

## **Specialized translation and the theory of relevance - Gutt's theory as a model**

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### **Abstract:**

This article aims to introduce Gutt's translation theory and its relationship to the theory of relevance of the theorists: Dan Sperber and Deirdre Wilson, which is based on the model of inferential communication and the principle of relevance that aims to achieve a balance between cognitive effects and cognitive effort expended in processing, and distinguish between two uses of language: descriptive use and interpretive use, and how Gutt was able to invest all of this data in building a theoretical account of translation, unifying its methodological approach, after the multiplicity of its approaches that were dominated by description and classification, so he transferred it from that to a method that works to research its issues and explain its phenomena based on considering translation as an inferential communicative act between two entities: the entity of the translator and the entity of the recipient, investing the distinction between the two uses: descriptive and interpretive in separating the types of translation (direct/indirect), and excluding a type of it that posed great difficulties in the path of translation and translators, which is hidden translation. To achieve this, this study sought to analyze the contents of the "Gutt" theory and compare it with the findings of the relevance theory to show the relationship between them, and the extent to which the former benefits from the latter. The study concluded with results, the most important of which are:

The translation theory of "Gutt" benefits from the theory of relevance in unifying the methodological approach to translation, and building a theoretical account of it that explains its phenomena communicatively and cognitively.

**Key terms:** Relevance theory, "Gutt" theory, cognitive effects, cognitive effort, interpretive use.

### **Introduction:**

Throughout its history, translation has been and still is the cornerstone of the progress and advancement of languages and scientific research in them; therefore, the need for it is urgent in its various forms, especially specialized ones. Accordingly, several approaches have emerged that have addressed this topic, especially after the emergence of linguistics, where translation was considered at this stage a theory in applied linguistics or a branch of comparative linguistics, and it was based on

the concept of "equivalence" that appeared in the writings of Roman Jakobson, especially in his article: "On the Linguistic Aspects of Translation." Then translation was prepared to embrace a more modern approach represented by the functional approach that called for integrating issues related to social and cultural norms and communicative and contextual dimensions into translation theories. Thus, the relationship between the source text and the target text was determined primarily by the purpose of translation. Thus, translation opened up to multiple fields of knowledge, including what was accumulated by the "Theory of Relevance" 1986 in the field of inferential communication by theorists Dan Sperber and Deirdre Wilson, based on (the principle of relevance, descriptive use of language, interpretive use of language). The translation scholar Ernst August Gutt (E.A. Gutt) benefited from the latter in developing a new theory in translation by:

- Transforming the view of translation as a product to viewing it as a communicative act, thus transforming its field of work into thinking about the mental faculties responsible for this act.
- At the level of methodology: moving from description to interpretation.

**The problem:**

What is Gutt's cognitive theory of translation? How did he benefit from the "Theory of Relevance" in building his translation theory? Did he reach a solution to the problems of translation and the difficulties facing translators? How can we benefit from this theory in building a translation act that is characterized by effectiveness and profitability in the field of scientific research?

To answer these questions, we try to analyze the contents of Gutt's theory of translation, and the evidence he relied on to prove his theory.

**Objectives of this work:** This work aims to:

1. Define the theory of relevance and Gutt's theory of translation to benefit from them in the field of scientific research.
2. Clarify the relationship between the two theories, and Gutt's investment of this relationship in the best way.
3. Highlight the importance of adopting this theory in translation research and translation work, and its reflection on the development of scientific research in various fields.

**Work methodology:** I proceeded according to a plan that moves from the general to the specific:

I reviewed the theoretical aspects of the topic, then focused on detailing the methodology in the theory and directing the attention of fellow researchers to it to adopt it as a methodological and cognitive tool in their theoretical and applied research on translation.

**First - Definitions and scope:**

Before delving into the details of Gutt's theory and its relationship to the theory of relevance of the theorists: Sperber and Wilson, we try to identify the terms that make up the title: specialized translation, relevance theory, "Gutt."

### **1.Specialized translation:**

It is a type of translation that focuses on texts that contain terms or concepts that belong to specific fields such as: medicine, law, engineering, technical sciences, economics... and excludes literature to have a special translation, which is literary translation. Specialized translation requires precise knowledge of the relevant field in addition to linguistic skills; because the translator must understand the scientific or technical context of the text to be able to transfer it accurately and clearly into the target language.

