

تكافؤ مصطلحات الترجمة الأدبية بين الإنسان والترجمة الآلية

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Equivalence of Terms of Literary Translation between Human and M.T.

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الخلاصة

على مدى العقود الأخيرة، برزت الترجمة الآلية (MT) بوصفها نمطاً مميزاً ومؤثراً من أنماط الترجمة. ففي السياقات التي يتعذر فيها وجود المترجم البشري، أصبحت الترجمة الآلية أداة عملية وفعالة لتيسير التواصل وردم الفجوات اللغوية والثقافية. وإلى جانب دورها كبديل، فإنها تمثل أيضاً وسيلة مساعدة قيمة للمترجمين المحترفين في أداء مهامهم. ويتمثل الاهتمام المركزي لهذه الدراسة في مفهوم التكافؤ في الترجمة الآلية للنصوص الأدبية من العربية إلى الإنجليزية، مع التركيز على استكشاف أنماط التكافؤ التي تعتمد عليها أنظمة الترجمة الآلية، ومقارنتها بالنتائج التي يقدمها المترجمون البشريون.

ولتحقيق هذا الهدف، قُسم البحث إلى قسمين رئيسيين: يتناول القسم الأول الأسس النظرية للدراسة من خلال مراجعة أنماط الترجمة المختلفة والفروق الجوهرية بينها، والتي تتوقف على عوامل مثل اللغة المصدر، وطبيعة النص المترجم، وأسلوب الترجمة سواء كان بشرياً أم آلياً. كما يسلط الضوء على أهمية الترجمة الآلية في سياق اللغة العربية، ويعرض مناقشة

تفصيلية لأنواع التكافؤ المختلفة. أما القسم الثاني فيركّز على تحليل مقارن لمقاطع مختارة من العمل الأدبي كوزموس، من خلال دراسة الفروق بين الترجمات المنتجة بواسطة أنظمة الترجمة الآلية وتلك التي أعدها مترجمون بشريون.

وتشير النتائج إلى أن الترجمة الآلية تعتمد بصورة أساسية على مبدأ التكافؤ الشكلي، وهو ما يؤدي غالباً إلى قصور في استيعاب الأبعاد الأسلوبية والثقافية للنص الأصلي. كما تبين النتائج أن ازدياد طول النصوص وتعقيدها يضاعف من صعوبة تعامل أنظمة الترجمة الآلية معها، ويحد من قدرتها على تقديم ترجمات دقيقة وملائمة للسياق.

Abstract

Over the years, machine translation has emerged as a new type of translation. When a translator is not accessible, it develops into one of the most significant and practical ways to promote communication and bring closer knowledge from one language to another. As an alternative, it can be applied to assist the translator in carrying out their duties. Equivalence in machine translation of literary words from Arabic to English is the central issue of this study. The study aims to explore the type of equivalency the Machine employs when translating; we'll then compare it to one that uses human translators.

To facilitate the completion of this investigation, we divided the project into two equal parts. The first section of the paper delves into the theoretical underpinnings of the inquiry. This paper examines the several modalities of translation and their inherent variations, contingent upon factors such as the source language, the nature of the content being translated, and, notably, whether a human or an automated system executes the translation. In addition, we elucidate the importance of Machine Translation (M.T.) and its correlation with the Arabic language. Furthermore, we engaged in a comprehensive examination of the diverse array of equivalencies. The latter portion of this study centers on examining disparities in translations of excerpts from the literary work Cosmos, as rendered by human translators and machine translation systems.

In the process of translation, machine translation exclusively relies on formal equivalence. It has been ascertained that the translation process becomes increasingly challenging for the Machine when dealing with lengthier and more intricate source texts.



