

## Problems of verbs translation (A case study Al-Baha University, college of science and arts, department of English language)

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### Abstract

Translation is viewed as a number of problems of different kinds that require suitable and possible solutions. English and Arabic belong to two different language families Germanic and Semitic, therefore difficulty will definitely arise. Some verbs feature of both languages pose problems in translation from Arabic into English or vice versa. Saudi students should know that English grammar is not identical with Arabic grammar so we cannot translate each other in a straightforward way. Verbs Problems difference in origins causes a difference in grammar and creates wide gaps for translators when translating. This study aims at discussing verbs problems, showing the differences between Arabic and English verbs, introducing verbs problems area and suggest suitable solution. Also the study shows verbs problems for university students of AL-Baha University, College of Science and Arts, Department of English Language 2016-2017 during the second semester.

ينظر المترجمين الي الترجمة على انها عدد من المشاكل من مختلف الأنواع التي تتطلب حولا مناسبة وممكنة. فاللغة الإنجليزية والعربية تنتمي إلى لغتين مختلفتين من الأسر الجرمانية والسامية، لذلك تنشأ صعوبة بالتأكي. فالأفعال ميزه في كلتا اللغتين فتشكل مشاكل في الترجمة من اللغة العربية إلى الإنجليزية أو العكس. يجب على الطلاب السعوديون ان قواعد اللغة الإنجليزية ليست متطابقة مع قواعد اللغة العربية لذا لا يمكننا ترجمه بطريقه مباشره. تنشأ مشكلة الأفعال من الاختلاف في الأصول بسبب الفرق في النحو ويخلق فوارق واسعه للمترجمين عند الترجمة. هذه الدراسة تهدف إلى مناقشه الأفعال ومشاكلها، وتبين الاختلافات بين الأفعال العربية والإنجليزية، وتقديم الأفعال ومشاكلها واقتراح حل مناسب لها. كما تظهر الدراسة مشاكل في الأفعال لطلاب جامعه الباحه، كلية العلوم والآداب، قسم اللغة الإنجليزية 2016-2017 خلال الفصل الدراسي الثاني

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### 1. Introduction

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

Translation helps people to exchange ideas and equipment that cannot be dispensed with in our daily life. So we need efficient translators who will translate masterpieces of art in such a manner that the translated text should be a true copy of the original one and have the same effect without any deformity. One of the responsibilities of a translator is to be clever in choosing names for scientific innovation of every sort of science that he/she intends to translate to his/her mother tongue. when translating.

#### 1.1 Statement of the Problem

The study investigates verb problems for university students for AL-Baha University, College of Science and Arts, Department of English Language 2016-2017 during the second semester

#### 1.2 Question of the study

1. Are there verbs problems?
2. Why there are verbs problems?

#### 1.3 Hypothese of the study

1. There are some verbs problems in translation
2. There are verbs problems for differences between two languages

#### 1.4 Objective of the study

1. Investigating the verbs problems
2. to show the differences between verbs of two languages
3. Show how translate verbs

#### 1.5 Limits of the study

The study is mainly devoted to investigate verbs problems that used by for university students of AL-Baha University, College of Science and Arts, Department of English Language 2016-2017 during the second semester.

#### 1.6 Significance of the study

1. Introducing verbs problems.
2. Looking for differences between the structure between two languages problems

### 2. Literature Review

#### 2.1 Concept of Translation

It would be a pivotal importance to kick-start explanation by further concentration on semantic troubles that are out of there amongst Arab translators who on one form or another have specialty in the field of translation. When having to translate a text from the English language into Arabic, that is the target

language these translators have some sort of misunderstanding over the text they deal with, in the sense that they tend to interpret the text in a way that is not correct but in a way that is completely wrong in uncertain terms.

the best translation and the perfect translation is the one that is based on a written form if that is as exactly similar as the text that is originally written by native speaker of the target language. The reader of the translated text must not feel that the text is translated instead there should be a feeling that the text is originally written by a native speaker of the target language. For instance, if there is an Arabic text and this Arabic text will be translated into English then the English reader of the translated text must not feel that the text is originally written in another language. The English reader should get the impression that there is an English writer who wrote this text. In other words, the text must appear as if it is originally written in English.

## 2.2 Translation study

The discipline of translation studies has a long way. Until well into 20<sup>th</sup> century, in subsequent years, the focus of attention in translation studies moved away from these narrowly linguistic and basically source-oriented approaches. Surely translation studies developed into an independent discipline that emancipated itself from linguistics

Following Herman's, the descriptive and systematic perspectives of translation emerged during the 60s, were developed during the 70s, extended during the 80s, and finally consolidated, expanded and revised during the 90s. Current, TS is considered to be well-consolidated discipline in which many approaches have emerged over last three decades.

