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Hindrances in Translation

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Prepared by

Jaafar Mahbas Abdul Hussein

Under Supervision of:

Inst. Falah Hussein Al-sari

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Abstract

The Research aims to explore the factors that hinder the realization that translation is a complex process that involves not only the linguistic transfer of words from one language to another but also the cultural nuances embedded within those words. Various hindrances can impede effective translation, often stemming from cultural specificities and linguistic differences, and the translator is understanding of both source and target cultures. Cultural-specific terms pose significant challenges as they may lack direct equivalents in the target language, leading to potential misinterpretations or omissions. Additionally, abstract concepts that are deeply rooted in one culture may be foreign to another, complicating the translator's task further. The intricacies of semantics and lexical sets also play a crucial role; translators must navigate through non-equivalence issues where certain meanings do not exist in the target language. Furthermore, the translator's competence at both linguistic and cultural levels is essential for overcoming these barriers. Strategies such as naturalization, descriptive equivalents, and compensation techniques are often employed to address these challenges effectively. Ultimately, understanding these hindrances is vital for achieving accurate and culturally sensitive translations. These difficulties are frequently associated with translating specific cultural concepts, unsuccessful attempts to attain sameness in the English language, and a lack of knowledge of translation techniques and translation strategies. Based on this result, this research work proposes a solution to narrow the gap between specific cultural concepts such as figuring out programs that deal with specific cultural concepts that suit translators. It is a culture that defines the participants of communication, the choice of topics, and communication strategies.

Introduction

A translation of one language into another is irreplaceable in today's world, whether for educational, socioeconomic, political, or religious development purposes among peoples of dissimilar linguistic identities. The invention of the Internet and new technological advances in communication have increased cultural exchanges between people of different nations worldwide. This has necessitated translators to search for new strategies to handle such exchanges and more practical methods to translate as effectively as possible. Still, some problems must be addressed, such as the challenges that appear due to the lack of understanding of specific cultural concepts between Arabic and English, which exist because of the cultural variations. Scholars have researched the concept of non-equivalence, which means that the target language has no similar correspondence for a term or expression found in the source language. Therefore, in translating an idea from the Arabic language into the English language, the translator also has to contend with two dissimilar cultures simultaneously. Research has been carried out on the problems that are faced by translators in translation in general. However, practical studies, that focus on translation involving specific cultural concepts in the Arab nations, are comparatively small. The attention has been on specific language constructs like proverbs, collocations, and idioms. Consequently, this paper is designed to fill what appears to be a gap in the literature. The findings of this paper and suggestions for future study will help people involved in translation to understand specific cultural concepts and problems and be aware of such difficulties. (Almubark, others, 2014, p: 166)

1. Hindrances in Translation

Translation is a complex process that involves not only linguistic skills but also cultural understanding. Various hindrances can arise during translation, impacting the accuracy and effectiveness of the translated text. Different languages have unique grammatical structures that can complicate translation. For example, the order of subjects, verbs, and objects may vary significantly between languages, requiring translators to rearrange sentences while maintaining their original meaning. Language is deeply intertwined with culture. Idioms, colloquialisms, and cultural references often do not have direct equivalents in other languages, making it difficult for translators to convey the intended message without losing their essence (Baker, 2018, p: 6).

The specific food cultural concepts were, الملوخيت (mloukhiya) which means blades of corchorus kinds used as a vegetable in Sudan, الْحِلْبَت (hilba)term refers to tiny green seeds, which are used as a remedy, and/or a food supplement when one has stomach related problems, شِـيشُـكَبَابَُّ (kebab)which refers to food that is prepared over or close to flames, huge or small cuts of beef, or even ground meat, الْفَلاَفَُّل (Falafel)which are topped with pickled vegetables, salad greens, spicy sauce, and sprinkled with tahini-based, السلطهوالكبده which means salt and liver (Almubark, at, al. 2014. P:170)

Idioms are phrases whose meanings cannot be inferred from the literal definitions of the words they contain. Translating idiomatic expressions often requires finding equivalent phrases in the target language that convey similar meanings. The formation and meaning of compound words can vary widely across languages. Some compound words may not translate directly or may require additional explanation to convey their meaning accurately. Sarcasm often relies on tone and context that may not translate well into another language. What is humorous in one culture might be confusing or even offensive in another, posing a significant

challenge for translators. Certain concepts or items may exist in one culture but lack an equivalent term in another language, necessitating creative solutions such as localization or descriptive translations(Ibid, p:7).

