

**Eight Types of Translation** There are eight types of translation. Each type has its features and. These types are: 1. **Word-for-word translation** 2. **Literal translation** 3. **Faithful translation** 4. **Semantic translation** 5. **Adaptive translation** 6. **Free translation** 7. **Idiomatic translation** 8. **Communicative translation**. The last type, in particular, transmits the meaning from the context, respecting the form and structure of the original and is easily comprehensible by the readers of the target language

**Dichotomy of Translation Emphasis**

**Source Language Emphasis** ● Word-for-word translation ● Literal Translation ● Faithful Translation ● Semantic Translation

**Target Language Emphasis** ● Adaptation ● Free Translation ● Idiomatic Translation ● Communicative Translation

The following is a brief survey of each type of translation, with special emphasis on its meaning and nature. An explanatory example is introduced for each type:

1) **Word-for-word translation** ● It is an interlinear translation, with the TL immediately below the SL words ● The SL word-order is preserved and the words translated singly by their most common meanings, out of context. For example, the Arabic proverb "The what passed died." ● The { اللي فات مات } ● The main use of word-for-word translation is either to understand the mechanics of the SL or to construe a difficult text as pre-translation process.

2) **Literal translation** ● The SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalents but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context. For example "The likes of these things have much demand now." ● As a { مثل هذه الأشياء عليها إقبال كثير الآن } ● For example pre-translation process, this indicates the problems to be solved.

3) **Faithful Translation** ● It attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structure. ● It attempts to be completely faithful to the intentions and the text-realization of the SL writer. Things like these are in great demand now.} 4) **Semantic Translation** ● It differs from 'faithful translation' only in taking more account of the aesthetic value (that is, the beautiful and natural sound) of the SL text. ● Faithful translation is uncompromising and dogmatic while Semantic translation is more flexible admits the creative exception to 100% fidelity and allows the translator's intuitive empathy with the original. For example "This kind of thing is in great demand at the moment." ● Faithful translation is uncompromising and dogmatic while Semantic translation is more flexible admits the creative exception to 100% fidelity and allows the translator's intuitive empathy with the original. For example "This kind of thing is in great demand at the moment." 5) **Adaptation** ● This is the 'freest' form of translation. ● It is used mainly for plays (comedies), poetry stories, where the themes characters and plots are usually preserved. ● The SL culture converted to the TL culture and the Text rewritten. For example, the adaptation of Shakespeare's play {King Lear} into an Arabic called "الشيخ الغني الأعمى وأولاده" (6) **Free Translation** ● It reproduces the matter without the manner, or the content without the form of the original. ● It is usually a paraphrase much longer than the original. ● It is often prolix and pretentious, and not a translation at all. For example "This one's dead trendy" ● This form of translation is sometimes called lively 'natural' translation. 7) **Idiomatic Translation** ● By 'idiom' we mean affixed figurative expression whose meaning cannot be deduced from the denotative meanings of the words that make it up as in 'car racing is not my cup of tea'. ● It reproduces the 'message' of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialism and idioms where these do not exist in the original. For example "This type's all the rage." ● This form of translation is sometimes called lively 'natural' translation. 8) **Communicative Translation** ● It attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both content and language are readily accepted and comprehensible to the readership. ● A communicative translation is produced, when, in a given situation, the ST uses an SL

expression standard for that situation, and the TL uses a TL expression standard for an equivalent target of translation {To kill مات اللي فات مات culture situation. For example, {Let bygones be bygones} is an obvious Translation Problems: ضرب عصفورين بحجر واحد. two birds with one stone} is an obvious translation of

