

Arabic to English Translation: Issues and Possibilities

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Abstract

This article aims to investigate the possibilities and issues in translation from Arabic to English and find out the possible solution for translation issues. Since translation is a susceptible and subtle task of language study, many issues must be addressed. However, translating from Arabic to English becomes more challenging. Thus, a translator should possess critical linguistic knowledge when dealing with language's surface and underlying aspects. Furthermore, translation involves the transfer of various characteristics from one language into another. Having Arabic and English as two distinct and distant scripts, translating from one into another poses many challenges, including difficulties with vocabulary, grammar, sound, style and usage. The present article provides a practical, possible, and acceptable way to solve the issues relating to translating Arabic texts into English, especially the language, based on the type of readership, the text, context, culture, etc. For the benefit of non-native users of the Arabic language, Arabic IPA transcriptions are provided wherever deemed necessary.

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1. Introduction

In the exchange of language, nations coordinate as well as work together to handle difficulties faced by humans, in general, and to express their philosophies and beliefs, in detail. Language's idioms and fixed expressions are thus widely accepted as a functional aspect of language that plays a relatively important role. Additionally, since both the understanding and the translation of these collocations are influenced by the significance of the words that compose them, the number of issues has been determined in the respective processes.

Transcribing idiomatic expressions from one language to another is a similar process in which the translator must possess knowledge of both languages and cultures, besides having the ability to distinguish and handle unanticipated issues while keeping the most exact and identical inter-lingual idiomatic pairings.

A multilingual person can utilize wholesome, unique expressions that are understandable by others, including those with knowledge of another language; otherwise, the language may unravel into gibberish or, worse still, cause misunderstandings that could have been avoided with proper organization.

This can be attributed to the fact that every language carries some cultural influences that distinguish it and may produce some differences when translated. In addition, certain contrasts, such as geography, religion, differing ideologies, and social classes of languages and societies, affect our understanding of and ability to translate idiomatic expressions from one language into another (Baker, 2018).

Translation is an essential tool of human communication that is used in a variety of ways in everyday life. The growth of trade, science, culture, technology, and so on has made translation increasingly vital in an era of globalization and widespread immigration. Translation involves at least two languages and cultures, thus being a field of contrastive linguistics. A translation is the act of transferring a message from one language system to another.

In other words, it is the procedure of transferring and transforming the meaning of a written term or text from one language to another by using equivalent phrases, foreign words written in a target language, or foreign words adapted to fit the target language's pronunciation.

Abdellah (2002) Stated that translation is ultimately a human process through which ideas and thoughts can be exchanged despite using different languages. Therefore, Translation is the process of transferring ideas and cultures (Hatim & Mason, 2005).

2. Translation Method

Translation methods refer to the means used to transfer meaning from the source language into the target language. The main and major categories of translation methods are (1) Manual (2) Machine (3) Literal (4) Free. According to Newmark (1988), we can translate either literally or freely. For example:

a) Literal translation

In literary translation, denotative meaning is conveyed from one language to another through words, phrases, and sentences in a text. Consequently, the literal translation is effective when the two languages have similar semantics and structure. In particular, the literal translation between languages that don't belong to the same family, like Arabic and English, is a poor practice. There is, however, a problem with a literal translation, especially in the case of multi-word units such as collocations and idioms. In the event that a multi-word unit is translated literally, it can be illustrated such as 'الامن و الامان' / alaman wa Alaman /- 'safety and security'.

Translation of words can be applied in three different ways: word-for-word, one-to-one, and literal translation of meaning. Translations into Latin were done by historically ancient Greeks using literal word-for-word translation. Furthermore, literal substitution should be applied one to one. A target reader's fluency is more important than fidelity in this instance.

i. Word –for- Word Translation:

Translating word-for-word means transferring the meaning of every source language word into the target language by using the same words. This is the process of translating individual words. It's a problematic strategy since it might change the meaning. Consequently, it is not considered a complete translation process since it ignores structural incompatibilities across languages, such as variances in word order, adaptation, and so on. Language and context in the target language are entirely ignored. A similar meaning is given to each word and item in the TL translation.