Two languages belong to different settings. If we are to compare these two languages, we can find that Arabic and English originally belong to two different language families. Arabic is classified as a member of the Semitic languages, and English as a member of the European language families. Arabic is defined here as the official language spoken in more than 15 countries in the Middle East. English is an Indo-European language and the official language of Britain the United States and most of the Commonwealth countries. Syntactically, Arabic and English exhibit different word orders. Arabic is, for the most part, a synthetic language (Bahameed, A. 2008, p: 1).

1.2.Classification of Translation Hindrances

Translation is a complex process that often encounters various hindrances, particularly when dealing with cultural terms and expressions that lack direct equivalents in the target language. These hindrances can be classified into several categories based on their nature and the challenges they present to translators. Translating across cultures and cultural proficiency have become buzzwords in translating and interpreting. Back in 1996, Mona Baker warned that many scholars had already begun to adopt a cultural perspective a dangerously fashionable word that almost substitutes for rigor and coherence. For linguists, this means that understanding the text in question, whether original (source) or translated (target), is not only a question of vocabulary and grammar but also a question of assessing the nature of the situation; accessing and understanding what is implied or referred to, in what way, by whom, and so on. According to the frequency test in the specific marriage cultural concepts terms, دِخْلَةَ لَيْلَةُ which means the fulfilment of the night,

بِالْحُلِي , which means glories, عَدِيلَهَُ , which means brother in law, زُفَّتَْ which refers to the bride and the groom sit on a dais, which normally consists of two luxurious chairs in front of the guests, مَهْرُلَيْلَى which means dowry, العِمَـامـت which refers to Sudanese communities, This category includes issues arising from structural differences between languages, such as syntax, grammar, and vocabulary. For instance, idiomatic expressions in one language may not have a direct counterpart in another, making it difficult for translators to convey the same meaning(Katan, D., & Taibi, M. 2021, p:2).

Cultural context plays a significant role in translation. Certain words or phrases may carry specific cultural connotations that are not easily translatable. For example, terms related to local customs, traditions, or social norms may be deeply embedded in the source culture and lack equivalents in the target culture.

Realia: Realia refers to objects, customs, and cultural elements that are unique to a particular culture. Translating realia poses significant challenges because these terms often do not exist in the target language or may require extensive explanation to convey their significance. Words often carry emotional weight that can be difficult to replicate in translation. The feelings associated with certain terms or phrases might not translate well due to differing cultural perceptions of emotions. The meaning of words can change depending on context. A phrase that is appropriate in one situation may be inappropriate or misunderstood in another context within the target culture (Ibid, p: 3).

1.3. Lexical Hindrances: Challenges in Word Choice

Lexical hindrances in translation refer to the challenges that arise from word choice and the inherent differences in vocabulary between languages. These challenges can significantly impact the quality and accuracy of translations, as translators must navigate a complex landscape of meanings, connotations, and

cultural nuances. Lexical hindrances present substantial challenges for translators as they strive to maintain fidelity to both meaning and cultural context while navigating the complexities of word choice across languages. Thus, for instance, in sectors where the pursuit of adequate translation is marginal, it is highly probable that indirect translation would also become common, on occasion even preferred over direct translation. By contrast, a norm that prohibits mediated translation is likely to be connected with growing proximity to the initial norm of adequacy. According to the frequency test in the specific marriage cultural concepts terms, دُخْلَتَة لَيْلَه which means the fulfillment of the night, بِالْحُلِي , which means glories, عَدِيلَةًُ, which means brother in law, زُفَّتَْ which refers to the bride and the groom sit on a dais, which normally consists of two luxurious chairs in front of the guests, مَهْرُلَيْلَى which means dowry, العِمَامت which refers to Sudanese communities, Under such circumstances, if indirect translation is still performed, the fact will at least be concealed, if not outright denied (Venuti, L. 2000, p: 11).

Many words have multiple meanings (polysemy) or sound alike but have different meanings (homonymy). For example, the English word bank can refer to a financial institution or the side of a river. Translators must determine which meaning is intended based on context, which can be particularly challenging when the target language does not have an equivalent term. Words often carry cultural significance that may not translate directly into another language. For instance, certain terms related to food, social customs, or local traditions may lack direct equivalents in other languages. A translator must find ways to convey these concepts without losing their cultural essence. Idiomatic Idioms are phrases whose meanings cannot be inferred from the literal definitions of their components (Baker, M. 2018, p: 54).

