



Problems, Solutions, and Treatments Text Translation
A scientific study submitted to the Department of Linguistic and Translation
Studies at the House of Wisdom

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Abstract

If culture is the source and method of creativity and manifestations of civilized society, then translation is an effective way to convey these aspects. The same applies to the definition of this method and creativity in another civilization. This issue will only be achieved by accessing this culture and getting to know it well. Likewise, when transferred, that process must be subject to honesty and accuracy, so that its privacy and important features are preserved. For this, the translator must know the meanings and rationale of the translated text, and other technical matters related to it. The same applies to the linguistic and cultural background of the translated text. The core of the translator's duty is to transfer the meaning or idiom from one language to another. The language usually contains what is implied by the person speaking or speaking in two tongues, or rather in two or more languages, and this stems from or comes from the interference that occurs as a result of the mixing that occurs by using a morphological, grammatical or linguistic system for a particular language during the process of using the conversion to another language. This change usually takes place at several levels, such as the grammatical and syntactic level, as well as the semantic level, and this case is called linguistics (linguistic overlap). Translation as a whole is a complex process that only those who are doing this effort or work realize, and therefore, the suffering of translators can only be felt by their peers in this arduous field. Whoever undertakes this work must be fully aware of the risks of this task and how there are intended or unintended translation errors that lead to the loss of rights and property of people, entities, or countries. Therefore, we are certain that the translator's duty is no less important than the fighter's duty on the battlefield, as both of them fight with their front and title and bear heavy responsibility.

Keywords: *Text Translation; Problems; Solutions and Treatments*

Introduction

Translation, as we know, is the process of expressing something written in the original language in a different language while maintaining the stylistic, artistic, scientific, and semantic qualities of the text that is being transmitted. No matter how diverse the approaches are, every expressive speech is a translation. By converting emotions, sensations, and thoughts into tangible or perceptual gestures and actions, any expression of these things can be a state of communication. Each instance that we come

across that conveys meaning, whether through speech or writing, is in itself a translation. From the perspective of specialists, this is nothing but an attempt to realize and attract attention, and drawing attention here came after an attempt to realize.

The writer or author and the transmitter (i.e. the translator), as well as the reader (recipient), are not equal in the ability to understand and comprehend, even if the text or scientific material was written in their original languages. Here, we discover that the translator is attempting to create a different linguistic structure using different terms or words, in different images and forms, and the imposition of difference due to the two languages' different natures, the two cultures' differences, and a host of other factors is what ultimately determines this. Translators' work is not restricted to the language framework since it is a communication endeavor that aims to comprehend and perceive. He performs creative work in the new language, and here we indicate the difference in the scientific and artistic abilities of the translators.

The Problem of Study

This study aims to introduce translation and the tasks involved, the issues that translators and translation specialists face, and how to come up with workable solutions so that texts translated into another language have the same quality and meaning and are not open to interpretation, fabrication, or deviance from the translator's or specialists intended path. As we know that changing some vocabulary or manipulating words leads to the loss of rights as a result of changing the required meaning from the source language to the target language.

Solution to the problem: The aforementioned issue is solved by ensuring that the text is translated from the mother tongue (the source language) to the target language with complete impartiality, honesty, and accuracy. No extraneous interpretations or additions are made, as these, in our opinion, lead the reader (recipient) to believe something that is not supported by the written word. The source, which leads us to commit serious mistakes that result in rights violations and misunderstandings.

Objectives of the study

1. To identify translation, its importance, and its purpose.
2. To identify the difficulties and problems facing the translator and how to find solutions to those problems.

Problems; Solutions and Treatments Text Translate

Preface

According to one of the specialists in the subject of translation, translation is an ancient science that aims to provide creative or scientific content that is apparent enough that it cannot be mistaken for a translated text or work. According to this expert, an excellent translation is comparable to a plate of glass, and we won't be able to tell that it's there unless it has some minor or major imperfections like bubbles, dust, scratches, etc. (Owais, 2005).

Since translation has been around for as long as civilizations have emerged, it is considered to be extremely old. Translation is a science or art that has a long history that has been associated with the age or history of man. This science or art has great merit in opening the way towards the cross-fertilization of civilizations and the education of societies. Nations began to mix ideas and sciences as a result of it or because of it. It is important to note here that Islamic civilization would not have existed without text translation and dissemination.