Linguistic and Cultural Translation problems can be divided into linguistic problems and cultural problems: the linguistic problems include grammatical differences, lexical ambiguity and meaning ambiguity; the cultural problems refer to different situational features. This classification coincides with that of El Zeini when she identified six main problems in translating from Arabic to English and vice versa; these are lexicon, morphology, syntax, textual differences, rhetorical differences, and pragmatic factors. Another level of linguistic difficulty in translation work is attributed to over – translation , under–translation, and untranslatability. Culture constitutes a major problem that faces translators. A bad model of translated pieces of literature may give misconceptions about the original. For poorly translated texts distort the original in its tone and cultural references. In this respect researchers in literary translation wonder about the possible role of the target culture content as a motivating variable in enhancing or hindering the attainment of linguistic, communicative and, more importantly, cultural objectives of EFL (English as a Foreign Language) education. Hassan (1997) emphasized this notion when he pointed out the importance of paying attention to the translation of irony in the source language context. He clarified that this will not only transfer the features of the language translated but also its cultural characteristics. Translators, who tackle these problems and others, direct our attention to specific linguistic and cultural features of the translated work and the character of its translators; how they attack a text so as to translate, and the processes they follow to arrive at the final product of a well–translated text in the target language. Cultural Knowledge and Cultural Differences Cultural knowledge and cultural differences have long been a major focus of translator training and translation theory. The main concern has traditionally been with words and phrases that are so heavily and exclusively grounded in one culture that they are almost impossible to translate into the terms – verbal or otherwise – of another culture. Long debates have been held over when to paraphrase, when to use the nearest local equivalent, when to coin a new word by translating literally, and when to transcribe. All these “untranslatable” cultural–bound words and phrases continued to fascinate translators and translation theorists. The first theory developed in this field was introduced by Mounin in 1963 who underlined the importance of the signification of a lexical item claiming that only if this notion is considered, will the translated item fulfill its function correctly? The problem with this theory is that all the cultural elements do not involve just the items. What a translator should do in the case of cultural implications which are implied in the background knowledge of SL readers? The notion of culture is essential to considering the implications for translation and, despite the differences in opinion as to whether language is part of culture or not, the two notions of culture and language appear to text in the target language Cultural Knowledge and Cultural Differences Cultural knowledge and cultural differences have long been a major focus of translator training and translation theory. The main concern has traditionally been with words and phrases that are so heavily and exclusively grounded in one culture that they are almost impossible to translate into the terms – verbal or otherwise – of another culture. Long debates have been held over when to paraphrase, when to use the nearest local equivalent, when to coin a new word by translating literally, and when to transcribe. All

these “untranslatable” cultural-bound words and phrases continued to fascinate translators and translation theorists. The first theory developed in this field was introduced by Mounin in 1963 who underlined the importance of the signification of a lexical item claiming that only if this notion is considered, will the translated item fulfill its function correctly? The problem with this theory is that all the cultural elements do not involve just the items. What a translator should do in the case of cultural implications which are implied in the background knowledge of SL readers? The notion of culture is essential to considering the implications for translation and, despite the differences in opinion as to whether language is part of culture or not, the two notions of culture and language appear to be inseparable. Considering the problems of correspondence in translation in relation to both linguistic and cultural differences between the SL and the TL, it is realized that differences between cultures may cause more severe complications for the translator than do differences in language structure. For it is found that parallels in culture often provide a common understanding despite significant formal shifts in the translation. Cultural implications for translation are thus of significant importance as well as lexical concerns. This creates a tendency to go beyond language and focus on the interaction between translation and culture, on the way culture impacts and constraints translation and on the larger issues of context, history and convention. Therefore, the move from translation as a text to translation as culture and politics is what is called a "Cultural Turn" in translation studies. In fact, Cultural Turn is the metaphor adopted by Culturally-oriented translation theories to refer to the analysis of translation in its cultural, political, and ideological context. This Cultural Turn has extended to incorporate a whole range of approaches from cultural studies and become a true indicator of the interdisciplinary nature of contemporary translation studies. As the result, cultural studies have taken an increasingly key interest in translation. These cultural approaches have widened the horizons of translation studies. But at the same time, there has been a strong element of conflict and differences in the cultural manipulation of the SL text. This is inevitable due to the complicated and dynamic nature of the translation act as well as the translator in relation to the cultural content of the SL text.

**The Advantages and Disadvantages of Machine Translation**

In the past when we had to figure out the meaning of a word from another language, we made use of a dictionary. Not only was this a very time consuming task but it was kind of irritating owing to the fact that it was difficult to interpret the meanings. Moreover, when an entire paragraph or note had to be translated, this could be very difficult because one word had several meanings. So what to do? That's where the machine translator came into the picture. But what exactly is a machine translator? Since the advent of the 21st century, there have been a lot of developments and new technologies have been introduced which have made life more convenient and simple. A machine translator is such a small yet useful device. Machine translation, which is also known as Computer Aided Translation, is basically the use of software programs which have been specifically designed to translate both verbal and written texts from one language to another. In the face of rapid globalization, such services have become invaluable for people and you just cannot think of any disadvantages of machine translation. Nevertheless, like everything has its pros and cons, so has machine translation. Let's go over the advantages and disadvantages of machine translation.

**Advantages of Machine Translation:** ●

When time is a crucial factor, machine translation can save the day. You don't have to spend hours

poring over dictionaries to translate the words. Instead, the software can translate the content quickly and provide a quality output to the user in no time at all. ● The next benefit of machine translation is that it is comparatively cheap. Initially, it might look like an unnecessary investment but in the long run it is a very small cost considering the return it provides. This is because if you use the expertise of a professional translator, he will charge you on a per page basis which is going to be extremely costly while this will be cheap. ● Confidentiality is another matter which makes machine translation favorable. Giving sensitive data to a translator might be risky while with machine translation your information is protected. ● A machine translator usually translates text which is in any language so there is no such major concern while a professional translator specializes in one particular field. -----&&-----

Disadvantages of Machine Translation: ● Accuracy is not offered by the machine translation on a consistent basis. You can get the gist of the draft or documents but machine translation only does word to word translation without comprehending the information which might have to be corrected manually later on. ● Systematic and formal rules are followed by machine translation so it cannot concentrate on a context and solve ambiguity and neither makes use of experience or mental outlook like a human translator can. These are the primary advantages and disadvantages of using machine translation for a document regardless of language. They can be weighed and the right decision can be made depending on the information and the quality that is required.

