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Investigating Machine Translation Errors in Rendering English Literary Texts into Arabic

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ABSTRACT

Machine translation is a machine that employs artificial intelligence (AI) to translate texts between languages without human intervention. Machine translation approaches translate text or speech from one language to another, including the contextual, idiomatic and pragmatic issues of both different languages. The present study aims to analyze the translation of literary texts selected from different novels, plays, and poems and clarify the method for translating them from English into Arabic. This study also aims to discover machine translation errors in rendering English literary texts and clarify the translator's role in transferring the rhetorical impact on the reader who reads the (TT). This study hypothesizes that translators(students) face difficulties regarding words and structures when translating literary texts from English into Arabic because they misunderstand rhetorical devices. So they tend to use machine translations that translate literally, such as (Google Translate, Reverso translation and Bing Microsoft translation). This study adopted two models: First, Newmark's translation model (1988b), which includes two basic types of translation: semantic and communicative. This model is used widely in the analysis of literary texts. Second, Harris (2018) linguistic model theory of rhetorical question and the general purpose of the rhetorical devices to analyze the data. Finally, the study ends with the conclusions that all machine translation programs (Google Translate (GT), Reverso Translation (Reverso. T), Bing Microsoft Translation (Bing. M.T) in rendering English literary texts from English into Arabic are unacceptable and have more problems because these programs are just machines and cannot think or feel as well as all these machines renderings are meaningless and ambiguous. So Human translation is better than Machine Translation because the first uses communicative translation while the other uses semantic translation.

Keywords- Translation, Machine Translation, Machine Translation Problems.

I. INTRODUCTION

Praise be to Allah the Lord of the worlds and may the blessings and peace of Allah be upon the most honored of messengers our master Muhammad and upon all his family and companion.

Translation is not easy because languages and cultures are different. As long as computers have been around, people have thought about using them to translate languages or help translate them.

Machine translation (MT) is a computer science and applied linguistics field that translates human languages.MT is one of the things that Natural Language Processing can be used for (NLP). It is also called Automatic Translation. This means that a computer can be used to translate from the source language (SL) into the target language (TL).

Arabic is one of the languages that has been worked on since the beginning of machine translation. However, only some systems have worked with Arabic because its syntax differs from Latin. Arabic is the first language of more than 300 million people. Because Arabic is a "non configurational" language, many (NLP) applications have trouble with it.

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II. TRANSLATION

Due to the importance of translation in linguistics, many researchers studied it. There are many different linguists' definitions of translation.

Etymologically, "translation" means "bringing across" or " carrying across." The Latin term " translatio " is derived from (" trans," " across," and " ferre," " to carry," or " to bring "). In general, the modern Romance, Germanic, and Slavic European languages have developed their terms for this concept based on the Latin term " transfer " or the related term " traducer " ("to bring across" or "to lead across"). In addition, the Greek word for "translation" is " metaphrasis," which means "speaking across" (Kasparek: 1983: 83-84).

Catford (1965:20) , Bassnett (1991:25) , and House (2015:63) describe translation as the substitution of a text in the source language with a semantically and pragmatically equivalent text in the target language.

Also, translation is transmitting a linguistic idea into another language. It is a method that helps convert written content in one language into another. (Pinchuck, 1977:9; Wills, 1982; Newmark, 1991).

2.1 Translation Principles

Translation principles are great use translators and give much help to them. According to Mc. Quire (1980: 3) translation is governed by general principles:

1) Translation must present a perfect transfer of ideas conveyed in the original text.
2) The style and manner of translation must be comparable to the original text.
3) The translator should have perfect knowledge of both languages.
4) The translator should generally utilize a particular mode of speaking.
5) The translator must avoid literal translation.
6) The translator must carefully select and organize his or her words and ideas.

2.2. Translation Steps (Process)

The translator must follow specific steps to ensure the translation is correct and complete. Barihi (2020:19-20) says that there are seven steps to translation:

a) Establishing the project.
b) The Explanation.
c) Transfer and Draft One.
d) Evaluation.
e) Revised Draft.
f) Consultations.
g) Final Draft.

2.3 Types of Translation

Translation are classified into many types:

2.3.1. Translation Types according to Code:

The Swedish- American structuralist Roman Jacobson(1959/2004 as cited in Munday, 2001: 5) classifies translation into three types:

2.3.1.1. Intranlingual translation or " rewording": This kind refers to the interpretation of the verbal signs in one language by a set of verbal signs in the same language. It means (within one language), e.g. restatement or paraphrase from one lyrical shape into another. So, it means when you use different words to mean the same thing in the same language, paraphrase, or change an idiom like "pass away" to "die".

2.3.1.2. Interlingual translation: This type describes the verbal signs by means of some other language. It means (between two languages) from one language into another . It means when some code units in the(SL) are changed to code units that are the same in the (TL).

2.3.1.3. Intersemiotic translation: This kind of translation means interpreting certain verbal signs by means of signs of nonverbal sign system ". It means (between sign systems) one system of signs into another, e.g. from verbal art to music, dance, cinema or painting. It means the use of signs or signals to communicate. Human language is the most crucial semiotic system compared to sign language and traffic lights. This type fits into Jakobson's framework, which says that translation is changing one sign into another alternative or equal sign, whether spoken or not. (Jakobson (1959:232 cited in Schulte and Biguenet, 1992:145); Shuttleworth and Cowie, 2007 : 85).