We learned about Greek culture and civilization through this knowledge, which was then translated into Arabic. This is also true of the emergence of Western civilization, which borrowed its sciences and culture from Islamic civilization through the spreading of Arabic literature throughout Europe, which advanced to a certain degree because of the Arabs and their civilization. Translation is a science that was developed to transfer cultures and sciences from one society to another or from one civilization to another, for the purpose of identifying, transferring and benefiting from the cultures of others. Additionally, translation can be used to facilitate the process of coexisting amongst different peoples and to create understanding and bridges between them (Saadi, 2010).

Types of Translation

Some of those interested in language have classified translation into literal translation (translation of words), and the other type is free translation, or what is known as translation of meaning. The first group relied on literal translation, especially those priests who translated the Bible. The reason they chose this type of translation is that it is truthful and accurate. Some translation experts, or linguists, distinguish between two directions or types of translation:

Semantic translation: This type of translation is known for closely following the source text and is frequently referred to as faithful translation.

The second kind of translation is called communicative translation, and its goal is to make the recipient more comfortable speaking both the target and mother languages, which tends to be the target language and audience of the translated text.

Some academics distinguish between two kinds of translation: indirect translation and direct translation.

As for direct translation, it is the literal translation of the text, which was fall into three branches:

The first type what is called borrowing, borrowing a word from another language. The reason is the lack of a synonymous term in the target language. This type is considered one of the simplest methods of translation, as translators resort to it for the purpose of adding a touch of stylistics and creativity to it. In this type, the Arabs have derived many terms and expressions from other languages to Arabic dictionaries, especially specialized ones such as the word (mall, comedy, e-mail) etc. The second type called stereotyping translation, or what is known as linguistic imitation. It is a translation that follows the system of translating words, by following the structure of the source language; the matter can be simplified for the reader by quoting a specific expression and translating literal translation elements such as Happy Birthday. The third type is literal translation, this branch is somewhat similar to copying, and the method of transmission in it is through translating word for word. Accordingly, it must not deviate from the original text and follow all the fixed contexts in the transmission without compromising the essence of the original word. In this type of translation, the translator strictly adheres to the transmission system and does not deviate from the original meaning, does not use metaphorical expressions, or plays with words. (Al-Shami, 2007).

As for indirect translation, it focuses on the meaning of the text, which was fall into four branches:

1. Transfer sometimes called substitution. The essence of this type is to move from one grammatical category to another grammatical category, but on the condition that the meaning of the text does not change.
2. Modification, this branch is used by the translator when he sees that the literal translation may lead to incorrect phrases or that there are serious errors that could lead to changing the meaning or essence.

3. The counterpart, which is what we sometimes call paraphrasing. Here, a completely different expression or term is used and its purpose is to convey meaning, as two texts are used that point in one direction and are expressed through completely different stylistic and structural means. This translation is used when the literal translation is not useful.
4. Quotation and adaptation, in this branch of translation, a situation is expressed in the mother language that does not exist in the target language, by returning a similar situation that serves the purpose. An example of this is the difference in the units of measurement in the two languages, for example, the gallon with the liter, the mile with the kilometer, and the pound with the kilogram. (Ismail, 2014).