For example:

Arabic: ذهب نواف الى ابها Thahaba Nawaf ila abha

English: Went Nawaf to Abha.

In this case, the right word order for the English translation is 'Nawaf went to Abha.' The verb comes first in Arabic verbal phrases; however, the verb comes after a noun or noun equivalent in English sentences. As a result, the above English-to-English translation is incorrect.

ii. One-to-One Literal Translation:

Translation can take many forms. Using this strategy, the researcher considers collocation meanings and translates each SL word or phrase into a TL word or phrase with the same number, grammatical class, and language type. Furthermore, a noun is translated into a noun, also an adjective is translated into an adjective and so on. Similarly, an idiom should be translated into an idiom, a collocation should be translated into a collocation, a proverb should be translated into a proverb, a metaphor should be translated into a metaphor, and so on. An Arabic idiom is translated into English in the following example.

For example:

Arabic: 'أنف طويل' Anf tawil

English: 'Long nose '(i.e., abusive)

iii. Literal Translation of Meaning:

It is the closest, most precise, and comprehensive translation of meaning conceivable. This is why it's sometimes referred to as "close" or "direct" translation. It takes TL grammar and word order into consideration. The TL takes into account metaphorical and unique uses of language. This strategy provides many meanings in a variety of texts, settings, and word combinations. Among literal translations, this strategy may be the most acceptable.

For example:

Arabic: 'أعشقتك كثيراً' /aashaquka kathiran /

English: I adore you a lot.

b) Free Translation

It is the process of accurately reproducing the text, structure, and grammar of a source document in a translation. Fluency is not quite as vital as integrity in this case. This is frequently done for students and academics who are fluent in the language they are reading. This approach is thought to be superior to the previous method, literal translation. The term "free approach" refers to translating without any restrictions. A free translation faithfully reproduces the original text's main meaning. It may or may not strongly match the original's format or arrangement. It has to do with interpreting the spirit, or meaning, rather than the word or form of the text. It does not attempt to translate every single word in a document. The translator can translate in the way he or she understands. Both the translator and the person who reads it will find it helpful. Another translation technique is a free translation, which involves recreating the substance without the way, or the content without the form, of an SL literary piece into a TL. As a result, it's generally a paraphrase that's considerably longer than the original and is wordy and pretentious repetitively.

For example:

Arabic: ‘ هدى امرأة صبية و طيبة القلب / huda imra’ah sabiyah wa taibatu alqalb /

English: Huda is a young and kind- hearted woman.

Arabic: ‘ انا قلتلك من قبل لا تستخدم هاتفي / ana koltellak min qabal la tastakdim hatifi /

English: I had already told you not to use my phone.

Adaptive Translation, Semantic Translation, Idiomatic Translation, Communicative Translation, Pragmatic Translation, Faithful Translation, Creative Translation, Cognitive Translation, Information Translation, Stylistic Translation, Scientific Translation are some of the most common free translation approaches.

3. FINDINGS

A translation issue is any challenge we have when translation leads us to pause and check, verify, evaluate, rethink, revise it, or utilize a dictionary or other reference to assist us in overcoming and making sense of it. The syntax, word, style, sound, and/or use of the languages in question might all create translation issues. Some syntactic, semantic, stylistic, phonological, and usage issues are treated in-depth here:

1) **The Issues of Syntactic:** There seem to be various issues with the two languages' syntax and organization (i.e., Arabic and English) for a variety of reasons, including the fact that they belong to two different and distant language groups. Translators should pay careful attention to syntactic differences between Arabic and English. Most significantly, the translator should be mindful of sentence-level discrepancies that entail word order variance.