2.3.2. Translation Types according to Mode: (Written vs. Oral)

Nida and Taber (1969: 12) define interpreting as the reproduction of the closest equivalent of the (SL) message in the (TL). This is a common ground or interface between translating and interpreting. The former is not mainly or only concerned with the correct semantic transference. The translated text should, at least in theory and in an ideal world, have the same meaning, correct grammar, effective style, and textual cohesion as the source text.

III. MACHINE TRANSLATION

Machine Translation has many definitions. According to Garvin (1963:223) and Hutchins (1985: 1), machine translation (MT) is the process of translating any text from one language (SL) to another (TL).

Lawson (1982:5) and (1989:280) defines (MT) as an automatic translation with or without human intervention. Also, Sippl (1985: 359) defines (MT) as the automatic transmission of information from one representation to another. The translation may involve codes, language, or other systems of representation.

House (2018:18) says that the term "machine translation" refers to computers doing some or all of the translating. Professional translators and academics have recently come to accept (MT) systems because these systems are constantly improving in consistency and effectiveness, and more high-quality translation becomes available, posing a risk to human translators (Way, 2018; Bowker, 2019; Vieira & Alonso, 2020).

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3.1. Types of Machine Translation

According to Nichole (2018: 25-27) , there are four types of machine translation:

3.1.1. Statistical Machine Translation (SMT): SMT is the first type of machine translation. It works by referring to statistical models based on the analysis of the bilingual text. It tries to determine if a word in the source language is the same as a word in the target language. Google Translate (GT) is an excellent example of this. SMT works well for simple translations, but its biggest flaw is not considering the context. This means that translations often need to be corrected. In other words, it is expected that translations is of low quality.

3.1.2. Rule-Based Machine Translation (RBMT): RBMT is the second type of machine translation. It works by following the rules of grammar. It conducts a grammatical analysis of the source language and the target language to generate the translated sentence. But RBMT needs much proofreading, and its heavy reliance on lexicons means that it does not work well until a long time has passed .

3.1.3. Hybrid Machine Translation (HMT) : HMT is the third type of machine translation. It is a mix of RBMT and SMT, which is clear from the name. It uses a translation memory, which makes it a lot better at what it does. However, even HMT has some problems, the biggest of which is that it needs much editing. There is a need to have human translators.

3.1.4. Neural Machine Translation (NMT): NMT is the fourth kind of machine translation. NMT depends on neural network models based on how the human brain works. The main benefit of NMT is that it uses a single system to decipher the source and target text. So, it does not rely on specialized systems like SMT, which are used by other machine translation systems .

3.2 Programs of Machine Translation

There are many programs that are considered as Machine translation systems, as the following:

3.2.1. Google Translate (GT) : GT is one of the most popular online translation tools today. Och (2006:3) says that Google has put its Arabic-English and English-Arabic systems online. He says, Arabic is a very hard language to translate to and from because it has a very rich morphology and requires a long-distance reordering of words. Many people have used Google Translate lately, including academics, students, people just starting to learn how to translate, professional translators, and so on.

Google made Google Translate (GT) in 2007. Also, Google Translate used Systran at first, but in October 2007, Google switched from Systran to its machine translation system for all 25 language pairs on the site. It has used its machine translation system in Arabic, Chinese, and Russian (Chitu & Schwartz, 2007; Korosec, 2011).

Google Translate is a free translation service that gives instant translations between dozens of different languages. Arabic is one of the seventy one languages presently supported by Google Translate. It presents word-level alternatives if a translation seems incorrect. This technique is also utilized as feedback to improve the quality of Google Translate's machine translation(Google Translation, 2013: 1).

3.2.2. ATLAS: ATLAS is one of the oldest computer programs that can translate from and into Arabic. It was made by the Hong Kong-based FTC (First Trading Company). In the Arab world, ATLAS electronic pocket dictionaries are more popular than other electronic dictionaries that translate from and into Arabic. There have been many different kinds of ATLAS translators, like the SM series and the SD series. ATLAS 's most recent version is the ATLAS Modern Dictionary, found online and in ATLAS Dictionary L519. The company has made many different versions of the program in a paper, online, and electronic forms (Atlas, 2013).

3.2.3 Babylon: Babylon is a program which contributes to machine translation. It translates from and into Arabic by using a machine. Dictionaries and Encyclopedias (2013) says that Babylon (Ltd) has made 36 English-based proprietary dictionaries in 21 languages, including Arabic, and has given them away for free to software users. These dictionaries have 60,000 and 200,000 terms, phrases, acronyms, and abbreviations. They also have a morphological engine that makes it easy to recognize all forms of single words and phrases that have changed over time, give all forms of terms with prefixes and suffixes, and offer a solution for all types of writing. (Wikipedia,2023)

3.2.4. Microsoft Translation: Microsoft translation includes programs such as (Microsoft Translator, Bing translator, and Reverso translator). These programs

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consider the modern programs people use to translate texts from English into Arabic. The translation results for these programs are the same regarding accuracy and errors (www.microsoft.com).

In relation to this, Handschuh (2013) studied German-English translation using four online (MT) systems: GT, SYSTRAN, Bing, and Babylon. He found that MT's output was primarily wrong and inaccurate. Keshavarz (1999) said that the errors were lexico-semantic errors, like using the wrong tense, verb group, word order, use of prepositions, and use of active and passive voice, and errors with the use of articles.