See: Newmark. P,1988, P:151-161

As for the works that are transferred through it, such as scientific articles, legal contracts, medical reports, technical manuals and financial texts.

-Its characteristics include:

see: Newmark. P, 1988, P: 151-170

- 1-High accuracy
- 2-Specialized knowledge
- 3-Adherence to terminology
- 4-Focus on practical function
- 5-Reliability and credibility
- 6-Adaptation to local laws and regulatory standards
- 7-Systematic and precise organization
- 8-Continuous updating

### **2.The theory of relevance:**

The theory of relevance is one of the modern communicative and pragmatic theories that imposed itself on the contemporary cognitive arena since its emergence in the mid-eighties of the twentieth century at the hands of the two scholars: the French anthropologist Dan Sperber and the British linguist Deirdre Wilson.

This theory gives the "principle of relevance" a central place in it.

The principle of relevance in its cognitive aspect: states that the human mind tends to allocate and direct its attention and processing of resources in a way that results in the largest amount of cognitive effects with the smallest possible processing effort.

Clark. B, 2013, P: 107

That is, our minds tend to match the new information they receive with the information they possess in their cognitive environment, and process it with the least possible cognitive effort.

As for the communicative aspect of this principle, it is what the two aforementioned theorists call the "optimal relevance hypothesis", which is a concept that communicators always seek to achieve in their interactions, as they believe that the information received is of a degree of relevance that attracts their attention, and they also believe that the transmitter realizes this as he realizes the extent of the relevance of this information to their cognitive and perceptual abilities, and the hypothesis of maximum or optimal relevance is based on two conditions:

Sperber, Wilson, 1995, P: 164

-Condition 1: The set of assumptions that the communicator intends to show to the receiver are of sufficient relevance that makes it useful for the receiver to process the signal stimulus.

-Condition 2: The most appropriate signal stimulus is the one that the communicator can use to express those assumptions.

The two theorists revised these two conditions at the end of their book.

Sperber, Wilson, 1995, P: 267-270

As we have seen, the principle of relevance is based on two factors: cognitive effects and processing effort.

What do the theorists mean by them?

Cognitive effects: are those effects produced by the process of interpretation based on premises: the logical image of the statement and the issues that make up the context. These effects are of three types: (Sperber, Wilson, 1995, P: 109-110)

-Contextual implications, which are the new results that you obtain based on the statement and the context together (deductive process)

-Change in the strength of conviction about a certain issue.

-Cancelling old information that contradicts new information that is more convincing.

A- Processing effort (cognitive effort)

If the interaction between new information and the hypotheses that form the context enables distinguishing appropriate information from its opposite based on the cognitive effects it produces, this does not mean that the degree of appropriateness of the discourse depends on the latter, as there is a pivotal role in the process for the mediator represented by cognitive effort, as the less cognitive effort, the more appropriate the discourse, and the more effort dealing with a statement requires, the weaker its appropriateness.

Sperber, Wilson, 1995, P: 124

Cognitive effort is the necessary mental energy required by mental processes such as perception, memory, and reasoning to process an input, whether internal or external. 116-108 see: Sperber, Wilson, 1995, P:13-17, 46-51

As for the factors that help reduce cognitive effort, they include:

see: Sperber, Wilson, 1995, P:107-116

Sweller, al, 2011, P:62-70)

1-Repetition and practice: Repetition increases the efficiency in processing information, as performing known tasks becomes easier with time, as a result of developing experience and habits.

2-Previous experience: Having previous knowledge or experience about a specific topic helps reduce the cognitive effort required to process new information, because the mind relies on existing links between new and old knowledge.

3-Guidance and clarity: Presenting information in a clear, organized and understandable manner, with specific goals and instructions, helps reduce the effort required to decode and understand.

### **3-Gutt:**

He is a translation researcher who is famous for linking the theory of relevance and translation in his book: Translation And relevance: knowledge and context, thus presenting a new theoretical framework for understanding translation based on the principles of that theory, where Gutt sees that translation is a form of communication, and must be understood through the perspective of relevance, so that translators seek to achieve relevance between the original text and the translated text while preserving the cognitive effects and reducing the cognitive effort of the recipient of this text.