Difficulties of Literary Translation (1) Translating without Changing the Original Tones of the Author While business translation requires high accuracy and localization involves changes in layout, formats, colors, etc., literary translation takes a step further. To have a great translated book, translators do not only need excellent insights into literature and subject-matter expertise to guarantee the accuracy of the knowledge writers want to share. The translator also makes sure that the literary translation process does not affect the authors' expression and their unique writing styles. That means the word choices should not be too literal or too exaggerating compared to the original book. They should be "perfect" words to evoke the same understanding and feelings from the readers as the original. Trust me, it's no easy task.

(2) Culturally-Specific Expression Sometimes, the name of a famous person or character in novels or poems is used as a personality adjective. Don Juan, for instance, is an infamous fictional character in a play by Tirso de Molina in 1630. Don Juan is a wealthy libertine who devotes his life to seducing women. As the popularity of the character grows, Don Juan becomes a generic expression for a womanizer. The question is when performing a literary translation referring to this character, should translators keep the name as the original and add a footnote. Or should they find an equivalent fictional character in the target language's culture?

(3) Play-on-words and Tongue Twisters Wordplay or tongue twisters are no doubt a real headache for any translators while working on a literary translation task. It requires more time to translate more than anything else. "She sells seashells by the seashore" or, "You know New York, you need New York, you know you need unique New York" to name a few. The translators do not stop at finding an equivalent expression for the sentences, but they also find words that carry the same pronunciation challenges for the readers.

(4) Dialects and Slang The use of Slang or Dialects in novels or poems is no stranger to readers, but it's also a challenge for translators when dealing with a literary translation project. How can they translate these words into a new language while retaining the characters' unique talking styles?

Gone with the wind by Margaret Mitchell is a representative of this case. Most black people in the novel speak in a different dialect. Let's see how linguists handle with the dialect. The Original: "Is de gempmum gone? Huccome you din' ast dem ter stay fer supper, Miss Scarlett? Ah done tole Poke ter lay two extry plates fer dem. Whar's yo' manners?" – Mamma in Chapter. The Vietnamese Translation: "Mẹy cừu vớ 'rời sao? Sao không mớỉ ngớỉ ta rờ lờỉ dùng bợa? Tôi rờã bợo Pok' đờn thêm hai bợ đờa cho hợ. rồ là lờỉ xã giao nào vợy?" Refer to the original and the intention of the author, the translator illustrates this dialect in Vietnamese by cutting out some syllabus like 'rờỉ instead of rợỉ, or Pok' instead of

Poke. **Literary Translation Process** An excellent literary translation requires the involvement of many experienced linguists who must put a great amount of time as well as effort into the translation. A clear working process will be a great and indispensable assistant to guarantee the quality of the book and meet the deadlines of the publisher. The process may vary upon the working styles of translators, yet it stills include the following basic steps: (1) Read the Original Book This step can be considered as the cornerstone of the whole translation project. Why? If the translators do not understand the ins and outs of the book themselves, how can they convey the exact message of the book to the readers? At this step, the translators should read the original book (over and over again) to get the idea, message, and writing tone of the author. But reading the original book is just the first preparation. The translators may use the next few days to read the previous books of the author (to fully understand the author's literary style), do research on relevant topics or cultural references referred to in the book, and discuss with the native about unclear points of the book if necessary. Only when the translators know the book inside out should they start translating it. (2) Translate and Self-Review the Translation To avoid conflicts in literary styles, only one translator should work on translating the book. The translator then keeps self-review the first translation a couple of times until he or she is satisfied with the outcome. (3) Edit the Translated Version A second native linguist will review the whole translated book again to correct possible mistakes. The editors make changes in wording or language-use mistakes, sentence structures, inconsistencies, and misuse terminology. (4) Proofread Unlike the editor who reads and compares the target to the source text, the third linguist only reads the final translated version to guarantee the smoothness and visuals of the book. The proofread focuses on spelling and punctuality, grammar mistakes, typing errors, consistent language, and the overall format of the translation. (5) Desktop Publishing (DTP) After the TEP process, the book is laid out and indexed in a proper template. It is reviewed again (in-context review) before being printed and published