1.4. Prosodic Hindrances: Issues in Tone and Rhythm

The concept of prosodic hindrance in translation refers to the challenges that arise when translating spoken language due to the nuances of tone, rhythm, and other prosodic features. Prosody encompasses elements such as intonation, stress, and rhythm, which are crucial for conveying meaning beyond the literal words spoken. These features can significantly affect how a message is interpreted, making their accurate representation in translation essential. Conversely, if we reverse these columns, we have a set of TTs that are clearer, or more vivid, than their STs are: these TTs, too, all show translation loss, because the ST structures have been violated:

ST TT

أحول cross-eyed

فقه Islamic jurisprudence

سيارة أجرة taxi

otter كلب ماءThe limitations posed by prosody highlight the necessity for more sophisticated speech-to-text translation systems that incorporate these elements effectively. As research continues to evolve in this area—such as through benchmarks like CONTRAPROST—there is hope for advancements that will enhance our ability to capture and convey nuanced meanings across languages (Crystal, D. 1978, p: 257).

Issues in Tone and Rhythm

Intonation: Intonation patterns can indicate different meanings or emotions behind a statement. For instance, a rising intonation at the end of a sentence typically signals

a question in English. If this prosodic feature is not captured in translation, the intended meaning may be lost or misinterpreted.

وليس من أصل الأدب ولا في ترتيب الحكم ولا في عادات القادة ولا في تدبير السادة، أن يستوي في

نفيس المأكول وغريب المشروب وثمين الملبوس وخطير المركوب، والناعم من كل فن واللباب من

كل شكل، التابع والمتبوع والسيد والمسود

It is not consistent with the principles of etiquette, the hierarchy of authority, the customs of leaders, and the good rule of princes that the follower and the followed, the ruler and the ruled become equals concerning precious food and marvelous drinks, valuable clothes and noble horses, and the finest and best kinds of things.

Stress: Stress refers to the emphasis placed on certain syllables or words within speech. In English, for example, stressing different words in a sentence can change its meaning entirely (e.g., "I didn't say she stole my money" can imply various interpretations depending on which word is stressed). Translators must be aware of these subtleties to maintain the original intent.

Rhythm: The rhythm of speech contributes to its overall flow and can affect comprehension. Different languages have distinct rhythmic patterns; thus, translating text without considering these differences may lead to awkward or unnatural phrasing that does not resonate with target language speakers.

Emotional Tone: The emotional state conveyed through prosody—such as excitement, sarcasm, or sadness—can be challenging to translate accurately. Without capturing these emotional cues through appropriate tonal choices in the target language, translations may feel flat or fail to evoke the same response from listeners.

Cultural Variations: Prosodic features are often culturally specific; what conveys politeness or urgency in one language might not have the same effect in another. This cultural dimension complicates translation efforts further since it requires an understanding of both linguistic and cultural contexts (Ladd, D. R. 2008, p:147)

1.5. Structural Hindrances: Grammatical and Syntactical Barriers

Structural hindrances in translation, particularly grammatical and syntactical barriers, present significant challenges for translators working across different languages. These barriers arise from the inherent differences in language structures, which can affect how meaning is conveyed and understood. Human communication is a social interaction process. It is an essential part of our daily life. It is a process of creating, exchanging, and sharing ideas, information, opinions, facts, feelings, and experiences between a sender and a receiver. The frequency or non-frequency of an expression or a grammatical structure matters a lot. e.g. The frequent translation of يزرع الشــقاق /jazra alʃiqaq/ is to sow division or the structure قلبا و قالبا /qalban wa qaliba/ is heart and soul Akan, M. F. et,al. 2019. P: 63).

Communication is fundamental to the existence and survival of individuals, groups, societies, and nations. Language is the most common tool of communication. It plays a vital role in helping people build a bridge of relationships. At the same time, language acts as a destroyer of bridges of human relations because it separates people from each other. Language continues to remain a barrier to conveying our messages to people in the globalization and communication era. Language barriers are a common challenge in international business, aviation, and social settings. They affect our daily lives. Language barriers are the root causes of many problems or obstacles in health care, aviation, maritime, business, and education. For example, Effective communication between healthcare providers,

patients, and families is critical for providing safe and quality healthcare (Sexton & Helmreich: 2000, p: 68).

The results of a Canadian study about the negative impact of language barriers on quality of care and patient safety: Patients and interpreters described experiences where language barriers contributed to inferior patient assessment, misdiagnosis, delayed treatment, incomplete understanding of patient condition, risks of medication errors and complications and prescribed treatment In the second example, Aviation researchers emphasize that over 60% of aircraft incidents are caused by human error. To effectively navigate these grammatical and syntactical barriers, translators need to possess a deep understanding of both the source and target languages' structures as well as cultural contexts that influence language use (Hatim, B., & Mason, I. 2014, p:33).