There are five approach related to TS: the linguistic approach, textual approach, the communicative, socio-culture approach, the philosophical and hermeneutic approach.

The communicative and socio-cultural approach belongs to the descriptive studies this approach is divided into four subcategories or aspects.

It seems to be safe to assume that some combinations of top-down and bottom-up operations will be required. The results of initial theoretical speculations will thus be examined against instance of real-world behavior and, conversely, empirical studies will be conducted, moving gradually, and in as controlled a way as possible, from individual instantiations to the culture specific, to more and more general regularities on high and higher levels, to generate new, or modified theoretical statements.

Attempts have been made in translation studies. Therefore, calls have been made that works in translation studies should be written in a generally comprehensible language, in the language of average scholarship, as it was. There have been attempts to create a situation in which different translation theories could be compared or possibilities of interdisciplinary synthesis could be searched for.

Some conceptualizations of translation might reasonably be sought in the interdiscipline of translation studies.

Translation studies offer several ways, an inductive mode conceptualization would be set out from intuitively collected historical terms, related to terms of networks or prototypes such approaches can ultimately be neither right nor wrong.

The growth of translation studies as a separate discipline

process is a successful story of the 1980. The subject has developed in many parts of the world and clearly destined to continue developing well into the twenty-first century. Translation studies bring together work in a wide variety of fields, including linguistics. This series of books will reflect the breadth of work in translation studies and will enable readers to share in exciting new developments that are taking place at the

## 2.3 Translation as techniques

During translation process, a translator uses various methods to deal with all difficulties which might arise throughout translating. Vinay and Darbelnet theory earlier translation theorists did not use any exact terms for distinguishing between these methods. However, Canadian authors Vinay and Darbelnet created and named a list of methods, based on comparison of French and English syntactics. The list contains seven methods. While Munday presents model which consists of two methods: direct and oblique translation.

Kolchak and Elkan, (2002: 4) emphasize that solving the single-word correction problems involve three steps. First to identify where is a word being translated incorrectly. Second step is to identify the correct translation for that word. Finally given an incorrect translation and the appropriate correct translation, the third step is to generate rule capable of making corrections in new sentence.

There are several methods of translation According to Ghazala (1995:163) the methods are: Transcription or Arabization, naturalization, is the attempt to adopt English terms to morphology of Arabic word structure. Ghazala (1995) suggested that coinage is the best method. This method aims at presenting new terms in the Arabic language. Derivation is based on measurement; it aims at using certain measures found in Arabic language to derive new terms, Revival attempts to put back into use old Arabic words and Neologisms introducing new terms into Arabic.

Amer, (2003:8) states that there are many methods of translation these methods are:

1. Word-for-word translation: In which the words translated singly.
2. Literal translation: In which the SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalents.
3. Faithful translation: It produces the precise contextual meaning of the original.
4. Semantic translation: it must take more account of aesthetic value of the SL text.
5. Adaptation: Which is the freest form of translation and used for poetry, themes and characters.
6. Free translation: It produces the TL text without the style form of the original.
7. Idiomatic translation: It reproduces the message of the original.
8. Communicative translation: It renders the exact contextual meaning of the original.

According to Baker (1987:186) transcription and naturalization has not received acceptance from the language purists because they threaten the identity of Arab. Baker said Arabic language word root system is built up on three fundamental consonant roots; each one holds a given meaning. The roots are used for production of nominal and verbal forms

by adding prefixes, suffixes, infixes and vowel and in support of this method he claimed that it makes understanding of the meaning of the terms easier for readers since they inherited them from the root. Neologism this method according to Baker (1987) enjoys much acceptance.

## 2.4 Translation Problems

The term idiom represents a problem in translation, with regard to a target language and a set of translation rules, it follows that no idiom can be satisfactorily translated into this target language. There are some dictionaries and a certain set of rules which accept as standard. It may well be that, relative to this dictionary and to this set of rules, no satisfactory translation of certain expressions will be forthcoming, dooming these expressions to the state of idiom.

Translation problems can also be a result of the lack of equivalence at word level between two languages.

The chief difficulties in translating can be also lexical, not grammatical, i.e. words, collocations and fixed phrases or idioms.

The following general difficulties in any translation:

No two languages are exactly identical in their phonological, morphological, lexical, syntactic, and semantic features.

