CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.0 Overview:

This chapter provides description of the theoretical framework of the thesis; it focuses mainly on the study problem, and the research methodology.

1.1Background of the Study:

Translation typically has been used to transfer written or spoken SL texts to equivalent written or spoken TL texts. In general, the purpose of translation is to reproduce various kinds of texts including religious, literary, scientific, and philosophical texts in another language and thus making them available to wider readers. If language were just a classification for a set of general or universal concepts, it would be easy to translate from SL to a TL; furthermore, under the circumstances the process of learning L2 would be much easier than it actually is. In this regard, Culler (1976: 21) believes that languages are not nomenclatures and the concepts of one language may differ radically from those of another.

In the early days of translation, a document needed to be translated by hand. The process typically involved a group of individuals who possessed bilingual abilities. They would spend months, even years, working word-for-word, phrase-by-phrase to bring documents to the world. It is thought that traders were the main impetus for effective translation as agreements needed to be drawn up between nations and nationalities. Through the years, the purpose of translation shifted from simply legal and financial matters to those of culture, art, and religion. Translation centers were soon developed in the main cities of the region. Many monasteries were famed for the quality of their translations. In fact, St. Jerome is revered for single-handedly translating the entire Bible into

Latin. In the western world, translation became a highly-coveted skill during the times of the Romans and Greeks.

"translation is to replace one written language with another without changing the meaning for mutual understanding."

There was a need for, and an understanding of, the importance of effective translation principles.

The advent of the printing press added to the consistency of translations. Documents only had to be translated one time, type set, and then run over and over again. Granted, if there was an error in the translation, there was no fast way to make corrections. Many times, translations of one document were used as the foundation for translation into another language. If an errant translation were used, the effects compounded with each additional translation.

The two main limitations of translation up until the late 20th century were limited direct language pairs, with many translations going through pivot languages, and the lack of consistency among translators. In the late 20th century, computers changed the field forever. Even the most advanced computers can still not compare to a human translation, but what computers have been able to do is ensure the consistency of translations through cross-checking software.

Nearly instantaneous translations can now take place into hundreds of languages through two opposing algorithms: Statistical machine translation and rule-based translations. Rule-based translations use grammar rules and word-for-word lexeme swaps to translate from one language to another. Statistical algorithms use data collected from previous word, phrase, and sentence translations and base future translations upon this information.

Software has also been able to speed the translation process through the use of translation memory and specialized glossaries. This allows trusted

translations to be stored in a database and used under the eye of an expert translator. The process is not instantaneous, but it does speed up the translation process and improves the reliability of translated text throughout a document or series of documents.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Normally, in real life, when people faced with a question of translation, usually the question one would have to ask is "what type of translation services are there"? The answer hence comes: in short there are two types of translation: Machine Translation and Professional Human Translation. In regards to appropriateness correct and typical translation. You can guess for yourself which is likely to be more efficient and accurate to bring about the typical needed meaning to the translated piece of language. For purpose of this study, the researcher is going to be looking further into machine translation, hence it saves time and just instantly gives a feed back into ouput, but compared with profesional human translation it is seen as inaccurate in delivering the meaning, errors and mistakes are possible, as cpmcermomg for example, vocabulary errors, semantic errors, and conceptual errors. Thus it is important to understand the Machine Translators struggle to study in touch with the evolution of language within different colloquallism. A Machine translator can translate a sentence, but not a concept. A side from being less accurate. Machine translation is by far faster, almost instant solution. All these different kind of MT confirm and depart from professional human translation, e.g. Google translating, Bing translation and Microsoft translation. Hence, this study is going to investigate the ways that Machine Translation Differs from Human Translation.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

This study aims to:

1- Investigate the differences between machine translation and professional human translation.
2- Investigate the perfection of either of these two kinds of translation.

1.4 Questions of the Study

This study raises the following questions to be addressed:

1. What are the tangible differences between Machine Translation and Professional human Translation?
2. Which of the two types of translation is consider more perfect?

1.5 Hypotheses of the study

The study hypothecs, the following:

1. Professional human Translation differs from Machine Translation is being more accurate, as concerning vocabulary, meaning and concept.
2. Human Translation is more perfect in stating the exact intended meaning of translation.

1.6 Significance of the Study

This study is consider important since it enlighten and mirrors clearly the main differences between machine translation and professional human translation, thereby the persons who are in bad need for translation should direct their translation to the perfect one if they need accurate translation. Thus the study highlights the great points in which machine translation different from professional human translation.

I .7 Methodology of the Study

The researcher will follow the descriptive analytical approach, like most humanistic studies; follow such an approach, the tools whereby.

The researcher collects the data. are a questionnaire that targets some professional and technical, And 20 of them translators are chosen as subjects structured interview for a picked sample of the previous subjects,

and a test to check on both types of translation. The manual and machine translation.

The validity of the questionnaire is checked by efficient experts in the field of translation, who suggested some essential amendments which are done the 5pot. and likewise the test essay. For the reliability of the questionnaire arid the essay test a computer equation is set for this purpose, which shows the efficient reliability of both tools.

1.8 Limitats of the study

This study is only limited to the checking on the differences and the perfection of both Machine Translation and professional Human Translation.

1.9 Delimitations of the Study

There are many problems encounter the researcher during this research such problems as loss of network or electricity problems.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction:

This chapter will discuss, two sections; section one deals with the concepts, definitions, types of translation and the relationship between the human translation and the machine translation, besides the second section which includes some of the relevant previous studies.

2.1 Etymology

2.1.1The Nature of translation

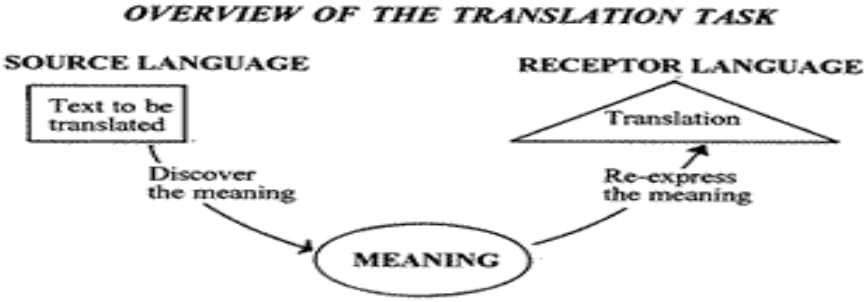
The etymological definition of translation is, as in the Online Etymology Dictionary," derived from Latin translationem, noun of action, the perfect passive participle stem of transferre". "Translation in mid-14th century is removal of a saint's body or relics to anew place" also translation is rendering of a text from one language to another ".Old French translation (12th century).Translation from the linguistic point of view is considered as a branch of comparative and applied linguistics since it focuses upon the relations among languages and applies them in communication whereas translators viewed it as a process of transformation of the source language into the target language. However the definitions of translation have been given by a number of Scholars. (Crystal, 1987, 340) states that' the term translation is the neutral term used for all tasks where the meaning of expression in one language(the source language) is turned into the meaning of another (target)language ".

In this way the medium of translation may be spoken, written or signed. According to Newmark (1998:23),Translation has its own excitement, its own interest. A satisfactory translation is always possible, but a good translator is never satisfied with it. It can usually be improved. There is no such thing as a perfect, ideal or ^correct' translation, A translator is always trying to extend his knowledge and improve his

means of expression; he is always pursuing facts and words. He works on four levels: translation is first a science, which entails the knowledge and verification of the facts and the language that describes them-here, what is wrong, mistakes of truth, can be identified; secondly, it is a skill, which calls for appropriate language and acceptable usage; thirdly, an art, which distinguishes good from undistinguished writing and is the creative, the intuitive, sometimes the inspired, level of the translation; lastly, a matter of taste, where argument ceases, preferences are expressed, and the variety of meritorious translations is the reflection of individual differences

2.1.2 Definition and Concept of Translation:

According to Newmark(1995:5) translation is defined as "rendering the meaning of the text into another language in the way that the author intended the text". Bassent and Lefevere(1990:1)define translation as" a rewriting of an original text." They viewed that all rewritings whatever their intention reflect a certain ideology , poetics and as such manipulate literature to function in a given society in a given way. Translation is a process based on the theory that it is possible to abstract the meaning of a text from its forms and reproduce that meaning with the very different forms of a second language. Translation, then, consists of studying the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context of the source language text, analyzing it in order to determine its meaning, and then reconstructing this same meaning using the lexicon and grammatical structure which are appropriate in the receptor language and its cultural context. (Larson l998, p. 3)



Other scholars such as Catford (1965:20) states that translation is an operation performed on languages, a process of substituting a text in one language for a text in another, or a replacement of textual material in the source language by equivalent textual material in the target language. *Richards, et al* (1985:249) define translation as "the process of changing speech or writing from one language (the source language) into another (target language). Vermeer cf Bassent and Lefevere(1992:82) describes his concept of translation as follows:

> *Translation is not the transcoding of words or sentences from one language to another, but a complex form of action, whereby some one provide information on a text (source language material) in a new situation and under changed functional, cultural and linguistic conditions, preserving formal aspect, as closely as possible*

Similarly, Nida (1964:166) defines the translation as " a process that consists of producing the receptor language in the closet nature equivalent to the message of the source language; first in meaning and secondly in style".

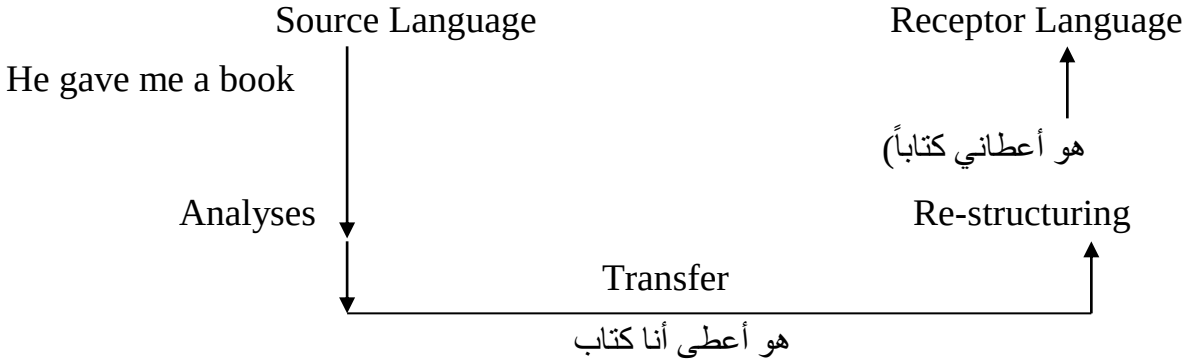


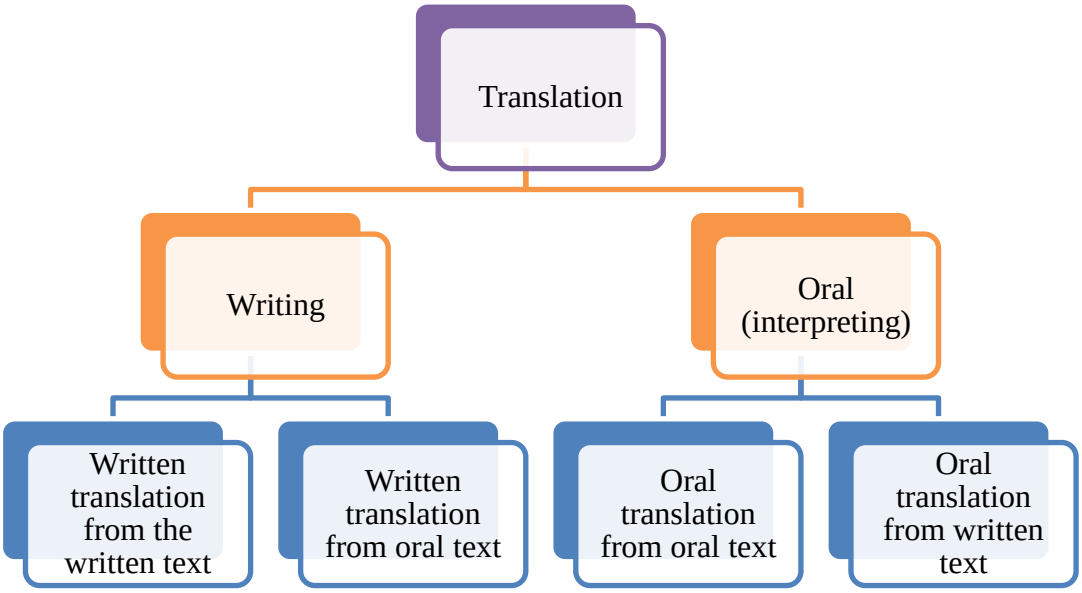
Figure (1) Nida's Model of the translation process(1964:33)

According to these definitions. Translation is not an easy task. It is an art of selecting words of the receptor language that has an equivalent meaning to replace naturally those of the source language.

2.1.2 Kinds and Types of Translation

2.1.2.1 Kinds of Translation

There are two kinds of translation. Each one is divided into two forms.



2-1-2.1 Word-for-Word translation

Newmark (1988) stresses that: In this type of translation each word or (occasionally morpheme) in the source language is translated by a word or (morpheme) in the target language. The result often makes no sense, especially, when idiomatic expressions are used, for examples, "it is raining cats and dogs".

2-1-2.2 Literal Translation

In this type of translation, the linguistic structure of the source text is followed, but is normalized according to the rules of the target language for examples:

S.L: "All that glitters is not gold".

T.L: "ليس كل ما يلمع ذهباً"

2-1-2.3 Idiomatic Translation

Idiomatic translation reproduces the 'message' of the original, but tends to distort nuance of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where they do not exist in the original.

2-1.2-4 Communicative Translation

Communicative translation attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership. For examples

SL:" Add pence to pence for wealth".

TL: "من القليل يجمع الكثير"

2-1.2-5 Free Translation

In this type of translation, the linguistic structure of the source language is ignored and an equivalent is found based on the meaning it conveys. For example:

Tell me where fancy bred. "كيف الغواية في الحب يا متيم تربو"

Or in the heart or in the head. "هل في الشئون من الرأس أم حواها القلب"

2-1.2-6 partial Translation

In partial translation, some parts of the SL text are left untranslated: They are simply transferred to and incorporated in the TL text.

Abd-Elrahman (1998) C.*F* Salih (2005) explains this type by the following example.

SL: "وكانت ليلاه هذه المرة فتاة من البدو"

TL: "His (Lila) This time was a young girl from among the "Bedouin".

2-1.2-7 Semantic Translation

According to Newmark (1988) Semantic translation is author–entered. It is more powerful and informative.

Mistakes made by the writer of the original text must be pointed out only in footnotes. The units of translating in semantic translation tend to be words, collocation and clauses. Its main concern is meaning.

2-1.3 Methods of Translation:

2.1.3.1 Word For Word Translation:

The synthetic language (SL) word order is preserved and the words translated by their most common meanings. Cultural words are translated literally. The main use of this method is either to understand the mechanics of the source language or to construe a difficult text as pre-translation process.

2.1.3.1 LITERAL translation:

The SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest translation language (TL) equivalents but the lexical items are again translated out of context. As pre-translation process, it indicates problems to be solved.

2.1.3.2 FAITHFUL translation:

It attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures. It transfers cultural words and preserves the degree of grammatical and lexical deviation from SL norms. It attempts to be completely faithful to the intentions and the text-realisation of the SL writer.

2.1.3.3 Semantic translation:

It differs from faithful translation only in as far as it must take more account of the aesthetic value of the SL text, compromising on meaning where appropriate so that no assonance, word play or repetition jars in the finished version. It does not rely on cultural equivalence and makes very small concessions to the readership. While `faithful' translation is dogmatic, semantic translation is more flexible.

2.1.3.4 Communicative translation:

It attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both language and content are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership.

2.1.3.5 Idiomatic translation:

It reproduces the message of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms.

2.1.3.6 Free translation:

It reproduces the matter without the manner, or the content without the form of the original. Usually it is a paraphrase much longer than the original.

2.1.3.7 Adaptation:

2.1.3.8 Paraphrase:

This is the freest form of translation mainly used for plays and poetry: themes, characters, plots preserved, SL culture converted to TL culture and text is rewritten. (From A Textbook of Translation by P. Newmark), typically explains or clarifies the text that is being paraphrased. For example, "The signal was red" might be paraphrased as "The train was not allowed to proceed."

2.1.3.10 Mistranslation

Literal translation of idioms is a source of numerous translators' jokes and apocrypha. The following famous example has often been told both in the context of newbie translators and that of machine translation: when the sentence "The spirit is strong, but the flesh is weak" was translated into Russian and then back to English, the result was "The vodka is good, but the meat is rotten." This is generally believed to be simply an amusing story, and not a factual reference to an actual machine translation error Machine translation.

2.1.3.11Mistranslation in history

In 1956, at the height of the Cold War, Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev gave a speech at the Polish Embassy in Moscow which celebrated communism and condemned capitalism.

It was at this speech that Khrushchev issued the now famous phrase, "We will bury you." The United States were already on their toes and nervous about nuclear war, and this statement seemed to all but solidify Russia's desire to destroy the US with imminent nuclear destruction.But is that what Khrushchev actually said? More than likely not. A more literal translation of his words would have been, "We will be present when you are buried," a common saying in the Soviet Union that isn't as threatening as it may seem. In the Soviet Union, this saying is used to mean, "We will outlast you" or "We are the champions"; just a little bit of national pride and boastfulness, nothing the USA isn't guilty of itself. But thanks to the mistranslation by the media, Americans at the time thought Khrushchev was threatening to literally destroy America, thus increasing the paranoia and PSA videos.

They Dropped the Ball and the Bomb, In July 1945, during WW2, the United States issued the Potsdam Declaration, demanding the surrender of Japan. Japanese Premier Kantaro Suzuki called a news conference and issued a statement that was supposed to be interpreted as "No comment. We're still thinking about it." However, that is not what got translated. Why? Because Suzuki used the word"mokusatsu". The problem is, "mokusatsu" can *also* mean "we're ignoring it in contempt," and that translation was what was relayed back to the American government. Of course, this angered President Truman, and thus fell the atomic bomb on Hiroshima 10 days later. If the alternate meanings of "mokusatsu" were known, who knows what could have happened differently.

2.1.3.13 Translation of polysemant words

Poly means many in Greek. Sema means sign in Greek. In English, it means polysemant or several meanings of a word. We should know it because one word has several meanings. So we should realize and find out polysemant of a word and lexis. Also Lexis is so essential in a language. Polysemy is certainly not an anomaly. Most English words are polysemantic. It should be noted that the wealth of expressive resources of a language largely depends on the degree to which polysemy has developed in the language.

For example; Polysemant of see

- I will see you tomorrow. سأراك غداً
- I saw the doctor.- قابلت الطبيب
- See you next Monday. أراك الإثنين القادم.
- I saw the light. (Realize one's mistake)- رأيت الضوء.

Lexical problems of translation

There are three semantic correspondences in translation.

- Full correspondences
- Incomplete correspondences
- In correspondences

2.1.3.14Full correspondences;

The lexical unit has full correspondence rarely. If it has, it is a single meaning word

2.1.3.15 incomplete correspondences;

It can happen quite open in SOS language. A word has several equivalents in translation language. A meaning of SOS language is wider than a translation language word or target language word and vice versa. For example; Maternity leave – pregnant rest-Leave' means 'go out and

go to.'Maternity house – pregnant hospital-'House' means 'building, castle, and hall.

2.1.3.16 in- Correspondences;

There are groups of words in a language which don't have equivalence fully in another target language, especially cultural and traditional word is hard to translate due to no equivalence. In this case, we may use International Phonetic Alphabet and write words in the target language. Otherwise, we may create a new word in the translation language if no equivalence. But it is so rare and unique because translators can't do it alone. Not only translators but also linguists and scholars could do it. Or we can use transference because proper nouns are not translated into any languages. About 300 new words are imported into a language because of new science and technological era. So we need to translation or transference. Sometimes words are invented, but rarely.

2.1.3.17 False Friends in Translation and Mistranslations

In translation theory, this formula was named like this. "*Mama, die, die, die*…" false friends in a Dutch advertisement actually meaning "*Mummy, that one, that one, that one ..." "Please*.", In English this could easily sound as though the child is telling her mother to die, although the word is not pronounced the same way in the two languages.

1.2 About the round trip translation

2.1.3.18 Round trip translation/back-translation/

A "back-translation" is a translation of a translated text back into the language of the original text, made without reference to the original text. It is also called a round trip translation. Comparison of a back-translation with the original text is sometimes used as a check on the accuracy of the original translation, much as the accuracy of a mathematical operation is sometimes checked by reversing the operation. But the results of such reverse-translation operations, while useful as approximate checks, are

not always precisely reliable. Back-translation must in general be less accurate than back-calculation because linguistic symbols (words) are often ambiguous, whereas mathematical symbols are intentionally unequivocal. When translations are produced of material used in medical clinical trials, such as informed-consent forms, a back-translation is often required by the ethics committee or institutional.

1- Mark Twain, back-translator

Mark Twain provided humorously telling evidence for the frequent unreliability of back-translation when he issued his own back-translation of a French translation of his short story, "The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County". He published his back-translation in a 1903 volume together with his English-language original, the French translation, and a "Private History of the 'Jumping Frog' Story". When a historic document survives only in translation, the original having been lost, researchers sometimes undertake back-translation in an effort to reconstruct the original text. An example involves the novel *The Saragossa Manuscript* by the Polish aristocrat Jan Potocki (1761–1815), who wrote the novel in French and anonymously published fragments in 1804 and 1813–14. Portions of the original French-language manuscript were subsequently lost; however, the missing fragments survived in a Polish translation that was made by Edmund Chojecki in 1847 from a complete French copy, now lost. French-language versions of the complete *Saragossa Manuscript* have since been produced, based on extant French-language fragments and on French-language versions that have been back-translated from Chojecki's Polish version. Back translation mostly use for:

1- Market surveys
2- Gallup polls
3- Sociological studies

4- Medical forms
5- Psychological examination
6- Informed consent form
7- Client satisfaction assessment
8- Pharmaceutical queries
9- Research study protocols

2.1.3.18The Importance of Back Translations

With the growth of the pharmaceutical, biotechnology and life sciences industries, multinational corporations require translation services and localization services of scientific data, surveys, clinical research, lab notes, ingredients, packaging, and other related material. These technical and medical translations are needed in order to provide life-changing products to patients and consumers around the world. Accurate and precise translations are incredibly crucial as the products produced by these industries directly affect the lives and well-beings of the worldwide human population. One inaccurate translation could be the meaning between life and death.

