

Types of Texts

The typology of specialized texts

The text type-typology approach

Vannikov's (1987) study:

a detailed and multidimensional typology of specialized texts.

11 features on the basis of which scientific and technical texts have to be characterized to provide sufficient guidance for translators:

1- Characterization of text on the basis of linguistic

2- Characterization on the basis of the functional style

3- Characterization on the basis of functional register

4- Characterization on the basis of manner of expression

5- Characterization on the basis of logical content

6- On the basis of subject-related contents

7- On the basis of manner of communication

8- On the basis of genre

9- On the basis of the primary or secondary nature of the information

10- On the basis of expressive-stylistic features

11- On the basis of general pragmatic features

translation-focused text typology

content-focused texts: (descriptive function)

For example:

- Ⓜ press releases, commentaries, news reports, users' manuals, copyright specifications, official documents, non-fiction, specialized books, essays, reports.
- Ⓜ They are focused on conveying information.
- Ⓜ The translator's task is to transmit the SL content in full.

form-focused texts: (expressive function)

For example:

- Ⓜ literary prose (essays, biographies),
- Ⓜ imaginative prose (anecdotes, short stories), poetry.

appeal-focused texts: the (appeal function)

For example:

- Ⓜ commercials, ads, texts related to missionary work, propaganda materials.
- Ⓜ both the content and the form are intended to provoke a particular reaction in the listener or reader (appeals for likes and dislikes, or for specific actions -- e.g., shopping -- or the ceasing of specific
- Ⓜ actions: e.g., smoking).
- Ⓜ The aim of the translator is not to reflect the content or the form of the SL text, but to appeal.

audio-medial text type: (reaches the receptor not via printed media)

For example:

- Ⓜ radio and television materials and theatre plays
- Ⓜ the message reaches the receiver (audience, listener) via a channel.

Genre-based classification of texts to be translated:

Mounin (1967) - 7 groups:

religious texts, literary texts, poetry, children's literature, stage texts, movie texts, and technical texts.

Fedorov (1953) - 3 groups of texts:

news and reviews, official and technical documents, and scientific texts.

political texts, newspaper editorials, and speeches

literary texts

يوجد نقاط تحت كل نقطه
يفضل مراجعتها من المحتوى