3-1 Gutt attributes his interest in the field of translation to three reasons that we find in the introduction to the above-mentioned book, which are: P: 03, 1989, Gutt

-First: Being a member of the Summer Institute of Linguistics "SIL", which is a missionary institution concerned with studying languages and cultures of oral linguistic communities. His job in this institution is the job of a missionary translator of the Bible in Ethiopia.

-Second: His work in Ethiopia within the framework of his linguistic project at the Institute of Ethiopian Studies, which enabled him to stand on the linguistic diversity in this country.

□ Third: The linguistic diversity that Gutt himself lives at the family level, as he deals with three languages in his home: English, Finnish, and German.

Guth's passion for translation, directed his attention to researching the epistemological problems raised by translation, so he looked into its issues, methods, and principles, but he did not find what would be a solution to those problems, which prompted him to research other horizons such as textual

linguistics, but the results he obtained did not satisfy his scientific ambition, so he moved to another cognitive field, which is cognitive pragmatics represented in the theory of relevance through the theorist: Deirdre Wilson, who supervised his doctoral thesis entitled: Translation and Relevance: Cognition and Context

in 1989 at the University of London.

### **3-2Gutt's goal of his translation project:**

Gutt examined the field of translation on a global level and found that it is concerned with the practical aspect at the expense of the theoretical aspect; as this field lacks systematic theoretical frameworks that work to crystallize comprehensive perceptions that enable overcoming difficulties and solving the problems facing translators and the translation act at the same time. Gutt attributes this situation to four reasons:

(Gutt, 1989, P: 11)

1-He believes that translation theorists have been preoccupied for a long time with discussing sterile and unproductive questions such as: the question of whether translation is literal or creative, possible or impossible.

2-Not studying translation for its own sake, but rather it remained a mere sub-field of other specializations such as literature and teaching foreign languages.

3-The belief that translation is a field that does not accept scientific study, as it is an art or a skill.

4-The scientific understanding of translation has remained poor; because it has not been studied in the appropriate scientific manner.

Accordingly, he stressed Gutt distinguishes between two basic things in translation: translation approaches and theoretical calculations of translation.

What does he mean by the two concepts? (see: Gutt, 1989, P: 38-39)

First: Each approach chooses a specific methodology and excludes the rest of the approaches. For example, there are approaches that rely on literal translation, others on creative translation, and a third on translation by dynamic equivalence...

Second: This concept means interest in explaining the phenomenon of translation in general by researching its nature, characteristics, and conditions for its success in various situations.

- 3 - 3The critical transcendence that "Gutt" aspires to through his translation project:

"Gutt" seeks through his project to achieve a transcendence of the situation that translation is experiencing, by making a change in its subject and approach as follows: (see: Gutt, 1989, P:37-38)

1-A change in the subject and field of translation: by moving from looking at translation as a product to looking at it as a communicative act, by transforming the field of work of the translation act from texts (their production processes) to thinking about the mental faculties responsible for this act.

2-A change in the approach: by moving from description to interpretation, as structural approaches to translation based on description and classification prevailed for a time, so approaches multiplied and multiplied, and this led to the expansion of this field, which prompted "Gutt" to think about making this change by linking translation to relevance. How did he do that? And how did he build his translation theory?

Second - Gutt's theory of translation:

-Before Gutt reviewed his translation theory, he wanted to clarify his philosophical starting point, which is that he sees translation as part of communication, i.e. he considers it a communicative activity, and that he is with the communicative approach that leads to unifying the methodological approach to translation issues. (see: Gutt, 1989, P:38)

-Gutt attributes the failure of previous communicative approaches to the coding model he used, not the defect in the idea of communication, and in this he is influenced by the theorists: Dan Sperber, Derrder, and Wilson in the theory of relevance. (see: Gutt, 1989, P:39)

-The ideal model of communication that Gutt relies on and adopts in his theory is the model of inferential communication, which is the basis of the theory of relevance of the aforementioned theorists:

This model assumes that the essential element in human communication is the ability to infer the intentions of the communicators not only by decoding their messages, but also by building assumptions based on some contextual indicators.

see: Sperber, Wilson, P:27 P:63

-Linking translation to communication in Gutt's project constitutes a very important issue; Thus, translation becomes an interactive and influential activity between two mental and psychological entities: the translator and the recipient.