For example:

Verb ‘Do’: ‘Do’ because the most common verbs in English are the same as ‘ يفعل’/jafal/in Arabic. For Arabic negative (and at times affirmative) phrases, the verbs 'Do' (Present) and 'Did' (Past) with " simply express the tenses. The verbs 'Do' and 'Did' have the Arabic equivalent of ‘ هل’ ‘hal/in inquiries.

For example:

Arabic: ‘ هل تحب العطور؟ / hal tuhib alotoor /

English: Do you like perfume ?

Verb ‘Have’: As the primary verb (however, it has no function as an auxiliary verb) in Arabic, the verb 'Have' to express possession (i.e. "يملك"/yamlik/) has fewer issues.

Questions: In Arabic, 'هل' could be used in both present and past tenses for Yes/No questions, however for Wh-questions, we may have counterparts such as:

ماذا او ما /matha aw ma / (What), 'من' /man/ (Who), 'من' /man/ (Whom), 'لماذا' /limatha/ (Why), 'كيف' /kaif/ (How), 'أين' /ain/ (Where), 'متى' /mata/ (When), 'التي' /alati/ (Which), 'لمن' /liman/ (Whose) etc.

For example:

Arabic: 'من اين انت؟' | min ayna anta |

English: where are you from?

Negations: It rejects something or its negation by something else that contradicts it. One of the negation tools is employed to negate the statement, whether it is actual or nominal. Arabic terms such as 'لا' / la/, 'ليس' / laysa/, 'لما' / lima/, 'لن' / lan/, 'لم' / lam/ etc have synonyms in English such as 'no', 'not' etc.

For example:

Arabic: 'لا افهم' / la afham/ (present) vs لم افهم / lam afham / (past)

English: I don't understand. (present) vs. I did not understand. (past)

Word Orders: There are different word orders in the two languages. In English, it is constructed as Subject + Verb + Object/Complement, while in Arabic there are two types of word order, the nominal and verbal. They can be summaries as follow:

- Nominal: It is started with a noun or pronoun and contains predicate, object and complement. Subject + Verb + Object / complement. For example: 'الشجرة مثمرة' / alshajara (S) mothmirah (C) /
- Verbal: It starts with a verb, has a subject, and the subject could be in the form of a noun, apparent pronoun, or a hidden pronoun. Verb + Subject + Object / complement. For example: 'جاء الرجل' / Jaa/ (S) alrajil (C) /

In English, there are typically only nominal sentence structures (i.e., SVC). At the same time, the Arabic language is more flexible in its syntax than English. The following three-word orders are generally accepted in Arabic: VSC, SVC and VCS. VSC is a typical Arabic structure for a sentence: It consists of a 'verb' preceded by a 'subject' followed by an 'object' or 'complement'; however, in English, the SVC is SVS: the 'subject' followed by the 'verb', then the 'object' or "complement". However, the English word order could change too with some changes in meaning.

Personal Pronouns: In verbal Arabic sentences, personal pronouns can be omitted (or embedded) if they are not being used for emphasis.

For example:

Arabic: 'انا اشتريت دراجة' / ana ishtaraitu darajah /

English: I bought a bike.

Adjectives: Normally, English attributive adjectives come before nouns, whereas in Arabic, the opposite is more common.

For example, خضراء دراجة / darrajah khadra'a/ vs (a) green bike.

Tenses: There are two major types of tenses in Arabic and English (i.e., present and past). There are no progressive or perfective tenses in Arabic. The present and past perfect tenses are handled as past simple in Arabic. The present progressive is considered as present simple in Arabic, but "الآن" /alan/ is used to express time, and the past

progressive is treated as past simple. The past simple in Arabic does not have the present or past perfect progressive tenses.

Conditional Sentences: There are two forms of conditional statements in Arabic. However, there are three in English. The primary issue in Arabic is translating the future into the past.

Articles: In Arabic, as in English, there is no indefinite article. There are just definite articles in it.