The most effective way to ensure precise document translation is through performing back translations. This process first includes the initial translation from English into the target language by one linguist, and editing of the translation by an equally qualified second linguist. The target translation is then translated back into English by a separate translator independent of the project and with no prior knowledge to make sure that the original English has been properly translated into the foreign language. The back translation can never be exactly like the original English text. The back translation can only give a fair idea of the content of the text and make sure that the correct meaning is conveyed. For example, in a medical survey, expressions such as, “to feel blue, to feel sad, to feel down, to be in low spirits, etc.” have more or less the

same meaning, and the back translator may only use one of these. Back translations are an extremely useful tool in ensuring that the proper meaning of the text has been conveyed. It also adds an additional level of quality check to a document translation.

2.2.2 Historical background

Translation history is sometimes presented solely as the history of translation theory, but this leaves large areas of territory unexplored and unaccounted for. Ideally it combines the history of translation theory with the study of literary and social trends in which translation has played a director catalytic part. It is the story of interchange between languages and between cultures and as such has implications for the study of both language and culture. It pays attention to the observations made by those who were involved in translation processes and by people whose brief it was to comment on the finished product or the context of the translation activity. Closely allied to literary history, translation history can describe changes in literary trends, account for the regeneration of a culture, trace changes in politics or ideology and explain the expansion and transfer of thought and knowledge in a particular era. It may also be used as a tool to open up the study of similar texts across cultures, or of the same text through time. It is surprisingly relevant to many areas of literary study, and absolutely central to some.It goes without saying that each culture will have its own particular translation history according to the historical and political events that have shaped it. What we should be discussing here perhaps are translation histories, since the term in the singular suggests that there is a fixed sequence of events from which we can draw universally applicable conclusions, and this is not the case. There are of course periods in history featuring translation that are common to many cultures. The expansion of the Roman empire, for example, the Ottoman empire, the invention of printing or the all had impact on most areas of

Europe and its translation activities. Other continents will have experienced other invasions, other advances in technologies, other religions. Events like these are always good points of departure for research, but their effect on an individual culture varies according to the local context. The problem is to find a way through the maze of historical material and emerge triumphant with specific information relating to case studies in translation. Before attempting to navigate the way, it might be a good idea to ask what exactly is the purpose in studying translation history. Kuhiwczak and Littau (2007:67-68)

The history of translation has passed through ages of flourishment and deterioration due to many facts whenever they are related to the state policy, educational institutions, cultural movement during a certain time, the outer currents, the human factors and the tools and the methods used in the process of translation.

The first important translation in the west was that of the Septuagint, a collection of Jewish, scriptures, and translated into Kione Greek in Alexandria Between the 1st and 3rd centuries BC. (Cohen, 12).

Throughout the middle ages, Latin was the linguafranka of the western learned world.

According to Newmark (1981:4) the area of the first cataract, during the old Egyptian Kingdom has witnessed the first race of translation in 3000 BC. When the West came into contract with the Moorish Spain, in the 12th century, the need of translation has risen to meet the requirement of the two nations.

In the 19th century translation became the main means of communication between prominent men of letters and to a lesser degree as to scientists, philosophers and their educated readers abroad, then Toledo school of translation appears and translated many Arabic versions of philosophical classes and scientific Greek works.

The 19th Century brought new standards of accuracy and style in the process of translation. With regard to accuracy,

Cohen (1986:12), observed that the policy become the text, the whole text, and nothing but the text". Thus the 19th century was called the age of Translation.

2.2.3 Theories of Translation

A theory should be a coherent and an integrated set of propositions used as principles for explaining a phenomenon, where as a fully satisfactory theory of translation should be more than a list of rules of thumb by which translators have generally succeeded in the reproduction of reasonably adequate renderings of source texts. Nida (1991:20). The purpose of translation theory discussed by Newmark is to be of service to the translation it is designed to be continuous link between translation theory and practice. Newmark (1988) stresses the functional theory of language in the Following diagram.

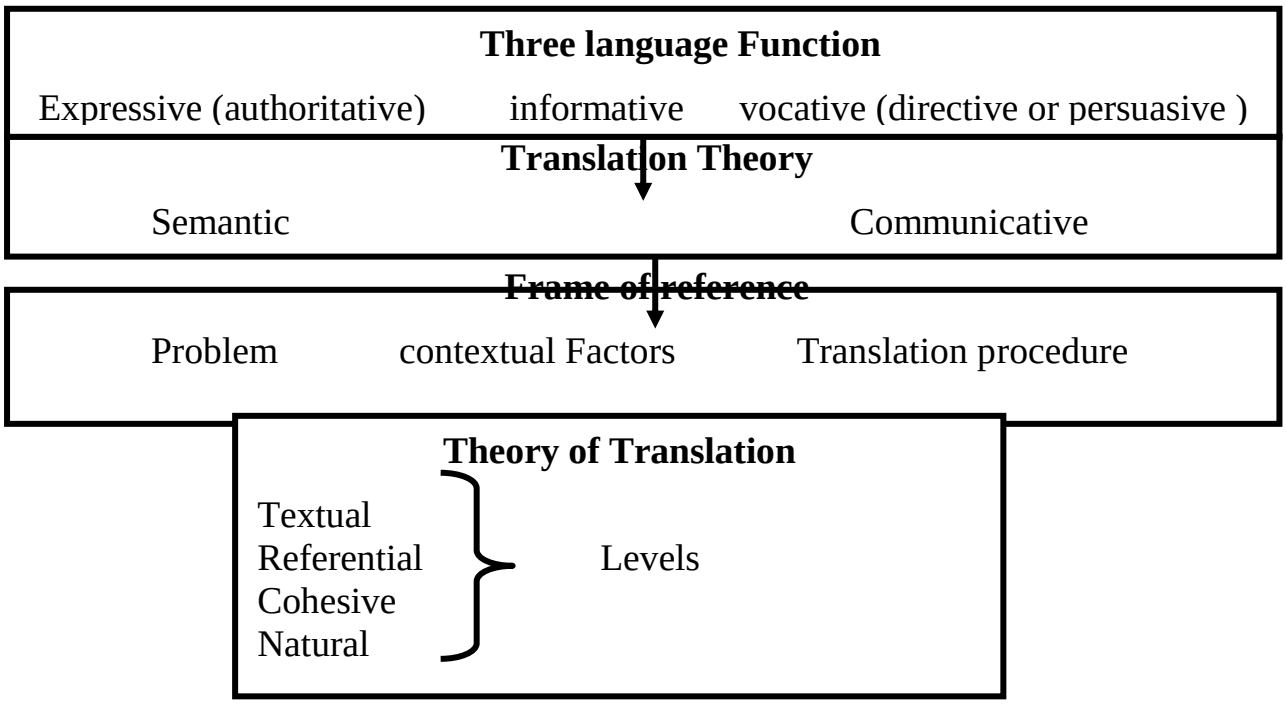


Figure (2) Translation practice- Newmark (1988:20)

The theory of translation sheds light on the process of translation and guides students to how to convey their message whether it is written,

spoken or signed. Newmark (1995:9) thinks a good theory of translation is the one that is concerned with the translation method used appropriately for certain type of text and is therefore dependant on a functional theory of language.

> ……. *Translation theory is pointless and sterile if it doesn't arise from the problem of translation practice, from the need to stand back and reflect , to consider all the factors, within the text and outside it, before coming to decision.*

The most important theories of translation are the following:

1. **Linguistic theory of translation**

It is a translation theory derived from comparative linguistics. It is an aspect of semantics. All questions of semantics relate to translation theory. Besides all morphological and syntactic ambiguities are dealt with in syntax. (Newmark. 1988:5).

2. **Philological theory of translation**

It is concerned with literary texts, which are culturally and historically important. They require special study and interpretation before they can be transferred satisfactorily into TL.

3. **Sociolinguistic theory of translation**

The translator must be aware of the extra –linguistic factors and the interpretation of the text. This approach takes into account the social setting, the author and receptors along with the syntactic structure.

4. **Theory of meaning**

It was introduced in Paris 1962. The focus of translation studies would be shifted away from linguistic aspects of language towards cultural and communicative factors shared by languages.

2.1.4Machine translation

Machine translation (MT) is a process whereby a computer program analyzes a source text and, in principle, produces a target text without human intervention. In reality, however, machine translation typically

does involve human intervention, in the form of pre-editing and post-editing. With proper terminology work, with preparation of the source text for machine translation (pre-editing), and with reworking of the machine translation by a human translator (post-editing), commercial machine-translation tools can produce useful results, especially if the machine-translation system is integrated with a translation-memory or globalization-management system.

Unedited machine translation is publicly available through tools on the Internet such as Google Translate, Babel Fish, Babylon, and StarDict. These produce rough translations that, under favorable circumstances, "give the gist" of the source text.

With the Internet, translation software can help non-native-speaking individuals understand web pages published in other languages. Whole-page-translation tools are of limited utility, however, since they offer only a limited potential understanding of the original author's intent and context; translated pages tend to be more humorous and confusing than enlightening.

Interactive translations with pop-up windows are becoming more popular. These tools show one or more possible equivalents for each word or phrase. Human operators merely need to select the likeliest equivalent as the mouse glides over the foreign-language text. Possible equivalents can be grouped by pronunciation. Also, companies such as Ectaco produce pocket devices that provide machine translations.

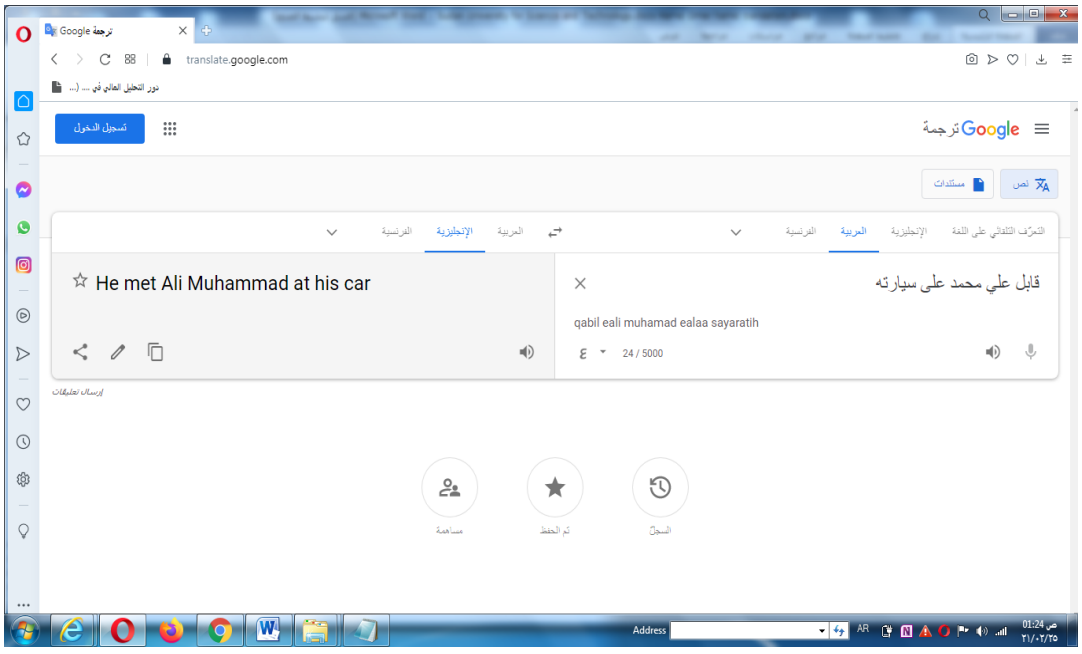
Relying exclusively on unedited machine translation, however, ignores the fact that communication in human language is context-embedded and that it takes a person to comprehend the context of the original text with a reasonable degree of probability. It is certainly true that even purely human-generated translations are prone to error; therefore, to ensure that a machine-generated translation will be useful to a human being and that

publishable-quality translation is achieved, such translations must be reviewed and edited by a human.

Claude Piron writes that machine translation, at its best, automates the easier part of a translator's job; the harder and more time-consuming part usually involves doing extensive research to resolve ambiguities in the source text, which the grammatical and lexical exigencies of the target language require to be resolved. Such research is a necessary prelude to the pre-editing necessary in order to provide input for machine-translation software, such that the output will not be meaningless.

2- Google translate

Google Translate is a free multilingual statistical machine translation service provided by Google to translate text, speech, images, sites, or real-time video from one language into another. It offers a web interface, mobile interfaces for Android and iOS, and an API that developers can use to build browser extensions, applications and other software. As of October 2016, Google Translate supports 103 languages at various levels and serves over 200 million people daily.



For some languages, Google Translate can pronounce translated text, highlight corresponding words and phrases in the source and target text, and act as a simple dictionary for single-word input. If "Detect language" is selected, text in an unknown language can be identified.

In the web interface, users can suggest alternate translations, such as for technical terms, or correct mistakes. These suggestions may be included in future updates to the translation process. If a user enters a URL in the source text, Google Translate will produce a hyperlink to a machine translation of the website. For some languages, text can be entered via an on-screen keyboard, handwriting recognition, or speech recognition. It is possible to enter searches in a source language that are first translated to a destination language allowing one to browse and interpret results from the selected destination language in the source language.

3-Browser integration

Google Translate is available in some browsers as an extension which can run the translation engine. A number of Firefox extensions exist for Google services, and likewise for Google Translate, which allow right-click command access to the translation service.

An extension for Google's Chrome browser also exists in February 2010; Google Translate was integrated into the standard Google Chrome browser for automatic webpage translation.

4-Mobile interface

The application supports more than 90 languages and can translate 37 languages via photo, 32 via voice in *conversation mode*, and 27 via real-time video in *augmented reality mode*.

An early 2011 version supported Conversation Mode when translating between English and Spanish (in alpha testing). This interface within Google Translate allows users to communicate fluidly with a nearby

person in another language. In October 2011 it was expanded to 14 languages.

The 'Camera input' functionality allows users to take a photograph of a document, signboard, etc. Google Translate recognizes the text from the image using optical character recognition (OCR) technology and gives the translation. Camera input is not available for all languages.

In January 2015, the application gained the ability to translate text in real time using the device's camera, as a result of Google's acquisition of the Word Lens app. The speed and quality of real-time video translation (augmented reality) feature were further enhanced in July 2015 with the release of a new implementation that utilizes convolution neural networks.

On May 11, 2016, Google introduced *Tap to Translate* for Google Translate for Android. Upon highlighting text in an app that is in a foreign language, Translate will pop up inside of the app and offer translations. Mongolia is launched in Google Translation 2013.December

5- Computer – Assisted Translation: (CAT)

http://en.wekipedia.org/wiki/culture states that: Also called "Computer-aided translation", "Machine-aided human translation (MAHT) and "Interactive translation", is a form of translation wherein a human translator creates a target text with the assistance of a computer programme. The term, however, normally refers to a range of specialized programmes available to the translator, including translation- memory, terminology management, concordance, and alignment programmes.

6- Adaptation

This is the 'freest' form of translation. It is used mainly for plays (comedies) and poetry; the themes, characters, plots are usually preserved, the source culture converted to preserved to the target culture and the text rewritten.

2.1.3 Communication Strategies" (CSs)

2.1.3.1 Definitions and Classifications of Communication Strategies

Although researchers offer various definitions for communication strategies regarding second-language learners,Faerch and Kasper (1983) suggested all previous definitions shared two main key elements: problematicity and consciousness. Regarding problematicity, communication strategies are regarded as useful tools when there are breakdowns in communication. Problematicity refers to three main key elements: "own-performance problems", "other-performance problems" and "processing time pressure". The first element deals with intra-actional view of the speakers, which rely on their individual awareness of their communication problems. The second one refers to interactional perspective, which speakers perceive problems in interlocutors' utterances, leading to the employment of meaning negotiation strategies. The last one refers to the situation which activates the attempt of speakers to use stalling or time-gaining strategies such as fillers or hesitation devices in order to fill pauses and to gain time to think (Dornyei, 1995).Consciousness is another characteristic identified in definitions of communication strategies. Apart from the above-mentioned features, Bialystok (1990) provided another defining criterion which is intentionality. According to Bialystok (ibid : 5), this characteristic refers to 804the learner's ability to manipulate the selection of communication strategies from the availability of their linguistic resources and deliberately applied to achieve certain effects. Bialystok(1990) noted that the main CS-defining criterion which has been widely employed is the problematicity; thus, the widely accepted definition containing problemorientedness as "only when a speaker perceives that there is a problem which may

interrupt communication" (Bialystok, p.3). Additionally, Tarone (1981) suggested that to achieve the real communicative goals, communication strategies should be regarded not only as problematic mechanisms to solve individual communication difficulties or breakdowns, but also as mutual attempts of two interlocutors which would bridge the gap caused by their limited linguistic knowledge to reach particular communicative goal, thus providing them opportunities to receive more input of the target language and produce new utterances. Therefore, to overcome their difficulties and generate the target language to achieve communicative goals in actual interaction, interactional strategies (e.g. Clarification request, confirmation check, and comprehension check) and also intra-actionalstrategies (e.g. Circumlocution, approximation, and word-coinage) were employed by speakers. It has been acknowledged that in the field of CSs, various taxonomies of CSs have been proposed by many researchers,e.g.,Tarone (1980), Faerch & Kasper (1984), and Bialystok (1990). However, Dornyei(1995) suggested that the interaction in the real communication context requires speakers to resort to two sets of solutions to solve their communication problems: avoidance strategies or compensatory strategies. Whereas the first set of the strategies deals with the cancellation of the message including message abandonment and topic avoidance(Tarone, 1980), the second set -compensatory strategies-is to help keep the conversation going. Regarding compensatory strategies, intra-actional approach (Faerch & Kasper, 1983; Dornyei & Scott, 1997)and interactional approach (Dornyei & Scott, 1997)were identified. For this reason, the adapted taxonomy of the present study adopted Dornyei's two categories of solutions to communication difficulties. The selection of each strategy was also

on the basis of the preliminary data of Thai learners' communication strategy use which was drawn from the pilot study in the current study. Moreover, some Thai researchers reported that these strategies were literally used by Thai learners when their linguistic resources were unavailable or inadequate (e.g., Wongsawang, 2001; Wannaruk, 2003; Binhayeearong, 2009; Kongsom, 2009). The taxonomy and its sources arepresentedin Table

Table 1. Taxonomy for Analysis of Communication Strategies
(Adapted from Tarone, 1980; Faerch & Kasper, 1983; Dornyei & Scott, 1997)

Strategy
1. Avoidance strategies
1.1 Topic avoidance (TA) : To avoid talking about a concept
1.2 Message abandonment (MA) : To stop in mid-utterances
2. Compensatory strategies
2.1 Intra-actional strategies
2.1.1 Word coinage (WC) : To make up a non-existing new word to communicate
2.1.2 Code-switching (CS) : To switch the language to L1 without bothering to translate
2.1.3 Foreignising (For) : To adjust L1 to L2 phonologically and/or morphologically
2.1.4 Use of non-linguistic means (Uon) : To replace a word with non-verbal cues
2.1.5 Self repair (SR) : To make a self - correction of one's own speech
2.1.6 Mumbling (Mum) : To mumble with inaudible voice
2.1.7 Use of all-purpose words (UA) : To extend a general, empty item to the exact word
2.1.8 Approximation (App) : To substitute the L2 term with the item which shares the same meaning
2.1.9 Circumlocution (Cir) : To describe the properties of the object instead of the exact target item
2.1.10 Literal translation (LT) : To translate word for word from L1 to L2
2.1.11 Use of fillers/hesitation devices (UF) : To use filling words to gain time to think
2.1.12 Self- repetition (SR) : To repeat words or phrases of one's own speech
2.1.13 Other –repetition (OR) : To repeat something the interlocutor said to gain time
2.1.14 Omission (Om) : To leave a gap when not knowing a word or continue as if it was understandable.
2.2 Interactional strategies
2.2.1 Asking for repetition (AR) : To ask for repetition when having comprehension difficulty
2.2.2 Appeal for help (AH) : To request direct or indirect help from the interlocutor
2.2.3 Clarification request (CR) : To request for more explanation to solve a comprehension difficulty
2.2.4 Asking for confirmation (AC) : To request confirmation that something is understood correctly
2.2.5 Comprehension check (CC) : To ask questions to check interlocutor's understanding
2.2.6 Expressing non-understanding (EN) : To show one's own inability to understand messages

2.1.3.2 Factors Affecting Oral Communication Strategies

Previous studies indicated that the use of communication strategies was greatly affected by English-speaking proficiency(e.g., Rost and

Ross, 1991; Huang and Naerssen, 1987)and task types(e.g., Poulisse, 1990 ; Wongsawang, 2001;Weerarak, 2003 ; Nakatani, 2005) in communication process since the selection of CS types varies according to these factors.As suggested by Bialystok (1997), the most significant predictor of specific communication strategy use is language proficiency. In his longitudinal study, Ellis (1984) found that high proficiency learners were likely to employ language-based strategies or compensatory strategies e.g. word coinage, approximation and generalization and low proficiency learners resorted more to knowledge-based and repetition. However, some available studies suggest the contrastive findings that that less proficiency learners used more compensatory strategies than the advanced ones as the former ones have adequate linguistic competence to use oral communication strategies to overcome their communication deficiencies. Regarding task type, different task requirements need response with different communication strategies since certain strategies seem to fix specific communicative problems (Bialystok, 1981).Moreover, the familiarity of the speaker with the tasks significantly influences the choice of communication strategies. Yule and Tarone (1997:26) also support this idea by saying that "The more abstract the prompt, the more likely that conceptually related analogies will be used. The more concrete and familiar the prompt, the more likely the simple names and everyday functions will be mentioned"

2.2.4: Methods of Translation

Numerous methods of translation have been discussed by theorists which may be useful in translation for learning purposes. Newmark (1988: 39) presents translation methods in a V diagram as follows:

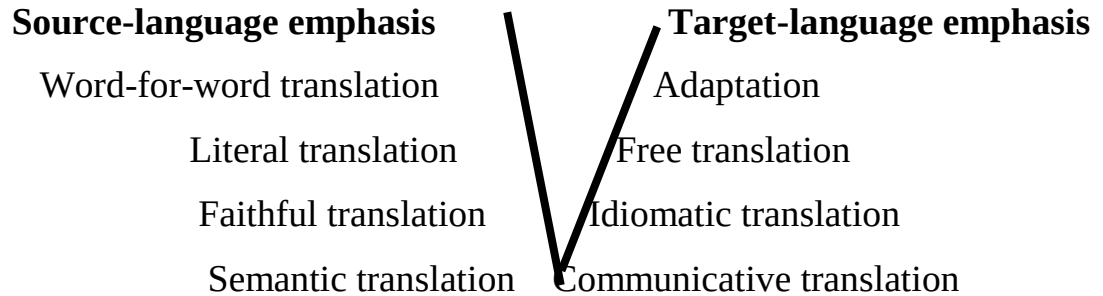


Figure (3) The V diagram

From the above figure, Newmark (1988:39) divides translation into two main groups: the source language emphasis and target language emphasis. Each group is divided into four subgroups as follows:

1. Translation with the source-language emphasis comprises the following:

   i. Word-for-word translation:

   With this kind of translation, the word order of the source language is preserved and the words translated singly by their most common meanings, out of context.

