

Translation Problems and Difficulties

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Abstract

The difficulty in translating from Arabic to English, and vice versa arise from choosing the appropriate meaning, determining the nature of the use of the word, finding the difference between masculine and feminine, or distinguishing the number, whether singular or plural, or collecting or finding the formula equivalent to the verb, which sometimes makes it difficult to choose the right equivalent. Good familiarity with the characteristics of both Arabic and English helps to facilitate the process of arriving at the correct translation. The study follows the descriptive, analytical and comparative method to identify the problems of translation and solution. The study found that the problems occur because of the difference between the two languages and the absence of an equivalent, as the study recommended to master the two languages and to know the differences, that are problematic when translating

Keywords

Differences, Equivalent, kinds, Poble, Solutions, Techniques, Translation, Translator.

I. Introduction

Forster defines a good translation as “translation that fulfils the same purpose in the new language as the original purpose in the language in which it was written.” Orr describes the translation process as somewhat identical to the drawing, saying, “The painter does not extract every detail in the view,” he selects what seems to be better for him. The same goes for the translator, “It is the spirit – not just the literal meaning – that the translator seeks to embody in his own translation.” Edwards echoes the same point of view, saying, “We are waiting for an approximate true honesty in translation... All we want to get is the same as the truest sense of the original text. The characteristics, attitudes and reflections must reach us in the same way that they were in the mind and the heart of the author, and it is not necessary that this be done as precisely as it was from his mouth. “ Most translation scientists require attention to the meaning rather than vocabulary, since if the translation does not have an automated function, i.e. if it does not have meaning in the receiver, then in this case it does not justify its existence. In addition to the meaning of translations, you should also convey the “spirit and style of the original text.” The literal meaning kills the translation, but the spirit of meaning gives it life.

The best translations are not the translation that remains in the eye of the reader and forever the fact that this work is only a translation and not a written synthesis, but it is that translation that makes the reader never forget that it is a translation and makes him feel comfortable looking at the mind of the old writer as he looks at. The mind of a contemporary writer. This is not really an easy matter.

1. Statement of the Problem

There are some difficulties encountered by the translator when he starts the process of translation, and these difficulties arise from the fact that the equivalent in terms of the language transferred to it may not convey or communicate the same message written in the source language, or that the language template in which the message was presented in the languageThe source is different or insufficient from that in the language to which it is transmitted.

2. Question of the Study

- 1- Does the translator face some difficulties when he translates?
- 2- What are the kind of these problems?

- 3- What are the practical solutions for these problems?

3. Hypothese of the Study

- 1- The translator faces some difficulties when he translates
- 2- There are some kinds of problems in translation
- 3- There are practical solutions for these problems

4. Objective of the Study

The main objectives of this research are to know the concept of translation, the importance of translation, the problems faced by translators during the translation process and to find out what are the solutions to those problems.

5. Significance of the Study

This study is useful for university students, translators and researchers.

6. Limits of the Study

This study is mainly devoted to problems of translation and solution.

Previous Study

1-Abdulrahman (2016) conduct a study on Some problems of translation from English into Arabic. He mentions that these difficulties and problems arise from the fact that the equivalent in the language to which it is transmitted may not transmit or communicate the same written message in the source language, or that the language in which the message is displayed in the source language is different or not sufficient for that in the language to which it is transmitted, in particular A. If the information and assumptions shared between the reader and the carrier are different, especially if this occurs between two languages that are completely different in cultural terms, such as French and Arabic. It is not easy to translate from Arabic into French or vice versa, because the structure and composition of both languages are completely different.

1- Schrest (2015) conduct a study on the Problems of Translation in Cross-Cultural Research. He states that there are different types of translation problems, all of which have not received sufficient attention. The translation of questions or other verbal stimuli received greater attention than the problems of achieving parity in the translation of guidance and functions into structures and responses. Parity of vocabulary should take into account the

language used by respondents and the possibility that there are no language equivalents. Parity in terminology, grammar and grammar may be important, but parity in terms of experience and concepts is probably the most important of all. It cannot be assumed that direct translation produces equivalent versions of verbal stimuli. The background translation is not only achievable, but is likely to be very satisfying if used carefully, especially in locating translators who are in the actual language of the target material.

II. Literature Review

A. The Field of Translation

Translation is the transfer of speech or text from the original language in which it is written to another language, with the obligation to transfer words correctly to the same meanings as their original meaning so as not to alter the meaning of the original text, the origin of the translation word returns to the Latin language and means the transfer, either the translator is the person or device that performs by transferring speech or text from the original language to another language, each person has its own method of translation and the translator must depart from the literal translation because it will lead to failure in the drafting of the text.

