

Formal-Equivalence and Dynamic Equivalence in Bible Translation

Summary

The purpose of the article is to present the main principles governing a translation oriented toward formal-equivalence and dynamic equivalence, the advantages and disadvantages of both methods of translation. A formal-equivalence (or F-E) translation is basically source-oriented; that is, it is designed to reveal as much as possible of the form and content of the original message. Thus, the focus is generally on literally translation. A dynamic equivalence (or D-E), contrary, is directed primarily equivalence of response rather than equivalence of form. In other words, the stress is put not such on source message as on naturalness of expression in the receptor languages. Even if a dynamic equivalence has been popular in the United States since the early sixties of the 20th century) (thanks to Eugene A. Nida – an American translator and missionary), in Poland for many reasons has not met with an enthusiastic reception.