-Also, adopting the "principle of relevance" as the sole interpreter of the translation act, as a communicative act, will lead to the exclusion of all external factors that could affect the translation. Guttsays: (No external factor affects the production and interpretation of the translation if it is integrated into the mental activity of the translator and his recipient). (see: Gutt, 1989, P: 63-67)

## **2-Translation is an interpretive use:**

The theory of relevance distinguishes between two types of speaker uses of language:

see: Sperber, Wilson, 1995, P: 224-230

A- Descriptive use: The idea in it is for the speaker as he seeks to provide truthful information about the external world, so the criterion for judging the truth of his statement is the conditions of his truthfulness represented in its conformity with reality.

B- Interpretive use: In this case, the idea does not belong to the speaker, but to another speaker who has been quoted, and the speaker's intention is to accurately and faithfully quote the first speaker's statement. The criterion for judging this type of use is the degree of interpretive similarity between the first speaker's statement and the quoted statement (the second speaker's statement who has been quoted)

Gotte invested in this separation between the two types in the field of translation, and made it the dividing line between what can be considered translation and what is not (translation/not translation). The translator is thus a person whose goal is to represent or transfer the ideas of another person into another language, and what he does in translation is an interpretive use of the language, or second-degree communication. These distinctions will lead Gotte to classify translation into types.

### **3-Types of translation according to Gotte:**

Gotte divided translation according to the previous distinction, descriptive/interpretive, into: hidden translation/declared translation, direct translation/indirect translation. 3-1- Hidden translation / overt translation: see: Gutt, 1989, P: 76-108

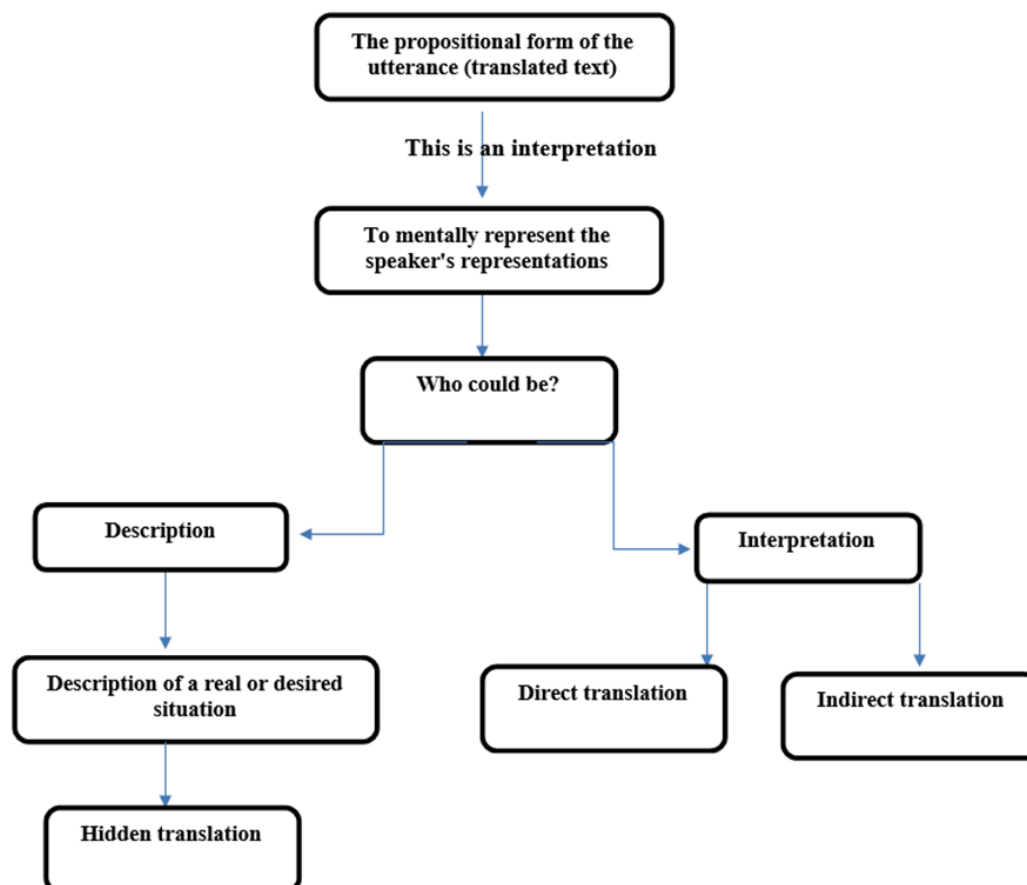
As we have seen, considering translation as an interpretive use excludes a type of translation that creates great difficulties for developing a general theory of translation, which is called hidden translation. What is meant by it? Covert translation: It is a hidden translation in view of its translated origin, which is considered to be hidden and concealed. For clarification, we mention an example:

Manuals for operating some electronic devices. There is no text that is translated from the original language to the target language, but there is a product (machine). Rather, the goal here is not to faithfully express the meaning of the original text and transfer its contents, but rather the goal is to produce a text that can transfer the desired information to the target language with all effectiveness and efficiency. It is not necessary for there to be a relationship between the text in the source language and the text in the target language. Accordingly, the translator in this type describes as if he is the first speaker. Therefore, covert translation from the perspective of the theory of appropriateness is a type of descriptive use of language, and not an interpretive use. Accordingly, it goes beyond the framework of translation (it is not a type of translation), which is what "Gutt" concluded; since translation in his view cannot be hidden. (Gutt, 1989, P: 191)



From this, "Gutt" draws inspiration from the "theory of appropriateness" in developing a general conception of translation. As follows:

)Sperber, Wilson, 1995, P:232)



### 3-2 Direct translation / indirect translation:

"Gutt" classifies this type of translation based on the distinction made in interpretive usage (in the same language) between direct quotation of speech and indirect quotation, where in the former the literal is adhered to, while in the latter, a set of indicators of the intended meaning is given.

According to "Gutt", direct translation is like direct quotation and indirect translation is like indirect quotation.

#### 3-2-1 Direct translation:

"Gutt" defines this type of translation as follows: (Gutt, 1989, P: 254)

An utterance in the target language is a direct translation of an utterance in the source language if and only if it is intended to be interpretively similar to the original utterance in the context envisioned for the latter.

This definition is understood as follows:

1-The translator investigates the explicit contents of the source text and the extent of their interpretive similarity to it. 2- Direct translation is linked to the context of the original text, and the context, as seen by the theory of relevance, is not a ready-made given, but is built saying after saying, and it is a dynamic interpretive component consisting of contextual assumptions that are divided into three sections: (Wilson, Sperber, 1995, P: 137-141)

- Assumptions derived from encyclopedic information stored in long-term memory.

- Assumptions derived from the listener's immediate physical environment (sayings or information.

- Conclusions and inferences derived from previous interpretations.

Accordingly, direct translation takes into account the context of the source text, and is completely independent of the context of reception, as it focuses on the formal equivalence between the source and target languages. (Gutt, 1989, P: 250)

Direct translation's interest in the context of the source text (the context of pronunciation) and its neglect of the context of reception (which is the concern of the theory of relevance) leads to a problem, which "Gutt" tried to overcome by shortening the distance and bridging the gap between these two contexts by inviting the reader to approach the context of the writer's pronunciation (bringing the reader to him) and interacting with the context of the source text in its various aspects: cultural, social, and political. (see: Gutt, P: 257-258)

For example: the translator of the Holy Qur'an into other languages must be saturated with the context of the revelation of the Holy Qur'an and the circumstances surrounding it in the Arabian Peninsula, its readings, and its sciences... thus enabling him to convey its content completely.

Based on the above: Direct translation is not intended for the general public, but for experienced specialized readers who possess cognitive and methodological tools that enable them to decode the original text in its cultural and linguistic context. Direct translation in this sense does not only concern the translation of holy books, but also opens up to various types of genres and types such as poetry and other creative texts, as well as scientific and technical texts.

#### **-Complete interpretive similarity:**

Why does direct translation require complete interpretive similarity between the original text and the target text?