SL: They go to school every day. T.L: هم يذهب إلى المدرسة كل يوم

ii. Literal translation

With this kind of translation, the grammatical constructions of the source language are converted to their nearest target language equivalents, but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context.

SL: It's raining cats and dogs. TL: إنها تمطر بغزارة

iii. Faithful translation

This kind of translation attempts to produce the precise contextual meaning of the original text within the constraints of the target language grammatical structures.

SL: He was accused of burglary.

TL: لقد أُتهم بجريمة السرقة

iv: Semantic translation

This kind of translation differs from 'faithful translation since it must take more account of the aesthetic value of the source language text.

SL: This contract is edited from two copies. Each party took one copy.

TL: تم صياغة هذا العقد من نسختين ، أخذ كل طرف نسخة للعمل بموجبها

2. Translation with the target-language emphasis comprises the following:

i. Adaptation

This kind of translation is very common in the translation of literally works particularly poems and plays. As the translator has the complete freedom to convert the SL cultural situation to the target language culture. Only preserving the plot, characters and the theme of the original text. It is described as : (…) This is the "freest" form of translation. It is used mainly for plays (comedies) and poetry: the themes, characters and plots are usually preserved,

ii: Free translation

This kind of translation produces the target language text without the style, form, or content of the original. Newmark (1995:47) confirms this

> *Free translation reproduces the matter without the manner, or the content without the form of the original usually it is a paraphrase much longer than the original, a so called "intralinqua translation", Often prolix and pretentious, and not translation at all.*

SL: It is raining cats and dogs TL**:** مطر غزير

iii: Idiomatic translation

This is considered a lively form of translation where a reproduction of the content of the original occurs but colloquial expressions which are not found in the source language are incorporated in the TL text to create natural situation in the translation.

> *A person's competence in actively using the idioms and fixed expressions of a foreign language hardly ever matches that of a native speaker. The majority of translators working into a foreign language*

can not hope to achieve the same sensitivity that native speakers seem to have for judging when and how an idiom can be manipulated. This lends support to the argument that translators should only work into their language of habitual use of mother tongue. (Baker: 1992:46)

iv: Communicative translation

This kind of translation attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such away that both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readers.

In communicative translation one has the right to correct or improve the logic, to replace clumsy with elegant or at least functional, syntactic structure, to remove obscurities, to eliminate repetition and tautology(...)modify and clarify jargon. (Newmark :1988:42).

2.2.5 Other methods of Translation

In addition to the previous ones there are many other methods of translation as below:

2.2.5.1 Smart translation

In this kind of translation the translator studies the style of the SL texts author, then impersonates him/her and tries to rewrite the SL text on the author's behalf. For example:

SL: Squealer is the pig who spreads Napoleon's propaganda among the other animals.

TL:سكويلر هو الخنزير الذي ينشر الدعاية لصالح نابليون بين الحيوانات الأخرى

2.2.5.2 Full translation

In full translation the whole text is submitted to the translation process. Every part of SL text is replaced by TL text material. For example:

SL: It is from the legislative functions.

TL: هذا الأمر يخص السلطات التشريعية

2.2.5.3 Partial Translation

In partial translation some parts of the SL text are left un translated: they are simply transferred to and incorporated in the TL text.

According to Catford (1965:21) in literary translation; some lexical terms are left untranslated for two reasons they are regarded untranslated, or for the deliberate purpose of introducing local colour into the TL text as in the example mentioned by Satti (2006: 21) the word " uprising" does exist in the English dictionary but most translators use the word " Intifada" انتفاضـة in the texts to signify the Palestinian uprising that took place in 1987-1994.

SL: وكانت ليلاه هذه المرة فتاة من البدو

TL: "His (Leila) this time was a young girl from among the (Bedouin)

2.2.5-4 Summary Translation

In this type the translator summarizes the topic of the SL. Then he decides which parts of the text need full and faithful translation.

SL: We saw, lions, tigers, monkeys and giraffes.

TL: قمنا بمشاهدة الكثير من الحيوانات

2.2.5.5 Machine Translation

The ideas of using machines to provide translations between natural languages have been organized since 1930's. Machine translation is a procedure whereby a computer programme analyzes a source text and produces a target text without further human intervention, however, machine translation typically does involve human intervention in the form of pre-editing and post editing and exception of that rule might be, for example, the translation of technical specifications using a dictionary based machine translation. For example

SL: حكمت المحكمة على المتهم الأول بالجلد أربعين سوطاً

TL: The court sentenced the first defendant leather whip forty

Concerning this sentence there are some errors:

1. Semantic and lexical errors : leather means (الجِلد) which is used to mean (penalty)

2. Structural errors: number should be before the noun.(forty leather whips)

Crystal (1987:352) discussed the limits of machine translation. Thus they acted as an automatic bilingual dictionary. They ignored the problem posed by the grammatical dimension of language analysis, the different levels of syntactic organization. The absence of straightforward formal correspondences between units of grammar. In addition to ignorance of the different ways in which languages structure meaning. The dissatisfaction of machine translation was summarized by: "The Automatic Language Processing Advisory Committee (ALPAC). (1966) US. Which concluded that human translation was faster, more accurate, and less expensive than MT".

2.2.5.6 Transliteration

Crystal (1990: 348) asserts that when the source language is written in a different script from the target language, it is necessary to provide a transliteration of an original word rather than a translation, something commonly done with the names of people, places, institutions and inversions. For example:

SL: جامعة الملك فهد

TL: King Fahad University

2.2.5.7 Literary Arabicization

This type should not be confused with Arabicization as a method of translating signified words, that is to say loan words. It is an Arabicization of the literary text itself.

2.3 Human Translation

2.3.1 Concepts and Definitions of Human Translation:

Human translation (HT), by definition, is when a human translator—rather than a machine—translates text. It's the oldest form of translation, relying on pure human intelligence to convert one way of

saying things to another. Although there are machines that can do translations, human translation is still the best form of translating any written document, be it books, legal documents, manuals, product information, websites, personal documents, magazines, letters and advertisements. It means that human translators carry out all the processes involved in the translation of written text. (Racoma, 2015)

Machine translation could only translate the texts from one language to another. It is not able to do what a human translator could do, which is to take into account the grammar, idioms, conventions and most of all, the context of the original language while translating it into the target language and preserving the meaning as close to the original as possible.

2.3.2 Intricacies of human language

Human language does not resemble mathematical equations. Human language involves expressions and in translation, the meaningful context and sense of the phrases have to be considered when writing them in another language. Most words have several connotations and various senses and these are to be considered when choosing the best style and word choices for the translation to be effective. Even in English, there is a difference between scarlet and crimson and gray is not simply a mixture of black and white. (Racoma, 2015)

2.3.3 Demand for human translation

Debunk the misconception that translation is a straightforward mechanical process. It is still not possible for machines to take over the work of human translators. Even if there is a high demand for professional translation services today, using a machine should not be an option. Mistakes in translation have the potential to seriously affect the reputation of a company and could even result in hefty financial losses.

Most industries around the world have a need for language services. Law enforcement may need statements translated, just like how the medical

field requires some medical notes and records translated. Court proceedings, court records, petitions and depositions may be needed by people in the legal field. Media, insurance companies, financial companies, and companies with web presence all need translation work in one form or another. Individuals, especially those thinking of migrating to another country where their language is not spoken, need translation of their passports, birth certificates, marriage licenses, divorce papers, and other personal documents. (Racoma, 2015)

To sum up, it is very easy to see the difference between machine translation and human translation and why the latter is very important. While machine translation is cheaper than human translation, machine translation is not able to grasp the true meaning of a document. It cannot convey the feeling, and the ingrained culture that is conveyed by the original writer and the intricacies of making the translation fit into another culture. This depends on many variables, not only based on language and grammar but also based on taboos, traditions, customs and beliefs that only a professional and expert human translator would understand

2.3.4 Importance and benefits of Human translation

2.1.4.1 Accuracy

According to (Racoma, 2015)**,** human translation is done to get the most accuracy. In present day also machine translation can give a 70-75% of accuracy. It the human touch only that makes the translation complete and 100% accurate.

2.1.4.2 Context

In order to make translation more appropriate and contextual, human translation is necessary.

2.1.4.3 Localization

To achieve the quality and make content understable for the target audience, native human translation is required.

2.1.4.4 Tonality

human translator lead to understand and translate the tonality of the content for the target language, and a human translator can translate emotions too.

2.1.5 Advantages Of Human Translation

2.1.5.1 Mutual intelligence

Humans can fill up such a gap by using their natural intelligence to provide for the meaning in such languages. Humans read the whole text first before translation while a machine translates per word, funnily even half way of the sentence. This means that humans conceive the subject matter first to provide for in correspondences while a machine what it does not understand what it talking about.

2.1.5.2 Humans are reliable

. Quick delivery is possible with human translation because it is not interfered by technology loopholes like loss of network; spam (for those writings that require confidentiality), viruses and more which might interfere with the translation content.

2.3.5.3 Humans translate accurately

As they read, they get fond with the subject matter which translates in accuracy though they do not integrate their emotions. This fondness paves way for the most appropriate terminology to use.

2.3.5.4 Experience

Human experience in translation increases with times that they have translated while a machine cannot get the experience. If one happens to work with an experienced translator, the results will be greatly desirable. (Racoma, 2015)

2.3.5.5 Human integrates creativity;

They borrow from general knowledge and from the environment that they live in and build on that to make translations more comprehensible. A tactical translation agency must have discovered these earlier and therefore select home translators who are conversant with all cultural nuances of the translation's target audience.

2.3.5.6 Humans have a wider vocabulary than machines.

This is especially when translating their mother tongue. Human vocabulary flows naturally while for a machine is just installed therefore limited to the available knowledge of those who automated it. When one head is not enough, there is room for consultation by human translators before delivery. Can a machine revise errors it had made before? It all requires human proofreaders which may be more costly than a translation done directly by humans. A machine delivers the basic terms that were set in it of which the basic terms if connected may not necessarily deliver the right meaning.

2.3.5.7 Creativity

Humans add style and tone to the translation which makes the translated document look as if was originally written in that language. This is may be due to the element of imagination that humans have .Humans take time when translating ensuring that aspects of formality, figures of speech are catered for deliver right meaning.

2.3.5.8 Evolution of languages

This evolution must be provided for by humans who are observant of what is taking place not machines. Expertise. Professional information is always bound with technicality resulting from expertise therefore cannot be translated by machines which have no expertise. Technical vocabulary is may be too wide and diverse for a machine to handle. For technical information to be translated to a professional standard, it should

be handled by certified professional translators from professionals certified company unless the target audience does not understand the language too. (Racoma, 2015)

2.3.6 Human translation providers

2.3.6.1 Traditional Agencies

Within a traditional agency, technology has little part in the actual translation process. In these organizations, full-time or freelance translators work alone or in small groups to manually manage files. Despite providing top quality translation, traditional agencies struggle to complete high-volume projects within a reasonable cost and timeframe. Translation rates at boutique agencies can be 10 times more expensive than crowd platforms, as they use a limited number of translators, use manual processes, and have a 9-to-5 style conventional workflow. As a result, traditional human translation agencies are best suited for smaller projects or those that require mastery of the subject. When you want high-quality human translation for a larger project, you'll have to rein in that budget, which is where a crowd-platform approach may offer more value for the dollar.

TRANSLATION BENEFITS	HUMAN	MACHINE
Translate one word accurately	✓	✓
Naturally convey emotions, idioms, humour	✓	✗
Statistically higher conversion rate	✓	✗
Native speaker quality	✓	✗
High Google search results	✓	✗

2.3.6.2 Crowd platforms

Within a technology-leveraged crowd-based system like Gengo, thousands of translators work simultaneously using a platform that allows for seamless project management. These human translation providers eliminate most of the overhead of a traditional agency through a sophisticated platform and tools like translation memory and automated validation. Overall, crowd-based approaches significantly increase the scalability of human translation and reduce the cost associated with traditional models. **"**When working with human translation providers, you can expect to get a **much better quality output** compared to machine translation or human aided machine translation.**"**

2.3.7Human translation benefits

TRANSLATION BENEFITS	**HUMAN**	**MACHINE**
Translate one word accurately		
Naturally convey emotions, idioms, humour		
Statistically higher conversion rate		
Native speaker quality		

2.3.7.1 Better Quality

Human translation is your best bet when accuracy is even remotely important. Especially for businesses looking to go global, it's pivotal that all translations are the highest quality possible. When working with human translation providers, you can expect to get a much better quality output compared to machine translation or human aided machine translation. While computers and automated translation solutions are incredibly fast at translating large volumes of content, their output is far from business-ready. Humans can interpret context and capture the same meaning as the source text, rather than simply translating word-for-word.

2.3.7.2 SEO ready

With all of its grammatical inconsistencies and unnatural phrasing, machine translation looks like spam in Google's eyes. Proper global SEO requires professional human translation. Quality multilingual content will help boost your search rankings to reach international customers, fast.

2.4 Machine Translation (MT)

2.4.1 Technologies of Translation:

In translation technology, terms commonly used to describe translation tools are as follows:

1. machine translation (MT);
2. machine-aided/assisted human translation (MAHT);
3. human-aided/assisted machine translation (HAMT);
4. computer-aided/assisted translation (CAT);
5. machine-aided/assisted translation (MAT);
6. Fully automatic high-quality (machine) translation (FAHQT/FAHQMT).

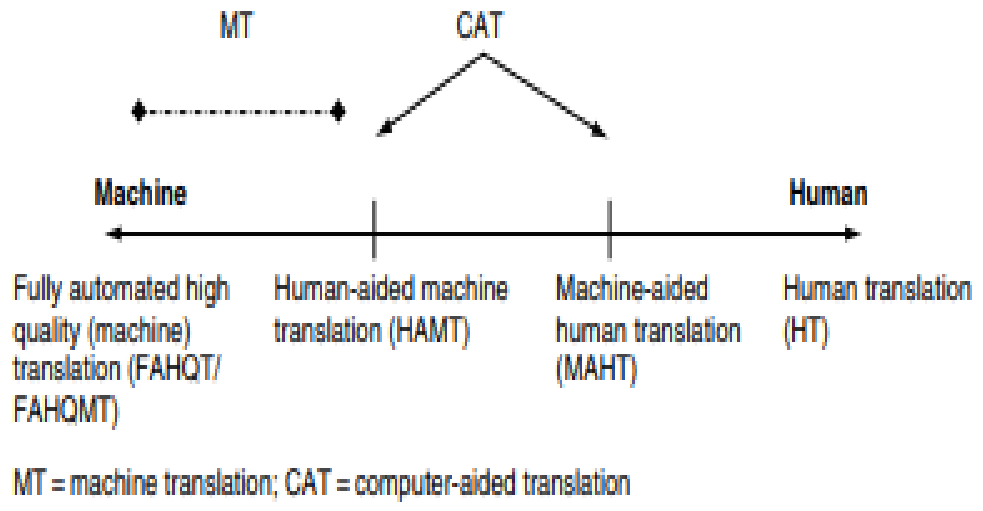


Figure 1.1 Classification of translation types

Source: Hutchins and Somers (1992): 148.

Machine translation is the translation of text by a computer, with no human involvement. Pioneered in the 1950s, machine translation can also be referred to as automated translation, automatic or instant translation. Machine translation, sometimes referred to by the abbreviation MT (not to be confused with computer-aided translation, machine-aided human translation (MAHT) or interactive translation) is a sub-field of computational linguistics that investigates the use of software to translate text or speech from one natural language to another.On a basic level, MT performs simple substitution of words in one natural language for words in another, but that alone usually cannot produce a good translation of a text because recognition of whole phrases and their closest counterparts in the target language is needed. Solving this problem with corpus and statistical techniques is a rapidly growing field that is leading to better translations, handling differences in linguistic typology, translation of idioms, and the isolation of anomalies. (Albat, 2012).

The idea of machine translation may be traced back to the 17th century. In 1629, René Descartes proposed a universal language, with equivalent ideas in different tongues sharing one symbol. The field of "machine translation" appeared in Warren Weaver's Memorandum on Translation (1949). The first researcher in the field, Yehosha Bar-Hillel, began his research at MIT (1951). A Georgetown MT research team followed (1951) with a public demonstration of its system in 1954. MT research programs popped up in Japan and Russia (1955), and the first MT conference was held in London (1956). Researchers continued to join the field as the Association for Machine Translation and Computational Linguistics was formed in the U.S. (1962) and the National Academy of Sciences formed the Automatic Language Processing Advisory Committee (ALPAC) to study MT (1964). Real progress was much

slower, however, and after the ALPAC report (1966), which found that the ten-year-long research had failed to fulfill expectations, funding was greatly reduced. Machine translation (MT) is a form of translation where a computer program analyses the source text and produces a target text without human intervention.

2.4.2 Procession Machine translation

In recent years machine translation, a major goal of natural language processing, has met with limited success. Most machine translation involves some sort of human intervention, as it requires a pre-editing and a post-editing phase. Note that in machine translation, the **translator** supports the **machine**.

Tools available on the Internet, such as AltaVista's Babel Fish, and low-cost translation programs, have brought machine translation technologies to a large public. These tools produce what is called a "gisting translation" — a rough translation that gives the "gist" of the source text, but is not otherwise usable.

However, in fields with highly limited ranges of vocabulary and simple sentence structure, for example weather reports, machine translation can deliver useful results.

Engineer and futurist (Kurzweil, 2012) has predicted that:

> *"by 2012 machine translation will be powerful enough to dominate the translation field. MIT's Technology Review also listed universal translation and interpretation as likely "within a decade" in its 2004 list. Such claims however have been made since the first serious forays into machine translation in the 1950s."*

2.4.3 Machine Translation Strategies

The transfer strategy focuses on the concept of "level of representation" and involves three stages. The analysis stage describes the source document linguistically and uses a source language dictionary.

The transfer stage transforms the results of the analysis stage and establishes the linguistic and structural equivalents between the two languages. It uses a bilingual dictionary from source language to target language. The generation stage produces a document in the target language on the basis of the linguistic data of the source language by means of a target language dictionary.

Machine translation is an autonomous operating system with strategies and approaches that can be classified as follows:

- the direct strategy
- the transfer strategy
- the pivot language strategy

The direct strategy, the first to be used in machine translation systems, involves a minimum of linguistic theory. This approach is based on a predefined source language-target language binomial in which each word of the source language syntagm is directly linked to a corresponding unit in the target language with a unidirectional correlation, for example from English to Spanish but not the other way round. The best-known representative of this approach is the system created by the University of Georgetown, tested for the first time in 1964 on translations from Russian to English. The Georgetown system, like all existing systems, is based on a direct approach with a strong lexical component. The mechanisms for morphological analysis are highly developed and the dictionaries extremely complex, but the processes of syntactical analysis and disambiguation are limited, so that texts need a second stage of translation by human translators. The following is an example that follows the direct translation model:

Source language text					
La	jeune	fille	a acheté	deux	livres

Breakdown in source language					
La	jeune	fille	acheter	deux	livre
Lexical Transfer					
The	young	girl	buy	two	book
Adaptation in target language					
The	young	girl	bought	two	books

SYSTRAN was adopted by the European Community in 1976. At present it can be used to translate the following European languages:

- Source languages: English, French, German, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, and Greek.
- Target languages: English, French, German, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, Greek, Dutch, Finnish, and Swedish.

In addition, programs are being created for other European languages, such as Hungarian, Polish and Serbo-Croatian.

Apart from being used by the European Commission, SYSTRAN is also used by NATO and by Aérospatiale, the French aeronautic company, which has played an active part in the development of the system by contributing its own terminology bank for French-English and English-French translation and by financing the specialized area related to aviation. Outside Europe, SYSTRAN is used by The United States Air Force because of its interest in Russian-English translation, by the XEROX Corporation, which adopted machine translation at the end of the 1970s and which is the private company that has contributed the most to the expansion of machine translation, and General Motors, which through a license from Peter Toma is allowed to develop and sell the applications of the system on its own account. It should be noted that in general the companies that develop direct machine translation systems do

not claim that they are designed to produce good final translations, but rather to facilitate the translator's work in terms of efficiency and performance (Lab, p.24).

The transfer strategy, developed by GETA (Groupe d'Etude pour la Traduction Automatique / Machine Translation Study Group) in Grenoble, France, led by B. Vauquois, has stimulated other research projects. Some, such as the Canadian TAUM-MÉTÉO and the American METAL, are already functioning. Others are still at the experimental stage, for example, SUSY in Germany and EUROTRA, which is a joint European project. TAUM, an acronym for Traduction Automatique de l'Université de Montréal (University of Montreal Machine Translation) was created by the Canadian Government in 1965. It has been functioning to translate weather forecasts from English to French since 1977 and from French to English since 1989. One of the oldest effective systems in existence, TAUM-MÉTÉO carries out both a syntactic and a semantic analysis and is 80% effective because weather forecasts are linguistically restricted and clearly defined. It works with only 1,500 lexical entries, many of which are proper nouns. In short, it carries out limited repetitive tasks, translating texts that are highly specific, with a limited vocabulary (although it uses an exhaustive dictionary) and stereotyped syntax, and there is perfect correspondence from structure to structure.

