

Investigating Basic and Contradictory Methods Used In Translation (A Case Study of College of Translation, Khartoum University)

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Abstract: this study aims at investigating the basic methods of translation that should be used by Sudanese university students College of Translation, Khartoum University in academic year 2013-2014 during the second semester. The study also aims at identifying these methods, showing the kind of methods, introducing translation methods in details and suggest suitable method for translation. For these purpose, research questions are posed. The sample of these study consists of 30 students who are chosen from the master students. The analytical descriptive approach is adopted to handle this study. The method of this study is descriptive and analytical method. Also, deals with the analysis of the data and to test the hypotheses. It includes the procedures followed in achieving the objectives of this study and strategies chosen in analyzing data. This data was analyzed in order to reveals the best methods. The study focus on basic and contradictory methods that used by students when they translate. The study used questionnaire as a tool for collecting data. The findings of the study revealed that the students use faith translation.

Keywords: Translation, Difficulties, Kind of Difficulties, Methods.

1. INTRODUCTION

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

Statement of the Problem:

The study investigates different method of translation of university students at College of Translation, Khartoum University in academic year 2013-2014 during the second semester.

Question of the study:

- 1-What are the methods that used in translation?
- 2-Is there certain method of translation to be followed?

Hypotheses of the study:

- 1-There are some methods that used in translation
- 2-There is a method of translation that should be followed

objective of the study:

- 1-Investgating the different kind of methods
- 2-to show the kind of these methods
- 3-To suggest best method for translation

Limits of the study:

The study is mainly devoted to investigate the methods that used by master students College of Translation, Khartoum University in academic year 2013-2014 during the second semester.

Significance of the study:

- 1-Introducing all translation methods in details.
- 2-Looking for factors and reasons that has relation with difficulties and problems
- 3-Boasting and encouraging the use of the suitable method for translation 4-give different methods of translation and to show the best.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

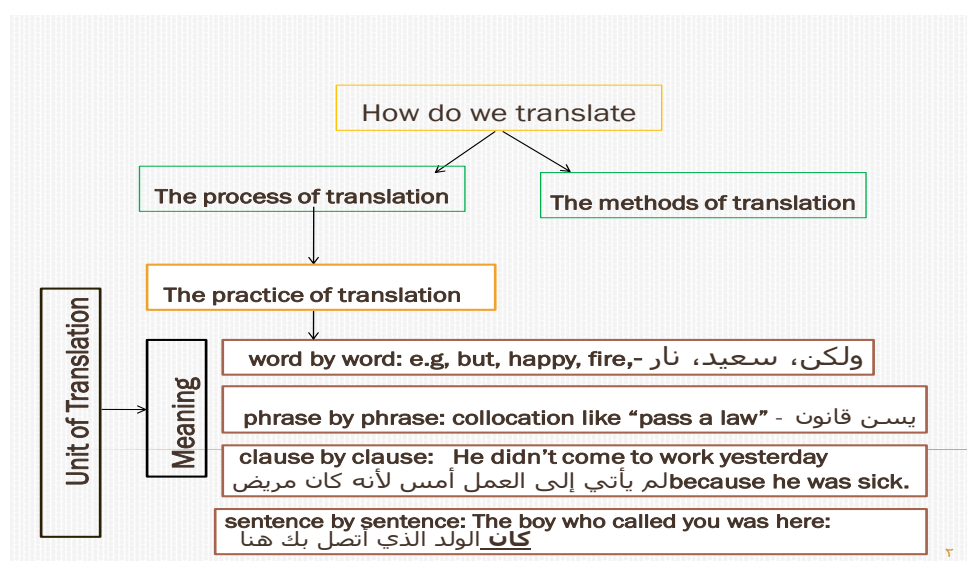
Concept of translation:

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

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

Method of translation:

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



There are many and different methods of translation.