The answer to this is that "Gutt" considered direct translation as direct quotation within the same linguistic framework "Interlingual", and the latter requires transferring the text word for word in a complete transfer, and since translation is an interpretive use in the concept of the theory of relevance, direct translation therefore requires complete interpretive similarity between the source text and the translated text, so what is interpretive similarity?

If the similarity in translation theories prior to "Gutt's theory" is based on the similarity of the representations of the source text and the target text, i.e. the logical images of the utterances are similar. Then the similarity in "Gutt's" theory is similarity in terms of the interpretations resulting from the texts, i.e. the interpretation of the target text is similar to the interpretation of the source text, which is called complete interpretive similarity if it is based on complete similarity in assumptions. (see: Gutt, 1989, P: 256)

How can this be done when languages differ in terms of vocabulary, structure and meaning?

Therefore, "Gutt" sought to search for the communicative evidence that enables this similarity to be achieved. What are the communicative evidence according to "Gutt"? It is everything that the translation does to reach the intended interpretation for the recipient. (Gutt, 1989, P: 201)

Basil Hatim explains this by saying: (see: Basil Hatim, 1990, P: 223-230)

It does not mean all the characteristics of the text, whatever their type, but rather the features that are integrated into the text for the purpose of directing the audience towards the intended interpretation, and they are textual structures that differ in terms of their degree of accuracy.

It is understood from this definition that:

Communicative evidence is textual structures with a functional directional dimension that the transmitter places in his text as signs and signals that direct the recipient towards the most appropriate interpretive context.

"-Gutt" used different types of these evidence in his translation theory, from which we choose the following:

### **1-Communicative evidence arising from semantic representations:**

Semantic representations in the theory of relevance embody the outputs of the linguistic template before moving to processing them in the central system of the mind to transform them into propositional contents by enriching them inferentially. Semantic representations are abstract entities that appear to consciousness in the form of propositional contents, and these representations provide assumptions about the speaker's intentions. (see: Gutt, 1989, P: 202-214)

Gutt exemplifies this type of communicative evidence with an example of a translation of the Japanese poem Furuike

"The Old Pond" into English, which literally translates as "the old pond", as it consists of two words: the adjective: Furuishi, and the noun: ike. Gutt notes the failure of this translation to convey the implication of this word, as it carries within it a contextual connotation indicating the poet's emotional attachment to the place. To convey this connotation, he suggests that the translator add the adjective

(silent) to the old pond, which suggests the presence of listening ears. This is what we find in the translation of our ancient poetry (pre-Islamic poetry) in the poet's connection to the ruins and his camel and what is related to it that forms an emotional bond, so Al-Jahiz does not allow the translation of poetry: "Poetry cannot be translated and it is not permissible to transfer it, and when it is transferred, its system is broken, its meter is lost, its beauty is lost, and the place of wonder falls, unlike prose." (Al-Jahiz, 1965, 75/1)

-Communicative evidence arising from structural characteristics:

Syntactic characteristics are represented in the way words are arranged and the ways of using structural statements...etc..i.e. everything that is concerned with the ways of organizing speech.

See: Gutt, 1989, P: 202 -222

Gutt's example of this type of communicative evidence is the opening sentence of Charles Dickens's (1812) - 1870) novel "A Tale of Two Cities"? He commented on the Russian translation of this opening, saying that it lost its charm and splendor. "Got" attributes this weakness in that translation to the weakness of its structural characteristics, as the author of the original text, "Dickens", adopted a textual structure based on repetition, juxtaposition and contrast; which generates in his text an overwhelming tone of sarcasm, a structure that the translator did not pay attention to, so he was unable to invest in his translated text. (Gutt, 1989, P: 216)

-Indirect translation:

If translation is a direct quotation in the same linguistic framework, then indirect translation is the indirect quotation as we have seen - it does not seek to literally transfer the original text, but rather seeks to sift through its semantic and communicative contents, to make it more suitable for the recipient in the target language. The noticeable difference between direct and indirect translation lies in the context: the first is concerned with the relevance of the context of the original text, while the second is concerned with the relevance of the context of the text in the target language (the context of reception).

