INVESTIGATING BASIC AND CONTRADICTORY THEORIES USED IN TRANSLATION

Dr. Mohamed Ali Elsiddig Ibrahim

Department of English language, College of Science and Arts AL-Baha University, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Dr. Ahmed Mohammed Abdulrahman Mansor

Department of English language, College of Science and Arts AL-Baha University, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

ABSTRACT: *This study aims at investigating the basic theories of translation that should be used by Saudi Arabia university students, College of Science and Arts AL-Baha University in academic year 2016-2017 during the second semester. The study also aims at disusing these theories, showing the kind of theories, introducing translation theories in details and suggest suitable theory for translation. Also introduce Linguistic Theories Related to Translation. because Translation theory derives from comparative linguistics, and within linguistics, it is mainly an aspect of semantic; all questions of semantics are related to translation theory. linguistic approach to translation theory incorporates the following concepts: meaning, equivalence, shift, text purpose and analysis, and discourse register. focuses on the theory in general; it is role of communication in exchanging knowledge, science, culture, and the linguistics theory that is related to translation in general. It is history and development. Finally, it focuses on the works that have been done in the area of translation theory. For these purpose, research questions are posed.*

KEYWORDS: translation, theory, linguistics, comparative linguistics.

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.

1-Statement of the Problem:

The study investigates different theories of translation, also introduce Linguistic Theories Related to Translation.

1-2-Question of the study:

1-What are the theories that used in translation?

2-Is theory of translation related to linguistics theories?

3-1-Hypothese of the study:

1-There are some theories that used in translation

2-There is theory of translation that should be followed

4-1-objective of the study:

1-Investgating the different kind of theory

2-to show the kind of these theories

3-To suggest best theories for translation

5-limits of the study:

The study is mainly devoted to investigate the theories that used by Saudi Arabia university students in academic year 2016-2017 during the second semester.

1-5-Signficance of the study:

1-Introducing all translation theories in details.

2-Looking for factors and reasons that has relation with these theories

3-Boasting and encouraging the use of the suitable theory for translation

4-give different theories of translation and to show the best.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Concept 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 golobization, 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.

At the early stages of learning translation, some learners wrongly think that translation is a matter of word-for-word process; hence, translation to them is no more than a mechanical way.

It is certain that translation is a human activity, therefore, the text that is translated into the target language should be written in a rhetorical style that is intended to impress or influence readers and must have the same language effect that the source language does. But this cannot be produced without using imagination or skills which characterize human mind. Consequently, it is unreasonable to think that computers can be used as an aid to translation. Saudi college students of English face difficulty in translation, particularly at the university stages. 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.

Translation plays an important role in rendering a text from one language into an equivalent version in another language, thus through translation, highly advanced international societies can be created despite their differences or the similarities of their people's culture and the degree of the level of their civilization and superiority.

Translation helps people to exchange ideas and equipments that cannot be dispensed with in our daily life. So we need efficient translators who will translate masterpieces of art in such a manner that the translated text should be a true copy of the original one and have the same effect without any deformity.

Translation Process:

The process of translation in a broad sense includes both training and learning through personal discovery and insight. The processes of translation leap, inductive sifting and testing, deductive generalization that will help the translators continue to grow and improve as working provisional.

Translation process may be used to designate a variety of phenomena from the cognitive processes activated during translating, both conscious and unconscious, to the more physical process which begins when a client contacts a translation bureau and ends when the person declares satisfaction with the product produced as the final result of initial inquiry.

The kinds of processes we are interested in are clearly as much as social as they are cognitive. In a similar vein, Translation is a process caused by social necessity of information transmitting, expressed in written or oral text in one language by the means of an equivalent text in another language. Translation activity to be a restoration process carried out on the basis of translator's conceptual system.

The translation process is a series of translating process activities involving three phases: pre-translation, translation and post translation, pre-translation includes anything that takes place up to the moment the translator actually receives the material for translation, and post-translation covers all activities that follow the delivery of the translated material. The one in the middle of the two phases and which in turn is divided into three stages: 1. Pre-transfer, 2. Transfer, post-transfer. Each stage corresponds to what Jacobsen (2002) calls: 1. Pre-draft 2. Drafting and 3- post-phase the second, transfer or drafting. The third is revision phase. process should include all actions. It is possible to divide the translation process into three specific phases.

