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Answer 1 :

- The concept of discourse plays a key role in translation studies, especially in areas such as discourse analysis, sociolinguistics, critical translation studies, and text typology. In contemporary translation studies, serving as a bridge between language, context, and ideology.

- Implication : These definitions demonstrate that discourse is not a fixed or singular concept but a multilayered construct encompassing linguistic, contextual, ideological, social and host of other dimensions. For translation studies, this implies that translation must be examined not only as a linguistic operation but as a discursive practice-one reconstructs meaning within and across systems of power, culture, and communication. The translator, therefore, functions as both analyst and participant in discourse, navigating , between the textual and the contextual to produce meaning that is not merely equivalent but socially and culturally resonant.

- Conceptualizing Discourse in Translation Studies

- The concept of discourse has a central position in translation studies, serving as a bridge between language, context, and ideology. In its most general sense, discourse is understood as language in use, extending beyond the limits of grammar and isolated sentences to embrace the communicative and fictional dimensions of text.

Answer 2 :

- Narrative Discourse: To tell a story, recount events Novels, biographies, news reports Preserve narrative voice, chronology, and tone
- Descriptive Discourse: To describe objects, people, places, or events. Travel guides, character sketches, product descriptions Maintain imagery, style, and sensory details.
- Expository Discourse: To explain or inform objectively Textbooks, academic papers, reports Accuracy, clarity, terminology consistency.
- Argumentative Discourse: To persuade or convince. Editorials, essays, review Logical coherence, rhetorical devices, register.
- Instructive/Directive Discourse: To direct or instruct actions Manuals, recipes, legal documents. clarity, imperative accuracy, cultural adaptation.
- Dialogic/ conversational Discourse: To interact or exchange information Plays, interviews, social media chats Naturalness, sociolinguistic norms, politeness conventions.

Answer 3 :

- Each type of discourse and consequently each type of text within a particular discourse requires:
 - 1. Different translation solutions (including shifts, procedures, strategies...)
 - 2. Different tone
 - 3. Different linguistic choices and style
 - 4. Different degrees of 'literal translation' and 'free translation'
 - 5. Appropriate register
 - 6. Appropriate Functional equivalence to ensure that the translated text performs the communicative function and equivalent effect as the original.

Answer 4 :

Characteristics of Literary Discourse :

- Aesthetic and artistic use of language
- Use of figurative and symbolic expressions
- Presence of ambiguity and multiple meanings
- Deviation from ordinary and everyday language
- Strong emotional and expressive content
- Dependence on cultural and historical context
- Distinctive authorial style and voice

Implications for Translation :

- Translation as creative re-writing, not just word transfer
- Priority of meaning and effect over literal accuracy
- Dealing with metaphors and literary devices
- Preserving ambiguity and openness of meaning
- Handling culture-specific elements
- Maintaining the writer's style and tone
- Accepting the limits of full equivalence

Answer 5 :

Discourse texture = Discourse texture, according to Hatim & Mason in *Discourse and the Translator*, refers to the set of linguistic and pragmatic features that make a text "hang together" as a meaningful whole.

- It is the felt connectedness of a text - the internal structure that gives it unity, flow, and communicative effectiveness. In other words:
- Texture = the network of cohesive and coherent relations that create a unified discourse.

Answer 6 :

1. Cohesion

- These are surface-level ties linking sentences and clauses:
 - Reference (he, she, this, that...)
 - Substitution & ellipsis (do so, leaving out repeated info)
 - Conjunctions (however, therefore...)
 - Lexical cohesion (repetition, synonyms, semantic fields)
- These help create local connect.

2. Coherence → This is deeper, logical connectedness of ideas

3. Thematic Structure (Theme–Rheme)

- How information is organized in clauses:
- Theme = what the speaker presents as "starting point"
- Rheme = new information
- Different languages structure themes differently – important for translators.

4. Information Structure (Given–New) How known vs. new information is introduced, highlighted, or downplayed. → This influences readability, emphasis, and naturalness.

5. Rhetorical, Functional Patterns Patterns such as:

- Narration
- Description
- Argumentation
- Exposition
- These patterns shape the text's communicative purpose and contribute to texture.

Answer 7 :

- For Hatim & Mason, Speech Act Theory is the idea that whenever people use language, they are not just saying things - they are also doing things.

An utterance carries not only literal meaning but also an action, an intention, and an effect in communication.

They explain that every utterance has three layers:

1. Locutionary Act
2. Illocutionary Act
3. Perlocutionary Act

Answer 8 :

Halliday & Hasan's cohesion types (still central)

1. Reference (anaphora/cataphora: pronouns, demonstratives linking to other elements),
2. Substitution (replacing a lexical item: e.g., "one", "do"),
3. Ellipsis (omitting material recoverable from context),
4. Conjunction (connectives showing logical/semantic relations),
5. Lexical cohesion (repetition, synonymy, antonymy, collocation).