The pivot language strategy is based on the idea of creating a representation of the text independent of any particular language. This representation functions as a neutral, universal central axis that is distinct from both the source language and the target language. In theory this method reduces the machine translation process to only two stages: analysis and generation. The analysis of the source text leads to a conceptual representation, the diverse components of which are matched by the generation module to their equivalents in the target language. The

research on this strategy is related to artificial intelligence and the representation of knowledge. The systems based on the idea of a pivot language do not aim at direct translation, but rather reformulate the source text from the essential information. At the present time the transfer and pivot language strategies are generating the most research in the field of machine translation. With regard to the pivot language strategy, it is worth mentioning the Dutch DLT (Distributed Language Translation) project which ran from 1985 to 1990 and which used Esperanto as a pivot language in the translation of 12 European languages.

It should be repeated that unless the systems function within a rigidly defined sphere, as is the case with TAUM-MÉTÉO, machine translation in no way offers a finished product. As Christian Boitet, director of GETA (Grenoble) says in an interview given to the journal Le français dans le monde Nº314 in which he summarizes the most important aspects of MT, it allows translators to concentrate on producing a high-quality target text. Perhaps then "machine translation" is not an appropriate term, since the machine only completes the first stage of the process. It would be more accurate to talk of a tool that aids the translation process, rather than an independent translation system.

The following is a relatively recent classification of some MT programs based on the results obtained from a series of tests that focused on errors and intelligibility in the target texts (Poudat, p.51).

2 MT and Translation Studies The two fields of MT and Translation Studies (TS) have developed separately for almost as long as they have existed. In the early days of both disciplines, some researchers attempted to account for translation in more or less formal linguistic terms, potentially forming a foundation for automatization, e.g. (Catford,1965). The ’cultural turn’ in TS moved the field away from linguistic detail and

further apart from MT. The 1990:ies saw a common interest in empirical data, but while corpora, and parallel corpora in particular, were collected and studied in both fields, they were largely used for different purposes. For example, it seems that the empirical results generated by TS studies on translation universals (Baker,1993) did not have much effect on MT.

A problem related to this challenge is that MT and TS lack common concepts and terminology.

MT prefers to speak in terms of models, whereas TS is more comfortable with concepts such as function and culture. There is a mutual interest in translation quality assessment (TQA), however, and large-scale projects on MT tend to have some participation of TS scholars. For example,

one result of the German Verbmobil project is the volume Machine Translation and Translation Theory, (Hauenschild and Heizmann,1997) that contain several studies on human translation and how it can inform MT. It is also true of more recent projects such as QTLaunchPad where evaluation of translation quality was in focus, and CASMACAT where the design of a CAT tool was informed by translation process research (Koehn et al.,2015).

Error analysis is an area of common interest. (O'Brian,2012) showed that error typologies and weightings were used in all eleven translation companies taking part in her study. It was also shown that some categories occurred in all or the large majority of the taxonomies. She concludes though that error analysis is insufficient and sometimes rightout inappropriate. This is so because it doesn't take a holistic view of the text and its utility and paying too little attention to aspects such as text type, function or user requirements. A number of alternative evaluation models including usability evaluation, ratings of adequacy and fluency, and readability evaluation are propsed.

In the MT context the merits of error analysis is that it can tell developers where the major problems are, and users what to expect. A taxonomy which has been popular in MT is (Vilar et al., 2006). To avoid the necessity of calling in human evaluators every time an error analysis is to be performed there have also been work on automatic error classification (Popovi´ c and Burchardt,2011). While simply counting errors seems less relevant for comparing machine translation to human translation, showing what type of errors occur can be useful. We must recognize then that the categories could vary with purpose.

Another line of research studies the effects of tools and processes on translations. This field is quite underresearched, though see for instance (Jim´ enez-Crespo,2009;Lapshinova Koltunski,2013;Besacier and Schwartz,2015) for some relevant studies.

2.5 Comparing Translations

2.5.1 Human Translation versus Neural Machine

Neural Machine Translation has shown promising results and drawn more attention recently. Most NMT models fit in the encoder-decoder framework, including the RNN-based (Sutskever et al., 2014; Bahdanau et al., 2015; Meng and Zhang,

2019), the CNN-based (Gehring et al., 2017) and the attention-based (Vaswani et al., 2017) models, which predict the next word conditioned on the previous context words, deriving a language model over target words. The scenario is at training time the ground truth words are used as context ∗Corresponding author.

while at inference the entire sequence is generated by the resulting model on its own and hence the previous words generated by the model are fed as context. As a result, the predicted words at training and inference are drawn from different distributions, namely, from the data distribution as opposed to the model distribution. This discrepancy, called exposure bias

(Ranzato et al., 2015), leads to a gap between training and inference. As the target sequence grows, the errors accumulate among the sequence and the model has to predict under the condition it has never met at training time. Intuitively, to address this problem, the model should be trained to predict under the same condition it will face at inference. (Venkatraman et al., 2015), feeding as context both ground truth words and the predicted words during training can be a solution. NMT models usually optimize the cross-entropy loss which requires a strict pairwise matching at the word level between the predicted sequence and the ground truth sequence. Once the model generates a word deviating from the ground truth sequence, the cross-entropy loss will correct the error immediately and draw the remaining generation back to the ground truth sequence. However, this causes a new problem. A sentence usually has multiple reasonable translations and it cannot be said that the model makes a mistake even if it generates a word different from the ground truth word. For example, reference: We should comply with the rule.

cand1: We should abide with the rule.

cand2: We should abide by the law.

cand3: We should abide by the rule

once the model generates “abide” as the third target word, the cross-entropy loss would force the model to generate “with” as the fourth word (as cand1) so as to produce larger sentence-level likelihood and be in line with the reference, although “by” is the right choice. Then, “with” will be fed as context to generate “the rule”, as a result, the model is taught to generate “abide with the rule” which actually is wrong. The translation cand1 can be treated as overcorrection phenomenon. Another potential error is that even the model predicts the right word “by” following “abide”, when generating subsequent translation, it may produce “the law” improperly by feeding “by” (as cand2). Assume the references and

the training criterion let the model memorize the pattern of the phrase “the rule” always following the word “with”, to help the model recover from the two kinds of errors and create the correct translation like cand3, we should feed “with” as context rather than “by” even when the previous predicted phrase is “abide by”. We refer to this solution as Overcorrection Recovery (OR).

In this paper, we present a method to bridge the gap between training and inference and improve the overcorrection recovery capability of NMT.

Our method first selects oracle words from its predicted words and then samples as context from the oracle words and ground truth words. Meanwhile, the oracle words are selected not only with a word by-word greedy search but also with a sentence level evaluation, e.g. BLEU, which allows greater flexibility under the pairwise matching restriction of cross-entropy. At the beginning of training, the model selects as context ground truth words at a greater probability. As the model converges gradually, oracle words are chosen as context more often. In this way, the training process changes from a fully guided scheme towards a less guided scheme. Under this mechanism, the model has the chance to learn to handle the mistakes made at inference and also has the ability to recover from overcorrection over alternative translations. People verify our approach on both the RNNsearch model and the stronger Transformer model. The results show that our approach can significantly improve the performance on both models.

2.5.2 RNN-based NMT Model

Our method can be applied in a variety of NMT models. Without loss of generality, we take the RNN-based NMT (Bahdanau et al., 2015) as an example to introduce our method.

2.5.3 Automatic Translation:

An automatic translation is a translation produced by advanced technology, without the intervention of human translators. It is also often referred to as Machine Translation (MT). Nowadays, among students and not only, Google Translate is the most well-known and easy accessible MT. People, who need documents translated, often ask themselves whether they could use a computer to do the job. As we live in a fast moving world, where time is scarce and where we want to be super productive in a short time, many times a computer could be considered as being the proper life/time/deadline saviour. Consequently, when a computer translates an entire document automatically and then a human uses it, the process is called machine translation. Moreover, when a human writes a translation, perhaps calling on a computer just for assistance in specific tasks such as looking up specialised words and expressions in a dictionary, the method is called human translation.

Working with students ages 19-55, I came across different opinions regarding Automatic Translation, and here I mean Google Translate. Being a teacher of English in a country whose language is Romanian, namely a language not spoken or understood by anybody else but by its citizens, people always supported and encouraged learning an international language, English, if possible. An old method of learning vocabulary was and some consider, still is, Translation. Teaching English as a Foreign Language to various specializations such as Medicine, Law, Economics or Sports has proved to be a real challenge lately, when it comes to giving students translations as homework. According to the research one could say that out of 450 students, of different ages as mentioned above, more than 80% admitted that they used Google Translate for their homework to a small or large extend. When people asked them why they used Google Translate the answer was an obvious

one, because they finished the work ten times quicker than a person who mentally worked at the translation. They answered that nowadays they could say that they knew how to write in 58 languages, at a B1-B2 level, 58 being the number of languages that Google Translate has. Then, the question appeared Is it still worth it to learn English?

Unfortunately, some still consider English, as a subject for which they do not need to dedicate too much time during their university years, consequently, coming up with a personal translation, out of which some specialized or general vocabulary has been learned, still remains one of my dreams. In order to prove them wrong I started doing research on the advantages (if any) and disadvantages of MT.

the skill of a professional translator. Automatic translation is very difficult, as the meaning of words depends on the context in which they are used. Accurate translation requires an understanding of context and of the structure and rules of a language. While many engineers and linguists are working on the problem, it may be some time before anyone can offer a quick and faultless translation.

It is believed that MT can be useful for particular types of technical documentation. However, the efficiency of MT, be it Google Translate or any other expensive program, is therefore basically determined by the quality and the volume of the specialized dictionaries that the program comprises. Its implementation may demand major investments, and its profitability is far from immediate. Consequently, MT is a problem far from being solved. Experts in the field agree that computers do not yet translate like people. However, as aforementioned, on some texts, particularly highly technical texts treating a very narrow topic in a rather dry and monotonous style, computers sometimes do quite well.

But with other texts, that are more general and more interesting to humans, computers are very likely to produce atrocious results.

Professional human translators, on the other hand, can produce good translations of many kinds of text. People can handle a range of text types that computers cannot. Unfortunately, the experts did not find an answer to the question of why computers are so limited in their ability to translate. One difficulty in translation stems from the fact that most words have multiple meanings. Because of this fact, a translation based on a one-to-one substitution of words is seldom acceptable whereas when a translation is done by a human or a computer meaning cannot be ignored. We expect a word with differing meanings to have several different translations, depending on how the word is being used, in order to understand the phenomena people looked at the word "bank" which had more than one meanings which are different from each other, even though the word is spelled the same. Unfortunately for the MT all these meaning are translated with a different word in Romanian, thus, this example further demonstrates the need to take account of meaning in translation

A human will easily distinguish between the multiple uses of" bank" and simply need to apply and write which meaning fits the context. However, even for a human sometimes could appear some difficulties. What causes trouble in translation for humans is that subtle differences in meaning may result in different translations. A human can learn these distinctions through substantial effort. It is not clear how to tell a computer how to make them.

Another disadvantage, might be that languages are certainly influenced by the culture they are part of the verb "to run" is another example of a word that can causes a lot of trouble for translation, in English this word enters into various combinations which are different into the target language, Romanian for example. The expressions to " run a company" or " run dry" are being translated with difference words, therefore, the only thing Google Translate would do, would be to bring a smile on our faces

regarding the funny translation it produces. I totally believe according to the research that a computer or even an inexperienced human translator sometimes will often be insensitive to subtle differences in meaning that affect translation and will use a word inappropriately. As language is in a continuous development, one sure that nobody could come with a complete list of translations for the word "run" because once we think we have a complete list a whole new use will appear. Even as a human translator it is not enough to have a passing acquaintance with another language in order to produce good translations. S/he must have a thorough knowledge of both languages and an ability to deal with differences in meaning that appear insignificant until you cross over to the other language. It is believed that the translator must be a native or near-native speaker of the language s/he is translating into and very strong in the language s/he is translating from. Being a native or near-native speaker involves more than just memorizing lots of facts about words. It includes having an understanding of the culture that is mixed with the language. It also includes an ability to deal with new situations appropriately. No dictionary can contain all the solutions since the problem is always changing as people use words in usual ways. On the other hand, no computer is a native speaker of a human language. They never truly know it the way a human native speaker knows a language with its many levels and details. Computers do not learn in the same way we do. We could say that computers cannot translate like humans because they do not learn like humans.

According to the research there are could be defined three types of difficulties in translation that are intended to provide some further insight into what capabilities a computer would need in order to deal with human language the way humans do.

The first one consists of distinguishing between general vocabulary and specialized terms, the second involves distinguishing between various meanings of a word of general vocabulary, and last but not least, taking into account the total context, including the intended audience and important details such as regionalisms and culture.

Certainly, in order to produce an acceptable translation, the translator must find acceptable words in the other language. There is a very important distinction between two kinds of language: general language and specialized terminology. In general language, it is undesirable to repeat the same word over and over

unnecessarily. Variety is highly valued. However, in specialized terminology, consistency is highly valued. It is essential to repeat the same term over and over whenever it refers to the same object.

In the case of general vocabulary, there may be many potential translations for a given word, and often more than one of the potential translations will be acceptable on a given occasion in a given source text.

Humans have an amazing ability to distinguish between general and specialized uses of a word. Once it has been detected that a word is being used as a specialized term in a particular domain, there comes consulting a terminology database for that domain to find the standard translation of that term in that domain. However, computers have a much better memory than humans but computers are very bad at deciding which meaning of the word should be stored in the database. This failing of computers confirms my abovementioned claim that they are not native speakers of any human language in that they are unable to deal appropriately with new situations.

There are words common for both the general usage and for the specialized domain. A human translator would normally have no trouble

keeping the two uses of the word straight, but a typical machine translation system would be hopelessly confused.

The second type of difficulty is distinguishing between various uses of a word of general vocabulary.

It is essential to distinguish between various general uses of a word in order to choose an appropriate translation. Nonetheless, how easy could that distinction be made by a human and how could it be made by a computer? Accurate translation requires an understanding of the text, which includes an understanding of the situation and an enormous variety of facts about the world in which we live.

The third type of difficulty is the need to be sensitive to total context, including the intended audience of the translation. We live in a multicultural world and certain facts or habits of one culture or language could have a totally different meaning in another culture. That is the reason why a good translator must possess deep knowledge both about the culture of the source and of the target language s/he deals with. In order to support my ideas I took several examples of machine translations, both from English into Romanian and from Romanian to English, the English text was extracted from Dan Browns' Da Vinci Code, a successful, yet controversial modern novel, while the Romanian texts are taken from Marin Sorescu's writing who was a Romanian modern successful writer of prose and poetry, and at the same time he was the Romanian Minister of Culture between 1993 and 1995. In the machine translations that appear after each original text, we shall see the efficiency of this kind of translation and how much human intervention is needed in order to complete the translations. We shall see to what extent we can trust them and if it is more efficient for us to use them or to rely on the human translation, without the computer assistance, as the

computer assistance was invented by the human mind, too. We shall start with Arabic translations

Original Text , The Da Vinci Code,
Dan Brown

He turned and gazed tiredly into the full length mirror across the room. The man staring back at him was a stranger tousled and weary. You need a vacation, Robert. The past year had taken a heavy toll on him, He turned and gazed tiredly into the full length mirror across the room. The man staring back at him was a stranger tousled and weary. You need a vacation, Robert. The past year had taken a heavy toll on him, But he didn't appreciate seeing proof, in the mirror in the mirror. His usually sharp blue eyes looked hazy and drawn tonight. A dark stubble was shrouding his strong jaw and dimpled chin. Around his temples, the gray highlights were advancing, making their way deeper into his thicket of coarse black hair. Although his female colleagues insisted the gray only accentuated his bookish appeal, Langdon knew better.

النص المترجم ، شيفرة دافنشي- دان براون

استدار وحدق بتعب في المرآة الممتدة عبر الغرفة. كان الرجل الذي كان يحدق به غريبًا مرهقًا ومرهقًا. أنت بحاجة إلى إجازة يا روبرت. كان العام الماضي قد ألحق خسائر فادحة به ، فاستدار وحدق بتعب في المرآة الممتدة عبر الغرفة. كان الرجل الذي كان يحدق به غريبًا مرهقًا ومرهقًا. أنت بحاجة إلى إجازة يا روبرت. كان العام الماضي قد ألحق به خسائر فادحة ، لكنه لم يقدر رؤية الدليل في المرآة في المرآة. بدت عيونه الزرقاء الحادة عادة ضبابية ومرسومة الليلة. كانت ذقنة قاتمة تغطي فكه القوي وذقنه الغامقة. حول معابده ، كانت النقاط البارزة باللون الرمادي تتقدم ، مما جعل طريقها أعمق في غابة شعره الأسود الخشن. على الرغم من إصرار زميلاته على أن اللون الرمادي زاد من جاذبيته في الكتب ، إلا أن لانغدون كان يعرف بشكل أفضل

2. 5.3 Reflections of a Human Translator on Machine Translation

The problem is that the machine does not understand the meaning of the document at all. Therefore, although most of the technical terms used by a machine will be correct, it is up to the reader to make sense of those words haphazardly jumbled up together by a non-thinking machine. The following is a random example of commercial machine translation of a short section taken from a simple Japanese patent. The translation was obtained from an online search service offering among other things machine translation to its customers:

"circle 1.. In case of mask which uses metal sheet. You explain making use of Figure 1. pattern a which corresponds to mark "A" in metal sheet 4 is formed, the metal sheet 4 must be formed with photograph etching and not. As for this pattern b because of notch type, bridge 11 in order to prevent the coming out portion of metal sheet become necessary. As a result, mark "A" which marking is done is not correct mark "A" always in object to be marked, it becomes mark where portion of bridge 11 lack. Because of this, it was a eyesore even in eye where portion which lacks existed in mark "A", saw, there was a possibility which the mark misperception is done."

In case you are wondering what the text above actually means, this is how this imperfect human translator would translate the same paragraph:

"(1) Figure 1 indicates a case when a metallic plate is used for a mask. In order to form pattern "a" with a corresponding mark "A" in metallic plate 4, the metallic plate must be formed with photo etching or a similar process, including a notch in the pattern, and bridge 11 must be formed to prevent partial detachment of the pattern from metallic plate 4. The result is that the marking substance will not necessarily form a precise mark "A" which can be used for marking, but rather, the mark will be formed with a deficient part containing the bridge part 11. That is because the bridge part is normally left in the pattern, although this not only creates a visual distraction, but it can also cause a mark recognition error."

2.5.4 A Picture Is Worth a Thousand Words

Even this translation, done by an experienced translator who translated thousands of similar patents from Japanese and other languages, may still not be completely clear unless the reader can see the accompanying Figure 1 and understands how marks are used during the manufacturing of electronic components. This is particularly true when one translates between two languages that are as dissimilar as Japanese

and English. Unlike in European languages, Japanese nouns usually have no singular or plural, Japanese verbs, especially verbs used in patents, usually have no tense, and other grammatical features which will be normally always present in a European language, such as the subject, may be missing in Japanese or they will be replaced by a unique Japanese grammatical feature called "wadai" or "topic" which has largely adverbial characteristics from the viewpoint of Western grammar. It should be noted that Western grammatical concepts are not really applicable to Japanese, because many important concepts and aspects of the Japanese language do not exist in European languages and vice versa. For instance the all-important Japanese grammatical category of a "topic" or "wadai", or the Japanese grammatical category of "particles" or "joshi" simply have no equivalents in Western grammatical systems which were basically developed on the basis of a descriptive grammatical theory designed for Latin, French, English and other European languages. Given how difficult it is to explain all of these linguistic aspects even to a linguist, it must be very difficult to program all these grammatical differences into a piece of software.

However, one look at Figure 1 would explain to a human reader exactly what is meant in the paragraph above. Obviously, I always translate the text while looking at the figures, and I was only guessing the precise meaning of the Japanese text until I saw the figure. There is no way around it—we cannot translate that which we don't understand. The meaning is of paramount importance in the translation process. And unlike humans and chimpanzees, machines by definition don't understand the meaning of anything and never will. This is why machine translation that aims at accurate translation of the meaning of the original text is an exercise in futility, regardless of how many billions of dollars, yens and marks are spent in the pursuit of this elusive aim. MT will never really

amount to anything more than a tool, a useful tool for translating words from one language into another, words that do not necessarily say anything about the meaning of the original text at all, except perhaps by accident. The meaning cannot be supplied by a machine—it has to be supplied by a human being. It is possible, perhaps even likely, that a patent lawyer will be able to supply the real meaning of the passage by reading the machine-translated words and looking at the figures. However, most of the time, the machine product will be crude and almost incomprehensible, even if it's a very simple descriptive passage. In my opinion, forcing patent lawyers to go through this process every time when they need to arrive at the real meaning of a sentence represents abuse of very intelligent humans by dumb machines. I would also argue that not even patent lawyers are paid enough to deserve being abused by unfeeling machines in this manner. There must come a point at which the patent lawyer's brain will refuse to play a silly game with a silicon translator, wherein the silicon translator supplies the words in English and the specialist tries to supply the real meaning of these words.

2.5.5 Deus Est Machina!—The God Is a Machine!

About a year ago, I saw on C-Span (a public TV channel in United States covering political and business issues) Raymond Kurzweil, the author of the Kurzweil scanning method for character recognition by software, answering questions about the likely future trends in technological development. He was very optimistic about the future of machine translation. He was convinced, he said, that machine translation will soon achieve the same kind of accuracy that is now achieved by optical scanners, which can convert printed pages into digital units containing the words printed on the page. I don't know whether he really believes what he was saying, or whether he was mostly interested in giving a little boost to his company's stock or promoting his new book.

