محاضرة 5

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

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As for Catford (1965), he classifies the types of translation in accordance with three factors: **extent, level of language, and rank.**

**1- Translation types according to Extent:**

**A. Full translation:** i.e., replacing all the S.L. textual material by equivalent T.L. material without leaving any part untranslated, nor Implanting S.L. meaning in the T.L. by transference.

**B. Partial translation:** This type of translation implies that some part of the S.L. text does not have an equivalent in the T.L., and that the translator resorts to transliteration and transference in such circumstances. e.g., Quran, Ch. 97, line 2: The Night of al-Qadr is better (in worship) than a thousand month. The translator may make use of explanatory footnotes in such a case, in order to explain the difficulty of rendering such problematic instances. 2. According to level: A. Total translation: le. translation proper in which ail the S.L. levels are replaced by T.L. levels. (S.L. lexis and grammar by equivalent T.L. lexis and grammar; and S.L. phonology /graphology by non-equivalent T.L. lexis and grammar).

**B. Restricted translation:** I.e., translation is restricted to a certain level of language only (phonology, graphology, lexis, or grammar).

**a. Phonological Translation:** This is a type of restricted translation in which the S.L. phonological units are replaced by equivalent T.L. phonological units on the basis of being related to the same phonic substance. It may be the case however that an S.L. phonological Item has more than one possible T.L. phonological equivalent unit, and the translator in such a case has to select the nearest one. Phonological translation is sometimes practiced by actors and mimics deliberately when assuming a foreign or dialectal pronunciation; and it may also take place in the imperfect and faulty prenucleation of learners of some foreign language. Phonological translation is useful in film-dubbing: in which the translator tries to select such equivalents that match the S.L. phonological forms that are uttered by the S.L. performers. In the translation of poetry too, the translator may attempt to look for such T.L. sounds that correspond to some of the S.L. sounds since form is of a unique importance in poetry.

**b. Graphological Translation:** This is also a type of restricted translation in which the S.L. graphology Is replaced by equivalent T.L. graphology on the basis of relationship to the same graphic substance. e.g., English “N” Greek “η” Unlike phonetics that describes the phonic substance in a scientific and specific way, there is no graphitic theory unfortunately, which, if existed, would provide some adequate description of graphic categories. This is why the question of graphological equivalence is much more difficult than the phonological one. Typographers sometimes make use of graphological similarity or graphological translation in order to add a special flavor to the written text. For Instance, some titles of books on Arabis or Islam are presented in Arable-looking graphology or English letters; which entails & sort of semi-graphological translation: (Arabic)

**C. Lexical Translation**: This type of translation Is also a type of restricted translation in which an S.L. lexical Item Is replaced by an equivalent T.L. lexical item on the basis of relationship to the same situation substance. The process of picking a few words from a foreign language and employing them in utterances of the speaker's mother-tongue is an instance of such translation (on the level of lexis only). e.g.: This Is the rajul I shufed

**D. Grammatical Translation:** This type of translation too Is among the restricted ones in which the S.L grammatical Item is substituted by an equivalent T.L. grammatical item on the basis of being related to the same situational substance. (Lexical translation, grammatical translation, and total translation share the same substance, «situation».