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**Breaking Boundaries Through a Multidisciplinary Exploration of Legal,
Economic, and Literary Translation**

A Graduation Project

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Introduction

In the dynamic global landscape, effective communication across diverse linguistic realms is indispensable. The field of translation plays a pivotal role in facilitating cross-cultural understanding and fostering cooperation on an international scale as today's multicultural and multilingual society demands effective, efficient, and empathetic communication between languages and cultures. This graduation project embarks on a journey through the intricate realms of legal, United Nations (UN), economic, and literary translation, aiming to unravel the unique challenges and nuances inherent in each domain. The most important basic pillars of this paper will be discussed by listing the main underlying goals that make us choose to conduct such research. While introducing a research paper that represents legal, UN, economic, and literary translation, it's important to provide a brief overview of each type of translation. Besides the different approaches in the process of comparison between Human Translation and Google Translation of each domain and explain why such a comparison is significant. In this paper, we will outline the key questions and address the most important strategies, the approach or methodology, and how to deal with challenges or problems in various translation fields. Demonstrating and discussing the reflection of the expected results related to the objectives for each field of this research.

Chapter One: Legal and United Nations Translation

Legal and United Nations Translation

Introduction

This section of the project delves into the specialized language of law and United Nations Translation, exploring the intricacies of translating legal texts, contracts, and tenders besides the resolutions and decisions of the UN. The analysis extends to the challenges posed by the divergence of legal systems, cultural nuances, and the importance of maintaining precision in terminology as well as shedding light on the UN's role of translation in diplomatic negotiations, policy formulation, and international relations.

Rationale of the Study

Representing the most applicable theories in translation or strategies that must be abide by while encountering the challenges to the translators in translating legal and UN instruments and understanding the nature of their languages whether the source text in order to receive it in a clear manner to the target text.

Objectives

- **Accurate Legal Translation:** Ensuring precise and faithful translation of legal documents from the source language to the target language, maintaining the intended legal meanings and nuances.
- **Adherence to United Nations Standards:** Aligning the translation with the specific language standards and guidelines set by the United Nations, ensuring that the final output meets the organization's linguistic and terminological requirements

- Using CAT Tools (Trados Studio) has played a significant role in this Study: facilitating the translation of legal and UN by using TM¹ and TB² which guides us to avoid redundancy keeping up with progress and maintaining time in the era of technology.
- Collaboration and Communication: Fostering effective communication with relevant stakeholders, including legal experts, UN representatives, and language professionals, to address any ambiguities, clarify legal intricacies, and ensure a comprehensive understanding of the translation requirements.
- Considering the Contextual Appropriateness and legal systems of both the source and target languages to maintain contextual relevance in the translated materials, presenting the United Nations' perspective on issues related to the Middle East and shedding light on the Legal language formality and difficulty of its most crucial terminology and structure.
- Comparing our translation to Google's (lexically) attempting to identify some of the shortcomings of Google's translation on a practical level.
- Recognizing and Safeguarding Cultural Diversity: Upholding Traditions within Legal Frameworks of each State according to its established laws, the bylaws, and the official term.

¹ TM: refers to Translation Memory

² TB: refers to Term Base

Reasons behind the Study

The graduation project aims to demonstrate proficiency in legal and United Nations translation while emphasizing accuracy and continuous improvement.

Consequently, it assists and facilitates the collection of the most vital common terms and structures for any individual interested in studying languages and translation. For any translator who has a desire to specialize in these two fields due to a lack of guidance in this respect. In addition to the most fundamental reason for conducting this study, is avoiding reliance on machine translation, it's crucial to have human translators who understand the cultural nuances and sensitivities embedded in the content while highlighting the common errors in these disciplines.

Procedures

In this era, people's reliance on Google for translation usually causes problems with the authenticity and accuracy of information requiring the presence or intervention of the translator, although the first profession replaced by AI is translation. This search aims not dependent upon Google Translation conclusively, making clear parts of the professional translator's role in communicating the backdrop of the original text. This is what it takes to translate documents containing important and accurate information in particular the Legal Language and UN Translation Section. The procedures of our project are designed to adopt the following steps:

- Comparing our translation to Google's Translation to demonstrate the utmost notable differences between human translation and machine translation (focus on the common mistakes that must be avoided by translators while translating these two fields in this respect.
- Revealing the most essential and effective basics of strategies whether by Nida or Newmark that we adopted in our translation while confronting the challenges and problems that arise in translating Contracts, Power of Attorney, Tenders, Resolutions, and Decisions. Further, trying to deliver it in accurate language according to its intended meaning.
- Comparing nuances in the process of selecting the lexical and terminology items to attain an appropriate text.
- Attempting to facilitate the misconception of the translation of legal documents issued by international organizations in the language of expression that is almost incomprehensible because of the lexical complexity, its accuracy, and its association with the law, and to make it in the easiest way. Thus, it facilitates any person who aims to start a journey of study in this field.
- During our research, the most important terminology in both the legal and UN fields will be compiled and listed for inclusion in this study to contribute to the creation of a special glossary in the language of the law.
- Providing some theoretical answers and formulating a clear hypothesis or research question that our project aims to address. This will guide our research and provide a framework for our analysis to reach a conclusion for our discussions.

- providing a comprehensive list of references, citing all the sources we consulted during this research.

CAT Tools

Trados Studio is used by more translation professionals than any other tool on the market. This is for two reasons: Firstly, Trados can help translators to work faster and more efficiently by automating repetitive tasks, such as formatting and terminology management. Secondly, Trados includes features such as spell-checking and quality assurance checks to help catch errors and improve the quality of translations. We use Trados SDL which facilitates the translation and helps us by using TB and TM to combine and list the terminology that is found in our translations.

While using Trados SDL, we face some problems, and we try to overcome them by editing them with human interference. We find that this machine cannot identify the articles in Arabic “Alif w Lam”. If a word appears once with this article, it won’t define the same word appearing without it.

Another problem facing us, one word in English has a various number of synonyms in Arabic. Trados cannot define these synonyms solely. It must have a human fingerprint to add and modify them.

SL-Oriented Strategies.

1- Transliteration: (also referred to as transference) means the transfer of a word or expression from the ST directly into the TT without translating it at all. Within this context,

people's names, place names, names of newspapers and periodicals, titles of untranslated literary works are usually transferred. Transference may be regarded as the most SL-oriented strategy.

2- Addition: This strategy is somehow similar to what is referred to by Baker (1992)⁵ as transliteration with explanation. It is concerned with keeping the original item and supplementing the text with the necessary information to explain that item.

3- Naturalization: It is basically transference in which the translator adapts the source word to the normal pronunciation and morphology of the TL. In other words, it is the process in which the translator applies target language spelling and morphology to the expression or word in question. This process can be used with names of concepts in the humanistic sciences such as '-ism' words.

4- Direct translation: This strategy is defined by Newmark (1998) as 'the literal translation of common collocations, names of companies, official institutions, international organizations, and the components of compounds.' This strategy is referred to by other linguists as calque or through-translation.

TL-Oriented Strategies

1- Substitution: This strategy may be classified into two subcategories: Cultural equivalent and paraphrase.

- Cultural equivalent. This is a strategy where a SL cultural word is translated by a TL cultural word. The same strategy is referred to by Baker (1992) cultural substitution. Such strategy, according to Baker, involves replacing a culture-specific item or expression with a target-language item that does not have the same propositional meaning but is likely to have

a similar impact on the target reader. This strategy may be regarded as the most domesticating of all strategies because it can replace the culturally bound expression or situation by another one that is culturally accepted by the target audience; and at the same time capable of conveying the SL message.

Collocational /Idiomatic Equivalence.

Collocation refers to a sequence of co-occurring words or simply “the company words keep together”, in a combination in which a word tends to occur in relatively predictable ways with other words, often with restrictions on the manner of their co-occurrence, as explicitly seen in restricting certain verbs or adjectives to certain nouns or certain prepositions. Collocational restrictions are described by Baker (1992: 285) as ‘semantically arbitrary’ because they do not logically follow from the propositional meaning the word outside the collocational combination (As-Safi, 2011, P. 70).

Strategies of Handling Idioms and Fixed Expressions in Translation. “Baker (1992: 71–78) mentions four strategies for translating idioms namely: (a) using an idiom of similar meaning and form, (b) using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, (c) translation by paraphrase, and (d) translation by omission” (Enani, 2009, P. 55).

- Paraphrase. For Baker (1992), translation by paraphrase is the most common way of translating idioms and culture-specific items when a match cannot be found in the target language or when it seems inappropriate to use idiomatic language in the target text” because of “differences in stylistic preferences of the source and target languages.

2- Near synonymy: This strategy is used with a SL cultural word when there is no clear one-to-one or precise equivalent in the TL.

3- Generalization: This strategy is also referred as functional equivalent, and as globalization. This strategy means replacing something specific by something more general or neutral that can be easily accessed by audiences of different cultural backgrounds. Baker (1992) regards translation by generalization as one of the most common strategies for dealing with many types of non-equivalence. Translation by the use of a more general word (superordinate) helps to overcome a relative lack of specificity (hyponymy) in the target language compared to the source language.”

4- Compensation strategy:

Compensation is, according to Sandor Hervey and Ian Higgins (1992:248), the technique of making up for the translation loss of significant features of the source text (henceforth ST) approximating their effects in the target text (henceforth TT) through means other than those used in the ST, that is making up for ST effects achieved by one means through using another means in the TL. In translating most of the jurisprudential maxims, loss is apparently inevitable; hence this strategy has been maximally utilized. This strategy can be categorized into four sub-strategies (ibid) to which we add a fifth one (As-Safi,2011, P. 56).

- Compensation by merging: “Condensing the features carried over a relatively longer stretch of the ST into a relatively shorter stretch of TT” (As-Safi,2011, P. 57).

- Compensation by splitting: “Distributing the features carried in a relatively shorter stretch of the source text over a relatively longer stretch of the target text” (As-Safi,2011, P. 57).

- Compensation by Addition: “To compensate for the inevitable loss in the translation in attempting to achieve some gains by adding and clarified the meaning more broadly to target audience, for instance, an idiom or a metaphor that has no counterpart in the original” (As-Safi,2011, P. 58).

- 5- Strategy of Elaboration and Explication: “In order to communicate the original message in an intact manner to the recipient, and to suit the target text for the Arabic language. The translator sometimes resorts to elaboration or explication” (As-Safi,2011, P. 58).
- 6- Borrowing Strategy: “Borrowing is a common translation technique. It basically means that the translator makes a conscious choice to use the same word in the target text as it is found in the source text. This is usually the case when there is no equivalent term in the target language. This technique also allows the translator to put a text clearly within a particular cultural context through the register of the vocabulary it uses”³.
- 7- Translation Loss: refers to the loss of meaning, nuances, or cultural context when translating from one language to another. This can happen due to language differences, idiomatic expressions, or cultural references that are difficult to convey precisely.
- 8- Omission: It means replacing the source word or expression with nothing. Baker (1992) claims that words or even idioms may sometimes be omitted altogether in the target text particularly when they have no close match in the target language or when the meaning cannot be easily paraphrased. In other words, occurs when a translator intentionally or unintentionally leaves out parts of the original text during translation. This may be done

³ This piece of information is retrieved from the following link: (<https://translatorthoughts.com/2015/09/translation-techniques-borrowing/>).

for reasons like simplifying the text, maintaining readability, or avoiding culturally inappropriate content.

Both loss in translation and omission can impact the quality and accuracy of a translation, but loss in translation focuses on the broader loss of meaning, while omission involves the specific act of leaving out parts of the original text.

- 9- Syntactic strategy: “is a strategy that focuses on the syntactic aspects in translation such as units of a text. For example, word order shift, the changing in clauses or sentence structure, and change in cohesion”⁴.

Some Common Problems and Solutions in Translation

- 1- Linguistic formulation problems: “Are those that relate to aspects of language, such as orthography, grammar, and vocabulary”⁵. This problem is usually related to the fixed format and sustained structure in legal and UN texts. In other words, a precise formula in the legal language (which can be solved through TL equivalent).
- 2- Lexical Problems: It may be classified into:
 - Problems of translating individual lexical items (which can be solved through direct translation if the translator is foreignizing, near synonymy, paraphrase or cultural equivalence if s/he is domesticating the TT).
 - Translating Lexical individuals works (Interiors): Those terms are specific to the decorations and designs of buildings and inanimate objects. (which can be solved through direct

⁴ This piece of information is adopted from academic research retrieved from the following website: (<https://ejournal.gunadarma.ac.id/index.php/sastra/article/download/6449/2594#:~:text=Syntactic%20strategy%20is%20a%20strategy,structure%2C%20and%20change%20in%20cohesion>).

⁵ This piece of information is retrieved from the following website (<https://files.eric.ed.gov/fulltext/EJ1287697.pdf>).

translation if the translator is foreignizing, near synonymy, paraphrase or cultural equivalence if s/he is domesticating the TT).

- Problems of multiple meanings in translation: That appears when the same word may mean multiple things depending on where it's placed in the context and how it's used in a sentence. (which can be solved through direct translation based on the translator's understanding of the context where these words are mentioned in the ST).
- Problems of translating polysemous words (which can be solved through direct translation based on the translator's understanding of the context where these words are mentioned in the ST).
- Problems of translating collocations and idioms (which can be solved through using an idiom similar in meaning and form to that of the ST if the translator is foreignizing, using an idiom similar in meaning but different in form i.e. translating through using a cultural equivalent idiom, or through paraphrase, or omission if s/he is domesticating the TT).
- Problems of translating figures of speech (which can be solved through direct translation if the translator is foreignizing, near synonymy i.e. using another image that would express a similar sense, through turning the metaphor into a simile, or paraphrase if s/he is domesticating the TT).

3- Cultural Problems: Based on Newmark's (1988) taxonomy of classifying culturally specific items (CSI), cultural problems in translation may be classified into the following:

- Aspects of modern technology (which is mainly solved through transliteration if the translator is foreignizing, or through generalization if he is domesticating the TT).

- Names of shops, stores, persons, streets, organizations and restaurants (which are mainly solved through transliteration, naturalization or direct translation if the translator is foreignizing, or through cultural equivalence if he is domesticating the TT).
 - Names of clothing and food and drink (which are mainly solved through transliteration, naturalization, direct translation, or transliteration with explanation if the translator is foreignizing, or through cultural equivalence, or generalization if s/he is domesticating the TT).
 - Kinship, family ties and love relations (which are rendered through direct translation if the translator is foreignizing, near synonymy or through euphemism⁷ if s/he is domesticating the TT).
- 4- Syntactic problems (Grammatical): Syntactic problems are errors with the construction of sentences or phrases within a language. These issues can be caused by incorrect word order, a lack of agreement between elements, ambiguous or unclear sentence structures, faulty punctuation, or grammatical errors. Syntactic issues can inhibit comprehension and cause confusion or misunderstanding in communication (which can be solved through syntactic strategy or TL equivalent).
- 5- Abbreviations problems: A condensed forms of words or phrases using initial letters, create challenges in translation into Arabic due to potential ambiguity caused by capitalization and context. Careful consideration of context and intended meaning is essential for accurate communication in Arabic translation. Translator must not depend on his/her guessing in getting the meaning of an abbreviation (which can be solved through

direct translation if the translator is foreignizing or cultural equivalence if s/he is domesticating the TT).

- 6- Acronyms problems: Pose another lexical problem in translation. Newmark defines acronyms as “the initial letters of words that form a group of words used (vertiginously) for denoting an object” (which can be solved through direct translation if the translator is foreignizing or cultural equivalence if s/he is domesticating the TT).

Analysis

We are going to make a comparison between Human Translation and Google Translation, taking into account the common errors of both Translations and to reach a reasonable conclusion or discussion to answer the questions that this research aims to.

In the beginning, Legal language is characterized by using special vocabulary. It often employs very formal and even archaic words. It also employs technical terminology peculiar to this kind of language. Lawyers, whether Arabic-English speaking, tend to use formal and even archaic words. One reason for this is that they believe that using such words and phrases makes their language majestic, impressive, and thus persuasive. As it demonstrates of keyword nuances in sustained legal English that are commonly used in contracts, leases and instruments that are related to the Law. We seek to clarify some of the Archaic terms:

Typically, the *here*-part refers to the agreement (the document in which it is written).

- (Herein): It means, in this document or matter. For example, the terms referred to herein.
- (Hereby): It means, by this means; as a result of this. For example, the parties hereby declare.

- (Hereto\Hereunto): It means to this place or to this matter or document. For example, the parties hereto.
- (Hereafter): It means, from now on or at some time in the future. For example, the contract is effective hereafter.
- (Hereinafter): It means, later referred to in this matter or document. For example, hereinafter referred to as the Company.
- (Hereof): It means, of this matter or document. For example, the parties hereof.
- (Thereof): It means, of the thing just mentioned. For example, Reference is made in paragraph 5 to the contract dated 1 May 1999. The parties thereof agreed that.
- (Thereto): It means to that place or to that matter or document. For example, the parties thereto.

These abbreviations are used extensively in contracts. They provide useful shorthand in that context, to avoid having to repeat “this Agreement” over and over again. We don’t recommend using them in other contexts. In our perspective, this type of language makes writing sound too “legalese” outside the context of a contract. Using it could interfere with understanding, especially if the document is meant to be read by non-lawyers.

Besides UN language is classified under the branch of legal language. As UN includes specific terminology and fixed Linguistic formulation that must be taking into account in the process of translation because of the language’s accuracy and precision in choosing its lexical to clarify the intended meaning while delivering it to the target audience. As well as, to avoid ambiguity and mystification.

We are going to identify and provide some common problems. Moreover, the comparison between Human Translation and Google Translation and how we overcome it.

List of Abbreviations:

- ST: Source text
- GT: Google translation
- HT: Human translation

According to Linguistic formulation problems and their TL equivalent:

- **According to Power of Attorney:**

Example (1):

Source text: أقر أنا الموقع أدناه-----، أنني قد وكلت-----ليتولوا عني\عنا كافة القضايا التي أكون طرفاً فيها سواء مدعي او مدعي عليه.

(HT): KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that I, -----, the undersigned, do hereby appoint and constitute-----, to act as my true and lawful attorney(s)-in-fact, with full power of substitution, on my\our behalf to represent me/us in all the lawsuits brought by or against me/us.

(GT): I, the undersigned, hereby declare that I have appointed -----, they will take charge of all cases in which I am a party, whether plaintiff or defendant.

It is obviously clear that the lengthening of the structures is different, due to the determination of lexemes. The Arabic text is summarized because of the accuracy of Arabic words and their hidden meanings. Consequently, we resort to use the *Explanation Strategy* in order to construe and clarify the meaning to the target audience. We explain "أنني قد وكلت" as "to

act as my true and lawful attorney(s)-in-fact, with full power of substitution” as additional information to show the deep meaning behind this sentence, which in law means that the agent makes a power of attorney for his attorney(s)-in-fact with full entitlement to replace or act on his behalf in all matters, and this is the legal and real meaning behind that simple word. Moreover, after a lot of research, we reach the sustained formation (structure) in the English legal language as the abovementioned example. In contrast, Google’s Translation resorts to the *loss translation* in this context. In addition, it uses the (word-by-word) *literal strategy or translation* and does not provide us with the intended referent meaning.

Additionally, The following Arabic text (التي أكون طرفاً فيها سواء مدعي أو مدعي عليه): Briefly explains that the principal’s intention in this power of attorney is that the attorney(s)-in-fact whom he has appointed on his behalf will plead and defend him in all cases in which he is the one who files them against someone and claims his rights or which are brought against him by someone else, and all necessary measures are taken in both cases by the attorney(s)-in-fact. Google’s translation was unexpected (whether plaintiff or defendant) for using the precise and correct terminology for these two terms, which is undoubtedly correct. However, we transfer that translation through the hidden meaning that lies behind it to (brought by or against me/us) through our use of the *paraphrasing strategy*. Here we do not consider that any of the two translations is wrong, but they are completely different in following the various approaches to translation, and this differs in the creativity or theory of each translator because there is simply no rule or pattern convention that we must follow.

Example (2):

Source text:

ولهم حق.

(HT): giving and granting my said attorney(s)-in-fact the right to.

(GT): They have the right to.

Google chooses the *literal and general translation* of this term, which does not fit with the hidden or intended meaning of this power of attorney. Contrary to what we chose to explain this term is in sufficient words, considering the reach beyond this real context. Google translates the pronoun “لهم” in English to “**they have**” as it is word by word. In contrast, we determine specific terminology “**giving and granting**” and used *an explanation strategy* to refer to the above-mentioned attorney(s) by explaining that they have full powers and discharge to do everything required by the principal of the power of attorney in line with the object of that, and certainly to avoid ambiguity and confusion by specifying the particulars with its accuracy and validity.

Example (3):

Source text:

واقتر بمقتضى هذا التوكيل كل ما يقوم به الوكلاء المذكورين أو من ينوب عنهم في حدود القانون.

(HT): I hereby confirm and ratify whatsoever **the said attorney(s)-in-fact**, or his/their **substitute(s)**, may lawfully do.

(GT): I approve, pursuant to this power of attorney, everything that **the aforementioned agents** or **those on their behalf** do within the limits of the law.

In the official form of power of attorney, after mentioning all the duties and entitlements that the principal demanded from his attorney(s)-in-fact, there must be a sentence that requires

the principal to acknowledge that everything he has delegated to his attorney(s)-in-fact (those who have been mentioned only or whoever represents them) is lawful, not condemnation the law and acquittal of the opposite of behind the hidden meaning of this sentence. All this precise information must be explained in the translation. Moreover, the principal clarifies the special meaning determined in the use of the sentence “**I hereby confirm and ratify**” which provides a concise and accurate reference according to the Arabic context.

Example (4):

Source text: **والغى** بمقتضى هذا التوكيل كل التوكيلات السابقة (إن وجدت) والتي قد تكون قد صدرت بشأن هذا الموضوع.

(HT): I **hereby revoke** all previous, if any, power of attorney in respect of the same matter.

(GT): I **hereby cancel** all previous powers of attorney (if any) that may have been issued regarding this matter.

To clarify, the aforementioned Arabic sentence and its corresponding translation in the English language are considered a legal formulation that cannot be modified, as it is also an archaic language with its basis. More than one source was searched for the target translation, and this formula was eventually reached by changing some minor differences in terminology according to its formality only, which is in the basic difference between our translation and Google Translate as the verb (**الغى**) to be translated as (**revoke**), which is more formal than the verb (**cancel**). In addition, we did not resort to a literal explanation of the sentence **والتي قد تكون قد صدرت بشأن هذا الموضوع** as Google did, but rather we use a well-known expression (**in respect of the same matter**) that exists for this context in the legal language.

Example (5):

Source text:

تحريراً في:

في----- اليوم----- شهر سنة-----م

(HT): I have hereunto set my hand and seal on this----- day of----- 2023.

(GT): Done in:

On----- day----- month year-----AD

No power of attorney or contract is devoid of an executed clause, or at least a mention of the date on the front. utterly, to be accurate and familiar with documenting this power of attorney or contract. Therefore, it is also considered a fixed formula for lawyers and the law in the target language (**I have hereunto set my hand and seal on this----- day of----- 2023**) and this is what is called interpreting the content of words, unlike what Google does, and it is not considered a correct translation and there is no doubt about it, but it is not commensurate with the language of the law and its strictness, and this is what distinguishes the presence of modification by the human brain. Google uses official and correct terms, but it does not differentiate between using them in the general context or the context in which the correct meaning is required to be clarified and communicated easily to the target audience.

➤ **According to SUMED Tender's Attachments:**

In the following two examples, by selecting the appropriate texts for this project and their applicable translation, we have certainly provided an effective example of the legal language's use of Archaic words which are the main Features of legal drafting, as we explain in detail at the beginning of the analysis of the uses and meanings of each word. No legal text is devoid of them,

as is the case in the original text (موضوع العقد). Here lies the significant difference from using it in sentence form, where we translate it to (**herein**), but Google translate it to (**subject to the contract**). It certainly made us avoid the characteristic of redundancy and hesitation in contracts and instruments, which is not convenient to do because it is direct and concise information.

Example (1):

Source text: لن يسمح لعمال المقاول أو معداته بالدخول إلى الموقع لتنفيذ الأعمال موضوع العقد.

(**HT**): The contractor's workers or equipment shall not be allowed to enter the site to carry out the work **herein**.

(**GT**): The contractor's workers or equipment will not be allowed to enter the site to carry out the work subject **to the contract**.

Example (2):

Source text: يلتزم المقاول بتقديم وثيقة تأمين حوادث شخصية تغطي عماله وموظفيه لذات العقد.

(**HT**): The contractor shall submit a personal incidents insurance policy covering its workers and employees **hereby**.

(**GT**): The contractor is obligated to provide a personal accident insurance policy covering his workers and employees **for the same contract**,

➤ **According to Memorandum of Association:**

Example (1): (**The Headings**)

Source text:

عقد تأسيس شركة محلية ذات مسؤولية محدودة.

التعريفات وتفسير العقد

التنازل عن الحصص

(HT): MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION OF A NON-FREE ZONE LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY

DEFINITIONS AND INTERPRETATION

TRANSFER OF SHARES

(GT): Articles of incorporation for a local limited liability company

Definitions and interpretation of the contract

Waiver of shares

These are some sample examples of headings translation in this Memorandum that represent some minor differences in both translations. In most cases, the sustained form of the headings for the articles in the Memorandum, according to the legal language, is brief and generalized. As for the form, all letters are capitalized as the form abovementioned. This means that it is standardized and consistent in most cases in the process of drafting and translating contracts. The headings in This Memorandum are for convenience only and shall not affect its interpretation.

Example (2):

Source text: اتفق أطراف هذا العقد " الشركاء " وكل منهم بكامل الأهلية القانونية للتعاقد.

(HT): The parties hereto, having full legal capacity to contract, have agreed to form.

(GT): The parties to this contract (the partners), each of whom has full legal capacity to contract.

As we explained previously, the use of Archaic words in the legal language which facilitates the reader's understanding process and also seeks to avoid repetition and redundancy in translation, as in this example we used the term (**hereto**) to refer to the partners in this contract who were mentioned previously, unlike Google, which was forced to repeat the word "**partners**" violated the pillars of the legal sentence and made it an ordinary text which not appropriate in legal fields.

Example (3):

Source text: ترسل الشركة إلى السلطة المختصة والمسجل في شهر يناير من كل سنة البيانات المدونة في سجل الشركاء مع التغييرات التي طرأت عليها خلال السنة المالية السابقة.

(HT): The company shall **dispatch** to the competent authority and the registrar in January every year the particulars stipulated in the register of partners and **such changes thereto** during the last fiscal year.

(GT): The company **sends** to the competent authority and the registrar in January of each year the data recorded in the partners' register along **with the changes that occurred to it** during the previous financial year.

As we mentioned previously, the use of archaic words facilitates and construes what is meant in contracts without repeating the same words which it is understood by lawyers and stakeholders. As demonstrate in this example (مع التغييرات التي طرأت عليها) as Google uses this lengthy translation (the **changes that occurred to it**), unlike us, we use this sentence (**such changes thereto**). Whereas (**thereto**) it means, to that place or to that matter or document. Consequently, the use of these forms is more specific and gives the appropriate meaning without redundancy and repetition in translating, as well as its covey to the language of the law.

Example (4):

Source text: وجب عليه أن يخطر باقي الشركاء عن طريق مدير الشركة بالتنازل إليه أو المشتري وبشروط التنازل أو البيع.

(HT): **such partner** shall notify **the other partners** through the manager of the company of **the transferee or the purchaser** and the terms of the transfer or sale.

(GT): **he** must notify **the remaining partners** through the company manager **of the assignment to him or the buyer** and the terms of the assignment or sale.

the formulations in the language of the law, rely on the avoidance of pronouns serve to enhance clarity in legal documents as the translator must be neutral in not biasing towards a specific gender. Pronouns like "he," "she," "it," or "they" can sometimes introduce ambiguity, as they may refer back to multiple antecedents or unclear entities within a legal text due to, contracts and documents in the language of law do not concern a specific person, unlike Google Translation, so in most examples, it resorts to using pronouns which makes the translation of them an illegal and inaccurate translation. Instead, we resort to using specific nouns or titles (**such partner**) whereas legal texts reduce the risk of misunderstanding or misinterpretation.

According to *domestication strategy*, we translate the word (بالتنازل إليه) in the target text into (transferee) By understanding the meaning behind the word. Unlike Google which relies on *foreignization strategy* of the source text translating it to (of the assignment to him). Depending on a literal translation and the use of pronouns it is not appropriate for legal language.

Example (5):

Source text: واشهادا على ذلك ابرم الأطراف هنا هذا العقد في التاريخ المبين في مقدمته.

الطرف الأول:

الطرف الثاني:

(HT): In Witness Whereof, the Parties hereto have executed this Memorandum on the date first written herein above.

First Party:

Second Party:

(GT): In witness thereof, the parties hereto have concluded this contract on the date indicated in its introduction.

the first side:

The Second side:

At the end of each contract, there are some precise formulae in the legal language that cannot be changed. For example, the translation of the sentence (واشهادا على ذلك ابرم الأطراف هنا هذا) (العقد في التاريخ المبين في مقدمته) should be (In Witness Whereof, the Parties hereto have executed this Memorandum on the date first written herein above) as we do. Unlike Google

Translation which translate it to (**In witness thereof, the parties hereto have concluded this contract on the date indicated in its introduction**) Google relies on changing some terms that were not consistent with the legal drafting. Additionally, Google fails to translate the basic information at the end of any contract as the translation of (الطرف الأول الطرف الثاني) which Google translates it to (**the first side, The Second side**). Therefore, it is considered an unacceptable translation due to its Precise crucial formulations which cannot translate it literal translations . Consequently, we translate it as (**First Party, Second Party**) which it is the basic formula for the parties to the contract due to it reduces ambiguity and increases translation efficiency.

➤ **According to Dwelling unit rental Agreement (Lease):**

Example (1):

(*Source text*): That **Landlord hereby lets to Tenant**, and **Tenant hereby leases from landlord**,

(*HT*): بموجب هذا على أن يؤجر المالك الاتفاق إلى المستأجر القابل لذلك العقار

(*GT*): يؤجر المالك بموجب هذه الوثيقة للمستأجر ، ويستأجر المستأجر بموجب هذه الوثيقة من المال

This is a legal clause typically found in a lease agreement between a landlord and a tenant. It specifies arrangements where the landlord agrees to rent a property to a tenant, and vice versa where the tenant agrees to rent the property from the landlord. It explains and defines the contractual relationship between the two parties. The tenant agrees to abide by the terms of this contract. When we translate this sentence, we clarify the intended meaning based on the correct understanding of the sentence, as we translate the sentence (**Landlord hereby lets to Tenant**, and **Tenant hereby leases from landlord**) into (بموجب هذا على أن يؤجر المالك الاتفاق إلى المستأجر القابل)

(لذلك العقار), it is obviously clear the reduction in translating the sentence due to the use of the *Compensation by merging strategy*. unlike Google Translation, it could not understand the meaning of the sentence, which led to the existence of loss and gaps in the translation, as it occurs in this translation (ويستأجر المستأجر بموجب هذه الوثيقة من المال), as well as Google uses a *word-by-word translation*. Additionally, there is also a dilemma in the order of the sentence, as it appears in (يؤجر المالك بموجب هذه الوثيقة للمستأجر، ويستأجر المستأجر بموجب هذه الوثيقة من المال) whereas Google could not understand the order of sentences and the existence of commas in the original text, which led to the incorrect translation of the sentence.