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

Literal Translation of words method: word for word translation

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

- a. That child **is** intelligent. ذاك الطفل ذكي
 ذاك الطفل يكون ذكي
- b. Sarah wanted to **take** tea. أرادت ساره أن تشرب (تتناول) شايًا.
 ساره أرادت أن تأخذ شايًا
- c. This man is **a big shot.** هذا الرجل عظيم الشأن/هام.
 هذا الرجل يكون كبيرة رمية
- d. He is living from hand to mouth. يعيش على الكفاف
 فم الى يد من عانثا يكون هو
- e. Stop beating about the bush. كف عن اللف والدوران/عن المراوغة.
 الشجيرة حول الضرب أوقف
- f. I know this information. أعرف هذه المعلومة.
 أنا اعرف هذه المعلومة

Disadvantages of the literal Translation Method:

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

1. It ignores the TL completely, making it subject to the SL entirely.
2. It disregards the difference between the grammars of the two Languages.
3. It does not acknowledge the different word order (s) of the two languages.
4. It has no respect to the context of words in language, which doesn't allow words to be understood in isolation, but in combination with other surrounding words.
5. It dismisses the possibility of any special, indirect and metaphorical use of words.

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

One –to- one literal translation method:

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

Examples

- a. My neighbours are good. جيراني يكونون طيبين.
- b. Sanyo is a Well-known trademark. سانيو تكون علامة تجارية معروفة جيدا
- c. He is a young man. He is kind-hearted. هو يكون شابا هو يكون طيب القلب
- d. Sarah loves reading wholly and heartedly. سارة تحب المطالعة كلية ومن كل قلبها.
- e. I have a blind confidence in you. أنا أملك ثقة عمياء بك.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| f. Let us shake hands. | دعنا نتصافح بالأيدي. |
| g. Show me your back. | أرني عرض أكتافك |
| h. A stitch in time saves nine. | درهم وقاية خير من قنطار علاج |
| i. A true friend does not stab in the back. | الصديق الحقيقي لا يطعن في الظهر |
| j. This mission is a can of worms. | هذه المهمة تكون علبة مصائب. |
| k. All that glitters is not gold. | ما كل ما يلمع ذهباً |

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

1. It retains the SL word order in the TL.
2. It insists on having the same type and number of words.

Yet, it is different in two respects too:

1. It takes context into consideration.
2. It translates special and metaphorical SL words and phrases into special metaphorical TL equivalents.

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

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

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

The improved versions for the above examples:

- a. جيرانني طيبون
- b. ساننيو علامة تجارية مشهورة
- c. هو شاب طيب القلب
- d. تحب سارة تحب المطالعة من كل قلبها
- e. عندي ثقة عمياء (مطلقة) بك
- f. دعنا نتصافح
- g. لا تتغير في الترجمة الى العربية)) (h, i, and j
- k. هذه المهمة مشكلة عويصة (بالغة الصعوبة)

Literal Translation of Meaning method: Direct Translation:

This type of translation is keen on translating meaning as closely, precisely and completely as possible. It can also call a close, or direct translation. It is the translation of meaning in context, and takes into consideration the grammar and word order of the TL (Target Language). Metaphorical and special uses of language are also accounted for in this kind of translation. In this sense, it can be described as the full translation of meaning. Indeed, it can be described as the best method of literal translation. Literal meaning is not one single, unchanged and direct meaning for a word, but it is a different meaning in different contexts and combinations with other words. For example, "run" does not always mean (يجري) in all texts and contexts. Therefore, we cannot say that this is the literal meaning of "run", although it is its commonest meaning. "Run" has different meanings in different contexts, each of them is a literal meaning:

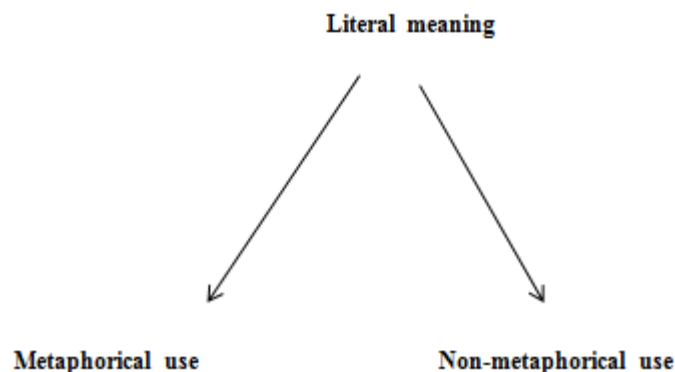
1. To run in the race. يجري/يركض في السباق

