THE ANALYSIS OF THE TRANSLATION OF “םיִּצֻמֲא” IN ZECHARIAH 63 AND 67 A COMPARISON STUDY OF ANCIENT TEXTS

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Abstract

There are some ancient sacred texts for Christianity such as Hebrew Bible, Syriac Peshitta, Septuagint, Aramaic Targum and Latin Vulgate. However, the translation of these ancient texts is not always having the same nuance or literal meaning. Zechariah 6:3 and 6:7 are one example. The word “םיִּצֻמֲא” or strong has been translated diversely in our ancient sacred texts. Therefore, this paper will attempt to discuss multiple translations for the word “םיִּצֻמֲא” or strong. The discussion will cover the purpose of these various translations. The possible reason behind the selection of the meaning will also be discussed in this paper.

References

translations make the translators' best attempt at a single rendering of the original, relying on footnotes where there might be alternative translations or textual variants. An alternative is taken. considered translation as a category of thought and saw the translator as a creative genius, who enriches the literature and language into which he is translating, while the second saw him through the mechanical function of making a text or an author known. This period knew also the. An example of this translation is the one used by Edward Fitzgerald (1809-63) for Rubaiyat Omar Al-Khayyam (1858). Percy Bysshe Shelley (1792-1822), one of our greatest poets, was a brilliant translator as well. Chapter 5: analysis of season of migration to the north. 5.1 preliminary data 5.1.1 title 5.1.2 metatext 5.1.3 typography 5.1.4 observations and comments. This study is a multilingual comparative study. It is a descriptive study on literary texts whose dynamic polysystem, according to Hermans (1985: 10-12), requires a "continual interplay between theoretical models and practical case studies" carried out in a descriptive approach which is target-text oriented. This is because in terms of translation comparative studies people used to rely on the first and second approach due to multilingual barriers. But the choice of the third corresponds. 6.