1.6.Cultural Hindrances: Navigating Cultural Contexts

Translation is not merely a linguistic exercise it is an intricate process that requires a profound understanding of cultural contexts. Cultural hindrances can significantly impact the accuracy and effectiveness of translations, as they often manifest in various forms, including idiomatic expressions, humor, social norms, and values unique to specific cultures. These hindrances can lead to misunderstandings or misinterpretations if not navigated carefully. The translation is inevitably domesticating insofar as it aims to interpret the source text in terms that are intelligible and interesting in the receiving situation. It manages the linguistic and cultural differences that pose obstacles to intelligibility and interest through a twofold process of assimilation. On the one hand, translation decontextualizes the source text by detaching it from the multidimensional contexts of production and reception in its original language and culture, contexts that are at once intratextual

and intertextual, interdiscursive and intermedial, institutional and social(Venuti, L. 2017. p: 13).

The descriptive analysis of the specific Islamic cultural concepts in Table 1 and Figure 1 shows the students' performance in translating specific Islamic cultural concepts like عِمَادَالدِّيه (emadaldien) which means one of the Five Pillars of Islam, عدَّة (uddah) which meansthe period a woman must follow after the loss of her husband or after a separation الْغُفْرَان (algofran)which meansforgiveness, القبلت (alquiba) which meanspointing their pray to God only, الْعَصر (alasr) which meansthe afternoon daily prayer recited by practicing Muslims,

الطِّهَارَةَ (clarity)which means theclarity of the entire body with the nostrils, mouth and head,from Arabic to English language. All the participants did the translation of non-equivalence specific cultural concepts test. According to the frequency test for the specific Islamic cultural concepts terms, a majority of the respondents gave wrong answers to all the concepts in the test. Specifically, among the one hundred participants seventyone percent providedwrong answersto all concepts in the test, while only sixteen percent of them gave the rightanswers to all the concepts, hencethis should be considered as a major problem in translation (Almubark, at, al. 2014. P:169).

On the other hand, translation simultaneously recontextualizes the source text by constructing another, comparable set of contexts in the translating language and culture. This assimilative process constitutes an interpretive act in which the source text undergoes a significant transformation. Cultural context refers to the social, historical, and environmental factors that influence how language is used and understood within a particular culture. Translators must be aware of these contexts to ensure that their translations resonate with the target audience. For instance, certain phrases or idioms may have deep cultural significance in one language but

may be foreign or even offensive in another. This necessitates a careful consideration of the cultural implications behind words and phrases. A translation that seeks to register linguistic and cultural differences – a translation, in other words, that is "foreignizing" – does not escape the inevitable domestication. It must produce its foreignizing effects in terms that can be recognized as differential by readers of the translating language (Ibid. p:14).

1.7.The Impact of Hindrances on Translation Quality

Translation quality is significantly influenced by various hindrances that can arise during the translation process. These hindrances can be categorized into several key areas, including communication issues, project management challenges, cost constraints, volume and scale of content, and the quality of translation resources available. Effective communication among stakeholders is crucial for successful translation projects. Differing time zones, cultural expectations, and communication styles can lead to misunderstandings and delays(Vaswani, A. 2017. P:30). A centralized project management approach can mitigate these issues by ensuring that all parties are aligned and informed throughout the process. Large-scale translation projects often involve multiple languages and teams working simultaneously. Without effective project management, tasks may become redundant or misaligned, leading to inefficiencies that compromise quality. Implementing a structured project management system helps streamline processes and maintain consistency across translations. Machine translation offers a solution for handling large amounts of text quickly, although it may require human post-editing to ensure accuracy and appropriateness in context. The translation of future in the past creates the main problem in Arabic. Articles: Like English, there is no indefinite article in Arabic. It has only definite articles (i.e. ' ال '/al/– 'the').e.g. ' طالب '/talib/ (i.e. a student) vs ' طلاب '/tullab. The expertise of linguists plays a critical role in determining the quality

of translations. Skilled translators who are native speakers with subject matter expertise are essential for producing high-quality translations that meet industry standards. Addressing these hindrances through improved communication strategies, effective project management practices, cost-effective solutions, scalable processes using technology, and employing qualified linguists can significantly enhance translation quality (Schmidtke & others 2019. p:45).