➤ **According to UN resolution 2156 (2014):**

Example (1):

(Source text): يقرر ان يبقي هذه المسألة قيد نظره الفعلي.

(HT): Decides **to remain actively seized of the matter**.

(GT): Decides **to keep this issue under its active consideration**.

In this example, Human translates this expression according to the format of writing the resolutions in UN. It is always the final sentence which we know from it that the resolution has ended. Human translates "يقرر ان يبقي هذه المسألة قيد نظره الفعلي" into "**Decides to remain actively seized of the matter**". While Google does not have the information about this format and translates it literally. Google translates it into "**Decides to keep this issue under its active consideration**". It is completely different, giving the same meaning but not confirm with the format.

➤ **According to UN resolution 1860 (2009)**

Example (1)

(Source text):

ويشير أيضا إلى أهمية مبادرة السلام العربية

(HT): **recalls** also the importance of the Arab Peace Initiative;

(GT): *He also points out* the importance of the Arab Peace Initiative;

In this example, Google does not have enough information about the format of the resolutions in UN. Google adds the Pronoun “**He**” in its translation and this is against the format of writing resolution. It does not start its sentence with pronoun. Another mistake that Google made is translating verb "ويشير" into “**points out**”. Point out means that “to stretch your finger out towards somebody/something in order to show somebody which person or thing you are referring to”⁶. It is far from the message that the source text wants to deliver. The correct format for translation verb "ويشير" is “**recalls**”.

➤ **According to UN resolution 687 (1991)**

Example (1):

(Source text): **Calls upon** the Secretary-General.

(HT):

يهيب بالأمين العام

(GT):

يدعو الأمين العام

⁶ This piece of information is retrieved from the following website
(<https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/point-out?q=point+out>).

In this example, Google does not take into account the problem of format in translating resolutions. As Google translates verb (**Calls upon**) into (يدعو). It is a correct form if it is translating in another field not in UN field. The correct format of this translation is what the human translates. It translates it into (يطلب). Human has enough awareness about the style and the format of resolutions and try to coordinate with it. Unlike Google as it is a machine cannot think to reach to the correct format and translation.

According to lexical problems:

- **Translating individual lexical items:**

- *According to Power of Attorney terminology:*

Example (1):

(Source text):

مجتمعين أو منفردين.

(HT): jointly and severally

(GT): Together or individually

Google Translation considers correct, but it does not deal with the legal wording of the text, as the phrase (**jointly and severally**) refers to lawyers in pleading before the court whether they are Together or individually according to Google's Translation. To be defined more, is when two or more defendants acting in concert or independently injure the plaintiff and the resulting damage cannot be allocated to a particular defendant; therefore, all of the defendants are liable for the entirety of the plaintiff's injury as well as the entire amount of the judgment⁷. It is all

⁷ This piece of information is retrieved from the following website (https://www.law.cornell.edu/wex/joint_and_several).

related to formality levels and how to choose the appropriate term pursuant to the intended context meaning.

Example (2):

Source text: المرافعة والمدافعة والمدعاة والمصالحة والمخالصة والإقرار والإنكار وقبول الأحكام والطعن والاستلام والتوقيع نيابة عنا امام كافة الجهات الحكومية والأهلية بالمملكة العربية السعودية.

(HT): plead, defend, litigate, make conciliation, quit claim, discharges, renouncements, acceptance and appeal of judgments, receipt of and signing on our behalf before all governmental and national administrative in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

(GT): plead, defend, plead, reconcile, settle, acknowledge, deny, accept judgments, appeal, receive and sign on our behalf before all governmental and civil authorities in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

All these legal terms meant that the principal should give orders or demand them to do so. Further, represent him on his behalf before all the competent authorities, which certainly requires the presence of the person himself or someone on his behalf that testified hereby the power of attorney. Therefore, Google Translation does not fulfill the reality of legal translation at all, and it resorts to delivering the surface meaning. However, by referring to more than one dictionary, the correct and precise meanings of these terms are (**plead, defend, litigate, make conciliation, quit claim, discharges, renouncements, acceptance, and appeal of judgments, receipt of**), which are highly specialized in this field and particular relevance with court terminology.

➤ *According to SUMED Tender's Attachments:*

Example (1):

Source text: يجب على المقاول أن يقدم للشركة قبل البدء في تنفيذ الأعمال وثيقة التأمين.

(HT): The contractor **shall** submit to the Company **prior to the commencement** of the work **a policy of insurance**.

(GT): The contractor **must** submit to the company, **before starting** to carry out the work, **an insurance document**.

The legal sentence is composed of two main elements that are: the Legal subject and the Legal verb. On the first hand, Legal subject constituents of 1) a Particular subject (Seller/First party / Contractor...etc.) 2) a Category (an employee/ a translator/ no student...etc.) 3) a Universal subject (a person/ any individual/ no person (negative) ...etc.) On the other hand, the Legal verb serves one of four main functions: a. Obligation (shall\may) (not must) b. Prohibition: (shall not/may not) c. Permission (may) d. Conferring a right (shall have the right to/ shall be entitled to).

As we clarify the basic information of the abovementioned legal sentence, Google does not adhere to the context of the legal language in constructing the verb. In addition to translating the sentence (قبل البدء في تنفيذ الأعمال وثيقة التأمين), it translates to (**before starting to carry out the work, an insurance document**) literally by Google Translation. While, with the intervention of the human mind, we have translated it to (**prior to the commencement of the work a policy of insurance**) based on the formality of the terms that are intended to be adhered to and certainly by referring to the necessary and specialized dictionaries.

Example (2):

Source text: ويجب أن ينص في الوثيقة على إنها لصالح شركة سوميد باعتبارها مؤمن له.

(HT): Shall be stipulate in the document that it is for SUMED as insured.

(GT): The document must state that it is for the benefit of SUMED Company as an insurer. for him.

Google Translation appears to be a *literal translation* that does not master the intended meaning of this sentence as it translates to (the document must state that it is for the benefit of SUMED Company as an insurer. for him) and in our role in intervening in the translation, we translate it to (Shall be stipulate in the document that it is for SUMED as insured) as we rely on explaining what is meant by the word (مؤمن له), as we do not translate the pronoun (his). Translating the pronoun does not add anything to the translation, but rather it is a repetition of what is clear from the sentence. Further, we resort to using the word (stipulated) rather than (state) as Google does, which stipulated means a demand or specify (a requirement), typically as part of an agreement. As it considers a more formal and legal word specialized in contracts and agreements.

Example (3):

Source text: وأنها تعتبر جزء متمم ومكمل ولا يتجزأ من وثيقة التأمين مع سريانها في حالة أي تعارض بينها وبين ما هو وارد بالوثيقة ذاتها.

(HT): it shall be considered an integral part of the insurance policy with its validity in the case of any contestation between it and what is herein.

(GT): it is considered **an integral, complementary and indivisible part of the insurance document** with its validity in the event of any There is a contradiction between it and what is contained in the document itself.

The Arabic text is usually full of derivatives and roots of words that carry the same meaning and are only an addition for emphasis and a kind of eloquence, and this is what characterizes our Arabic language. In contrast, what must be conveyed in the English language must be brief, purposeful, and precise in meaning. Certainly, it does not apply to all examples, but in this example, the following Arabic text (جزء متمم ومكمل ولا يتجزأ) was a kind of redundancy and nothing more, so we translate it to (**an integral part**) despite what Google does and translates it to (**an integral, complementary and indivisible part**). This is simply because it does not understand that the three words in the Arabic text carry the same meaning, there will be no deficiency in the translation if we translate one word from them that carries the three meanings.

Example (4):

Source text: LETTER OF GUARANTEE TO COVER BID BOND

(HT): خطاب ضمان لتغطية **سندات العطاءات**

(GT): خطاب ضمان لتغطية **ضمان العطاء**

The term (**bid bond**) is a type of security bond required by project owners during the bidding process. When a contractor bids on a project, he must submit a bid bond with his bid. A bid bond is a guarantee that the contractor will follow through with the project if it wins the bid. It is also considered an economic term that has a fixed or sustained translation in all economic

dictionaries and glossaries, which proves that the translation of this term is (سندات العطاءات). Not as Google's Translation as (ضمان العطاء), which provides a wrong and completely different meaning than the meaning intended in that attached to the tender.

Example (5):

Source text: not with-standing any contestation by the Integrator or our Bank or any other third party.

(HT): وليس مع أي نزاع دائم من قبل الوسيط أو بنكنا أو أي طرف ثالث.

(GT): دون الصمود في وجه أي اعتراض من جانب المدمج أو البنك الخاص بنا أو أي طرف ثالث آخر.

Both translations aim to convey the original text's meaning, but there are some notable differences in emphasis and clarity: First, Google considers that term (**not with-standing**) to be a fixed expression that is translated with a corresponding expression in the Arabic language, as it applies (دون الصمود في وجه أي اعتراض), but in order to convey the exact meaning of this sentence, which is considered a warning by the bank. The reason behind this attachment and in this particular context. We have translated it (وليس مع أي نزاع دائم) as not a fixed expression or, more precisely, a *literal translation* using a *generalization strategy*. Rather, we analyze the sentence and interpret it without considering the context of the English language. We try to understand the intended meaning and convey it in Arabic words formulated and understandable to the Arab community while understanding the structure of the sentence. This is something that Google Translate has not achieved yet, despite its development in translating terms accurately. In addition to its translation of the term (**the Integrator**) into (الدمج), which is considered a correct translation and an accurate term, but it is certainly not adequate in this context, and the reader will not understand that term in Arabic, so it was translated into (الوسيط). This example

underscores the importance of human involvement in translation, especially for complex or nuanced texts where machine translation may fall short in capturing the intricacies of language and context causing a *loss in translation*.

Example (6):

Source text: LETTER OF GUARANTEE TO COVER ADVANCE PAYMENT

(HT): خطاب ضمان لتغطية المبالغ المدفوعة مقدماً

(GT): خطاب ضمان لتغطية الدفعة المقدمة

Both translations represent semantic accuracy specifically the process of selecting formal and accurate terms and cultural appropriateness in the Arabic language. The notion of a letter of guarantee, but they differ in the specific terms used to describe the (**advance payment**). Our translation specifies the approach of *cultural equivalence* as "المبالغ المدفوعة مقدماً" which considers an accurate translation to "**advance payments**" whereas the Google's Translation uses direct translation as "الدفعة المقدمة" that may constitute a mystification without determine the concise and specify meaning which formerly known in such letters according to banks and financial institutions. Therefore, both translations seem culturally appropriate and understandable in the target language context. However, the choice of terminology in our translation may resonate more with native speakers familiar with legal or financial documents, as it explicitly mentions "المبالغ المدفوعة مقدماً" which emphasizes the advanced nature of the payment.

Example (7):

Source text:

وأن شركة التأمين تتنازل في حقها بالرجوع عليهم.

(HT): and that the insurance company **waives its right by reference**.

(GT): and that the insurance company **waives its right to have recourse against them**.

This clause in the insurance policy briefly means, that the names of the workers are mentioned in this policy and what the insurance conditions require of the workers of this company so that the insurance company can cover incidents and preserve the dues, and that it waives its right to return to each worker. Consequently, that is exactly what we understood from behind this policy so that we can translate this term into (**waives its right by reference**) to be smooth and understandable to the target audience. Contrary to what Google does by translating it to (**waives its right to have recourse against them**), considered a *word-by-word translation*, there is no useful meaning behind it which creates ambiguity and lack of understanding for the target audience.

➤ *According to Memorandum of Association:*

Example (1):

Source text:

حرر عقد التأسيس هذا ("العقد") في.....

بين كلا من:

(HT): This Memorandum **is entered into** on

by and between:

(GT): This Establishment Contract (the "Agreement") **was executed** on

Between each of the:

One of the most difficult problems that Google faces in translation is not recognizing the references in sentences and not identifying what is meant by this sentence. This is why Google resorts to direct translation, such as ((حرر عقد التأسيس هذا ("العقد"))), as it does not understand what was meant by the word (**contract**), which made it translate it in a literal translation. Contrary to human intervention in translation, he knows what the intention behind the references and the hidden meaning behind the sentences is, where the word "**contract**" means the Memorandum of Association which we reference to it as (**This Memorandum**). However, the sentence "بين كل من" expresses the parties who will be concluded with them within this contract, and by understanding that the original text was translated to "**by and between.....**:" unlike Google, where translated it to "**Between each of the.....**:" a translation that does not match the intended meaning of the sentence due to the existences of gaps in the coherence of the text.

Example (2):

Source text:

أن ممارسة نشاط.

(HT): To **carry business** as.....

(GT): That is **an activity**.

The legal term "**To carry on business as**" to perform activities for a business organization such as a partnership or corporation with the purpose of making a profit⁸. is commonly used in the context of forming a company or conducting business activities. When

⁸ This piece of information is retrieved from the following website (https://www.law.cornell.edu/wex/carrying_on_business#:~:text=Carrying%20on%20business%20is%20to,until%20the%20assets%20are%20distributed).

someone or a group of individuals decide to establish a business entity, they often do so by registering a company, partnership, or other forms of business structures. Typically, it appears in the memorandum of Association. So, it is the appropriate term to use as an equivalent to “أن ممارسة نشاط” whereas this sentence Google was not able to translate into the correct translation required in this context, the use of the term (**activity**) can mean activity for anything. Unlike the word (**To carry**), it defines the company's activities and serves as a guideline for its operations.

Example (3):

Source text: ويجوز للشركة أن تكون لها مصلحة أو أن تشترك بأي وجه مع الهيئات التي تزاوّل أعمالاً شبيهة بأعمالها أو التي قد تعاونها على تحقيق أغراضها في إمارة رأس الخيمة أو في الخارج ولها أن تشتري هذه الهيئات أو تلحقها بها.

(HT): The Company may have interest in or in any way associate itself with **authorities** practicing activities similar to its own and which may assist the Company to **realize** its objects in the Emirate of Ras Al Khaimah or abroad, and may purchase or affiliate such **authorities**.

(GT): The company may have an interest or participate in any way with **entities** that carry out work similar to its work or that may assist it in achieving its **objectives** in the Emirate of Ras Al Khaimah or abroad, and it may purchase or annex these **entities**.

We confront a problem here with Google in formulating the form of the legal sentence and not using precise legal terms that convey the purpose without repetition in the use of words. Where Google uses the word (**entities**) as a translation for (الهيئات), unlike us, we use the word (**authorities**). whereas Entities refer to distinct units like organizations or individuals, and authorities are bodies with the power to govern, regulate, or enforce laws. Additionally, there are differences in translation of the word the (أغراض) as Google translates it into (**objectives**) which

is not an appropriate translation due to the difference between (**objects and objectives**) in legal contexts, "**objects**" as we translate it, refers to specific purposes of an entity, it is used in documents such as the memorandum of association to define the permissible activities, while "**objectives**" are broader goals and aims.

Example (4):

Source text: يجوز لكل شريك أن يطلب استرداد الحصة خلال ثلاثين (٣٠) يوما من إخطار المدير بالثمن الذي يتفق عليه، وفي حالة الاختلاف على القيمة. تقدر الحصة من خلال واحد أو أكثر من الخبراء ذوي الخبرة الفنية والمالية بموضوع الحصة تختاره السلطة المختصة بناء على طلب يقدمه طالب الاسترداد وعلى نفقته.

(HT): Every partner **may demand to preempt** the share within thirty (30) days from the date of notifying the manager of the agreed price. In the event of **dispute** on the price, Such price shall **be assessed** by one or more experts with technical and financial experience in the subject matter of the share, **as nominated** by the competent authority on demand **by the applicant for preemption** and at his expense.

(GT): Each partner **may request the return** of the share within thirty (30) days of notifying the manager of the price agreed upon, and in the event of a **disagreement** over the value. The share is **estimated** by one or more experts with technical and financial experience in the subject of the share, **chosen by** the competent authority based on a request **submitted by the refund applicant** and at his expense.

The following Arabic term (**يطلب استرداد**) has a specific and approved translation through authorized translations and legal dictionaries. There are two translations (**may demand to preempt**) and (**may demand to redeem**). Generally, it is the pre-emptive right that each partner is entitled to a period specified in the terms of this contract and the legal conditions that stipulate

how to use it. In complete contrast to Google's Translation (may request the **return**), described as a colloquial translation and literal use of terminology. Further, it does not distinguish between the specific use of terminology between each field and another. As is also shown above through the rest of the examples in the use of colloquial terms such as (**disagreement**), (**estimated**), and (**chosen by**). We translate the last term (**تختاره**) according to the intended meaning of this Article, which stipulates that the process of the competent authority's work in determining technical and financial experts does not depend on random selection as Google Translation chooses to express it. Rather, what depends on this process is that more than one candidate applies for this position and is chosen according to the conditions and provisions. That is exactly what we seek to convey through our following translation of that term (**as nominated by**). It is considered one word in a contract full of details and clauses, but this is what is considered a faithful translation in conveying information in its finest details.

Furthermore, as it is clear in the translation of the following sentence (**بناء على طلب مقدمه طالب الاسترداد**), to be translated through Google into (submitted **by the refund applicant**), which is a completely incomprehensible translation and not adhere to the terminology required in this Contract, resulting a *loss in translation*, and creating a huge gap in meaning. However, it is considered normal for machine translation because it is simply not capable of understanding the complicated information of these items, no matter how much they are stored in different terms from various domains. On the other hand, our translation is (**by the applicant for preemption**), simply the text is understood, and we attempt to transfer it into the target text, following the domestication approach in a concise and expressive manner.

Example (5):

Source text:

الحصة المباعة بينهم **بنسبة** حصة كل منهم في رأس المال.

(HT): the share(s) offered for sale shall be divided among such partners **pro rata** to their respective shareholdings of the capital.

(GT): the sold share shall be divided among them **in proportion** to the share of each of them in the capital.

The use of the following term (**pro rata**) is correct and concise. This made our translation follow the approach of *domestication strategy* and make it suitable for the target audience. “This is a Latin term that is borrowed to the legal language and is used to describe a proportionate allocation. It is a method of assigning an amount to a fraction according to its share of the whole”⁹. Consequently, one of the main features of legal language drafting is Loan words (Latin and French) that may consider as *Borrowing Strategy*: Borrowing occurs when words or expressions are taken immediately from the source text and transferred into the target language. This strategy is often used when there is no target language equivalent, as it can help to preserve the cultural context of the source text. Unlike, Google’s Translation (**in proportion**), that is considered a *literal translation* and a clear commitment to the original Arabic text, which makes the translator, whether a machine or a human, visible to the target audience. Which considers the complete opposite of the principle of translation.

⁹ This piece of information is adopted from the following website (<https://www.investopedia.com/terms/p/pro-rata.asp>).

Example (6):

Source text:

وعنوان المركز الرئيسي في حال الشخص الاعتباري.

وصحة بياناته ويكون للشركاء ولكل ذي مصلحة حق الاطلاع على هذا السجل.

(HT): every partner and if the partner is a corporate person, the address of its head office.

For the **validity** of its **particulars**. The partners and any interested party may **inspect** such register.

(GT): and address of **the main center in the case of a legal person**

And the **accuracy** of its **data**, and the partners and any interested party shall have the right to **view** this register.

Google Translation demonstrates its lack of proficiency in using proper terminology in legal translation, as there is a deficiency in sentence structure and the use of words appropriately. This is evident in his translation of the term (حال الشخص الاعتباري) into (a legal person), which is considered an inappropriate translation due to a lack of understanding of the meaning of the term as it refers to “a properly formed registered company is a separate legal entity from its shareholders and has distinct rights and liabilities as an autonomous legal person”¹⁰. In which we translate it according to the target language (**a corporate person**). Consequently, there is significant variation in the choice the translation of the term (المركز الرئيسي) as we translate it (**head office**) which refers to the main administrative center or headquarters of a company. Unlike Google’s translation (**the main center**), which chose a term that lacks legality.

¹⁰ This piece of information is retrieved from the following website
(<https://www.lexisnexis.co.uk/legal/guidance/separate-legal-personality-the-corporate-veil>).

Moreover, it was not a precise term choice for the word (صحة بياناته) over other terms that Google sought to translate literally as it translates to (**the accuracy of its data**). I cannot be certain that the use of this term is wrong, but it does not fit with the legal sense of the sentence as we translate it to (**validity of its particulars**) which refers to specific details, facts, or information provided to support a claim, allegation, or assertion in a legal document or court proceeding. Further, in the translation of the sentence (حق الاطلاع على هذا السجل) to (**may inspect such register.**) we use the terms and structure of the legal sentence as the words (**may**, **such**) and (**inspect**) rather than (**the right to view**) which considers a term does not suit the legal context.

Example (7):

Source text: باطل أو قابل للإبطال أو غير شرعي أو لا يمكن تطبيقه على نحو آخر تظل الأحكام المتبقية من هذا العقد سارية المفعول والأثر بالكامل.

(**HT**): **to be void, voidable, illegal or otherwise unenforceable**, the remainder provisions of this Memorandum shall remain in full force and effect.

(**GT**): **is invalid, voidable, illegal, or otherwise unenforceable**, the remaining provisions of this Contract shall remain in full force and effect.

Example (8):

Source text: يعني هذا العقد لتأسيس الشركة وأي تعديل يطرأ عليه.

(**HT**): shall mean this Memorandum **for the incorporation of the Company or any amendment** may arise.

(**GT**): This means the contract for the establishment **of the company and any amendment thereto.**

To be fair, Google Translation astonishes us in these two examples, as its translation is considered pretty close to correct. Google chooses some appropriate terminology for legal translation as a result of its great development these days and its extensive focus on the appropriate terminology for contracts and documents. As it chooses suitable words for translation the sentence (باطل أو قابل للإبطال أو غير شرعي أو لا يمكن تطبيق) which translate to (**is invalid, voidable, illegal, or otherwise unenforceable**), otherwise we translate it to (**to be void, voidable, illegal or otherwise unenforceable**). Whereas it is deemed quite similar to our translation. In this example (يعني هذا العقد لتأسيس الشركة وأي تعديل بطراً عليه) we follow the *SL oriented strategy* (*foreignization*). which we translate it into (shall mean this Memorandum **for the incorporation of the Company or any amendment** may arise) giving the full meaning behind the sentence. Google follows the *domestication strategy* which translates it (This means the contract for the establishment **of the company and any amendment thereto**) It is either considered a correct translation of the same sentence. We also notice Google's use of archaic legal words (**thereto**) as a result of its development and constant loading with legal words.

Example (9):

Source text: هلاك جميع أو معظم أموال الشركة بحيث يتعذر استثمار الباقي استثماراً مجدياً.

(HT): The depletion of all or most of the assets of the Company making beneficial investment of the remainder of the assets are unattainable;

(GT): The loss of all or most of the company's funds such that it is not possible to invest the remainder in a profitable manner.

In this sentence, (هلاك جميع أو معظم أموال الشركة بحيث يتعذر استثمار الباقي استثماراً مجدياً) we resort to translating it differently by explaining what is behind the meaning and understanding the

sentence correctly while choosing terms that are not feeble and that give the meaning more clearly. As we translate it into (**The depletion** of all or most of the assets of the Company **making beneficial investment of the remainder of the assets are unattainable**). Whereas the choice of the word (**depletion**) refers to the reduction of natural resources giving a specific meaning to the source text. Unlike Google's translation (**The loss** of all or most of the **company's funds such that it is not possible to invest the remainder in a profitable manner**). It uses the word (**loss**) as a broader term encompassing any decrease in value or quantity. Further, In the rest of the sentence, Google uses a *word-by-word translation* (**such that it is not possible to invest the remainder in a profitable manner**.) which does not give the full meaning behind the sentence as we do in our translation of this sentence (**making beneficial investment of the remainder of the assets are unattainable**) we rely on make it clearer and smoother by explaining what is behind the sentence.

Example (10):

Source text: تتم تسوية جميع المنازعات التي تنشأ بين الشركاء فيما يتعلق بتصفية الشركة أو بعقد تأسيسها أو بأي نص من نصوصه وديا بين الشركاء، إذا تعذر تسويتها وديا.

(HT): All disputes which may arise between the Partners regarding the liquidation of the Company or regarding any provision of this Memorandum shall be amicably settled, **if they are impracticable,**

(GT): All disputes that arise between partners in connection with the liquidation of the company, its articles of incorporation, or any of its provisions shall be settled amicably between the partners. **If it is not possible to settle them amicably,**

To elaborate the intended meaning of this clause of the contract is that all disputes between the partners are settled amicably, after which an exception comes regarding or in the event that this settlement is not completed, as its original text stipulates (إذا تعذر تسويتها وديا). Because the topic of settlement is mentioned more than once in this article and the Arabic language is a repetitive language of the same words with the same meaning. We translate it briefly into (if they are impracticable) because it is possible for the translator to render over a relatively longer stretch of the ST into a relatively shorter stretch of TT that may call *compensation by merging strategy*. Unlike Google's Translation (If it is not possible to settle them amicably), which is repeated and literal for the same sentence, taking into account that it could have been summarized and rendered the same meaning.

Example (11):

Source text: ويجوز للشريك أن يعين كتابة بواسطة مستند شخصا آخر كوكيل عنه لتمثيله في الجمعية العمومية.

(HT): A Partner may, by an instrument in writing, appoint another person as his proxy to represent him at the Meeting.

(GT): A partner may appoint in writing, via a document, another person as his agent to represent him in the General Assembly.

In the beginning, there is a difference in the structure of the sentence between the two translations, and this normally occurs due to the difference and reliance of each translator on a specific method of translation, whether the process of translation is through the human mind or a machine. But there is no difference in choosing and adopting the official, correct, and accurate terminology, such as the following term (مستند). According to the rendering meaning of this article, the official legal document referred to (instrument), is not a general file for ordinary

purposes, but rather a legal document that is approved by the competent authorities to become valid, recognized, authorized, and benefit its owner. The problem here is that the target language, which is the English language as well as the legal language, is very precise in its terminology, and there is a huge and significant difference between each term and the other. If we do not take this aspect into consideration during the translation process, it will certainly cause confusion and loss in the translation. This is similar to Google Translation by translating that term into (document).

Example (12):

Source text: تعيين وتحديد رواتب وامتيازات المدير العام والمدراء الآخرين وعزلهم.

(HT): Appointment of General Manager and other managers of the Company, determine their salaries, benefits and terminate their services.

(GT): Appointing and determining the salaries and benefits of the General Manager and other managers and dismissing them.

As it is clear at the beginning of the example, Google Translate does not know the rule of the verb following the appropriate subject or even knows how to differentiate between them and vice versa. As shown, the verb (تعيين) describes and refers to the general manager or other managers. As applies the same matter for the verb (تحديد), describes and return to (salaries and benefits). Consequently, we understand and analyze with accuracy in translation this article during our transfer, which Google's Translation lacks so far in how to apply a comprehensive understanding of the syntax of the sentence. In addition, Google's translation of the following term (عزلهم) into TL as (dismissing them), which makes it a dilemma and a slight understanding. However, this article's meaning is that the services, necessities, or benefits of the General

Manager(s) are translated with additional information on the meaning to (**terminate their services**). This reveals the idea of *Compensation by Addition* in an attempt to compensate the loss meaning in translation and to explicate the hidden or deep meaning behind such an article.

➤ *According to Dwelling unit rental Agreement (Lease):*

Example (1): (The headings)

(Source text): **ACCESS - HOLDOVER**

(HT): دخول الوحدة السكنية – احتجاز الوحدة السكنية بعد انتهاء الاتفاق

(GT): الوصول – الاحتفاظ

The previous example demonstrates the vast and profound difference in drafting legal contracts in writing titles in both Arabic and English language. As the style of titles is written in the English language in a striking and concise manner with a specific form and structure, as shown in the original text and as we also explain in the abovementioned Memorandum of Association in the problem of translating titles to English Language. Quite the opposite of how titles are interpreted in the Arabic language, as they are more explanatory, interpreted, and convey meaning according to their nature as a precise language and its linguistic eloquence. In our translation of the following titles (**ACCESS - HOLDOVER**), we follow the *Compensation by merging strategy*, which is explained by the length difference in the original text and the following translation (دخول الوحدة السكنية – احتجاز الوحدة السكنية بعد انتهاء الاتفاق) that may consider having been translated by using *Strategy of Elaboration and Explication* In order to facilitate and receive the original message clearly to target audience. Contrary different from Google's Translation for these titles (الوصول – الاحتفاظ), which considers a *literal translation* or *word-by-*

word translation and does not take into account the rules of the other language during the process of translating and rendering them from one language to another language.

Example (2):

(Source text): DEPOSIT SECURITY.

(HT):

التأمين

(GT):

ضمان الودائع

In the Arabic legal context, the term " deposit security " can be translated as "تأمين". This term conveys the idea of deposit security which means It is the allocated money that the tenant pays to the landlord at the beginning of the lease. As it protects the landlord from damage to the property or unpaid rent by the tenant. In order to reach to this translation (التأمين) we use *Compensation by merging strategy* in the target context .Unlike Google, it resorts to using *literal translation*, which translate the word(**deposit**) into (الودائع) and the word (**security**) into (ضمان), which led to Inappropriate translation not being consistent with the legal translation in lease contracts.

Example (3):

(Source text): Use in a reasonable manner all electrical, plumbing, sanitary, heating, ventilating, air- conditioning

(HT):

الاستخدام المعقول للتجهيزات والأجهزة الكهربائية وتجهيزات أجهزة السباكة والصرف الصحي والتدفئة

والتهوية والتكييف

(GT):

استخدام جميع وسائل الكهرباء والسباكة والصرف الصحي والتدفئة، التهوية وتكييف الهواء

One of the most prominent problems due to which Google cannot be relied upon in translation is the problem of *omission or ellipses*, as in translating this sentence (**Use in a reasonable manner** all electrical, plumbing, sanitary, heating, ventilating, air- conditioning), Google resorted to omission the first part (**use in a reasonable manner**) to (استخدام), which resulted to a lack of understanding of the context or the sentence. The sentence has become ambiguous and does not fit into the context of legal language. Whereas the term (**reasonable manner**) explained how to use the tenant for these devices, if it is not translated, there will be a lack and gaps of understanding the information hereby this contract. In our translation (الاستخدام) (المعقول) للأجهزة الكهربائية وتجهيزات أجهزة السباكة والصرف الصحي والتدفئة والتهوية والتكييف we deem it is important to translate this sentence in a manner consistent with the legal translation and show what is required of the tenant and how to appropriately use the devices according to what the landlord requested. Consequently, in translation, the translator should not resort to the use of *omission or ellipses* due to it detract from the target audience's understanding of the context.

Example (4):

(Source text): **Tenants shall not assign this lessee**, or sublet the apartment **hereby leased** or any part of their interest thereof, without prior written consent of Landlord.

(HT): لا يحق للمستأجرين التنازل عن هذا العقد، أو تأجير الشقة محل هذا العقد من الباطن أو أي جزء من انتفاعهم بها بدون موافقة خطية مسبقة من المالك.

(GT): لا يجوز للمستأجرين تعيين هذا المستأجر، أو يؤجر الشقة المؤجرة من الباطن أو أي جزء من مصلحته فيها، دون الحصول على موافقة كتابية مسبقة من المالك.