Translation problems can be divided to the major four problems:

- 1) **Pragmatic Translation Problems:** these arise from the particular transfer situation with its specific contrast of source language vs. target language recipients, source language medium.
- 2) **Cultural Translation Problems:** it is a result of differences in the culture specific habits, expectations, norms, and conventions verbal and other behavior.
- 3) **Linguistic Translation Problems:** the structural differences between two languages in texts sentence.
- 4) **Text-Specific Translation Problem:** any problem arises and not classified as the previous one is classified Text – specific translation.

The problem is that most of the time, these studies do not investigate to what extent the equivalent translations express comparable concepts. There have been many cases in which there are unique emotional terms like (amae) in Japan that do not have equivalent translations in many languages and there also evidence that suggests that emotional experience is categorized in similar and different ways across culture.

Stylistic problem can be represented by purposeful awkwardness in the original that simply does not work in the new language. There's always a danger that it will just read like a bad translation. You can try to convey the sense of awkwardness in other way-by subtly referring to it, for instance, or moving direct dialogue into indirect, etc. - but sometimes you simply have to leave the passage out.

The French translation theorist Daniel Gouadec (2002) has long elaborated a vision in which translation problems are solved by getting as much information prior to translating anything. Gouadec's general message would be that investing effort in various pre-translation phases is more efficient way of managing risk than having everyone translate differently and trying to solve problems as they arise.

We needless to say that difficulties and problems of translation constitute a challenge for the translators. Here are

some problems:

- **Discourse Problems:** The ultimate goal of translation is to preserve meaning. Viewed thus, there is a semiotic interaction of various signs within the boundaries of a text, thought to be of paramount importance for imbibing an utterance the best possible. Such as interaction according to Hatim and Mason (1997:223), paves the way for dimension of context which regulates the relationship of the context.
- **Idioms:** They pose problems because an idiom is a fixed phrase
- **Collocation a lexical Item:** Tends to keep company with other words.
- **Transliteration:** Involves naturalization at the word level where SL spelling and pronunciation are converted into a given language
- **Culture-Related Problems:** Most translation problems and difficulties are more germane to cultural disparities between languages pairs than to linguistic discrepancies.
- **Technical-Related Problems:** Conditions of the medium and the reading capacity of non-native language users. Translation may be described as a problem-solved activity bringing together generative and reductive skills. In some cases, more than one target option may be selected several different translations may be offered. This however, challenges the maxims representation and may be felt to question the translation form. Where there, in addition to basic options, there is only one target option available, the result may be a translation but there is strictly speaking -no translation problem to be solved. During translation the translation process, students may encounter many problems. According to Ghazala (1995) these problems are due to either sound and lexis or grammar and style.
- **Phonological Problem:** These problems are concerned with sounds.
- **Lexical Problems:** These problems are due to the misunderstanding words meaning. Lexical problems which may be encountered when translating can be classified as follows: literal meaning, synonyms, Polysemy, collocations, idioms, proverbs, metaphors, technical terms and proper names.
- **Grammatical Problems:** Difference in origins causes a difference in grammar and creates wide gaps for translators when translating.
- **Stylistic Problems:** These problems are concerned with style, as it a part of meaning, and its effect is on words and grammar.

The main tasks of translation studies should be to help solve certain problems this may provide a model of interdisciplinary where the definition of problem precedes and orients the discipline that may be used to solve them. Translation like any field subject which is to technological revolution will tend to invest effort working on problems which has tools, such as the tools that seem to cause both problems and solutions. However, the more properly social problems should be precisely those that occur somewhere outside translation studies.

In our simple model the translator works on the problems until

he or she produces a rendition, which is what he puts in translation whatever he puts in the translation can then be regarded as a solution at least in the sense that it is the solution that particular translator proposes.

The goodness or badness of a solution is then a question of the way risk correlates with effort and that really a question about strategies. Translation effort: translators exert effort when solving problems. This effort takes many forms and can be measured in many different ways.

## 2.5 A Brief Review on Previous Relevant Studies

1-In (2010) Ayadi Amina conducted research on lexical translation problem: the problem of translating phrasal verbs.

The study aims at qualitative and quantitative study made to present one of learner real problems in translation. That is the translation of phrasal verbs. It attempts to find out the reason why learners of English are unable to find the right equivalents of English phrasal into Arabic.

2- Sekhri Ouieded in (2009) conducted research on problems in translating tenses from English into Arabic. This research discusses translating grammatical elements which seem to be an easy task because it is not more than finding their equivalents in the target language. However, this is not the case. There are many cultural problems which arise at the linguistic level. Among these, an essential issue is to find exact equivalents in Arabic for English tenses and especially the present perfect.

This study is based upon the difficulties which students of English confront when translating the present perfect from English into Arabic. This tense is of great importance in English language but it is not in the Arabic language which causes problems to the translators.