3.3 Problems of Machine Translation

Machine translation has problems. The following problems are some of which:

3.3.1. Semantic Ambiguity : Semantic ambiguity is thought to be more difficult than syntactic ambiguity because only a human's intelligence can translate it. For example:

(1) He went to the bank

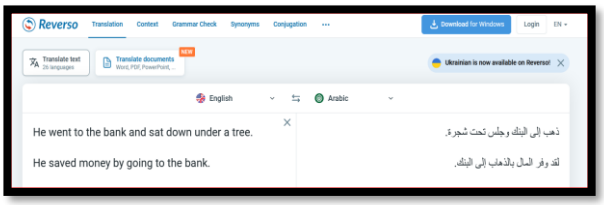
In the previous sentence, it is not clear whether the word "bank" means the "mound of sand" or the "financial institution". The choice can only be made in this sentence based on the situation. This is what the machine thinks this sentence means: ذَهَبَ إِلَى الْمَصْرِفِ (see Palmer, 1980:106; Shaalan et al., 2004: 4).

However, consider the following:

(2) He went to the bank and sat down under a tree.

(3) He saved money by going to the bank.

can be easily translated into:



However, the problem is that when you type (2) and (3) into the machine translation (reverse.t), you only see the word "ذَهَبَ إِلَى الْمَصْرِفِ وَجَلَسَ تَحْتَ شَجَرَةٍ" and "لَقَدْ وَفَرَ الْمَالَ بِالذَّهَابِ إِلَى الْمَصْرِفِ" .This means that even if there is a context, the computer cannot tell the difference between the two meanings of (2) and (3).

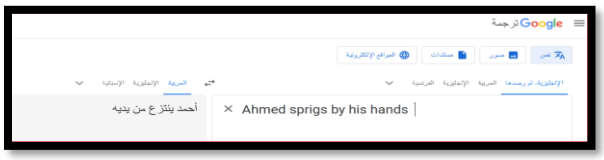
3.3.2. Syntactic Ambiguity: Syntactic ambiguity happens when a word with a particular form can be understood differently. For instance, "sprigs" can be considered a plural noun or a verb in the simple present (third-person singular). Machine translation (G.T) will have a list of categories that cannot be found next to each other (Bourbeuea ,1988:67).

(4) Ahmed sprigs by his hands

This sentence is translated by human as : يَغْرِس أَحْمَد بِيَدَيْه .

Also by (MT) as : أَحْمَد يُنْتَزَع مِنْ يَدَيْهِ

So, machine translation cannot give the real meaning of the verb "sprigs"



3.3.3. Homographs: Once the grammatical category is known, the homograph can be separated based on the type of the text as long as the homograph set is made up of words from different grammatical categories. In this way, Nagao (1989:24) says that a sentence like "Time flies like an arrow" could mean more than one thing. The word "flies" could be a third-person singular form of the verb "to fly" or a plural form of the noun "fly." The word "like," on the other hand, can be a conjunction or a verb that means "to love."

The following example shows how important it is to identify the type of grammar: When these sentences are translated into Arabic, the word "use" could mean more than one thing(S. Riyad ,2013:350).

(5) They use their cars;

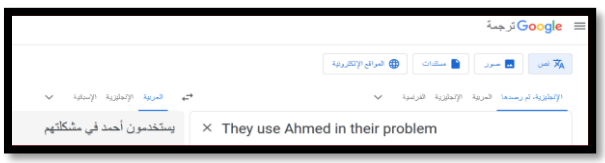
(6) The use of abrasive cleaners on the printer casing is not recommended.

"Use" is a verb in (5), but it is a noun in (6). An English- Arabic dictionary gives (يُسْتَعْمَلُ) for the verb and(اسْتِعْمَالُ) for the noun. So, it is up to the reader or an automatic parser to determine whether a verb or noun should be translated when it appears in a sentence based on how the source language's grammar works . another example of the verb " use " :

(7) They use their pens

(8) They use Ahmed in their problem

Here, human translation is : , يَسْتَخْدِمُون أَقْلَامَهُم) (يَسْتَعِينُون بِأَحْمَد فِي مشَاكِلِهِم, But, MT can't give the real meaning of the verb "use" in (8) .



3.3.4. Problems of Translating Verb Phrase in MT: Even when there is a context, it is hard for the machine to figure out what a particular word means. The following examples of the verb "hold" show how it can be used differently:

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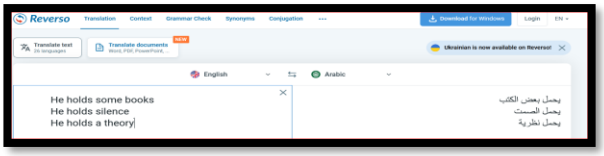
(9) He holds silence.
(10) He holds silence.
(11) He holds a theory.