But his geeky audience was clearly pleased with his answer. That was what they expected. The public wants to believe that machines will soon replace humans and complicated texts containing the result of an extremely complicated thought process expressed in languages evolving continuously for millennia will be soon translated by slightly smarter machines with a faster microprocessor enabling to achieve an accuracy of, say, 95.5%. "Deus ex machina" will soon be replaced by "deus est machina". The Bible will be soon translated by a sheet-fed optical scanner instead of a team of biblical scholars and instead of a hundred years, the whole translation will take only a few hours! That will truly be the New Testament of our age!

And since this exciting technological development is just around the corner, or at the worst, no more than a few decades away, there is really no need to learn foreign languages. All we have to do is design a faster chip and hire a few good software programmers, as Raymond Kurzweil proposes in his book The Age of Spiritual Machines (L'?ge des machines conscientes) when computers exceed human intelligence.

And I Thought Silicon Breast Implants Were a Scary Concept!

Kurzweil probably does believe in what he is saying because he believes that human consciousness, a conditio sine qua non if we want to create artificial intelligence that would enable machine translation of the real meaning of any text, can and will be simulated by computers in the near future. He also says that humans and computers will merge so that human memories will be downloaded into a machine and mechanical neural implants will be installed in human brains. (And I thought that silicon breast implants were a scary concept!) There are, of course, other scientists and philosophers examining the issue of human consciousness and intelligence who come to the exactly opposite conclusion. For instance, in his recent book The Mysterious Flame, the philosopher Colin

McGinnis argues that evolution itself has so designed our minds that we cannot understand or explain intelligence. (Whether we call something evolution, God, or cosmic intelligence, all of these names are indicative of the same principle—everything happens for a reason and this reason can usually not be understood on the level of human consciousness. Unfortunately, we humans are capable only of this relatively low level of consciousness, although we may be able to catch from time to time a glimpse of divine consciousness, or evolution if we want to call it that, usually without realizing what is going on).

2.6 Intermediality and Human vs. Machine Translation

In translation studies faithfulness in literary translation exists only to some degree. Since unfaithfulness in literary translation is a matter of definition, the acceptance of relatively faithful but imperfect translation acquires new contexts in digital humanities (see, e.g., Scott; Huang). From an intermedial point of view, a translated text may be considered a new or hybrid product that does not have to be evaluated solely against the primary standards of the source language or its author's culture. Instead, such primary standards may be reduced to secondary in quality assessment. In this article, I address the issue of imperfection in machine translation (MT) versus human translation (HT). Both forms of translation involve a process of the transfer of meaning or knowledge including culture and other elements, and are thus treated as equals.

Since its beginning in the 1950s and 1960s, the use of machine translation includes technical documentation (see, e.g., Hutchins, "Computer-based Translation"). Methodologically, research has gone through the beginning a trial-and-error stage followed by corpus based approaches in the late 1980s. There have been the "direct translation" model and the "interlingua" (indirect) model, including a large number of systems many of which have been used by government departments and corporations.

The 1980s then saw the growing interest in spoken language translation. After two decades of research and development backed up by fast-speed computers, MT has been available to many individual internet users. However, what may be described at present is that much of online automatic translation is

inaccurate. Nonetheless, one is reminded that since authors, such as the Chinese literary icon Lu Xun (see Huang, "The Translatologese Syndrome"), also experience difficulty in expressing their ideas, and that since translators never produce perfect translations, one has no reason to expect flawless translations from the computer. The process of transferring meaning in the translation from one language to another, from print to electronic form, leads to a fundamental change in communication (see, e.g., Sager 256-58) resulting in another medium. Moving electronically translated texts to the internet, including the yet unpopular simultaneous speech translation, presents itself as a third medium. All of these intertwine, interline, depending upon each other (see, e.g., Chapple; Chapple and Kattenbelt; López-Varela and Tötösy de Zepetnek). One bottleneck problem that remains unresolved is the lack of standardized quality assessment. Although MT evaluation has become an important aspect of research, no formula or easy-to-apply model has been created either for MT or HT quality assessment (see Hutchins, "Machine Translation"). By and large, frontline evaluators assess translated texts on a piece-by-piece basis, while scholars attempt to create models and approaches that measure TT against a non-existent perfect product and are unaware of the dividing line between acceptability and unacceptability.

In the present article, the data used in the quantification of the relevant issues come from an international survey where three literary excerpts translated into English from the Chinese were surveyed: about 300

professional translators — including 15 senior United Nations translators — completed the different versions or different parts of the international survey (see Huang, A Model for Translation). One question was to find the maximum rate of inaccuracy in HT that can be tolerated by the international community of translators, writers, editors, and translation scholars. This maximum number thus becomes the ceiling under which a TT may not be rejected, but over which a TT is considered a failure. Expressed in numerical terms, this ceiling becomes the dividing line between TT acceptability and unacceptability. Another question was to discover the maximum inaccurate rate in MT which the professionals could tolerate before flatly rejecting it. It should be noted that individuals were asked to answer only questions they felt comfortable with. Thus, not all data would show the same number of participants. The number of participants who were comfortable with MT questions was small, but given the small number of qualified professionals who were willing to participate the data is deemed sufficient.

Six decades of MT research and rapid development appear to have made a difference in machine translation studies, but has machine translation lived up to the expectations of translators, writers, editors, including translator scholars? The results of the survey indicate that their expectations are Harry J. Huang, "Intermediality and Human vs. Machine Translation" page 3 of 11 CLCWeb: Comparative Literature and Culture 13.3 (2011): http://docs.lib.purdue.edu/clcweb/vol13/iss3/10 Thematic issue New Perspectives on Material Culture and Intermedial Practice.

Ed. Steven Tötösy de Zepetnek, Asunción López-Varela, Haun Saussy, and Jan Mieszkowski rather humble. The following data illustrate what the aforementioned professional community expects of both HT and MT. In general, when asked what they expect of a literary human translation, 55% of the 60 participating professionals, say they want the translation to

be as good as the original, 10%want it to be better than the original, and 15% accept a translation inferior to the original in some ways. In Figure 1 a summary is presented: Figure 1: General expectations of a human translation

2.7 Previous Studies:

The first study was a research paper conducted by, Muh. Ridha Anugrah Latief, Noer Jihad Saleh, and Abidin Pammu, (2020) entitled *The effectiveness of machine translation to improve the system of translating language on cultural context*, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University, Makassar, Indonesia

The objective of this study is to present the effectiveness of machine translation in translating language provided by the technology as well as to point out some disadvantages and advantages in using Google Translate (GT) on the cultural context in Indonesia. This research results that the written translation is better than the translation of images using GT. Consider the cultural context as expressive in society to be spread throughout the world, and GT as one of the technological tools available in communication must be used well to overcome language translation systems and cultural barriers.

Another study was carried out by, Lars Ahrenberg (2017), entitled *Comparing Machine Translation and Human Translation*: A Case Study Department of Computer and Information Science Link¨ . As machine translation technology improves comparisons to human performance are often made in quite general and exaggerated terms. Thus, it is important to be able to account for differences accurately. This paper reports a Simple, descriptive scheme for comparing translations and applies it to two translations of a British opinion article published in March, 2017. One is a human translation(HT) into Swedish, and the other a ma-chine translation (MT). While the comparison is limited to one text, the results

are indicative of current limitations in MT. The second study, was a research paper conducted by, Harry J. Huang (2011), entitled "Intermediality and Human vs. Machine Translation" Translation as a process of transferring meaning and/or information. The process and the translated text represent a new medium. When machine translation originating from human translation is integrated into the world wide web, it becomes part of global media. Accordingly, machine translation may best be studied within the context of intermediality, especially its quality vs. that of human translation. Based upon data generated from an international survey of 300 translators, writers, editors, and translation scholars, Huang analyses the participants' expectations and their acceptance of imperfection in the translated text. Huang postulates the dividing line between the acceptability and unacceptability of the translated text demystifies the concept of "good" translation versus "bad." Huang also proposes a statistical approach toward translation quality assessment intended for machine translation and human translation.

Study was conducted by Wen Zhang1,2 Yang Feng1,2∗ Fandong Meng3 Di You4 Qun Liu (2015), entitled Bridging the Gap between Training and Inference.

Neural Machine Translation (NMT) generates target words sequentially in the way of predicting the next word conditioned on the context words. At training time, it predicts with the ground truth words as context while at inference it has to generate the entire sequence from scratch. This discrepancy of the fed context leads to error accumulation among the way. Furthermore, word-level training requires strict matching between the generated sequence and the ground truth sequence which leads to overcorrection over different but reasonable translations. In this paper, we address these issues by sampling context words not only from the ground truth sequence but also from the predicted sequence by the

model during training, where the predicted sequence is selected with a sentence-level optimum. Experiment results on Chinese -English and WMT'14 English-German translation tasks demonstrate that our approach can achieve significant improvements on multiple dataset.

Another study was carried out by Laura-Rebeca Precup-Stiegelbauer (2012) *entitled Automatic translations versus human translations in nowadays world*. The world we live in nowadays is a world where time is scarce and where people need many things done in a short time. The appearance of different automatic translation possibilities looks to have eased the means of communication between different cultures with different languages. It looks as if, because of Google Translate for example, we do not need to learn any foreign language because we can communicate, at least in writing, with anyone from anywhere. However, the reality is different. This paper intends to study and find accurate experienced answers to the following two questions: How can/cannot automatic translations create problems for language studying students, for the average person or for a business person? and Are Human Translations, consequently, keep learning a foreign language, a viable alternative? 2012 Published by Elsevier Ltd. Selection and/or peer-review under responsibility of ALSC 2012

Another study paper carried by Gilang Fadhilia Arvianti, (2018) entitled *Human Translation Versus Machine Translation Of Instagram's Captions.* Human translation is different from machine translation. Human translation is judged has better translation than the machine translation. The aim of this paper is to know the difference of human translation compared to machine translation moreover the type of texts to be compared is using formal and non-formal language. The difference is measured by the quality of human translation which is taken from students‟ translation. The data used in this paper is captions which are

written in the Instagram. The captions in Instagram are selected by two topics that cover News item and entertainment since these topics are used in different style of language. The selected captions are translated by university students who have learnt Translation course and by machine which is provided by Instagram itself. The result of those translations is measured by quality assessment by Nababan. The result shows that there are differences in human translation and machine translation. Machine translation has good result in translate formal language, then the human translation is good in both formal and non-formal language. It is the evidence that human translation is better than machine translation since human translation is based on some factors in translation

CHAPTER THREE
METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This study follows a descriptive, analytical approach to verify the hypotheses of the study. It is a cross- sectional study design since the researcher has selected a sample from the population to obtain the overall picture as it stands at the time of the study.

3.0.1 The study procedure

The researcher designed the questionnaire and the test and submitted to be judged by the lecturers - English Department, After the approval of the tools, they are distributed to the sample of the population. The collected data analyzed statistically by (SPSS) .

3.1 Sampling

1. Fifteen teachers at the Department of English Faculty of Education – Universities of Gezira State
2. Twenty students at the Department of English, Faculties of Education – Universities of Gezira State

3.2 Tools of Data Collection

A questionnaire has been designed to elicit data from the teachers of Faculties of Education –Gezira State

A diagnostic test was given to twenty five students from at the Faculties of Education —Gezira State, since they have studied two courses of translation and they all sat for the diagnostic test.

3.2.1 **The Questionnaire**

This is designed to elicit teachers' opinions and attitudes towards the difficulties that face students in translating.

It consists of three sections: section one and two comprises five statements, whereas section three contains four statements.

3.2.1.1 Validity of the questionnaire

The questionnaire was distributed to experienced lecturers after the approval in order to elicit the required data for the research under investigation.

3.2.1.2 Reliability

The study used the SPSS programme for the statistical analytical operation as follows

$$r_{xy} = \frac{N(\Sigma XY) - (\Sigma X \Sigma Y)}{\sqrt{\left[N(\Sigma X^2) - (\Sigma X)^2\right]\left[N(\Sigma Y^2) - (\Sigma Y)^2\right]}}$$

According to statistics the validity of the questionnaire was 86% which calculated from the square root of reliability (0.73).

3.3: Diagnostic Test

The test questions contain four sections:

1. One for translating a text from English into Arabic
2. another translating a text from Arabic into English,
3. and there is a section for comparing the two types of translation.

3.3.1 The Validity of the Diagnostic Test:

Validity is another essential quality of measuring tests. In testing, it refers to the degree to which the test measures what it claims to be measured.

According to Allen and Corder (1973: 314) a valid test should actually measure what it is intended to be measured".

The square root of 73% which represent the reliability of the test was calculated to obtain the validity of the test. Accordingly, the validity of the test is 0.86 , the test is valid because the validity obtained is more than 70%.

3.3.2 Procedure of the Diagnostic Test

One teacher and the researcher herself administered the test to the students at the English Language Department, Faculty of Education, universities of Gezira State. The diagnostic test was administered to (20) students selected from the faculty of Education, Department of English – Universities of Gezira States. The subjects were assured that the results would be used only to serve the purpose of the study.

3.4 Instrument for Data Analysis

The data collected through the questionnaire and the diagnostic test were analyzed statistically using the techniques of percentage and mean. Tables were used to show the results of the analyzed data.

To sum up, this chapter presents an account of the methodology of the study. In the following chapter, the results of data analysis will be displayed and discussed in relation to the hypotheses of the study.

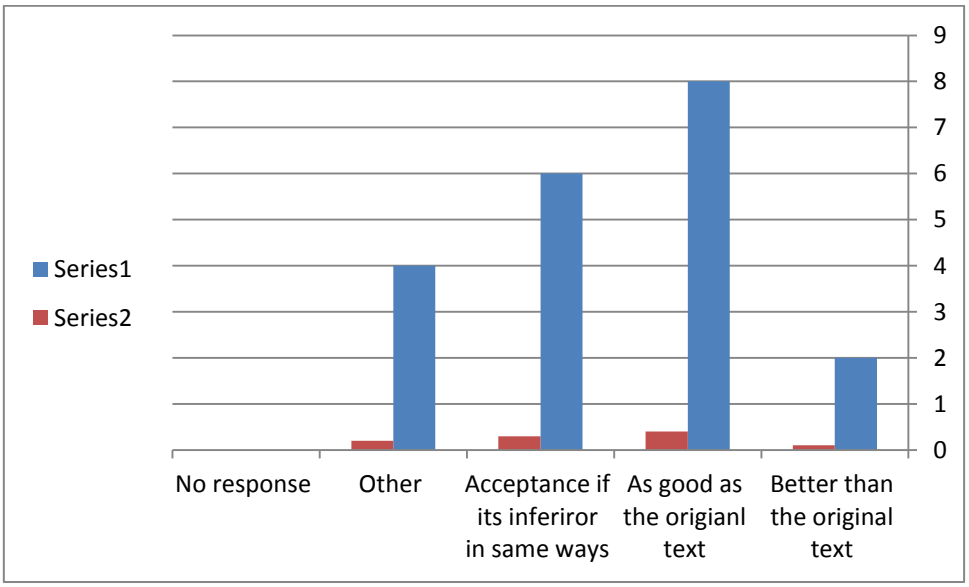
CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Results of the Test

Table (4-1-1) General expectations of a human translation

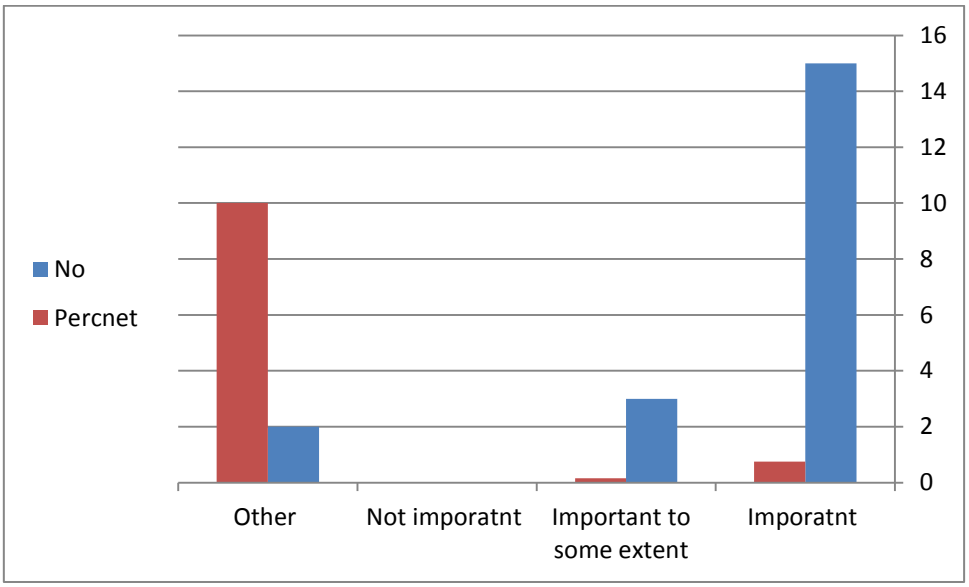
Choices	No	Percnet
Better than the original text	2	10%
As good as the origianl text	8	40%
Acceptance if its inferiror in same ways	6	30%
Other	4	20%
No response	0	0
Total	20	100%



The results in table and figure (4.1.1) show that, the majority of the respondents choose that the text should be as original text (40%), 30% said that it is accepted if its inferrior in same ways (30%), while (20%) other and two respondents (10%) choose the translated text should be better than orginial one.

Table (4-1-2) importance of style in human translation

Choices	No	Percnet
Imporatnt	15	75%
Important to some extent	3	15%
Not imporatnt	0	0
Other	2	10
Total	20	100%

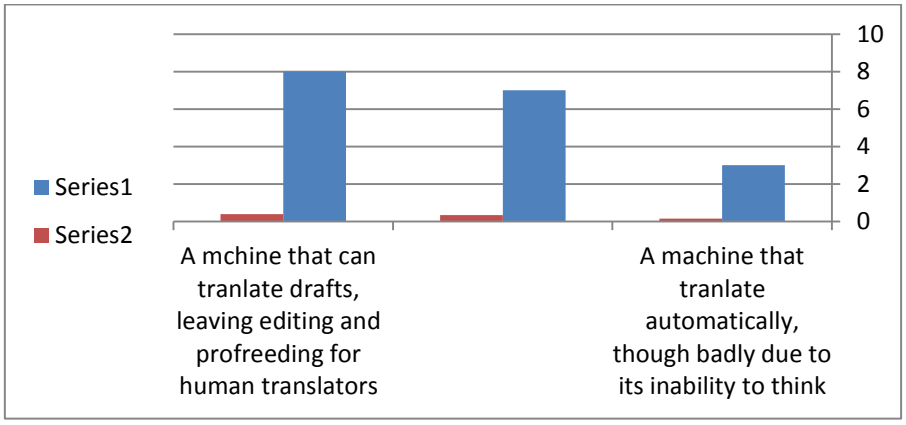


The results in the above table and figure (4.1.2) indicate that the majority of the respondents agree that stye in human translation is important (75%), while (15%) inform that it is to some extent important and the remainng choose (10%).

Table (4.1.3)

Computer's roles expected in translating

Choices	No	Percnet
A machine that tranlate automatically, though badly due to its inability to think	3	15%
A mchine that assists a translator in choosing words and sentences to speed up translation	7	35%
A mchine that can tranlate drafts, leaving editing and profreeding for human translators	8	40%
Other	2	10%
Total	20	100%

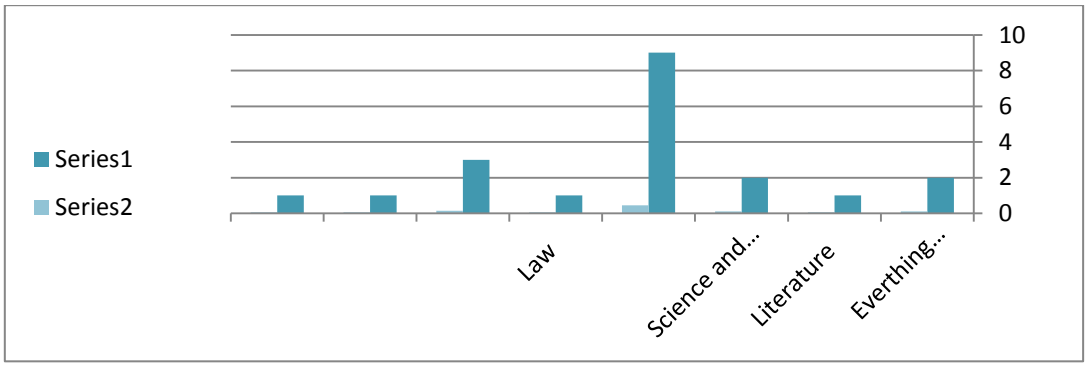


Resutls in table and figure (4.1.3) reveaed that the majority of the respondents agree that machine can tranlate drafts, leaving editing and profreeding for human translators (40%), (35%) mchine that assists a translator in choosing words and sentences to speed up translation,while (15%) machine that tranlate automatically, though badly due to its inability to think and the reamining (10%) have other justifications, this indicate that the respondents had not a confidence in machine translation

Table (4.1.4)

Texts to be able to translate by computer

Choices	No	Percnet
Everthing including science and technology	2	10%
Literature	1	5%
Science and technology	2	10%
Individual words	9	45%
Law	1	5%
Simple sentences	3	15%
Compound sentences	1	5%
All types of sentences	1	5%
Total	20	100%

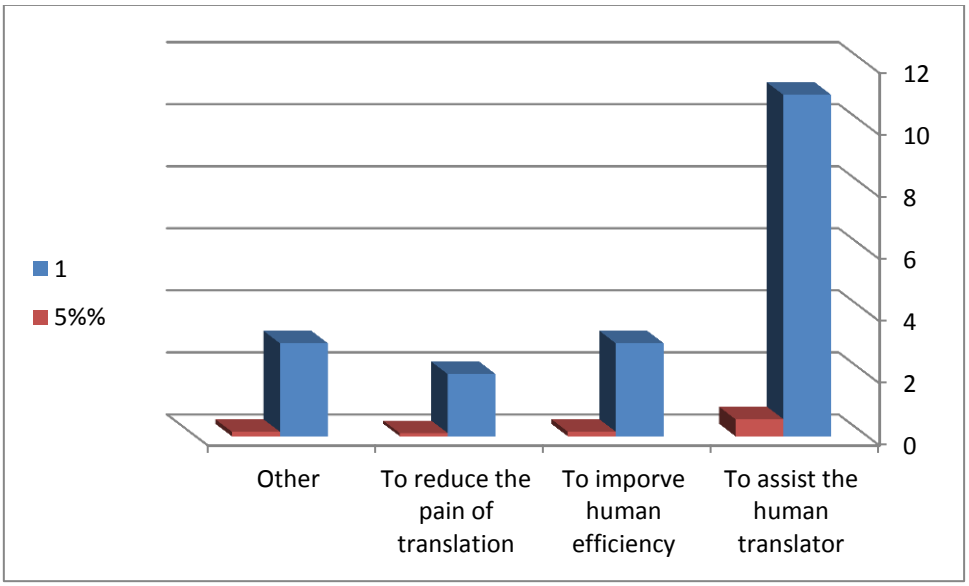


Results in the above table and figure (4.1.4) show that the majority of the respondents (45%) agree that computer translation is more benefit in indivudual words then some of the science and technology terms (15%). That means that computer have more ability and benefits in translating indivudal words and simple sentences

Table (4.1.5)

Objectives of designing computer translation

Choices	No	Percnet
To replace human translator	1	5%%
To assist the human translator	11	55%
To imporve human efficiency	3	15%
To reduce the pain of translation	2	10%
Other	3	15%
Total	20	100%



Results in table and figure (4.1.5) indicate that the majority of the respondents agree that computer translation was designed to assist human translator (55%), then (15%) for the option others and to improve human translator and the remainig to reduce the pain of translation and to replace human translator (10%) and (5%) respectively.