The study also aims at investigating the difficulties when students try to translate the present perfect into Arabic.

## 3. Materials and methods

The present paper, under the title of verbs problems in translation is to examine the notion of the verbs problems in translation and concepts. The first step is to clarify the verbs problematic areas and showing the verbs usage, this study is a survey on verbs problems.

### 3.1 Verbs problems

#### 3.1.1 The Translation of modals

In English, modal verbs, as crystal (1984:195) believes, are primarily expressed as a subclass of auxiliary verbs, e.g., may, might, shall, should, will, would, can, could. This subclass is symbolized as M in the phrase. Structure rules of the generative grammar.

#### 3.1.2 The translation of “May”

It is a modal verb used for saying that something is possible, as in,

- I may be going to China next year.

*القادمة السنة في الصين إلى أسافر أن يمكن*

The verb “May” in sentence (27) above has the meaning of possibility and needs two Arabic words as its counterpart in Arabic, (*يمكن أن*). In some contexts, it may need more than two

words, as in,

- May I help you?

*أساعدك؟ أن لي يمكن هل*

Might is used as the past form of May and it is often used indirectly. It is also used to ask for something politely.

- Might I say something?

*شيء؟ أقول أن لي هل*

Asking for doing or saying something in Arabic can have more than one English counterpart, as in;

*فضلك؟ من الشباك افتح أن لي يمكن هل*

- May I open the window, please?
- Can I open the window, please?
- Would you mind opening the window, please?

### Shall

It is a modal verb used with ‘I’ and “we” in future tense, meaning in Arabic *س أو سوف*, as in;

- I shall be very happy to see him again.

*ثانية لرؤيته جدا سعيدا سأكون (سوف)*

It is also used for suggestion that you do something with the person you are talking to.

- shall we go out for a walk?

*مشياً نتنزه أن لنا هل*

In law “shall” is used to mean must, obligation, but not future which is a special use of “shall”. e.g.

- The defendant shall appear before the court at once.

*المحكمة إمام حالا بحضور أن المدعى على يجب*

It is used to make offer, as in; Shall I drive? {would you like me to drive?}

*السيارة؟ أقود أن لي هل*

### Should

It is a modal verb used for saying that it is right for somebody to do something or something that one must do, as in;

- You should try that new restaurant.

*الجديد المطعم ذلك تجرب إن عليك*

It is usually used to express the sense of obligation.

- I suggested that he should cancel the meeting.

*الاجتماع يلغي أن عليه اقترحت*

This shows that “should” is always translated into (*يجب*) just like must. It is used to indicate what is right or wrong, as in;

- You shouldn’t drink and drive.
- The rich people should help the poor. We should help the

poor. يجب على الأغنياء أن يساعدوا الفقراء.

### 3.1.3 Must have” and “should have”

Students may understand these two constructions as having the same meaning of obligation in the past. In fact, they are not so, but they are opposites. “Must have” is used to express an action that took place, whereas, the action which “should have”, refers to, as in (40) below did not take place. So students should take care of these verbs at translation. Thus they should distinguish between “must have” which implies action and “should have” which implies no action, as in,

- The students must have gone.

ذهبوا قد الطلاب أن لا بد  
الطلاب ذهب قد

The students should have gone.

يذهبوا لم لكنهم. (يذهبوا أن الطلاب على كان

The word “labudda” (لا بد) meaning maybe is used to express, the doing, or the expectation of doing something; whereas (كان على) has the meaning of the wish to have something done, but it didn’t happen.

### Will

As a modal verb it is used in forming the future tense, as in,  
41- He will be here soon.

حالا هنا سيكون.

It also shows that somebody is willing to do something, as in;

- I need some more paper, Ok, I will get it.

اجلبه سوف حسناً، أكثر، ورق إلى احتاج.

It is used for asking somebody to do something, e.g.

- Will you open the door please?

؟ فضلك من الباب تفتح أن لك هل

or offer something to somebody.

- Will you have a cup of tea?

شاي؟ بفنجان ترغب هل

It is used for saying that you think something is probably true.

- That will be the postman at the door.

الباب على البريد ساعي هو ذلك أن لا بد

In indirect speech “will” is changed into “would” as a past tense, as in;

- He said they would go home.

بأنهم قال  
البيت إلى سيذهبون.

As a noun;

It can be used as a noun, as in;

- My father seems to have lost the will to live.

الحياة في الرغبة فقد قد والدي إن يبدو

- Have you made a will?

وصية؟ كتبت هل

Therefore, students learning translation should be aware of a verb that can be used as a verb and a noun as well.