The machine (reverso .t) turns them into: (يُحْمَلُ بَعْضِ الْكُتُبِ ,يُحْمَلُ الصَّمْت ,يُحْمَلُ نَظَرِيَّةٌ)



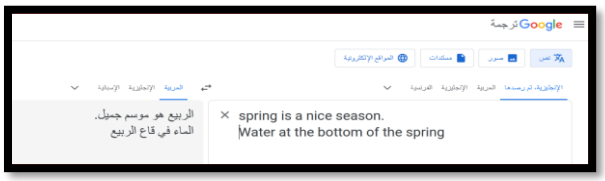
But the word "hold" does not mean the same thing in all three sentences, so it should not be translated the same way. If you want to translate(9), (10) and (11), you should use (يُؤَمِّنُ بِالنَّظَرِيَّة, يَلْتَزِمُ الصَّمْت,يُحْمَل بَعْضِ الْكُتُبِ) (see Ba'lbakki, 1990:430) .

3.3.5. Lexical Ambiguity: This happens when the machine cannot determine the right word to replace a term or word used in the source text. Since machines cannot understand the "meaning" of what they are translating, they cannot choose the correct equivalent independently.

Balkan et al. (1994:105) discuss this problem by saying, “A word is lexically ambiguous when it can mean more than one thing”. For instance: The word "spring" refers to (A season of the year), (A coiled wire object) and (A natural source of water) for example:

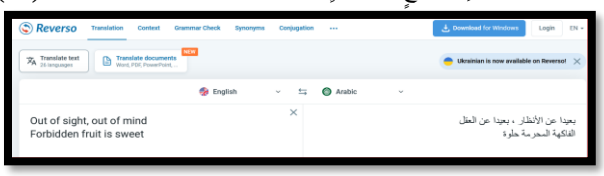
(12) spring is a nice season.
(13) Water at the bottom of the spring

Here, spring is a season in (12) but spring is a natural source of water in (13)
(الرَّبِيع فَصْلٌ جَمِيل .. الْمَاءِ فِي قَاعِ الْبِئْر), but machine (GT) translates the sentences as: (الرَّبِيع فَصْلٌ .. الْمَاءِ فِي قَاعِ الرَّبِيع جَمِيل) .



3.3.6. Idioms : Idioms are hard for computers to translate because machine translationis mainly based on finding the best word for each word in the source text and then using rules to translate this word into the target language. This method only works for idioms where the literal translation of the parts of the idiom sometimes shows what the idiom means. Some English idioms have an Arabic proverb that means the same thing(Meryem, 2010:13-15) . For example :

(14) Out of sight, out of mind الْبَعِيدِ عَنْ الْعَيْنِ بَعِيدٌ عَنْ الْقَلْبِ .
(15) Forbidden fruit is sweet كُلِّ مَمْنُوعٍ مَرْغُوبٍ .



3.4. Machine Translation V.S Human Translation

Machine translation(MT) and human translation(HT) are important translations of languages, especially in the literary aspect. According to Sijeta (2016: 6-7-8),there is a difference between machine translation (MT) and human translation (HT) as the following :

3.4.1. Machine Translation (MT)

MT	**The Conception**	Machine translation is the application of computers in translating texts from one language into another .A computer translates text without the help of a person. This is called "machine translation." It is also called automated translation (Hutchins ,1986:15).
	The Advantages	Some of the advantages of using (MT) are: **First :** It is free, which is an advantage in business that everyone likes. However, if the translator uses it through an (API), (He\she) has to pay a small fee. **Second:** It works right away and is online, making it easy to use because translations are done immediately and can be done anywhere at any time. **Third :** Page and text translation are easy and quick, no matter how long or complicated the page or text is. This includes web pages, emails, documents, and more. **Fourth :**There are many different languages available and ready to be translated (Saba, 2015)..
	The Disadvantages	Using (MT) has several disadvantages : **First :** It is limited, so it cannot translate everything and limits what could be translated. **Second:** These services offer many languages, but quite a few still need to be included. **Third :** You cannot expect natural, easy-to-read translations because the services are mechanical and automated and only do direct, mechanical translations of words.

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		Fourth : Context is not part of the equation, meaning that (MT) will translate the text as a text without considering the context of the content. It does not consider who the text is for or why it was written (Saba, 2015).

3.4.2. Human Translation (HT)

HT	**The Conception**	Humans do the process of translating, which is called "human translation." It is still the best way to translate since it is a complicated process that is not a scientific calculation or a mathematical equation that could be programmed into an intelligent machine. The translator will turn the original text into a version that stays true to the original's spirit and meaning and has the right tone and style for the person reading it (Day Translations, 2015).
	The Advantages	Human translations outweigh their drawbacks. First, consider language's complexities. Human language includes grammar, syntax, connotations, senses, and the speakers'/writers' cultural background. Translators must locate the target material's correct terminology, grammar, and culture. There is no standard translation format, so the translator must be trained and innovative. As the context is vital, human translators are suggested for formal correspondence. To express a brand's identity and message, a human must interpret web material, marketing text ,etc (Fletcher, 2016). Also, Humans are needed to make sure that a translation makes sense in terms of grammar, slang, and subtleties of language so that the tone and meaning of the original text are kept in the translation (Fletcher, 2016).
	The Disadvantages	The only real problem with using a human translator is when someone needs to understand or communicate the main idea of something in a non-official letter. In these situations, the translators want to save money and time on something other than a human translator and do not want to spend the money or time on it (Saba, 2015).

IV. DATA ANALYSIS

SL Text (1) :

“ In the teeth of every difficulty ”.

