

A/ Semantic translation attempts to render, *as closely as the semantic and syntactic structures (meaning and form) of the source language allow, the exact contextual meaning of the original.*

Q/ What does the communicative translation emphasize?

A/ Communicative translation emphasizes **the force rather than the content of the message.** In this approach, the translator can eliminate repetition, remove obscurities or specify generic terms.

Q/ Newmark (1988: 40) supports the adoption of communicative approach?

A/ Because it is **smoother, simpler and more direct.** It concentrates on the **writer's intention.**

The TL receiver is not likely to encounter difficulties or obscurities.

Q/ What does the semantic translation emphasize?

A/ It emphasizes the **content** of the message rather than the effect or force of the message. In order to make the TL text more meaningful, the translator sometimes has to give extra explanations (Ilias,1989: 32).

Let us consider the following example:

(340) The truck is coming!

The above example can be semantically translated as ' المركبة قادمة ' or communicatively translated as ' احذر المركبة '.

Q/ Which kind of translation does the translator have to conduct?

A/ It is mainly the nature of the text which determines the type of translation. In this respect, Newmark (1988:40) remarks that scientific texts are translated according to the semantic approach where content of the message (i.e. information) is given priority. Other artistic texts are translated according to the communicative approach since they are mainly intended to amuse people or

motivate their feelings. Consequently, both methods may be used in one text if it has two different paragraphs, one is scientific and the other is literary

4.1.3 Other Types of Translation

a. Faithful Translation

- It attempts to reproduce *the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structure.*
- It attempts to be completely *faithful to the intentions and the text-realization of the SL writer.*

b Adaptation

- This is the ‘freest’ form of translation. It is used mainly for plays (comedies), poetry stories, where the themes, characters, plot are usually preserved.
- The **SL** culture converted to the **TL** culture and the Text rewritten.

e.g.

Love me, love my dog.

لأجل عين الف عين تكرم

c. Free Translation

- It reproduces **the matter without the manner, or the content without the form of the original.** It is usually a paraphrase much longer than the original. It is often prolix and pretentious, and not a translation at all.

- **For example:**

A wonderful time

غاية المتعة

d. Idiomatic Translation

- By ‘idiom’ we mean affixed figurative expression whose meaning cannot be deduced from the denotative meanings of the words that make it up as in:

‘car racing is not *my cup of tea*’.