Translation is a process to convert a typed original text (called the source text) from the source language to a typed text (target text) in the target language. Translation is a transfer of culture, thought and language.

Translation is essentially not just the transfer of each word in the target language, but the transfer of the language rules that convey the information and the transfer of the writer's thought, culture and style as well, but the theories in the translation differed on how this information conveyed from the source to the goal.

Translation is a self-contained art as it is based on creativity, linguistic sense and the ability to bring cultures together and it enables all humanity to communicate and benefit from each other's experiences. It is an ancient art that provided written literature.

With the advent of computers, attempts have been made to use computers or translate texts from the natural language with automatic translations or to use the computer as a means of helping to translate computer-assisted translation. The translation movement reached an advanced stage in the era of Caliph Harun al-Rasheed and his son al-Ma'amoun, who says that he was given some translators such as Haneen Ben Ishaq the weight of his books to Arabic, and it is known that al-Ma'amoun founded Dar al-Hekma in Baghdad with the aim of activating translation work, and it is known that Haneen Ibn Ishaq translated many books and in various sciences, his son Isaac bin Hanin Ibn Ishaq continued this work.

In the ninth century A.D., the Arabs translated most of Aristotle's writings, and there were many writings that were translated from Greek into Arabic, and their Greek origin was subsequently lost, and returned to Greek through Arabic, i.e., if they were not translated into Arabic, they would be permanently lost.

Translators such as Haneen ibn Ishaq and Thabit bin Qurra were fluent in Arabic and Syriac as well as the sciences they translate. Haneen ibn Ishaq lived in Greece for the purpose of studying the Greek language, translated the sentence by a phrase that corresponds to the Arabic language, and does not translate the individual vocabulary, as translated by John Bin al-Penguin, Ibn Homs and others. Likewise, the way in which Haneen Ben Ishaq is the best. Among the books translated by Haneen ben Isaac is

the book "Morality" of Aristotle, and the book "Nature" by the author himself. The Arabs in the Abbasid era were interested in the accuracy of the translation and therefore several translations of the same text appeared, for example, Abu Bishr translated Matthew Ben Younis book "Poetry" to Aristotle (384-322) and then translated again Yahya bin Adi. Repetition of the translation indicates a careful accuracy.

The role of translation in conveying the culture and knowledge of one nation to another is not modern, but an issue rooted in the depths of history. If we look at the study of Arab civilization, for example, it has influenced and influenced the civilizations of peoples such as Persia, Rome, Greece, Abyssinia, and so on. The cross-fertilization between Arab civilization and these civilizations began even before the beginning of the Mohammedan Da'wa, through trade, travel, wars, political alliances between some rival Arab tribes, and the influential forces of that day, such as the Persians and the Romans.

The growing role of the Arab civilization in the aftermath of the Islamic conquests, where Muslims perish from the science of the Greek logic, the Roman medicine sciences, and the foundations of the Organization and administration of the country in Persia. The peoples that we come to mention are also tired of the contributions of the Arab-Islamic civilization.

However, the need to impart knowledge has become more pressing on this day of people. The centre of gravity of the technology has moved to the west, and the peoples of the east as a whole have become almost consuming peoples. Because the foreign product, only if it is a commodity, or technical knowledge, requires a word that distinguishes it, and an explanation of how it is used, the term, the scientific arm of translation, has become an indispensable imperative for language that seeks to interact with the new times.

The transfer of the cultures of nations, the transformation of what some describe as conflict of civilizations into complementarity and harmony, is at the forefront of translation functions. Such a goal would be achieved only through openness to the other. Here, translation, especially literary, plays a fundamental role in the understanding of others, respecting their traditions, values and legacies. Literary work is a synthesis of several aspects of the life of the society that produces it. If it is translated into a different language and seen by other community readers, there is no doubt that it will broaden their horizons and get them out of the narrow "ego" circle, to a more open world.

However, it is not always possible to say the innocence of the translation and the nobility of its purposes, as some may take a means of transcendence, self-enlargement, and action to scorn and disregard what others have. Here, translation becomes a circuit of conflict and intellectual conquest that seeks hegemony, and the culture it provides becomes a pickaxe aimed at obliterating the identity of others.

