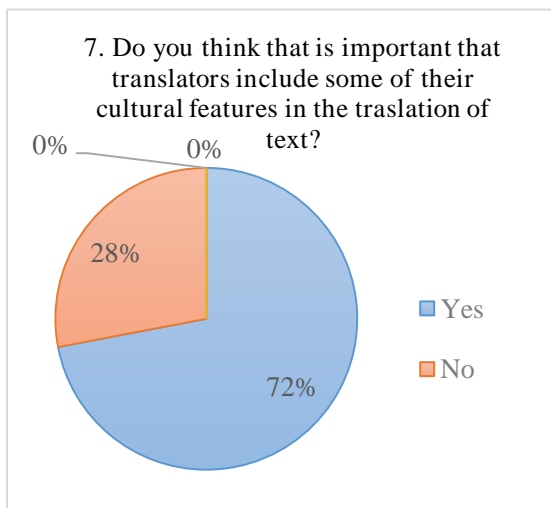


Figure 7: Question N°7

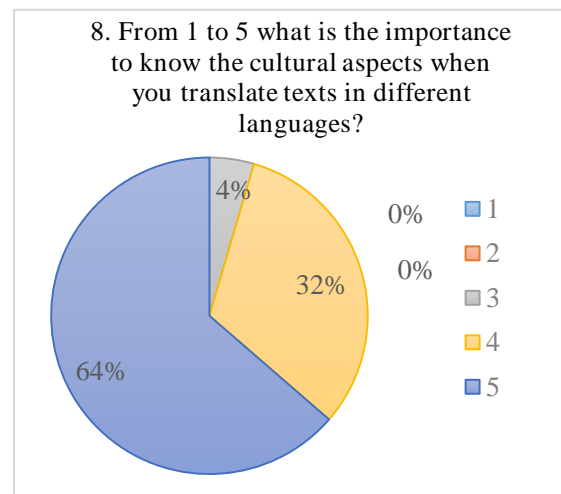


Figure 8: Question N° 8

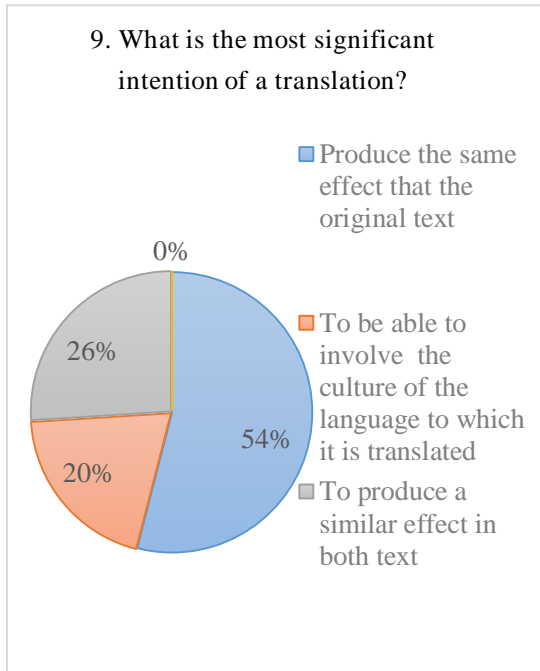


Figure 9: Question N°9

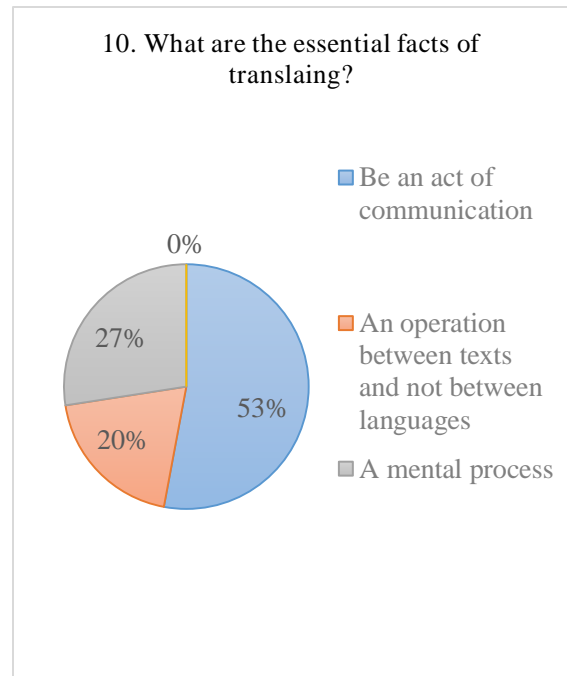


Figure 10: Question N° 10