Accordingly, the definition of indirect translation: see: Gutt, 1989, P: 268

It is a text in the target language that the translator seeks to interpret in the context he intends for the recipients in the language into which he is translating, and his informative intention through this act is to inform these recipients of the greatest possible amount of assumptions conveyed by the original text in the initially intended context. see: Gutt, 1989, P: 285-287

The definition focuses on two basic elements:

1-The issue of interpretation: In direct translation, the original context is the focus of attention, and the reader is the one who seeks to encompass it (transferring the reader to the text and leaving the

writer in peace), whereas in indirect translation, the writer transfers it to the reader, as Gutt quoted from Schleimacher. Gutt says: “The first of these two approaches is bringing the reader to the text, which constitutes the translation’s placement in the context of its source text [direct translation], and the second is bringing the text to the reader [indirect translation], which constitutes a modification and alteration of the text so that it conforms to a context that this reader understands”.

(Gutt, 1989, P:76)

**2 - The issue of interpretive similarity:** If in direct translation this similarity is required to be complete, then in indirect translation the criterion is similarity in interpretation and understanding. To what extent can the source text and the target text generate the same assumptions?

We answer: The similarity required here is not complete, so the translator is satisfied with the assumptions most appropriate to the context of reception, directing the interpretation according to the cognitive environment of the reader, thus reducing the amount of assumptions transferred from the source text to the target text. (see: Gutt, 1989, P: 286)

We summarize the differences between the two types of translation (direct / indirect) in the following table:

Indirect translation	Direct translation
- The inferential model is based on communication	- Based on the inferential model of communication
- It conveys assumptions	- Transmits stimuli.
- It gives priority to the context of the target text.	- Gives priority to the context of the text. Source
- It is directed to readers who are not specialists in the original texts	- Especially directed to specialized readers
- It encodes statements and implications...	In original texts
- It uses implicit language	- Encodes only statements
	- Avoids implicit language.

Source: Kevin Gray Smith, Bible translation and relevance theory the translation of Titus, p:98.

**Conclusion:**

This work ends by highlighting the merit of Gutt's theory in transferring translation from the framework of description and classification to the field of researching its epistemological problems and attempting to explain its phenomena, this at the level of the method, and transferring its subject from being a product to being a communicative act, seeking to adapt the translational statement to the context of the source text in direct translation, and the context of the target text in indirect

translation, bridging the gap between the two contexts by transferring the reader to the text at times, and transferring the text to the reader at other times in an integration between the two types. Therefore, studying specialized translation according to this theory results in unifying the translation methodological approach, and excludes the difficulties that translation in general and specialized translation in particular have suffered from, those difficulties of communicative origin, which is not taking into account the original context or the goal when tackling a translation task, and it also facilitates the translator's choice of the type of translation that is compatible with the original text or the goal, urging him to apply the principle of relevance, which stipulates the desired balance between the cognitive effects obtained through interpretation and the cognitive effort exerted by the reader.

This work also produces the following results:

- 1-The relevance theory is based on two basic factors: cognitive effects and cognitive effort to process resources, and relevance is the desired balance between those effects and that effort.
- 2-This theory is also based on distinguishing between two types of uses of linguistic statements: descriptive use and interpretive use.
- 3-Since translation is a repetition of someone else's statement, it is an interpretive use of language and therefore the principle of relevance applies to it, and its statements are interpreted by building assumptions in the context.
- 4-Through this theory, Gutt was able to build a theoretical account of translation that explains its phenomena, with logical psychological dimensions. Translation is a communicative activity based on a deductive model between two entities: the translator and the recipient.
- 5-With the help of this theory, Gutt was able to exclude a type of translation that has posed many obstacles for a long time, which is hidden translation, because it is a descriptive use of language and translation is an interpretive use of it.
- 6-Gutt distinguished between two types of translation:  
Direct translation: It is concerned with the context of the original text, so it requires the translator to be fully aware of this context, and that the similarity of his translated text to the source text be a complete interpretive similarity.  
Indirect: It is concerned with the context of reception, where the target text and the source text are partially similar in interpretation, because it does not convey all the assumptions of the source text.
- 7- Specialized translation as a type with its own scientific and cognitive characteristics is more compatible with the first type of translation according to Gutt, which is direct translation, because specialized translation is concerned with scientific and technical texts that require complete

knowledge of the context of the source text, and the necessity of conveying what is in it completely, which is what direct translation does.

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