B. Kinds of translation

There are many translation classifications, and the most important types of translation are the following:

1. Literary translation

Literary translation is very difficult for other types of translation, we find that the translator is required to transfer meanings from one language to another, as well as describe the emotional state and sensations experienced by the original author, and by extension moved to the citizens in the country of the original author, making

him rise It excels and appears in its home and becomes widely known, and in this sense the translator should investigate the accuracy through his skill and experience.

2. Religious translation

Religious translation is one of the types of translation that is of great importance; it is an important means of spreading a certain religion throughout the world, as well as identifying the rules and laws relating to that religion for those who are affiliated with other regions, for example, there are needs for religious translation related to the prophetic Hadith and Islamic jurisprudence for Muslims in non-Arabic speaking countries, such as China, India, Japan, or African countries... Etc.

3. Scientific translation

It is one of the important types of translation, and scientific translation needs to be different from other translations, given the need to familiarize themselves with scientific terminology, and to try to find alternatives in the target language, especially in the light of the emergence of those terms each period.

4. Economic translation

Trade transactions between countries and each other, whether directly, through multinational companies, or through international stock exchanges, are currently prevalent... Thus, economic translation has emerged and spread, in order to achieve balance in the light of the common interests of businessmen in different countries.

5. Legal translation

The legal translation is among the important types of translation, which has become a great place within the corridors of societies in different countries, and the need for it is increasing day after year, due to the interaction and communication between the different tongues, and hence the need to identify laws and contracts And the items that link the rights among the citizens of the states.

6. Media translation

The translation is one of the types of translation required by the requirements of the Times, in the light of the spread of dozens of media, both traditional in the newspapers and magazines, or electronic which is the internet and the sites and applications in which they are located, As well as the countless satellite channels of the current period, news is being transmitted very quickly among various countries, so interest in media translation has increased at the moment.

7. Simultaneous Interpretation

Simultaneous interpretation is one of the types of translation, which is used for instant communication between one or several people and others, and the use of simultaneous interpretation has expanded to make constructive contact between representatives of peoples in all aspects, whether economic or Political, or sport.

C. Translation Difficulties

There are many aspects of translation difficulties, and we can fill them in the following points:

The absence of the same meaning of the translated word in the forefront of translation difficulties, so the translator should include the closest meanings in the target language as much as possible. Grammatical rules of the source language are among the difficulties

of translation; because of the different languages, we find that the Arabic language often begins, then the actor, then the effect, then the description, or the case, unlike English, for example, it starts with the actor, then the verb, and the translator must it is driven by the rules of the target language, without prejudice to meanings in the original language.

As the importance of grammar in the source language has been mentioned, the researcher must be well versed in the grammar of the target language, there is no meaning for an in-depth translator and an expert in a particular language, and the identifier is not in the target language; So this is one of the difficulties of translation.

The culture of the source language is one of the difficulties of translation, where the translator must be clever with that culture; it has a great role in accessing the translated text, and the quality required in the light of the contents of the original text, it should be noted that the language of unity has more than one culture, for example speakers of language English in Britain is culturally different from its speakers in America, India or any other country, and the same is the case with the French language, in which the culture is different from France to other francophone French-speaking states, such as African States, or some Latin American States... Etc.

The period of time in which the original text was written has an impact on the translation process, because the language is different from time to point in the languages, for example, in some of its vocabulary, Old English tends to be in Latin.

D. Translation and Translator

Ahamed (2019: 1) mentions that translation in its simplest definition is the transfer from one language to another language accurately and faithfully. Translation is not only a language-mediated transfer. It's a linguist, a science center between several sciences. Translation is one of the most important methods and methods necessary for the communication between peoples and the identification of their cultures, sciences and techniques, a bridge through which the civilizations of peoples and nations are expressed. It is an essential stage in the building of civilizations and the transfer of science and technology, and is necessary to reduce the civilizational gap between the developed nations and the less advanced nations and the translation before it is an art of applied arts, and learn from science is also a talent like some talents developed by man, and works to refine them and develop them over time, by acquiring new knowledge and clever experience with all the secrets and meanings.

The mastery of the language in which the interpreter is transferred, as well as the language to which it is transmitted, is undoubtedly essential for the interpreter to be proficient in the performance of his or her mission, either by interpretation or translation.

Many people believe that they can translate from one language to another as soon as they know the linguistic vocabulary or the technical terminology of both languages. Translation is not simply converting language words into another language by relying on dictionaries and vocabulary. If the translation was so, the machine translation would be more successful, more sophisticated and more reconciled than human translation. But translation, especially the translation of arts and literature, is a complex process. It is the translation of the author's spirit into the translated text, as if written by the author, so that the translated text is coherent, clear in style, meaning and significance.

