

## Investigating Difficulties of Translation Process and Reasons behind them for Beginners, and Novice Translators in Sudanese Universities

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### Abstract

Translation plays an important role in communication among people. It is special type of communication which is accompanied by many challenges, because the translator has to convey the message into another language and readers. Translation has become independent discipline in the last three decades of 20<sup>th</sup> century and it has its own scholars, theories and schools all over the world. The study has aimed at realizing the difficulties of translation process and the reasons behind them to raise competency of the novice translators so as to present high quality translation. This paper has used analytical descriptive approach and chosen a questionnaire to collect the data. The questionnaire is distributed to the sample of the study, this sample contains 40 participants from the translation teaching staffs and translators. The answers of the participants in the questionnaire are 54.03% strongly agree and 32.30% agree. The participants' response in the questionnaire verifies the hypotheses of this study. The important findings of this study that the new translators had weak knowledge on the concept, theories and strategies of translation, also the novice translators were unable to identify translation problems and how to overcome these problems. The study has recommended the necessity of training the new translators to realize translation problems and how to overcome them. Also the new translator has to study the translation theories and its strategies. Besides be trained in choosing the suitable equivalence in the TL. The study also has recommended avoiding literal translation so as translation looks natural (the target readers not feel it is translation). The study has suggested further researches in the written translation strategies and specialized translation such as legal or scientific translation.

### المستخلص:

إن للترجمة دور مهم في التواصل بين الشعوب ، وهي نوع خاص من التواصل المصحوب بالعديد من الصعوبات لأن المترجم عليه أن ينقل الرسالة إلى لغة أخرى وقراء آخرين . وقد أصبحت الترجمة علماً مستقلاً في الثلاثة عقود الأخيرة من القرن العشرين وأصبح لديها علماءها ونظرياتها ومدارسها في شتى أنحاء العالم . هدفت الدراسة إلى التعرف على صعوبات عملية الترجمة وأسبابها لرفع كفاءة المترجمين الجدد لكي يقدموا مستوى ترجمة ذات جودة عالية. اتبعت الدراسة المنهج الوصفي التحليلي . واستخدمت الاستبانة لجمع المعلومات تم توزيع الاستبانة على عينة الدراسة المكونة من 40 مشارك من مدرسين الترجمة والمترجمين . كانت اجابت المشاركين في الاستبانة وافق بشدة بنسبة 54.03 % وافق بنسبة 32.30%. وحققت اجابات المشاركين فرضيات الدراسة ، أهم النتائج التي توصلت اليها الدراسة المام المترجمون الجدد بمفهوم الترجمة ونظرياته واستراتيجياتها ضعيفاً. كما أن المترجمون الجدد لا يستطيعون التعرف على مشاكل الترجمة وكيفية التغلب عليها . توصي الدراسة بضرورة أن يتم تدريب المترجم المبتدئ على التعرف على مشاكل الترجمة وكيفية التغلب عليها وضرورة أن يكون المترجم المبتدئ ملماً بنظريات الترجمة واستراتيجياتها، وعليه أيضاً اختيار المقابل المناسب في اللغة الهدف . توصي الدراسة أيضاً بتجنب الترجمة الحرفية في عملية الترجمة حتى تبدو الترجمة

طبيعية(لا يشعر المتلقي بأنها ترجمة ). تقترح الدراسة إجراء مزيد من البحوث في استراتيجيات الترجمة التحريرية والترجمة المتخصصة مثل الترجمة القانونية أو العلمية .

### Introduction:

Translation process is not an easy task. Translator as this study has proved needs many skills so as to perform his translation assignment competently. The researcher in this study has investigated seven translation skills which he believes that they are very important for the novice translator to be equipped with. These skills are ; 1- know the principles, theories and the strategies of translation 2- identify translation problems and how to overcome these problems 3- choose the best equivalence in the target language 4- To be familiar with the culture of both source language and the target language 5- possess linguistic skills, knowledge, experience, training and studied a well prepared unified syllabus 6- have knowledge about subject matter of the specialized text, its style and translation techniques of every discipline 7- use translation tools competently besides knowing translation ethics. In translation process the translator moves from one language the source language (SL) to another language the target language (TL) which is different in its characters, structures and ways to express different situations, the translator also moves from one culture to another culture. Ghazala (2014) in his book (Translation as problems and solutions) says that "Translation generally refers to all the processes and methods used to render or transfer the meaning of the source language text into the target language as closely, completely and accurately as possible".