There are four levels in the process of translating-the textual, the referential, the cohesive and natural. Since the sentence is the basic unit of thought, presenting an object and what it does, or is affected by, it so the sentence is, in the first instance, unit of translation. Primarily, you translate by sentence, and in each sentence, it is the object and what happens to it that you sort out first.

There are three lexical ways in which translators can make up for lexical gap. He either borrows words from the SL, and he might do so voluntarily or for sake of introducing as it were both the signifier and the signified into the IL. He can also proceed to a transfer of the signified into the TL by a literal translation of the form in which it expressed in the original.

Development of Translation Studies:

Discipline of translation studies has a long way. Until well into 20th century, in subsequent years, the focus of attention in translation studies moved away from these narrowly linguistic and basically source-oriented approaches. Surely translation studies developed into an independent discipline that emancipated itself from linguistics

The descriptive and systematic perspectives of translation emerged during the 60s, were developed during the 70s, extended during the 80s, and finally consolidated, expanded and revised during the 90s. Current, TS is considered to be well-consolidated discipline in which may approaches have emerged over last three decades.

Classifies five approach related to TS: the linguistic approach, textual approach, the communicative, socio-culture approach, the philosophical and hermeneutic approach.

The communicative and socio-cultural approach belongs to the descriptive studies this approach is divided into four subcategories or aspects.

It seems to be safe to assume that some combinations of top-down and bottom-up operations will be required. The results of initial theoretical speculations will thus be examined against instance of real-world behavior and, conversely, empirical studies will be conducted, moving gradually, and in as controlled a way as possible, from individual instantiations to the culture specific, to more and more general regularities on high and higher levels, to generate new, or modified theoretical statements.

Attempts have been made in translation studies. Therefore, calls have been made that works in translation studies should be written in a generally comprehensible language, in the language of average scholarship, as it was. There have been attempts to create a situation in which different translation theories could be compared or possibilities of interdisciplinary synthesis could be searched for.

Some conceptualizations of translation might reasonably be sought in the interdicipline of translation studies.

Translation studies offer several ways, an inductive mode conceptualization would be set out from intuitively collected historical terms, related to terms of networks or prototypes such approaches can ultimately be neither right nor wrong.

Methods of Translation

There are many and different methods of translation. But our translation course this semester is mainly concerned with the two basic and contradictory methods: Literal and free translation.

Literal Translation is understood and applied in different ways which can be summarized as follows:

Literal Translation of words: **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.

a. That   child   **is**   intelligent. ذاك الطفل ذكي

ذاك   الطفل   يكون   ذكي

b. Sarah   wanted   to   **take**   tea. أرادت ساره أن تشرب (تتناول) شايا

ساره   أرادت   أن   تأخذ   شايا

c. This   man   is   **a big   shot.** *هذا الرجل عظيم الشأن*/هام.

هذا   الرجل   يكون   كبيرة   رمية

d. He   is   living   from   hand   to   mouth. يعيش على الكفاف

هو   يكون   عائشا   من   الى   يد   فم

e. Stop   beating   about   the   bush. كف عن اللف والدوران/عن المراوغة

أوقف   الضرب   حول   الشجيرة

f. I   know   this   information. أعرف هذه المعلومة

أنا   اعرف   هذه   المعلومة

Disadvantages of the literal Translation Method

In fact, this method is risky as it may disrupt meaning and, hence, translation, for a number of reasons, some of which are:

1. It ignores the TL completely, making it subject to the SL entirely.

2. It disregards the difference between the grammars of the two Languages.

3. It does not acknowledge the different word order (s) of the two languages.

4. It has no respect to the context of words in language, which doesn't allow words to be understood in isolation, but in combination with other surrounding words.

5. It dismisses the possibility of any special, indirect and metaphorical use of words.

   It can do nothing about the SL words which have no TL equivalents.

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One –to- one literal translation

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.