The following sentence (**Tenants shall not assign this lessee**) shows a different and common problem in translating contracts and is considered a challenge for any legal translator

due to the difficulty of the original text, especially if it is in English and not his mother tongue. It is undoubtedly more difficult to translate it into the target language, as the text does not appear incomprehensible, and the translator is visible to the readers. The sentence interprets the following meaning according to the original text in this clause, that the tenants have the right to waive this present contract which is the (lease contract) without prior written consent of the Landlord, and this is the intended and true meaning of that clause. Although the following word (**this lessee**) created confusion and ambiguity for the translator because it basically means the word tenants, it is not totally appropriate to translate it with this meaning in this context. Therefore, we translate it to (**هذا العقد**) because it represents the correct and pertinent translation for this context and by the approach *Domestication strategy* or *normalization* to bridge cultural gaps and achieve intelligibility in line with the target text. With considering the clear difference in both translations in translating fixed terms and verbs such as (**assign**). Generally, it considers a term with a variety of meanings but translates as a sustained terminology in legal language in this context to (**التنازل**). On the other hand, Google's Translation (**تعيين هذا المستأجر**), which first: does not commit to choosing the appropriate and consistent term for the verb (**assign**), and second: to translates the entire sentence in a literal way, as there is no text urging or indicating that the tenants assign or waive to their tenants. It is nothing else to be confusion and a grave error to translate such a clause in this way. Certainly, taking into account the way contracts are drafted in the English language. As well as we translate the legal archaic word (**hereby leased**) to (**محل هذا** **العقد**). Contrary to Google's Translation (**المؤجرة**) because of non-understanding the well legal drafting resulting a mystification in TT.

Example (5):

(Source text): Landlord may deliver a written notice to Tenant specifying **the acts and omissions** constituting **the breach**,

(HT): يجوز للمالك إعطاء إخطار كتابي إلى المستأجر يحدد الأعمال و أوجه التقصير التي تشكل هذه المخالفة،

(GT): يجوز للمالك تقديم إشعار كتابي إلى المستأجر يحدد فيه الأفعال وحالات الإغفال التي تشكل الانتهاك،

This sentence shows that Google is unaware of the use of terms that fit the sentence.

Where Google's shortcomings appear in using the correct terms to suit the context. It occurs in the translation of this sentence (Landlord may deliver a written notice **to Tenant specifying the acts and omissions constituting the breach**), where we use fit terms for it, as in our translation (يجوز للمالك إعطاء إخطار كتابي إلى المستأجر يحدد الأعمال و أوجه التقصير التي تشكل هذه المخالفة). On the contradiction in Google's Translate (يجوز للمالك تقديم إشعار كتابي إلى المستأجر يحدد فيه الأفعال وحالات (الإغفال التي تشكل الانتهاك). Moreover, the words (**the acts and omissions, the breach**) it considers a lexemes problem as Google cannot determine the appropriate translation as the word breach should translated in this context into (المخالفة) not (الانتهاك) to convey the intended meaning of the context.

While the words (**acts and omissions**) in this context, should be translated in a way that is consistent with the Arabic sentence in choosing the appropriate vocabulary, so the accurate translation will be (الأعمال و أوجه التقصير) not as Google does (الأفعال وحالات الإغفال). Its choice of these lexemes is not consistent with the Arabic language of the sentence.

Example (6):

(Source text): **ABANDONMENT**. If Tenant abandons the dwelling unit, Landlord will make reasonable efforts to rent it at a fair rental. However, Landlord will not be deemed to have accepted any abandonment as a surrender unless written notice **of an election to do so** is given to **Tenant**.

(HT): - **الترك:** في حالة ترك المستأجر للوحدة السكنية يبذل المالك جهوداً معقولة لتأجيرها بإيجار معقول. ومع ذلك لن يعتبر المالك قد قبل أي ترك على أنه تسليم للعقار مالم يخطر المالك **المستأجر** بإخطار كتابي **بلجونه الى هذا الخيار**.

(GT): **الهجر.** إذا تخلى المستأجر عن الوحدة السكنية، فسيبذل المالك جهوداً معقولة لتأجيرها بإيجار عادل. ومع ذلك، لن يُعتبر المالك قد قبل أي تخلي باعتباره استسلاماً ما لم يتم تقديم إشعار كتابي **باختيار القيام بذلك** إلى **تانات**.

This example only represents the difference in both translations in the process of determining appropriate and precise terminology for both (**ABANDONMENT - Tenant**) and in line with the context contained in this clause, in addition to the method of wording and style to convey the meaning correctly and simply according to target audience to achieve a certain purpose. We translated it to (**الترك - المستأجر**) considering it a fixed terms while there is no options or flexibility to choose any form or term other than its authorized term. Meanwhile, the opposite of Google's Translation (**الهجر- تانات**) does not abide by the rules or conventions of determining the concise and correct meaning for such terms. Additionally, the following expression (**of an election to do so**) we try to formulate it in a different way and carry the intended and correct meaning without resorting to a *literal translation* or what is considered traditional to (**بلجونه الى** **هذا الخيار**) by using *paraphrasing* and *communicative strategy*. In attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a wave that both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership. In contrast, Google's Translation is (**باختيار القيام**

بذلك which considers a valid translation of that expression, and the whole idea related to render the meaning smoothly and the diversity of formulate and terminology of the structure in formal level. Due to human knowledge that the Arabic language is too verbosity and redundant many sentences can give the same meaning. While the English language tends to be precise, accurate, and exact.

Example (7):

(Source text): ENTIRE AGREEMENT. This writing, including any addendum attached hereto, constitutes the entire •agreement between the parties hereto with respect to the subject matters hereof;

(HT): الجب والحلول: يشكل هذا المحرر بما في ذلك أي ملاحق له كل الاتفاق بين الطرفين فيما يتعلق بموضوعاته،

(GT): الاتفاقية الكاملة. تشكل هذه الكتابة، بما في ذلك أي ملحق مرفق بها، مجمل الاتفاقية بين الطرفين فيما يتعلق بالموضوعات الواردة في هذه الاتفاقية؛

The following term (**ENTIRE AGREEMENT**) considers an expression in legal drafting in titles and is commonly used in lease drafting contracts to summarize the full agreement with a brief construction between the parties and construe the subject matters that relate to the entire agreement. After consulting several accredited and reliable dictionaries in the field of contract translation and legal language. According to the target language, we find the accurate, correct, and commonly used meaning of it in drafting such contracts. Besides it specifically originated in the Arabic language, which is (**الجب والحلول**). Considering that Google's translation is also correct but as we mentioned the legal language, whether in Arabic or English, is preferable to abide by its fixed and sustainable structures in choosing terminology because it is a language that

maintains its style in drafting its contracts and instruments. That is what distinguishes it from the rest of the other fields.

➤ *According to UN resolution 2156 (2014):*

Example (1):

(Source text):

إذ يشير الى قراراته

(HT): **Recalling** its resolutions.

(GT): **Referring** to its resolutions.

This sentence is classified as a terminology problem. Due to Google translation using *literal strategy* in its translation, whereas human translation is accurate by giving the specific terminology in his translation. This happened in translating "إذ يشير" as Google translate it "**Referring**", but the knowing terminology in UN Language is "**Recalling**".

Example (2):

(Source Text):

وإذ يكرر الاعراب عن تقديره للجهود الكبيرة والجديرة بالإعجاب

(HT): Reiterating its appreciation for the **significant** and admirable efforts.

(GT): "Reiterating its appreciation for the **great** and admirable efforts."

In this translation there is a terminology problem specifically *generalization*. Google using the general adjective of "الكبيرة" that translated into "**great**" instead of using a specific and

strong adjective which is “**significant**” to express the strongest meaning of this sentence and coordinates with the context.

Example (3):

(Source Text): ولا سيما لبنان والأردن وتركيا والعراق ومصر لاستيعاب أكثر من 2,8 مليون لاجئ

(HT): notably Lebanon, Jordan, Turkey, Iraq and Egypt, to **accommodate** the more than 2.8 million refugees.

(GT): not least Lebanon, Jordan, Turkey, Iraq and Egypt, to **absorb** more than 2.8 million refugees.

This translation also defines as lexical problem. Human tries to translate the word “استيعاب” into “**accommodate**” which means to provide with a place to live¹¹. Otherwise, Google translates into “**absorb**” which means to take in a liquid, gas or other substance from the surface or space around¹². This is far away from the intended meaning and the context.

Example (4):

(Source Text): وإذ يعيد تأكيد طلبه الى جميع الأطراف بوقف الاستخدام العسكري

(HT): Reiterating its demand that all parties **demilitarize**.

(GT): Reaffirming its request to all parties **to stop the military use of**.

The sentence demonstrates a lexical problem which is terminology. In this translation Google uses *paraphrasing strategy* by translating the sentence “بوقف الاستخدام العسكري” into “**to**

¹¹ This piece of information is retrieved from the following website
(<https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/accommodate?q=accommodate+>).

¹² This piece of information is retrieved from the following website
(<https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/absorb?q=absorb>).

stop the military use of". However, Human put his fingerprint in the translation by using one terminology that is summarize this sentence into one word which is **"demilitarize"**.

Example (5):

(Source text): عن اتخاذ جميع الخطوات الممكنة

(HT): to take all **feasible steps**.

(GT): to take all **possible steps**.

The same problem in the same resolution happens also in this sentence, as Google uses *generalization* in its translation. Google uses the general meaning of the word "الممكنة" and translates into **"possible"**. However, Human's translation adding a strong meaning of the Arabic word which is **"feasible"** to cope with the context and make the target audience able to understand the message.

Example (6):

(Source text): تفشي نزعة التطرف وانتشار المجموعات المتطرفة

(HT): the **spread of** extremism and extremist groups,

(GT): **the spread of** extremism and **the spread of** extremist

The essential problem that always faces the translator while using Google Translation is that Google translates by using *literal strategy*. In this example Google translates the two words in Arabic that have the same meaning but different in form into the same word in English. This makes unnecessary redundancy and repetition. In contrast,

human's translation merges the two Arabic words in one word that reflect the meaning of the two words which are "انتشار" "تفشي" and translate into "spread".

Example (7):

(Source text): التي تسفر عن العديد من الإصابات.

(HT): resulting in numerous casualties.

(GT): that result in numerous injuries.

Google Translation has not enough awareness about the linguistic nuances. It always falls in the same problem and this example demonstrates it. Google translates the word "الإصابات" into "injuries". The terminology that Google use means "harm done to a person's or an animal's body, for example in an accident"¹³. Its meaning is far from the context and the intended meaning. On the other hand, human has adequate awareness about the linguistic differences. Human's translation uses the precise terminology that convey the meaning to the readers. Human chooses terminology "casualties" which means "a person who is killed or injured in war or in an accident"¹⁴.

¹³ This piece of information is retrieved from the following website
(<https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/injury?q=injury+>).

¹⁴ This piece of information is retrieved from the following website
(https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/casualty_1?q=casualties).

Example (8):

(Source text):ينتهي. هذا القرار بعد 180 يوما من تاريخ اتخاذه.

(HT): this resolution shall **expire** 180 days.

(GT): this resolution shall **end after** 180 days.

Google translation makes a terrible mistake in translating this example. Google chooses to translate the word "ينتهي بعد" into "**end after**". Phrasal verbs are rarely used in UN Resolutions. Google uses the phrasal instead of using a terminology that keep up with the meaning. In turn, human's translation uses terminology that matched by the meaning which is "**expire**". The terminology is constant use in UN language.

Example (9):

(Source text): وعلى أيام **السكينة**

(HT): days of **tranquility**

(GT): days of **calm**

Human translation has deservedly outperformed Google translation by choosing the accurate synonym of context. Human chooses to translate the word "السكينة" into "**tranquility**" which means "the state of being quiet and peaceful"¹⁵. In contrast, Google *generalization* its translation by translating the word into "**calm**" which means "not excited,

¹⁵ This piece of information is retrieved from the following website
(<https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/tranquillity?q=tranquility>).

nervous or upset”¹⁶. This word does not relate to the context and makes misunderstanding for the reader.

Example (10):

(Source text): فضلا عن جميع الانتهاكات والاعتداءات الجسيمة.

(HT): as well as all **grave** violations and **abuses**.

(GT): as well as all **serious** violations and **attacks**.

There is a huge difference between the two translations. There are lexemes problems in particular Terminology problems. We translate the word "الانتهاكات" to “**abuses**” as it is an accurate terminology for this word. While Google Translation translates to “**attacks**”. This is a general term which doesn’t give the specific meaning to the context and makes the reader to misunderstand the intended meaning. In the same sentence, there is the same problem in translating the word "الجسيمة". We translate it using the strongest meaning of it which is “**grave**”. However, Google Translation translates it into “**serious**”. Google uses the standard meaning of the word "الجسيمة". This word has a lot of meaning but it chooses the terminology that it is far from what the source text tends to reach and all that completely related to formality level.

¹⁶ This piece of information is retrieved from the following website
(https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/calm_1?q=calm).

➤ *According to UN resolution 2647 (2022)*

Example (1):

(Source text): وإذ يسلم بالدور الهام للبلدان المجاورة.

(HT): Recognizing the important role of **neighboring states**.

(GT): Recognizing the important role of **neighboring countries**.

In this example, there is a little difference in translating the Arabic word "البلدان".

This word has two terminology that uses in UN language which are "**states**" and "**nations**".

The terminology that Google uses in this example is correct and cope with the meaning, but the difference is that "**states**" is more formal than "**countries**".

Example (2):

(Source text): وإذ يقر بالحاجة إلى حماية المرأة ومنظمات الدفاع عن حقوق المرأة والعاملات في مجال بناء السلام من التهديد والانتقام،

(HT): recognizing the need to protect women, **women's rights organizations, and women peacebuilders from threats and reprisals**.

(GT): recognizing the need to protect women and **organizations defending the rights of women and women workers in the field of peacebuilding from threats and retaliation**.

In this example, the source text has a lot of words that have the same meaning.

Human's translation tries to avoid these words and omit the additional words that do not

add extra meaning in the context. It illustrates in translating "منظمات الدفاع عن حقوق المرأة" into "women's rights organizations" and translating "والعاملات في مجال بناء السلام" into "women peacebuilders". Unlike, Google does not adopt this strategy, as it translates all words in the sentence. Google does not have the concept of adding or omitting any words from the context and this may make the reader's mind distracted. It demonstrates in translating "منظمات الدفاع عن حقوق المرأة" into "organizations defending the rights of women" and in translating "والعاملات في مجال بناء السلام" into "women workers in the field of peacebuilding".

Example (3):

(Source text):

والذي ينبغي تنفيذه. تنفيذا كاملا

(HT): which should be **implemented in full**.

(GT): which should be **implemented. fully implemented**.

Google Translation in this example using *literal strategy*, as it is translating every word in the text even though it is repeated. It illustrates in the example as the text repeated the expression "تنفيذه. تنفيذا" which is the same meaning and Google translate this expression into "**implemented. fully implemented**". This makes a redundancy and misunderstanding. Human's translation omitted the expression and uses the verb form of "تنفيذ" which is translating into "**implemented in full**".

➤ *According to UN resolution 1860 (2009)*

Example (1):

(Source text):

الأعمال الحربية

(HT): **hostilities**

(GT): **acts of war**

Google Translation uses in this example the same strategy that always loses the meaning which is *literal strategy*. It translates the terminology "الأعمال الحربية" into "**acts of war**". This expression does not convey the meaning that the source text wants. It is completely translated word by word. In turn, human translates it in one word that could deliver the intended meaning and cope with the context. It translates into "**hostilities**". Hostilities means "acts of fighting in a war"¹⁷ and it is more formal.

Example (2):

(Source text):

من أجل الحفاظ على وقف دائم لإطلاق النار وصون الهدوء

(HT): **sustain** a durable ceasefire and calm.

(GT): **maintain** a permanent ceasefire **and maintain calm**.

¹⁷ This piece of information is retrieved from the following website
(<https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/hostility?q=hostilities>).

In Arabic language we can find more than one word with different form but have the same meaning. This happens in the source text in this example. The verb "الحفاظ على" has the meaning of verb "وصون". Google in this example make the same mistake as it translates the two verbs with the same words, and this make repetition and redundancy in the target text. It translates it into “**maintain.... and maintain**”. In contrast, Human notes the problem of repetition of synonyms in Arabic as he translates the two verbs in one verb without losing the meaning or makes the reader misunderstand. The verb translated as “**sustain**”.

➤ *According to UN resolution 2565 (2021)*

Example (1):

(Source text): قدراً أكبر من التعاون والتضامن على الصعيد الوطني والإقليمي والدولي،

(HT): Greater **national, regional, and international cooperation and solidarity**

(GT): a greater degree of **cooperation and solidarity at the national, regional and international levels,**

Google in this example makes a structural mistake. It translates the source text using *literal strategy*. Using this strategy led to cause a problem called adjective placement. In source text “Arabic” the noun comes before the adjective, while in English the noun comes after the adjective. Google does not follow the correct structure. It translates the "التعاون" into “**cooperation and solidarity at the national, regional and international levels,**”. On the other hand, human’s translation adopts the

grammatical structure of adjective placement. Human translates into “**national, regional, and international cooperation and solidarity**”. This translation is more accurate and grammatically correct.

Example (2):

(Source text):

من اجل التصدي للجائحة

(HT): **addressing** the pandemic.

(GT): **to combat** the pandemic.

In this example, the problem occurs in translating verb "التصدي". The two translations are correct and convey the message to the target reader, but the difference is in formality of the two terminologies. Google uses the terminology “**combat**” which means “to stop something unpleasant or harmful from happening or from getting worse”¹⁸, while Human uses the terminology “**addressing**” which means “to think about a problem or a situation and decide how you are going to deal with it”¹⁹. The is that terminology “**address**” is more formal than “**combat**”.

¹⁸ This piece of information is retrieved from the following website
(https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/combat_1?q=combat).

¹⁹ This piece of information is retrieved from the following website
(https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/address_2).

Example (3):

(Source text): تقديم وتوزيع اللقاحات لكوفيد-19 في مناطق النزاع المسلح بشكل آمن ودون عوائق؛

(HT): **the safe and unhindered delivery and distribution** of COVID-19 vaccinations in areas of armed conflict.

(GT): **the provision and distribution** of vaccines for Covid-19 in areas of armed conflict in **a safe and unhindered manner;**

In this example, Google translates word by word translation. It makes the translation prolonged, and the reader may misunderstand the message. Google does not have the technique to rearrange the order of the sentence according to the reader's mind to reach the message. It demonstrates in translating "توزيع وتقديم.....مناطق النزاع المسلح بشكل آمن ودون عوائق" into **"the provision and distributionin areas of armed conflict in a safe and unhindered manner;"**. Google does not translate it systematically. In contrast, Human translates the example in an organized manner and make it easy to understand. Human translates as **"the safe and unhindered delivery and distribution..... in areas of armed conflict"**. The translation is short and clear.

Example (4):

(Source text): الذين هم أكثر عرضة لخطر الإصابة

(HT): those at a higher risk of

(GT): people who are most at risk of

In this example, Google fails to find a specific terminology that give us the meaning of "الذين هم أكثر عرضة". It translates this sentence literally as "who are most at", although human finds the accurate terminology that matches the meaning and context. Human translates it into "at a higher risk". Google does not have mind to think and search to find the exact translation. It is just a machine.

➤ *According to UN resolution 2650 (2022):*

Example (1):

(Source text) : " دعم لبنان لمساعدته على الخروج من الأزمة الراهنة"

(HT): "support Lebanon to help it exit from the current crisis."

(GT): "the support for Lebanon to help it emerge."

In this example, Human translates the terminology "الخروج" into "exit", which is means "An act of leaving"²⁰. He uses the accurate meaning in translating this terminology that cope with the context and give the intended meaning. Unlike Google translation, it translates this terminology into "emerge" which means "To survive a difficult situation or experience "²¹. This terminology is far from the context and dose not deliver the meaning to the reader.

²⁰ This piece of information is retrieved from the following website
(https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/exit_1?q=exit).

²¹ This piece of information is adopted from the following website
(<https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/emerge?q=emerge+>).

Example (2):

(Source Text):

"سنة واحدة بدون تعديل"

(HT): "one year without amendment"

(GT): "one year without modification"

In this example, Google has a lack of knowledge about the difference between two terminology "amendment" and "modification". Google is a machine that cannot choose the correct meaning in translating "تعديل". The correct and formal terminology to translate this word is "amendment" which means "a small change or improvement that is made to a document or proposed new law; the process of changing a document or proposed new law"²². While "modification" means "the act or process of changing something in order to improve it or make it more acceptable; a change that is made"²³. By mentioning the definition of the two terminologies in this example we find that human has the awareness of these synonyms and success to choose the correct meaning to keep up with the context.

Example (3):

(Source text):

"وإذ يشدد كذلك بدور الاتصال"

(HT): "and further commending the UNIFIL liaison"

²² This piece of information is retrieved from the following website

(<https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/amendment?q=amendment>).

²³ This piece of information is adopted from the following website

(<https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/modification?q=modification+>).

(GT): “and also emphasizing the role of **communication**”

In this example, the two translations are correct but there is a difference in the formality of the two terminologies. Google translates "الاتصال" into “**communication**”. While human translates it into “**liaison**”. The two terminologies have the same meaning. “**liaison**” means “a relationship between two organizations, involving the exchange of information or ideas” (Formal)²⁴. While “**communication**” means “The activity or process of expressing ideas and feelings or giving people information” (Informal)²⁵. By reading the two definitions we find that they are the same meaning, but in UN language we use the terminology “**liaison**” instead of “**communication**” due to formality.

Example (4):

(Source text):

سفينة خفر سواحل

(HT): coastguard **vessel**

(GT): coast guard **ship**

This example demonstrates that Google makes a mistake in choosing a formal terminology in translation. In this example Google translates (سفينة خفر السواحل) into (**ship**) which is a general terminology. While human translates it into (**vessel**) which is a formal terminology, and it is the accurate expression of translating (سفينة خفر السواحل) and this is the

²⁴ This piece of information is retrieved from the following website

(<https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/liaison?q=liaison>).

²⁵ This piece of information is adopted from the following website

(<https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/communication?q=communication>).

specific and the correct meaning. As (**vessel**) uses in the political field. According to this problem it demonstrates that Google is a machine that cannot differentiate between these two terminologies.

Example (5):

(*Source text*): وإذ يرحب **بافتتاح** مقر الكتبية النموذجية

(*HT*): welcomes the **inauguration** of the model battalion headquarters.

(*GT*): welcomes the **opening** of the headquarters of the model battalion.

In this example, human is aware about the field that he translates in and aware about the precise and specific terminology that he can use in his translation. Human translates the terminology (**افتتاح**) into (**inauguration**) which means “a special ceremony at which a new public official or leader is introduced, or a building or organization is officially opened”²⁶. It is an accurate political terminology that human used in the right place. On the other hand, Google translates the terminology (**افتتاح**) into (**opening**) which is general and weak terminology that cannot be used in a political field which means “a ceremony to celebrate the start of a public event or the first time a new building, road, etc.”²⁷.

²⁶ This piece of information is retrieved from the following website
(<https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/inauguration?q=inauguration>).

²⁷ This piece of information is retrieved from the following website
(https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/opening_1?q=opening).

➤ *According to UN resolution 687 (1991)*

Example (1):

(Source text): Welcoming the restoration to Kuwait of its **sovereignty**

(HT): وإذ يرحب باستعادة الكويت لسيادتها

(GT): وإذ يرحب باستعادة الكويت استقلالها

In this example, Google uses the wrong terminology in its translation. Google translates (**sovereignty**) into (استقلالها). This is an incorrect translation because (**sovereignty**) means “complete power to govern a country”²⁸. It is far from Google’s translation. It makes loss of translation and changes the context. While Human chooses the correct meaning that cope with the context. It translates it into (سيادتها). This is the intended meaning that source text needs to deliver to the reader to understand the context.

Example (2):

(Source text): **a demilitarized zone**

(HT): المنطقة المجردة من السلاح

(GT): والمنطقة المنزوعة السلاح

²⁸ This piece of information is adopted from the following website
(<https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/sovereignty?q=sovereignty+>).

In this example, Google and Human face a problem in synonyms in translating the terminology (**demilitarized zone**). Human reaches to the accurate and strongest equivalent to the terminology. He translates it into (المنطقة المجردة من السلاح). Human chooses the adjective (المجردة) which is close to the context and reflect the accurate meaning to the reader. In turn, Google cannot success in translating this terminology. It translates it into (والمنطقة المنزوعة السلاح). Using adjective (المنزوعة) is general and dose not convey the intended meaning.

➤ *According to UN resolution the situation between Iran and Iraq:*

Example (1):

(Source text): in exercise of the **mandate** given to me by the Council

(HT): وممارسة للولاية التي أناطها بي المجلس

(GT): وفي إطار ممارسة التفويض الذي منحه لي المجلس

In this example, the two translations have used two different terminologies in their translation. Google translates the terminology (**mandate**) into (التفويض), while Human translates it into (الولاية). In source language the terminology (التفويض) means (**delegation**) which means “a group of people who represent the views of an organization, a country, etc.”²⁹. This is far from the meaning which source text tend to deliver.

²⁹ This piece of information is adopted from the following website
(<https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/delegation?q=delegation+>).

In turn, human uses the accurate translation in translating this terminology, because (**mandate**) in the source language means “the authority to do something, given to a government or other organization by the people who vote for it in an election”³⁰ which means in the target language (الولاية).

Example (2)

(*Source text*): Condemns **resolutely** the use of chemical weapons.

(*HT*): يدين بحزم استخدام الأسلحة الكيميائية

(*GT*): يدين بشدة استخدام الأسلحة الكيميائية

In this example, Google chooses a general meaning in translating terminology (**resolutely**). It translates into (بشدة). It is a prosaic terminology, does not convey the message to the target audience. While Human chooses the strongest and precise terminology in his translation. It translates it into (بحزم), this word delivers how the use of chemical weapons is forbidden. So, Human concerns about choosing the accurate terminology in his translation, unlike Google chooses the general terminologies in its translation and does not aware of the little difference between them as it is just a machine.

³⁰ This piece of information is adopted from the following website
(https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/mandate_1?q=mandate+).

- **Translating Lexical individuals works (Interiors):**

- ***According to Dwelling unit rental Agreement (Lease):***

Example (1):

(Source text): shall include, but not be limited to: planting; wallpapering; removal or replacement of doors, locks or windows; nailing, tacking. glueing or taping anything to the walls or floors.

(HT): وتشمل الديكورات الداخلية على سبيل المثال لا الحصر زراعة نباتات ، تركيب ورق حوائط إزالة أو استبدال أبواب أو أقفال أو نوافذ، تثبيت أي شيء على الحوائط أو الأرضيات باستخدام المسامير أو الدبابيس أو اللصق بالغراء أو بالشرائط اللاصقة.

(GT): يجب أن يشمل الديكور الداخلي، على سبيل المثال لا الحصر، ما يلي: الزراعة؛ بورق الجدران. إزالة أو استبدال الأبواب والأقفال أو النوافذ؛ تسمير، معالجة. لصق أو لصق أي شيء على الجدران أو الأرضيات.

The interior designs clause in a lease contract typically outlines rules and regulations regarding the customization and decoration of the leased property's interior. This can include guidelines as in this sentence (planting; wallpapering; removal or replacement of doors, locks, or windows; nailing, tacking. Glueing, or taping anything to the walls or floors.). When translating this clause, the translator should ensure clarity and accuracy in conveying the rules and restrictions regarding interior design modifications. Whereas, that we try to reach in our translation (تركيب ورق حوائط إزالة أو استبدال أبواب أو أقفال أو نوافذ، تثبيت أي شيء على الحوائط أو الأرضيات) الزراعة؛ بورق الجدران. إزالة أو استبدال الأبواب والأقفال أو النوافذ؛ تسمير، معالجة. لصق أو لصق أي شيء على الجدران أو الأرضيات). Unlike Google's translation (الزراعة؛ بورق الجدران. إزالة أو استبدال الأبواب والأقفال أو النوافذ؛ تسمير، معالجة. لصق أو لصق أي شيء على الجدران أو الأرضيات). It is unable to understand some terms in interior designs, in addition to repeating some words that does not give an appropriate meaning to the text. It's important to maintain the legal

intent and nuances of the original language while making the translation understandable to the target audience.

- **The Multiplicity of meanings in translation:**

- ***According to SUMED Tender's Attachments:***

Example (1):

Source text: 1000000 دولار أمريكي للفرد للحادث الواحد وبغض النظر في عدد الحوادث.

(HT): US \$ 1000000 per person per **incident**, regardless of the number of incidents.”

(GT): 1,000,000 US dollars per person for one **accident**, regardless of the number of accidents.

Google Translate considers an incorrect translation due to the vast difference between both words (**Incidents and accidents**) in the English language. Many people believe that both words are similar and can be replaced with the other, and in fact the definitions of both words are different, as accident: means “an unpleasant event, especially in a vehicle, that happens unexpectedly and causes injury or damage”³¹. While incident means “an instance of something happening; an event or occurrence”³². As the two words are significantly different, Unlike the Arabic language, the two words translate to the same word (**الحوادث**), which makes Google unable to differentiate according to the word used in the context.

³¹ This piece of information is retrieved from the following website
(<https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/accident?q=accident+>).

³² This piece of information is adopted from the following website
(https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/incident_1?q=Incident).

➤ *According to Memorandum of Association:*

Example (1):

Source text: يكون مركز الشركة الرئيسي في اماره رأس الخيمة، الإمارات العربية المتحدة، ويجوز للشركة ان تنشئ لها فروعاً أو مكاتب أو توكيلات داخل الدولة وخارجها.

(HT): The head office of the Company shall be in the Emirate of Ras Al Khaimah, UAE. It **shall be permissible** for the Company to establish branches, offices or agencies in the United Arab Emirates and abroad.

(GT): The company's main headquarters shall be in the Emirate of Ras Al Khaimah, United Arab Emirates, and the company **may** establish branches, offices or agencies inside and outside the country.

Here there is no problem, but rather in a more correct sense, we show the idea of diversity in choosing terms while placing them in the correct context and using them accurately, and not following a unified standard in various translations. As it reveals in placing this term **(shall be permissible)** This does not mean that the using of Google's Translation (**may**) is wrong. Both translations are 100% correct, but the human mind has the artistic feature of diversifying terms, especially in legal language, to convey the meaning smoothly and avoid any possible type of repetition. Although there is no disagreement that the legal language is a formulated language in which there is no change or composition, it is possible to change some terms, provided that they are accurate and used correctly.

➤ *According to UN resolution 2565 (2021)*

Example (1):

Source text:

التعاون الدولي في مواجهة خطر الجوائح المشترك.

(HT): international **collaboration** in the face of the common threat of pandemics.

(GT): international **cooperation** in confronting the common threat of pandemics.

In this example Google makes a mistake in using weak terminology according to the context. The Arabic terminology "التعاون" has translated into two words. The two terminologies are correct but there are a little different between them. In the medical field the terminology "collaboration" is more used than the word "cooperation". The terminology "collaboration" means "the act of working with another person or group of people to create or produce something"³³. While terminology "cooperation" means "the fact of doing something together or of working together towards a shared aim"³⁴. Human knows the difference between these two terminologies in which the fields each one can be used.

³³ This piece of information is retrieved from the following website
(<https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/collaboration?q=collaboration>).

³⁴ This piece of information is retrieved from the following website
(<https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/cooperation?q=cooperation+>).

Example (2):

Source text:

تقديم المساعدة الإنسانية للذين يزاولون حصرياً مهام طبية.

(HT): humanitarian personnel exclusively engaged in medical **duties**.

(GT): humanitarian personnel who exclusively perform medical **tasks**.

