

### 1) Direct Translation

The translation of source language to target languages happens word by word as accurately and completely as possible. There is no addition, omission, and paraphrasing.

Eg: Toma un café - Take coffee.

### 2) Oblique Translation

It is used when the grammatical, pragmatic and lexical differences between the SL and TL are too significant to allow direct translation.

It is used when translating more directly would result in a translation which

- loses meaning or impact
- the idiomaticity or flow

Eg: I have a headache - Me duele la cabeza

### 3. Interlinear Translation

It is the translation consists of two diff. language texts for better explanation.

Eg: Ramayana is written in sanskrit with hindi text for explanation.

#### 4. Transliteration

Practice of transcribing a word or text written in one writing system into another system of writing

Eg: 'school' will be transliterated as 'स्कूल'  
'Helo' → हेलो

#### 5. Overt Translation

It is openly a translation and it is faithful to the source text and culture.

- \* reveals itself as a translation
- + leaves "traces" of the source
- \* source-culture oriented

It is common in literary, legal & most technical translation.

#### 6. Covert Translation

The ST is not specifically aimed at SL readers. Target text enjoys status of an original in target language culture

It is less complex and more deceptive

eg:

#### 7. Semantic Translation

It is translation focus on to convey the meaning of the phrases & sentence, author-centred  
It is more about finding balance b/w figurative & literal meanings.

Eg: Marketing - Mercadotecnica

## 8. Communicative Translation

This method attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both content and language are readily acceptable to the audience

Ej: Frustrated scientist jumped to death  
- Científico frustrado salta a la muerte  
No entry - Prohibido el paso

## 9. Documentary Translation

It is manifestly a document of another text, it is overtly a translation of something else, like reported speech

eg: literary translation, word-word (business, contracts, certificates)

## 10. Instrumental Translation

It is an independent message-transmitting instrument a new communicative action in target culture, like a direct speech

eg: software manual and translation of Swift's Gulliver's Travels for children

## 11. Domestication

Translating in a transparent, fluent style in order to minimise the foreign use

of text for the target language readers

→ basically making influence of the SL in the target text

Ⓢ It is easier to grasp as the reader can enjoy the work as if it is written in the reader's own language

## 12. Foreignization

A target text is produced which deliberately breaks target conventions by retaining something of the foreignness of the original.

It is which translator preserves cultural & linguistic aspects & values of the source text & transform them to the target text.

Ⓢ They use foreign words in order to ~~convert~~ foreignize the text in the target text.