2. To run a company	بدير شركة
3. In the long run	على المدى البعيد
4. To run short of money	ينفذ ماله
6. To run round	يقوم بزيارة خاطفه
7. To run to fat	يميل الى السمنة
8. To run through	يتصفح/ يمر مرور الكرام
9. To run wild	يتيه/يسير على هواه
10. To run across	يصادف
11. To run back	يعود بذاكرته الى الوراء
12. To run its course	يأخذ مجراه الطبيعي
13. To run in	يعتقل ويرمي بالسجن
14. To run on	يستمر
15. To run out	ينفذ/ ينقص
16. To run dry	ينضب

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

Similarly, metaphorical expressions like idioms can be looked at in the same way. That is, their metaphorical meanings are the only meanings available in language and, hence, in translation. Thus, "to beat around/ about the bush" means (ويدور بلف/يراوغ); "to get the sack" has only the meaning of (يُطْرَد), regardless of its origin; "monkey business" means (أشياء مريبة) only; "tall order" has only meaning (مهمة شاقه).

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



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

Free Translation method:

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

Bound Free Translation method:

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

1. He got nothing at the end. عاد بخفي حنين.
2. She was sad deep down. تقطر قلبها من الحزن/ أصبح فوادها فارغاً.
3. You look quiet. تبدو رابط الجأش
4. Swearing is a bad habit. سباب المسلم فسوق.
5. East or west, home is the best. كم منزل في الأرض يألفه الفتى وحنينه أبداً لأول منزل.
6. Love me, love my dog. وأحبها وتحبني ويحب ناقتها بعيري
7. Come down to earth. كفاك تيبها/أقلع عن أوهامك.
8. My friend got to the top very soon. أمتط صديقي صهوة في أسرع من البرق.
9. She had a new baby. رزقها الله بمولود جديد.
10. Are you lying to me? أتفتري على الله كذباً.

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

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

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

1. He got nothing at the end. لم يحصل على شيء في النهاية.
2. She was sad deep down. كانت حزينة من الأعماق.
3. You look quiet. تبدو هادئاً.
4. Swearing is a bad habit. السب عادة سيئة.
5. East or west, home is the best. لا شيء مثل الوطن. مهما اشرفت أو اغربت فلن تجد خيراً من ال
6. Love me, love my dog. من أحبني حب أولادي.
7. Come down to earth. كن واقعياً.
8. My friend got to the top very soon. وصل صديقي إلى القمة بسرعة فائقة.
9. She had a new baby. وضعت مولوداً جديداً.
10. Are you lying to me? أتكذب علي؟

Loose Free Translation method:

This free translation method is concluded from the original text for different personal reasons. It is based on the translator's conclusions about what the speaker/writer wants to say. In other words, it is the translation of intentions. In

this sense, it is a version of pragmatic translation. Therefore, it does not relate directly to the original context but is concluded from it. Here are some examples:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Thank you, Mr. Ali. Next please. | تفضل بالانصراف يا سيد علي، عندنا غيرك. |
| 2. It is half past nine. | أنتهى الوقت/أنتهت المحاضرة/تأخرنا كثير/حان الوقت. |
| 3. Thank you, that you ladies and gentlemen. | هدوء أيها السادة والسيدات. |
| 4. I am frightened. | أبقى معنا. |
| 5. Why are you making mouths? | اغلق فمك/اسكت. |
| 6. No bacon with my breakfast, please. | أنا مسلم. |
| 7. Honesty is the best policy. | أنت خنت الأمانة |
| 8. Books are very expensive today. | لقد عزف الناس عن القراءة اليوم. |
| 9. You should buy a lock for your car. | سرقنا السيارات منتشرة هذه الأيام. |
| 10 Have you classic records? | فن هذه الأيام منحط. |

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

شكرا يا سيد علي. الذي يليه لو سمحت
 أنها الساعة التاسعة والنصف
 شكراً.. شكراً أيها السادة والسيدات
 إنني خائف/خائفة جدا
 لماذا تقلب شديك؟
 لا أريد شرائح الخنزير مع فطوري لو سمحت
 الأمانة خير ضمان/الصدق منجاة
 الكتب باهظة الثمن اليوم
 ينبغي عليك أن تشتري قفلا لسيارتك

Faithful translation method:

It produces the precise contextual meaning of the original.

3. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Method of the study:

This study follows descriptive analytical method.

Population of the Study:

Population includes all members of a defined group that we are studying or collecting information for data. Population includes master student who study translation courses in the academic year 2013-2014 in the College of Translation in the Khartoum University. The students are 25 years old with Arabic as their mother tongue. All the subjects of the study are Sudanese male college students

Sample of the study:

25 students are randomly chosen to conduct a questionnaire

Instruments:

The data of this study are collected through questionnaire. The questionnaire is designed for the students chosen as a sample population.

Questionnaire:

The questionnaire investigates the difficulties that face students. It consists of five statements.

Deals with the kind of difficulties.

4. DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter deals with analysis of questionnaire, the following is the study of questionnaire and its results.

1- Questionnaire:**1- Method Used in Translation**

Table: 1

Word - for - word translation

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Strongly agree	2	9.5	9.5	9.5
Agree	8	38.1	38.1	47.6
Dis agree	1	4.8	4.8	52.4
Strongly dis agree	9	42.9	42.9	95.2
no answer	1	4.8	4.8	100.0
Total	21	100.0	100.0	

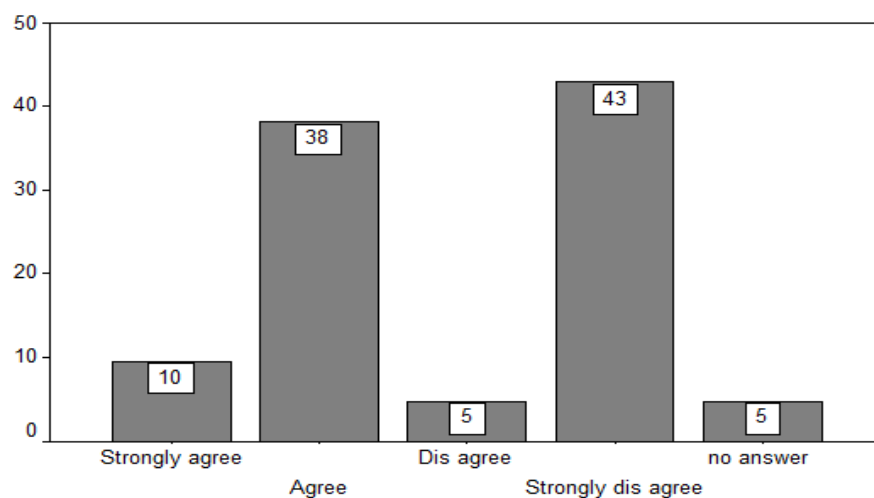
Word - for - word translation**Word - for - word translation**