For example: 'ال' / al/ the /; 'بعض' / ba'ad/ some/; 'طالب' / talib/ student/ vs 'الكتب' / alkotob/ the books/ etc.

Genders and Numbers: In Arabic, there are grammatical genders, while English does not. For example: ('طالب' /talib/ /male student/) vs ('طالبة' /talibah/ female student/). In addition, there are different kinds of numerals in English. Singular (student) vs. Plural (students). Although Arabic has three forms of numbers. For example, Singular: ('طالب' /talib/ a student/) Dual: ('طالبان' / Taliban/ two students/) Plural: ('طلاب' / tollab/ students/).

2) **Semantic Issues:** Students or translators who are not familiar with the basic units of the translation will find it more difficult. These issues arise when a word, phrase, or term is not easily comprehended; it is misconstrued or not contained in mainstream dictionaries. The following are the other key semantic or lexical issues that translators and students face:

Equivalence: Equivalence is an important notion in the translation process for all languages. As a crucial parameter of social interaction, the concept of equivalence is presented. It's worth noting that the concept of equivalency refers to the common meaning of the verb we are translating. As a result, we are frequently required to convert our sensations into words, our words into actions, etc. Formal, functional, and ideational equivalence are the most common forms of equivalence. To begin, 'formal' equivalence attempts to capture the SL expression's form. As seen by the highlighted Arabic idiomatic word and its underlined formal English equivalent, form refers to the picture used in the SL statement.

For example:

Arabic: 'وقد بقيت المعاهدة حرفاً ميتاً منذ ذلك الوقت' /waqa'd ba'qet almaoa'ahda harfan mayytan mintho thalik alwaqit/

English: The treaty has remained a dead letter since then.

The second type of equivalence is 'functional' equivalence which attempts to obtain the function of the SL expression independent of the picture used by converting it to the TL expression that performs the same function:

For example:

Arabic: 'ان الطيور على اشكالها تقع' / an altuyur alaa ashkaliha taqeu/

English: Birds of a feather flock together.

Lastly, 'ideational' equivalence attempts to convey the communicative notion of an SL expression regardless of function or form.

For example:

Arabic: 'واليد قصيرة، والعين بصيرة' / aleayn basirat, wa alyad qasira/

English: The spirit is willing, but the flesh is weak.

Monosomy: Monosemous refers to a word with only one meaning. Monosemous words and terminology provide no significant challenges because they are standardized and have a single meaning in the TL.

Polysemy: Polysemous refers to a term that has more than one meaning. For example, 'قصير' / qasir/ (short) / & 'قصير' /qasir/ (small) /. The problem of translating When a polysemous phrase is misunderstood for a monosemous one, it is wrongly assigned a single meaning across all texts and circumstances.

Synonymy: Words with the same or extremely similar meanings are called synonyms. Synonyms raise issues about the differences in levels of proximity or complete matching of synonymous terms' meanings in the same language, as well as between the two languages, the SL, and the TL, and how effective or ineffective that difference may be on meaning in a situation.

Collocations: A collocation is a grouping of two or more words that appear together often in different texts and circumstances. It's what we call the "habitual co-occurrence of words". For example, 'قهوة حلوه' / qa'hwah hulwah/ (sweet coffee).

Idioms: Idioms are phrases that have fixed forms and special meanings that cannot be deduced directly from the meaning of their words. For example, 'تخمينك جيد مثل تخميني' / takhminak jayid mithl takhmini/ -Your guess is as good as mine.

Proverbs/Sayings: The proverb is an old, fixed saying that has been passed down through the generations. Everybody, especially translation students, faces different translation issues, so they have their own issues. The following are a few Arabic proverbs with their English translation:

Arabic: 'لا تحكم على الكتاب من غلافه' / la tahkum ala'a alkitab min ghilafah/

English: Don't judge a book by its cover.

