**Aixelá - Table**

**Attachment:**

Aixelá’s classifications – summary adapted form article published by author in *Translation, Power, Subversion*, ed. Alvarez and Vidal.

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| Convservation | Repetition | Translator keeps much as possible of original reference |
|  | Orthographic adaptation | Includes transcription and transliteration (often used when original reference is in an alphabet different from the one target readers use). |
|  | Linguistic (non-cultural) translation  | Ex.: dollars – dólares; inches – polegadas (Portuguese). Translator chooses a denotitavely close reference, but offers a version in the target language recognized as belonging to the cultural system of the source text. |
|  | Extratextual gloss | Translator finds need to explain term with footnotes, glossaries, comments, etc. |
|  | Intertextual gloss | Translator finds his/her explanation can be part of text, thus explciting what is partially revealed in the text. |
| Substitution | Synonymy | Translator uses synonym or parallel reference so as not to repeat CSI. |
|  | Limited universalization  | Translator considers CSI too obscure for readers and uses other CSI from source language that is more familiar to reader. |
|  | Absolute universalization | Translator prefers to delete any foreign connotation and uses neutral reference. |
|  | Naturalization | Translator brings CSI to intertextual corpus of target language.  |
|  | Exclusion | Translator considers CSI unacceptable for ideological or stylistic reasons; or considers it irrelevant compared to reading effort made; or that it is too obscure (and opts not to use gloss). |
|  | Autonomous creation | Translator decides it would be interesting for readers if non-existent cultural reference in source text were included. |
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