2. The Role of Prosodic Elements in Effective Translation

Prosody, which includes features like stress, intonation, and rhythm, is crucial for conveying meaning in spoken language beyond the literal words used. In the translation, we probably could translate "gazumping" to عش ســمســرة في الأســعار cheating/brokerage in prices but the problem is that the exact concept. Understanding these prosodic elements is essential for translators to convey not only the literal meaning of the source text but also its emotional tone and nuances. Effective translation requires an appreciation of how prosody influences communication and comprehension in both the source and target languages (Tsiamas, I., Sperber, et al. 2024. P: 1).

(1) Sentence Stress**.** This is usually manifested through increased loudness, vowel length, or higher pitch, invoking emphasis on certain words within a sentence, potentially changing the semantics by shifting focus. We further categorize prosodic stress into four subcategories according to its purpose or its use in disambiguating linguistic phenomena.

(2) Prosodic Breaks**.** Here we consider the existence or placement of longer breaks in the flow of speech, primarily associated with tempo that create different phrasal boundaries and help disambiguate syntax and sentence

(3) Intonation Patterns. This concerns the modality of the sentence, specifically whether it is a statement (falling tone), or a declarative question (rising tone)

(4) Emotional Prosody. A different emotional tone can indicate a speaker's emotional state and thus affect the semantics of the utterance Emotional tone is usually manifested through changes in pitch, tempo, and loudness. For example, happiness is associated with higher values in pitch and tempo, while sadness exhibits lower values for pitch, tempo, and loudness

(5) Politeness. The level of politeness can be conveyed by nonverbal cues and influences the pragmatic context of a conversation. A polite tone is associated with a higher pitch and a smooth rhythm, while an impolite tone manifests through low pitch, irregular rhythm, and very high or low loudness levels (Ibid. p: 2-3).

2.1. Structural Hindrances and Their Influence on Clarity

Structural hindrances in translation refer to the challenges that arise from the inherent differences between source and target languages, particularly in their grammatical structures, syntax, and cultural contexts. literal translation may sometimes work in the case of multi-word units which can be illustrated as ' الحرب و السـلام ' /alharb wa assalam/– 'war and peace These hindrances can significantly influence the clarity of translated texts, often leading to misunderstandings or misinterpretations of the original message (Nzuanke, S. F. (2015. P:415).

 One of the primary structural hindrances is the difference in word order between languages. Languages like Arabic are highly inflected, meaning they convey a lot of information through changes in word forms. In contrast, English relies more on word order and auxiliary verbs to express similar meanings. This difference can create ambiguity when translating phrases that rely heavily on inflectional nuances. Cultural context also plays a crucial role in structural hindrances. Approximation in translation generally emanates from a [mis]interpretation of the word which is supposed to be the starting point of any translation exercise. Thus, adequate transfer

of meaning into the target text will depend not only on the combination of the linguistic and cultural values of the target language system but also on the context provided by the source language co-text as a unit of communication. When he demonstrates that seemingly unimportant properties of a text such as word order, repetition, use of pronouns, etc., have meaning in texts; that they help to shape the flow of discourse, and that they are thus relevant for translation. In other words, an arrangement of the same lexemes in two different ways will carry only those meanings that each arrangement is intended to convey in specific contexts. Let us consider the following examples:

a) Phone the man; and

b) Man the phone.

Sentences a and b above have the same lexemes phone, the and man in two structures that convey, in each case, a meaning quite different from the other. In sentence a, the lexeme phone is used as a verb (imperative) while man is used as a noun object; in sentence b, the lexeme man is used as a verb (imperative) while the phone is used as a noun object. It allows the derivation of numerous word forms, with different shades of signification, from the same root. e.g. ذاهب' (root) – ذ هب (i.e. go/goes) ذهب (i.e. can go) ذهـب (i.e. went) But English morphological system is not so rigid concerning all parts of speech. (Ibid. P: 416).

It is with St Augustine, to regard translation as a systematic undoing of the linguistic confusion following the destruction of the Tower of Bable. His approach is to show problems of translation of the Hebrew and the Aramaic source text believing that the Holy Spirit guided the translators at Alexandria. Likewise, King Alfred, the famous King of Wessex, who translated Gregory's Pastoral Care from Latin to English, believed and propounded the notion of translating a text, sometimes word-for-word, sometimes sense–for–sense kinds of translation. His overall intent of the principle

of translation indicates a meaningful and complete presentation of the translation of the text from one language to another language (Nida, E. A.1974. P:118).