Metaphors: As a non-literal language, metaphors are indirect. They are used to saying one thing yet indicating something opposite. They are frequently troublesome and challenging. The translation of SL metaphors into TL metaphors is known as metaphorical translation. The vehicle (i.e., the form) and the tenor (i.e., the topic) become linked and interdependent in creative metaphors. Metaphors are often used to decorate, not for creativity.

Morphology: is concerned with how words are structured internally, and languages differ in the extent to which these structures are utilized. It corresponds to a branch of Arabic linguistics called 'علم الصرف' / ilm alssarf/. The challenge in translating Arabic to English is that the Arabic morphological structure is more flexible than the English morphological structure. Morphology revolves around derivation. It enables the development of several word forms from the same origin, each with a varied shade of meaning. For instance: 'خبز' (root) / 'خباز' (baker) 'مخبوز' (baked). However, the morphological system in English is not as rigorous for all speech components. For instance: Small – smaller- the smallest. In the case of Arabic-English translation, morphological variations across languages seem to be a major issue.

Connotation: In connotation, a word is used to suggest a connection other than its literal meaning, which is known as denotation. For example, the Arabic word 'ارنب' /arnab/ (rabbit) additionally, it can be taken as a synonym for 'a powerless and scary person'. In every culture, people associate certain words with meanings till they become shades of these word meanings until they acquire the connotations of the words.

Paraphrases: It is used to explain a vague concept or statement if there is no other way, for instance, culture, religion, etc. The Arabic word 'عادة' /aa'dah/ without descriptions, the English speakers, may not understand this meaning, which means 'back from, but is not exact. In general, a paraphrase is longer than the original.

Naturalization: It's a translation approach that converts SL usage to standard TL usage. This procedure is carried out primarily at the lexical, collocational, and structural levels. For example, the Arabic lexical items 'قابل للرفض' / qabil liraf/ is translated as 'refusal' further the example of collocation in Arabic 'مثير الاعجاب' / moothir ala'ajab/ is translated into 'impressive' also the Arabic sentence 'الجو غائم' / aljaw ghayim is translated into 'it is cloudy now' in English. In this case, naturalization of usage is unavoidable in translation, as a literal translation would give unusual expressions in the TL if naturalization was required.

3) **The issues of stylistics:** Style is counted to be an important role of meaning recently. So, it may affect issues for the translator. It contains several elements of the figure of speech. The following points will be counted among the issues of stylistics:

Fronting: In the normal way, a word, a phrase, or a clause can be placed at the start of a sentence. This type of fronting is done by design to serve a stylistic function, such as emphasizing the fronted word or highlighting its significance to the sentence's content. For example: 'بعت دراجه' / biet darrajah/ instead of 'دراجة بعت' / daraajah biet/. Translators may be inexperienced with this stylistic function and misunderstand the fronting style. However, this is not recommended since meaning will be impacted, even if just inadvertently. In Arabic, it causes less issues than in English.

Clichés: It is possible to compare some expressions. For instance, the Arabic expression 'رأساً على عقب' / rasan ala'a aqab/ may be translated as 'upside down in English.

Parallelism occurs when two clauses or phrases have the same structure. Such parallelism is not always easy to translate, and both Arabic and English may have issues with it.

Short vs. Long Sentences: Combining short sentences into one or dividing long sentences into short sentences can create confusion.

Redundancy: In translation, the use of superfluous and unneeded words to explain something may have a purpose. However, it should not be ignored but rather taken care of.

Nominalization vs. Verbalization: In contrast to English, Arabic has two kinds of sentence forms: noun and verb dominated. This is a crucial aspect of Arabic-to-English translation.

Irony: Any language's style is extremely tough. The translator must be extremely cautious in this situation. The irony is divided into verbal, situational, and dramatic categories.

Anaphora: The literary technique of anaphora is used when several phrases or verses begin with the same words.

Passive vs. Active Style: Arabic and English passives differ in their meanings, and this may affect translation. Although the Arabic passive can be used for other purposes, such as thematization, it primarily expresses emotions. While the passive in English is equally expressive, but to a lesser level. It is also used for thematization, just as the Arabic passive.