4.2 Results of the Questionnaire

Table: (4.2.1)

The two types represent the communication way

Options	Frequency	Percent
Agree	12	80.0
To some extent	3	20.0
Disagree Agree	0	0.00
Total	15	100.0

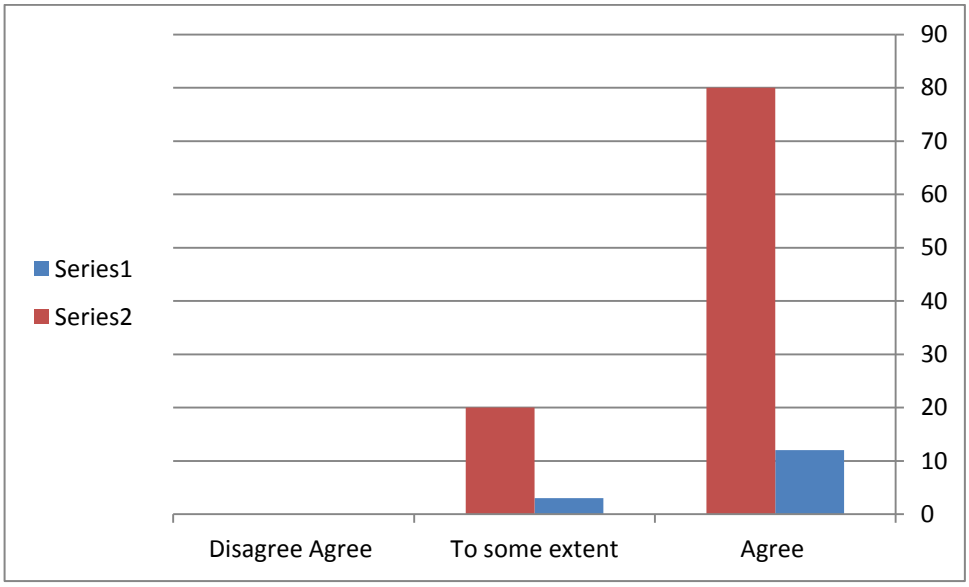


Table and figure (4.2.1) shows that (80%) 12 respondents disagree that The two types represent the communication way, and only three (20%) respondents assured that it is to some extent.

Table (4.2.2):

Both machine and verbal translation distinguished by the immediate reply

Options	Frequency	Percent
Agree	13	86.7
To some extent	2	13.3
Disagree	0	0.00
Total	15	100.0

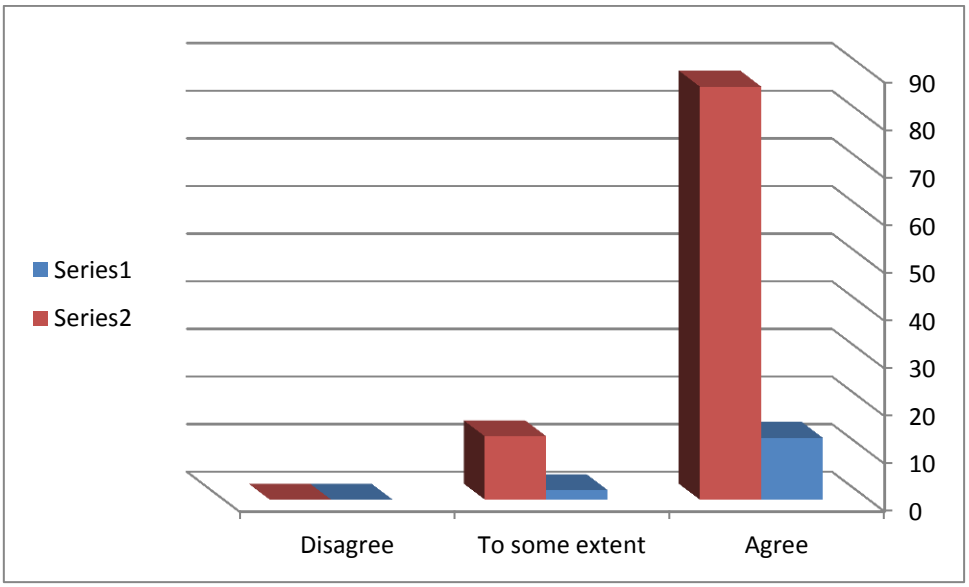


Table and figure (4.2.2) illustrates that (86.7%) 13 respondents agree that Both machine and verbal translation distinguished by the immediate reply and only two respondents reported that it is to some extent.

Table (4.2.3) peoples do not distinguish between the two types of translation

Option	Frequency	Percent
Agree	13	86.7
To some extent	2	13.3
Disagree	0	0.00
Total	15	100.0

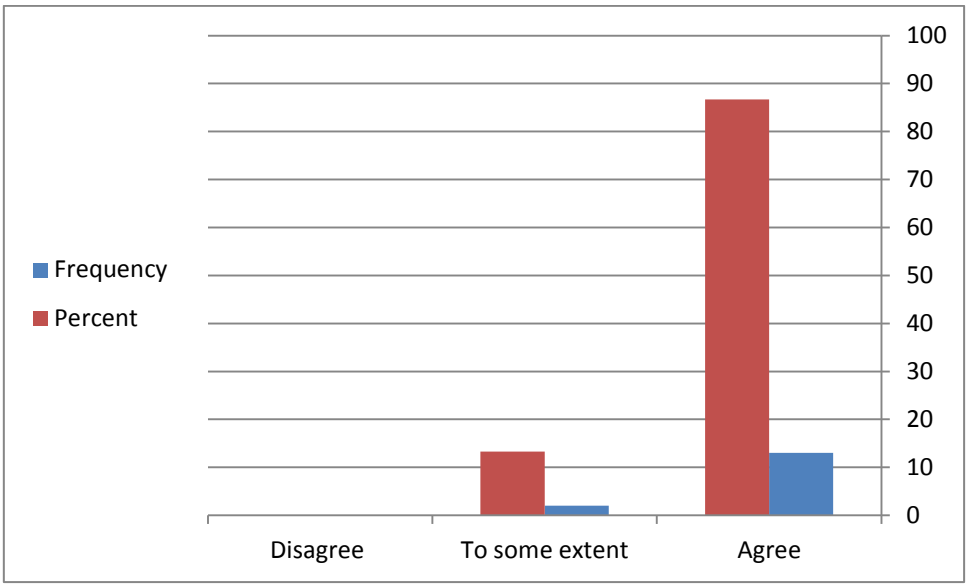
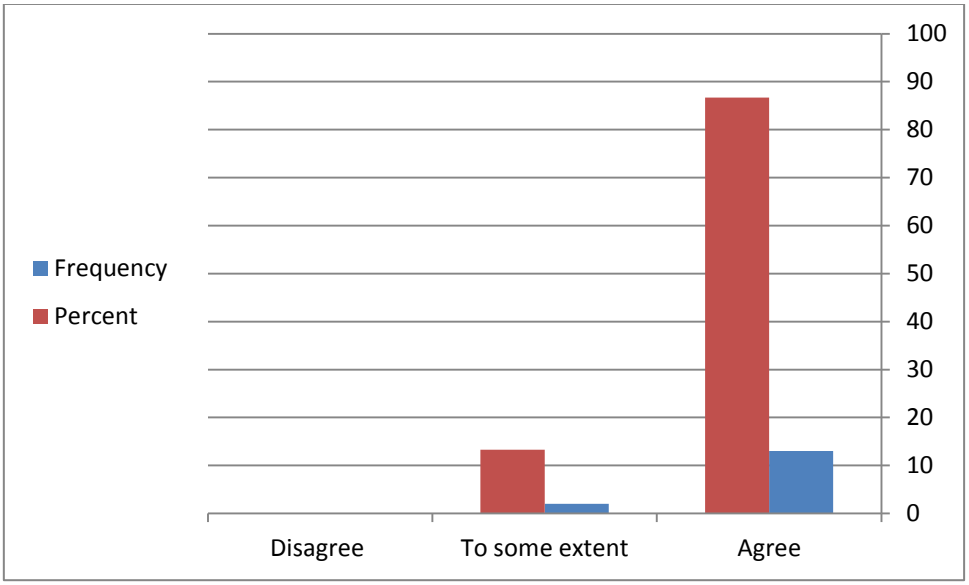


Table and figure (4.2.3) reveals that (80%) 12 of the respondent's state that peoples do not distinguish between the two types of translation . 3 respondents (20%) said that, it is to some extent that people do not distinguish between the two types of translation.

Table (4.2.4) no grammatical controllers for both of them

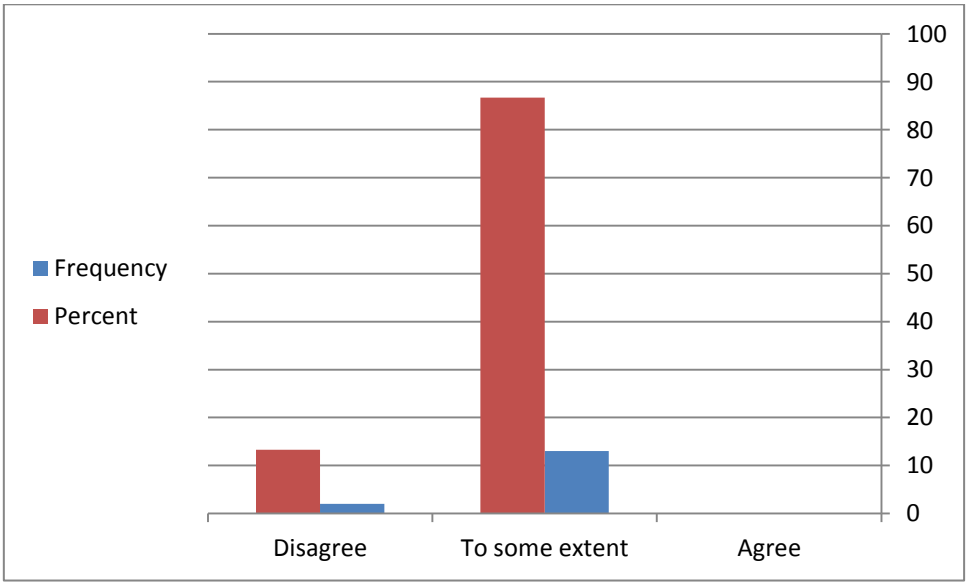
Options	Frequency	Percent
Agree	13	86.7
To some extent	2	13.3
Disagree	0	0.00
Total	15	100.0



The above table and figure (4.2.4) illustrates that (86.7%) 13 respondents assure that, no grammatical controllers for both of them whereas only two lecturers assured that it is to some extent.

Table (4.2.5) there should not be aware to writing skill

Options	Frequency	Percent
Agree	0	0.0
To some extent	13	86.7
Disagree	2	13.3
Total	15	100.0



The above mentioned table and figure (4.2.5) reveals that two (13.3%) of the respondents disagreed, that there should not be aware to writing skill, (86.7%) 13 of the respondents confirm that it is to some extent.

Table (4.2.6) reading skill is the major factor affect them both

Options	Frequency	Percent
Agree	13	86.7
To some extent	2	13.3
Disagree	0	0.00
Total	15	100.0

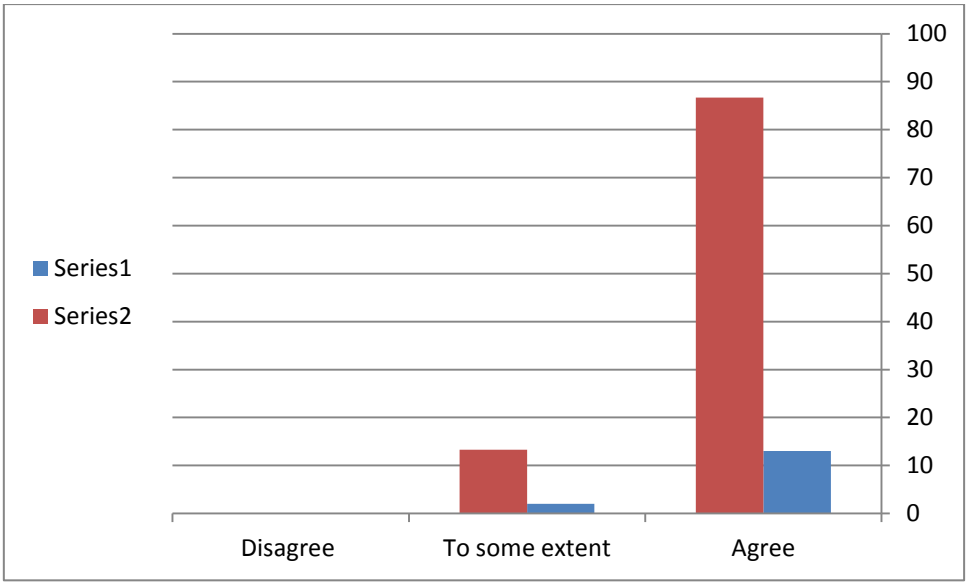


Table and figure (4.2.6) indicates that, (86.7%) 13 of the respondents assert that, reading skill is the major factor affect them both (13.3%) two confirm that it is to some extent related to linguistic.

Table (4.2.7) needs a rich vocabulary

Options	Frequency	Percent
Agree	10	66.7
To some extent	5	33.3
Disagree	0	0.00
Total	15	100.0

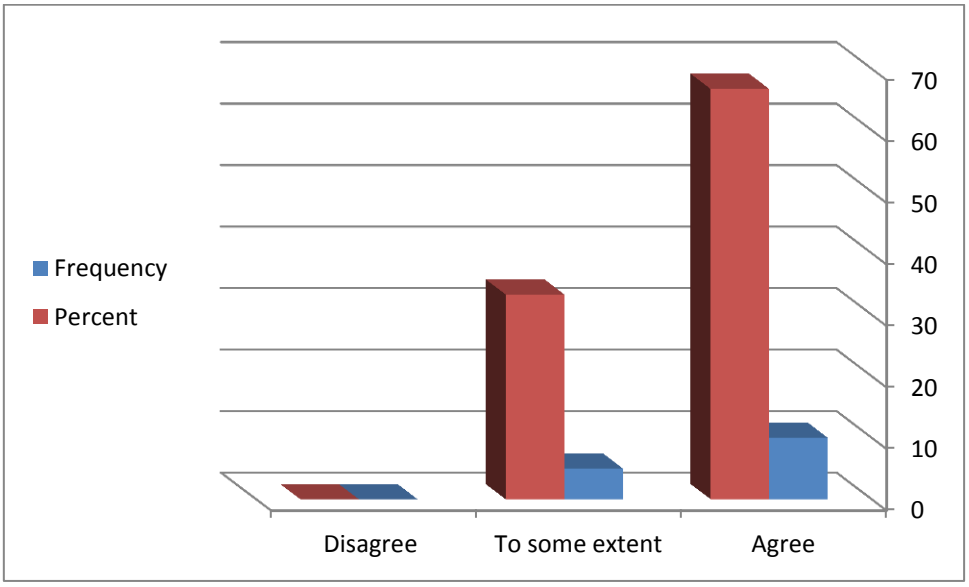
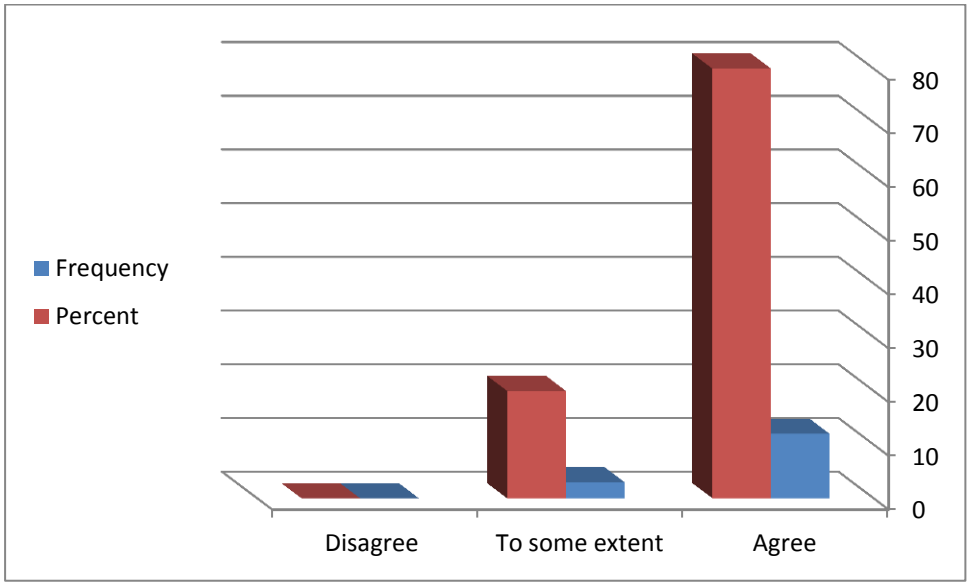


Table and figure (4.2.7) revealed that (33.3%) 5 respondents assure that both of them need vocabulary, While (66.7%) 10 of them agreed that culture bound expressions do contribute to the problems of both types of translation.

Table (4.2.8) aware of culture is the main factor

Options	Frequency	Percent
Agree	12	80.0
To some extent	3	20.0
Disagree	0	0.00
Total	15	100.0



The above mentioned table and figure (4.2.8) shows that, twelve of the respondents (80%) agreed that the difficulties are due to aware of culture is the main factor. And the rest of them (20%) 3 assure that the problem is to some extent.

Table (4.2.9) lack of instance terms equivalences .

Options	Frequency	Percent
Agree	8	53.3
To some extent	7	46.7
Disagree	0	0.00
Total	15	100.0

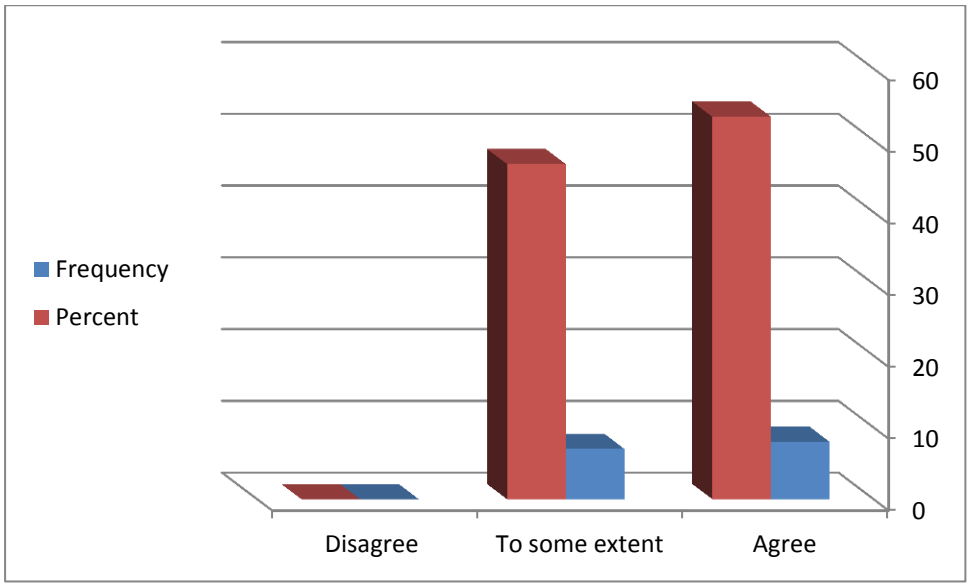


Table and figure (4.2.9) indicates that, 7 of the respondents (46.7%) said that the related to lack of instance terms equivalence (53.3%) 8 of the respondents are agreed to it.

