محاضرة 3-

نظريات الترجمة - المرحلة الرابعة- قسم الترجمة. 2023-2024

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Tot**al Translation:** Total translation represents ordinary translation that is practiced by thousands of people all over the world. In total translation, one replaces the source language lexical and Grammatical items, besides replacing the source language Phonological / Graphological items. Non-equivalent Target language Phonological / Graphological items. **Phonological Translation:** This type of translation is carried out at the level of phonology only; in which Source language phonological items are replaced by Target language phonological items one the basis of relationship to the same phonic substance.

**Graphological translation:** This type of translation is restricted to the level of graphology; in which Source language graphological items are replaced by equivalent Target language graphological items on the basis of relationship to the same graphic (or graphitic) substance.

**Lexical Translation:** This type of translation is carried out on the level of lexis only (i.e., it is restricted to the level of lexes only). In lexical translation, Source language lexical items are replaced by equivalent Target language lexical items on the basis of relationship to the same situational substance.

**Grammatical Translation:** This type of translation is carried out at the level of grammar only, on the basis of relationship to the same situational substance.

**Formal Meaning:** i.e., linguistic meaning (excluding the non-linguistic varieties of meaning). Formal meaning consists of syntagmatic and paradigmatic relations into which an item enters.

**Transference of Meaning:** In translation, transference sometimes takes place, which in fact is a separate process and totally different form translation. Transference takes place when the translator cannot find an equivalent in the Target language for a certain Source language item (i.e., carrying over some Source language meaning into the Target language). **Transcoding:** This is a process in which one expresses the same message in a different code as is the case with switching from the written code of language to the spoken code, or expressing a certain verbal message in terms of the morse-code etc.

 **Transliteration:** By transliteration is meant the replacement of Source language letters (i.e., graphological units) by non-equivalent Target language letters, on the basis of a set of conventionally established rules. In other words, Target language letters are not selected on the basis of relationship to the same graphic substance.

**Transcription:** This process is in fact a written representation of the phonological units in which the letters (or graphological units) are not in a one-to-one relationship with the phonological units. e.g., the word “Book” consists of four letters; but three phonological units only in transcription: /buk/.

**Dialect:** This term refers to a language variety in relation to the performer’s characteristics in a geographical dimension (American English, British English, Scottish English), or temporal dimension (Elizabethan English, Middle English, Modern English, etc.), or social dimension (Upper-Class English, Non-Upper-Class English etc.).

**Idiolect:** This term refers to a language variety in relation to the personal linguistic features of the performer, such as a tendency to frequent use of certain lexical items, grammatical forms, or the adoption of some new pronunciations, etc.

**Style:** This is also considered to be a variety of language in accordance with the type of relationship that holds between the performer and the addressee (whether formal, colloquial, intimate, frozen, casual).

 **Mode:** By mode is meant a variety of language in accord with the medium employed (whether it is the spoken medium, or the written one).

**Register:** This is also a variety of language in relation to the wider social role that is played by the performer (scientific register, religious register, etc.…). For Halliday (1978), register refers to the fact that language varies according to the type of situation. Some linguistic and scholars are no more in favor of the term register as is the same with Crystal and Davy (1969) who introduce the term “province” which stands for linguistic variation in accordance with the type or professional activity; and Mason’s (1982) proposal of “domain” which he defines as the social context. (Emery, P.G 1988).

**Zero Equivalence:** This term refers to the absence of the corresponding or parallel T.L term in the equivalent T.L. structure, despite the fact that it exists in the T.L. (e.g., the definite article.)

**Nil equivalence:** This term refers to the absence of the parallel T.L. term from the equivalent T.L because it does not exist in the T.L. (e.g., the indefinite article in Arabic)

**Conditioning factors:** The context (linguistic factor), and the context (situational factors).

**Translation rule:** A statement about probability of textual equivalence for human translators which takes the conditioning factors into consideration. **Translation-Algorithm:** A translation rule for Machine translation based on the Cotext