(Orwell,1954: 63)

TL Texts (1) :

فِي أَسْنَانِ كُلّ صُعُوبَة	1
فِي أَسْنَانِ كُلّ صُعُوبَة	2
عَلَى الرَّغْمِ مِنْ الصُّعُوبَات الَّتِي واجهتها	3
فِي أَسْنَانِ كُلّ صُعُوبَة	4
بِالرَّغْمِ مِنْ جَمِيعِ الْمَخَاطِر والصعوبات	5

Discussion:

“In the teeth of every difficulty ” is a literary text taken from the novel (Animal Farm) in (1954). The interpretation of this expression is that Orwell intended that the animals rebuild the windmill despite the obstacles they have encountered and their lack of experience. Thus, Orwell compared the obstacles to sharp teeth.

Table (1) : Text Analysis No. (1)

SL Text NO.	*Type*	*Translator No.*	*Method of Translation*		*Problem Of Translation*				*Appropriateness*
			Semantic	*Communicative*	*Lexical*	*Syntactical*	*Rhetorical*	*Stylistic*	

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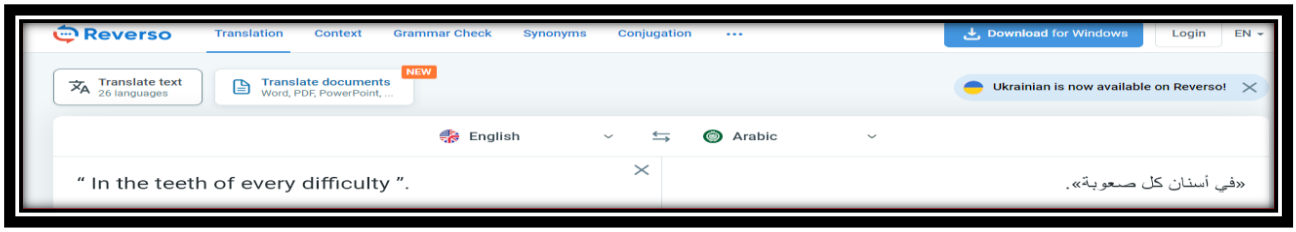
One	***Novel***	1	+	-	+	-	+	+	-
		2	+	-	+	-	+	+	-
		3	-	+	-	-	-	-	+
		4	+	-	+	-	+	+	-
		5	-	+	-	-	-	-	+

The translators (1),(2), and (4) fail in rendering this expression because they rely on (MT) (Reverso.T), which causes numerous problems in its translation, including the following: **First,** there is a lexical problem because (MT) gives the literal meaning of the word (teeth \ أَسْنَان). **Second,** there is a rhetorical problem because this expression is a metaphor; the writer wants to describe it as a metaphor that has outlived its utility, but (MT) cannot comprehend the word's intended meaning (teeth), which is that the difficulties have sharp teeth. Therefore, it translates it semantically , which focuses on the structure, not the content of the (SLT). **Third,** stylistic problem because of the style which is meaningless.



Only the translators (3) and (5) succeed in their renderings of the (SLT) because they transfer the metaphor's meaning and sense. They translate the metaphor “ teeth of every difficulty” as the difficulties of all the obstacles that the animals have faced. Also, they translate it communicatively in order to get an acceptable translation like the proposed translation by Adel Mohamed Ahmed :

" برغم جَمِيع الْمَصَاعِب "
(Mohamed, 2013:13)

Also, there is a difference between the two renderings of the (SLT) as the following table shows:

Table (2) : (The Difference Of Renderings) Text No. (1)

Item	***The Translator***	***The Procedure***	***The Model***	***The Rendering***	***The Reason***
MT	Reverso.T	Word for word translation	Semantic	In appropriate	MT cannot comprehend the word's intended meaning.
HT	Adel Mohamed Ahmed	metaphor to metaphor	Communicative	Appropriate	The translator transfers the metaphor's meaning and sense.

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SL Text (2) :

“ Flavius: Hence! Home, you idle creature, get you home.”
(Shakespeare. W ,Julius Caesar , 1623, Act I ,Scene I, Line I)

TL Texts (2) :

فلافيوس : وَمِنْ ثَمَّ ! الْمَنْزِل ، أَيُّهَا الْمَخْلُوق الْعَاطِل ، أوصلك إِلَى الْمَنْزِل	1
فلافيوس : وَمِنْ ثَمَّ ! الْمَنْزِل ، أَيُّهَا الْمَخْلُوق الْعَاطِل ، أوصلك إِلَى الْمَنْزِل	2
فلافيوس : وَمِنْ ثَمَّ ! الْمَنْزِل ، أَيُّهَا الْمَخْلُوق الْعَاطِل ، أوصلك إِلَى الْمَنْزِل	3
فلافيوس : وَمِنْ ثَمَّ ! الْمَنْزِل ، أَيُّهَا الْمَخْلُوق الْعَاطِل ، أوصلك إِلَى الْمَنْزِل	4
فلافيوس : وَمِنْ ثَمَّ ! الْمَنْزِل ، أَيُّهَا الْمَخْلُوق الْعَاطِل ، أوصلك إِلَى الْمَنْزِل	5

Discussion:

The (ST) above is the an expression taken from Shakespeare's tragedy (Julius Caesar) in (1623). The interpretation of this expression is that Flavius, whose duty it is to defend the rights of common people against nobles, is angry that the working people have taken a holiday to welcome Caesar home after he triumphed over Pompey's two sons.