#### 1-1 Statement of the Problem:

While the researcher is teaching in Jazan University and at the same time practicing

translation process he noticed that there were many difficulties that face novice translators in their translation process. These difficulties attract the attention to investigate them, and tried to find solutions for them.

#### 1-2 The objectives of the study:

- Find out the difficulties of translation process facing a new translator.
- Identify translation concept and theories.
- Find out the reasons behind the difficulties of translation process.
- Suggest solutions to overcome difficulties of translation process so as to encourage those who want to be a translator.
- Stimulate the novice translator to assume their translation duties competently through investigating the problems of translation process.

#### 1-3 Questions of the Study

The researcher in this study will try to answer the following questions;

- a- What are the difficulties that face the novice translators?
- b- What are the reasons behind the difficulties of translation process?
- c- Why is it difficult to be a translator?
- d- Why does a novice translator produce weak translation?
- e- To what extent that the combination between theoretical translation studies and translation practice creates competent translator?
- f- How do we judge that translation is good?
- g- To what extent accuracy is needed in translation process?
- h- How the novice translators produce high quality translation?
- i- How do we create a competent translator?

**1-4 Hypotheses of the Study:** The researcher in this study wants to verify the following hypotheses.

a- If the novice translators know the principles, theories and the strategies of translation they will be competent translators.

b- Unless the novice translators identify translation problems and how to overcome these problems they will fail in doing translation assignment.

c- If a novice translator is not able to choose the best equivalence in the target language his translation product will be weak.

d- Unless the novice translators are familiar with the culture of both source language and the target language he cannot overcome cultural problems in translation task.

e- If a novice translator has linguistic skills, knowledge, experience, training and studied a well prepared unified syllabus he / she can easily perform the translation work.

f- Unless the novice translators have knowledge about subject matter of the specialized text, its style and translation techniques of every discipline he /she will find difficulties in rendering it.

g- If a novice translator uses translation tools competently besides knowing translation ethics his / her work will be of high translation quality.

**1-5 The Significance of the Study:** This study is significant for the novice translators, students of translation; it is useful for university students, trainees' translators, translation's lecturers, English language teachers as well as supervisors of translation's studies.

#### **1-6 Methodology of the Study**

The researcher uses descriptive analytical method. The researcher uses a questionnaire to collect his data. The

population of this study is translators and translation teaching staffs.

**1-7 Limits of the research :** This study is limited to investigate the reasons behind the difficulties of the translation process for beginners and novice translators. It is conducted in the Translation Units in University of Khartoum, Sudan university of Science and technology, Language and translation faculty in Alribat University and translation offices in Khartoum state. The period of the study is from 2018-2020.

#### **2-0 Literature Review:**

**2-1 Introduction:** In this literature review the researcher has illustrated on what other scholars have said in their textbooks and theses about the difficulties of translation process and the reason behind them for the new translator. The researcher in this chapter has covered many important issues in translation such as the principles theories and strategies of translation, equivalence in translation, the impact of cultural differences on translation process, the effect of linguistic skills, knowledge and experience for the novice translator, the difficulties of specialized text translation and how the novice translator can overcome these difficulties, and finally the influence of using appropriately translation tools and knowledge of translation ethics.

#### **2-2 The Principles of Translation:**

“Translation is academic discipline related to the study of the theory and phenomena of translation. By its nature it is multilingual and also interdisciplinary, encompassing any language combinations, various branches of linguistics, comparative literature, communication studies, philosophy and a range of types of cultural studies including post colonialism and postmodernism as well as sociology and historiography.

