

## **LOOKING FOR FACTORS AND REASONS THAT HAS RELATION WITH DIFFICULTIES AND PROBLEMS**

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**ABSTRACT:** *This study aims at investigating the basics factor and reasons that has relation with difficulties and problems. The study also aims at identifying these factors, showing the kind of factors, introducing reasons in details and suggest suitable solution. For these purpose, research questions are posed. The study focus on factors makes problems and difficulty. Translation is viewed as a number of problems of different kinds that require suitable and possible solutions. English and Arabic belong to two different language families Germanic and semitic, therefore difficulty will definitely arise. Some grammatical features of both languages pose problems in translation from Arabic into English or vice versa. Arab students should know that English grammar is not identical with Arabic grammar so we cannot translate each other in a straightforward way.*

**KEYWORDS:** Translation, Factors, Reason, Difficulties, Problems, Relation.

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### **INTRODUCTION**

Translation is the communication of meaning of a source – language text by means of an equivalent target- language text. The word translation derives from the Latin *translatio* (which itself comes from *Trans* – and *fero*). discussions of the theory and practice of translation reach back into antiquity and show remarkable continuities. The ancient Greeks distinguished between *metaphrase* (literal translation) and *paraphrase*. This distinction was adapted by English poet and translator John Dryden (1632- 1700) who described translation as judicious blending of these two modes of phrasing when selecting, in the target language “counterpart” or equivalents, for expressions used in the source language. during translation process, a translator uses various methods to deal with all difficulties which might arise throughout translating. there are several methods of translation the methods are: Transcription or Arabization, naturalization, is the attempt to adopt English terms to morphology of Arabic word structure. coinage is the best method. This coinage method aims at presenting new terms in the Arabic language. Derivation is based on measurement; it aims at using certain measures found in Arabic language to derive new terms, Revival attempts to put back into use old Arabic words and Neologisms introducing new terms into Arabic.

#### **Statement of the Problem:**

The study investigates factors that has relation with difficulties and problems in translation and reasons.

#### **Question of the study:**

- 1-What are the factors that has relation with difficulties and problems in translation?
- 2-what are these kind of difficulties and problems?

**Hypotheses of the study:**

1-There are some factors that have relation with difficulties and problems in translation that used in translation

2-There are many kinds of these difficulties and problems.

**Objective of the study:**

1- Investigating the different kind of factors

2- to show the kind of these difficulties and problems

3- To suggest solution for these problems and difficulties

**Limits of the study:**

The study is mainly devoted to investigate the factors that have relation with difficulties and problems

**Significance of the study:**

1- Introducing all factors in details.

2- Looking for factors and reasons that have relation with difficulties and problems

3- Give solution for these problems.

**LITERATURE REVIEW**

**Definition of translation:**

Throughout the ages ; translation has been the most efficient and effective mean of communication between nations , peoples , and groups , and through it ; the exchange of common interests took place , and through it the customs and traditions of other nations were known .The importance of translation has been growing steadily, particularly in this era of globalization, where nations need to communicate with each other more than they used to do previously; as the entire world has been much like a small village.

The importance of translation and the need to comply fully with the correct rules that must be followed when translating.

During translation process, a translator uses various methods to deal with all difficulties which might arise throughout translating. there are several methods of translation the methods are: Transcription or Arabization, naturalization, is the attempt to adopt English terms to morphology of Arabic word structure. coinage is the best method. This coinage method aims at presenting new terms in the Arabic language. Derivation is based on measurement; it aims at using certain measures found in Arabic language to derive new terms, Revival attempts to put back into use old Arabic words and Neologisms introducing new terms into Arabic.

**There are many and different methods of translation which pose problem and can be as important factor and reason behind difficulties and problems:**

Do we translate a word by word, a phrase by phrase, a clause by clause, a sentence by sentence, a paragraph by paragraph or a text by a text? Many would translate a word by word, taking translation to mean the translation of words from one language into another. But this is not acceptable. In fact, we translate unit by unit. Each unit is called a unit of translation. How do we translate? This question implies two major points: (1) Methods of Translation and (2) The Process of Translation.

**Literal Translation method:**

Is understood and applied in different ways which can be summarized as follows:

**Literal Translation of words method: word for word translation**

Each English word is translated into an equivalent word in Arabic which is kept the same as, and in line with that of English.

**One –to- one literal translation method:**

Each SL word or phrase is translated into an identical word or phrase in the TL. That is, a noun is translated into a noun, two nouns into two nouns, one adjective into one adjective, two into two, and so on and so forth. Also an idiom should be translated into an idiom, a collocation into a collocation, a proverb into a proverb, a metaphor into a metaphor, etc. All these translations are done in context, not out of context.

**Literal Translation of Meaning method: Direct Translation**

This type of translation is keen on translating meaning as closely, precisely and completely as possible. It can also call a close, or direct translation. It is the translation of meaning in context, and takes into consideration the grammar and word order of the TL (Target Language). Metaphorical and special uses of language are also accounted for in this kind of translation. In this sense, it can be described as the full translation of meaning. Indeed, it can be described as the best method of literal translation. Literal meaning is not one single, unchanged and direct meaning for a word, but it is a different meaning in different contexts and combinations with other words.