For example:

Arabic: قتل معاذ بواسطة يزيد/ qutila moath biwaasitat yazeed/

English: Moath was killed by Yazeed.

The confusing issue in this translation is that the SL text clearly states that Yazeed is the main attacker, and the TL text implies that 'Yazeed' is only a willing collaborator. According to the TL, 'Yazeed' did not kill 'Moath' personally but hired someone to do it for him (i.e., Moath). It is possible to avoid translating 'by بواسطة' /biwasitat/ by translating it as 'على يد' /ala yad /, which proves the actual perpetrator of the crime by the doer. For example, 'قتل على يد يزيد' /qutila ala yad yazeed/.

4) **Phonological Issues:** Phonological issues and challenges are those that have to do with sounds and how they affect meaning. When sounds are more essential than senses, these traits and impacts could be highly crucial for meaning and the overall text. When structure comes to the fore in discourse and presents itself as separate from content, phonological characteristics become an essential part of translation. This is where phonological aspects develop as integral parts of the material, requiring the translator's attention (Al Tameemi & Farhan, 2020). Several researchers indicated that poetry shows the clearest manifestations of phonological features such as paralleled repetition, alliteration, rhyme, and meter (Chao et al., 2021; Ngo et al., 2018). Verse into verse translation is one of the most challenging tasks in translation. It may require a poet-translator to render the formal properties that improvise poetic features legitimising the discourse (Holmes, 2012). Therefore, to help translators, it is very important to read carefully and repeat what they see, particularly poetry, to remove needless words and look for synonyms of keywords, rhyming words, etc. Consequently, we should think about the challenges of Arabic-English translation. For example, in language, sounds are crucial, especially when they combine in different shapes to convey meaning. Lawson (1981) indicated that stress and rhythm convey more meaning than we realize to emphasise the significance of sounds. Obviously, the sound effect is more significant than the meaning, and it is part of the aesthetic function of language. The following points will be discussed:

- ❖ **Tone:** is a writer's attitude toward a participant or audience. The tone is often expressed through word choice or a writer's point of view on a certain issue.
- ❖ **Rhyme:** is a sound made by matching words at the end of a verse.
- ❖ **Rhythm:** is a phonological aspect of language consisting of two syllables, one stressed and the other unstressed.
- ❖ **Alliteration:** The original rhyme in English requires repetition of the same consonant sound at the start, but in Arabic, it occurs at the end of the word.
- ❖ **Assonance:** It's when a vowel sound is repeated in the body of a word. It is not as clear in Arabic as it is in English.
- ❖ **Onomatopoeia:** A word used to convey rhetorical, dramatic and poetic meaning through imitation and natural suggestion is called onomatopoeia.

Other considerations include consonance, meter, foot, beat, offbeat, and so on. However, where sounds are more essential than sensations, phonological aspects and effects play a vital part in translation.

5) **The Issues of Usage:** Usage encompasses a wide range of linguistic difficulties, including cultural, religious, social, geographical, political, and so on. Many things that correspond to distinct language levels can be used to illustrate approximation. The following issues are very important variables for translation:

➤ **Cultural terms:** Language, according to anthropologists, is culturally bound. So, SL culture-specific phrase gets translated into a TL cultural equivalent. In Arabic, greetings are expressed as 'صباح الخير' /sabah alkhir/ has the meaning in English as 'good morning' while 'صباح الامل' in Arabic does not accept the term even though it has the same meaning. It is also incorrect to say 'good evening' as a parting greeting at night in English.

- **Religious terms:** There is little meaning change in translating 'الله' 'Allah' into English as 'God' since the Arabic word for 'الله' 'God' has no gender or plural distinction, especially in Arabic.
- **Political terms:** 'شهيد' /Shahid/ in Arabic refers to a person who died for the sake of religion or the state, and its English equivalent is 'martyr,' which may differ from Arabic.
- **Possibility:** It is possible to say in Arabic 'راتب قليل' / ratib qalil/ while it is translated in English as 'little salary'.