” ( Munday, 2008, p1.). In translation process the translator moves from one language the source language (SL) to another language the target language (TL) which is different in its characters, structures and ways to express different situations, the translator also moves from on culture to another culture.. Ghazala (2014) in his book (Translation as problems and solutions) says that "Translation generally refers to all the processes and methods used to render or transfer the meaning of the source language text into the target language as closely, completely and accurately as possible"

### 2-3 Translation theories:

The word "theory" is of a Greek origin, it refers to a way of looking at something. The scholars of translation have laid down many theories for the discipline, such as the theory of meaning, SKopos Theory, Equivalence theory, Descriptive translation theory, Linguistic theory, Cultural theory, Contemporary translation theories (Modern theories), Theory of natural equivalence, Postcolonial and Narrative theory."Translation theory's main concern is to determine appropriate translation methods for the widest possible range of texts .Further it provides a framework of principle ,restricted rules and hints for translating texts and criticizing translation, a background for problem –solving"( Newmark,1980, p19). Elew (2015) in his book Levels of Translation also says that “Translation theory refers to the set of methods and strategies used in explaining how translation is or should be done.”

### 2-4 Translation problems:

Translation problem is any difficulty we come across at translating that invites us to stop translating in order to check, recheck, reconsider or rewrite it or use a dictionary,

or reference of some kind to help us overcome it and make sense of it .It is anything in the SL text which forces us to stop translating. (Ghazala,2014.p17)."There are many factors that make translation process very difficult such as ambiguity of meaning ,complex structure of the sentence, complex rhetorical style , images, style of irony and lack of coherence and cohesion in the text,.....etc. In translation problems we have grammatical, lexical, stylistic and phonological and cultural problems. “( Baker Mona,2001,p89)

### 2-4-1 Grammatical Problems.

The structure of languages is not the same; every language has its own structure. The structure of a sentence in English for example is (SVO) but the structure of a sentence in Arabic in general (VSO) ."Also several grammatical features of English create variable problems of translation in Arabic. Hence the translator should be aware of the structure of both SL and TL. Experience shows that one of the primary mistakes committed by the students of translation is their presupposition that English grammar and Arabic grammar can translate each other in straightforward way." (Ghazala, 2014,p29). Ghazala in his book "Translation as Problems and Solutions" illustrates on these grammatical problems in translation from English into Arabic, for example ,the translation of "verb be" (am ,is ,are) ,when these verbs are the only verb in the sentence, they are translated literally into( يكون ) which is a poor translation . The translation of the sentence "He is a student” into Arabic هو يكون طالب which is a poor translation. In translation process there are many grammatical problems may face the novice translators.

#### 2-4-2 Lexical problems in Translation:

"The greater number of translation problems for the students of translation and the novice translators are lexical problems. Most of the novice translators' mistakes are their superficial, word for word translation of the SL texts, and ignorance of Arabic equivalence. Most seriously, they understand translation as the translation of individual words only. These problems occurs when a word, a phrase or an expression is not understood clearly, misunderstood, not known all students or not found in standard dictionaries, such as colloquial words, words related to culture, such as (عقال، مجلس، ديوان) Eg, Terms,

idioms, proverbs, abbreviation, phrasal verbs, synonyms, polysemy, metaphors" (Ghazala, 2014, p20, 83.)

#### Translation of Proverbs:

"The novice translators have to know how to render proverbs." Proverbs are special, fixed, unchanged phrases which have special fixed unchanged meaning. A proverb cannot be translated or understood as a collection of the individual meanings. Moreover proverbs are metaphors that stand for something else. Besides that, they are culture-specific. Therefore; they should not be translated or understood directly." (Ghazala, 2014, p138)..

**Table No (2-1) The Translation of Proverbs (Al balabki Monir, 1990)**

Proverbs	Literal Translation	The equivalence proverbs in Arabic.
A bird in hand is worth two in bushes.	عصفور في اليد يساوي اثنين على الشجرة	عشرة على الشجرة عصفور في اليد خير من بيضة اليوم خير من دجاجة الغد
A burnt child dreads the fire	الطفل المكتوي بالنار يخاف النار	الملدوغ يخاف جرة الحبل

#### Translation of Idiom:

Translation of idiom forms problem for a novice translator, because a new translator can't figure out the meaning of the idiom by the words in the idiom. Idiom is defined by Prof. Gazala in his book "Translation As problems and solution", an idiom is a fixed phrase.