Table (4.2.10) **shyness and afraid of giving the equivalence**

Options	Frequency	Percent
Agree	8	53.3
To some extent	7	46.7
Disagree	0	0.00
Total	15	100.0

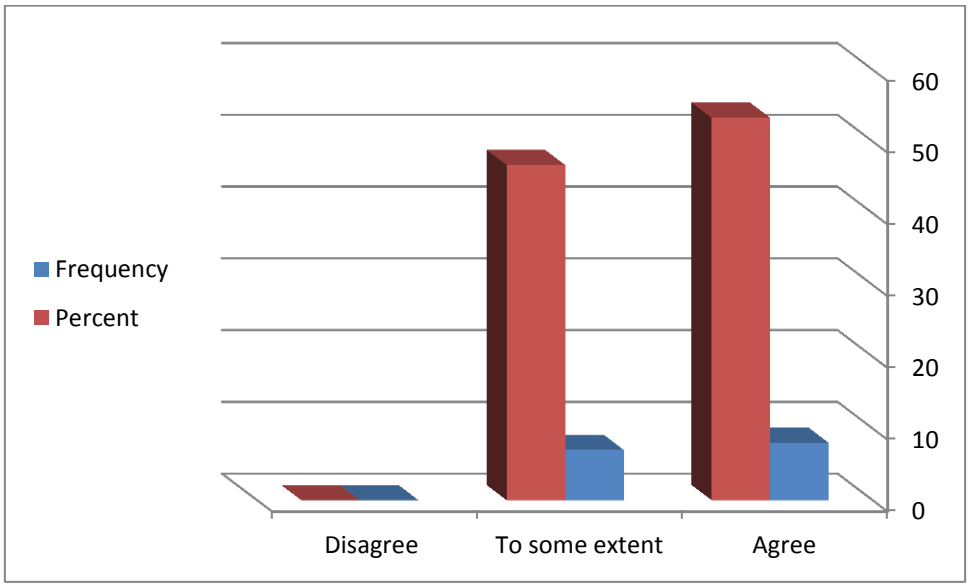
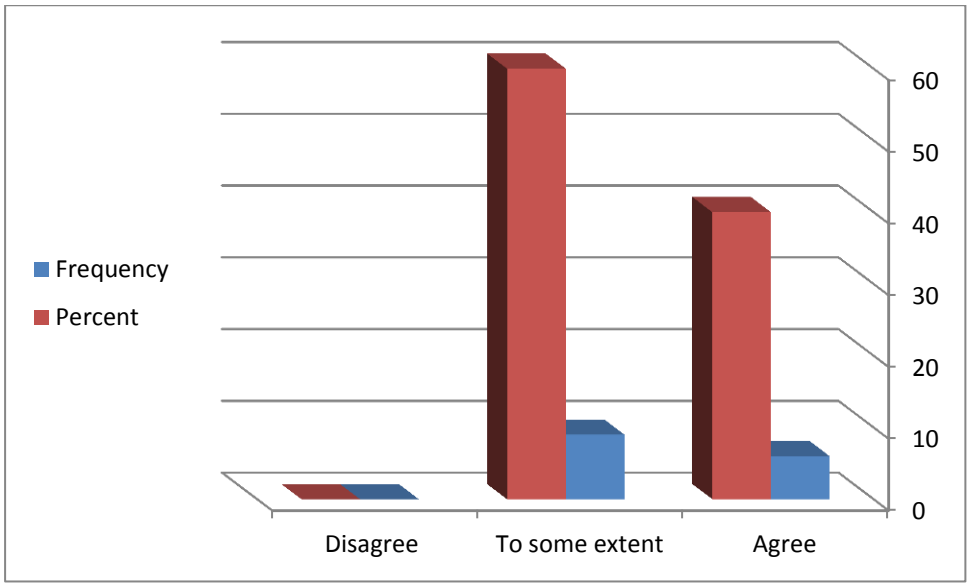


Table and figure (4.2.10) illustrates that; seven respondents (46.7%) agree to some extent that, shyness and afraid of giving the equivalence , while (53.3%) 8 of the respondents agreed.

Table (4.2.11)undergoing to technical problems .

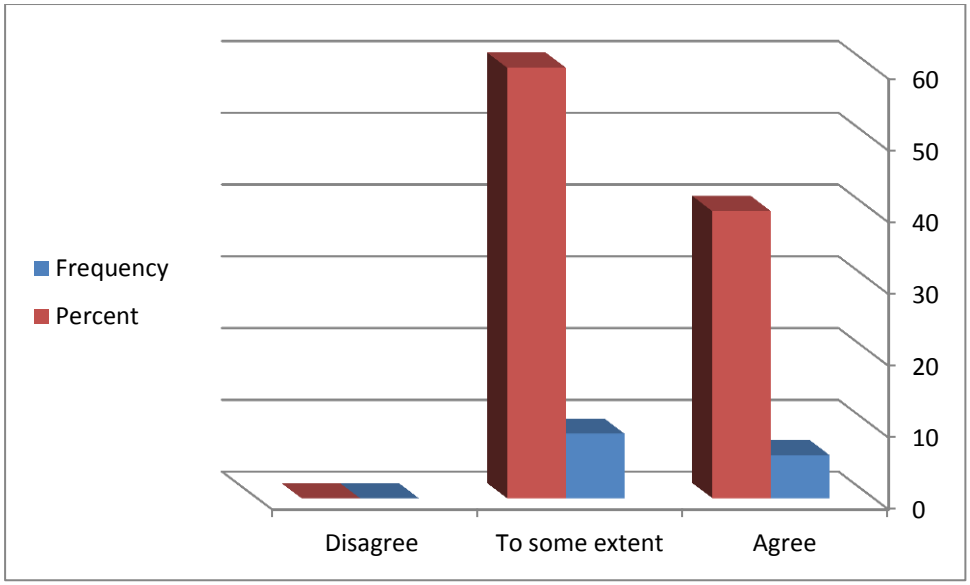
Options	Frequency	Percent
Agree	6	40.0
To some extent	9	60.0
Disagree	0	0.00
Total	15	100.0



Regarding undergoing to technical problems, table and figure (4.2.11) indicate that (60%) 9 from the respondents agreed, while (40%) 6 are to some extent.

Table (4.2.12) easiness and little expenditure

Option	Frequency	Percent
Agree	6	40.0
To some extent	9	60.0
Disagree	0	0.00
Total	15	100.0



Concerning the above table and figure (4.2.12). Easiness and little expenditure the majority of the sample (60%), while the rest of them (9) said to some extent it can enhance the performance.

Table (4.2.13) less care of screening required and certain terms

Options	Frequency	Percent
Agree	10	66.7
To some extent	5	33.3
Disagree	0	0.00
Total	15	100.0

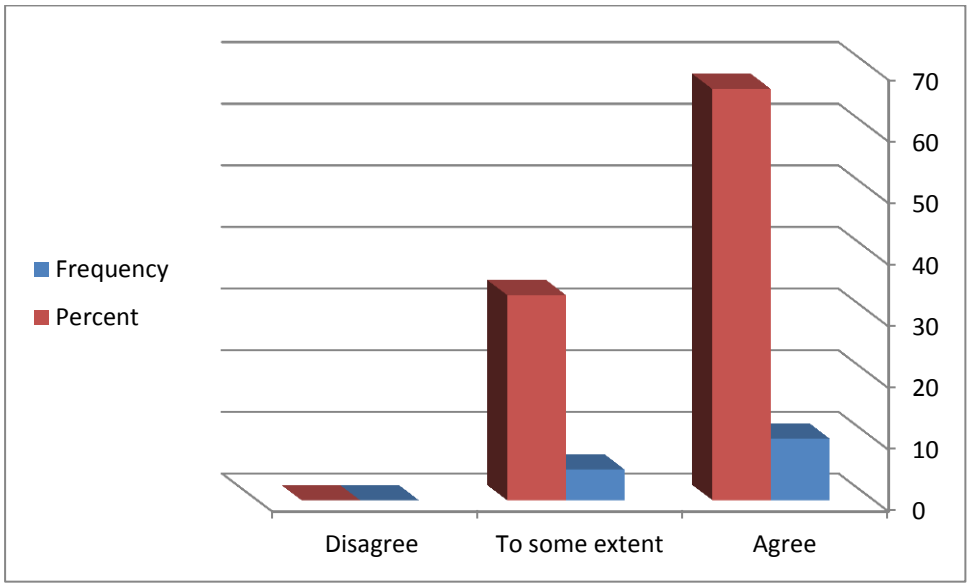


Table and figure (4.1.13) shows that the majority of population (66.7%) 10 agree that less care of screening required and certain terms, meanwhile (32.3%) 5 of the respondents reply that it is to some extent valid to encourage performance.

Table (4.2.14)

Verbal translation can easily convey oral information

Options	Frequency	Percent
Agree	**11**	**73.3**
To some extent	**4**	**26.7**
Disagree	**0**	**0.00**
Total	**15**	**100.0**

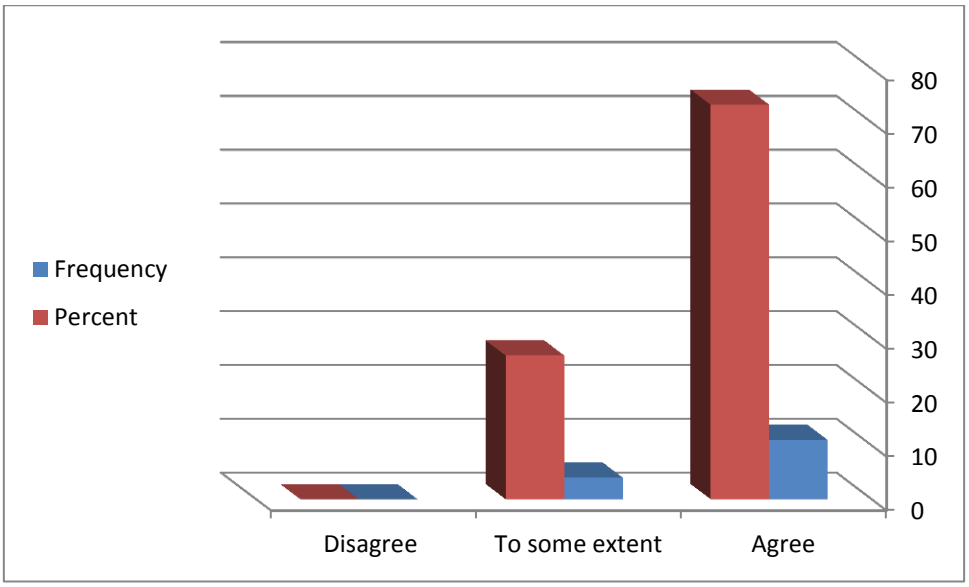


Table and figure (4.1.14) demonstrates that the majority of the respondents' population (73.3%) 11 agrees that Verbal translation can easily convey oral information ; whereas (73.26%) 4 of them is to some extent.

4.2.15 MT is easy and not costly incurred

Statement	Frequency	Percent
Agree	25	63
To some extent	11	27
Disagree	4	10
Total	40	100%

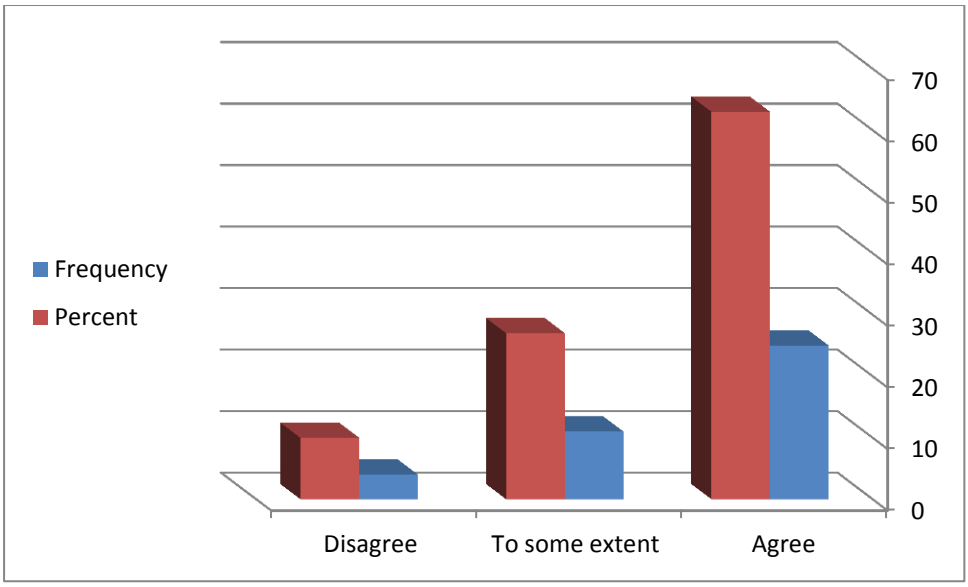


Table and figure (4.2.15) explains that the majority of the respondents agree that MT is easy and not costly incurred.63%

4.2.16 human translation can help in conversation competence

Statement	Frequency	Percent
Agree	12	30
To some extent	25	63
Disagree	3	07
Total	40	100%

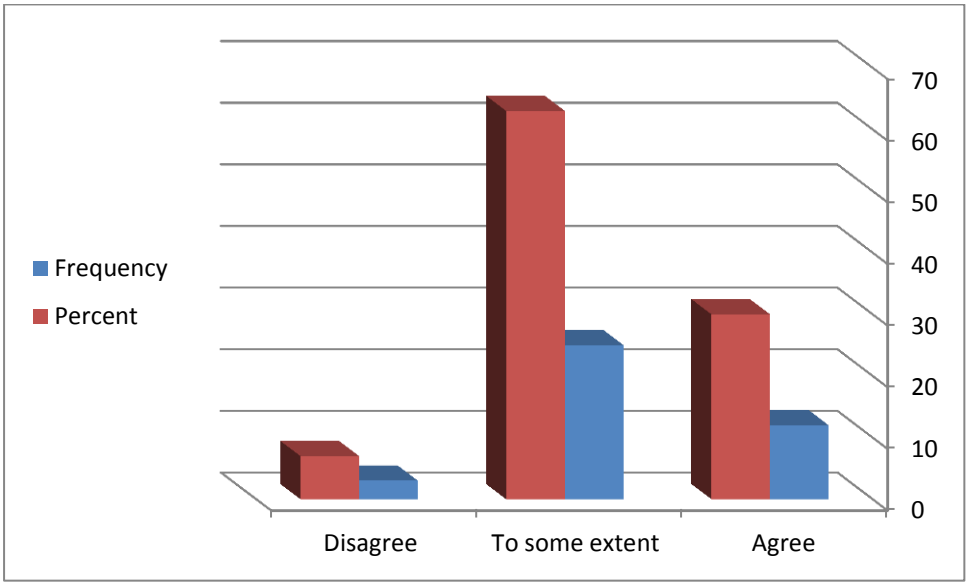
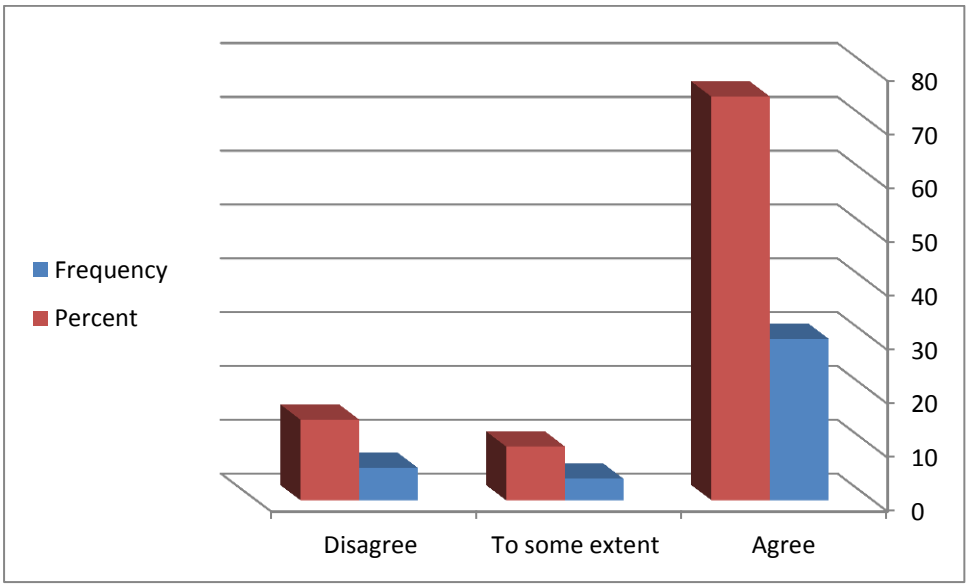


Table and figure (4.2.16) shows that the majority of the respondents agree 30%, whereas 63% are agree to some extent, and the rejected are only 7%. According to researcher this indicated the majority of the respondents are agree that human translation can help in conversation competence.

4.1.17: human translation increase listening skill

Statement	Frequency	Percent
Agree	30	75
To some extent	4	10
Disagree	6	15
Total	40	100%



The above mentioned table and figure(4.1.17) reports that the majority of the respondents agree 75% that human translation increase listening skill

4.2.18: machine translation valid some times in translating word by word

Statement	Frequency	Percent
Agree	35	88
To some extent	3	8
Disagree	2	4
Total	40	100%

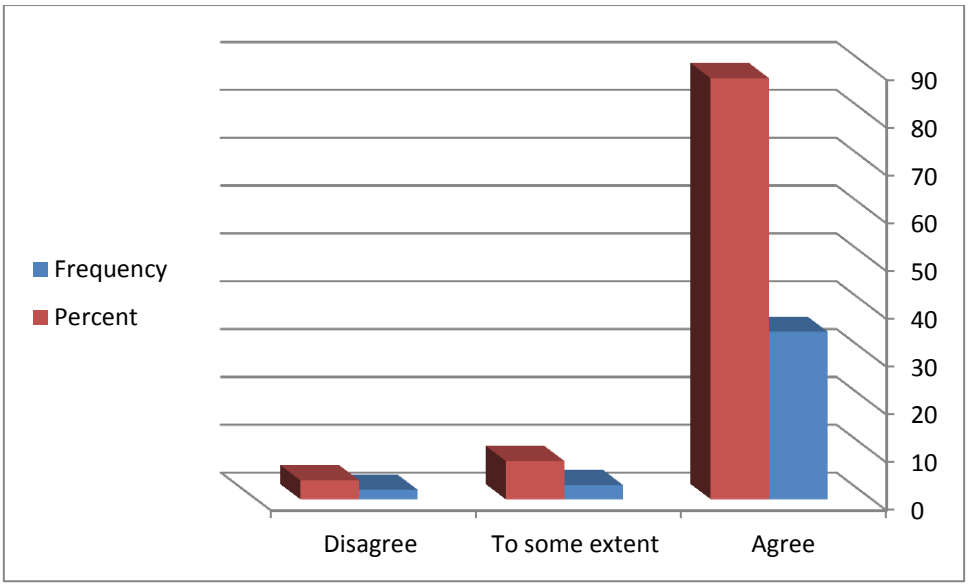
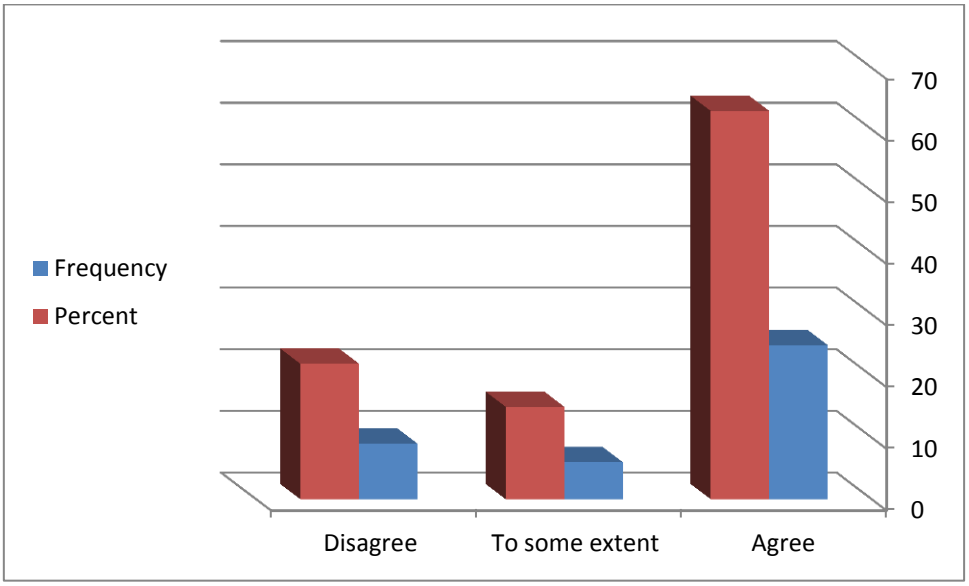


Table and figure (4.2.18) explains that the majority of the respondents agree 88% that machine translation valid some times in translating word by word.

4.2.19 Preparing translation lab could be one of the useful ways of improving students' performance

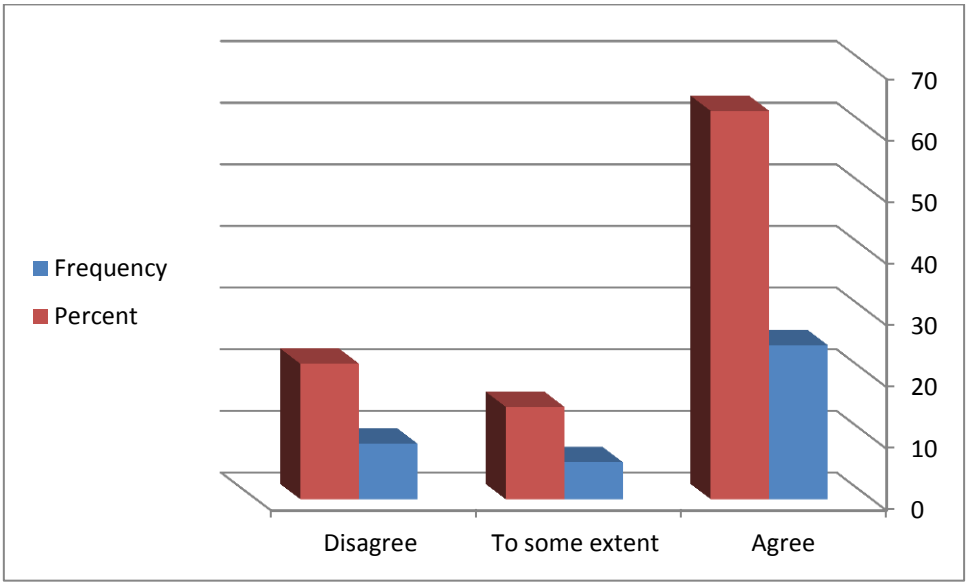
Statement	Frequency	Percent
Agree	25	63
To some extent	6	15
Disagree	9	22
Total	40	100%



The above mentioned table and figure (4.2.19) shows that the majority of the respondents agree 63%.