Table (3) : Text Analysis No. (2)

SL Text NO.	*Type*	*Translator No.*	*Method of Translation*		*Problem Of Translation*				*Appropriateness*
			Semantic	*Communicative*	*Lexical*	*Syntactical*	*Rhetorical*	*Stylistic*	
Two	*Drama*	1	+	-	+	+	+	+	-
		2	+	-	+	+	+	+	-
		3	+	-	+	+	+	+	-
		4	+	-	+	+	+	+	-
		5	+	-	+	+	+	+	-

In rendering this expression, all the translators failed in their renderings because they used (GT), which causes problems: **First,** Lexical problem because it gives the literal meaning of the words (idle creature\ الْمَخْلُوق الْعَاطِل) which is not related to the (ST). **Second,** Syntactical problem because word orders are not acceptable, the structure of the sentence is not accurate as well as the meaning is not clear. **Third,** rhetorical problem because (MT) cannot understand how to use the figurative language of compensation. it is just a tool; it has no feelings or sense. **Fourth,** stylistic problem because the style of (MT) is ambiguous as well as in rendering this expression, compensation by merging is needed to express the idea to the (TL) readers.

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In this instance, to obtain a correct translation, the translator must use the compensation procedure by merging two lexical items (idle creature) into one (الْكُسَالَى), which preserves the aesthetic function of the source language term. So, in the proposed translation below, the translator conveys the negative connotation of the (SL) expression. In contrast, the literal translation of this text would be an awkward rendition because it does not convey the negative connotation loaded in the (SL) expression, and compensation is necessary here.

" فلافيوس : تَفَرَّقُوا إِلَى بُيُوتِكُم أَيُّهَا الْكُسَالَى عُودُوا إِلَى دِيَارِكُم"
(Amin, 1998)

Here ,there is a clear deference between these two renderings as the following table:

Table (4) : (The Difference Of Renderings) Text No. (2)					
Item	***The Translator***	***The Procedure***	***The Model***	***The Rendering***	***The Reason***
MT	GT	Word for word translation	Semantic	In appropriate	MT cannot understand how to use the figurative language of compensation because it is just a tool.
HT	Amin	Compensation by merging	Communicative	Appropriate	The translator preserves the aesthetic function of the (ST) by using compensation.

SL Text (4) :

“ Twit twittwit
Jug jugjugjugjugjug
So rudely forc’d.
Tereu.”
(The Waste Land (The Fire Sermon), 1922, Section III, lines(202-206),p: 30)

TL Text (4) :

1	ثُوَيْت تويتويت إبْرِيق جوج قَسْرًا بوقاحة تيريو	2	ثُوَيْت تويتويت إبْرِيق جوج قَسْرًا بوقاحة تيريو
3	ثُوَيْت تويتويت إبْرِيق جوج قَسْرًا بوقاحة تيريو	4	ثُوَيْت تويتويت إبْرِيق جوج قَسْرًا بوقاحة تيريو
5	ثُوَيْت تويتويت إبْرِيق جوج قَسْرًا بوقاحة تيريو		

Discussion:

This short excerpt above is an expression taken from the poem (The Waste Land), the third section of (The Fire Sermon) by Eliot in (1922) . The interpretation of this excerpt is that Eliot's lines "Twit twit twit / Jug jugjugjugjugjugjug" are nothing more than "random noises." Though neither of the neologisms seems to have a meaning concerning this part of the poem, some relate them to an allusive reference to the story of Philomela, -a Greek mythical figure who is violently raped and whose tongue is cut by her brother-in-law (King Tereu) contending that the words 'twit' and 'jug' are onomatopoeic of the sound of the nightingale to which Philomela is transformed as a means of liberation from the injustice inflicted upon her.

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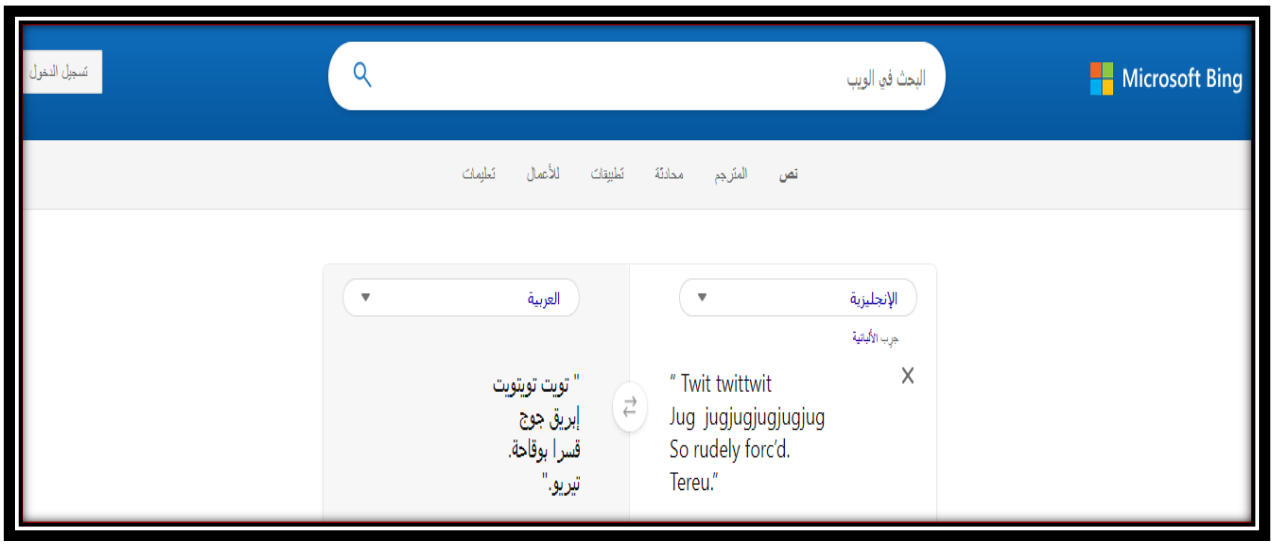
Table (5) : Text Analysis No. (3)									
SL Text NO.	*Type*	*Translator No.*	*Method of Translation*		*Problem Of Translation*				*Appropriateness*
			Semantic	*Communicative*	*Lexical*	*Syntactical*	*Rhetorical*	*Stylistic*	
Three	***Poetry***	1	+	-	+	+	-	+	-
		2	+	-	+	+	-	+	-
		3	+	-	+	+	-	+	-
		4	+	-	+	+	-	+	-
		5	+	-	+	+	-	+	-

