**Translation Types according to Code**

Ro man Jakobson (1959 in Schulte and Biguenet, 1992:145) distinguishes three ways of interpreting a verbal sign: it may be translated into other signs of the same language, into another language, or into another code that is nonverbal system of symbols. These three types are succinctly put as follows:

**1. Intralingual translation** or ***rewording*** : It is an interpretation of verbal signs by means of other signs of the same language.

**2. Interlingual translation** or ***translation proper*** : It is an interpretation of verbal signs by means of some other language.

**3. Intersemiotic translation** or ***transmutation* :** It is an interpretation of verbal signs by means of signs of nonverbal sign system.

T he first type is exemplified by synonyms in the same linguistic code or language, paraphrase or replacing an idiom such as ‘pass away’ by ‘die’. The second type is seen in

replacing certain code-units in Sl by equivalent code-units in TL. The third refers to the use of signs or signals for the purpose of communication; the most important semiotic

system is human language in contrast to other systems such as sign language and traffic signals. Obviously, this type lies within Jakobson’s framework in which translation is

perceived as the conversion of a sign into another alternative or equivalent sign, be it verbal or nonverbal. (Ibid, 232; and Shuttleworth and Cowie, 2007: 85).

**Translation Types according to Mode: Written vs. Oral**

Translating/Interpreting: General Remarks Nida and Taber’s above definition, may best

accommodate interpreting as the reproduction of “ the closest natural equivalent” of the SL message in the TL serves as a common ground or interface of translating and interpreting”,

the former is not mainly or exclusively concerned with the accurate, semantic transference. The translated text should, at least ideally and theoretically, be as semantically accurate,

grammatically correct, stylistically effective and textually coherent as the source text.

On the other hand, we may analogously postulate the following workable definition for interpreting: Interpreting consists in conveying to the target language the most accurate,

natural equivalent of the source language oral message.