### Would

It is the past tense of will used to express polite requests, with the second person.

49- Would you mind opening the window, please?

رجاء! الشباك فتح من تمنع هل

It is also used to express desire and preference, as in;

- would you rather have tea or coffee?

القهوة؟ أم الشاي تفضل هل

- He would prefer to have coffee.

القهوة يشرب أن يفضل

### Can

It is a modal verb used to express the meaning of capacity (know how), as in,

- I can swim.

“Can” also has the meaning of permission, as in,

- You can go as soon you like.

تريد حالما الذهاب يمكنك  
تريد حالما المغادرة بإمكانك  
تشاء متى الذهاب تستطيع

It is used to ask somebody to do something, as in;

- Can you help me carry these books?

الكتب؟ هذه حمل في تساعدني أن لك هل

Can is used to express the continuity of an action which cannot be used with verbs like, feel, hear, see, smell, taste, as in;

- I can smell something burning.

يحترق شيء رائحة أشم

(Not I am smelling)

Like will, can is used as a verb and as a noun as well. As a noun it means a metal or plastic container that is used for holding or carrying liquid; an oil can=a can of oil- It is used for drinks. In British English it is a tin, as in;

- I want to get two cans of sardines.

السردين من علبتين على أحصل أن أريد

Can as a main verb ‘canning, canned; means to put food, drink etc. into a can to keep it fresh for a long time. Example; The factory canned the whole product of the fruit.

*الفاكهة منتج جميع بتعليب المعمل قام*

#### Can be + adj

This construction “can be + adj” has the meaning of capacity which is only shown on some occasions, as in; 58-He can be nervous.

*المزاج عصبي يكون قد*

“Can be” in sentence 58 above means, sometimes he may be nervous. Can has no infinitive or participle to refer to future or to perfect tense when an Arabic word ((تستطيع) which means “can”

occurs in a sentence that is supposed to be translated into English. “Can” is not used as a synonym to the Arabic word ((تستطيع) because the Arabic sentence which is used to refer to future use this phrase “be able”, instead, as in;

- One-day people will be able to travel to Mars.

*المريخ إلى فيه يسافروا أن الناس تستطيع يوم يأتي*

To keep the meaning of the text more acceptable, we use a well-formed English sentence

Another example: Translate the following sentence into English

*قليل قبل أكلت حيث جانعة تكون أن لسلمي يمكن لا*

- Surely, Salma cannot be hungry; she has only just had lunch.

Here “can” is used in negative for saying that they are sure that something is not true.

#### Could

As a modal verb means possessed the ability but it does not achieve something by means of this ability. It is not used with the meaning of achievement of something in the face of difficulties.

Have a look at these two sentences translated into Arabic;

- The mechanic couldn’t repair our car.

*She couldn’t finish her book last night. -سيارتنا يصلح أن الميكانيكي (ينجح لم) مقدور في يكون لم*

*البارحة الليلة كتابها إنهاء تستطيع لم*

Could is also used to express permission, as in;

- I could do anything I wanted when I stayed with my uncle.

*عمي مع عشت عندما أريده شيء بأي أقوم كنت*

In sentence (63) above “could” expresses permission in general, but when we are talking about the permission of a particular occasion, we don’t use “could”, instead, we use “be allowed to” as in;

- We were allowed to visit Tom in hospital yesterday.

*البارحة المستشفى في توم بزيارة لنا سمحوا لقد*

The two sentences above show the importance of understanding the meaning of a text you want to translate. Could only means possessed the ability, but it does not mean achieved something by means of this ability as Corder (1969:8) states. Consider these sentences;

- The mechanic couldn’t repair our car.
- The mechanic was able to repair our car. (no difficulty)
- The mechanic managed to mend our car. (with difficulty)

#### 4. Conclusion

Translation must take into account constraints that include context, the rules of grammar of two languages, their writing conventions and their idioms. A common misconception is that there exists a simple word-for-word correspondence between any two languages, and that translation is straightforward mechanical process. A word – for –word translation does not take into account context, grammar, convention, and idioms.

Students have many kinds of problems such as linguistic, grammatical, expression, linguistic, idiom, equivalent, structural difficulties. These problems arise from differences between two languages and varieties, problems in translation due to lack strategy of translation.

Some verbs feature and linguistics of both languages pose problems in translation from Arabic into English or vice versa. Arab students should know that English language and grammar are not identical with Arabic language and grammar. For these reason problems occur.

This study of the Investigating verbs problems in translation, shedding light on the nature of the verbs problems in translation, on the difference between Arabic grammar and English. verbs problems in translation are too often concerned with distinctions between languages.

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