**Table No (2-2) The exact meaning of some idioms (from Idiom Dictionary)**

Idiom	Literal translation	The ideal translation
It is raining cats and dogs.	انها تمطر قططا وكلاباً	انها تمطر بغزارة
Ali hits the nail on thehead	طرق على المسمار على راسه	كل ما قاله على صحيحا

#### Translation of Phrasal Verbs.

A phrasal verb is a verb followed by a preposition or an adverb; the combination creates a meaning different from the original verb. We cannot translate the sentence which includes phrasal verb without knowing the exact meaning of the phrasal verb. We have to consult the dictionary to know the exact meaning of the phrasal verb, and then translate the sentence. Ghazal says that" the novice translators face a big problem at translating English phrasal verbs into Arabic, because they are misleading and usually confused with prepositional verbs.

**Table (2-3) Phrasal verbs (from online Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English.)**

Phrasal Verb	Meaning	Example & Translation
abide by	Respect or obey (the law, a decision, a rule)	If you want to stay at this school, you must <b>abide by</b> the rules يجب عليك احترام القوانين اذا اردت البقاء في هذه المدرسة
arrive at	Reach (an agreement, a decision, a conclusion)	It is hoped that they will <b>arrive at</b> an agreement at the end of the meeting. نأمل أن يصلوا إلى اتفاق في نهاية الاجتماع

**Translation of Terms:**

Terminology is the study of terms and their use. Terms are words and compound words that in specific contexts are given specific meanings, meanings that may deviate from the meaning the same words have in other contexts and in everyday. Ghazala says that "The word "term" is used to refer to any scientific expression, whether one, two, three or more word together". Translation of terms forms problem for a novice translator for these reasons;

One term has different meaning in different contexts, (e.g. Drug , Article,)

We don't find equivalent to The term in the target language, "e.g Virus, Microbe"

One term may have different translation, in other word there is no agreement among translators of some term's translation. (e.g. صحيفة ، journal ، قصة ، رواية طويلة ، نوفل novel

قصاصة ورقية ، جرنال

**2-5 Stylistic Problems.**

The style of the SL text may pose problems for the novice translators; style can sometimes affects the meaning. "Style is viewed as a part of meaning and affects it in different ways .So a change of style means a change of meaning of some kind

.Nowadays, style has been given special attention and is regarded as a part and parcel of meaning." (Ghazala, 2008,p222,223) . Ghazala defines style as the different choices made by writers from the language stock in regard to shape, grammar, vocabulary and phonology. He says that "Generally, we keep the English style in Arabic when possible. These are the stylistic problems , Formality and informality of language , fronting ,Parallelism , Ambiguity , complex vs simple style style of short and long sentence, passive vs active style ,repetition , redundancy and the style of irony.

**2-6 Phonological Problems:**

" It is unfair to ignore sounds since they can have an important – sometimes crucial – role to play in meaning or reading the text in the first place. They have an effect of some kind, more directly than indirectly on the message. Such effect is usually implied, and the translator is responsible for tracing it in order to reflect it one way or another in his / her translation, Such as rhyme, rhythm and alliteration." (Ghazala, 2014,p297).

**Table (2-4) Translation of sound. (Ghazala, 2014,p297).**

Proverb	Translation
Let bygone be bygone	ما مضى مضى وانقضى / ما فات مات

## 2- 7 Strategies of Translation:

Scholars of translation define translation strategies as the ways by which translators overcome different translation problems .They lay down strategies to deal with a whole text and there are strategies to deal with phrase and word in translation process. Prof. Peter New in his volume "a text book in translation" talked about eight strategies to deal with a whole text in translation process on page 62, these strategies are: Word-for-word translation, Literal translation, Faithful translation, Semantic translation, Adaptation, Free Translation, Idiomatic Translation, Adaptation and communicative translation.( Baker Mona 1997, p 26-42) lists eight strategies, which have been used by professional translators, to cope with the problematic issues while doing a translation task, Translation by more general words: Translation by a more neutral/ less expressive word, Translation by cultural substitution, Translation using a loan word or loan word plus explanation, Translation by paraphrase, Translation by paraphrase using unrelated words, Translation by omission, and Translation by illustration.