1. Introduction

The appearance and development of a translation are due to several factors. The most important factor is communication among people of different ages worldwide. The essential purpose of translation is to transfer a message from the source language into the target one while maintaining the form and meaning of the text. In the post-second world war, scientists and translators began to think of ways to reduce efforts and save time. The world witnessed technological development at that time. They invented the Machine or computer that carries out the tasks instead of translators acting to reduce pressure and save time. That's led to the appearance of a new branch of translation called the machine translation. Subsequently, many countries have conducted several workshops all around the world in the field of machine translation, which led to a lot of systems and programs of translation functioning instead of human translators and among systems are currently available such as (Itranslate) that is used for studying (Stern, 1983:133)

1.1 Types of Translation

Translation is divided into many different types; it can be categorized into multiple fields and kinds, and we will show and explain the types of translation below.

1.2 Human Translation

Human translation is performed by a person or group based on their knowledge and culture. Human translation spread around 1700 B.C.. The king, Humurabi, ordered the inscription of his law on a monument in the Akkadian language and translated it into the Al-Huria language (Al-Naji, A, 2018:105).

The need for translation has emerged because of social, economic, and cultural conditions among people and nations; translation is a source of mutual information to convey customs, languages, cultures, ethical and various aesthetic values, science, philosophy, medicine, engineering literature, and arts. That has made the activity of translation a common factor in solving multiple issues; as a result, it has become a bridge between relations and cultures of nations. (Al-tanji,A, 2018:106).

However, there were some common issues with translation, including cultural, social, and linguistic competence in literary translation, which is the most challenging kind of translation, so the translator faces problems, difficulties, and obstacles when they translate literary works such as drams, poetry, novel, and short story.

1.3 Machine Translation

Machine translation is a branch of artificial intelligence that makes a computer capable of translating a text from a source language into a target without human translation. Sometimes the term "machine translation" is abbreviated M.T. It aided human translation to analyze and translate the text from one language into another, or interactive translation is associated with linguistics since it is a branch of computational linguistics that uses software to translate the meaning of speeches or texts from one language to another. Mainly, machine translation replaces sentences or phrases from S.L. with T.L. (Hamdan, A, 2001:09).

Computer tools or any other programs can use an Artificial translation. These tools are known computer systems that conduct and process after getting translated text called "output text." If a text needs correction or editing, humans will revise it. (Al Turkey, W, Samar, N,2013).

Furthermore, it was found that another definition of machine translation is semantic transferring using a language other than the source language. It translates the meaning of the source language into the target one, which





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is the process that passes through the form of S.L. into T.L. by semantic structure. Machine translation has been designed to transfer and change a text of S.L. into T.L. and convey the meaning as in the original text after being translated by computer tools (Medcoor, A, 2011:893).

1.4 Types of Machine Translation

1.4.1 Machine-Aided Human Translation (M.A.H.T)

Machine translators can help with human translation and editing the text, while machine translators can assist in reaching it in various dictionaries, vocabularies, and expressions. A translator chooses the convenient logic and meaning in the target language. It can save text terminologies that have been translated and recover them at a time. (Hemedan, 2001) .

1.4.2. Human-Aided Machine Translation (H.A.M.T)

This kind of translation is called Interacting Translation between Human and Machine Translators. A human translator inserts a text into machine translation, and then the translator reviews and corrects the text by adding or omitting it. The translator's role is to fix the errors in the target language text that a machine translator translates to ensure the text's morphological and grammatical correction. This kind of translation is the best coloration between Haman and machine translation. (Hemedan, 2001) .

1.4.3. Machine Translation (M.T.)

M.T. is used to refer to machine translation. Because it is a branch of computational linguistics, it is also known as machine-aided human translation (M.A.H.T.) or interactive translation. Software is used to convert the meaning of texts or utterances from the original to the target language. M.T. has been adopted as computer software in significant corporations. However, MT systems have been created for portable devices, including by used travelers, pocket translators, tablets, and mobile phones. (Hutchins,207:16)

1.5 Definition of The Term Equivalence

The expression translation equivalence deals with two groups of phrases linked together, but that doesn't mean they are the same. The first group belongs to the translation of theory. In this sense, applying it as a theoretical phra refers to an ideal and an abstract text, and it is an element of our supreme abstract meta-language of this study. The second phrase, translation corresponding, is likewise a chain of concrete items of actual links between the contexts of words in two languages, considered as the



S.T. and the T.T. These interrelations are subject to practical and direct study. The term equivalence is an expressive one in this context, and it belongs to a meta-language of a minor level of abstraction in recent decades; the literature of translation studies reflects how translation scholars come up with that translation to be a complicated process. It can be dealt with from various perspectives. It may also depend on multiple disciplines, such as psychology, linguistics, communication, socio- socio-linguistics, and literature. (Toury, 1976, p:239).