It's a translation that the reader enjoys and benefits from. It is after-translation that can attract the non-specialist reader, and

motivate the specialist researcher for more knowledge and search for all that benefits.

Since translation needs many capabilities and capabilities, the translator has to overcome translation problems with the following:

- 1- To be educated in a broad culture in both the language and the one transferred to it.
- 2- The translator has been well prepared with respect to the material he is translating, and it is not sufficient here for the translator to be conversant with the language transferred and the language transferred to it.
- 3- Be aware and well aware of the normal and common dictionary semantics.
- 4- Every science or art has its terminology, the method of its performance, and other things that the translator must be familiar with, before the translation of any scientific, artistic or literary work begins.
- 5- The translator should be familiar with the subject of translation, with a sound understanding of what is happening in the world, and the ability to use logic and a conscious understanding of everything it translates.

Larosy (2018) states that one of the tasks of the translator is to ensure the transfer of the meanings of the text to be translated into another language, without distortion of the meanings of the increase or decrease, with the recognition of the arts of eloquence of the two languages, and the use of appropriate and easy language for the addressees.

On the translator to master the two languages, it means that the language keys are translated by the translator. Proficiency here does not necessarily mean that his or her mother tongue should be constantly spoken in his or her dealings in a foreign country. But to be disgusted with its methods and compositions. This can be achieved through intensive study, reading, or other communication methods. Each language has its own template, and what one language may not correspond to the second.. We do not translate the structure or method, but translate the idea devised by its content and not in the form. Read the text or the article or the book before you translate the one sentences to the other. The meanings of some words understand from the text in general or acquire other unfamiliar meanings in a given text. Verbatim translation shall never be permitted. It is not permissible to summarize speech, as it is the good translator who conveys the idea and conveys with it her own language style (i.e. the language method to which he is translated) Keep the reality in translation even if it is an insult or an idea that contradicts the translator's beliefs or belief. Maintenance of the verb time in the first and second languages. Most of the words in English are passive and in Arabic the opposite is true in order to stay away from the passive version of the building, it is very undesirable. If the translator feels that the translation is illogical, then he must be aware that he has sinned. Because speaking in any language must be logical. The translated text should be read in the end independently of the original text. The reader must feel the spirit of the language in it as a text written in the same language and not feel that this text is written by a pen other than the interpreter's pen and from one other language. You should feel that the translated text is exactly the same as any of the usual texts.

There is an economic language, a political language, a scientific, or a historical, and so on.. Which is called English jargon In this regard, two important points are worth mentioning.

E. Translation Techniques

Localization of the foreign term:

,e.g. taking the vocabulary directly from one language to another without translating, we find a lot of translated English words as they are in other languages and vice versa, especially in the field of software and technology, for example we find the vocabulary of Abbatoire, cafe, passe, resume in English and are French vocabulary. Vocabulary like hamburger, kindergarten of German, and bandana, musk, sugar of Sanskrit.

Borrowed words from other languages are often printed in italics as they are treated as foreign” vocabulary.

Borrowed Translation:

Any reliance on a borrowed phrase from another language is literally translated as word versus word. We often see such phrases in specialized or international fields such as quality assurance, and in other languages they are built on the same English origin.

Some of the borrowed phrases are widely accepted in the target language, such as standpoint and White House, and the meanings of other borrowed phrases may cause considerable confusion for a wide range of readers, especially when it comes to certain professions or scientific or legal subjects, for example Legal phrase: compromise (compromise solution) for which the Spanish equivalent (Solución de compromise) has become an approved legal term, although Spanish lawyers understand it, the meaning is not fully understood for the ordinary citizen; some borrowed phrases may be inappropriate for some Texts, and lead to the scarce readership on them, will often be referred to as a lack of experience in the target language by the translator.

III. Materials and methods

The study follows the descriptive, analytical and comparative method to identify the problems of translation and solution. The selected materials were collected from different texts.

IV. Dicussion and Result

It is clear that the problem in translation is always the search for the equivalent in the translation, translation equivalent and not in the creation of the formal equivalent formal correspondent. We need to clarify the ways in which the vocabulary can be translated:

Convey the word by pronunciation in the source language transliteration: Examples from Arabic to English are:

Uprising -Intifada

Jihad-JihadEnglish to Arabic:

Technology- اي جول ون كفت

Democracy- ةي طارق م يد The second process from English to Arabic is called Arabization Arabization.