## 2- 8 Choosing the appropriate equivalence.

The successful translator is one who chooses the appropriate equivalence in the target language, the word equivalence refers to the word or phrase which has the same function in the TL. "The term equivalence literary means correspondence between two or more items which could be, to some extent, a counterpart of synonymy. "(Elewa, 2014, P 19).Baker (1992) proposes five levels of equivalence: equivalence at word level, equivalence above word level, grammatical

equivalence, textual equivalence, pragmatic equivalence.

## 2-9 Specialized translation:

In translation we have two types of texts, general texts which talk about general topics not specialized topics, it doesn't require expert subject knowledge. On the other hand the specialized texts talk about certain academic discipline, such as technical texts, law, finance, economy, marketing and medicine .Knowing the characteristics of specialized texts style of various field of disciplines helps the new translators in dealing with these texts in translation..

### 2-9-1 Press translation:

Press translation is the translation of the news and articles in the newspapers. "It is the type of translation used notably in newspapers." (Wikipedia). It has its own style, characteristics and strategies which must be followed by a new translator. The style of press text is characterized by suspension, attraction, excitement and entertainment.

### Problems of press translation:

In press translation, cultural differences are the most difficult problem which we have to deal with. Many improper translations occur owing to being short of culture knowledge and to ignoring some idioms usage of source language. Press language is a comprehensive complex which breeds many cultural elements. Press language's translation is a process to convert one language to another in which culture is also transplanted. Other problem of press translation is that the title of the news is sometimes written in figurative language to attract readers, so it is advised not to translate the title before reading the whole text.

**2-9-2 Economic and Commercial Translation:** Economic translation is the translation of texts within the field of economy. Only professional translator and at the same time has experience in economic terminology can translate these texts. It is straight forward style and the novice translator has no freedom to add or omit, because it depends on facts. "Economic style is characterized by figures, abbreviation and analysis and economic terms." (Aizaldeen, 2005, p 212).

**Problems of Translating Economic text.**

One of the problems of translating economic text is the translation of economic terms, for one economic term may have different meaning such as (supply, interest). "Another common error is related to mistaking a term for its normal, every-day meaning. For instance, words like 'supply', 'share', 'security', 'notes', 'interest', 'subsidiary', 'branches', 'constitutional', etc. can sometimes be misinterpreted, while they have a special meaning in an economic context. Another problem which may face novice translator is content knowledge. We find also in economic text the use of abbreviations of some economic terms such as " GDP" (Gross Domestic product أجمالي الناتج المحلي) "GNP" (Gross National product القومي) أجمالي الناتج القومي. It is very important for the novice translator to use specialized economic dictionaries or google the economic term in the internet.

**Strategies of Economic Translation.**

Using specialized economic dictionary is very important to deal with specialized economic text. Also there should be cooperation between the novice translator and specialist in economy to ensure translation quality. In addition to subject matter knowledge, without this economic knowledge the novice translator work will be weak "Furthermore, it

is important to maintain consistency when translating technical texts, using the same term in order to avoid misunderstandings (cf. Sim and Pop, 2012, p.156), the need to be exact when translating economic, legal and, generally, technical texts necessitates the use of the same term in a consistent way.

**2-9-3 Legal Translation.** "The legal language is formal, precise and crystal clear to prevent any sort of ambiguity and/or misunderstanding. It is used in legal documents such as; Agreements, contract, memoranda of understanding, certificates, wills Affidavits rules and regulations. The translation of legal text is another domain that may differ markedly in its linguistic features from other types of translation. Like in scientific and technical translation, legal translators should have substantial acquaintance to the genre of the text and the specific subject included, therefore they should be acquainted with legal, administrative and judicial systems and institutions in the SL and TL. (Elewa , 2015, p 357,358).