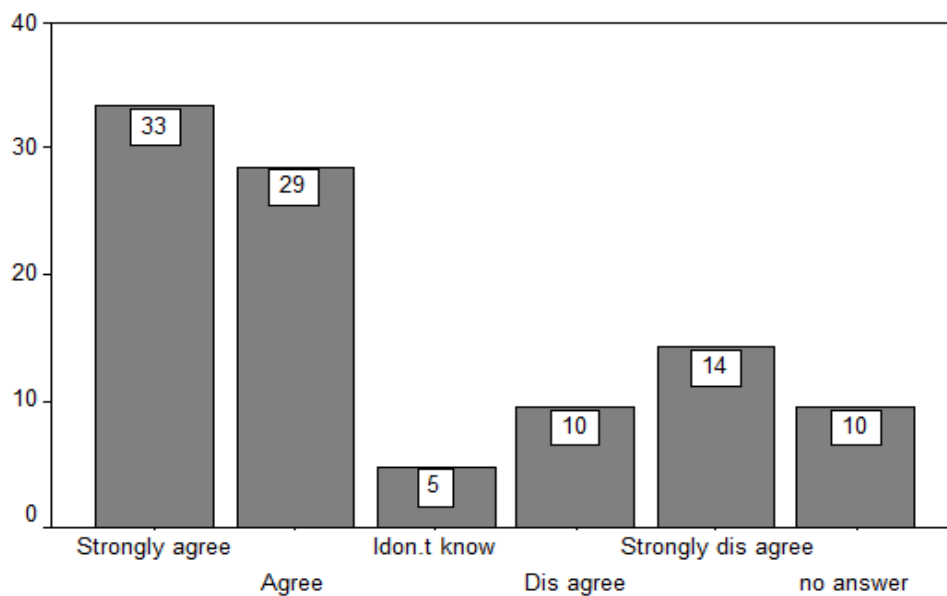
Fig: 1

Table: 2

Literal translation

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Strongly agree	7	33.3	33.3	33.3
Agree	6	28.6	28.6	61.9
Idon.t know	1	4.8	4.8	66.7
Dis agree	2	9.5	9.5	76.2
Strongly dis agree	3	14.3	14.3	90.5
no answer	2	9.5	9.5	100.0
Total	21	100.0	100.0	

Literal translation



Literal translation

Fig: 2

Table: 3

Faithful translation

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Strongly agree	11	52.4	52.4	52.4
Agree	6	28.6	28.6	81.0
Idon.t know	2	9.5	9.5	90.5
Strongly dis agree	1	4.8	4.8	95.2
no answer	1	4.8	4.8	100.0
Total	21	100.0	100.0	

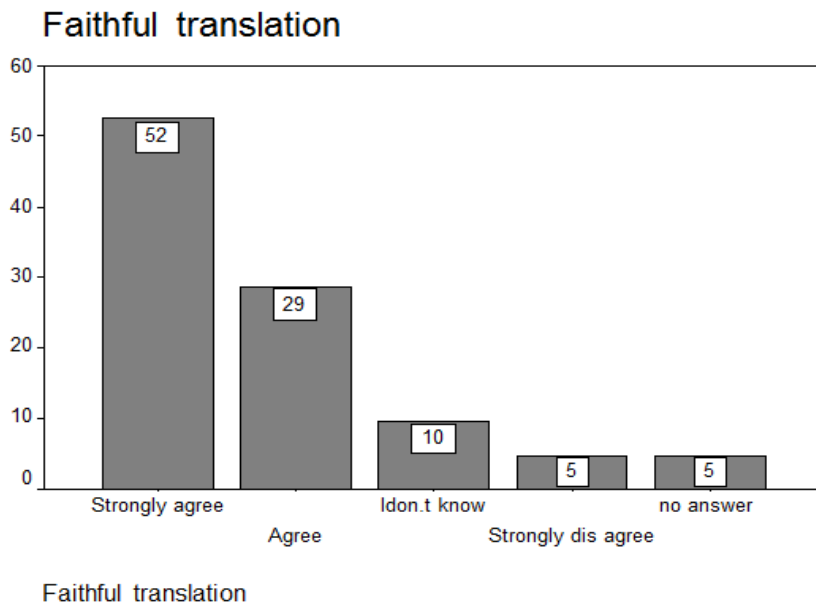


Fig: 3

Table: 4

Semantic translation

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly agree	8	38.1	38.1	38.1
	Agree	6	28.6	28.6	66.7
	Idon.t know	2	9.5	9.5	76.2
	Dis agree	3	14.3	14.3	90.5
	no answer	2	9.5	9.5	100.0
Total		21	100.0	100.0	