Examples

a. My neighbours are good.
جيراني يكونون طيبين.

b. Sanyo is a Well-known trademark. سانيو تكون علامة تجارية معروفة
جيدا

c. He is a young man. He is kind-hearted.   هو يكون شابا هو
يكون طيب القلب

d. Sarah loves reading wholly and heartedly.   سارة تحب المطالعة
كلية ومن كل قلبها.

e. I have a blind confidence in you.   أنا
أملك ثقة عمياء بك.

f. Let us shake hands.
دعنا نتصافح بالأيدي.

g. Show me your back. أرني عرض
أكتافك

h. A stitch in time saves nine.   درهم
وقاية خير من قنطار علاج

i. A true friend does not stab in the back.   الصديق
الحقيقي لا يطعن في الظهر

j. This mission is a can of worms.   هذه
المهمة تكون علبة مصائب.

k. All that glitters is not gold.
ما كل ما يلمع ذهبا

This method of literal translation is similar to the literal translation of words in two respects:

1. It retains the SL word order in the TL.

2. It insists on having the same type and number of words.

Yet, it is different in two respects too:

1. It takes context into consideration.

2. It translates special and metaphorical SL words and phrases into special metaphorical TL equivalents.

1. Therefore, it is more acceptable and better than word-for-word translation. Yet, both methods are questionable. In fact, one –to- one translation is sometimes unsatisfactory because:

2. It still follows the SL word order and grammar, and ignores the word order of the TL. This is confirmed in Example (a) starting the Arabic version with the subject followed by a verb ignoring nominal version, and in example (b) insisting on translating verbs "be" into (يكون), and in example (c) translating all personal pronouns.

3. It insists on having the same number and types of the SL words and phrases in the TL. This results in the insistence on having an SL collocation, idiom, metaphor, etc. translated into a TL collocation, idiom, or metaphor even though it may not exist in its lexicon. "Shake hand", for example, has no equivalent collocation in Arabic.

The improved versions for the above examples:

a. جيراني طيبون

b. سانيو علامة تجارية مشهورة

c. هو شاب طيب القلب

d. سارة تحب المطالعة من كل قلبها تحب

e. عندي ثقة عمياء(مطلقة) بك

f. دعنا نتصافح

g. h, i, and j ((لا تتغير في الترجمة الى العربية))

k. هذه المهمة مشكلة عويصة (بالغة الصعوبة)

Literal Translation of Meaning: Direct Translation

This type of translation is keen on translating meaning as closely, precisely and completely as possible. It can also have called 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. For example, "run" does not always mean (يجري) in all texts and contexts. Therefore, we cannot say that this is the literal meaning of "run", although it is its commonest meaning. "Run" has different meanings in different contexts, each of them is a literal meaning:

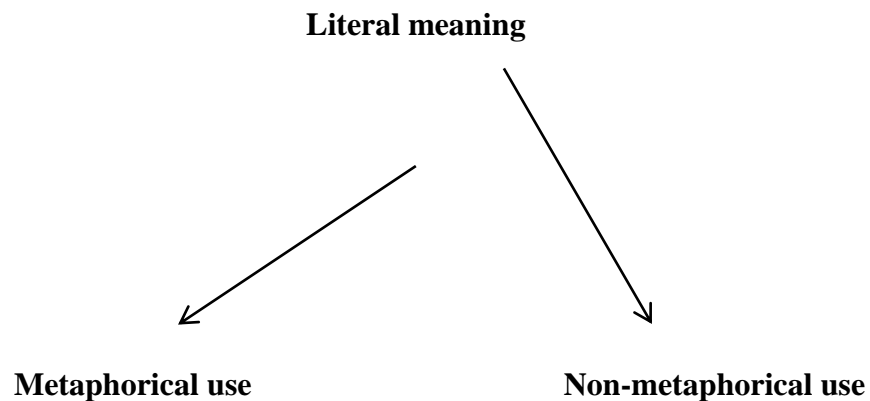1. To run in the race.
يجري/يركض في السباق

