**Translation and Interpreting Strategies**

A t ranslation strategy is a procedure for solving a problem encountered in translating a text or a segment of it (Baker, 2005:188). Given the distinction between microlevel and macro-level problems, strategies can be divided between **local** ones which deal with text segments and **global** strategies which deal with the whole texts. Both local and global strategies interact with relevant elements of the translator’s background knowledge : critical awareness of the style and content of similar texts, of linguistic conventions, register and intuitions about what

constitutes the target language (ibid).

Translation strategies can be categorized into **general**

and **specific** strategies.

4.1.1. **General strategies:** they deal with different text types

4.1.2. **Specific strategies:** they tackle a certain text type, readership and skopos, i.e. the function or purpose of translation. These strategies are of five sub-categories

4.1.2.1**. Domestication strategy**, also called normalization or naturalization strategy, is employed to bridge cultural gaps and achieve intelligibility in line with the hermeneutic approach which focuses on interpretation and grants the translator the right to manipulate the text so as to make it natural, comprehensible and readable (for naturalness in translation, see As-Safi, 1997) , an approach in which the original text undergoes adaptation so as to be re-created to comply with the target linguistic and cultural conventions and to fulfill the function or purpose of

translation, i.e. skopos.

This strategy is often adopted by literary translators as seen in the translations of the following excerpts from Shakespeare’s *The Merchant of Venice* into Arabic by

Khalil Mutran, ‘Amer Al-Buhairi, Hussein Amin and Mohammed Al-Anai. They have all replaced the currency of the time ‘ducat’, which is not readily understandable by the Arab audience by a contemporary ‘dinar’, and even changed the number ‘fourscore’ into ‘seventy’.