All the translators failed in their renderings because they depended on (Bing. M.T), which caused problems: **First,** Lexical problem because translates the following words literally (twit \ تُوَيْت , jug \ إبْريق , rudely forced \ قَسْرًا بوقاحة) which are word for word translation and it is mistranslation. **Second**, syntactical problem because the sentence structure is inaccurate, and the word order is unacceptable. **Third,** Stylistic problem because(MT) deserts the poetic style in its rendering, there is no coherence between the sentences, and it has no idea about how to use neologism in phonemic translation. So, its rendering is meaningless.



As can be seen in the translations below, the translator Lulu opts for 'phonemic translation,' which reproduces the (ST) language sounds into the (TT), thus subscribing to an'allusive 'interpretation of the neologisms rendered as " شق شق " and "زق زق ", respectively, deriving his translation from the quadruple Arabic verb "شقشق " meaning " صَوْت العصفور وزقزق نحوه ".

شِقّ شِقّ شِقّ
زِقّ زِقّ زِقّ زِقّ زِقّ زِقّ
بِغَايَة الْوَحْشِيَّة اغْتُصبت
تيريو

(Lulu , 1995:44)

Finally ,the differences between the renderings of (HT) and (MT) are shown in the following table :

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Table (6) : (The Difference Of Renderings) Text No. (3)					
Item	***The Translator***	***The Procedure***	***The Model***	***The Rendering***	***The Reason***
MT	Bing.M.T	Word for word translation	Semantic	In appropriate	MT cannot understand the(ST), it deserts the poetic style phonemic translation (neologism), it translates word for word translation.
HT	Lulu	Phonemic translation (neologism)	Communicative	Appropriate	The translator understands the(ST); he uses the poetic style Phonemic translation (neologism), his rendering is meaningful.

V. FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

The present analysis study concludes with the following findings:

1. Communicative translation is more accurate than semantic translation for this linguistic phenomenon because semantic translation distorts the meaning of the (SL) texts. Therefore, this study validates this issue by contrasting the communicative and semantic translation percentages in the table below.

Table (7)					
Numbers and Percentages of (Translators, Communicative translation and Semantic translation)					
Translators NO.	**Communicative Translation**	**Percentage**	**Semantic Translation**	**Percentage**	**Total Renderings**
1	1	0.8%	24	19.2%	25
2	1	0.8%	24	19.2%	25
3	3	2.4%	22	17.6%	25
4	1	0.8%	24	19.2%	25
5	2	1.6%	23	18.4%	25
Total	**8**	**6.4%**	**117**	**93.6%**	**125**
Final Total	***Renderings***	**(8 + 117) = 125**			
	Percentage	**(6.4% + 93.6%) = 100%**			

2. The renderings of the translators (students) are classified into two types: **First,** appropriate renderings because the students succeed in producing the same impact on the (TL) reader in their renderings by adopting the communicative translation; **Second,** inappropriate renderings as the translators(students) fail to transfer literary texts' impact on the (TL) reader by adopting the semantic translation. The following table illustrates that clearly:

Table (8)							
Percentage of Appropriate and Inappropriate Renderings in this study							
Type of English literary texts	**Texts No.**	**Number Of Appropriate renderings**	**Percentage**	**Number Of Inappropriate renderings**	**Percentage**	**Total renderings**	**Percentage**

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Novel	12	8	13%	52	87%	60	48%
Drama	10	0	0%	50	100%	50	40%
Poetry	3	0	0%	15	100%	15	12%
Total	**25**	**8**	**6.4%**	**117**	**93.6%**	**125**	**100%**

3. The translation of English literary texts requires a high level of linguistic proficiency. The translator must proficiently employ the proper syntax (structure)and vocabulary(lexical words The following table indicates the percentage of each translator in rendering English literary text into Arabic.