In this example human translation success in defeating Google translation strongly in recognizing and the knowing the differences between terminologies. Human has the awareness about the different between " **duty** " which means " something that you feel you have to do because it is your moral or legal responsibility"³⁵. It is a formal terminology which is related to the context that you must do this work. On the other hand, the terminology " **task** " means "a piece of work that somebody has to do, especially a hard or unpleasant one"³⁶so it is unformal terminology and dose not related to the context. It means that doing this work or not is unnecessary because you don't have the responsibility to do it. So, in this example it demonstrates that google cannot choose the precise terminology according to the context.

³⁵ This piece of information is adopted from the following website
(<https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/duty?q=duty>).

³⁶ This piece of information is adopted from the following website
(https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/task_1?q=task).

- Translating polysemous words:

➤ *According to UN resolution 687 (1991)*

Example (1):

(*Source text*): The present resolution a declaration of the locations, **amounts**, and types of all items specified above;

(*HT*): اتخاذ هذا القرار إعلانا عن مواقع جميع الأصناف المحددة أعلاه **ومبالغها** وأنواعها؛

(*GT*): صدور هذا القرار، إعلانا بأماكن **وكميات** وأنواع جميع الأصناف المحددة أعلاه

In this example, one word makes the two translations different. Human translates (**amounts**) into (**مبالغها**) which means “a sum of money”³⁷. While Google translates it into (**كميات**) that means “a quantity of something”. This word is considering under the polysome words which means that same word with same form but different in meaning. We recognize which meaning according to the context. Human’s translation is the accurate translation as it copes with the context and delivers the intended meaning, but Google fails to get the precise meaning to make its translation clear and avoid ambiguity.

³⁷ This piece of information is adopted from the following website:
(https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/amount_1)

- Translating collocations, expressions, and idioms:

- According to SUMED Tender's Attachments:

Example (1):

Source text: (say: Only.....USD.)

(HT): على سبيل المثال.....دولار أمريكي.

(GT): قل: فقط.....بالدولار الأمريكي.

Regardless of Google's development in translation, there are gaps in translating idioms, collocations, and expressions that cannot be translated into the target language conveying the same meaning and form or at least the same meaning and different in form, such as the expression (**Say: only**), as Google's Translation by using a *literal translation* to (قل: فقط) which means "say" or "speak". That is unacceptable and does not give the correct meaning of that collocation which is mainly used in economic instruments. Consequently, Google's Translation reveals the idea of a lack of clarity in conveying the context. It simply commands to "say" which might not be clear enough for the reader without further context. In contrast, we translate it to provide a more accurate translation by using an idiom similar in meaning and form correctly, translating with the principle of *foreignization approach* as (على سبيل المثال). That is an expression that means "for example of a sum of money" which Google cannot understand the behind meaning that goes along with the context.

➤ *According to Memorandum of Association:*

Example (1):

Source text: تكون جميع الاشعارات أو المستندات الأخرى التي توجهها الشركة إلى الشركاء كتابية وتصدر
بشكل رسائل مسجلة مع علم الوصول أو بالبريد الالكتروني أو الفاكس.

(HT): All notices or other documents addressed from the Company to the Partners shall be in writing and shall be issued in the form of **registered letters (with return receipts)** or by email or by fax)

(GT): All notices or other documents addressed by the company to the partners shall be in writing and shall be issued in the form of **registered letters with acknowledgment of receipt**, or by e-mail or fax.

This example demonstrates the biggest challenge that translators face in handling idioms, collocations, and fixed expressions is that they do not have a literal meaning. “They are frozen expressions and structures that should be learned as found in the language. They represent an important part of language and culture, and so they are difficult to find equivalents to in the TL” (Enani,51). The following expression (**مسجلة مع علم الوصول**) considers a fixed and common expression in the legal language, especially in the laws and contracts of companies and their incorporation regulations. By referring to more than one source and through continuous research, we reach the fixed and accurate expression for it in the target language (**registered letters (with return receipts)**) according to TL equivalence and consider it a precise formula in the legal language. In contrast to Google`s Translation (**registered letters with acknowledgment of receipt**) which considers 100% correct in its choice of exact words, but it is a *literal translation*

and not the intended meaning expression in the target language or even its corresponding expression.

Example (2):

Source text: في حال عدم اكتمال النصاب القانوني في الاجتماع الثاني، وجب دعوة الشركاء لاجتماع ثالث يعقد بعد انقضاء ثلاثين يوما (٣٠) من تاريخ الاجتماع الثاني ويعتبر صحيحا بمن حضر.

(HT): If no quorum is present even in the second meeting, the partners shall be invited to a third meeting to be held upon the expiry of thirty (30) days from the date of the second meeting.

Quorum at the third meeting shall be valid irrespective of the partners present at the meeting.

(GT): In the event that a quorum is not reached in the second meeting, the partners must be invited to a third meeting to be held after the lapse of thirty (30) days from the date of the second meeting, **and whoever attends is considered valid.**

The next clause in the contract (ويعتبر صحيحا بمن حضر) stipulates that for the company's legal quorum to be complete, it shall be approved by the partners in several meetings. The clause states that if the quorum is not complete in the first and second meetings. The regulations stipulate that a third meeting shall be convened under the conditions mentioned above. In the event the third meeting is approved, a quorum becomes valid with the presence of the partners at this third meeting. Although they are two words in the Arabic language, they carry all that specific meaning because of the eloquence of the Arabic language. However, it must be interpreted and explained in the target language in the correct way, which is that (**Quorum at the third meeting shall be valid irrespective of the partners present at the meeting**). It is considering that we use *Compensation by splitting*. In complete contrast to Google's Translation

(**and whoever attends is considered valid**), it creates ambiguity and confusion in the entire clause, and this is the opposite of the principle of legal translation, as it relies entirely on details and accuracy.

Example (3):

Source text: يمارس المدير العام بصورة خاصة **على سبيل المثال لا الحصر** الصلاحيات التالية:

(**HT**): The General Manager shall be **entitled but not limited** to exercise the following powers:

(**GT**): The Director General shall **exercise in particular, but not limited** to, the following powers:

In legal contexts, the phrase (**على سبيل المثال لا الحصر**) which we translate it to (**entitled but not limited to**) is an expression used to introduce examples of something without restricting the scope solely to those examples. It indicates that while the listed examples are included, there may be other possibilities or scenarios not explicitly mentioned that also fall within the described scope. In contrast, Google Translation uses (**in particular, but not limited to**) which it replaces the word (**entitled**) with the word (**in particular**) whereas is not an appropriate translation due to it is a fixed expression in legal language it cannot be changed. Essentially it ensures clarity, flexibility, and comprehensive coverage in legal language by indicating that the examples provided are not exhaustive.

➤ **According to Dwelling unit rental Agreement (Lease):**

Example (1):

(**Source text**): Tenant shall pay to Landlord **in trust the sum of \$.....** (not to exceed two months' rent)

(HT): على سبيل الأمانة مبلغ دولار. (لا يتجاوز إيجار شهرين)

(GT): يجب على المستأجر أن يدفع إلى المالك مبلغًا قدره (لا يتجاوز إيجار شهرين)

“In trust the sum of” is an expression in a legal lease contract that signifies that the landlord holds a specified amount of money. It is typically outlined in the lease agreement; this sum serves as security for the tenant's adherence to the lease terms. As we translate it into a correct and appropriate translation (على سبيل الأمانة مبلغ) This translation conveys the idea of holding a specific amount of money in trust or in a fiduciary capacity, which is a common concept in legal contexts. Contrary to Google’s translation as it deems to be a translation that is not worthy of being considered a legal translation. Google resorts to the *omission approach* of this sentence in the translation to be (مبلغًا قدره) which led to a breach of the pillars of the translation. Consequently, this leads to a lack of understanding in translation. However, it is not necessary to resort to omission in translation because it may give negative results and cause ambiguity that cannot be avoided in legal language.

Example (2):

(Source text): Tenant shall surrender possession of said premises to the Landlord as good repair and condition as the same are now or may thereafter be placed (ordinary wear and tear, non-negligent damage by fire or the elements excepted), at the expiration of this lease without notice to quit.

(HT): و يسلم المستأجر العقار المذكور إلى المالك في حالة جيدة حسب حالته الراهنة أو حسب الحالة التي يكون عليه بعد ذلك (باستثناء ما يبلي بالاستهلاك العادي أو التلف غير الناتج عن إهمال من النوع الذي يحدث من جراء الحريق أو القضاء والقدر) عند انتهاء هذا الإيجار بدون حاجة إلى إرسال إخطار بالمغادرة.

(GT): يجب على المستأجر تسليم حيازة المبنى المذكور إلى المالك بشرط إصلاحه وحالته الجيدة كما هي الآن، أو يمكن وضعها بعد ذلك (البلى العادي، والأضرار غير الناجمة عن الإهمال بسبب الحريق أو العناصر المستثناة) عند انتهاء هذه المدة الإيجار دون إشعار بالانسحاب.

No translated text is devoid of Cultural Hindrances in the Translation of Idioms and Fixed Expressions, so any translator who transfers the translation from the source text to the target text must consider the translation of these idiomatic expressions and find an equivalent for it in the target language in accordance with Mona Baker's common strategies in dealing with the difficulties of translating these idiomatic expressions. As is clear in the next clause, we encounter an idiomatic expression term (**ordinary wear and tear**) which is Rhyming Words Expressions (idiom) means: That after using something for some time, it usually gets damaged. Consequently, we translate it to (ما يبلى بالاستهلاك العادي) by using the following approach (Translation by same idiom's meaning and similar form) according to the TL equivalent. In contrast to Google's Translation (البلى العادي), which considers having translated this expressive term in a way that is close to its original meaning, but it is incomplete and does not render the whole intended meaning. Moreover, the context not being properly coordinated with that clause. Considering the punctuations that can be placed in the text or clause in the ST and carry meaning according to the context. The translator must certainly convey the meaning beyond that ST in line with the context and to avoid loss in translation, such as adding the word (باستثناء), which we find to render the meaning, to place all other possibilities and separate them from the original text in the form of brackets. For this reason, it is necessary to have a human translator to translate such contracts for accuracy and to avoid the implications of such a clause.

Besides the translation of the following expression (**the elements excepted**) Which certainly does not mean (**العناصر المستثناة**) according to Google's Translation as a *literal translation*. In complete contrast, and according to the context stipulated in this clause, it means that the tenant must deliver the premises in good condition, except for the occurrence of negligence because of elements expected to occur due to a *force majeure*. This is the intended meaning that we seek to convey and translate into (**القضاء والقدر**).

➤ *According to UN resolution 2156 (2014):*

Example (1):

(Source Text):

يعيشون في مناطق يصعب الوصول إليها

(HT): living in **hard-to-reach areas**.

(GT): they live in **areas that are difficult to reach**.

Another lexical problem in the same resolution. Google in its translation using *word by word strategy*. Although human reaches to the intended meaning by using the collocation that harmonize the context. Google tries to get the meaning by translating it literally. It illustrates in translating "مناطق يصعب الوصول إليها" into "**areas that are difficult to reach**". While accurate collocation in UN is "**hard-to-reach areas**".

Example (2):

(Source text):

دون المساس بحريتهم في التنقل ودخول المناطق التي يقصدونها

(HT): without prejudice to their freedom of movement and **access**,

(GT): without prejudice to their freedom to movement and **entering the areas they are destination**.

As a result of being Google a machine, it can't omit or add any word in the sentence that may help context and strengthen meaning. However, human in his translation can omit any word even a sentence or exchange a sentence with a word or vice versa. This example illustrates this point of view. Human translates the sentence " **ودخول المناطق التي يقصدونها** " into one word only " **access** ". In contrast, Google cannot omit any word and translates it word by word " **entering the areas they are destination** ".

➤ *According to UN resolution 2565 (2021)*

Example (1):

(Source text):

للأعمال القتالية

(HT): **cessation of hostilities**

(GT): **cessation of the combative**

In this example google does not have the enough awareness about the fixed terminology in UN language. Human has sufficient information about terminology and collocation, and this reveals in the example when human translates the terminology " **للأعمال القتالية** " into " **cessation of hostilities** ", which means "acts of fighting in a war"³⁸. It demonstrates that the human has the ability to recognize the accurate terminology that cope with the meaning. While Google

³⁸ This piece of information is retrieved from the following website
(<https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/hostility?q=hostilities+>).

translates into " **combative** " which means "ready and willing to fight or argue"³⁹. It demonstrates that Google translate this word using *literal translation strategy*.

Example (2):

(Source text):

وقوف انتقال عدواه،

(HT): stopping **transmission** of COVID-19.

(GT): stop **the spread of** COVID-19.

This problem demonstrates that human uses a strong terminology to translate the terminology "انتقال" into "**transmission**" which is more related to the medical field. This terminology means "the act or process of passing something from one person, place or thing to another" or a "the transmission of the disease"⁴⁰. On the other hand, Google translates terminology "انتقال" into "**spread**" which is too general and weak terminology. It means "to affect or make something affect, be known by, or be used by more and more people"⁴¹. Resulting to this mistake we ensure that Google is a machine that cannot has the awareness of getting the difference between the two terminologies "انتشار" and "انتقال" so it translates these terminologies as they have the same meaning.

³⁹ This piece of information is adopted from the following website
(<https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/combative?q=combative+>).

⁴⁰ This piece of information is retrieved from the following website
(<https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/transmission?q=transmission+>).

⁴¹ This piece of information is adopted from the following website
(https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/spread_1?q=spread).

➤ *According to UN resolution 2650 (2022)*

Example (1):

(Source text):

"وهو ما يتيح تخفيف التوتر،"

(HT): "which allows for **de-escalation of tension**,"

(GT): "which allows for **the easing of tension**,"

In this example, human chooses the accurate and precise expression to translate "تخفيف التوتر". He translates it into "**de-escalation of tension**". It is UN expression which means "to (cause to) become less dangerous or difficult". Human has the knowledge about how to use this expression and make his translation more accurate and clearer to the target audience. On the other hand, Google does not know about this expression, so it translates the expression to "**the easing of tension**" which means "to become less unpleasant, painful or severe; to make something less unpleasant,"⁴². This translation is not accurate and causes ambiguity.

Example (2):

(Source text):

تقديم خطة لزيادة قدراتها البحرية

(HT): **to submit a plan** to increase its maritime capabilities.

⁴² This piece of information is retrieved from the following website
(https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/ease_2?q=easing).

(GT): **to present a plan** to increase its naval capabilities.

In this example, Human has the knowledge about collocations and how to use it in the correct form. It demonstrates in translating (تقديم خطة). Human success in using a verb that adapt with the noun **plan**. The accurate verb in the translation is **submit** which means “to give a document, proposal, etc. to somebody in authority so that they can study or consider it”⁴³. While Google uses the general meaning of translating the verb. It translates it as (**present**). It is far from the context because it means “to show or offer something for other people to look at or consider”⁴⁴. This means that the verb that Google use does not deliver the intended meaning unlike the verb that human uses in his translation.

Example (3):

(Source text):

مكافحة الارهاب

(HT): **counter-terrorism**.

(GT): **combating terrorism**.

In this example, there is a problem concerning Google in translating this example. This example has an equivalent in target language which is an expression, but Google does not know this expression. It translates (مكافحة الارهاب) into (**combating terrorism**). It deals with the example as a regular sentence consists of verb and subject. This led to loss of

⁴³ This piece of information is retrieved from the following website (<https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/submit?q=submit>).

⁴⁴ This piece of information is retrieved from the following website (https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/present_3).

meaning and make the translation ambiguous. In contrast, Human knows that this sentence will be translated into its equivalent in the target language. It demonstrates in translating the sentence into (**counter-terrorism**). This is the correct equivalent for the translation and convey the message of the context.

According to Cultural Problems:

- **Names of organizations:**

- *According to Power of Attorney:*

As it represents in the two following examples, The names of organizations, committees, and ministerial offices are different from each country to another according to their naming system, the basis for that name, and the reason behind it. However, it is not possible to translate it into a unified translation or a *literal translation*, as in Google Translation, but to achieve a reliable and accurate translation in which the translator is invisible as if the translated text is the original text, and this is what every translator strives for. It is necessary to verify the names of these organizations according to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia hereby the power of attorney, and that is what we abide by in order to respect their culture and avoid mystification in the translation process towards the target audience. Consequences to that, we resolve this cultural problem by cultural equivalence and domesticating the target text through searching for the names of organizations and committees on their official websites whether on Twitter or other certified pages.

Example (1):

Source text: وذلك أمام كافة الجهات واللجان القضائية والإدارية، ومقام الأمانة، والحقوق المدنية، وإدارة القضايا بمكتب العمل، واللجان العمالية الابتدائية والعليا، وكافة المحاكم بمختلف درجاتها وأنواعها، ومكاتب الفصل في منازعات الأوراق التجارية، وديوان المظالم، ولجنة تسوية المنازعات المصرفية.

(HT): before all administrative and judicial authorities and committees, offices of principality, administration of civil rights and labor cases office, primary-high labor committees, all courts of various degrees and kinds, committees for securities dispute resolution, board of grievances and committee for banking dispute resolution.

(GT): before all judicial and administrative bodies and committees, the office of the Emir, civil rights, case management in the Labor Office, primary and higher labor committees, and all courts of various degrees and types, and offices. Settlement of commercial paper disputes, the Board of Grievances, and the Banking Dispute Settlement Committee.

Example (2):

Source text: التوقيع والختم:

تصديق كاتب العدل

تصديق وزارة الخارجية

تصديق القنصلية السعودية

(HT): Signature and Seal:

- Notary Public:

- Ministry of Foreign Affairs:

- The Embassy of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia:

(GT): Signature and seal:

- Notary public authentication
- Ratification Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Attestation by the Saudi Consulate

➤ *According to Dwelling unit rental Agreement (Lease):*

Example (1):

(Source text): pursuant to the provisions of **the Iowa Uniform Residential Landlord and Tenant Act**.

(HT): طبقاً لأحكام قانون الاسكان الموحد للعلاقة بين المالك والمستأجر الخاص بولاية أيوا.

(GT): وفقاً لأحكام قانون ولاية أيوا الموحد للمالك والمستأجر السكني.

Translating the names of the laws can vary from each state, it is necessary to consider the use of the correct translation approved by the state. Moreover, it shall be translated as it is approved and authorized in the other culture. Additionally, it is not possible to interfere with its translation or change the positions of nouns and adjectives in the sentence. This problem appeared in the translation of the country's law applicable in this contract (**the Iowa Uniform Residential Landlord and Tenant Act**.) whereas, we translate it as approved into (**قانون الاسكان**) unlike Google Translation, it breaches this translation and changes the order of the sentence in the translation making it not suitable for the culture of this country, as it translates it into (**قانون ولاية أيوا الموحد للمالك والمستأجر السكني**). Since the

word (**Residential**) refers to the word (**Act**) this arrangement pattern cannot be changed in legal translation due to Google Translation cannot understand the word order within a sentence as well as it cannot understand the meaning behind the sentence. Sentences vary from every setting and culture, so Google cannot keep up with the translation of these sentences according to each culture, which leads to human intervention in translation as the only solution to this problem in order to suit the legal language.

➤ *According to UN resolution 2565 (2021)*

Example (1):

Source text:

إتاحة أدوات مكافحة كوفيد-19.

(HT): the Access to COVID-19 Tools Accelerator (ACT-A),

(GT): the availability of tools to combat Covid-19,

In this example, Google does not recognize that this sentence "إتاحة أدوات مكافحة كوفيد-19" is a platform happens in Covid-19. It deals with it as an expression and translates it literally. It translates into "the availability of tools to combat Covid-19,". While human has information about this platform and translates it in a correct form "the Access to COVID-19 Tools Accelerator (ACT-A)". It means a platform for collaboration launched by seven global partners, including the World Health Organization (WHO) aimed at accelerating global efforts in the fight against COVID-19.

➤ *According to UN resolution 2650 (2022)*

Example (1):

(source text): "واذ يرحب بالمؤتمر الدولي لمساعدة ودعم لبنان وبيروت"

(HT): “welcoming **the International Conference of Assistance and Support to Lebanon and Beirut**”

(GT): “welcoming **the international conference to assist and support Lebanon and Beirut,**”

In this example, Google falls in a culture problem as it translates the name of a conference like a regular sentence word by word not translating it in its form as it is known by. It translates "المؤتمر الدولي لمساعدة ودعم لبنان وبيروت" into “**the international conference to assist and support Beirut and Lebanon**”. It writes the translation of the conference in a small letter. While human translates it as a proper name. It translates the conference in its full name as it known in UN. Human translates it into **the international conference to assist and support Lebanon and Beirut,**”.

Example (2):

(Source text): القوة البحرية التابعة للقوة المؤقتة

(HT): **UNIFIL Maritime Taskforce**

(GT): **naval force of the Interim Force**

In this example, Google make a mistake in translating the proper names. It does not know that (القوة البحرية التابعة للقوة المؤقتة) is a name of entity. It translates it as a regular sentence using *literal strategy* (**naval force of the Interim Force**). There is a great different in the translation of this entity. This translation losses the meaning and causes ambiguity and this will make the reader get distracted. On the other hand, Human knows that this is an entity, and he translates according to that. Human translates it as (**UNIFIL Maritime Taskforce**). Human tries to get the intended meaning by knowing this entity and translates it in the write form.

➤ *According to UN resolution the situation between Iran and Iraq*

Example (1):

(*Source text*): to extend an invitation to **Mr. Chedli Klibi**

(*HT*): توجيه دعوة إلى السيد شيدلي كليبى

(*GT*): توجيه دعوة إلى السيد الشاذلي القليبي

In this example, there is a mistake made by Google in translating name of person. Google translates the name of (**Mr. Chedli Klibi**) wrongly. It translates into (السيد الشاذلي القليبي). This is another person; it is a translation of (Shazali Khalibi). So, Google in this example make loss in meaning and does not deliver the intended meaning by translating the name of this person wrong. While Human translates it using *transliteration strategy*. He translates it into (السيد شيدلي كليبى). This is the correct way in translating names and human has awareness while he translating names.

According to Syntactic Problems (grammatical):

➤ **According to UN resolution 1860 (2009)**

Example (1):

(Source text):

توصيل المعونة الإنسانية على نحو مستمر

(HT): **the sustained** delivery of humanitarian aid;

(GT): delivering humanitarian aid **on a continuous basis**;

In this example, human's translation uses the strategy of changing the order of the sentence. Human starts his translation with the adjective and noun according to the English structure sentences. He starts with **"the sustained delivery"**. While Google translates the sentence with the same order of the source text. It starts with the verb **"delivering"**.

➤ **According to UN resolution the situation between Iran and Iraq:**

Example (1):

(Source text): **the members of the Council strongly condemn.**

(HT):

ويدين أعضاء المجلس بشدة

(GT):

فإن أعضاء المجلس يدينون بشدة

In this example, there is a structural problem caused by Google translation due to using *literal strategy* in its translation. Google starts its translation with the subject not the

verb and this is inconsistent to the structure word order in Arabic. Google translates (**the members of the Council strongly condemn**) into (فإن أعضاء المجلس يدينون بشدة). On the other hand, Human translates it into (ويدين أعضاء المجلس بشدة). Human follows the structure word order in translation. He starts with the verb then the subject.

➤ *According to UN resolution 2647 (2022)*

Example (1):

(Source text): الترتيبات الاقتصادية المتخذة من جانب المؤسسات الليبية

(HT): **the economic arrangements** of Libyan institutions,

(GT): **the arrangements Economic measures taken by** Libyan institutions,

The same problem that confronts the target audience reading Google's translation is that Google uses unnecessary words in its translation. They can be omitted in the translation and do not affect the meaning. Google translates "المتخذة من جانب" into "**measures taken by**". While human's translation does not translate this expression and the target audience received the message. Another problem in the same example is that Google does not adopt the structural rule of the adjective placement. It translates "الترتيبات الاقتصادية" into "**the arrangements Economic**" instead of translating it into "**the economic arrangements**" according to the human's translation.

According to Abbreviations Problems:

Example (1):

Source text: يعني السجل التجاري لدى هيئة مناطق رأس الخيمة الاقتصادية ودائرة التنمية الاقتصادية بإمارة رأس الخيمة.

(HT): shall mean the Commercial Register at Ras Al Khaimah Economic Zone Authority and **RAK** Department of Economic Development.

(GT): means the commercial register with the Ras Al Khaimah Economic Zones Authority and the Department of Economic Development **in the Emirate of Ras Al Khaimah**.

One of the most important legal formulations is the use of Initialisms, as the translation of this sentence (مناطق رأس الخيمة الاقتصادية ودائرة التنمية الاقتصادية بإمارة رأس الخيمة) into (at Ras Al Khaimah Economic Zone Authority and **RAK** Department of Economic Development.) as we use Initialisms to provide benefits such as clarity, consistency, ease of reference, and internationalization. They alleviate communication, enhance clarity, and assist in reducing redundancy and repetition in the translation of legal documents and proceedings. Unlike Google Translate, where it resorts to using repetition of the same sentence (the Ras Al Khaimah Economic Zones Authority and the Department of Economic Development **in the Emirate of Ras Al Khaimah**) , which makes the sentence longer and not convey with legal formula.

According to Acronyms Problems:

➤ According to UN resolution 1860 (2009)

Example (1):

(Source text): وكالة الأمم المتحدة لإغاثة وتشغيل اللاجئين الفلسطينيين في الشرق الأدنى (الأونروا)

(HT): UNRWA

(GT): United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)

In this example, human's translation depends on using abbreviation for an important organization in United Nations which is "الأونروا". People in the world know this organization with its abbreviation more than its full name. On the other hand, Google translates the name of organization and its abbreviation also. Google does not have the ability of omitting the repeating words that gives the same meaning. It translates "الأونروا" into its full name which is "United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East".

Discussion and Results

The phase of discussion and results is considered as a stage that is familiar with and comprehensive of all the objectives of this research, where it achieves to support the ideas and objectives of the study, comprehensive for both fields, from all problem's aspects that confront us and the ways to solve them using different strategies, by answering the most significant questions based on this research. Therefore, after the termination of the phase of nuances analysis of the differences between the two translations: Google Translation and Human Translation. During our research, we reach the following results:

- Trying as much as possible through our translation to adhere to the sustained linguistic formulas that are appropriate and required in both fields, unlike Google Translation, as it can fall into these errors due to it is not familiar with using them or even knowing of their existing in such these two domains. Besides not abide by and commit to the conventions (rules) of the UN and legal languages in the translation process.
- Achieving effective communication by both Google Translation and Human Translation with specialists and stakeholders in an attempt to convey the intended meaning in both languages. Additionally, there is a disparity in the percentage of reflecting the intended meaning between both translations. Google Translation can transfer the formal equivalence or surface meaning accurately. Consequently, the necessity of intervention the human brain or the effect of his fingerprint to achieve the dynamic equivalence or the implicit meaning which tends to employ a rendering that is more natural to the target language.

- Pointing out that Google Translation is shrewd at using fixed terms. Sometimes it succeeds in using these terms in their appropriate texts. Otherwise, it is also stumbling in choosing of vocabulary and terminologies, as it prefers to use some terms in their general meanings and not the implicit meanings of the text.
- As a result of our research, we concluded that Google confronts a deficiency in translating lexical terms in a manner that is consistent with the original text, as it cannot translate the abstract concepts that are communicated in a specific language. Compared to our translation, we have succeeded in using terms in their appropriate manner in the text. Lexical words are in constant change in a vivid every day in the language system. Thus, it takes some time for them to be incorporated into Google's memory benches (the system database). To function the lexical terms in their correct place to fit the sentence.
- In most of Google's translation process, and through the applied and proven examples above-mentioned, it has deliberately used a word-by-word translation approach. Which prevented him from understanding and translating the nature of the fixed expressions and idioms. As it is not equipped with a flexible mechanism for capturing the expressive terms from its context, on the contrary, it centralizes the expressions in the text in an inappropriate and useless way and does not convey its aesthetic context as required by such expressive terms. This is what will be done by the human mind or translator to simply understand the method of translating the quality of these expressive terms, using specific and effective strategies or approaches. The translator commits faithfully to translating the author's aesthetic vision by placing these terms with their determining meanings.

- Through studying and conducting this research, the translator aims to convey the perspectives of the United Nations and use its own language. he conveys and translates in a way that is suitable for the countries to which it is transferred in terms of language and culture, with the aim of informing and making them aware of the events taking place in the sisterly Arab countries. The translator tries as much as possible to convey the implicit meanings and emotions that lie in the text so that the reader feels as if he is reading the source-oriented text carrying the abstract concept. In turn, Google`s nature is just a machine that does not understand the meanings and emotions intended by the text. Considering that Google takes orders from humans without realizing the awareness of what is required from it.
- In addition to the previous point, legal language is considered a specialized language, and its translators aim to convey the prospects of its meanings. The human translator is aware of the traditions and customs of each country so that he can deliver the translation of specific contracts or instruments that carry multiple meanings and contain confusion and ambiguity. In the event, it is not Arabized or interpreted according to the by-laws and regulations of the target country. Considering the sanctity of every country to violate laws. There is no doubt that Google does not consider all these serious warnings regarding the type of this language in translating its documents during the translation. Because this process requires by the translator to research and explore the nature and culture of each country.

Conclusion

In conclusion, in the first chapter on both legal fields and the United Nations in this paper, we clarify the most important differences and notable results in both translations stipulated in the paper, while highlighting the most crucial challenges and difficulties that we encounter during translation for these two fields despite the lack of sufficient knowledge or experience to translate difficult materials. As contains and applies the most significant strategies that we used and we committee to achieve an integrated and balanced text in the analysis of the most common examples that we face, in which Google stumbled. In addition, Google's development is discovered in some elements, with an explanation of the most important formulations and fixed terms in the legal language and the United Nations. Bearing in mind the technological development with the assistance of CAT tools (Trados Studio), which has greatly contributed to the process of improving translation and time management. Therefore, the results phase of this research process is designed to discuss the objectives that are built as the basis for this paper and to reach reasonable and practical results for anyone who wants to delve into or specialize in these two fields.

Translation



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Chapter Two: Economic Translation

Economic Translation

Introduction

Economic translation is one of the most meticulous translations that requires extreme attention and concentration. This study aims at exploring and solving the main obstacles in translating economic texts; namely, lexical problems and their impact on translating economic terminology, using the equivalence that is form the same stylistic register (form versus informal language), as well as the frequent use of metaphoric expressions and collocations in media business discourse. In this chapter we will investigate in detail how these obstacles may be tackled through the linguistic analysis of some economic selected texts.

Rationale of the Study

The rationale behind the study of economic translation lies in the importance of clear and accurate communication in the global economy. Economic activities involve complex concepts, data, and policies that need to be conveyed accurately across languages to facilitate international trade, investment, policymaking, and understanding among diverse economic actors.

Objectives

The current study attempts to fulfill the following objectives:

- Facilitating cross-cultural understanding by accurately translating economic concepts from (Source text) languages into target languages.
- Ensuring Linguistic Accuracy and Fidelity to the original texts.
- Comparing human mind translation and Google's translation.

- Using CAT (Computer-Assisted Translation) facilitating the process of translation.
- Using machines, translators may encounter various lexical and cultural problems in translation such as specialized vocabulary and idiomatic and collocational phrases.

Reasons Behind the Study

Here are a few key points that underline the rationale for studying economic translation:

- Accuracy: Economic texts often contain complex terminology and concepts that require precise translation to ensure accuracy and clarity.
- Cultural Context: Economic terms and concepts can vary significantly across languages and cultures. Economic translators must understand not only the languages involved but also the cultural nuances to accurately convey meaning.

Overall, the study of economic translation plays a vital role in facilitating international economic exchange, promoting cross-cultural understanding, and advancing knowledge in economics.