2.2.Cultural Hindrances

Cultural hindrances in translation can lead to significant misinterpretations, which may have far-reaching consequences in various contexts, including business communication, legal documentation, and interpersonal interactions. The complexity of translating cultural nuances stems from the fact that languages are deeply intertwined with the cultures they represent. This intertwining means that certain concepts, idioms, and expressions may not have direct equivalents in another language, leading to potential misunderstandings. One of the primary challenges in translation is dealing with culturally specific terms and expressions. collocation and structural levels. By way of illustration, the Arabic lexical item قابل للتفاوض qabil littafaud/ is translated as 'negotiable, the Arabic col-location بعير الانتباه jauir ulintibah/is translated into 'to draw attention and the Arabic sentence الجو ماطر aldaw matır/translates into 'It is raining now in English These terms often encapsulate beliefs, customs, social habits, and values unique to a particular culture. When translators encounter such terms, they must navigate the delicate balance between remaining faithful to the source material and ensuring that the target audience comprehends the intended meaning. Failure to do so can result in translations that misrepresent or oversimplify complex cultural ideas (House, J. 2014.p:48)

A marketing campaign aimed at an international audience may use idiomatic expressions or cultural references that resonate well within one culture but are foreign or even offensive to another. Such misinterpretations can damage a brand's reputation and alienate potential customers. , mistranslations can lead to severe consequences as well. Legal documents often contain terminology that is not only

linguistically specific but also culturally bound that private, internal theorizing first becomes public when translators discuss what they do. There are some expressions that have some kind of comparison. e.g. The Arabic expression مشـــغول مثل النحل /mafyul miela alnahal/ may be translated as 'very busy' in English. They do not usually talk about all the boring parts of translation: the long passages where basic literalism works well enough or all you do is fix up the humdrum mistakes made in machine translation. The discussions between translators tend to focus on the rich problems, the ones that are hard to solve, and the ones that people disagree about. That is why theories tend to be about problem-solving, even when much of what translators do is rather less interesting (Pym, A. 2023. P:17).

2.3.Strategies for Overcoming Translation Hindrances

Overcoming translation hindrances is essential for ensuring that content is accurately and effectively communicated across different languages and cultures. The process of translation involves not only linguistic conversion but also cultural adaptation, which can present various challenges. Communicative hindrances can be of three types: 1 from the source/addresser, 2 from the receiver, and 3 from the environment (Weaver 1995:p:23-24).

Anthropologists suggest that language is culture bound. So, a culture-specific expression in the SL is translated into a cultural substitute in the TL. e.g. The ex-pression for greeting in Arabic صباح الخير / sabah alkir/has the meaning in English as 'good morning whereas صباح جيد is not accepted culturally or socially in Arabic though it may have same meaning (Akan, ,at,el. 2019.p:63)

Hindrances from the environment include noise and bad visibility that disturb the reception of sound and visual communicative signals, physical distance (for example, when communicating information by phone or fax), and so on. The

frequency or non-frequency of an expression or a grammatical structure matters a lot. e.g. The frequent translation of يزرع الشـقاق /jazra alfiqaq/is 'to sow division' or the structure قلبا وقالبا qalban wa qaliba/is 'heart and soul Hindrances on the part of the participants of communication can be subdivided into physiological; linguistic; behavioral; psychological; and culturological. The influence of hindrances can lead to communication failures, such, as the interruption of the communicative chain (as a rule, at the stage of encoding or decoding the message, or to distortion of information. The latter often becomes the result of interference - when factors of the native culture interfere with the interpretation of data about a foreign culture. When analyzing the causes of distorting information, the so-called serial communication" transmission of information in turns from one communicant to another is also of interest (Gamble 1990.p:143).

In this case, multiple or multi-stage decoding takes place, which is accompanied by the interference of multiple hindrances on the part of both the participants and the environment. Each communicant tends to omit (erase) part of the information that she/he deems unimportant, to simplify information before communicating it to others, or to interpret it based on his/her psychological peculiarities and cultural experience. This means that during serial communication there is a multiple edits of the initial message. As a result, up to 80% of information can be distorted (the effect of a Chinese telephone). In the theory of communication this phenomenon is called the dispersion effect As an illustration, we can use the situations when travelers' stories about distant travels, mediated by third persons, appear in the press in an already distorted form. A similar phenomenon can take place in the process of translation, which becomes an additional step of decoding and interpretation (Harutyunyan, N. 2015.p:120).

