

Adaptation: form of translation where a considerable distance from the formal and lexical aspects of the ST can be observed.

- adaptation can be seen as a translation technique addressing a specific differences between the SL and the TL in terms of situational context and cultural references.

Such segment may thus need to be adapted in translation when:

1. It has no lexical equivalence in the TL.
2. When the situation it refers is not familiar to TL readers.
3. When a close translation would be inappropriate in functional terms.
 - **These criteria are bound to be considered in relative terms, as they depend on a consideration of the TL readers.**

Adaption may be seen as a general translation strategy or mode of text transfer aimed to reconstructing the **purpose, function** or **impact** of the general text.

Procedures of adaption include:

1. Expansion
2. Omission
3. Re-creation of the whole ST section
 - **Aimed at preserving the general function of the text.**

A recurring debate concerns the point at which adaption ceases (fail) to be translation and becomes a 'freer' re-creation of the ST.

Historically, the concept of translation has been observed to show enormous variability.

Scholars are today inclined (moving toward) to include adaption within translation, if the text presented as an adaption is based on a source text.

The procedures used by the adapter can be classified, in terms of modes of adaption, as follows:

1. **Omission:** the elimination of part of the text.
2. **Expansion:** the addition of source information, either in the main body or in a foreword, footnote or a glossary.
3. **Exoticism:** the substitution of stretches of slang, dialect, nonsense words, etc. in the original text by rough equivalents in the TL (sometimes marked by italics or underlining)
4. **Situational or cultural adequacy:** the recreation of a context is more familiar of culturally appropriate from the target reader's perspective than the one used in the original.

5. **Creation:** a replacement of the original text with a text that preserves only the essential message/ideas/functions of the original.

The most common factors (conditions) which causes translator to resort to adaption are:

1. **Cross-code breakdown:** where there are simply no lexical equivalence in the target language. (especially common in the case of translation metalanguage)
2. **Situational or cultural inadequacy:** where the context or viewers referred to in the original text don't exist or don't apply in the Target Culture.
3. **Genre switching:** a change from one discourse type to another (e.g. from adult to children's literature)
4. **Disruption of the communication process:** the emergence of a new epoch or approach or the need to address a different type of readership often requires modification in style, content, and/or presentation.

Question:

1. **Identify:**
 - a. ST
 - b. SL
 - c. SR
 - d. TT
 - e. TL
 - f. TR
2. **What are some cultural constraints in translation the ST? (cultural specific markers that are difficult to translate from one culture to another)**

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3. **Give examples of the following modes of adaption in the film:**
 - a. Omission
 - b. Expansion
 - c. Situational or cultural adequacy:
4. **Specify some of the conditions which caused the filmmaker to resort to adaption:**

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5. **How did the film adapt the story to fit the knowledge and expectations of the target reader?**

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