Hence, these are translations borrowed from these disciplines, including equivalence. It has guided the scholars and nine translators to present exciting information on the topic. Especially worth mentioning these are accepted by Newmark (1988), Nida and Tiber (1969), Wilss (1982), Bassnett-McGuire (1980), Mary-Snell Hornby (1995), and Holms (1970). While others refuse the theoretical notion of equivalence, claiming it is either irrelevant like Snell-Hornby (1988) or damaging Gentzler (2001) to translation studies, other scholars head a middle line, such as Baker, who utilizes the concept of equivalence with the aim of convenience because of several translators are used it rather than because it might have any theoretical.(Baker ,1992, P:5-6)

In the same way, Bassnett (1980, p. 29) is skeptical about the concept of equivalence that cannot be described in terms of similarity. That equivalence in translation should not be dealt with as a search for similarity since similarity cannot even be available between two versions of the exact text of T.L., not to mention between the T.L. and the S.L. version" (Bassnett, 2002, p. 36). Similarly, Nida maintains that;

Since neither two languages are correspondent, nor in the meanings given to match symbols or in the methods in which such symbols are placed in sentences and terms, it is logical that there is incomplete sameness between languages. Consequently, there can be nonidentical translation. The whole effect of a translation can be reasonably compared to the original, but it is impossible to correspond details Nida, 1964, p.156). Hatim et al. (1990, p.8) mentioned that in definitions, the expression equivalence is connected with translation but does not mean that "complete equivalence is an achievable purpose." James Holmes (p. 978) thinks that using the phrase equivalence is perverse, in which asking for correspondence is too much in Bassnett- McGuire (1980, p.28). This view is also described by Gorjan (1970, p.210), who sustains that



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Translators can attempt to come as close to the original as possible but cannot carry out a whole identity in their translations because of the lack of sameness.

Nida (1964, p. 165) depends on the translation equivalence theory and states two kinds of equivalence: formal and dynamic. Formal equivalence deals with source-oriented methods to find the closest possible tent and form in the source text; he stated that formal equivalence depends on the content and form.

This method of translation attempts to maintain the language of the stylistic form of the S.L. as much as possible in the translation, regardless of expressing the original meaning, whether they are the closest ways or not. Sometimes, original forms are connected, but the original meaning is not conserved. "Strategy distorts the grammatical and stylistic forms of the target language and consequently distorts the message" (Nida and Taber, 1969, p. 20).

As Newmark (1988, p.47) describes, the translator tries inside the bare syntactic and semantic restrictions of the target language to reproduce the adequate context meaning of the writer. Somewhere else, a translator emphasizes that a semantic translation seeks to produce the accurate tone and flavor of the S.L.

Catford (1965, p. 1) focuses on the significance of linguistics in translation in his book *Linguistic Theory of Translation*. He stresses that "any theory of translation must draw upon a theory of language - a general linguistic theory," He 13 differentiates between textual correspondence and formal equivalence. According to his theory, Catford (1965, p.49), the T.T. can be regarded as a correspondent of the S.T. when both are exchangeable in a given situation. It is carried out by way of formal correspondence or textual equivalence. A formal correspondence can be equivalent in "any T.L. category (unit, class, structure, element of the structure, etc.) Which may be said to occupy, as nearly as possible, the same place in the economy of the T.L. as the given S.L. category occupies in the S.L." (Catford, 1965, p.49).