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2.4. Approaches to Address Lexical Challenges

Translation is a complex process that often encounters various lexical challenges. Lexical challenges refer to difficulties related to the vocabulary and word choices in the source language that may not have direct equivalents in the target language. These challenges can arise from idiomatic expressions, cultural references, polysemy (words with multiple meanings), and other linguistic nuances. These linguistic challenges are not the only hindrances facing literary translators. They, however, should be involved in handling cultural aspects as well. They should be sensitive to the manifold cultural features taking into account that language is a reservoir of thoughts, traditions, norms, behavior, lifestyle, etc., of the society concerned. The translation of cultural aspects may pose harder problems than semantic or linguistic aspects in an attempt to achieve an accurate and satisfactory translation as they are rather abstruse and can easily be misinterpreted (Lazim, H. G. (2023.p:1004).

Translators regularly face the issue of whether to prioritize creative adaptation over literal precision. Creative translations allow for the reproduction of poetic qualities and cultural intricacies, whilst literal translations ensure fidelity to the source. It is usual practice to use a balanced approach to translation, taking into account the context and aim. In the story entitled قصـة حب Love Story, the author writes شـرين ظلت تتحدث عن أحزانها وذكرياتها translated by Winkel into "She kept on talking about her sorrows and sad memories. The word وذكرياته ا is translated as sad memories. The original text uses two separate words, namely أحزانها (her sorrows), and وذكرياتها (memories). The word 'sad' is unnecessarily added as a modifier. The word 'memories' may well include happy moments as well. The translator here uses the addition strategy where it is not needed—some sort of interference. The author uses

the phrase في شارع خال, translated into "empty streets" where the original singular is rendered into plural (Ibid.p:1006).

2.5. Techniques for Managing Prosodic Issues

The translation is a useful test case for examining the whole issue of the role of language in social life. In creating a new act of communication out of a previously existing one, translators are inevitably acting under the pressure of their social conditioning while at the same time trying to assist in the negotiation of meaning between the producer of the source-Language text (ST) and the reader of the target-Ianguage text (TT), both of whom exist within their own, different social frameworks. In studying this complex process at work, we are in effect seeking insights that take us beyond translation itself toward the whole relationship between language activity and the social context in which it takes place. The following Arabic proverb and its English transla-tion illustrate this

Arabic : إن الطيور على أشكالها تقع |inna alttur ala afka

liha taqui l

English: Birds of a feather flock together.

Thus, much of what we shall have to say in this book about translating is equally applicable to other forms of language use, considered not in isolation but as part of social life (Hatim, B., & Mason, I. 1990.p:16).

2.6.Cultural Sensitivity: Enhancing Understanding in Translation

Cultural sensitivity plays a critical role in determining the success of a translation, especially in narratives involving themes of race, violence, or politically charged content. The importance of considering cultural nuances cannot be overstated, as failure can result in mistranslation, cultural misrepresentation, or even offense. Existing studies have shown that cultural context heavily influences certain

themes' perceptions. translators must navigate the complex terrain of how different cultures interpret issues of race and violence. The title itself, provocative in any cultural context, takes on varied meanings depending on the target audience's history and social experiences regarding race relations. The understandability, or not of an Arabic expression such as the translation of مهمـة شــــاقة ma hammah faqah/ is 'a difficult/hard/daunting task in English. As indicated in the document, translators must understand les defies d ordre stylistics and cultures to effectively communicate the themes without alienating or shocking the audience unnecessarily (Onomejoh, P., Ehigie, et.al.2024. p:211).

Cultural sensitivity involves a nuanced understanding of both the source and target cultures. Translators must not only comprehend the linguistic aspects of the text but also the underlying cultural messages. This includes understanding the societal norms, historical contexts, and cultural taboos that may shape the way a text is received. Studies in cultural translation have emphasized the role of the translator as a cultural mediator who must strike a balance between fidelity to the source text and the need for cultural adaptation. The possibility of saying something in the TL or not, for example the Arabic term راتب ضخم ratib da khim/ is translated in English as 'a fat/handsome salary. The document illustrates this by noting that certain particularities de la langue must be carefully handled to ensure that the translated text remains true to the original and culturally appropriate for the target audience. Interpersonal communication between authors and translators is a vital but often overlooked aspect of the translation process, especially when dealing with complex narratives that involve sensitive themes. The relationship between the author and translator can significantly influence the outcome of a translation, particularly in how cultural and emotional nuances are handled (Ibid.p:212).