- Based on these texts, the reason behind choosing them is to highlight key economic aspects and important data that effectively reflect the economic situation, thereby simplifying understanding and presenting essential information clearly as BRICS and IMF latest news. Also, Egypt Economic growth.
- Also, the project texts highlight the goals of Saudi Arabia's Vision 2030 revolve around leading the country towards a better future. And the boycott is a powerful weapon, Economic inflation, the dollar's value has exceeded 60 Egyptian pounds, and Chinese economy is the second largest economy in the world.

Procedures

In this chapter there are two points that are going to be adopted, and the first point is a comparison between human mind translation and Google translation. The second adopted point is using a CAT tool while translating.

In economic translation, human translators rely on their expertise in economics, finance, and business terminology to accurately convey the nuances of economic texts. Economic translation prioritizes accuracy and precision to avoid misinterpretations that could have significant financial implications. Creativity and adaptability unlike machine translation, the human mind can creatively adapt language to convey complex economic concepts effectively, incorporating nuances and idiomatic expressions, this is for the human mind translation.

On the other side, Google translation. It shows speed. Google translation offers quick and sometimes efficient translations too. Potential Limitations while Google translation has improved significantly, it may still struggle with complex economic terminology, idiomatic expressions, and nuanced contexts, Google adopts in its search engine model the phrase-based that means it gets translation from its millions of data. Leading to inaccuracies in translation of what is also called the dummy meaning¹.

Computer-Assisted Translation tools

The CAT tool used in this chapter is SDL Trados Studio.

Cat tools, or Computer-Assisted Translation tools, are software programs designed to aid human translators in their work by providing features such as translation memory, terminology

¹ Dummy meaning: It means that the translation is acceptable but literal.

management, and consistency checks. They help streamline the translation process, improve efficiency, and ensure accuracy in translated content.

Translation Memory (TM): CAT tools store previously translated segments (sentences or phrases) in a database, allowing translators to reuse them in future translations. This helps maintain consistency across translations and speeds up the process, especially for content with repetitive elements.

Terminology Management: CAT tools enable translators to create and manage glossaries or terminology databases. And CAT tools help ensure that translators adhere to established terminology guidelines.

Quality Assurance (QA): CAT tools often include built-in QA checks to identify potential errors or inconsistencies in the translated text, such as missing translations, inconsistent terminology usage, or formatting issues.

Computer-assisted translation (CAT) tools are invaluable aids for translators, but they can also present some common challenges and they are as follows:

Formatting Issues: Sometimes, CAT tools may not handle formatting elements such as tables, graphs, or characters correctly, this problem requires manual adjustment by the translator.

License period: The non-activated version of the app used in this chapter lasted only for 30 days this presented a major problem, this problem was solved in two ways, the first way is to finish the translation in the specified period and the second solution requires from some of us to get the hacked version.

Facing difficulties in setting up and installing the app: Setting up the app is quite complex; this problem needs to be solved by reviewing documentation and watching many videos about how to use Trados and for sure reading the official Trados documentation. Certainly, it includes detailed setup instructions also, learning from previous users who may have faced similar setup challenges.

SL - Oriented Strategies

Transliteration: It is the transference of a word or an expression from one language to another while retaining the phonological form of the original text. Within this strategy, there are some words or phrases, such as people's names, place's names, names of newspapers and periodicals, titles of untranslated literary works are usually transferred.

Addition: This strategy aims to keep the Source text language term that does not have an equivalent in the target text then explain it with the necessary information. In Baker's words, it means transliteration with explanation.

Direct Translation: (it can be referred to as *calque* or *through-translation*) It is the literal translation of some words or phrases in the original text from the (Source text) language to the target language, such as: common collocations, names of companies, official institutions, and international organizations.

Naturalization: It is a strategy used to make the translated text sound more natural or idiomatic in the target language while still conveying the original meaning accurately.

Borrowing: To cope with the speaker and maintain a rapid pace of delivery, the interpreter may have recourse to loan words through transliteration.

TL - Oriented Strategies

Substitution: This strategy may be classified into two subcategories:

Cultural Equivalent: This strategy aims to translate a word in SL culture into an equivalent of it in the TL culture that might not have the same meaning but have the same impact on the target audience.

Paraphrase: It is the process of rephrasing a word or an expression while preserving the meaning and the intent of the original text.

Near Synonymy: This strategy is used with a (Source text) language cultural word when there is no clear one-to-one or precise equivalent in the target language.

Foreignization: This strategy aims to maintain the style and nuances of the (Source text) text in the target language, such as retaining certain words, phrases, or cultural references in the original language rather than translating them into the target text.

Generalization: This strategy is also referred to as functional equivalent, and as globalization.

This strategy means replacing something specific with something more general or neutral that can be easily accessed by audiences of different cultural backgrounds.

Syntactic Modification Strategies

Word order: This Strategy poses a big problem in translation cause each language has a special word order, an order in which words are arranged into sentences.

Gender: This one could be solved through TL equivalence.

Some Common Problems While Translating and Their Solutions

Lexical Problems: these problems can be categorized into the following points:

The Translation of Polysemous Words: Polysemy can be explained as one word carrying more than one meaning. This might cause confusion for the translator in the translation process but can be solved by using the direct translation strategy.

The Translation of Individual Lexical Terms: Many translators tend to translate singular words using the direct translation strategy.

The Translation of Figures of Speech: Some collocations, metaphors, and idioms does not have an equivalent in the target language so translators tend to use the culture equivalent strategy, which aim to use a different idiom or a collocation in the target language that might not have the same meaning but have a similar impact on the target audience, while domesticating. Translators also might tend to use paraphrasing, omission, or addition strategies while foreignization.

The Translation of Ambiguous words or phrases: Some words or phrases are written in an ambiguous way by the author which might be quite difficult for a translator to interpret it. In this case, translators tend to use addition or paraphrasing strategies.

The Translation of Acronyms: Acronyms pose another lexical problem in translation acronyms are the initial letters of words that form a group of words. The difficulty resulting from the acronyms lies in the fact that some acronyms are not common or mentioned in the text in their original form. Therefore, they are difficult to be guessed. In this case, a translator should not depend on his/her guessing in translating acronyms; this may lead to serious mistakes. Instead, he/she should consult specialized dictionaries to get the precise meaning.

Cultural Problems, these problems can be classified into the following Points:

Cultural Problems: Based on Newmark's (1988) taxonomy of classifying culturally specific items (CSI), cultural problems in translation may be classified into the following:

Aspects of modern technology: (which is mainly solved through transliteration if the translator is foreignizing, or through generalization if he is domesticating the TT).

Names of shops, stores, persons, streets, organizations, and restaurants: (which are mainly solved through transliteration, naturalization, or direct translation if the translator is foreignizing, or through cultural equivalence if he is domesticating the TT).

Analysis

Comparing machine translation to human translation in terms of strategies and lexical and cultural issues is challenging. Machine translation relies on specific programming rules and standards, whereas human translators leverage their deep understanding of the involved languages and cultures.

Regarding strategies, human translators rely on a diverse set of methods to convey meaning accurately and smoothly, such as literal translation, precise context analysis, and interaction with the original text. Conversely, Google Translate relies on artificial intelligence and machine learning techniques to analyze and translate texts according to its programmed models.

As for lexical and cultural issues, machine translation may encounter challenges in understanding the inner meaning. Additionally, it may struggle with dealing with cultural differences and accurately translating culturally nuanced terms.

Human translators are better equipped to address these challenges as they possess the flexibility and ability to interpret concepts more accurately based on their experience and personal culture. Moreover, they can make creative decisions to effectively express meanings in the target language.

In this part we are going to show a fully detailed comparison between Human Mind Translation and Google's Translation, considering the previously shown strategies and common problems to be in line with the objectives of this project.

English into Arabic Texts Analysis:

➤ *According to Egypt Economic Growth Text*

Example (1):

(Source text): Egypt economic growth this year seen quicker than government forecast - Reuters poll.

(HT): شهد النمو الاقتصادي في مصر هذا العام **أسرع** من توقعات الحكومة - استطلاع لرويترز

(GT): نمو الاقتصاد المصري هذا العام أسرع من توقعات الحكومة - استطلاع لرويترز

In this example, Google did not translate the sentence **seen quicker may** resorts to *Omission Strategy*. Human mind translation is more credible to the (Source text) text, so it is more concise and clearer so the translation strategy used here is *Direct Translation*.

Example (2):

(Source text): Egypt's economy will grow 4.8% in the current fiscal year, faster than predicted by the government, but will not meet government targets over the medium term, a Reuters poll showed on Wednesday.

(HT): أظهر استطلاع أجرته رويترز يوم الأربعاء أن الاقتصاد المصري سينمو بنسبة 4.8% في السنة المالية الحالية **أسرع** مما **توقعته** الحكومة، لكنه لن يحقق الأهداف الحكومية على المدى المتوسط

(GT): أظهر استطلاع أجرته رويترز يوم الأربعاء أن الاقتصاد المصري سينمو بنسبة 4.8 بالمئة في السنة المالية الحالية، **بوتيرة أسرع** من توقعات الحكومة، لكنه لن يحقق أهداف الحكومة على المدى المتوسط

In translating this word Google shows success in conveying the meaning in a better way in translating the word **faster than predicted** as **بوتيرة اسرع من توقعات** more than **اسرع مما تتوقعة** it conveys the meaning too but it is related to formality level. The strategy used here is *Direct Translation*.

Example (3):

(Source text): Callee Davis of **Oxford Economics Africa** doubted Egypt would reach that, as it was unlikely to raise as much funds as projected over the next four years through its privatisation drive. This would result in growth slowing to 1.4% this fiscal year and 3.0% over the medium term, Davis said.

(HT): شككت كالي ديفيس من جامعة أكسفورد **اقتصادات إفريقيا** في أن تصل مصر إلى ذلك، حيث من غير المرجح أن تجمع أكبر قدر من الأموال كما كان متوقعًا خلال السنوات الأربع المقبلة من خلال حملة الخصخصة

(GT): وشككت كالي ديفيس من جامعة أكسفورد **إيكونوميكس أفريقيا** في أن مصر ستحقق ذلك، إذ من غير المرجح أن تجمع أموالاً بالقدر المتوقع على مدى السنوات الأربع المقبلة من خلال حملة الخصخصة

Google here resorts to use *Transliteration Strategy* thus, here is a mistake the continent name, failed to write it in its equivalent name in Arabic **أفريقيا** he may succeed in the rest of the sentence to let the word economics as it is in the Source text.

➤ *According to Inflation Rate Declines Text*

Example (1):

(Source text): **The monthly headline urban consumer price index** (CPI) registered 2.7 percent in March, down from 6.5 percent in February, but up from 2.2 percent in the same month a year earlier.

(HT): **سجل المؤشر الشهري لأسعار المستهلك الحضري** 2.7% في مارس انخفاضاً 6.5 في المائة في فبراير ، لكنه ارتفع من 2.2 في المائة في نفس الشهر من العام السابق

(GT): **سجل العنوان الشهري لأسعار المستهلكين في المناطق الحضرية** 2.7 في المائة في مارس، بانخفاض من 6.5 في المائة في فبراير، ولكن ارتفاعاً من 2.2 في المائة في نفس الشهر من العام السابق

In this example Google again uses *Literal Translation* so the target is not concise as seen in the Human mind translation **عنوان** not **المؤشر لأسعار المستهلك**. It is also related to economic terms so it cannot be changed.

➤ *According to IMF Text*

Example (1):

(Source text): The report also notes that global growth will slow down

(HT): ويحيط التقرير علماً أيضاً إلى أن النمو العالمي سيتباطأ

(GT): ويشير التقرير أيضاً إلى أن النمو العالمي
سيتباطأ

Both translations are correct in meaning but it depends on formality level. Both translations convey the same meaning, but the choice depends on the context and the desired level of formality: "ويحيط التقرير علماً أيضاً" This translation is slightly more formal and precise. " ويشير التقرير أيضاً" This translation is also accurate but is slightly less formal. It maintains clarity but may not convey the same level of formality as the Human translation. The Human translation more appropriate.

➤ *According to Immigration Text*

Example (1):

(Source text): the highest in the G7.

(HT): هو أعلى مستوى في مجموعة السبع

(GT): هو أعلى معدل في مجموعة السبع

The translations convey the same meaning, "وهو أعلى مستوى في مجموعة السبع" This translation means "it is the highest level in the G7." It directly translates "highest level" Both translations are accurate, but the choice depends on the context and what exactly is being

referred to as the "**highest**" within the G7 context refers to a level or measure, so the Human mind translation might be better.

Example (2):

(Source text): In a statement the Treasury **said** the UK had "moved away from the old model of unlimited, **unskilled migration**

(HT): وصرحت وزارة الخزانة في بيان إن المملكة المتحدة «ابتعدت عن النموذج القديم للهجرة غير المحدودة وغير الماهرة

(GT): وقالت وزارة الخزانة في بيان إن المملكة المتحدة "ابتعدت عن النموذج القديم المتمثل في الهجرة غير المحدودة وغير المؤهل

There are strengths and weaknesses points in both translations and now we will present them in detail. At first both translations accurately convey the meaning, but Google appears to provide a more precise and clearer translation" **وقالت وزارة الخزانة في بيان إن المملكة المتحدة ابتعدت عن** **which accurately reflects the meaning of "the old model of unlimited, unskilled migration."** It maintains clarity and fidelity to the original text. The difference in choosing the verb Human Mind translation "**صرحت**" in this sentence is more accurate.

Example (3):

(Source text): Ms. Gopinath also told **Newsnight** that the IMF stood by its 2018 forecast that Brexit would reduce the long-term growth potential of the UK economy by 2.5% to 4% of GDP, equivalent to £900 to £1,300 per person.

كما صرحت جوبيناث **لنيوز نايت** أن صندوق النقد الدولي تمسك بتوقعاته لعام 2018 بأن خروج بريطانيا (HT): سيقفل من إمكانات النمو طويلة الأجل للاقتصاد البريطاني بنسبة 2.5% إلى 4% من الناتج h) من الاتحاد الأوروبي المحلي الإجمالي، أي ما يعادل 900 جنيه إسترليني إلى 1300 جنيه إسترليني للفرد

إن صندوق النقد الدولي ملتزم بتوقعاته لعام 2018 بأن **Newsnight** وقالت السيدة جوبيناث أيضاً لـ (GT): خروج بريطانيا من الاتحاد الأوروبي سيقفل من إمكانات النمو طويل المدى لاقتصاد المملكة المتحدة بنسبة 2.5% إلى 4% من الناتج المحلي الإجمالي، أي ما يعادل 900 جنيه إسترليني إلى 1300 جنيه إسترليني للشخص الواحد

The strategy used here is *Transliteration* to transfer the meaning into the target text. Google did not use it this time instead used *Borrowing*. It is also related to formality level **صرحت** is more formal than **قالت**.

➤ According to Egypt and BRICS Text

Example (1):

(Source text): According to the World Bank's global development indicators, **the BRICS bloc** has been successful in achieving significant economic growth.

(HT): وفقاً لمؤشرات التنمية العالمية للبنك الدولي، نجح **كيان البريكس** في تحقيق نمو اقتصادي كبير

(GT): وفقاً لمؤشرات التنمية العالمية للبنك الدولي، نجحت **كتلة البريكس** في تحقيق نمو اقتصادي كبير

Both translations convey similar information but differ slightly in structure and choice of words. In the human translation, the term "**كيان البريكس**". Additionally, In Google translation, the term "**كتلة البريكس**" is used, which is a *Literal Translation and Adaptation*. Google translation

employs a more literal approach by directly translating phrases , while the human translation adapts these phrases to fit more naturally in Arabic without losing the original meaning.

Example (2):

(Source text): The BRICS countries also represent an important (Source text) of foreign investment flows, opening up more options for Egyptian companies and **capitals**.

(HT): كما تمثل دول البريكس مصدرا هاما لتدفقات الاستثمار الأجنبي، مما يفتح المزيد من الخيارات أمام الشركات والعواصم المصرية

(GT): وتمثل دول البريكس أيضًا مصدرًا مهمًا لتدفقات الاستثمار الأجنبي، مما يفتح المزيد من الخيارات أمام الشركات ورؤوس الأموال المصرية

Both translations convey similar ideas but differ slightly in terms of structure and word choice. In the human translation and Google. Strategies of translation used in each translation include *Literal and Adaptation*. Both translations employ a mix of literal translation and adaptation. they differ in the way they express other concepts. Overall, both translations effectively convey the message, but the human translation might be slightly more accurate. However, Google translation offers a concise and clear expression of the same ideas.

➤ According to Israel-Hamas war Text

Example (1):

Source text: And on a horizon that had plenty of clouds, one more — and it can get **deeper**.”

(HT): وفى افق كان مليئاً بالغيوم، غيوم اضافية قد تجعل الامور أكثر تعقيدا

(GT): وفى الافق الذي يحتوي على الكثير من السحب هناك واحدة اخرى ويمكن ان تصبح أعمق

Google here in this sentence uses *direct translation* and does not make the sentence clear, while human translation use a *paragraph strategy* that makes it more accurate and understandable. In this sentence, human translation clarify that things will be more complex.

Example (2):

Source text: She did not reference the economic implications of the conflict for **the wider** global economy but noted that the outlook was already stagnant.

(HT): ولم تشير الى الآثار الاقتصادية للصراع على الاقتصاد العالمي بشكل عام ولكنها لفتت الى ان التوقعات كانت متعثرة بالفعل

(GT): لكنها اشارت الى ان التوقعات كانت راكدة ولم تشر الى الآثار الاقتصادية للصراع على الاقتصاد العالمي الاوسع،
بالفعل

In Google Translate, the wider *literal translation* is **الاوسع**, but human translation translate it into another word, **بشكل عام** by using the *near synonym strategy*, and it provides a more accurate description of the intended meaning in the original text to ensure clarity and precision in the translation.

Example: (3)

Source text: [There will be] negative impact on the **neighbors**

(HT): سيكون هناك تأثير سلبي على الدول المجاورة

(GT): سيكون هناك تأثير سلبي على الجيران

Google translate the word neighbor to الجيران, which is a *literal translation* and makes the sentence very confusing and misunderstanding, while human translation paraphrase it to translate it to الدول المجاورة because the war between Hamas and Israel impacts that whole country.

➤ *According to IMF and Israel-Hamas War Text*

Example (1):

Source text: Meanwhile, yields on US government debt, which move opposite prices, are hovering around highs not seen in over a decade, indicating **there's yet to be a resurgence of a brief flight to safety that took place** in the immediate aftermath of the Hamas attack.

(HT): وفي الوقت نفسه، تتداول عوائد الديون الحكومية الأمريكية، والتي تتحرك بعكس الأسعار، حول على مستويات مرتفعة لم تشهدها منذ أكثر من عقد، مما يشير إلى **عدم تجدد فترات الأمان الخاطفة** التي اعقبت الهجوم الذي شنته حماس

(GT): وفي الوقت نفسه، فإن العائدات على ديون الحكومة الأمريكية، والتي تتحرك بعكس الأسعار، تحوم حول مستويات مرتفعة لم تشهدها منذ أكثر من عقد من الزمن، مما يشير إلى أنه **لا يوجد بعد عودة إلى رحلة قصيرة إلى الأمان** كما حدث في أعقاب هجوم حماس مباشرة.

Google translates this phrase as "**there's yet to be a resurgence of a brief flight to safety**" in *literal translation* and does not give us the appropriate meaning. Therefore, we use the *paraphrase strategy* to translate it to **عدم تجدد فترات الامان الخاطفة** to help us understand the core meaning.

Example (2):

Source text: While **Wall Street** has largely brushed off the war.

(HT): في حين ان **وول ستريت** قد تجاهلت الى حد كبير الحرب

(GT): وبينما تجاهلت **وول ستريت** الحرب الى حد كبير

In the sentence, the strategy used here is *transliteration*, where the name "**Wall Street**" refers to the largest stock exchanges and the largest financial firms. So, we transferred this word from the TT to **وول ستريت**.

Example (3):

Source text: **After accounting for inflation**, GDP in Gaza was close to its lowest level since 1994.

(HT): **بعد تحديد سبب التضخم**، كان الناتج المحلي الإجمالي في قطاع غزة قريباً من أدنى مستوى له منذ عام ١٩٩٤

(GT): **وبعد حساب التضخم**، اقترب الناتج المحلي الإجمالي في غزة من أدنى مستوى له منذ عام ١٩٩٤

Google translates "**After accounting for inflation**" in *literal translation* and does not give us the intended meaning, while human translation uses the *paraphrase strategy* to understand the right meaning, so human translation translates it **بعد تحديد سبب التضخم**, and it makes the sentence more accurate and understandable.

Example (4):

Source text: These sentiments were echoed by Georgieva who said that the war is happening at a time when “growth is slow,” interest rates are high and public debt has increased, after governments spent big to cushion **the blow** to their economies from the Covid-19 pandemic and the Ukraine war.

(HT): ذكرت جيورجيفا تلك الرأى التي قالت إن الحرب تحدث في وقت يصبح فيه النمو بطيء وتكون اسعار الفائدة مرتفعة وزادت الديون العامة، بعد أن انفقت الحكومات الكثير لتخفيف **وطأة الضربة** "اللكمة" التي وجهتها جائحة كورونا لاقتصاداتها وحرب أوكرانيا.

(GT): وقد رددت جيورجيفا هذه المشاعر وقالت إن الحرب تحدث في وقت "النمو بطيء" وأسعار الفائدة مرتفعة والدين العام، بعد أن انفقت الحكومات مبالغ كبيرة لتخفيف **الضربة** التي تلقتها اقتصاداتها من جائحة كوفيد19 وحرب أوكرانيا.

In "**the blow**," Google Translate translates to الضربة, which is more general, but human translation translates it by using the *addition strategy* to "الضربة" "اللكمة" to explain the item and convey a stronger sense of force and intensity. This addition helps to emphasize the severity of the situation.

Example (5):

Source text: High interest rates ‘**here to stay**’

(HT): ارتفاع اسعار الفائدة “**لحتمية البقاء**”

(GT): اسعار الفائدة المرتفعة “**وجدت لتبقى**”

Here, in "**here to stay**," Google uses the *literal translation*, whether human translation translates it to **الاحتمية البقاء** by a *near synonymy strategy* that may be more appropriate and that conveys the intended meaning.

➤ *According to US inflation Text*

Example (1):

Source text: US inflation surged in April from a year earlier as the economic **recovery picked up**.

(HT): ارتفع معدل التضخم في الولايات المتحدة في ابريل مقارنة بالعام السابق مع **بداية الانتعاش الاقتصادي**

(GT): ارتفع معدل التضخم في الولايات المتحدة في ابريل مقارنة بالعام السابق مع **تسارع التعافي الاقتصادي**

In "**the economic recovery picked up**," Google Translate uses a *literal translation*, while human translation uses the *near synonymy strategy* to translate it to **بداية الانتعاش الاقتصادي**, which is more formal than **تسارع التعافي الاقتصادي** in the sentence.

Example (2):

Source text: Some analysts said that the figures could be rising because of temporary factors like **supply bottlenecks**.

(HT): قال بعض المحللين ان الارقام قد ترتفع بسبب عوامل مؤقتة مثل **تعثر الامدادات**

(GT): قال بعض المحللين ان الارقام قد ترتفع بسبب عوامل مؤقتة مثل **اختناقات العرض**

Here, the "**supply bottlenecks**" are translated by Google to **اختناقات العرض**, which makes the sentence unclear and poorly understood, while human translation chooses to translate it by a *near*

synonymy strategy to cope with the sentence to *تعثّر الامدادات* that refers to the factor that can impact something.

Example (3):

Source text: *Off the back* of the report, US stocks slid.

(HT): وبناءً عن التقرير، انخفضت الاسهم الولايات المتحدة

(GT): وبعيداً عن التقرير، تراجعت الاسهم الامريكية

"Off the back of the report," Google translates it to *بعيداً عن التقرير*, which makes the sentence incomprehensible, but human translation translates it to *بناءً على التقرير*, and it is better and more accurate to understand the sentence.

Example (4):

Source text: *At the closing bell*, the Dow stood at 33,587 after falling 2.0%. The S&P 500 fell 2.14% to 4,063, while the tech-focused Nasdaq index fell 2.7% to 13,031.

(HT): اغلق مؤشر الدولار عند ٣٣.٥٨٧ منخفضاً بنسبة ٠.٢٪ وانخفض مؤشر ستاندرد آند بورز ٥٠٠ بنسبة

٢.١٤٪ الى ٤.٠٦٣ نقطة، في حين انخفض مؤشر ناسداك المركز على التكنولوجيا بنسبة ٢.٧٪ الى ١٣.٠٣١

(GT): عند جرس الاغلاق، بلغ مؤشر داو جونز ٣٣.٥٨٧ بعد انخفاضه بنسبة ٠.٢٪ وانخفض مؤشر ستاندرد آند بورز

٥٠٠ بنسبة ٢.١٤٪ الى ٤.٦٣ نقطة، في حين انخفض مؤشر ناسداك الذي يركز على التكنولوجيا بنسبة ٢.٧٪ الى ١٣.٠٣١

Here, in the word "*At the closing bell*," human translation uses the *paraphrase strategy*, so we translate it to *اغلق مؤشر الدولار*, which makes the sentence more understandable. On the other hand, Google translated it by using *literal translation* to *عند جرس الاغلاق*

Example (5):

Source text: A big **miss**

(HT):

خطأ كبير

(GT):

ملكة جمال كبيرة

Google translate this idiom *literally*; it does not have any relation to the text at all, so we translate it by *paraphrase strategy* to خطأ كبير, and this goes with the text.

Example (6):

Source text: In the coming months, ongoing base effects, price increases stemming from the reopening of the economy and some pass-through of higher prices from **supply chain bottlenecks** should prompt higher inflation."

(HT):

كاثي بوستجانسيث من أكسفورد إيكونوميكس، عبرت عن وجهة نظر مماثلة: "في الأشهر المقبلة، من أن تؤدي التأثيرات الأساسية المستمرة وارتفاع الأسعار الناجمة عن إعادة فتح الاقتصاد وبعض انعكاس المفترض الأسعار من **ازمات سلسلة التعثرات** لارتفاع التضخم ارتفاع

(GT):

شاركت كاثي بوستجانسيك، من جامعة أكسفورد إيكونوميكس، وجهة نظر مماثلة: "في الأشهر المقبلة، يجب أن تؤدي التأثيرات الأساسية المستمرة وزيادات الأسعار الناجمة عن إعادة فتح الاقتصاد وبعض انتقال الأسعار المرتفعة من **اختناقات سلسلة التوريد** إلى ارتفاع التضخم

Supply chain bottlenecks translate by Google to اختناقات سلسلة التوريد, which does not make sense in context, so human translation translates it as ازمات سلسلة التعثرات that relates to the text and is more appropriate with the sentence.

Example (7):

Source text: The Fed, for example, has insisted that increases would be temporary before **levelling out** as the economy reopens following Covid-19 restrictions.

(HT): على سبيل المثال، أصر بنك الاحتياطي الفيدرالي على أن الزيادات ستكون مؤقتة **قبل التسوية** مع إعادة فتح الاقتصاد بعد قيود كوفيد ١٩

(GT): على سبيل المثال، أصر بنك الاحتياطي الفيدرالي على أن الزيادات ستكون مؤقتة **قبل أن تستقر** مع إعادة فتح الاقتصاد بعد قيود كوفيد

translate by Google that can be considered a more *literal translation*, while “**before levelling out**” conveys a similar meaning that human translation translates to **قبل التسوية**, so we use the *near-synonym strategy*.

➤ According to Daw Jhons Text

Example (1):

(Source Text): "The Dow jumped 511 points, **or** 1.6%."

(HT): "قفز مؤشر داو جونز 511 نقطة، **أي ما يعادل** 1.6%."

(GT): "قفز مؤشر داو جونز 511 نقطة **أو** 1.6%."

Direct Translation: The GT translation adopts a straightforward approach, directly translating the English phrase "or 1.6%" into Arabic as "أو 1.6%". This strategy prioritizes literalness and maintains the original sentence structure. HT Translation: The HT translation takes a more explanatory approach, adding the phrase "**أي ما يعادل 1.6%**" to the Arabic translation. This strategy aims to provide additional context and clarify the meaning of the

percentage figure for Arabic speakers.

Example (2):

(Source Text): "The S&P 500 index closed last week in correction territory, or more than 10% off its recent peak in July..."

(HT): أغلق مؤشر إس أند بي 500 الأسبوع الماضي في منطقة التصحيح، أي أكثر من 10% من أعلى مستوى له في يوليو، وهو ما يشير إلى انخفاض كبير في قيمته

(GT): الأسبوع الماضي في منطقة التصحيح، أو أقل بنسبة تزيد عن 10% من ذروته S&P 500 أغلق مؤشر الأخيرة في يوليو

The addition of the phrase "هو ما يشير إلى انخفاض كبير في قيمته" is an example of explanatory translation. This technique involves going beyond simply converting words from one language to another and providing additional explanations or context to ensure that the meaning of the source text is clear and understandable for the target audience. In this case, the added phrase helps to make the translation more informative, engaging, and culturally sensitive.

Example (3):

(Source Text): "Treasury Department"

(HT): "وزارة المالية"

(GT): قسم الخزنة

GT's translation, "قسم الخزنة", does not explicitly convey the financial aspect of the Treasury Department's responsibilities. While it accurately represents the concept of a government department, it might not immediately indicate the department's involvement in financial matters. HT's translation, "وزارة المالية", incorporates the Arabic word "مالية" (financial),

specifically highlighting the Treasury Department's² connection to financial affairs. This translation is more precise in conveying the department's core functions in managing the government's finances.

➤ *According to Egypt and Argentina and Ukraine*

Example (1):

(Source Text): يستخدم النقد الدولي حقوق السحب الخاصة كوحدة حسابية لتقييم قيمة الدعم الذي يقدمه للبلدان

(HT): “The International Monetary Fund (IMF) uses Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) as a unit of account to assess the value of the assistance it provides to its member countries.

Using the abbreviations "IMF" and "SDRs" by HT to emphasize the technical nature of

(GT): The International Monetary Fund uses the Special Drawing Rights as a unit of account to evaluate the value of the support it provides to its member countries,

The financial instruments and institutions involved. This could be important for the specific context in which the translation is used.

² This piece of information from <https://www.almaany.com/ar/dict/ar-en/treasury-department/?c=%D8%A7%D9%82%D8%AA%D8%B5%D8%A7%D8%AF%D9%8A%D8%A9>.

Example (2):

(Source Text): تكشف الأرقام أن أكبر خمس دول مديونة لصندوق النقد الدولي، وهم الأرجنتين ومصر وأوكرانيا وباكستان والإكوادور، تمثل نحو 57.25 في المئة من إجمالي حجم الائتمان المعلق للصندوق، رغم وجود ما مجموعه 94 دولة مدينة له بالمال

(HT): Data shows that the top **five debtor countries** to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), namely Argentina, Egypt, Ukraine, Pakistan, and Ecuador, account for about 57.25% of the **total outstanding credit** to the Fund, despite the fact that there are a total of 94 countries that owe money to the IMF.

(GT): The figures reveal that the five largest countries indebted to the International Monetary Fund, namely Argentina, Egypt, Ukraine, Pakistan and Ecuador, represent about 57.25 percent of the **total volume of outstanding credit** to the Fund, despite the presence of a total of 94 countries that owe it money.

"Top five" vs. "five largest": HT uses "top five" while GT uses "five largest." Both phrases convey the same meaning, but "top five" has a slightly more informal tone. In the economic field, "account for" is more accurate and formal than "represent about." "Account for" implies providing a detailed explanation or justification, which is commonly used in economic analyses and reporting.