**Free Translation method:**

This method of translation means to translate freely without any constraints. The translator is not strictly constrained by the type of text or the direct and available meaning of word and phrases. He can go outside of texts and out of contexts, behind and beyond words and phrases. The question now is whether free translation is acceptable or not. The answer can be found in the next two points:

**Bound Free Translation method:**

This type of free translation is derived from the context in a direct way, though it may go out of it in some way or another, in the form of exaggeration, expressively, and effective language

**Faithful translation method:**

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

The present paper, under the title looking for factors and reasons that has relation with difficulties and problems in translation is to examine these factors and problems and the notion of these problems and difficulties of translation. The first step is to clarify these difficulties and factors to and showing the kind of the problems, this is a survey on factors and problems.

**Translation Problems, Difficulties and Solution: reasons and factors behind these problems and difficulties**

The term idiom represents a problem in translation, with regard to a target language and a set of translation rules, it follows that no idiom can be satisfactorily translated into this target language. There are some dictionaries and a certain set of rules which accept as standard. It may well be that, relative to this dictionary and to this set of rules, no satisfactory translation of certain expressions will be forthcoming, dooming these expressions to the state of idiom. translation problems also can be a result of the lack of equivalence at word level.

The chief difficulties in translating are lexical, not grammatical, i.e. words, collocations and fixed phrases or idioms.

The following general difficulties in any translation:

No two languages are exactly identical in their phonological, morphological, lexical, syntactic, and semantic features.

We can divide the major problems facing the translator into four:

**Pragmatic Translation Problems:** these arise from the particular transfer situation with its specific contrast of source language vs. target language recipients, source language medium.

**Cultural Translation Problems:** it is a result of differences in the culture specific habits, expectations, norms, and conventions verbal and other behavior.

**Linguistic Translation Problems:** the structural differences between two languages in texts sentence.

**Text-Specific Translation Problem:** any problem arises and not classified as the previous one is classified Text –specific translation.

**Survey and evaluation of these difficulties and problems**

The problem is that most of the time, these studies do not investigate to what extent the equivalent translations express comparable concepts. There have been many cases in which there are unique emotional terms like *amae* in Japan that do not have equivalent translations in many languages and there also evidence that suggests that emotional experience is categorized in similar and different ways across culture.

Stylistic problem can be represented by purposeful awkwardness in the original that simply does not work in the new language. There's always a danger that it will just read like a bad

translation. You can try to convey the sense of awkwardness in other way-by subtly referring to it, for instance, or moving direct dialogue into indirect, etc. - but sometimes you simply have to leave the passage out.

Translation problems are solved by getting as much information prior to translating anything. Investing effort in various pre-translation phases is more efficient way of managing risk than having everyone translate differently and trying to solve problems as they arise.

That needless to say that difficulties and problems of translation constitute a challenge for the translators. Here are some problems:

**-Discourse Problems** the ultimate goal of translation is to preserve meaning. Viewed thus, there is a semiotic interaction of various signs within the boundaries of a text, thought to be of paramount importance for imbibing an utterance the best possible. Such as interaction paves the way for dimension of context which regulates the relationship of the context.

**- Idioms** they pose problems because an idiom is a fixed phrase

**-Collocation a lexical Item** tends to keep company with other words.

**-Transliteration** involves naturalization at the word level where SL spelling and pronunciation are converted into a given language

**-Culture-Related Problems** most translation problems and difficulties are more germane to cultural disparities between languages pairs than to linguistic discrepancies.

**-Technical-Related Problems** conditions of the medium and the reading capacity of non-native language users.

Translation may be described as a problem-solved activity bringing together generative and reductive skills. In some cases, more than one target option may be selected several different translations may be offered. This however, challenges the maxims representation and may be felt to question the translation form.

Where there, in addition to basic options, there is only one target option available, the result may be a translation but there is strictly speaking -no translation problem to be solved.

During translation the translation process, translators may encounter many problems. According to Ghazala (1995) these problems are due to either sound and lexis or grammar and style.

**-Phonological Problems:**

These problems are concerned with sounds.

**-Lexical Problems:**

These problems are due to the misunderstanding words meaning. Lexical problems which may be encountered when translating can be classified as follows: literal meaning, synonyms, Polysemy, collocations, idioms, proverbs, metaphors, technical terms and proper names.

**Grammatical Problems:** difference in origins causes a difference in grammar and creates wide gaps for translators when translating.

**-Stylistic Problems:** These problems are concerned with style, as it is a part of meaning, and its effect is on words and grammar.

The main tasks of translation studies should be to help solve certain problems this may provide a model of interdisciplinary where the definition of problem precedes and orients the discipline that may be used to solve them. Translation like any field subject which is to technological revolution will tend to invest effort working on problems which has tools, such as the tools that seem to cause both problems and solutions. However, the more properly social problems should be precisely those that occur somewhere outside translation studies.

Our simple model the translator works on the problems until he or she produces a rendition, which is what he puts in translation whatever he puts in the translation can then be regarded as a solution at least in the sense that it is the solution that particular translator proposes.

The goodness or badness of a solution is then a question of the way risk correlates with effort and that really a question about strategies. Translation effort: translators exert effort when solving problems. This effort takes many forms and can be measured in many different ways.

## CONCLUSION

There will be actual problems when translating from native tongue into English language and difficulties attributed to culture, language and rule. So the research helped me and was useful. There are differences in the level of application of translation process from English to Arabic. Some problems are result of lack of procedures and techniques. Some difficulties have relation with cultural dimensions, rules and procedures. Difficulties originated from the differences between Arabic and English language.

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