2- Translation equivalents:

Examples are many, including: Hidden cam - ةي ف خ ل ا ري م الك ل ا -

Contact lenses ةق ص ل ل ا ت ا س د ع ل ا -

Popular proverbs also fall under this type: ةم ا ل س ل ا ي ن ا ت ل ا ي ف

ةم ا د ن ل ا ة ل ج ع ل ا ي ف و

Haste makes waste

ن ب ت ت ح ت ن م د ي م

Still water runs deep

Contrast in terms of figure formal correspondent:

Examples are

To float the currency

ةل م ع ل ا م ي و ع ت

Money laundering

ل ا و م ا ل ل ي س غ

The First lady

حروب الباردة

Cold war

حرب باردة

It must be emphasized that the equivalent in terms of form necessarily implies the existence of translation equivalents, while the equivalent of translation does not include the equivalent form.

It can be said that there are two forms in which the message can be translated, namely, formal equivalent and abstract equivalence.

Formal equivalent focuses attention on the message itself in both form and content. In these translations, the translator is interested in matching cases such as concept and sentence. When one looks at this formal trend, it is interested in the fact that the message transferred to the language transferred to it must be balanced with the same different elements in the source language as accurately as possible. This means, for example, that the message is compared in the culture of the language transmitted to it on a continuous basis with the culture of the source language to determine accuracy, correctness and clarity measurements.

In cases of this type of translation in which the translator attempts to extract and convey the form and content of the original message as literally and morally as possible. As an example of this type of translation, a medieval English text was transferred to the Arabic language and given to students who study the law. Their need here calls for relatively close proximity to the language structure of the early English text, i.e. approaching the form (e.g., syntax and language terminology), as well as approaching the content (e.g. the idea of the subject and concept). This translation may require the introduction of several linguistic footnotes in order for the text to be well understood.

In contrast to this type of translation, the translation that attempts to reach an abstract equivalence is based on reaching the full level of the expression, normal and attempts to associate the language reader with the appropriate behavioural formulas that exist within its culture environment. Thus, it does not insist that it should understand the cultural methods in the source language environment in order to accommodate the message.

These two forms of equivalence represent the degree process of translation. Between these two types, there are a number of degrees interspersed with them. These grades represent the various acceptable standards of literary translation.

Over the past years, there has been a significant shift in emphasis on the abstract dimension and the departure from the formal dimension. This trend is increasing among all those interested in cultural and translation affairs.

The search for translation equivalents may sometimes require a so-called Functional shift job change, which is an action to be followed and includes a process of change in grammar when we translate from the source language into the language to which it is transmitted.

Here are some examples of the translation problems and solution, to make plural a number of names in one sentence, without following each of them with the word "and", such as: Ahmed went to the library and bought books, pens, pictures, notebooks. This is a method that cannot be taken in Arabic because there is no such way, even if it is taken by another language such as English. So the right thing in the previous example is to say: "Ahmed went to the library and bought books, pens, pictures and notebooks.

Some will work the word "against" which is a literal translation of the word against in English. It is said: "Fight against colonialism", "the parents should seek to vaccinate their children against

smallpox," and "a verdict against the person", etc. The objection is that the method used to use this word is a method that violates the Arabic means of expression. To say that a person fights against colonialism" is understood to mean that this warrior is a violator of colonialism, that is, he fights on a front other than the anti-colonialist front. What is right is to say: "Waging war on colonialism." For the rest of the examples: "Children must be vaccinated for smallpox," and "a judgment has been issued on him.

For the words circulated by the foreign media, the word cover in English. The translator puts the word defined by the dictionary, which is "covers". But in Arabic, this Act does not serve the meaning of the transfer of the news. "The reporter of the newspaper covered the news of the fighting in the Gulf region," he said. There is no connection between cover or coverage and between news. The dictionaries of the language place acts other than this verb for the transmission of the news, saying: "transmit, inform the news.

Recommendation and Conclusion

The study founded that difficulties associated with the original text itself and its cultural language framework, difficulties associated with the practitioner of the translation Act, and his translation abilities which are in any case possible to develop.

The equivalent in terms of the semantic equivalent in the language transferred to it may not transmit or communicate the same written message in the source language, or the language in which the message is displayed in the source language is different or insufficient for that in the language transferred to it, especially if the information and common assumptions between the reader and the carrier are different, especially if this occurs between two languages that are completely different in cultural terms, such as English and Arabic. It is not easy to translate from Arabic into English or vice versa, because the structure and composition of both languages are completely different.

The study found that the problems occur because of the difference between the two languages and the absence of an equivalent, as the study recommended to master the two languages and to know the differences, that are problematic when translating.

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