2. To run a company

يدير شركة

3. In the long run

على المدى البعيد

4. To run short of money

ينفذ ماله

6. To run round

يقوم بزيارة خاطفه

7. To run to fat   يميل الى

السمنة

8. To run through

يتصفح/يمر مرور الكرام

9. To run wild   يتيه/يسير على

هواه

10. To run across

يصادف

11. To run back   يعود بذاكرته الى

الوراء

12. To run its course   يأخذ مجراه

الطبيعي

13. To run in   يعتقل ويرمي

بالسجن

14. To run on

يستمر

15. To run out

ينفذ/ ينقص

16. To run dry

ينضب

Each of these meanings of "run" can be described as a literal meaning in a certain combination and acceptable then, to say that it has only one literal meaning which is number 1 (يجري), because 2, for example, does not have two meanings, one literal, one non-literal; it has only one meaning, which is (يدير). Therefore, translating it into (يركض/يجري) is not a literal translation, but a WRONG translation, for we do not say (يجري/يركض شركة) in Arabic, only (يدير شركة). The same applies to the rest of examples.

Similarly, metaphorical expressions like idioms can be looked at in the same way. That is, their metaphorical meanings are the only meanings available in language and, hence, in translation. Thus, "to beat around/ about the bush" means (ويدور يلف/يراوغ); " to get the sack"

has only the meaning of (يُطرَد), regardless of its origin; " monkey business" means (أشياء مريبة) only; "tall order" has only meaning ((مهمة شاقه.

It is possible to say, then, that literal translation is committed to the real meaning, or meanings, of a word or an expression in a language, regardless whether it is direct or indirect, common or uncommon, non-metaphorical or metaphorical. In other words, literal meaning is the real, accurate and contextual meaning of a word, whether used metaphorically or non-metaphorically as illustrated in this figure:

Literal meaning

Metaphorical use   **Non-metaphorical use**

A metaphor (استعاره) is translated into a metaphor, or any other equivalent meaning available for it in the TL. A direct, literal meaning is retained in literal translation as accurately as possible and with no attempts to change it to a metaphorical one. For example, " His efforts came to nothing" would be translated into ((ضاعت جهوده سُدى /لم يصل ألي شيء. This method of translation is the translation of the real meaning of a word, or an expression in its linguistic context as precisely and closely as possible regardless of its metaphorical/non – metaphorical use.

Free Translation

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

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. Here are examples:

1. He got nothing at the end. عاد بخفي
حنين.

2. She was sad deep down. تفطر قلبها من الحزن/ أصبح فؤادها
فارغا.

3. You look quiet. تبدو رابط
الجأش

4. Swearing is a bad habit. سباب المسلم
فسوق.5.‎ East or west, home
is the best.   كم منزل في الأرض يألفه الفتى   وحنينه أبدا لأول منزل.

6. Love me, love my dog. وأحبها وتحبني ويحب ناقتها
بعيري

أقلع   7. Come down to earth.
كفاك تيها/عن أوهامك.

8. My friend got to the top very soon. أمتط صديقي صهوة في أسرع من
البرق.

9. She had a new baby. رزقها الله بمولود
جديد.

10. Are you lying to me? أتفتري على الله
كذباً.

The common point among these translations is their expressive, very formal Arabic. They drive that from the use of:

Expressions from the Holy Quran (10), The prophet's tradition (i.e. Sunnah) (4), religious expression (9), proverbs (1), collocation (2,3,8), poetry (5,6), exaggerated expressions (7).

All these free translations are derived in one way or another from the original. Although they have gone beyond the context, they have not gone too far from it, this means that this type of free translation is not loose, or without limitations, but is still bound to the linguistic context in some way. For these reasons, this method of free translation is acceptable. However, when the translator is quiet strange to the context, it is unacceptable. Still direct, literal translation of meaning is a better version for these statements, as suggested below:

