محاضرة 6

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**Translation Types according to the notion of Rank:**

a**. Word-to-Word Translation:** This type of translation, as is clear from its name, is word-oriented, (i.e., established at the word rank). The translator in this type of translation handles the text word by word. Such a method of translation can be useful in throwing light on the nature of the S.L. lexical and grammar, since it slavishly follows the S.L. grammatical structure. E.g. He went home (English) بيت هب ذ هو ) Arabic word-to-word translation).

 **b. Literal Translation:** This type of translation is also word-oriented, but it does not follow the S.L. grammar as is the case with word-to-word translation. The translator in this case adopts T.L. grammar. e.g., He went home. (S.L.) ……… (T.L.) البيت الى ذهب He went to school (S.L.) …... (T.L.) المدرسة الى ذهب

**C. Literary Translation:** Unlike the preceding rank-bound two types of translation (i.e., word-to-word, and literal), literary translation is rank-free (i.e., not restricted to a certain grammatical rank). The translator aims at reproducing a similar effect on the T.L. receiver as that of the S.L one. The translator is not concerned with the S.L. text as a form but with the message and how to express it in the T.L. This is what Nida calls “Dynamic Equivalence”, and what Catford calls “Free translation” or “literary translation”. E.g.: Once in a blue moon (S.L) if translated according to the word-to-word method or the literal approach would not be acceptable: ازرق قمر في مرة ; but it can be successfully rendered by finding an equivalent message in the T.L..: ًجدا ًنادرا

**As for Newmark, he proposed two main types of translation (1982**); i.e., the communicative method and the semantic method:

**1. The communicative approach of translation:** In this method, Newmark suggests that the translator alms at producing the same effect on the T.L. receiver as that of the original S.L. text on the S.L. receiver. This in fact is not much different from "free" or " literary"\* translation. Communicative translation is subjective as the translator tries to create an effect on the T.L. reader or receiver equivalent to that experienced on the part of S.L. receivers. In this approach (the communicative method), the translator gives himself the right to remove obscurities, to eliminate repetition, and specify generic terms. In other words, the translator tries his best to make the thought and cultural content of the original more accessible to the reader. The language that accompanies actions or stands for It as well as texts that contain recommendations, instructions and valuejudgements should rather be communicatively translated according to Newmark. In communicative translation, the message is the most important thing, and the translator has to make the T.L. receiver think, feel, and / or act in a way that is almost equivalent to that of the S.L. reader or receiver. In fact, communicative translation emphasizes the force of the message more than the content of the message. When the translator thinks that the original text has to be improved or that it requires a new arrangement, Newmark recommends the communicative approach, because such a translation seems to be smoother, simpler, clearer, and more direct (Ibid).

 **2. The Semantic Approach (or method of translation):** Semantic translation tries to render the S.L. formal and contextual meaning of the original text as accurately as the semantic and syntactic structures of the original S.L. text allow. The semantic method of translation concentrates on the message itself rather than on its effect or force. الكلب يعض .:g.e Semantic translation into English: This dog bites. Communicative translation into English: Beware of the dog! In semantic translation, the translator sometimes finds himself obliged to interpret or explain the text (a metaphor for instance) if he feels that it is meaningless to the reader. Communicative and semantic translation sometimes coincide especially in the case when the text contains a general rather than culture-specific message, and when the form and content of the message are equally important. Sometimes, a part of the text Requires a semantic approach whereas another part of it has to be communicatively treated and translated. A semantic translation, however. tends to be more complex, more concentrated, inclusive of more details, and follows the content rather than the intention of the author of the original text. or the resultant effect. It may Involve loss of meaning, and sometimes results in poorly written and repetitive text. One should not forget however, that repetition is sometimes a linguistically relevant feature that the translator has to take care of and reproduce its effect: e.g., De Gaulle's 18th June 1940 broadcast: «Car la France n'est pa seule! Elle n'est pas scule! Elle n'est pas seule. The semantic approach: «For France is not alone! She Is not alone! She Is not alone! The communicative method: «For remember this, France does not stand alone. She is not isolated». In semantic translation, the translator's main concern is being loyal to the author of the original text, more than anything else whereas in communicative translation, the translator is more concerned with the force and effect of the message on the receiver. As for Suvory (1969), he classifies translation into two mala types: Literary, and non- literary translation. 1. Literary Translation: This type of translation, according to Savory, comprises the translation of all forms of writing in which the form Is not less important than the content. This Includes the translation of prose into prose, poetry into poetry, and poetry into prose. 2. None-literary Translation: This type of translation of all scientific and technical material in which the content (or the matter) has the priority over the form (or manner). The translator's main concern is to reproduce the information of the original text with a high degree of accuracy