- **The Acceptability of Logical:** Logic acceptability may play a significant role in an expression. For example the logical translation of 'راجع في كلامه' / rajae fi kalamah/ is to go back's words, while the Arabic term 'ياكل كلماته' is incorrect as no one can eat words.

4. Recommendation for Translation issues

Any issue needs a solution. Thus, highlighting a translation difficulty is of little or no benefit without treatment. Indeed, without solutions to translation issues, we cease to translate. Consequently, all of the issues in this article are supported with their potential answers at the same time. Any recommended solutions should be explicit, reasonable, practicable, dependable, relevant, contextual, and in the correct direction in order to be approved. The recommended solutions to the translation challenges are based on the following criteria:

- **Untranslatable:** Untranslatable refers to the difficulty of translating from Arabic to English and can be divided into four categories: cultural, geographical, religious, and linguistic. The challenges encountered by the translator when presented with terminology or concepts in the SL that do not exist in the TL are referred to as damage in translation problems.
- **Genders:** A choice may be made that a female translator is preferable for a text with a very feminine subject matter. In contrast, a male translator is better for one with a particularly masculine subject matter.
- **The Interest of Area:** Areas where translation may be problematic include substantial use of dialect, comedy, poetry, or literary conceit, all of which must be treated in a methodical and pre-agreed-upon manner.

5. DISCUSSION

The translation is a process of language transfer contact that involves cultural, religious, political, and other aspects of language. In translation, a word, sound, style, or grammar is not translated but rather the meaning. As a result of vocabulary, grammar, style, phonology, and usage, meaning can be described as a knotty arrangement or a product. Generally, anything unrelated to meaning is not considered translation, however, there are rare exceptions where sounds are more significant than words, such as poetry. Meaning can be derived from a single word or a combination of words, allowing anything to be comprehended independently. Thus, words are the smallest unit of meaning, while sentences are the largest. As a communication act, the translation should take into account the comprehensibility and readability of the translation, rather than as a prescription based on dogmatic and outdated notions about correctness. Therefore, translation is the exchange of meanings between a target language and a source language.

The English language has played an important role in many countries worldwide, especially in the educational systems. Furthermore, Abdulrahman (2017) argues that English is the most popular language worldwide, with 379 million native speakers, while 700 million use English as a foreign language. The necessity of the English language has become a better language for globalization to information technology, trade, commerce, business and immigration etc. Arabic is one of the oldest Afro-Asiatic languages, while English is a modern Indo-European language. Beeston (2016) define the Arabic language as one of the most common languages in the world. It has a tongue of 319 million Arab native speakers.

Humans have utilized translation for ages, dating back to the invention of written books. Modern translators work with advanced tools and technology, and they rely significantly on software programs to simplify and streamline their duties. However, in the current study, translation challenges are mostly generated by syntax (grammar), lexis

or lexicon (word), stylistics (style), phonology (sound), and usage of the source language (SL), which is Arabic, and its translation into the target language (TL), which is English.

6. CONCLUSION

Linguistic translation is a difficult process. It has always been a difficult task, especially when transferring the traits and characteristics of two languages with distinct origins. Bassnett (2013) stated that translation is at the core of global communication. Translation has also played an important part in the transfer of ideas and culture over the generations. Translating Arabic texts into English needs a high level of bilingualism. Furthermore, cultural and religious impacts are evident in both languages. It has been demonstrated that while lexical issues are more prevalent, grammatical, stylistic, use, and phonological issues are not unimportant. Arabic, for example, has more significant inflexion than English. Because of the rising need in the employment market, translation programs at the undergraduate and postgraduate levels have become a typical feature of universities and academic institutes. Consequently, multilingual academics specializing in literature and linguistics are frequently tasked with teaching translation.

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