Table (9)

Numbers and Percentages of accurate and inaccurate Translators

Translators No.	Appropriate renderings No.	Percentage	Inappropriate renderings No.	Percentage	Total Renderings
1	1	0.8%	24	19.2%	25
2	1	0.8%	24	19.2%	25
3	3	2.4%	22	17.6%	25
4	1	0.8%	24	19.2%	25
5	2	1.6%	23	18.4%	25
Total	**8**	**6.4%**	**117**	**93.6%**	**125**
Final Total	***Renderings***	**(8 + 117) = 125**			
	Percentage	**(6.4% + 93.6%) = 100%**			

4. Many translators (students) rely on machine translation in their renderings as checked by the researcher himself practically one by one , which causes many problems. The following table shows the types, numbers and percentages of each machine used in this study.

Table (10)

(Types, Numbers and Percentages) of Errors by Machine Translation Programs that are used in this Study

Translators No.	Types of Literary Texts	(Types) No.	Classification of (ST)			Types of MT			Total renderings	Renderings by Translators	Percentage	Renderings by all (MT)	Percentage
						GT	Reverso.T	Bing.M.T					
5	**Novel**	12	7	4	1	27	20	5	60	8	6.4%	52	41.6%
	Drama	10	5	4	1	25	20	5	50	0	0.0%	50	40%
	Poetry	3	1	1	1	5	5	5	15	0	0.0%	15	12%
Total													
5	3	25				57	45	15	125	8	6.4%	**117**	**93.6%**
						117							
Percentage of		**GT**	**45.6%**										
		Reverso.T	**36%**										
		Bing.M.T	**12%**										
Final Percentage of MT			**93.6%**										
Final Percentage of HT			**6.4%**										
Final Total Percentage			**(HT) 6.4% + (MT) 93.6%= 100%**										

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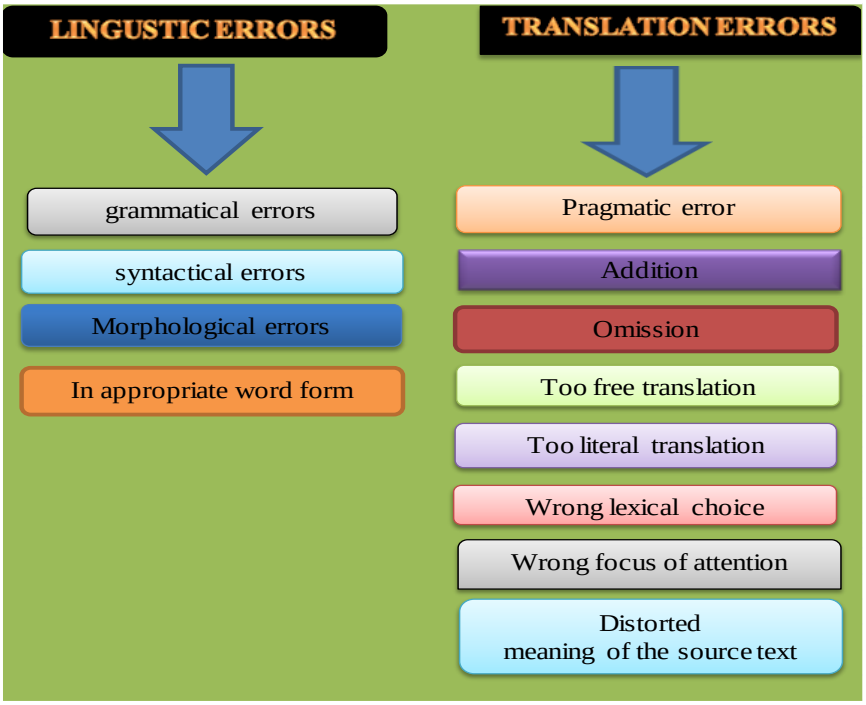
5. At the end ,while analyzing the students' renderings, errors are classified in rendering all the (SLT) into different types, as shown in the following figure:



VI. CONCLUSIONS

The current study reaches to the following conclusions:

1. Machine Translation programs often function as a bilingual dictionary rather than a proper (MT) program, resulting in a more or less word-for-word translation. So, using the literal translation in rendering literary texts distorts the intended meaning and fails to produce a rhetorical impact on the (TL) reader.
2. According to the data analysis, Arab translators (Students) face many problems and difficulties in rendering English literary sentences such as (lexical\ syntactical \ rhetorical \ stylistic) problems. These problems are caused by transferring the (SL) text into the (TL) text semantically using machine translation without ensuring the rendering if it is true or false.
3. In this study, many translators(students) use different machine translation programs in rendering the (ST) expressions, and the most widely used programs are Google Translation, Reverso Translation, and Bing Microsoft Translation.
4. The programs (Google, Reverso, Bing) cannot deal with the semantic phenomenon of ambiguity, a common characteristic feature of all machine translation programs. This ambiguity is transferred from the (SL) text into the (TL) text semantically using machine translation without ensuring the rendering if it is true or false.
5. The communicative method is the most appropriate method to render English literary texts especially in rhetorical devices because it is an appropriate translation that produces the same rhetorical impact on the (TL) reader. So, the appropriate renderings by (students), despite their small percentage, are considered the best, most correct, and most understandable renderings than machine translation. The reason is that they translate the texts communicatively, relying on themselves to deliver those translations to the (TL) readers, and they know that machine translations have more errors in renderings
6. Human Translation is better than Machine Translation because the first uses communicative translation while the other uses semantic translation.

Our last supplication is Praise be to Allah, Lord of the Worlds, and may blessings and peace be upon our Noble Messenger Mohammad, his family, and all his companions.

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