**Features of legal text:** "The main features of legal text can be classified into three categories: morphology, grammar, Lexis and structure."

**Morphological Features of legal translation:** The suffix "ee" such as, "lessee" "detainee".

Compound that consist of N+ Adj as in "secretary General" "Attorney General"

**Syntactic Features of Legal translation :(Structure)**

As a technical language, the legal syntactic structure has a great deal in common with the scientific language. It tends to preciseness, clarity, length of sentences, impersonality. ((Elewa , 2015, p358)

**Modal Verbs:** (Shall) is used to express obligation.

Table (2-5 ) Translation of shall ,E.g. (Eizaldeen,2005.p230)

Sentence	Translation
The arbitration shall be held at London.	يجب أن يعقد التحكيم في لندن

(May) is used to mean allowed (يجوز) and (May not) is used to mean not allowed (لا يجوز)." ( Dr. Aizaldeen ,2005 ,p 230).

Table (2-6) Translation of "May" E.g

Sentence	Translation
The landlord may enter the Premises without the Tenant's consent in case of emergency.	يجوز للمالك أن يدخل السكن بدون موافقة المستأجر في حالة الطوارئ.
The tenant may not lease the Premises to a third party without Prior written consent from the Landlord.	لا يجوز للمستأجر تأجير السكن لطرف ثالث بدون إذن كتابي مسبق من المالك

### Lexical Features of Legal Translation.

The legal language uses two types of lexical items common words and technical words.

#### Technical Terms.

.Such as, Force Majeure, Chapter

#### Archaic words.

Such as , hereby ,hereinafter, thereof and therein.

#### Parallel synonyms.

Such as , Rules and regulations – Conditions and provisions.)

#### Parallel Antonyms.

Such as, General – special, Plaintiff – Defendant)

#### Latin words and phrases:

Such as "Affidavit" "alias"

#### Words derived from French:

Such as "Appeal" "assault" "council" (Elewa , ,2015, p358)

### 2-10 The Importance of Context in translation:

“Context may be understood as the linguistic relationship that holds between a word, expression or sentence and the entire text. But context also implies the extralinguistic relationship that holds

between an utterance and the real world situationally, socially or culturally" (Elewa ,2015,p 299,300). The word in English language may have different meanings, in translation we have to translate according to the meaning of the word in the context. It is not advisable to translate the word in isolation from the whole context.

### 2-11 The Impact of Culture Differences in Translation:

Culture differences forms problem for a novice translator to render his / her translation task accurately. There are many definitions of culture, culture is defined as" the way of life and its manifestation, which are unique to society that uses a particular language as means of expression" (Newmark 1988: 94)."There is relation between translation and culture, because in translation we move from source language (this language expresses the culture of certain community) into target language (Target culture), in translation we have to transfer all words or expressions related to certain culture, to their equivalence in the target culture.

### 2-12 Quality in translation.

Translation quality is very important target for a translator; his or her final product should be natural for the target readers who should not feel that it is a translation. In specialized texts cooperation between a translator and expert in the field of the text's discipline helps translator to produce accurate translation of good quality. "It is for that reason that quality control should involve the co-operation of a translator with an expert in the relative field (i.e. economist, accountant, lawyer, etc.) before the final 'product' is submitted to the client. In other words, if the translator aims to act as a reliable 'target-language writer', he/she sometimes has to 'ask experts' – or the client, the author, and anyone who can play the role of an experienced 'source-language reader' (Robinson, 1997, p.164).

### 2-13 The Importance of Knowledge in Translation:

Knowledge is very important for a translator, knowledge of both SL and TL, Knowledge of the Culture of SL and the Culture of TL, Knowledge of the style of the original writer, knowledge of subject matter and knowledge about the target readers "Others say translators should mistrust all dictionaries, sometimes assuming that knowledge of the topic or subject-matter of the text has precedence over questions of equivalence, or that one cannot translate words, only sentences (or texts) - words alone are meaningless" (Newmark, 1988, p114). This knowledge helps translator in his career. Without this knowledge the translation production will be poor and contains many mistakes.. The translator can use internet and google any information that he wants to facilitate his translation process, or can use any other

translator's tools such as dictionaries, specialized dictionaries, and encyclopedia.