The Problem of Meaning

The core and essence of the translator's duty is to transfer the meaning or term from one language to another. Language usually contains something implicit that is used by a person who speaks two languages, or rather two or more languages, this stems from the interference that occurs as a result of the mixing that occurs using a morphological, grammatical, or linguistic system for a particular language during the process of using the conversion to another language, this change usually takes place at several levels, such as the grammatical and syntactic level, as well as the semantic level, this case is called linguistics (linguistic overlap). Some of them are at the basis of the language itself, such as translation from the official language to the modern language or what we call the colloquial language, the purpose of which is communication. This is also the case when we talk about translation from a specific dialect to a standard language (Ismail, 2014). In fact, translation is communication between two tongues or languages, not through a limited or rigid linguistic position. We see that there is a dialectical relationship between one language and another. When translation between these two languages falters, there will inevitably be a huge gap between these two languages. Therefore, specialists, linguists, translators, and those responsible for this subject must pay attention to building bridges that will sustain the momentum of the relationship and communication between different languages, which applies to the relationships of different societies, cultures, and civilizations. One of the major problems and difficulties facing the translator or specialist is the discrepancy in the logic of languages, their meanings, and their methods. There is also another difficulty, the ambiguity of the original language and the lack of understanding of the meaning, which leads to the carrier (translator) being reluctant to express that term in his mother tongue. Here, the translator will pay the price for this by sacrificing the aesthetics of style. This issue is considered a problem in itself, which must be addressed and effective solutions found (Al-Sayer, 1998). The correct way to solve most translation problems is for the translator to read the intended text extensively, and try to decode it and all its symbols, and remove ambiguity from the meaning and connotation. Good understanding and the ability to express are the important pillars on which the translator relies to be able to comprehend the original text and transfer it safely and accurately into the target language (Al-Sayer, 1998). Therefore, the translator must understand, accurately, and be faithful to the cultural and civilizational background of the text that he is translating from the mother language to the target language, and he must be competent and able to deal with creative matters and linguistic levels in a professional manner.

Translator: Unknown Soldier

Regarding the importance that translation plays in the process of building bridges of communication between cultures, especially in different societies in all respects. This hard work is carried out by an unknown soldier who is underestimated in most cases. The recipient usually takes the subject prepared, especially texts that have been translated from a foreign language into his native tongue, without inquiring or attempting to learn more about the person transmitting this text or how he transferred the text properly, removed errors and presented it to the reader in an easy-to-read manner (Azhar, 2013: 24). The exhausting work of translation is often an underrated work in our societies, as the translator's name often disappears behind the author or writer of the original text. This Unknown Soldier is not

referred to most of the time, especially in the country of the target language, without which the text would not have reached the new recipient and would not have understood it. Translators have suffered greatly because of the greed of publishing houses (Azhar, 2013). Translation as a whole is a complex process that can only be understood by those who undertake this effort. Therefore, the suffering of translators can only be felt by their peers in this difficult field. Whoever undertakes this work must be fully aware of the risks of this task and how there are intentional or unintentional translation errors that lead to the loss of rights and property of persons, entities, or countries. Therefore, we are certain that the duty of the translator is no less important than the duty of the fighter on the battlefield, as both of them fight on their front and in their title and bear great responsibility. (Khoury: 1999). Many believe that the translation process contributes directly to consolidating communication between members of societies, and the same is true with regard to enriching knowledge. Here lies the great responsibility that the translator undertakes in how to manage the text and convey it in all honesty and impartiality, leaving behind emotions and passions, and being stripped of any disturbing impurities. He cleared his mind for the purpose of completing the task assigned to him. (Al-Homs: 2004).

Conclusion

- 1- Translation is simply the expression in another language of what was written in the source language, taking into account the preservation of the semantic, scientific, artistic and stylistic characteristics of the transmitted text.
- 2- The translator's work will not be limited to the linguistic framework only, as he performs creative work through the new language, and here we indicate the difference in the scientific and technical capabilities of the translators.
- 3- Translation, as an ancient science, is an attempt to produce artistic or scientific material that is transparent to the extent that what it appears cannot be interpreted as a translated work or text.
- 4- The age of translation is very ancient, as its age is considered as ancient as the emergence of civilizations. The term translation and its history have been linked with the age or history of man, and this science or art has great merit in opening the way towards the cross-fertilization of civilizations and the education of societies.
- 5- Translation, in fact, is communication between two tongues or languages, not through a limited or rigid linguistic position. We see that there is a dialectical relationship between one language and another. When translation between these two languages falters, there will inevitably be a huge gap between these two languages.
- 6- One of the severe problems and difficulties facing the translator or specialist is the discrepancy in the logic of languages, their meanings, and their methods.
- 7- The correct way to solve most translation problems is for the translator to read the intended text extensively, try to decode it and all its symbols, and remove ambiguity from the meaning and connotation.
- 8- The translator must understand, accurately and faithfully, the cultural and civilizational background of the text that he is translating from the mother language to the target language, and he must be competent and able to deal with creative matters and linguistic levels in a professional manner.

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