



## Translation Methods

The method of translation refers to the way we use to transfer the meaning from the source language into the target language.

### 1. Literal Translation:

When using literal translation, each word is translated directly. The target text must retain the same word order, meaning and style as the source text.

This technique can miss the nuances of the original text, and is only possible with languages and cultures that are extremely close.

This method could be applied in three different ways: Word-for-Word Translation, One-to-One Literal Translation and Literal Translation of Meaning. The most important of them is:

👉 **Literal Translation of Meaning:** It is the translation of meaning as closely, accurately and completely as possible. This is why sometimes it is called Close, or Direct Translation.

### 2. Free Translation:

It is the act of rendering the wording, structure, and grammar of a source document into the translation as closely as possible. This is often made for students and scholars who have knowledge of the language they are reading. This method is considered to be better than the previous one, the literal translation. Free method means to translate without any constraints. A free translation is a translation that reproduces the general meaning of the original text. It may or may not closely follow the form or organization of the original. It is associated with translating the spirit, or the message, not the letter or the form of the text. It does not translate each and every single word in a text.

### References:

1. <https://files.eric.ed.gov/fulltext/EJ1216998.pdf>
2. <https://www.intertranslations.co.uk/what-are-the-main-techniques-of-translation/>



Thanks for attending the session  
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