### 2-14 Training and Experience in Translation :( Unified training programs)

Practicing translation is the best way to make translator competent in doing his work, because the more he practices translation the more he or she comes across translation problems and learns how to overcome these translation difficulties. The programs of training translators should consider linking the process of translation with the translation studies to guarantee highly qualified translators. Translation studies and translation process are inspirable. "It is very important in training of translators to make balance between translation theories and practicing of translation "(Baker,2001,p96) . Translation programs need to contain comprehension of a text in other words understanding the text because without understanding the text translator cannot translate, then how to analyze the text or in other word how to decode it, then rewrite the text in the TL "Translator training, moreover, creates a demand for analytical tools that can be used to generate translation strategies and solutions in the classroom".(Lawrance Venuti, 2000,P123)". Translators are advised to translate and translate because only by translating a lot of texts in various types of disciplines will enrich his experience in translation and will become more competent to overcome various translation problems.

### 2-15 Verification of the hypotheses of this study with previous studies

The hypotheses of these studies were verified and come in consistent with previous studies that have addressed the same issues herein.

For example the first hypothesis in this study which says “If the novice translators know the principles, theories and strategies of translation they will be competent translators” comes in line with one of the verified hypotheses of the study under the theme of “Investigating Linguistic Difficulties Arising from translating Proverbs from English into Arabic” by Izzeddin Dawood Abdurrahman Khalil and Supervised by: Dr. Abdalla Yassin Abdalla , conducted in (Sudan University of Science and Technology), this hypothesis is “The novice translators lack abilities in utilizing translation methods and procedures to deal with the problem of linguistic difficulties arising when rendering proverbs from English into Arabic”. Moreover hypotheses number (b, c, e,f) have coincide with the results of the study entitled "Students ‘Difficulties and Strategies in Translation, The Case of Third Year Students, Mentoury, University Constantine" . This study is carried out by Mr. Abdelwahed Ben foughal, 2010. Also hypotheses number (b and d) in this study have agreed with the findings of the study entitled "PROBLEMS IN TRANSLATING ENGLISH AND ARABIC LANGUAGES’ STRUCTURE: A CASE STUDY OF EFL SAUDI STUDENTS IN SHAQRA UNIVERSITY", this study is conducted by Dr. Elsadig Mohamed Khalifa, AL Baha University.

### 3-0 METHODOLOGY

**3-1 Introduction** The researcher has used in this study descriptive analytical method. It is descriptive in term of reviewing and narrating the issues of translation in general and translator in particular. The researcher thinks that this approach is useful in this study, because by this approach the researcher can describe the phenomenon under study and offer much information

about the topic of this research through literature review in the second chapter, and at the same time using analytical aspects for analyzing the data obtained by the tool of this approach. The researcher has illustrated in details on subjects affect the novice translator in his / her work. Some of these issues relate to the discipline of translation in itself such as, the concept of translation, theories, translation problems, translation strategies and specialized translation (definition, style and techniques). Other issues relate to translation process such as choosing appropriate equivalent, the impact of cultural differences in translation, the importance knowledge in translation process, experiences and translation quality. For the researcher all these issues which relate to the discipline itself or the process of translation influence the work of the novice translator. It is analytical in term of analyzing the data collected for the purpose of the research. The researcher has used a questionnaire to collect his data; this questionnaire has been given to the 40 participants from the teaching staffs and translators in Khartoum state.

### 3-2 Data collection’s tool and instrument

**of the studies:** The researcher has used the questionnaire to collect his data. The questionnaire has been distributed to the translation teachers and those who work as translators and then analyzing these data regarding the difficulties of translation process for the novice translators. This questionnaire is divided into two subjects to cover the research problems and hypotheses, the first subject contains questions related to translation study or the translation discipline, the other subject contains questions related to translation process. The number of the statements for the two subjects is 26 statements.