➤ *According to consequences of the war in Ukraine Text*

Example (1):

(Source Text): This series takes in the sweep of the war in Ukraine and its downstream effects both regionally and globally.

(HT): تستعرض هذه السلسلة تداعيات الحرب في أوكرانيا على المستوى الإقليمي

(GT): تتناول هذه السلسلة اكتساح الحرب في أوكرانيا وتأثيراتها على المستويين الإقليمي والعالمي

The Arabic translation provided in the GT version, " تتناول هذه السلسلة اكتساح الحرب في " accurately conveys the meaning of the original phrase. The verb " تتناول " means "to deal with, to address, to cover," and it effectively captures the idea of the series encompassing a wide scope of topics related to the war. However, the HT translation, " تستعرض هذه السلسلة تداعيات الحرب في أوكرانيا على المستوى الإقليمي والعالمي," slightly deviates from the meaning of the original phrase. The verb " تستعرض " means "to review, to present, to showcase," and it suggests a more passive or descriptive approach to covering the war's impacts. While it still conveys the general idea of the series, it doesn't fully capture the nuance of the original phrase, which implies a more active and comprehensive examination of the war's repercussions.

Example (2):

(Source Text): Whether Ukraine and its Western allies will ever be able to compel Russia to pay reparations will depend on the outcome of the war.

(HT): ستعتمد إمكانية إجبار روسيا على دفع تعويضات على نتيجة الحرب

(GT): إن قدرة أوكرانيا وحلفائها الغربيين على إرغام روسيا على دفع التعويضات سوف تعتمد على نتيجة الحرب

The HT translation omits the phrases "أوكرانيا وحلفائها الغربيين" (Ukraine and its Western allies) and "إرغام" (compel) from the source text. These omissions have the effect of making the translation more concise and easier to read. However, they also slightly shift the emphasis of the sentence. By omitting the phrase "أوكرانيا وحلفائها الغربيين" (Ukraine and its Western allies), the HT translation makes the sentence more general and less focused on the specific actions of Ukraine and its allies. This could be interpreted as suggesting that the possibility of reparations is not solely dependent on the actions of Ukraine and its allies, but also on other factors such as the international community's response to the war. The omission of the word "إرغام" (compel) makes the HT translation less forceful and more neutral. This could be interpreted as suggesting that the possibility of reparations is less certain and more open to negotiation. GT translation is a better choice because the goal is to emphasize the active role of Ukraine and its allies in pursuing reparations.

Example (3):

(Source Text): For decades, from the Soviet Union right up until the moment Russia invaded Ukraine, Russia and much of Europe were bound together in a **hydrocarbon marriage** of convenience.

(GT): على مدى عقود من الزمن، منذ الاتحاد السوفييتي وحتى لحظة غزو روسيا لأوكرانيا، كانت روسيا وقسم كبير من أوروبا مرتبطين ببعضهما البعض في **زواج مصلحة من الهيدروكربونات**

(HT): لعدة عقود، منذ عهد الاتحاد السوفييتي وحتى غزو روسيا لأوكرانيا، كانت روسيا والعديد من دول أوروبا مرتبطة في **"شراكة هيدروكربونية"** قائمة على المنفعة المتبادلة

The HT translation of the idiom "hydrocarbon marriage" as **"شراكة هيدروكربونية"** (hydrocarbon partnership) demonstrates a superior understanding of the idiom's meaning, cultural context, and appropriateness for the given text. It effectively conveys the essence of the relationship between Russia and Europe while maintaining clarity, accuracy, and cultural sensitivity. The GT translation directly translates the idiom as **"زواج مصلحة من الهيدروكربونات"** (marriage of convenience of hydrocarbons). This approach preserves the literal meaning of the idiom but may not fully capture its idiomatic sense or cultural nuance.

Example (4):

(Source Text): nuclear power, for one, has been getting renewed attention as a long-term, reliable source of zero-emission energy.

(HT): تزداد أهمية الطاقة النووية كأحد البدائل طويلة الأمد والمتينة لمصادر الطاقة الخالية من الانبعاثات، **خاصةً بعد غزو روسيا لأوكرانيا**

فقد حظيت الطاقة النووية، على سبيل المثال، باهتمام متجدد باعتبارها مصدرا موثوقا وطويل الأجل للطاقة الخالية من الانبعاثات (GT):

The addition of the sentence in HT "خاصةً بعد غزو روسيا لأوكرانيا" (especially after Russia's invasion of Ukraine) in the HT translation demonstrates a proactive approach to contextualizing the information and providing relevant insights for the target audience. While this addition deviates from the strict word-for-word translation, it enhances the overall understanding and relevance of the text in the current context.

Example (5):

(Source Text): **With Its** Gas, Russia's Political Influence in Europe Wanes

(HT): مع تراجع إمدادات الغاز، يتضاءل النفوذ السياسي لروسيا في أوروبا

(GT): ومع غازها يتراجع نفوذ روسيا السياسي في أوروبا

Strategy Paraphrasing the HT translation paraphrases the source sentence by using different words and phrases to convey the same meaning. The original sentence says that Russia's political influence is waning, while the HT translation says that it is diminishing. The HT translation also uses the phrase "إمدادات الغاز" (gas supplies) to make the connection between gas and political influence more explicit.

Example (6):

(Source Text): **Faced with the ever-looming threat** that Russia might cut off or reduce the flow of gas, **which could have** dire economic consequences and domestic political costs, a number of European countries adopted ambiguous, or in some cases outright pro-Russian, policy positions.

التهديد المستمر بقطع روسيا الإمدادات الغاز أو تقليلها، **والذي يمكن أن يكون** له عواقب اقتصادية وخيمة **(HT):**
وتكاليف سياسية داخلية، دفع عددًا من الدول الأوروبية إلى اتخاذ مواقف سياسية غامضة، أو في بعض الحالات مؤيدة لروسيا صراحة. هذا النوع من الدبلوماسية الإكراهية يأتي مع أي احتكار

وفي مواجهة التهديد الذي يلوح في الأفق باستمرار بأن روسيا قد تقطع أو تقلل تدفق الغاز، وهو ما قد **(GT):**
يؤدي إلى عواقب اقتصادية وخيمة وتكاليف سياسية محلية، تبني عدد من الدول الأوروبية مواقف سياسية غامضة، أو في بعض الحالات مؤيدة لروسيا بشكل صريح

Strategy Transposition the order of the words in the two translations is different. The GT has the phrase "في مواجهة التهديد الدائم" (in the face of the constant threat) at the beginning of the sentence, while the HT has the phrase "التهديد المستمر" (the constant threat) at the beginning of the sentence. This is a type of transposition called *word order transposition*. The two translations use different words to express the same meaning. The GT uses the phrase "وهو ما قد يؤدي إلى" (which could lead to), while the HT uses the phrase "الذي يمكن أن يكون له" (which can have). This is a type of transposition called *lexical transposition*.

➤ According to how trade stocks text

Example (1):

(Source Text): Millions of neophytes try their hand at the **market casino** each year,

(HT) : كل عام، يغامر الملايين من المبتدئين في عالم الأسواق المالية

(GT): الملايين من المبتدئين يجربون أيديهم في كازينو السوق كل عام

GT Lacks context and may not be fully understood by a general Arabic audience, but HT adopts a more natural and idiomatic approach, translating "market casino" as "عالم الأسواق" (financial markets). This better conveys the intended meaning of the phrase and aligns

with the target audience's expectations.

Example (2):

(Source Text): "Most people **throw money** at securities without understanding why prices move higher or lower"

(HT): "معظم الناس **ينفقون الأموال** بالحساب على الاوراق المالية دون فهم سبب ارتفاع الأسعار أو انخفاضها"

(GT): "يقوم معظم الناس **بالبقاء الأموال** على الأوراق المالية دون فهم سبب ارتفاع الأسعار أو انخفاضها"

The HT avoids the literal translation of the phrase "throw money at securities" as it might not resonate with the Arabic audience. Instead, it uses a more idiomatic expression, "**ينفقون**" **الأموال بالحساب على الاوراق المالية**" (literally "they spend money carefully on securities"), which better captures the idea of investing without proper understanding.

Example (3):

(Source Text): "**More ominously**"

(HT): **"والأكثر خطورة"**

(GT): **"الأهم من ذلك"**

GT translation emphasizes the idea that the situation is more significant or consequential than something previously mentioned. Indirectly conveys ominousness: While **"الأهم من ذلك"** doesn't directly express ominousness, it suggests that the situation's importance stems from its potentially negative implications. For this reason, a more accurate translation is better at conveying the meaning to the reader or listener, as it expresses the seriousness of the upcoming news.

Example (4):

(Source Text): "Learning how to **trade** the financial markets begins with educating oneself on reading the financial markets via charts and price action."

(HT): "يعد تعلم كيفية **قراءة** الأسواق المالية عبر الرسوم البيانية وحركة السعر خطوة أساسية في تعلم كيفية تداول " الأسواق المالية"

(GT): "إن تعلم كيفية **التداول** في الأسواق المالية يبدأ بتتقيد الشخص حول قراءة الأسواق المالية من خلال الرسوم البيانية وحركة الأسعار"

The HT translation does not explicitly include the word "trade" but rather focuses on the concept of understanding financial markets through charts and price action. However, it implies the underlying activity of buying and selling financial assets, which is essential for trading. GT is better, The GT translation accurately conveys the meaning of the word "trade" as "التداول" (trading). It maintains the verb form and preserves the context of financial markets.

Example (5):

(Source Text): "**Practice makes perfect** or, at the very least, it allows the neophyte to test out theories before committing real funds

(HT): "الممارسة تصنع الكمال، أو على الأقل، تتيح للمبتدئين اختبار النظريات قبل استثمار الأموال الحقيقية"

(GT): "تؤدي الممارسة إلى الكمال، أو على الأقل تسمح للمبتدئ باختبار النظريات قبل الالتزام بأموال حقيقية"

Adaptive translation In this sentence , HT used "الممارسة تصنع الكمال" instead of " تؤدي " **الممارسة إلى الكمال** to make the sentence clearer and more accurate.

Example (6):

(Source Text): The Wall Street Journal and Bloomberg

(HT): صحيفة Wall Street Journal و Bloomberg Wall Street Journal و Bloomberg

(GT): صحيفة وول ستريت جورنال وبلوم برج

The GT translation directly transliterates the names of the publications, "**The Wall Street Journal**" and "**Bloomberg**," into Arabic script. While this approach preserves the original names, it may not be immediately recognizable to Arabic-speaking audiences who are not familiar with these publications. The HT translation combines transliteration and adaptation to provide a more culturally sensitive rendering of the publication names. It retains the English names "Wall Street Journal" and "Bloomberg" but adds the Arabic word "صحيفة" (newspaper) before each name. This approach introduces the publications to Arabic audiences while maintaining their original identities.

Example (7):

(Source Text): "Investopedia has a free stock market game.

(HT): "توفر لعبة سوق أسهم مجانية Investopedia"

(GT): "لعبة مجانية لسوق الأوراق المالية Investopedia"

The GT translation relies on direct translation, aiming to provide a literal rendering of the source text. This approach preserves the original wording but may not always capture the nuances of meaning or cultural context. The HT translation employs adaptation, modifying the source text to better suit the target audience's linguistic preferences and cultural context. This approach enhances the naturalness and understandability of the translation.

Example (8):

(Source Text): Do not stop reading company spreadsheets, because they offer a trading edge over those who ignore them

(HT): لا تتوقف عن قراءة البيانات المالية للشركات، لأنها توفر ميزة تداولية

(GT): لا تتوقف عن قراءة جداول بيانات الشركة، لأنها توفر ميزة تجارية

GT Literal translation: GT's translation closely follows the word-for-word structure of the source text, using the exact phrases "جداول بيانات الشركة" (company spreadsheets) and "ميزة تجارية" (trading edge). *Naturalization and Equivalent:* HT's translation prioritizes naturalness, idiomatic expression, and cultural equivalence in the target language. In this case, HT replaced "جداول بيانات الشركة" (company spreadsheets) with "البيانات المالية للشركات" (financial data of companies) to better convey the idea of financial information extracted from company reports and replaced "ميزة تجارية" (trading edge) with "ميزة تداولية" (trading advantage) to align with the preferred terminology in Arabic financial contexts.

Example (9):

(Source Text): "Whether online or in-person, classes can be beneficial.

(HT): يمكن أن تكون الدورات التدريبية مفيدة، سواء عبر الإنترنت أو شخصيًا.

(GT): سواء عبر الإنترنت أو شخصيًا، يمكن أن تكون الفصول الدراسية مفيدة

The GT translation directly transliterates "classes" into Arabic as "الفصول الدراسية" (classrooms). While this approach preserves the literal meaning of the word, it may not fully capture the broader sense of structured learning sessions that goes beyond the physical space of a classroom. The HT translation adapts the word "classes" to "الدورات التدريبية" (training courses) in

Arabic. This approach more accurately reflects the context of the sentence, as it emphasizes the structured and skill-building nature of the learning sessions.

Lexical Problems

- According to polysemous words
- According to Egypt Economic Growth Text

Example (1):

(Source text): The predictions **follow** the approval last month of a \$3 billion financial rescue package from the International Monetary Fund, sought after the war in Ukraine hit tourism, raised commodity prices and prompted foreign investors to pull about \$20 billion out of Egypt's financial markets.

(HT): وتأتي هذه التوقعات **في أعقاب** الموافقة الشهر الماضي على حزمة إنقاذ مالي بقيمة 3 مليارات دولار من صندوق النقد الدولي سعت بعد أن ضربت الحرب في أوكرانيا السياحة ورفعت أسعار السلع ودفعت المستثمرين الأجانب إلى سحب حوالي 20 مليار دولار من الأسواق المالية المصرية

(GT): وتأتي هذه التوقعات **بعد الموافقة** الشهر الماضي على حزمة إنقاذ مالي بقيمة ثلاثة مليارات دولار من صندوق النقد الدولي، بعد أن أضرت الحرب في أوكرانيا بالسياحة ورفعت أسعار السلع الأولية ودفعت المستثمرين الأجانب إلى سحب نحو 20 مليار دولار من الأسواق المالية المصرية

Here in the first sentence **Follow** formality level is more appropriate than the *Literal translation* of Google as seen in the word **في أعقاب**. Human mind translation is more efficient. It is also considered as a polysemous word because each one of them is right but as mentioned before it is all about formality level.

➤ *According to Inflation Rate Declines Text*

Example (1):

(Source text): Egypt has a commitment with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) **to tame inflation down** to seven percent by FY2024/2025 while expanding the adoption of flexible interest and foreign exchange rate regimes.

(HT): تلتزم مصر مع صندوق النقد الدولي **بترويض التضخم** إلى سبعة بالمائة بحلول عام المالي 2025/2024 توسيع نطاق اعتماد أنظمة مرنة لأسعار الفائدة وأسعار الصرف الأجنبي

(GT): تلتزم مصر مع صندوق النقد الدولي **بخفض التضخم** إلى سبعة بالمائة بحلول السنة المالية 2025/2024 مع التوسع في اعتماد أنظمة مرنة لأسعار الفائدة وأسعار الصرف الأجنبي

The phrase "**to tame inflation down**" could be considered a polysemous problem because it involves interpreting multiple meanings of words within the context of economic. It combines the concept of "**tame**" (to control or restrain) with "**inflation**" and "**down**". Each of these words has multiple potential interpretations, making the phrase open to different understandings depending on the context. So the more formal one and applicable to the word **tame** is the human mind one **ترويض**.

Example (2):

(Source text): In its last monetary policy meeting, the CBE increased interest rates by two percent (200 bps) in an attempt to control soaring inflation.

(HT): في اجتماعه الأخير للسياسة النقدية، زاد البنك المركزي المصري أسعار الفائدة بنسبة 2٪ (200 نقطة أساس) في محاولة للسيطرة **على التضخم المرتفع**

(GT): وفي اجتماعه الأخير بشأن السياسة النقدية، رفع البنك المركزي أسعار الفائدة بنسبة 2% (200 نقطة أساس) في محاولة للسيطرة على التضخم المتزايد

Both "تضخم متزايد" and "تضخم مرتفع" can convey the idea of "soaring inflation," but they emphasize slightly different aspects: "تضخم متزايد" *literally* translated to "increasing inflation." "تضخم مرتفع" *literally* translates to "high inflation" In a formal context, both phrases are appropriate, but the choice depends on the specific nuance we want to convey.

➤ *According to IMF Text*

Example (1):

(Source text): He added that oil prices have risen by about 4% since Saturday due to **the fighting** in Gaza and that the continuation of the war could push oil prices to record levels.

(HT): وأضاف أن أسعار النفط ارتفعت بنحو 4% منذ يوم السبت بسبب الصراع في غزة وأن استمرار الحرب قد يدفع أسعار النفط إلى مستويات قياسية

(GT): وأضاف أن أسعار النفط ارتفعت بنحو 4% منذ يوم السبت بسبب القتال في غزة وأن استمرار الحرب قد يدفع أسعار النفط إلى مستويات قياسية

The main difference between the two translations lies in the choice of words used to translate "fighting" and how they handle polysemous words. It depends on the context and intended meaning. If the original text refers to armed conflict or direct military engagement, then Google translation with "قتال" (fighting) would be more accurate. However, if the context is more general and refers to broader conflict or struggle, then Human translation with "صراع" (conflict) might be more appropriate.

➤ *According to Immigration Text*

Example (1):

(Source text): Immigration that **fills** gaps in the domestic jobs market can help push down UK inflation, the deputy head of the International Monetary Fund has said.

(HT): قال نائب رئيس صندوق النقد الدولي إن الهجرة التي **تملأ** الفجوات في سوق الوظائف المحلية يمكن أن تساعد في خفض التضخم في المملكة المتحدة

(GT): قال نائب رئيس صندوق النقد الدولي إن الهجرة التي **تسد** الفجوات في سوق العمل المحلي يمكن أن تساعد في خفض التضخم في المملكة المتحدة

Both translations are correct and convey the general meaning of the sentence. However, the Human translation is more accurate and natural" قال نائب رئيس صندوق النقد الدولي إن الهجرة التي تملأ "This translation accurately translates "fills gaps in the domestic jobs market" as "تملأ الفجوات في سوق الوظائف المحلية." It maintains the original meaning and effectively conveys the message. Therefore, the Human translation is the better option.

Example (2):

(Source text): Investment has been weaker since 2016, labour market flexibility has come down and the **intensity** of trade of the UK with the EU has come down. So all of these factors are in line with a weakening economy

(HT): كان الاستثمار أضعف منذ عام 2016، وانخفضت مرونة سوق العمل وانخفضت **وطأة** التجارة في المملكة المتحدة مع الاتحاد الأوروبي لذا فإن كل هذه العوامل تتماشى مع ضعف الاقتصاد

لقد كان الاستثمار أضعف منذ عام 2016، وانخفضت مرونة سوق العمل وانخفضت **كثافة** التجارة بين المملكة (GT): المتحدة والاتحاد الأوروبي لذا فإن كل هذه العوامل تتماشى مع ضعف الاقتصاد

The main differences between the two translations lie in the use of polysemous words and the formal level of language: Human translation uses the word **"وطأة"** to translate "intensity." Overall, the Human translation is accurate. Google translation Uses the word **"كثافة"** to translate "intensity," which is less formal in this context.

➤ *According to Egypt and BRICS Text*

Example (1):

(Source text): By joining the group, Egypt will also gain from expanding its role on the global stage by **pursuing** a number of objectives.

(HT): ومن خلال الانضمام إلى المجموعة، ستستفيد مصر من توسيع دورها على الساحة العالمية من خلال السعي لتحقيق عدد من الأهداف

(GT): ومن خلال الانضمام إلى المجموعة، ستستفيد مصر أيضاً من توسيع دورها على الساحة العالمية من خلال متابعة عدد من الأهداف

Both translations convey a similar meaning but use different polysemous words. In the human translation, **"تحقيق"** (**pursuing**). In Google translation, **"متابعة"** is used, which the human translation might be considered slightly more accurate, as it suggests an active engagement in achieving objectives rather than simply following them. However, both translations correct and convey a similar idea.

➤ *According to Israel-Hamas War Text*

Example (1):

Source text: the economic fallout from the war, now in its third week, would be “**terrible**” for the sides involved,

(HT): الآثار الاقتصادية عن الحرب، التي دخلت اسبوعها الثالث الآن، ستكون **مروعة** للأطراف المعنية

(GT): التداعيات الاقتصادية للحرب، التي دخلت الآن في اسبوعها الثالث ستكون **فظيعة** على الاطراف المعنية

Based on the context of the sentence, the word **terrible** is translated by Google to **فظيعة**, which means tough and frightening circumstances, but human translation prefers to translate it to **مروعة**, which conveys an impression of significant danger and refers to something more difficult.

Example (2):

Source text: Her comments highlight that the economic fallout from the war is only likely to **grow**, even as financial markets remain relatively sanguine about the consequences for now.

(HT): وتسلط تعليقاتها الضوء على أن التداعيات الاقتصادية الناتجة عن الحرب من المرجح أن **يتزايد**، حتى مع بقاء الأسواق المالية هادئة نسبياً بشأن العواقب في الوقت الحالي

(GT): وتسلط تعليقاتها الضوء على أن التداعيات الاقتصادية الناجمة عن الحرب من المرجح أن **تنمو**، حتى مع بقاء الأسواق المالية متقائلة نسبياً بشأن العواقب في الوقت الحالي

When human translation translates **grow**, we choose to translate it **يتزايد** as Google translates. Because **تنمو** copes with the sentence more than **يتزايد**, which implies more organic and natural progression, while **يتزايد** refers to the act of something that will be bigger.

➤ *According to US inflation Text*

Example (1):

Source: the **big** question is how sticky that inflation is.

(HT): كانت الاسواق تتوقع بالفعل ارتفاعاً في التضخم-والسؤال **الاهم** هو الى أي مدى سيصمد هذا التضخم

(GT): كانت الاسواق تتوقع ارتفاعاً في التضخم - والسؤال **الكبير** هو مدى صعوبة التضخم.

Here, Google translates it to **الكبير** while human translation translates it to **الاهم** to express something of great significance or high priority, like in this question.

➤ *According to Saudi Vision 2030 Text*

Example (2):

Source: The external environment was **equally challenging** — the Yemen war, Daesh terrorism and Iranian aggression to say the least.

(HT): كانت البيئة الخارجية **ملينة بالتحديات** على حد سواء وأقل ما يقال عن حرب اليمن وارهاب داعش والعنف الإيراني

(GT): كانت البيئة الخارجية **صعبة بنفس القدر**- حرب اليمن وارهاب داعش والعدوان الإيراني على أقل تقدير.

Here, in **it was challenging** because Google translated it to **صعبة بنفس القدر**, which is not more appropriate with the context, while human translation translates it to **ملينة بالتحديات** using *literal translation* and to explain the intensity and complexity of the challenges faced in environment.

Example (3):

Source text: The third **pillar**, meant to enhance governmental efficiency and national competitiveness, sought to raise the Saudi **ranking** in the Government Effectiveness Index from 80 to 20 and in the E-Government Survey Index from 36 to be among top five nations.

الركيزة الثالثة، التي تهدف الى تعزيز الكفاءة الحكومية والتنافسية الوطنية، سعت الى رفع **تصنيف** السعودية في: (HT) مؤشر فعالية الحكومة من ٨٠ الى ٢٠ وفي مؤشر المسح حكومي الإلكتروني من ٣٦ لتكون ضمن الدول الخمس الاولى
اما **المحور** الثالث، وهو تعزيز الكفاءة الحكومية والقدرة التنافسية الوطنية، فقد سعى الى رفع **ترتيب** السعودية: (GT) في مؤشر فعالية الحكومة من ٨٠ الى ٢٠ وفي مؤشر مسح الحكومة الإلكترونية من ٣٦ لتكون ضمن الدول الخمس الاولى

Google translates **pillar** to المحور, which is not an accurate translation in this context, but when I translate it, I use the word الركيزة, which refers to a fundamental element or key aspect of plans.

The word **ranking** is translated into ترتيب by Google, while human translation translates it to تصنيف, which is more formal and appropriate with context and refers to extra precision in performance for that rank.

➤ According to Dow Jones Text

Example (1):

(Source Text): "Traders seem all but certain that the Fed will pause rates at its next meeting..."

(HT): "يبدو أن التجار متأكدون تمامًا من أن بنك الاحتياطي الفيدرالي سيوقف أسعار الفائدة مؤقتًا في اجتماعه المقبل."

(GT): "يبدو المتداولون على يقين من أن بنك الاحتياطي الفيدرالي سوف يوقف أسعار الفائدة مؤقتًا في اجتماعه القادم."

HT's translation uses the stronger modal verb "متأكدون تمامًا" (completely certain) compared

to GT's "يقين" (certain). This suggests that HT's translation emphasizes the traders' even higher level of confidence in the Fed's decision to pause rates.

Example (2):

(Source Text): عقب استكمال المراجعتين الخامسة والسادسة لبرنامج القروض البالغ 44 مليار دولار للبلد المتعثر

(HT): following the completion of the fifth and sixth reviews of the \$44 billion loan program for the struggling state

(GT): following the completion of the fifth and sixth reviews of the \$44 billion loan program for the troubled country.

Adaptation the HT uses the term "struggling state"³ to translate the Arabic word "بلد متعثر". This term is more culturally appropriate in English than the term "troubled country",

➤ According to how to trade stocks text

Example (1):

(Source Text): but most walk away a little poorer and a lot wiser.

(HT): لكن معظمهم يخرجون منها بخسائر قليلة واكتساب كبير

للخبرة

(GT): لكن معظمهم يبتعدون أكثر فقرًا وأكثر حكمة

HT uses "بخسائر قليلة" accurately reflects the intended meaning of a financial setback without implying complete poverty. The HT translator effectively dealt with the polysemy of "poorer" by choosing a more specific and contextually appropriate translation "بخسائر قليلة". This

³ This piece of information <https://www.almaany.com/ar/dict/ar-en/%D9%85%D8%AA%D8%B9%D8%AB%D8%B1/>.

demonstrates the importance of understanding the nuances of language and cultural context in the translation process.

Example (2):

(Source Text): "A better **path** is to learn how to trade the markets with skill and authority".

(HT): "المسار الأفضل هو تعلم كيفية تداول الأسواق بمهارة وسلطة"

(GT): "الطريق الأفضل هو تعلم كيفية التداول في الأسواق بمهارة وسلطة"

HT uses "المسار الأفضل" instead of "الطريق الأفضل" as a synonymous alternative.

Example (3):

(Source Text): "Instead, they **chase hot tips**, make binary bets, and sit at the feet of gurus, **letting them** recommend buy-and-sell decisions that make no sense".

(HT): "بدلاً من ذلك، يطاردون النصائح المهمة ، ويقومون بمراهنات ثنائية، ويكونوا تحت أقدام الخبراء، تاركين لهم "التوصية بقرارات الشراء والبيع التي لا معنى لها"

(GT): "وبدلاً من ذلك، فإنهم يلاحقون النصائح الساخنة، ويبراهنون على الخيارات الثنائية، ويجلسون عند "أقدام الخبراء، ويسمحون لهم بالتوصية بقرارات الشراء والبيع التي لا معنى لها"

HT uses a more neutral term, "نصائح مهمة" (important tips), to avoid the informal connotation of "نصائح ساخنة" (hot tips).

➤ According to Translating Individual Terms

➤ According to Israel-Hamas War Text

Example (1):

Source text: Uncertainty is a **killer** for tourists' inflows.

(HT): عدم اليقين يكون **مدمراً** لتدفق السياح

(GT): ان عدم اليقين **قاتل** لتدفقات السياح

Here, human translation uses the near *synonymy strategy* in the word **killer**, which translates it as a *literal translation*, while we translate it as **مدمراً**, which refers to something causing damage and ruin, like in the sentence that clarifies that uncertainty will have a bad effect on tourists' inflows.

Example (2):

Source text: She did not reference the economic implications of the conflict for the wider global economy but noted that the outlook was already **stagnant**.

(HT): ولم تشير الى الآثار الاقتصادية للصراع على الاقتصاد العالمي بشكل عام ولكنها لفتت الى ان التوقعات كانت **متعثرة** بالفعل

(GT): لكنها اشارت الى ان التوقعات كانت ولم تشر الى الآثار الاقتصادية للصراع على الاقتصاد العالمي الاوسع، **راكدة** بالفعل

Stagnant in almost has a relation with water and air, so Google translates it to **راكدة** but in this sentence refers to the economic impacts, so human translation translates it as **متعثرة** that

conveys the intended idea in the text and indicates a lack of progress or a negative outlook in economic.

Example (3):

Source text: **The vicious circle** of destruction and partial reconstruction must be broken by negotiating a peaceful solution based on international law,” he said, quoting directly from a report the UN agency published last month.

(HT): وقال يجب كسر **الدائرة الحالكة** للتدمير وإعادة الاعمار الجزئي من خلال التفاوض على حل سلمي يستند الى القانون الدولي مقتبساً مباشرة عن تقرير نشرته وكالة الامم المتحدة الشهر الماضي.

(GT): وقال نقلاً مباشرة عن تقرير نشرته وكالة الامم المتحدة الشهر الماضي: يجب كسر **الحلقة المفرغة** من الدمار وإعادة الاعمار الجزئي من خلال التفاوض على حل سلمي على اساس القانون الدولي

,الحلقة المفزعة "The vicious circle" is an expression that translates as a *literal translation* to الدائرة الحالكة, but human translation uses the *near synonymy strategy* here to translate it to that describes difficult circumstances in Palestine.

Example (4):

Source text: Her comments highlight that the economic fallout from the war is only likely to grow, even as financial markets remain **relatively sanguine** about the consequences for now.

(HT): وتسלט تعليقاتها الضوء على أن التداعيات الاقتصادية الناتج عن الحرب من المرجح أن يتزايد، حتى مع بقاء الأسواق المالية **هادئة نسبياً** بشأن العواقب في الوقت الحالي

(GT): وتسלט تعليقاتها الضوء على أن التداعيات الاقتصادية الناجمة عن الحرب من المرجح أن تنمو، حتى مع بقاء الأسواق المالية **متفائلة نسبياً** بشأن العواقب في الوقت الحالي

In the "**relatively sanguine**" translation, it is translated to **متفائلة نسبياً** by Google Translation, which is a *literal translation*, while human translation uses a *near synonymy strategy* to make the sentence more understandable and in line with the intended meaning.

Example (5):

Source text: "Living in Gaza in 2022 meant **confinement** in one of the most densely populated spaces in the world, without electricity half the time, and without adequate access to clean water or a proper sewage system.

(HT): العيش في غزة في عام ٢٠٢٢ يعني **الاقتصار** على أكثر المناطق اكتظاظا بالسكان في العالم، دون كهرباء نصف الوقت، ودون إمكانية الوصول الكافي إلى المياه النظيفة أو نظام الصرف الصحي المناسب

(GT): إن "العيش في غزة في عام ٢٠٢٢ يعني **الحبس** في واحدة من أكثر الأماكن اكتظاظا بالسكان في العالم، دون كهرباء نصف الوقت، ودون إمكانية الوصول الكافي إلى المياه النظيفة أو نظام الصرف الصحي المناسب

Here, the word "**confinement**" translates as **الحبس** by Google, which more often has a relation with a prison, while human translation translates it as **الاقتصار على**, which means a specific limitation on a person, as clarified in the sentence.

Example (6):

Source text: Saudi Arabia's annual investment conference has drawn scores of top names on Wall Street, several of whom sounded **a gloomy note** on the global economy during a discussion Tuesday.