1. He got nothing at the end. لم يحصل على شيء في
النهاية.

2. She was sad deep down. كانت حزينة من
الأعماق.

3. You look quiet. تبدو
هادئاً.

4. Swearing is a bad habit. السب عادة سيئة.

5. East or west, home is the best. لاشيء مثل الوطن. مهما اشرقت او اغربت فلن تجد خيرا من الوطن

6. Love me, love my dog. من أحبني حب أولادي.

7. Come down to earth. **كن واقعياً.**

8. My friend got to the top very soon. وصل صديقي إلى القمة بسرعة فائقة.

9. She had a new baby. وضعت مولوداً جديداً.

10. Are you lying to me? أتكذب علي؟

Loose Free Translation

This free translation method is concluded from the original text for different personal reasons. It is based on the translator's conclusions about what the speaker/writer wants to say. In other words, it is the translation of intentions. In this sense, it is a version of pragmatic translation. Therefore, it does not relate directly to the original context but is concluded from it. Here are some examples:

1. Thank you, Mr. Ali. Next please. تفضل بالانصراف يا سيد علي، عندنا غيرك.

2. It is half past nine. أنتهى الوقت/انتهت المحاضرة/تأخرنا كثيرا/حان الوقت.

3. Thank you, that you ladies and gentlemen. هدوء أيها السادة والسيدات.

4. I am frightened. أبق معنا.

5. Why are you making mouths? اغلق فمك/اسكت.

6. No bacon with my breakfast, please. أنا مسلم.

7. Honesty is the best policy. أنت خنت الأمانة

8. Books are very expensive today. لقد عزف الناس عن القراءة اليوم.

9. You should buy a lock for your car.

سرقت السيارات منتشرة هذه الأيام.

10 Have you classic records? فن هذه الأيام

منحط.

All these translations are not acceptable as they are different from the original text. They are conclusions, based on the original. They are indirect, pragmatic translation, sometimes far interpretations of the English original. This is not the job of the translator. His job is to transmit the text on the page directly and contextually into an equivalent TL text, which is closely, clearly, and directly related to it. It is not the responsibility of the translator to interpret and reveal what the source text hides, or says indirectly. The readers only are who decide these unseen meanings both in English as well as in Arabic. For all these reasons, students are advised not to use this type of free translation, Therefore, the possible, advisable Arabic versions for those English sentences can be as follows:

شكرا يا سيد علي. الذي يليه لو سمحت

أنها الساعة التاسعة والنصف

شكراً... شكراً أيها السادة والسيدات

إنني خائف/خائفة جدا

لماذا تقلب شدقيك؟

لا أريد شرائح الخنزير مع فطوري لو سمحت

الأمانة خير ضمانة/الصدق منجاة

الكتب باهظة الثمن اليوم

ينبغي عليك أن تشتري قفلا لسيارتك

هل عندك أشرطة تسجيل/تسجيلات قديمة

Materials and methods

The present paper, under the title of Investigating basic and contradictory Theories used in translation is to examine the notion of the theories of translation and concepts. The first step is to clarify the concepts of theories to evaluate them and showing the kind of theories, this is a survey on comparative study on theories

Linguistic Theories Related to Translation:

Throughout the ages, translation as well as linguistics, the formal study of language has attracted comments and speculation and the first half of the 20th century also saw links between translation and anthropology-based linguistics.

The requirements on linguistic theory as background can be summarized as follow:

1-Adequacy: the theory should underline relatively complete descriptions reflecting the structure of language.

2-It is important that the theory uses operational criteria.

3- The relative generality of the formulations used by the theory is relevant thus; Chomsky's universal principles are relatively economical.

4- It seems preferable to work with two levels of sentence structures and with a separate level of morphemic representations in theory. Systemic investigation into comparing different linguistic theories from these viewpoints has resulted in our preference for dependency grammar.

Concentrate on what they call genies different of the two languages today one would rather speak of text-type conventions which are determined by both language and culture but what is remarkable about their approach to translation is that, it is based, not only one isolated words or signs from language system, but on genuine parallel texts in concrete situations.

The linguistic approach to translation theory incorporates the following concepts: meaning, equivalence, shift, text purpose and analysis, and discourse register.

Translation theory derives from comparative linguistics, and within linguistics, it is mainly an aspect of semantic; all questions of semantics are related to translation theory.