This study aims to be an equivalent between S.T. and T.T. They must play a role in the same position and method since they barely have the same meaning. All the elements of the S.L. and the T.L. are "translation equivalents when both are exchangeable in a given position" (Catford, 1965, p. 49). Consequently, the feature of a translation based on the



number of situational qualities can be made clear linguistically in the transmission process. Popovic (1979, p. 6) provides another kind of equivalence that would match formal equivalence as cited in Bassnet-Maguire's Dictionary for the Analysis of Literary Translation (1980, p. 26). He differentiates three kinds of equivalence:

1. Linguistic equivalence: Both TL and T.L. texts are described on a linguistic level in terms of similarity and identity, i. e., literary translation.
2. Paradigmatic equivalence: where there is the homogeneity of the factors of a paradigmatic expressive center line, factors of grammar, which he considers a higher class than lexical correspondence.
3. Stylistic equivalence: when there is a functional equivalence of factors between S.L. and T.L. aiming at meaningful equivalence with consistent correspondent meaning.

Hatim and Mason (1990, p.7) explains dynamic equivalence as the principle of equivalence of effect on the writer of T.T. Thus, for the sake of reaching nearer effects, the way looks for a cultural shift, that is, restoring things or expressions by others that well known to the speech society of the receptor language, and would sufficiently transfer the same idea and have the more or less same impact.

As an assessed standard, Nida (1964, p. 162) quotes the concept of the identical impact of the highest significance. He points out that the primary aim of the translation, in terms of its effect upon intended readers, is the central element in any translation evaluation.

Newmark (1988, p. 39) selects the phrase communicative equivalence, which occupies the level of sequence that means audiences are associated with their sociocultural background. As with dynamic equivalence, the producer and its intended message are subject to a transfer of cultural background to confirm the softness and simplicity of communication.

Hervey & Higgins (1992, p. 23) also inquire about the impact of equivalence consideration on the requirement that the receptor text reproduce the effects of the producer text on its source audience.

Hervey & Higgins (2002, p. 18) state that descriptive and prescriptive standards can define any definition of equivalence in translation. Descriptively, equivalent refers to the links between the author's language utterances and reader text utterances that are noticed directly equivalently between each one. Prescriptively, equivalence refers to the link between the producer language idiom and the standard receptor language representing it, for instance, as specified in the glossary, aem demanded



an instructor, or as a correspondent with a given theory or translation approach.

1.5.2 Lexical Equivalence

Meaning plays an essential role in translation, and it can be reached in different ways, beginning from words, contexts, and sentences to the whole. Other kinds of elements play a significant role in achieving the meaning. It also was recognized by the meaning of words or during the meaning of sequences of sentences. The significance of the linguistic equivalent arises from research and papers emphasizing that all languages contribute to the same principle, with a final result of experiences that are to be described by equivalent lexical items. Indeed, this is not the truth at all. At the same time, it regarded that the meaning is confirmed as a whole text. It is also true that "Meaning is realized through form, and without understanding the meanings of individual forms, one cannot interpret the meaning of the text as a whole" (Baker, 1994, p. 6).

People form their language from words. Terms shape the image, and they see the universe around them. For example, English and Arabic languages are compared. In Arabic, there are many words for camel, while English has many fishing phrases. It is one condition that explains why accurate synonymy between source language and target language phrases is the exception instead of the rule of Hervey & Higgins (1992, p.63). Words usually define the kind of text. Words also play an essential role in the evaluation of a translation. In literature, for example, words play a significant part in determining the meaning because of their multiple meanings in the text. Indeed, the translator's knowledge of the original and receptor language culture, discipline, and literary manner will be an element in his search for a suitable equivalence.

Particularization and Generalization are the origins of translation loss and compensation. Hervey & Higgins (1992, p.24). The previous takes place when the receptor language item has synonyms such as ice, hail, and snow in English; these meanings are compensated by one of the words ثلج in Arabic. Generalization happens when the 18 receptor language of the word has a more significant meaning, such as غدفر، ليشبع these meanings are compensated bone-worded lion in English.