(HT): فقد اجتذب مؤتمر الاستثمار السنوي للمملكة العربية السعودية عدداً كبيراً من كبار الأسماء في وول ستريت الذي أبدى العديد منهم **ملاحظة تشاؤمية** حول الاقتصاد العالمي خلال مناقشة يوم الثلاثاء

إلا أن مؤتمر الاستثمار السنوي في المملكة العربية السعودية اجتذب العشرات من كبار الأسماء في وول ستريت، وقد (GT): أبدى العديد منهم ملاحظة قاتمة بشأن الاقتصاد العالمي خلال مناقشة يوم الثلاثاء

Gloomy is translated by Google as قاتمة, which means something dark or a general state of sadness, while we choose to translate it to تشاؤمية, which refers to anticipating negative impacts and believing, as in the sentence, which describes a very negative and bad note on the global economy.

Example (7):

Source text: These sentiments were echoed by Georgieva who said that the war is happening at a time when “growth is slow,” interest rates are high and public debt has increased, after governments spent big to cushion the blow to their economies from the Covid-19 pandemic and the Ukraine war.

ذكرت جيورجيفا تلك الآراء التي قالت إن الحرب تحدث في وقت يصبح فيه النمو بطيء وتكون اسعار الفائدة مرتفعة (HT): وزادت الديون العامة، بعد أن انفقت الحكومات الكثير لتخفيف وطأة الضربة "اللكمة" التي وجهتها جائحة كورونا لاقتصاداتها وحرب أوكرانيا.

وقد رددت جيورجيفا هذه المشاعر وقالت إن الحرب تحدث في وقت "النمو بطيء" وأسعار الفائدة مرتفعة (GT): والدين العام، بعد أن انفقت الحكومات مبالغ كبيرة لتخفيف الضربة التي تلقتها اقتصاداتها من جائحة كوفيد19 وحرب أوكرانيا.

Google translates "these sentiments" to المشاعر, which does not give the intended meaning, while human translation translates it to الآراء, which is more formal and explains what is included in these sentiments or how war affects its economy.

➤ *According to US inflation Text*

Example (1):

Source text: Inflation is **breaching** the Federal Reserve's target of 2% and this has raised fears it might need to raise interest rates to cool things down.

(HT): يتجاوز التضخم هدف بنك الاحتياطي الفيدرالي البالغ 2% مما أثار مخاوف من أنه قد يحتاج إلى أسعار الفائدة لتهدئة الأمور

(GT): يخترق التضخم هدف بنك الاحتياطي الفيدرالي البالغ 2% مما أثار مخاوف من أنه قد يحتاج إلى أسعار الفائدة لتهدئة الأمور

Based on the source, the word **breach** is translated by Google to يخترق, which means to divide or make a hole in something, and that does not explain the sentence, while human translation translates this word to يتجاوز to be more appropriate and to maintain the meaning of the sentence.

Example (2):

Source text: Stock markets **slide on** fears of rising inflation.

(HT): تتراجع اسواق الاسهم بسبب المخاوف من ارتفاع التضخم

(GT): اسواق الاسهم تنزل وسط مخاوف من ارتفاع التضخم

Google translates **slide on** to تنزلق, which means something very general and moves easily and without interruption over a surface, but human translation translates it with another translation; it is تتراجع and may be more appropriate and clearer in the context.⁴

Example (3):

Source text: We have **pent-up** demand in the economy. It may take some time for supply to rise to the level of demand," he said.

(HT): وقال: لدينا طلب **كامن** في الاقتصاد قد يستغرق الامر بعض الوقت حتى يتسارع العرض مع الطلب

(GT): وقال: لدينا طلب **مكبوت** في الاقتصاد قد يستغرق الامر بعض الوقت حتى يرتفع العرض الى مستوى الطلب

Pent-up in Google translated to مكبوت which relates to more with pent-up feelings are not allowed to be expressed or released while human translation translates it to كامن that refers to something hidden or latent but can emerge at any time.⁵

Example (4):

Source text: the big question is how **sticky** that inflation is.

(HT): كانت الاسواق تتوقع بالفعل ارتفاعاً في التضخم-والسؤال الالهم هو الى أي مدى **سيصمد** هذا التضخم

(GT): كانت الاسواق تتوقع ارتفاعاً في التضخم - والسؤال الكبير هو مدى **صعوبة** التضخم.

⁴ This piece of information is adopted from the following website:

(<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/slide>)

⁵ This piece of information is adopted from the following website:

(<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/pent-up>)

"How sticky that inflation is" is translated by Google to مدى صعوبة هذا التضخم while human translation translates it to مدى سيصمد هذا التضخم الى أي مدى by the *near synonymy strategy* to be more formal with the text.

➤ *According to text: Saudi Vision 2030 Text*

Example (1):

Source text: while it is worth discussing **the rationale** of his vision and its transformative impact on society, economy and foreign policy

(HT): على الرغم من أهمية مناقشة **مبررات** رؤيته وتأثيرها التحويلي على المجتمع والاقتصاد والسياسة الخارجية

(GT): في حين ان الامر يستحق مناقشة **الاساس المنطقي** لرؤيته وتأثيرها التحويلي على المجتمع والاقتصاد والسياسة الخارجية

In the word **rational**, it is translated literally by Google, which means **الاساس المنطقي** while we use *the near-synonymy strategy* to translate it to **مبررات** which focuses more on the reasons and may be the most accurate.

Example (2):

Source text: The Arab Spring uprisings brought to fore lurking danger: **the youth bulge**, particularly the urgency of addressing youthful aspirations for economic and social empowerment.

(HT): اظهرت ثورات الربيع العربي الخطر الكامن **حنق الشباب**، وحثمية تحقيق تطلعاتهم على وجه الخصوص من اجل التمكين الاقتصادي والاجتماعي.

لقد سلّطت انتفاضات الربيع العربي الضوء على الخطر الكامن: **التضخم الشبابي**، وخاصة الحاجة الملحة الى معالجة (GT):
تطلعات الشباب للتمكين الاقتصادي والاجتماعي

Google translates the expression the **youth bulge** *literal translation* to التضخم الشبابي while human translation translates this to حنق الشباب that means the anger of the youth or their strong displeasure or resentment towards something.

Example (3):

Source text: the unfortunate **rift** in among the GCC nations; and the eruption of tension in relations with the US.

(HT): الصدع المؤسف بين دول مجلس التعاون الخليجي واندلاع التوتر في العلاقات مع الولايات المتحدة

(GT): الخلاف المؤسف بين دول مجلس التعاون الخليجي واندلاع التوتر في العلاقات مع الولايات المتحدة

Google translates the word **rift** it to الخلاف, which refers to differences in opinions or perspectives, while human translation translates it to الصدع, which implies a higher level of tension compared to الخلاف, and الصدع reflects the negative and serious impact on the relationships and a serious disagreement.⁶

⁶ This piece of information is adopted from the following website:
(<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/rift>)

➤ According to translating Collocations and Idioms

➤ According to *Egypt Economic Growth Text*

Example (1):

(Source text): **central bank's overnight lending rate**, currently at 17.25%, is expected to drop to 15.00% by end June before declining to 9.75% by end-June 2026, the poll found.

(HT): ووجد الاستطلاع أنه من المتوقع أن ينخفض سعر الإقراض بشكل يومي للبنك المركزي،
عند 17.25٪ حاليًا، إلى 15.00٪ بحلول نهاية يونيو قبل أن ينخفض إلى 9.75٪ بحلول نهاية يونيو 2026

(GT): ووجد الاستطلاع أن سعر الإقراض منتصف الليل لدى البنك المركزي، والذي يبلغ حاليًا 17.25٪،
من المتوقع أن ينخفض إلى 15.00٪ بحلول نهاية يونيو قبل أن ينخفض إلى 9.75٪ بحلول نهاية يونيو 2026

Through this sentence only can be translated through *culture equivalent* to achieve domestication as seen in . Google only uses *Literal Translation*, so the translation did not get the correct and intended one. "**Overnight lending**" is a collocation, which refers to the practice of borrowing or lending funds on a basis, typically between financial institutions. Collocations are combinations of words that frequently occur together and have become established through common usage. In this case, "**overnight**" and "**lending**" are often used together in financial contexts to describe this specific type of short-term borrowing or lending arrangement.

➤ *According to Immigration Text*

Example (1):

(Source text): So just identifying how much is purely Brexit becomes much harder to do. But if you look at the more recent estimates by the Bank of England and others, **this is in the ballpark.**

(HT): لذا فإن مجرد تحديد مقدار خروج بريطانيا من الاتحاد الأوروبي يصبح أكثر صعوبة ولكن إذا نظرت إلى التقديرات الأحدث من قبل بنك إنجلترا وآخرين، **فهذا في السياق**

(GT): لذا فإن مجرد تحديد حجم خروج بريطانيا من الاتحاد الأوروبي يصبح أكثر صعوبة ولكن إذا نظرت إلى التقديرات الأحدث الصادرة عن بنك إنجلترا وغيره، **فإن هذا في الملعب**

There is a mistake in Google translation according to *literal Translation* as seen in the word **"في هذا الملعب"** which is totally wrong. On the other hand, Human mind translation shows adaptation to the (Source text) text in providing the accurate, concise, and formal meaning in the target text as seen in the translation **في هذا السياق**.

Example (2):

(Source text): We want businesses to invest in our **domestic workforce to fill labour shortages**

(HT): وقال متحدث باسم الشركة: نريد أن تستثمر الشركات في **قوتنا العاملة المنزلية** لسد النقص في العمالة

(GT): وقال متحدث باسم الشركة: "نريد من الشركات أن تستثمر في **القوى العاملة المحلية** لدينا لسد النقص في العمالة

Both translations convey the same message, but Google one seem to be more accurate and clearer in terms of grammar and expression. The Human translation: **"قوتنا العاملة المنزلية"**

translates to "our domestic workforce," but "منزلية" typically means "household" or "**domestic**".

Google translation: "القوى العاملة المحلية" translates to "our local workforce," which is a more precise term for the workforce in the given context. It uses direct speech format with quotation marks, which makes the statement more explicit and easier to understand. Therefore, both are accurate, but each one has its own formality.

➤ *According to how to trade stocks text*

Example (1):

(Source Text): "Your baby steps forward as a new trader need to recognize this challenge and address remaining issues with money and self-worth."

(HT): تحتاج خطواتك الأولى كمداول جديد إلى إدراك هذا التحدي ومعالجة المشكلات المتبقية المتعلقة "بالمال والثقة بالنفس."

(GT): "يتقدم طفلك إلى الأمام كمداول جديد يحتاج إلى التعرف على هذا التحدي ومعالجة المشكلات المتبقية المتعلقة بالمال والقيمة الذاتية."

GT uses *direct translation* of "baby steps" might not fully capture the idiom's meaning in Arabic. For instance, the literal translation "خطوات طفلك" (your baby's steps) might not convey the intended sense of small, cautious progression. HT Uses effective translation approach involves adaptation, considering the cultural context and linguistic preferences of the target audience. For example, the HT translation "خطواتك الأولى" (your first steps) effectively replaces "**baby steps**" while maintaining the meaning.

Example (2):

(Source Text): "When you **get your head on straight**, you can embark on learning trading and start with these five basic steps"

(HT): "عندما تركز على هدفك , يمكنك البدء في تعلم التداول و البدء بهذه الخطوات الخمسة"

(GT): "عندما تفكر في الأمر بشكل مستقيم، يمكنك الشروع في تعلم التداول والبدء بهذه الخطوات الخمس الأساسية"

Equivalent Idiom The HT translation uses the Arabic idiom "**تركز على هدفك**" (focus on your goal) to convey a similar meaning to "get your head on straight," *adapting* the language to fit the target audience's cultural context.

Example (3):

(Source Text): "**World markets attract speculative capital like moths to a flame**"

(HT): تجذب الأسواق العالمية رأس المال المضارب جذب شديد

(GT): إن الأسواق العالمية تجتذب رأس المال المضارب مثل العث إلى اللهب

HT paraphrase Idiomatic Expression: "تجذب الأسواق العالمية رأس المال المضارب جذب شديد" (World markets attract speculative capital with great force) captures the figurative meaning more naturally the translation is more concise and avoids unnecessary words.

Syntactic Problems in Translation

- According to gender problems
- According to Egypt Economic Growth Text

Example (1):

(Source text): This would result in growth slowing to 1.4% this fiscal year and 3.0% over the medium term, Davis said.

(HT): وقالت ديفيس إن هذا سيؤدي إلى تباطؤ النمو إلى 1.4% هذه السنة المالية و 3.0% على المدى المتوسط

(GT): وقال ديفيس إن هذا سيؤدي إلى تباطؤ النمو إلى 1.4% في السنة المالية الحالية و 3.0% على المدى المتوسط

Here Google failed to recognize the Masculine and feminine structure so, tends to use *Literal Translation* instead of going through the intended meaning and to put into consideration it is a woman not a man as shown in the translation of the word **قال** instead of the right rule and translation **قالت** in Arabic.

- According to Immigration Text

Example (1):

(Source text): So I think there are benefits to having workers come in."

(HT): لذلك أعتقد أن هناك فوائد لوجود عمال

(GT): وقال لذلك أعتقد أن هناك فوائد لجلب العمال

In terms of syntax and gender, both translations in this word are accurate but Google did not pay attention to the gender as seen in **قال** and she is a woman in the (Source text) not a man. Google uses a *Literal Translation* without taking due account the intended meaning or the context as a whole.

- **According to word order problems**
- **According to Egypt Economic Growth Text**

Example (1):

(Source text): The Egyptian pound, which closed at 29.82 to the dollar on Tuesday, **will strengthen** to 26.24 per dollar by end-June 2023 but weaken again to 28.50 by June of the following year, the economists forecast.

(HT): توقع الاقتصاديون أن يرتفع الجنيه المصري، الذي أغلق عند 29.82 مقابل الدولار يوم الثلاثاء، إلى 26.24 للدولار بنهاية يونيو 2023 لكنه يضعف مرة أخرى إلى 28.50 بحلول يونيو من العام التالي

(GT): وتوقع الاقتصاديون أن الجنيه المصري، الذي أغلق عند 29.82 للدولار يوم الثلاثاء، سيرتفع إلى 26.24 للدولار بحلول نهاية يونيو 2023 لكنه سيضعف مرة أخرى إلى 28.50 بحلول يونيو من العام التالي

In English and Arabic each one has its own structure and grammar Google did not put this into consideration as we see in his *Word for Word Strategy* translation the verb is the last part in the sentence and this is against Arabic Language structure V+S+O.

➤ *According to Inflation Rate Declines Text*

Example (1):

(Source text): Egypt's annual headline inflation **soars** to 33.9 percent in March. Egypt's central bank raises key interest rates by 2% amid **soaring** inflation

(HT): يرتفع التضخم الرئيسي السنوي في مصر إلى 33.9٪ في مارس. يرفع البنك المركزي المصري أسعار الفائدة الرئيسية بنسبة 2٪ وسط ارتفاع التضخم

(GT): التضخم السنوي في مصر يرتفع إلى 33.9 بالمئة في مارس. البنك المركزي المصري يرفع أسعار الفائدة الرئيسية بنسبة 2٪ وسط ارتفاع التضخم

The syntactic difference between the two translations lies mainly in the placement and structure of the phrases. The Human mind translation Begins with the phrase " يرتفع التضخم الرئيسي " which translates to "The annual core inflation in Egypt rises , Followed by " يرفع " "البنك المركزي المصري أسعار الفائدة الرئيسية" meaning "The Egyptian Central Bank raises the key interest rates ."Google translation Begins with "التضخم السنوي في مصري يرتفع," which translates to "The annual inflation in Egypt rises." Followed by "البنك المركزي المصري يرفع الرئيسية," Both translations convey the same information but differ slightly in their syntax and word order. The Human translation follows a more formal or standard structure, while Google translation rearranges the phrases for stylistic variation. In terms of accuracy, both translations are correct, but the choice between them may depend on factors such as stylistic preference or adherence to specific writing convention.

➤ *According to Egypt and BRICS Text*

Example (1):

(Source text): Cooperation with the BRICS nations **will boost** Egypt's position in economic development and regional and global stability

(HT): سيعزز التعاون مع دول البريكس مكانة مصر في التنمية الاقتصادية والاستقرار الإقليمي والعالمي

(GT): ومن شأن التعاون مع دول البريكس أن يعزز مكانة مصر في التنمية الاقتصادية والاستقرار الإقليمي والعالمي

Both Translations are correct but, The main structural difference between the two translations lies in the placement of the subject and verb within the sentence. According to Arabic language conventions The Human translation begins with the verb "سيعزز", while Google translation starts with the phrase "ومن شأن" *a word by word one*. Both translations convey the same meaning, but the human one might be considered slightly more *direct* and concise.

➤ *According to US inflation Text*

Example (1):

Source: US inflation **sees** biggest jump since 2008

(HT): يشهد التضخم في الولايات المتحدة أكبر قفزة منذ عام ٢٠٠٨.

(GT): التضخم في الولايات المتحدة يشهد أكبر قفزة منذ عام ٢٠٠٨.

In this sentence, there is a problem of word order because Google begins the sentence with the subject, and that is not true, so human translation re-translates it with the verb first and the subject after it.

➤ *According to text: Saudi Vision 2030: Seven years on, a dream comes true.*

Example (2):

Source text: As the architect of Vision 2030, the crown prince **is pioneering** this pathbreaking role in proud Saudi history.

(HT): يقوم ولي العهد بتقديم دور رائد في تاريخ المملكة العربية السعودية بفخر

(GT): فان ولي العهد يقوم هذا الدور الرائد في التاريخ السعودي الفخور

There is a problem with the sentence structure in Google Translation, which starts with the noun first, which makes it sound incomplete, while in my translation, human translation starts with the verb first and the noun, which makes the translation smoother and more in line with the *grammatical structure*.

Example (3):

Source text: The three strategic pillars mentioned in the crown prince's message underpinning these goals — a vibrant society, a thriving economy and an ambitious nation — are being **achieved** through 11 Vision Realization Programs.

(HT): يتم تحقيق الركائز الاستراتيجية الثلاث المذكورة في رسالة ولي العهد التي تدعم هذه الاهداف-مجتمع نابض بالحياة، واقتصاد مزدهر، وامة طموحة- من خلال ١١ برنامجاً لتحقيق الرؤية

ان الركائز الاستراتيجية الثلاث المذكورة في رسالة ولي العهد التي تدعم هذه الاهداف-مجتمع نابض بالحياة، واقتصاد (GT): مزدهر، وامة طموحة- يتم تحقيقها من خلال ١١ برنامجاً لتحقيق الرؤية

There is a problem with the sentence structure in Google, which starts with the noun, while in my translation, human translation starts with the verb تحقيق first and the noun, which makes the translation true and more in line with the grammatical structure.

Cultural Problems

➤ **According to Names of Persons and organizations**

➤ **According to IMF Text**

Example (1):

(Source text): Regarding the Gaza conflict, the IMF's Economic Counsellor and Director of Research **Pierre-Olivier Gourinchas** said that the situation is unpredictable and its impact on the global economy is unclear at this time.

(HT): فيما يتعلق بالصراع في غزة، قال المستشار ومدير الأبحاث الاقتصادي لصندوق النقد الدولي **بيير أوليفيه جورينشاس** إن الوضع لا يمكن التنبؤ به وتأثيره على الاقتصاد العالمي غير واضح في الوقت الراهن

(GT): وفيما يتعلق بالصراع في غزة، قال المستشار الاقتصادي ومدير الأبحاث في صندوق النقد الدولي **بيير أوليفيه جورينشاس** إن الوضع لا يمكن التنبؤ به وتأثيره على الاقتصاد العالمي غير واضح في الوقت الحالي

The cultural problem in both translations relates to the formatting of the name and organization of **Pierre-Olivier Gourinchas**. In Arabic, there is a cultural convention to mention a person's title before their name, followed by their position or affiliation. The Human translation Mentions the position before the name: "مستشار ومدير الأبحاث الاقتصادي لصندوق النقد الدولي" The title "المستشار ومدير الأبحاث الاقتصادي" precedes the name. Google

translation Places the title after the name " [المستشار الاقتصادي ومدير الأبحاث في صندوق النقد الدولي بيير](#) " [أوليفيه جورينشا](#) The title "المستشار الاقتصادي ومدير الأبحاث" follows the name. Google translation follows the cultural convention more accurately by placing the title after the name, which is the preferred format in Arabic. Therefore, Google translation is more accurate in terms of cultural norms regarding the formatting of names and organizations. But Google did not write the name in its write form in Arabic.

➤ *According to text: Israel-Hamas war is a new cloud on the world's economic horizon.*

Example (1):

Source text: Georgieva's assessment that the war is adding to a sense of "a more jittery world, more anxiety in the world" was felt by other senior business figures at the FII conference.

(HT): تقييم جورجييفا بأن الحرب تزيد من احساس ب "عالم اكثر توتراً، ومزیداً من القلق في العالم" كان يشعر به من قبل شخصيات اخرى باردة في مؤتمر [معهد مبادرة الاستثمار المستقبلي](#)

(GT): ان تقييم جورجييفا بأن الحرب تضيف الى الشعور "بعالم اكثر توتراً، ومزیداً من القلق في العالم" قد شعر به كبار رجال الأعمال الآخرين في مؤتمر [قسم الصناعات السمكية](#)

There is a *cultural problem* in the [FII conference](#) that Google translated it to قسم مبادرة الاستثمار المستقبلي but it already means [الصناعات السمكية](#)

➤ *According to US inflation Text*

Example (1):

Source text: [Kathy Bostjancic](#), of Oxford Economics, shared a similar view: In the coming months, ongoing base effects, price increases stemming from the reopening of the economy and

some pass-through of higher prices from supply chain bottlenecks should prompt higher inflation."

أن **كاثي بوستجانسييتش** من أكسفورد إيكونوميكس، عبرت عن وجهة نظر مماثلة: "في الأشهر المقبلة، من المفترض: (HT) الأسعار من تؤدي التأثيرات الأساسية المستمرة وارتفاع الأسعار الناجمة عن إعادة فتح الاقتصاد وبعض انعكاس ارتفاع ازلمات سلسلة التعثرات لارتفاع التضخم

شاركت **كاثي بوستجانسيك**، من جامعة أكسفورد إيكونوميكس، وجهة نظر مماثلة: "في الأشهر المقبلة، يجب أن تؤدي (GT) التأثيرات الأساسية المستمرة وزيادات الأسعار الناجمة عن إعادة فتح الاقتصاد وبعض انتقال الأسعار المرتفعة من اختناقات سلسلة التوريد إلى ارتفاع التضخم"

There is a cultural problem with the name **Kathy Bostjancic**, which Google translates as **كاثي بوستجانسييتش** and that isn't the true name. The right translation is **كاثي بوستجانسيك**.

➤ According to Saudi Vision 2030 Text

Example (1):

Source: The Kingdom has organized Future Investment Initiative Conference each year since 2018.

(HT): نظمت المملكة مؤتمر مبادرة الاستثمار المستقبلي كل عام منذ عام ٢٠١٨.

(GT): تنظم المملكة مؤتمر مبادرة مستقبل الاستثمار كل عام منذ عام ٢٠١٨.

There is a cultural problem with the **Future Investment Initiative**, which is a known initiative, but Google translates it wrong to **مبادرة مستقبل الاستثمار**.

Arabic into English Texts Analysis:➤ *According to Egypt is determined to Pay these Funds Text*

Example (1):

(Source text):

مصر **تعتزم** سداد هذه الاموال

(HT): Egypt is **determined** to pay these funds to IMF by the end of 2023 \$240 million in September

(GT): Egypt **intends** to pay these funds to the International Monetary Fund by the end of 2023 of which \$240 million during September

Both translations convey the same information but differ in terms of clarity and structure. Strategies of translation used in each translation is *Adaptation*. The translations adapt the expression "is determined to pay" into "**تعتزم سداد**" in Arabic, which effectively conveys the intended meaning. Both translations are accurate in conveying the message. However, the Human translation might be slightly more accurate.

Example (2):

(Source text): وبحسب بيانات الصندوق فإن مصر ستسدد أيضًا نحو 1.45 مليار دولار خلال شهري نوفمبر وديسمبر المقبلين، ليصل إجمالي المبلغ المقرر سداده للصندوق حتى نهاية العام 1.69 مليار دولار **وفقا لصحيفة "البورصة" المصرية**

(HT): According to the Fund's statements, Egypt will also repay approximately \$1.45 billion during the coming months of November and December, bringing the total amount to be paid to the Fund up to the end of the year to \$1.69 billion **according to the Egyptian exchange newspaper.**

(GT): According to the fund's data, Egypt will also pay about \$1.45 billion during the coming months of November and December, bringing the total amount scheduled to be paid to the fund until the end of the year to \$1.69 billion, **according to the Egyptian newspaper Al Borsa.**

Both translations convey similar information but differ slightly in terms of word choice, structure, and clarity. In the human translation the term "**Fund's statements**" is accurate. Additionally, the term "**Egyptian exchange newspaper**" is not accurate as Google translation. In Google translation the term "**fund's data**" is not accurate. Furthermore "**the Egyptian newspaper Al Borsa.**" Is the correct one. Strategies here is transliteration Both translations use different terms to describe the (Source text) of the information and the entity providing the meaning.

Example (3):

(Source text): وقال صندوق النقد، إن مصر ستسدد له خلال العام المقبل نحو 6.46 مليار دولار، على نحو 36 شريحة ما بين فوائد وأقساط **تمويلات**، وفي 2025 تقل المبالغ واجبة السداد إلى 5.3 مليار دولار، على أن تبلغ 2.7 مليار دولار في 2026، وخلال 2032 ستسدد مصر **آخر جزء** من قروض صندوق النقد الدولي بنحو 198 مليون دولار

(HT): The IMF said Egypt will repay it over the next year about \$6.46 billion. Duly that 36 a tranche between interest and finance **premiums**, and 2025 the amounts payable are less than \$ 5.3 billion, US \$ 2.7 billion in 2026, during the 2032 Egypt will repay **the last portion** of IMF loans at US \$ 198 million.

(GT): The IMF said that Egypt will repay it during the next year about \$6.46 billion, in about 36 tranches between interest and financing **installments**, and in 2025 the amounts payable will

decrease to \$5.3 billion, to reach \$2.7 billion in 2026, and during 2032 Egypt will repay **the last part** of the International Monetary Fund loans at about \$198 million.

Both translations convey similar information but differ in terms of clarity, coherence, and grammatical accuracy. In Google translation, the information is presented in a more coherent and grammatically correct manner. The sentence structure is clearer, and there are no grammatical errors. For example, "**in about 36 tranches between interest and financing installments**" Google translation is more accurate due to its clarity, coherence, and grammatical correctness. It effectively conveys the intended meaning in a clear and understandable way.

➤ *According to IMF Text*

Example (1):

(Source text): توقع «صندوق النقد الدولي» نمو الناتج المحلي الإجمالي الحقيقي لمصر 4.2 في المائة في 2023 و 3.6 في المائة

(HT): IMF **forecast** real GDP growth for Egypt of 4.2% in 2023 and 3.6% in 2024.

(GT): The International Monetary Fund **expects** Egypt's real GDP to grow by 4.2 percent in and 3.6 percent in 2024.

Both translations considered as accurate translations, but Google did not get the right economic term in this example. The word "forecast" is more accurate according to economic filed.

➤ *According to Egypt Core Inflation Text*

Example (1):

(Source text): وارتفعت أسعار مجموعة المشروبات الكحولية والدخان بنسبة 52.3 بالمئة على أساس سنوي، و7.5 بالمئة على أساس شهري، حيث شهدت البلاد ارتفاعات كبيرة في أسعار السجائر.

(HT): Alcohol and smoke prices rose 52.3% annualized basis and 7.5% monthly basis, with the country **experiencing significant** increases in cigarette prices.

(GT): The prices of the alcoholic beverages and tobacco group rose by 52.3 percent on an annual basis, and 7.5 percent on a monthly basis, as the country **witnessed significant** increases in cigarette prices.

Both translations accurately convey the meaning of the sentence. The Human one is slightly more concise and formal, while the second one is informal and explicit in its wording and literal. But Google tends to make it using Literal translation so in this part not accurate by translating **witnessed in**.

➤ *The Government Forecast of Disinflation Text*

Example (1):

(Source text): ويشير معيط إلي قيام البنك المركزي المصري برفع أسعار الفائدة لمحاربة التضخم ليصل متوسط الكريدور

(HT): Maait **recalling** that the Central Bank of Egypt has raised interest rates to fight inflation to reach the average Credor

(GT): Moait **points out** that the Central Bank of Egypt has raised interest rates to combat inflation, bringing the average rate

Here according to Google the translation is quite literal it did not get the intended meaning as shown in the word “يشير” **“points out”** “it was translated as something tangible which we can refer to in real life instead of providing the correct meaning as shown in human translation the word **“recalling”**.

➤ *According to Central Egyptian Forecast Text*

Example (2):

(Source text): ونص البيان: "توضح البيانات المبدئية للربع الأول من عام 2023 أن النشاط الاقتصادي جاء مدفوعاً بالمساهمة الموجبة لقطاعات السياحة والزراعة والتشييد والبناء

(HT): **The statement included:** "Preliminary data for the first quarter of 2023 show that economic activity was driven by the positive contribution of tourism, agriculture, **construction and building**.

(GT): **The statement read:** “The preliminary data for the first quarter of 2023 show that economic activity was driven by the positive contribution of the tourism, agriculture, and **construction** sectors.

Google uses literal translation instead of getting the intended meaning as shown in the word “**read**” instead of saying “**included**”. The second part of the sentence *omission strategy* is founded in Google translation as shown in “**construction**” instead of “**construction and building**”.

➤ *According to 5 Economic Benefits from BRICS Text*

Example (1):

(Source text): الفائدة الثانية من هذه المشاركة هو فتح ملف تفعيل اتفاقية "ميركوسور" مع البرازيل وهي من ضمن الدول التي تجمعها مع مصر اتفاقية تجارية مهمة والمنتظر أن يتم التطرق إليها من خلال وزير التجارة

(HT): The second benefit of this participation is to open the file of activation of the agreement MERCOSUR with Brazil It is one of the countries that has a compilation with Egypt an important trade agreement and it's expected to be addressed by the Minister of **Trade**.

(GT): The second benefit of this participation is opening the file for activating the "Mercosur" agreement with Brazil, which is among the countries that has an important trade agreement with Egypt, and it is expected that it will be addressed through the Minister of **Commerce**.

Commerce and **trade** are related concepts but have slightly different meanings.

Commerce refers to the overall system of buying and selling goods and services, including all the activities involved in the exchange of goods and services between producers or suppliers and consumers or buyers. It encompasses various aspects such as advertising, marketing, sales, distribution, and customer service. **Trade** specifically refers to the exchange of goods and services between two or more parties. It involves the buying and selling of products or services, often across borders or between different regions or countries. Trade can be bilateral (between two parties) or multilateral (involving multiple parties). In essence, **commerce** is a broader term that encompasses trade as one of its components, while **trade** specifically focuses on the exchange of goods and services. According to the context **trade** is accurate.

Example (2):

(Source text): كان الرئيس عبد الفتاح السيسي، أجرى حوارا مع ممثلى كبرى وسائل الإعلام الصينية، **المقروءة والمرئية** والمسموعة

(HT): President Abdel Fattah al-Sisi held a dialogue with representatives of the major Chinese media, **visual and audiovisual**.