The findings of linguistics can be applied to the practice of translation; on the other hand, the findings of linguistics can be applied to the practice of translation; and furthermore, it is possible to establish a linguistic theory of translation. Bell even argues that translation can be invaluable to linguistics as vehicle for testing theory and for investigating language use.

In the linguistic there are three basic approaches being used for translation these approaches are:

1-Direct approach: in direct approach translation is direct from the source text to the target text.

2- Transfer-based approach: in the transfer approach, translation is completed through stages: the first stage consists in converting SL text into an immediate representation. The second stage converting this representation into equivalent ones in the target language; and the third one is the generation of the final target text.

3- Interlingua approach: this Interlingua approach is the most suitable approach for multilingual systems

Traditional topic of the theory translation through the dismantling of the hierarchical relationship between the original and the tradition through notions such as text. In the poststructuralist thought original and traditional become equals, they hold the same heterogeneous, unstable nature of any text, organize themselves from several linguistic and cultural materials that destabilize the work of signification.

Compartive study of translation theory:

That the word ''theory'' probably comes from Greek to theorize is to look at views. A theory sets scene where the generation and selection process take place.

Translating would then be a set of processes leading from one side to the other. Surely each source can be traced back to a number of previous sources and each target is only a link towards further actions and aims so for that matter, each text may be containing elements of more than language.

Basically there are two competing theories of translation. In one the predominant purpose is to express as exactly as possible the full force and meaning of every word and turn of phrase in the original, and in the other the predominant purpose is to introduce a result that does not read like a translation at all.

History of translation divides into four periods extends from the statements of Cicero and Horace on translation up to the publication of Alexander Fraser Tyler's Essay on principles of translation in 1791. The third period begins with the publication of the first papers on machine translation in 1940s. Steiner's fourth period, coexisting with the third has its origins in early 1960's and sets the discipline in a wide frame.

Translation theory deals with the following procedures and strategies, transfer of expression, naturalization, transference, functional equivalent, descriptive equivalent, cultural equivalent, modulation and translation label.

Survey and evaluation of theory of translation:

A complete theory of translation has three components: specification of function and good; description and analysis of operations; and critical comments on relationships between good and operations. Translation should avoid word-for-word rendering. Translation theory presumes a systematic theory of language. There is doubt whether any such theory of language existed.

Discussions about theories of translation are too often concerned with distinctions between literary and nonliterary texts, between prose and poetry, or between technical articles on physics. A fully satisfactory theory of translating should be more than a list of rules-of-thumb by which translators have generally succeeded in reproducing reasonably adequate renderings of source text.

The DTS can be fed into the theoretical branch to evolve either a general theory of translation or, more likely, partial theories of translation restricted:

1-Medium –restricted theories.

2- Area-restricted theories and restricted to specific languages.

3- Rank- restricted theories are linguistics.

4- Text- type restricted theories.

5-The term time- restricted.

6- Problem- restricted theories.

These translation theories can be considered as weak, since each provides an important contribution to understanding of the translation field. Gentzler focuses on both theory and practice of translation and points out the relevance theory and explains how it manifests itself

in contemporary translation. It is a bit difficult to link all the idea of theorists and linguists with regarding to the nature of translation.

The core theory behind modern factualist approaches to translation is Skopostheorie, Skopos is Greek word meaning purpose or intention. In the theory, Skopos usually refers to the communicative purpose is to presuppose the traditional action.

The poly system theory in the field of translation to describe the translational activity which is socio-cultural than being a linguistic operation.

The key concepts in the poly system theory are the norm and equivalence.

CONCLUSION

This study of the Investigating basic and contradictory theories used in translation, shedding light on   the nature theory, on the difference between Arabic these theories as well as the nature of evaluating these theories. Theories of translation are too often concerned with distinctions between literary and nonliterary texts, between prose and poetry, or between technical articles on physics.   A fully satisfactory theory of translating should be more than a list of rules-of-thumb by which translators have generally succeeded in reproducing reasonably adequate renderings of source text. these translation theories can be considered as weak, since each provides an important contribution to understanding of the translation field. Gentzler focuses on both theory and practice of translation and points out the relevance theory and explains how it manifests itself in contemporary translation.

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