### 3-3 Population and Sample of the Study.

The population of this study is the translation teaching staffs and translators

### 3-4 Procedures and analysis.

variables	Frequency	percentage
Strongly agree	562	54.03%
agree	336	32.30%
Not sure	92	8.84%
Disagree	32	3.07%
Strongly disagree	14	1.34%

The researcher executed the following procedures:

1. Present theoretical literature and the empirical studies that are related to this study.
2. Prepare an instrument: A questionnaire for the translation teaching staffs and translators in Khartoum state.
3. Present the questionnaire to a group of experts to comment on its validity and reliability.
5. Distribute the questionnaire.

### 3-5 Validity and Reliability of the Questionnaire:

The questionnaire was designed, verified and validated by experts including the supervisor, see appendices (C). They were a group of university professors who were asked to comment on the questions, form and content of the instrument and suggest modifications that serve attaining the research objectives. Their suggestions and recommendations were of great significance and value to the study, after the content validity is confirmed by the above-mentioned experts, the reliability of the questionnaire is calculated.

## 4-0 DATA ANALYSIS, RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### 4-1 Introduction:

and the sample is simple random one. The number of the participants in the questionnaire is (40)

The researcher in this chapter has analyzed the data collected from the instruments of this study the questionnaire and will review the results obtained via table. The researcher main concern is to investigate the difficulties of translation process and the reasons behind these difficulties for the novice translators. The Statistical Package for Social Studies (SPSS) was the software program that used for this purpose.

### 4-2 The results of the questionnaire:

Table No (4-1) which shows the results of the questionnaire in percentage.

From the table above, we noticed most of the participants' responses in the questionnaire were either strongly agree or agree. This result verifies the hypotheses of this study.

## 5-0 SUMMARY OF THE STUDY, RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

**5-1 Introduction:** The researcher in this chapter has concluded his study by reviewing the most important results or findings after analyzing the data, based upon the hypotheses of this study. The researcher believes that these results and recommendations are very helpful for the novice translators, teachers of translation, English language teachers as well as supervisors of translation's studies.

It is important for translation syllabus designers ,translation offices ,world organization that needs translation, translation training centers, languages institutes, international companies ,translation websites designers ,interpreters, dictionaries' writers, translation faculties, translation software programs' , translation recruitment bodies , specialist in culture differences, language teachers, media and information faculties, academia , periodicals, libraries, publication houses, subtitling translators and stakeholders. It is clear that translation process is not an easy task especially for the novice translators. There are many skills that the new translators should gain so as to perform translation process smoothly, competently and with high translation quality. Knowing only two languages cannot qualify you to translate competently and at the same time studying translation theories without practicing it cannot enable the novice translators to render translation assignment professionally and in timely manner.

#### **5-2 The results or the findings of the Study:**

The results of analyzing the data collected from the questionnaire were as follows;

- 1- The new translators had weak knowledge on the concept, Theories and strategies of translation.
- 2- The novice translators were unable to identify translation problems and how to overcome these problems.
- 3- The novice translators were incapable of choosing the appropriate equivalence in the TL.
- 4- The new translators lack knowledge about English culture hence they committed many mistakes in translation process.
- 5- The novice translators were weak in linguistic skills besides had poor knowledge, experience and training.

6- The new translators were unable to render specialized texts, because they had no Knowledge about the subject matter of the specialized text, its style and translation techniques of every discipline.

7- The novice translators were incompetent in using translation tools professionally besides they had no knowledge on translation ethics.

#### **5-3 Recommendations:**

- 1- The new translator is recommended to know the basic principle, theories and strategies of translation.
- 2- The translation process depends completely on strategies by which the translator can deal with different translation problems, knowing these strategies are essential for the beginners in this field.
- 3- Avoiding literal translation or word for word translation is central for the beginners in translation process, so as to make their translation product looks natural.
- 4- Encourage the novice translators to be familiar with translation problems and how to overcome them.
- 5- Train the novice translators to choose the best equivalent in the target language to insure translation quality.

#### **5-4 Suggestion for future studies:**

The researcher suggests conducting future studies on the strategies of translation and specialized translation

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