Apparently there is confusion in the semantic understanding of a term in the one language; the thing which makes it even more complicated when translated into

other languages. Consider, for example, the word 'technique'. It is تكنيك for some people and تقنيــة for others in different pronunciation. The same word might be المعالجات التقنية الفنية الحيل الفنية الصــنعة الفنية الأســلوب الفني في التنفيذ etc. Another instant for that confusion can be seen اسـلوب المعالجة الفنية in 'the Modern Arab Poetry or الشــعر العربي الحديث which is the same شـعر التفعيلة الشـعر المنطلق الشـعر العراقي الشـعر الجديد, The same notion can be referred to as . المرسل 15 الشـعر قصـيدة النثر النثر الشـعري المنثور which is different الشعر الحر s mentioned by نازك الملائكة in her book قضايا الشعر المعاصر from that mentioned by احمد زكي ابو شـادي in his book الشـفق الباكي Actually we need a concentrated language, Le., term language. It is the high-ranking style that can be condensed to talk about principles and the cause of totality whereas the primitive thinking does not know general meanings and totalities, but stops at material things and particles. This invites us to choose our terms precisely without mixing up meaning. It is better for Arabic now to stop being just grandiloquent language with enormous number of synonyms. We need it to be close to the language of science where terms are like algebraic symbols used instead of the intended ideas. (Fida , 2019 p: 2)

2.7. How Lexical Hindrances Affect Meaning

Lexical hindrances in translation can significantly affect meaning, as they often arise from the interference of a translator's native language when attempting to convey concepts from a source language. This phenomenon, known as lexical interference, occurs when the vocabulary and semantic structures of the first language influence the translation process, leading to errors or misinterpretations (Oldin, A.V., et al. 2005. P:100).

Translation is an activity that includes the interpretation of the meaning of a text in a language; and semantics refers to aspects of the meaning or interpretation of linguistic signs such as symbols, words, expressions, or formal representations.

Abstract terms are also crucial in the field of international law such as the human rights documents. Although the terms (freedom(- الحرية privacy - الخصــوصــية right الحق fundamental human rights - حقوق الإنسـان الأسـاسـية and fairness - الانصــاف are commonly used in our daily life, they are subject to many interpretations in the legal arena. The translator, then, must consider the differences of meanings that these terms may have in general and in a legal context Good translators should be able to adapt the message expressed in a text to a target language impregnated with the features of a different culture. As a result of this process, the recipient should not notice that he/she is faced with a translation. For this reason, the real success any translator can be proud of consists of being invisible to the eyes of a reader who regards the final text as a new construction and not as a product that has been under a transformation process, all this procedure can get a little harder for students and even professional in some cases. So In the present subject, the main problem is presented by students and their issues while doing text translations owing to lexical and semantic problems. There may be several drawbacks when translating English. On a general level, students who are in the process of learning a foreign language have to deal with semantic problems that differ according to the language; these problems include terminological variations, synonymy and antonyms, polysemy of some terms, lack of vocabulary and semantics in the writing. Likewise, a problem has been identified that is due to the low performance of students in the realization of translations because of these obstacles in the lexicon and semantics, which are due to a lack of knowledge of the vocabulary and variations in the distribution of the meanings and semantics of the texts (Dilshodakhon. 2022. P:89).

Conclusion

Translation is a complex and nuanced process that extends far beyond mere bilingualism. The challenges faced by translators can be broadly categorized into linguistic and cultural hurdles, as well as the need for sector-specific expertise. Linguistic challenges include the avoidance of literal translations, the constant evolution of languages and dialects, and the intricacies of grammatical structures across different languages. Cultural challenges arise from the necessity to understand and convey messages that resonate with specific cultural contexts, which often requires a deep understanding of both source and target cultures. Moreover, specialized translation demands knowledge in particular fields, such as legal or literary translation, where precision and creativity are paramount. Translators must navigate idiomatic expressions, polysemy, and other language-specific features that complicate direct translation efforts. Ultimately, successful translation hinges on a translator's ability to bridge these gaps while maintaining fidelity to the original message's intent. The hindrances in translation stem from linguistic diversity, cultural differences, sector-specific requirements, and the inherent complexities of language itself. These factors necessitate ongoing learning and adaptation by translators to ensure effective communication across languages. The students' problems in the process of production into the TL are attributed to the unsystematic teaching of the translation modules in the undergraduate program. Therefore, the task of English language programs generally and translation programs particularly is to compensate the students for such lack of knowledge of English culture either in the contents of the courses or in the methods of teaching. Besides, the translation modules should be taught systematically, focusing on training the students to use translation strategies appropriately to solve translation problems.

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