1- **Language, Communication and translation : اللغة والاتصالات والترجمة**

A certain language system has its own feature and norms that people use to communicate with each other.

2- **translation الترجمة**

the term "translation" can refer to: the general subject field, the product (the text that gad been translation), the process (the act of producing the translation).

تعاريف لمصطلح الترجمة لبعض العلماء

3- **(Newmark:1988) :**

Rendering the meaning of text into another language in *the way that the author* intended the text".

4- **(Brislin: 1976) :**

translation is the general term referring to the *transfer of thoughts* and ideas from one language (source) to another (target), whether the languages are in written or oral from : whether the languages have established orthographies or do not have such standardization or whether one or both language is based on signs, as with sign languages of the deaf.

5- **(Farghal: 1999):**

Translation is often regarded *as a project for transferring* meaning from one language to another.

6- **Author:المؤلف**

the originator the text whether it is oral or written.

7- **Text النص (Dickins: 2002)** :

Any given stretch of speech or writing assumed to make coherent whole.

- *a text maybe **a single word** like the sign or **thousands of pages** consists of many volumes*

8- **Source text (ST) النص المصدر:**

the text requiring translation.

9- **Target text (TT) النص الهدف:**

The text which is a translation of the ST

10- **Source Language (SL) اللغة المصدر:**

the language in which the ST is written.

11- **Target Language (TL) اللغة المستهدفة:**

The language into which the ST is translated.

12- **Strategy الاستراتيجية:**

the translators overall plan consisting of a set of strategic decisions taken after an initial reading of the ST, But before starting detailed translation

13- **Translation studies (Baker)(1998/2008) دراسات الترجمة:**

is now understood to refer to the academic discipline concerned with the study of translation at large, including literary and non-literary translation, various forms of oral interpreting as well as dubbing and subtitling.

14- **Katharina Reiss (1979/1989)** : *views the text*, rather than the word or sentence, as the level at which communication is achieved and at which equivalence must be sought.

تصنيفات الانماط النصية لبعض العلماء

15- **Hatim and Mason (1990) :**
according to their rhetorical purposes:
Argumentative , expositive and *instruction-based*

16- **Newmark (1988):**
Few texts are purely expressive informative or vocative: most include all three functions, with an emphasis on one of the three

17- **Katherina Reiss**
classified text types as follows: *Informative ,Expressive ,Operative ,Audiomedial* .

18- **Informative اعلامى :** **'Plain communication of facts'**:
information, knowledge, opinions, etc.
The language dimension used to transmit the information is logical or referential, the content or *'topic'* is the main focus of the communication, and the text type is **informative**.

19- **Expressive تعبيرى:** **'Creative composition'**:
the *author* auses the aesthetic dimension of language.
The author or 'sender' is foregrounded, as well as the form of the message, and the text type is **expressive**

20- **Operative اقناعى :** **'Inducing behavioral responses'**:
the aim of the appellative function is to appeal to or persuade the reader or *'receiver'* of the text to act in a certain way.
The form of language is dialogic, the focus is appellative and Reiss calls this text type **operative**

21- **Audiomedial texts النصوص السمعية الوسائطية:**
such as films and visual and spoken advertisements which supplement the other three functions with visual images, music, etc.

22- **The term "text type" is often used in a similar sense of "genre" النوع.**
- Dickins, Hervey and Higgins distinguished five broad categories of "genre" *Literary ,Religious ,Philosophical ,Empirical , Persuasive* .

23- **Literary Genres الانواع الادبية:**
poetry, fiction and drama
- **Features of Texts in This Category:**
- these texts concern a world autonomously but not controlled by the physical world outside
- they contain features of "expression" which create features of "content".

24- **Religious Genres الانواع الدينية:**
- **Features of Texts in This Category:**
- these texts imply the existence of a religious world that is not fictive, but has its own realities and truths. **So the author is not free** to create the world that animates the subject matter but to be merely instrumental in exploring it.

25- **Philosophical Genres الانواع الفلسفية:**
Features of Texts in This Category: These texts have a "world" of ideas.
Pure *mathematics is the best example* of philosophical genres.

26- **Empirical Genres الانشواع التجريبية:**
Features of Texts in This Category: These texts purports to deal with the real world as it is experienced by observers , They are more or less informative, and it is understood to take an objective view of observable phenomena.
- Examples: *scientific and technological*

27- **Persuasive Genres الانواع المقنعة:**

Features of Texts in This Category:
These texts aim at getting listeners or readers to behave in prescribed or suggested ways, that is: getting an audience to take a certain course of action, and perhaps explaining how to take it.

- *Examples: instruction manuals, laws, rules and regulations, propaganda leaflets, newspaper opinion columns and editorials, and advertisements.*

28- **Decisions of Detail قرارات التفاصيل:**
Reasoned decisions concerning the specific problems of grammar, vocabulary encountered in translating particular expressions in their particular context

29- **English meter الوزن الشعرى**: syllable and stress metre.

30- **The line البيت**: is defined in terms of feet.

31- **A foot الشطر**: is a conventional group of stressed and/or unstressed syllables in a particular order.

32- **A line of traditional verse البيت الشعرى التقليدى**: consists of affixed number of particular feet.