4.2.20 Teacher – students interaction encourages teacher command in listening and understanding of English language

Statement	Frequency	Percent
Agree	30	75
To some extent	6	15
Disagree	4	10
Total	40	100%



The above mentioned table and figure (4.2.20) explains that the majority of the respondents agree 75% that MT is teacher – students interaction encourages teacher command in listening and understanding of English language.

Table (4.2.21) a good way is to encourage a group discussion

Option	Frequency	Percent
Agree	13	86.7
To some extent	2	13.3
Disagree	0	0.00
Total	15	100.0

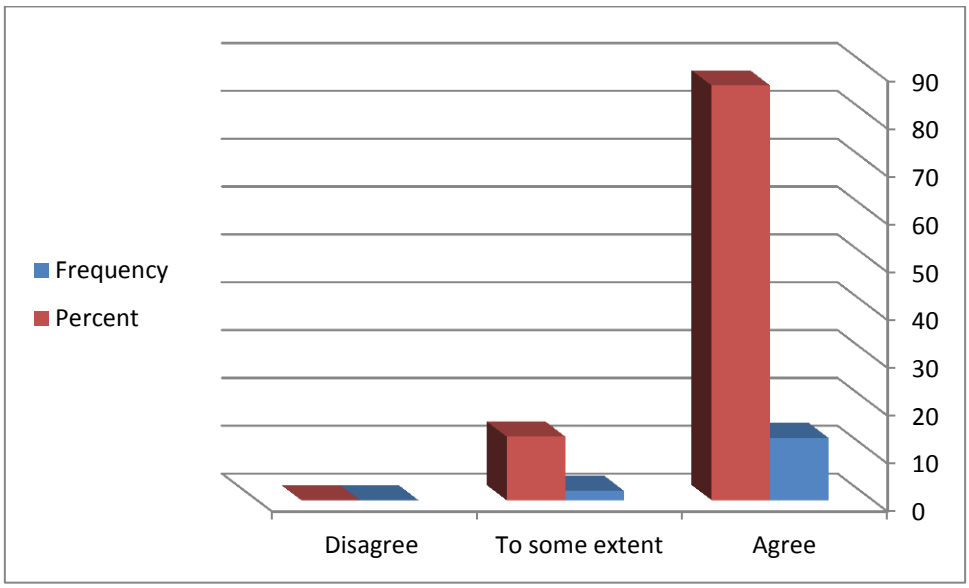
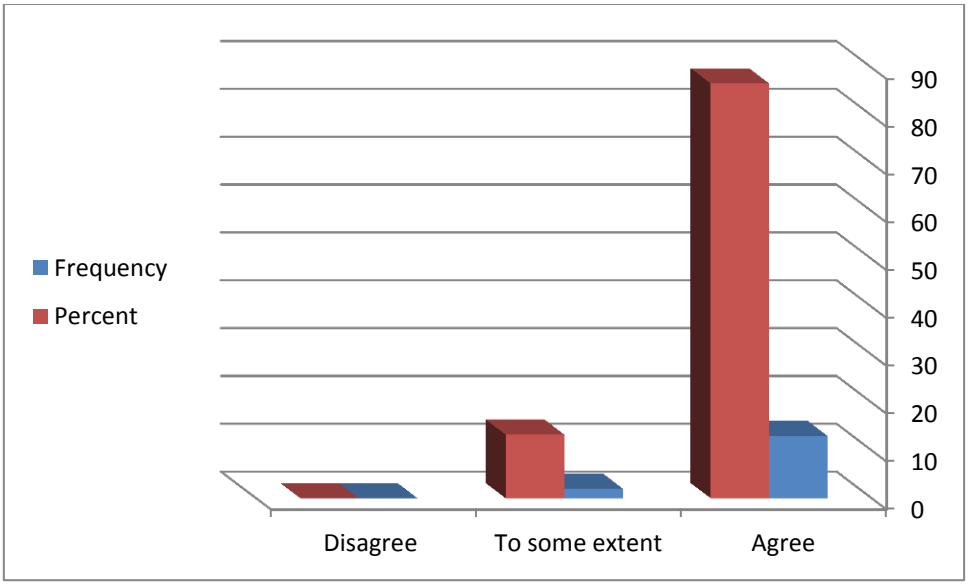


Table and figure (4.2.21) reveals that (80%) 12 of the respondent's state that a good way is to encourage a group discussion. 3 respondents (20%) said that, it is to some extent that a good way is to encourage a group discussion.

Table (4.2.22) increasing the number of texts will have a good impact

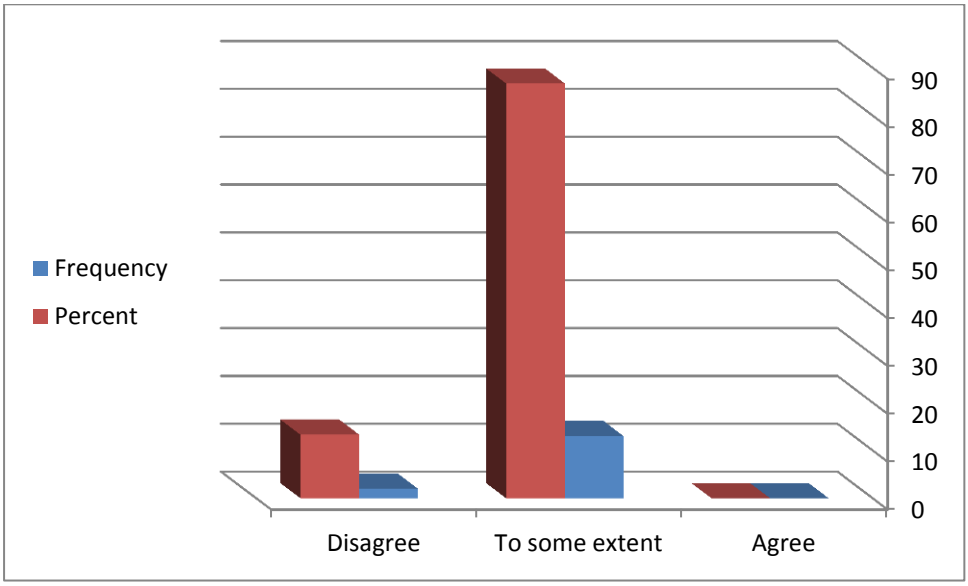
Options	Frequency	Percent
Agree	13	86.7
To some extent	2	13.3
Disagree	0	0.00
Total	15	100.0



The above table and figure (4.2.22) illustrates that (86.7%) 13 respondents assure that, **a good way is to encourage a group discussion** whereas only two lecturers assured that it is to some extent

Table (4.1.5) it is better to teach another method

options	Frequency	Percent
Agree	0	0.0
To some extent	13	86.7
Disagree	2	13.3
Total	15	100.0



The above mentioned table and figure (4.1.5) reveals that two (13.3%) of the respondents disagreed, that it is better to teach another method, (86.7%) 13 of the respondents confirm that it is to some extent.

4.3 Summary of the results:

1. Using of human translation is one way of transferring source into target language, while machine translation is different according to many aspects.
2. using of human translation machine translation create an avoidance of using machine translation for texts translation.
3. MT is publicly available through tools on the internet such as Google translate, Babel fish and developed through years; there are many reverse programme and electronic dictionaries.

4. There are many problems encountering when using machine translation, such as confidence and competence
5. The problems of using machine translation may be due to programme designing and model.
6. the range of usefulness of machine translation is not valid when translating any text and subject, but in some ways like individual words and simple sentences, so machine translation can be used partially for the translation of certain subjects.
7. Training can help to deal with machine translation in translating some words.
8. MT minimized resorting to the dictionary
9. Providing a glossary of words can overcome the difficulties in Shakespearean language.
10. Mt is sometimes as step to translating a difficult text
11. MT commits mistakes of word-order
12. MT problems encounter EFL students.
13. MT lost thinking and feeling, and can not give the gist (What it is about) of the source text
14. Mt typically does involve human intervention, in the form of pre-editing and post-editing.
15. Actually human translation is better than machine translation at not limited range.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION, FINDINGS, AND RECOMMENDATIOINS

5.1 Introduction

The chapter will be concerned with, conclusion, findings and recommendations of the study.

5.2 Conclusion

MT a field of computational linguistics that investigates the translation of texts from one human language to another, which implies increasing interaction and the intertwining of different language communities. Human translation is the method of conveying text from a source language into target language through human intervention The study cast on solving the error of MT.

M.T is not preferable for pedagogical purposes in general ,because to improve EFL learners performance, ideal translation that convoy's fidelity and transparency, is required. However, MT can be used in education for improving slow learners disabilities in terms of using word by word, also it can use when needed as a last choice for interpretation texts, but human translation is needed for more accurate and correct transferring of texts between languages.

5.3 Findings:

1- Both human translation and machine translation represents code switching , they convey source text into a target one (80%)
2- Human translation need to think before translate but machine have immediate reply in case of submitting texts. (86.7%)
3- In some translated texts peoples do not distinguish between the two types of translation (87.6%)
4- Human translation pay attention to grammatical rules but no grammatical controllers for machine translation
5- There should not be aware to writing skill, (86.7%)
6- Reading skill is the major factor affect them both (66.7%)
7- Both of them need vocabulary, While (66.7%) 10 of them agreed that culture bound expressions do contribute to the problems of both types of translation
8- The difficulties are due to aware of culture is the main factor (20%)
9- lack of instance terms equivalences (53.3%) Table (4.2.10)
10- shyness and afraid of giving the equivalence , while (53.3%) 8 of the respondents agreed.
11- In machine translation there may be regarding undergoing to technical problems , (60%).
12- easiness and little expenditure distinguish the machine translation (60%)
13- less care of screening required and certain terms (66.7%)
14- Verbal translation can easily convey oral information (73.3%)
15- human translation can help in conversation competence 63%
16- human translation increase listening skill 75%
17- machine translation valid some times in translating individual words 88%

18- preparing translation lab could be one of the useful ways of improving students' performance 63%

19- teacher – students interaction encourages teacher command in listening and understanding of English language 75%

20- a good way is to encourage a group discussion (80%)

21- increasing the number of texts will have a good impact (86.7%)

22- is better to teach another method, (86.7%)

5.3 Recommendations:

1. A void using MT in translating in translating long texts.
2. Revise all the materials if translated by MT.
3. Students should not depend completely on MT.
4. Designing a well belt infrastructure to cope with ICT development.
5. Enhance electronic systems to support translation progarmmes.
6. students should not use machine translation permanently
7. Teachers should be well trained in correcting mistakes of machine translation
8. MT spent no time in giving the result but it takes more time in a mending and substituting suitable words.
9. Students are not allowed to use MT in literary works

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Appendices

Diagnostic Test

Question One: Translate into Arabic

Human translation is your best bet when accuracy is even remotely important. Especially for businesses looking to go global, it's pivotal that all translations are the highest quality possible. When working with human translation providers, you can expect to get a much better quality output compared to machine translation or human aided machine translation. While computers and automated translation solutions are incredibly fast at translating large volumes of content, their output is far from business-ready. Humans can interpret context and capture the same meaning as the source text, rather than simply translating word-for-word.

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Questions Two:

Translate the text in question one using computer translation:

Human translation is your best bet when accuracy is even remotely important. Especially for businesses looking to go global, it's pivotal that all translations are the highest quality possible. When working with human translation providers, you can expect to get a much better quality output compared to machine translation or human aided machine translation. While computers and automated translation solutions are

incredibly fast at translating large volumes of content, their output is far from business-ready. Humans can interpret context and capture the same meaning as the source text, rather than simply translating word-for-word.

Question Three:

A- Translate the following text into English

مهنة المحاماة:

مهنة المحاماة مهنة جليلة لها رسالتها السامية وهي مهنة حرة تشارك السلطة القضائية في تحقيق العدالة، والمحاماة وجدت لحماية أغلى ما لدى الإنسان: حياته وماله وحريته وكرامته وعرضه ، وحماية حقوق الأفراد وحقوق الأمة، والحياة لا تستقيم بدون حماية.

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Translate the previous Arabic text into English using computer programme

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Question Four: Compare briefly between the two outputs of translating the pervious texts:

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Best Wishes

Questionnaire

Dear lecturers,

I would be grateful to receive your answers to the following statements of the questionnaire which is intended to collect data for study under the title" *The Differences Between Verbal Translation and Machine Translation*". Any information you give will be highly appreciated.

Statement	**Agree**	**To some extent**	**Disagree**
(1) The similarities between verbal translation and machine translation:			
1. The two represent the communication way			
2. Both machine and verbal translation distinguished by the immediate reply			
3. Peoples does not distinguish between the two types of translation.			
4. No grammatical controllers for both of them .			
5. There should not aware to writing skills			
6. Reading skill is the major factor affect them both			
(2) factors affect and control verbal translation :			
1. Need rich vocabulary.			
2. Aware of cultural is the main factor			
3. Lack of instance terms equivalence.			
4. Shyness and afraid of verbal errors			
5. Little knowledge about instance terms.			
(1) factors affect machine translation			
1. Neglecting of some of unknown expressions			
2. Not perfectly of giving the equivalence			
3. Undergoing to Technical problems			
4. Easiness and little expenditure			
5. Less care of screening required and certain terms			

Merits of using verbal translation and machine translation			
1. Verbal translation can easily convey oral information			
2. Machine translation is easily and not costly incurred			
3. Verbal can help in conversation competence			
4. Verbal increase listening skill			
5. Machine translation valid sometimes in translating word by word			
Improving of verbal translation and machine translation			
1. Preparing a translation lab could be one of the useful ways of improving student performance.			
2. Teacher - Students interaction encourages teachers' command in listening and understanding English language.			
3. A good way is to encourage a group discussion.			
4. Increasing the number of texts will have a good impact.			
5. If needed, machine translation should be amend to be acceptable.			

Section Two; Open ended questions

1- What are the main problems that face in using of verbal translation?

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2- How can lecturers select their suitable translation method for their students?

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3- How make Verbal Translation and Machine translation in a merit way?

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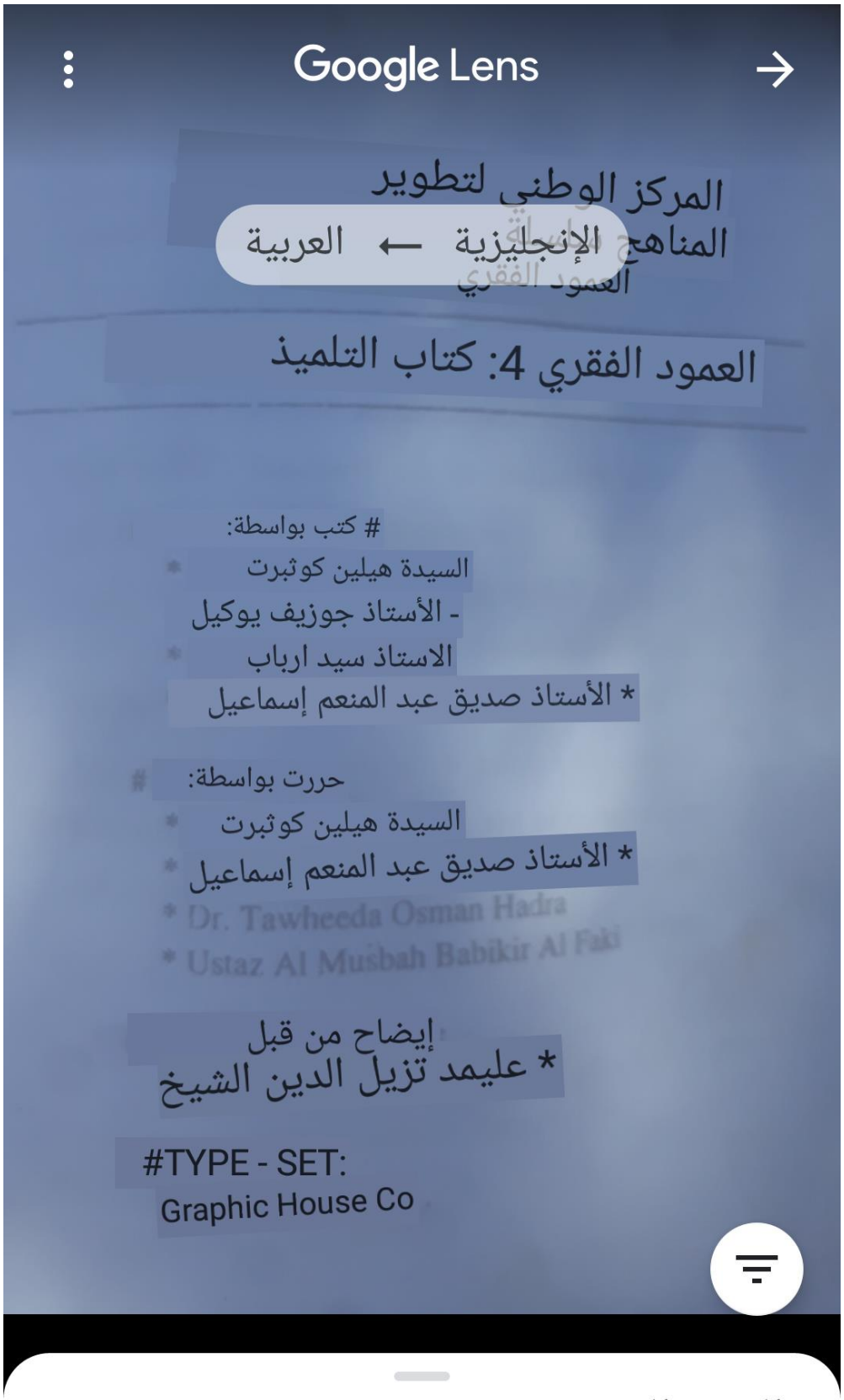
Appendix (3)


Google Lens
المركز الوطني لتطوير
المناهج
العربية ← الإنجليزية
العمود الفقري
العمود الفقري 4: كتاب التلميذ
كتب بواسطة:
* السيدة هيلين كوثبرت
- الأستاذ جوزيف يوكيل
* الاستاذ سيد ارباب
* الأستاذ صديق عبد المنعم إسماعيل
# حررت بواسطة:
* السيدة هيلين كوثبرت
* الأستاذ صديق عبد المنعم إسماعيل
* Dr. Tawheeda Osman Hadra
* Ustaz Al Musbah Babikir Al Faki
إيضاح من قبل
* عليمد تزيل الدين الشيخ
#TYPE - SET:
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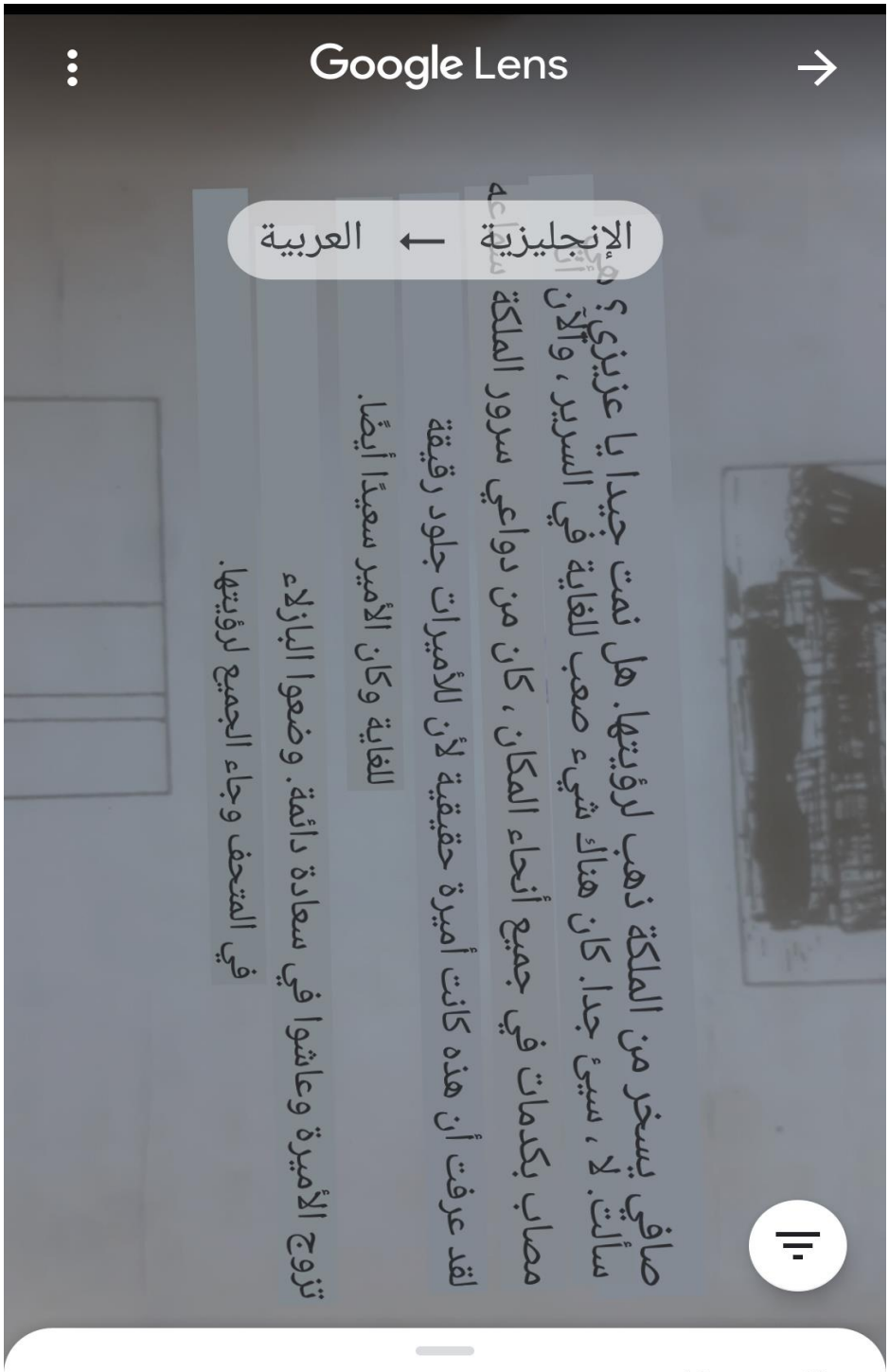
النص المترجَم



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