A comparative translation text analysis of the book of Song of songs in the Mbala And Mushindo Bemba Bibles

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Abstract
Translation of the Bible has played a very critical role in the evangelization Programmes of the Christian Faith throughout the world and Zambia in particular. The translated Bibles have provided an avenue for communication between divergent foreign languages and cultures. In Zambia, however, some translated Bibles have been a bone of contention among Church denominations as their members have sought to know which version was more accurate than the other. For instance, The Bemba Christian speech community, belonging to different church denominations, has had to choose between the Mushindo (KJV) Bemba version and the Mbala (Douay-Rheims) Bemba version. In the same vein, the translated Bemba version of the Bible used by the Catholic Church in Zambia is different from the Bemba version preferred by the Protestant Church. This study sought to investigate the linguistic differences and variations between the translation of the book of Song of Songs in the Mbala and Mushindo Versions of the Bemba Bible. It is meant to provide an understanding into the root causes of dissentions among the Christian users of the two Bemba versions. An intra-lingual comparative analysis of the translated book of Song of Songs was carried out to establish the differences and variations. The research employed Gideon Toury’s (1995) Descriptive Translation Studies Theory (DTS) to critically examine the products of translation, the processes used during translating and the intended function of the end product. In addition, the study also looked at the challenges encountered during the translation exercise. Data was collected qualitatively through document analysis and supplemented by interviews with individual respondents. The respondents included 14 Christian adults purposefully selected. Four of the respondents were translators and 10 were ordinary congregants from both the Catholic Church and the Protestant Church respectively. The study area included Kasama and Mbala. Data was analysed qualitatively. The findings of the study show that the translators of the Mbala Bemba Bible used more of the target text norms than the Mushindo Bemba Bible translators who were more inclined towards the source text norms. The results obtained show that 38.5% of the strategies used to translate the Mbala Bemba Bible were direct procedures as compared to 46.3% for the Mushindo version. As regards the oblique translation strategies, the study discovered that the Mbala Bemba Bible scored 45.3% while the Mushindo Bemba Bible had 32.6%. From the results, it is evident that the function of the Mbala version was to domesticate the Bible so that the target text receivers could own the document while the function of the Mushindo Bible was to foreignise the Bible so that the target text recipients perceived the Bible as a foreign text written in their Language. Based on the above findings, it is important to carry out more linguistic investigations on Bible translation to avert possible dissentions among Church denominations in Zambia. Key words: Mushindo Bemba Bible, Mbala Bemba Bible, Domestication, Foreignisation and Intra-lingual.

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Song of Songs 1 (abbreviated as Song 1) is the first chapter of a book called "Song of Songs" or "Song of Solomon" in the Hebrew Bible or the Old Testament of the Christian Bible. This book is one of the Five Megillot, a collection of short books, together with Book of Ruth, Lamentations, Ecclesiastes and Esther, within the Ketuvim, the third and the last part of the Hebrew Bible. Jewish tradition views Solomon as the author of this book, and this attribution influences the acceptance of this book as Translation-oriented text analysis should not only ensure full comprehension and correct interpretation of the text or explain its linguistic and textual structures and their relationship with the system and norms of the source language (SL). It should also provide a reliable foundation for each and every decision which the translator has to make in a particular translation process. For this purpose, it must be integrated into an overall concept of translation that will serve as a permanent frame of reference for the translator. The factors of the communicative situation in which the source te... Use Bible Verses by Comparison to read all translations side by side. Study Bible verses using NIV, KJV, ESV, and all versions found on one page. Whether you are a just beginning to read the Bible or a seasoned reader, comparing translations for individual Bible verses allows for a broader understanding of the passage and insight into the intent of the original Biblical manuscripts. Browse by Book. Articles for translators and translation agencies: Persian: A Comparative Study of Molavi’s. Since the study is a descriptive-analytical one, the original text with its two English translations was comparatively analyzed as in the following steps: 1. Perusing the original text and isolating the items under study. 2. Categorizing and sorting out the data in tables in order to have a complete framework to compare the translated features properly. 3. Concluding from the data organized in the above manner to analyze the techniques used by the translators and to evaluate their accuracy as compared with the original. 3. Data Analysis. Summary and Analysis Lamentations and Song of Songs. Summary. Lamentations. Analysis. The authorship of the Book of Lamentations is unknown. The earliest collection of the poems included in the book was called "Lamentations" without assigning any name to them. Later, they were called "The Lamentations of Jeremiah," which is the title given to them in various editions of the Old Testament. Song of Songs was attributed to King Solomon probably because his name is mentioned several times in the songs, or poems. Because the songs describe the wedding feast of a king and his bride, it was assumed that the chief participants in the wedding were King Solomon and a Shulamite maiden. Interpreted literally, these songs would scarcely have been included in the Old Testament.