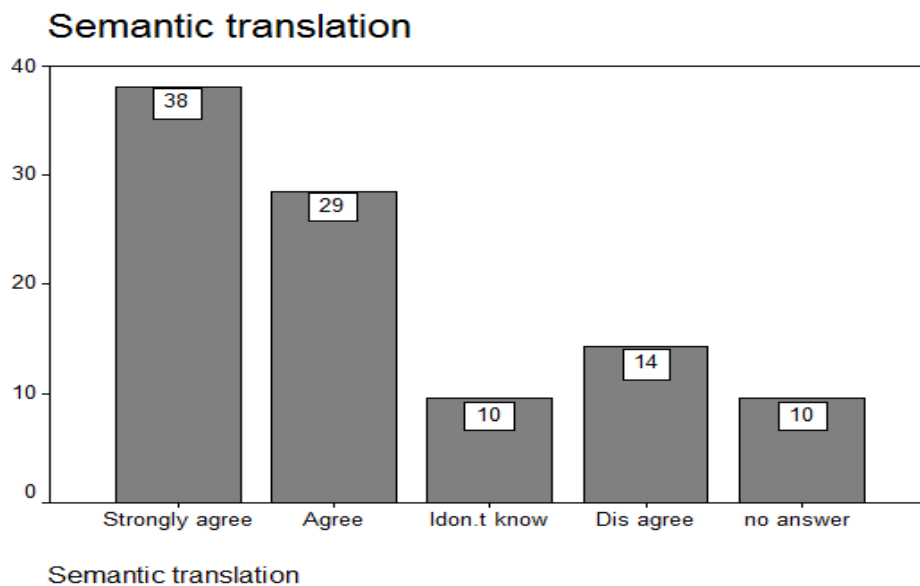


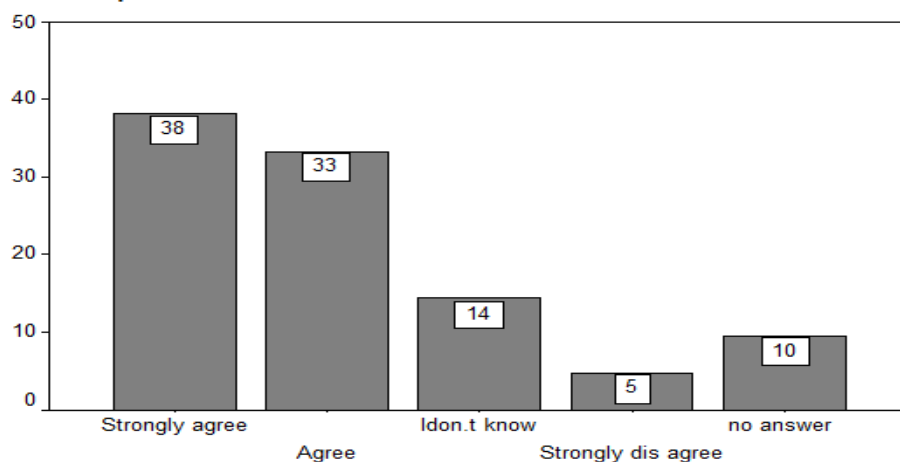
Fig: 4

Table: 5

Adaptation

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Strongly agree	8	38.1	38.1	38.1
Agree	7	33.3	33.3	71.4
Idon.t know	3	14.3	14.3	85.7
Strongly dis agree	1	4.8	4.8	90.5
no answer	2	9.5	9.5	100.0
Total	21	100.0	100.0	

Adaptation



Adaptation

Fig: 5

The table (3) and figure (3) show that the translators view the best method used in translation is faithful translation. This assures that this method can be applied to have correct translation because it conveys the same form of language. 52.4% strongly agree with this, 28.6% agree, whereas 4.8% disagree and 4.8% strongly disagree.

5. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND RESULTS

- 1- Faithful translation is the basic method for the students.
- 2-students use different and contradictory methods when they translate
- 3-Students have difficulties in translation due to lack of using correct method of translation
- 4-students should have known the basic and contradictory methods to avoid bad translation

Conclusion:

Due to the fact that Arabic and English are incongruent languages, linguistically and culturally, the translator is bound to face difficulty in the process of translation between them. The difficulties are likely to increase, especially when the texts involve new terms, neologisms, lack of equivalence and cultural mismatches. Neologism can be defined as newly coined lexical.

Translation is not a process of one substitution. But, it is unquestionable that the process of translation needs to engage in a great deal of decision-making activities. Translation resembles the process of playing the game of chess. Decision-making is important when playing chess. Text-analysis approach is applicable to deal with decision-making problems related to issue of cultural preposition.

6. RECOMMENDATION

In the light of the result of this research paper and other related studies that have been conducted on this study, the following recommendations might be relevant in this context.

- 1-Stressing the importance of understanding translation method, how to deal with it during the translation process.
- 2--Introducing all translation methods in details to help the students to translate correctly.
- 3-Paying attention for contradictory method which confuse students.
- 4-Students should be equipped with all methods and procedures that help in translation.

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