The translator should remember that how many ideas and what combination of ideas may be combined into one word is a language-specific feature that only occasionally corresponds between unrelated languages. (Beekman & Callow, 1974, p. 176). For instance, in English, the term home contains the extent of relating to meanings; for example, it



has the same meaning: a city, a house or state where anyone lives, and an area where anyone lives. The principle of semantic studies can produce the translator a package of practical techniques for dealing with contexts that are non-equivalent. It is also valuable in raising awareness of symmetries and variations between two languages—the importance of selection hardware by a speaker in the mentioned context. (Baker, 1994, p. 20).

The Data and Analysis of Literary Texts

This study will discuss and analyze the samples taken from Saadawi's novel *Frankenstein* in Baghdad. This study will depend on an analytical methodology, one of the methods used to explain and give details of scientific studies. Several researchers have used this method to describe the ambiguity of issues. An approach based on the division of phenomena to facilitate the study and to reach the reasons that led to, whereas this research is based on a comparison of tween human and machine translation that used an acoustic approach. The purpose of the study of samples has been shown in the table below. The table is divided into three columns: the first one is a source text, the second is a human translation, and the third one is a machine translation.

Source Text	Human Translation	Machine Translation
من ستاذ محمود دير بالك تطلع تره الشرطة تارسين المنطقة. اكو زلما انكتل اليوم الصبح Saadawi(2013,p.47)	"Mr. Mahumoud," he said, "I'd be careful going out— the police are all over the place. A man was killed this morning."	Professor Mahmoud der Balk from the aspiration of the police Tarsin district. ACO ZLAMA ANKLE TODAY

Analysis and Comparison

Before the beginning with analyzing translation terms between human and machine translation and comparing them, this study shows that the text of machine translation is inaccurate and misunderstood. Wever, after an analysis of the machine translation, was unable to translate some terms such as زر بالك, طلع تره, تارسين, اكو, زلما, انكتل. These terms are slang words, so the machine translator could not translate them except for two words which translated as transliteration ACO ZLAMA. A researcher concludes that machine translation failed to find an equivalent term,

while human translation was mastered to find form equivalence for each term in the text. It has been noticed that human translation is closer to the source language and more suitable than the target language.

Source Text	Human Translation	Machine Translation
حكايتك دي ح توديك في مصيبة... انتة عارف لما مسكوك المريكسان ياخذوك على فين؟ هلا وحدو العالم اي تهمة يلبسوك.	Those stories of yours are going to get you into trouble. When the Americans grab you, you've no idea where they'll take you. God alone knows what charge they'll pin on you.	DH Tudek's story is in distress. On Finn? God is the one of the world.

Before starting with analyzing two comparative translations, we should know of the terms of the text, the دي ح توديك, h The machine translator is unable to translate this expression; it did not find the equivalent words, so it failed in translation as well as this utterance على فين, the Machine translated as transliteration. *Transliteration is the process of transferring a word from the alphabet of one language to another. Reverse translation omitted some words such as لا وحدو اي تهمة يلبسوك.....*, I t didn't find form equivalent expressions. A machine translator is also incapable of translating the dialect.

Source Text	Human Translation	Machine Translation
.		

Conclusions and suggestions

This study explained and analyzed the Equality of terms of literary translation between human and machine translation from Arabic into English, comparing them between the source and target languages. It has been known that machine translation can make literary terms from Arabic into English equivalent. Will a human translator be replaced by a machine translator for translating literary text? Ms. After analyzing samples and comparing them to a machine translation. It has been noticed that machine translation is often dependent on form translation, or "formative equivalence."

Furthermore, it was noted that a machine translation is inaccurate and doesn't give any importance to context, especially if the sentences are long and the machine translator cannot translate the text. On the contrary,

the translation will be better if the text is short. The conclusions have been reached that a machine translation and a new fie island are not completed. Stilhasas deficiencies, despite olopelopement, can't base tbethesbased a machine for translating literary terms. Translation needs correcting and editing to be reliable. A human translator is irreplaceable no matter what we devolve and invent a machine translation. It doesn't have a sense of perception and cannot imitate the human mind. Results have become a human program machines are not able to think. This study has noted that iTranslate suffers from deficiencies not only in the language field but also in mental and rational. A human translator is more potent than a machine translator, so literary texts need a human translator to translate their texts.

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