(GT): President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi held a dialogue with representatives of the major Chinese media, **print, visual and audio**,

The main difference between the two translations lies in the interpretation of the Arabic word "مقروءة" which can mean "print" or "written." The first translation includes "visual and audiovisual," while the second translation includes "visual and audio" Given the ambiguity of the term "مقروءة," both translations can be considered accurate, as they capture different possible interpretations of the term. the human translation may be more accurate.

➤ *According to Egypt's Economy 2022 Text*

Example (1):

(Source text): تلقت سياسة الاعتماد على **الاموال الساخنة** ضربة قاسية.

(HT): The policy of relying on **hot money** took a severe smash.

(GT): The policy of relying on **hot money** has received a severe blow.

“Hot money” is translated through the *transference* strategy: it is the process of transferring an SL word to a TL text. It means the transfer of word or expression from the ST directly into the TT without translating it at all and maintains its original meaning.

Example (2):

Source text: لا يحتمل المعايير المعمول بها خلال هذه المرحلة

(HT): doesn't bear the standards in place during **this period of time**.

(GT): does not tolerate the standards applicable **during this stage**.

Google translates “**خلال هذه المرحلة**” as a *literal translation*, but human translation uses the *Near synonymy strategy* here and translate it by a phrase with a similar meaning like that to be more accurate.

Example (3):

Source text: أفادت وكالة "بلومبيرغ" ان قيمة الجنية المصري

(HT): **Bloomberg** reported that the value of the Egyptian pound.

(GT): **Bloomberg** reported that the value of the Egyptian pound.

The word "**Bloomberg**" considers a *transliteration* strategy. So, human translation transfers this word to the TL without translating it directly by representing the sound of the original language.

Example (4):

Source text: تشهد المحادثات الجارية بين الصندوق والقاهرة خلاف على وتيرة ونطاق “الإصلاحات”

(HT): the ongoing discussions between the **IMF** and Cairo are witnessing a disagreement over the pace and scope of the “reforms.”

(GT): the ongoing talks between the **Fund** and Cairo witness a disagreement over the pace and scope of “reforms.”

The word "الصندوق" Google translates it as fund literal meaning that is general, instead of translating "الصندوق" as "fund" in a general sense, the translation specifies "the IMF" to clarify that it refers to the International Monetary Fund, So, human translation uses here the *paragraph* strategy.

Example (5):

Source text:

لان الواقع الموجود في مصر

(HT): because the current situation in Egypt.

(GT): because the reality in Egypt.

In Google, this sentence had a *near synonymy strategy*, but here we use the *direct translation* to help to express the situation in Egypt now to accurate capture the intended meaning.

➤ *According to China's Economic Problems Text*

Example (1):

Source text:

إذ تحقق مئات الشركات العالمية الكبرى، مثل أبل، وفولكس فاجن، بريري

(HT): Hundreds of major global companies, such as **Apple, Volkswagen and Burberry**

(GT): As hundreds of major international companies, such as **Apple, Volkswagen, and Burberry.**

The *transliteration strategy* here involves converting the names of entities into the target translation without translation, such as **آبل**, which is transliterated to Apple, **توفولكس فاجن** to Volkswagen, **بربري** to Burberry.

Example (2):

Source text: مايك غالاجر، رئيس لجنة الشؤون الصينية في مجلس النواب الأمريكي، إن **المشاكل في الداخل** تجعل من غير المرجح التنبؤ بتصرفات الزعيم الصيني شي جين بينغ

(HT): Mike Gallagher, the chairman the US House of Representatives' Chinese Affairs Committee, said that **domestic problems** make it unlikely to predict Chinese leader Xi Jinping's actions.

(GT): Mike Gallagher, Chairman of the China Affairs Committee in the US House of Representatives, said that **problems at home** make it unlikely to predict the actions of Chinese leader Xi Jinping.

Google translates **المشاكل ف الداخل** *literal translation* that is inconsistent with the context in the sentence, so human translation uses the *Near-synonymy strategy* which translate it to domestic problems that makes the sentence more accurate and clarified.

➤ According to Saudi Arabia vision 2030 Text

Example (1):

Source text: وتمثل **المشاريع السعودية قيد التنفيذ** أو المخطط لها حوالي ٥٦% من إجمالي المشاريع في المنطقة. كما على سوق المشاريع العملاقة" حيث تم الإعلان عن أعمال بقيمة حوالي ٨٥٠ مليار دولار (٧٥ من الناتج المحلي الإجمالي)

(HT): **Saudi ongoing projects** or planned represent approximately 56% of the total projects in the region. It also dominates the "mega-projects" market, with announcements valued at around 850 billion dollars (75% of GDP).

(GT): **Saudi projects under implementation** or planned represent about 56% of the total projects in the region. It also dominates the "mega-projects" market, with work worth around \$850 billion (75% of GDP) announced.

Here, Google translates this phrase **المشاريع السعودية قيد التنفيذ** to "Saudi projects under implementation"; it is a direct translation, while human translation translates it to "Saudi ongoing projects" that utilizes a *near-synonym strategy*.

➤ *According to Boycott calls during the Gaza war Text*

Example (1):

Source text:

هذه الدعوات دفعت شركة **مانفودز** المالكة لعلامة **ماكدونالد** في مصر

(HT): These calls prompted **Man foods**, the owner of the **McDonald's** brand in Egypt.

(GT): These calls prompted **Man foods**, which owns the **McDonald's** brand in Egypt.

The *transliteration strategy* uses in this sentence, it involves converting the names of specific entities from the SL to the TL without translating them. For example, "**مانفودز**" and "**ماكدونالد**" are transliterated into English as "**Man foods**" and "**McDonald's**."

Example (2):

Source text:

المستثمر المحلي او الاجنبي والذي قد يغلق **نشاطه** ويترد العمالة.

(HT): both local and foreign investors who may close his **business** and dismiss employment.

(GT): the investor, whether local or foreign, who may close his **activity** and expel workers.

Here, in the word, **نشاطه** Google translate it to activity, which uses a *direct translation*, but this word explains that the investor has a project, and he may close it, so, human translation translates it to business, so we use the *near-synonym strategy*.

➤ ***According to Inflation Text***

Example (1):

Source text:

وفق وكالة "فرنس برس"

(HT): According to Agency **France-Press:**

(GT): According to Agency **France-Press:**

In the previous sentence, the strategy used here is *transliteration*, where the name "France-Press" is an agency name. So, human translation transfers this word to the TL without translating it to ensure accuracy and clarity for anyone.

Example (2):

Source text:

المديرون يتلقون الكثير من الأموال

(HT): as managers are receiving **substantial amount**.

(GT): managers are receiving a **lot of money**.

In the sentence "الكثير من الاموال" Google translate gives a *literal translation*, while human translation translates it using *the Near Synonymy Strategy* to "substantial amount" to clarify the significance and substantial value of the amounts received by managers.

Example (3):

Source text: بدأ الاضراب في سبتمبر ف شركات فورد وستيلانتس وجنرال موتورز.

(HT): the strike began in September at “Ford”, “Stellates” and “General Motors” companies.

(GT): The strike began in September at Ford, Stellantes, and General Motors.

In the previous sentence, the strategy used here is *direct translation*, where the name "Ford, Stellantes, General Motors" are name of companies. So, human translation transfers this word to the TL without translating it.

➤ According to the strong dollar Text

Example (1):

Source text: يستمر الدولار الأمريكي في استعراض عضلاته

(HT): The US dollar remains its **dominance** against all over currencies.

(GT): The US dollar continues to **flex its muscles** against all competing currencies.

Google translates this idiom استعراض عضلاته *literally* and does not give us the appropriate meaning. Therefore, we use the *paraphrase strategy* to help us understand the core meaning and it is one of the most common ways of translating idioms when a match cannot be found in the target language.

Example (2):

Source text: وبدأ الدولار الأميركي رحلة الصعود السريع منذ بداية عام 2022

(HT): The US dollar has begun **a rapid surge** since the beginning of 2022,

(GT): The US dollar has begun **its rapid upward journey** since the beginning of 2022,

In the phrase **مرحلة الصعود السريع**, Google translates it as a *literal translation*, which makes this sentence not interesting, but human translation translates it by using the *paraphrase strategy* to describe a rapid surge that makes it more accurate and describes how the dollar has highly increased since 2022.

Example (3):

Source text: وستأتي قوة الدولار بنتائج عكسية على الشركات الأميركية الكبيرة.

(HT): The strength of the dollar will **backfire** on large American companies.

(GT): The strength of the dollar will have **adverse consequences** for large American companies.

Here, in the sentence, Google translates **نتائج عكسية** to adverse consequences that use a *near synonymy strategy*, while human translation translates it by a *literal translation*.

Example (4):

Source text: يتضرر الاقتصاد العالمي وتبدأ دورة انكماش اقتصادي.

(HT): the world economy is **deteriorated**, and a cycle of economic contraction begins.

(GT): the global economy is **harmed**, and a cycle begins. Economic contraction.

There is a difference between harmed and deteriorated. Google translates it to **harm**, which means to cause injury or damage to someone, whether physically or emotionally, while we choose the word **deteriorate**, which refers to implying a gradual decline or worsening in condition over time.

Example (5):

source text: وتشير توقعات المحللين إلى أن الفائدة الأميركية ستستمر بالارتفاع خلال 2022

(HT): Analysts' **forecasts** indicate that US interest rates will continue to rise during 2022.

(GT): Analysts' **expectations** indicate that US interest rates will continue to rise during 2022.

It is a lexical problem. The word “forecasts” is prediction of future performance banks or financial outcome, but the word “expectations” is based on fundamental analysis, an inspection of financial statements, and dealing with financial figures.⁷

Example (6):

Source text : لأن الدول الأخرى لم ترفع الفائدة بالنسب نفسها كما في الولايات المتحدة.

(HT): because other countries did not raise interest in the same **proportions** as in the United States.

(GT): because other countries did not raise interest rates at the same **rates** as in the United States.

⁷ this piece of information is adopted from Collins Online Dictionary retrieved from the following website:
(<https://www.collinsdictionary.com>)

Here, there is a lexical problem between *proportion* and *rate*. A *proportion* that human translation translates is a part, share, or number considered in comparative relation to a whole, as in the sentence that clarifies other countries to the UN, whether *rate* is the quantity that is divided by another.

Lexical Problems

➤ **According to Polysemous Words**

➤ ***According to 5 Economic benefits from BRICS Text***

Example (1):

(Source text): مع انطلاق قمة "بريكس"، في الصين بمشاركة الرئيس عبد الفتاح السيسي، مع الدول الاقتصادية العملاقة، المشاركة في قمة "بريكس" وهي البرازيل وروسيا والهند والصين وجنوب أفريقيا، من المنتظر أن **تجنى** مصر 5 فوائد اقتصادية مهمة، **يأتي على رأسها** عودة مصر إلى مكانتها عالميا سواء على الشق السياسي أو الاقتصادي

(HT): With the launch of the BRICS Summit, in China, with the participation of President Abdel Fattah el-Sisi, with the economic giants participating in the BRICS Summit, Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa, Egypt is expected to **derives** 5 important economic benefits, **foremost** the return of Egypt to its position globally, both in terms politically and economically.

(GT): With the launch of the "BRICS" summit, in China, with the participation of President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi, along with the giant economic countries participating in the "BRICS" summit, which are Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa, Egypt is expected to **reap** 5 important economic benefits, **the most important of which** is Egypt's return to... Its position globally, both politically and economically.

All these words are polysemous words and they are correct but it depends on formality level which the word **derives** is more concise than **reap**. And the word **foremost** is also more formal than the *literal* one of Google.

Example (2):

(*Source text*): وتتكون قمة البريكس من 5 دول أساسية هي البرازيل وروسيا والهند والصين وجنوب أفريقيا، وتأسست المجموعة عام 2006، أثناء منتدى بطرسبورج الاقتصادي، وستضم القمة الحالية في الصين 14 دولة، من بينها الـ 5 الدائمين و9 دول أخرى على رأسها مصر

(*HT*): The BRICS Summit is made up of 5 key countries: Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa. The Group was established in 2006 during the Petersburg Economic Forum. The current Summit in China will include 14 countries, including the 5 permanent and 9 other countries **headed by Egypt.**

(*GT*): The BRICS summit consists of 5 main countries: Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa. The group was established in 2006, during the Petersburg Economic Forum, and the current summit in China will include 14 countries, including the 5 permanent ones and 9 other countries, **led by Egypt.**

Both translations seem quite accurate, but Google one might be slightly more polished in terms of language flow and structure. However, the choice ultimately depends on the context and target audience, Google translation might be preferable. *Adaptation* and *paraphrasing* could be the most appropriate strategies *transliteration* again is used through Google translation process.

Example (3):

(Source text): وبحسب بيانات البنك الدولي، يتعين على مصر سداد 6.93 مليار دولار ديون خارجية خلال الربع الرابع، من العام الحالي، بينها 2.8 مليار دولار على الحكومة، و2.7 مليار دولار على البنك المركزي 2.3 مليار دولار ودائع منها. وداائع عادة ما يتم تجديدها و973 مليون دولار قروض على البنوك، فيما تسدد القطاعات الأخرى نحو 470 مليون دولار

(HT): According to World Bank statements, Egypt must pay \$6.93 billion in **external debt** during the fourth quarter of the current year, including \$2.8 billion on the government, \$2.7 billion on the Central Bank, \$2.3 billion in deposits, usually being renewed and \$973 million in loans to banks, while other sectors repay about \$470 million.

(GT): According to World Bank data, Egypt must repay \$6.93 billion in **foreign debt** during the fourth quarter of the current year, including \$2.8 billion from the government, \$2.7 billion from the Central Bank, \$2.3 billion in deposits, including deposits that are usually renewed, and \$973 million. Loans to banks, while other sectors repaid about \$470 million.

Both translations provide good translation. However, they differ slightly in terms of structure and word choice. Human translation this translation follows a more direct and concise structure, presenting the information in a clear way. It uses direct style without much elaboration or additional explanation. The strategy used includes *direct translation with minimal adaptation*. Google translation, The strategy used could be *explanation and literal*. The human translation is more concise and straightforward, both translations effectively convey the meaning.

➤ *According to Egypt Core Inflation Text*

Example (1):

(Source text): وكان معدل التضخم السنوي في المدن المصرية قد واصل ارتفاعه في يوليو الماضي، **مسجلاً** مستوى قياسي جديد تحت ضغط ارتفاع أسعار الغذاء والتبغ في ظل ضعف الجنيه و**نقص** العملة الصعبة.

(HT): The annual inflation rate in Egyptian cities continued to rise in July, **hitting a new record** high under the pressure of rising food and tobacco prices in light of the weak pound and **lack** of hard currency.

(GT): The annual inflation rate in Egyptian cities continued to rise last July, **recording** a new record level under the pressure of rising food and tobacco prices in light of the weakness of the pound and the **shortage** of hard currency.

All the example is related to polysemous words starting from the words “ **hitting a new record**” and “ **recordind**”. Both are accurate but it is related to formality level so the translator determine which one can be used according to the text and context. The first one tends to be more formal and concise. “**lack**” and “**shortage**” Both “**lack**” and “**shortage**” are related to the economic field, but they have slightly different meanings. “**Lack**” generally refers to a deficiency or absence of something, whereas “**shortage**” specifically denotes a situation where there is an inadequate supply of a particular item or resource to meet demand. So, while both imply insufficiency, “**shortage**” is more commonly used when discussing economic scarcity.⁸

⁸ this piece of information from <https://www.reverso.net/text-translation>

➤ *The Government Forecast of Disinflation Text*

Example (1):

(Source text): أكد وزير المالية الدكتور محمد معيط، في البيان المالي عن مشروع الموازنة العامة للعام المالي 2024/2023 المقدم إلى مجلس النواب، برئاسة المستشار الدكتور حنفي جبالي، أنه من المتوقع أن يتراجع المتوسط السنوي لمعدل التضخم ليصل إلى 16% في العام الجديد مقارنة بتقديرات 23/2022 والبالغة نحو 20%

(HT): The Minister of Finance Dr. Mohamed **reaffirmed** that In the financial statement on the draft general budget for the fiscal year 2023/2024 submitted to the House of Representatives, chaired by Chancellor Dr. Hanafi Jabali, the annual average for inflation rate is expected to decline to 16% in the new year compared to the estimate 2022/23 of about 20%.

(GT): The Minister of Finance, Dr. Mohamed Maait, **confirmed** in the financial statement on the draft general budget for the fiscal year 2023/2024 submitted to the House of Representatives, headed by Counselor Dr. Hanafi Jabali, that the annual average inflation rate is expected to decline to reach 16% in the new year compared to the 2022 estimates. /23, amounting to about 20%.

According to this example "**Reaffirmed**" and "**confirmed**" are both polysemous words, they have multiple meanings depending on the context. However, they have distinct nuances. "**Reaffirmed**" often implies the act of confirming or stating something again to emphasize its validity or importance. It carries a sense of renewal or reassertion of a previous statement, belief, or commitment. "**Confirmed**" typically means to establish the truth or correctness of something. It can also mean to make sure or verify the accuracy of a fact, plan, or appointment. So, while

both words involve some form of validation, "**reaffirmed**" suggests a renewal or restatement, while "confirmed" is more about establishing truth or verifying accuracy.⁹

Example (2):

(Source text): ويجدر التنويه، إلي أن تراجع التضخم سيؤثر ايجابيا بدوره علي انخفاض الأسعار

(HT): **Noting** that the disinflation in turn will have a positive impact on **downtick** prices.

(GT): **It is worth noting** that the decline in inflation will in turn have a positive impact on the **decline** in prices.

All the example is related to polysemous words starting from “**Noting**” and “**It worth noting**”. Both are accurate but it is related to formality level so the translator determines which one can be used according to the text and context. “**downtick**” and “**decline**” both are related to the economic field but the word **downtick** is more accurate and related to this context.

➤ *According to 5 Economic Benefits from BRICS Text*

Example (1):

(Source text): مشيرا إلى الحرص على تلبية الدعوة الصينية للمشاركة في اجتماعات القمة، في ظل الأهمية التي توليها مصر لتعزيز التعاون مع الدول الأعضاء في التجمع، التي تتمتع بثقل سياسي واقتصادي على الساحة الدولية

(HT): **recalling the concern** to meet China's call to participate in the summit meetings,

⁹ This piece of information from <https://www.reverso.net/text-translation>

(GT): **indicating the keenness** to respond to the Chinese invitation to participate in the summit meetings,

Both are accurate but it is related to formality level so the translator determines which one can be used according to the text and context. Keenness is informal which cannot be used through this context.

➤ *According to Inflation Text*

Example (1):

Source text:

نطاق **الطلبات**

(HT): Scope of **demands**

(GT): Scope of **orders**

It is a lexical problem. Google translate **الطلبات** to *orders*, which means instructions or directives given by someone in a position of authority, but human translation translates it as *demands* that can be made by anyone.

Example (2):

Source text: واستسلمت شركة كايسر برماننت هيش واحدة من أكبر الشركات الصحة الخاصة في الولايات المتحدة امام
لمده اسبوع في اوائل نوفمبر اشعار بالأضراب

(HT): Kaiser Permanente, one of the largest private health networks in the United States,
succumbed to a week-long strike notice in early November.

(GT): Kaiser Permanente, one of the largest private health networks in the United States, **surrendered** to a one-week strike notice in early November.

It is a lexical problem. Here the word استسلمت Google translate *surrender* render is to give up into the power, control, specifically enemy or after conflict or struggle, but human translation translates it to *succumb*, which means to yield to pressure or a negative influence.

Example (3):

Source text: احياناً يقبل اصحاب العمل مطالبهم لتجنب انشاء نقابة.

(HT): sometimes employers accept their demands to avoid **creating** a union.

(GT): employers sometimes agree to their demands to avoid **starting** a union.

It is a lexical problem. *Start* typically refers to the beginning of something like a process or activity, while *create* emphasizes the act of making something new. So, for the word انشاء, the best translation is created to comply with the context.

Example (4):

Source text: اذعنت مجموعة الدفاع والفضاء (جينرال دينامكس) في اللحظة الأخيرة

(HT): the defense and Space Group “General Dynamics” **acquiesced** at the last minute.

(GT): the defense and space group General Dynamics **complied** at the last minute.

According to the text about strike, human translation translates the word اذعنت *acquiesced*, which refers to a situation without resistance or opposition due to what’s happening, and google chose *complied*, which refers to acting in accordance with rules, requests, and commands.

➤ *According to Egypt's Economy 2022 Text*

Example (1):

Source text:

تتفاقم أزمة الاقتصاد المصري التي **تتعرض** لها البلاد

(HT): the aggravation of the Egyptian economy crisis which is **facing** the country.

(GT): the aggravation of the Egyptian economic crisis to which the country is **exposed**.

In translating the word “**تتعرض**” we choose the verb *face* to convey that the country is confronting the economic crisis clearly and to show and explain how the country suffer from a massive crisis to deliver the intended meaning.

Example (2):

Source text:

حتى **هوى** مستوى الاستثمارات الخاصة الى ٦٪ من إجمالي الناتج المحلي

(HT): The level of private investment **collapse** to 6% of the gross domestic product.

(GT): The level of private investments **fell** to 6% of the gross domestic product.

Google chooses the word *fell* which means falling in general, refer to any instance of something and can use in any texts but when human translation translates this word, we choose *collapse* that mean something happening suddenly and large decline of business or organization.¹⁰

¹⁰ This piece of information is adopted from the following website:
(<http://thecontentauthority.com/>)

Example (3):

Source text: تمثل هذه احداث تطورات ازمة الاقتصاد المصري التي **تفاقت** نتيجة الغزو الروسي الأوكراني

(HT): These represent the latest developments in the crisis of Egyptian economy that **exacerbated** by Russia's invasion of Ukraine.

(GT): These represent the latest developments in the Egyptian economy crisis that **worsened** as a result of the Russian invasion of Ukraine.

In the word "**تفاقت**," Google translate it *worsened*, and human translation translates it *exacerbated*. They are similar, but exacerbated has the sense of an irritant being added in to make something bad even worse and implies an aggravation of situation¹¹.

Example (4):

Source text: **خفض** قيمة الجنيه مقابل الدولار

(HT): the **devaluation** of the Egyptian pound against the dollar.

(GT): **reducing** the value of the pound against the dollar.

The word “**خفض**” we use the word *devaluation*, which means a decrease in the exchange value of a currency or other currency, but Google uses *reducing* which means something smaller or less in amount, and it is general.¹²

¹¹ This piece of information is adopted from the following website:
(<https://www.vocabulary.com/dictionary/exacerbate>)

¹² This piece of information is adopted from the following website:
(<https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/>)

Example (5):

Source text: اعتمدت سياسات الرئيس المصري عبد الفتاح السيسي الاقتصادية على **احداث** استقرار كلى.

(HT): The economic policies of Egyptian President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi relied on **achieving** of total stability.

(GT): The economic policies of Egyptian President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi relied on **creating** total stability.

When google translates the word "**احداث**" it uses *creating*, so when human translation translates this word, we translate *achieving* because the policies of the president will make achieve something like goals or purpose such as stability, but creating relates to inventing something.

Example (6):

Source text: **خروج** الاموال الساخنة وزيادة كلفة الواردات

(HT): the **outflow** of hot money and the increase in the cost of imports.

(GT): the **exit** of hot money and the increase in the cost of imports.

The word "**خروج**" translates by Google *exit*, which means a way out of a building or place, but when human translation translates it *outflow*, which means the amount of money or goods that are leaving a country and it is more appropriate term to convey the precise meaning.

Example (7):

Source text:

تخفيف الضغوط على ميزان المدفوعات

(HT): **alleviate** pressures on the balance of payments.

(GT): **ease** pressures on the balance of payments

Both of them convey a similar idea. So, human translation translates **تخفيف** to *alleviate* because talking about making a problem or burden less severe or intense and often providing relief or assistance, but Google translates it as *ease*, which refers to the reduction of tension or stress of anything.

Example (8):

Source text:

للمرة الاولى من ٣١٠٢ من قبل أي خبراء تقييم الائتمان الثلاثة الرئيسيين

(HT): The first time since 2013 by any of the three **major** credit **assessment** experts.

(GT): The first time since 2013 by any of the three **main** credit **rating** experts.

While “main” and “major” are similar. But, google translates the word “الرئيسي” *main*, but we think it is very ordinary and indicates something primary, but when human translation translates it *major*, we think it indicated something of importance or significance.¹³

the word "تقييم" in Google translates to rating, which is referring to a numerical score or evaluation given to a product or service, but for the rest of this sentence, human translation

¹³ This piece of information is adopted from the content authority retrieved from the following website:
(<http://thecontentauthority.com>)

translates assessment because it refers to the process of evaluating or analyzing something to determine its value, worth, or quality.¹⁴

➤ *According to China's economic problems Text*

Example (1):

Source text: يعتقد المحللون أن **المخاوف** من وقوع كارثة عالمية اقتصادية وشيكة مبالغ فيها

(HT): Analysts believe that **concerns** of an imminent global economic catastrophe are exaggerated.

(GT): Analysts believe **fears** of an impending global economic catastrophe are overblown.

The word **مخاوف** Google translates it to *fears*, which we think is a more emotional, feeling, or natural response that is triggered by anything, but in the sentence, it clarifies the economic problems in China, so human translation translates this word to *concern*, which is more formal, which means the concern is action-oriented or an issue or matter that is important.

Example (2):

Source text: أي نوع من التباطؤ سيكون **لموساً** خارج حدودها

(HT): any type of slowdown will be **tangible** beyond its borders.

(GT): any kind of slowdown will be **felt** beyond its borders.

¹⁴ This piece of information is adopted from Reddi-wip retrieved from the following website:
(<https://redkiwiapp.com/>)

Here, Google translates ملموسا to felt, which implies the act of perceiving something through touch or emotion, while the slowdown is something moral, so human translation translates it to *tangible*, which comes with moral and physical something that is capable of being perceived by the senses or the mind, especially being felt.

Example (3):

Source text: ووفقاً للسيد راجا فإن التزام الصين بهذه المشاريع قد يبدأ في التراجع إذا استمرت المشاكل الاقتصادية الداخلية

(HT): According to Mr. Rajah, China's commitment to these projects might begin to **decline** if internal economic problems persist.

(GT): According to Mr. Raja, China's commitment to these projects may begin to **wane** if internal economic problems continue.

Here the word التراجع Google translates it to *wane*, which means something will gradually weaken or lessen, often so that it eventually disappears like the moon, which human translation translates into *decline*, which refers to something becoming less in quantity, importance, or strength.¹⁵

Example (4):

Source text: ويؤكد: " في هذه الأوقات، لن تتمتع الشركات والبنوك الصينية بنفس السخاء المالي الذي كان موجوداً سابقاً لتوزيعه في الخارج".

¹⁵ This piece of information is adopted from the following website:
(<https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/decline>)

(HT): And he **emphasizes**: "At these times, Chinese companies and banks will not have the same financial generosity that previously existed for distribution abroad."

(GT): He **stresses**: "In these times, Chinese companies and banks will not have the same financial generosity that was previously available to distribute abroad."

Here, in Google translates **يؤكد** to *stress*, which is more common in informal texts, but we prefer to translate it into *emphasize* which is more formal than stress.

Example (5):

Source text: عقد المقارنات مع أزمة الرهن العقاري - التي شهدت انهيار بنك الاستثمار العملاق ليمان براذرز.

(HT): Making comparisons with the mortgage crisis which **witnessed** the collapse of giant investment bank Lehman Brothers

(GT): draw comparisons with the subprime mortgage crisis – which **saw** the collapse of investment bank giant Lehman Brothers

The words "saw" and "witnessed" convey the same basic meaning, but "witnessed" tends to imply a more formal or intentional act of observing, while "saw" can be more casual.

Example (6):

Source text: أنني أشجع الاعتقاد بأننا نتجه نحو تكرار ما حدث في عام ٢٠٠٨، ولكن النقطة المهمة، هي أن ما يبدو أحياناً أنه مخاوف محلية وداخلية، يمكن أن يكون له تأثير علينا جميعاً، حتى بطرق لم نكن نتخيلها

(HT): I'm advocating the belief that we are moving towards repeating what happened in 2008, but the important point is that what sometimes seems to be **domestic** and internal concerns can have an impact on all of us, even in ways that we did not imagine.

(GT): I encourage the belief that we are heading towards a repeat of what happened in 2008,” she says, “but the important point is that what sometimes appear to be **local** and internal concerns can have an impact on all of us, even in ways that we could not have imagined.”

Google uses here *local*, which relates to a specific area, whereas in human translation, human translation uses *domestic*, which refers to the internal affairs of countries like China and the United States as notes in this text.

➤ *According to Saudi Arabia of vision 2030 Text*

Example (1):

Source text: وقال بنك في دراسته إن السعودية هي المسيطرة بشكل أكثر تحديدا على المشاريع قيد التنفيذ التي تبلغ قيمتها ١.٧ تريليون دولار أمريكي، استنادا إلى بيانات وتحليلات البنك نفسه

(HT): "HSBC" Bank **stated** in its study that Saudi Arabia is more specifically dominates projects under implementation, totaling around 1.7 trillion US dollars, based on data from MEED and the bank's own analysis.

(GT): "HSBC" **said** in its study that Saudi Arabia is more specifically in control of the projects under implementation worth \$1.7 trillion, based on data from MEED and analyzes of the bank itself.

Here, Google translates **قال** to *said*, which is less formal than *stated* that human translation translates it, and it is typically used to express a formal declaration or assertion like in the sentence and conveys a sense of formality and authority.

Example (2):

Source text: وبحلول منتصف ٢٠٢٣، حوالي خمس المشاريع (٢٢٠ مليار دولار) كانوا في **مرحلة** العرض الرئيسي أو مرحلة التقييم، مما يشير إلى أن المزيد من المكاسب القوية المحتملة في النفقات الفعلية.

(HT): By mid-2023, about one-fifth of the projects (220 billion dollars) were in the main supply or evaluation **phase**, indicating that the potential for further strong gains in actual expenditures.

(GT): By mid-2023, about a fifth of projects (\$220 billion) were in the main proposal or evaluation **stage**, indicating that further strong gains are likely in actual expenditures.

In the previous sentence, there is a word **المرحلة**, which Google translates it to *stage*, which refers to a particular point or level in a process, while human translation uses the word *phase*, which refers to a sense of progression or advancement towards a goal and implies a distinct period or step in a process.¹⁶

➤ *According to Boycott calls during the Gaza war Text*

Example (1):

Source text: المستثمر المحلي او الاجنبي والذي قد **يغلق** نشاطه ويطرد العمالة.

(HT): both local and foreign investors who may close his business and **dismiss** employment.

(GT): the investor, whether local or foreign, who may close his activity and **expel** workers.

"Expel" and "dismiss" are both verbs that involve removing someone from a particular place, but they are used according to the sentence. Here, Google translates **يطرد** to *expel*, which

¹⁶ This piece of information is adopted from the following website:
(<https://thecontentauthority.com/>)

means force people to leave a place like school or country formally, while human translation translates this word to *dismiss*, which means remove someone from employment or order someone to leave because in the sentence, it is clarified that he may close his business.¹⁷

Example (2):

Source text: يقرر الاقبال على المنتج او العزوف عن شرائه.

(HT): decides whether to **purchase** the product or refrain from **purchasing** it.

(GT): he decides to **buy** the product or to abstain from **buying** it.

The words buy and purchase are often used similar, but there are some differences that purchase carries a slightly more formal connotation than buy which more casual and commonly use and purchase relates to formality level.

Example (3):

Source text: وهو سوق كبير يستطيع التأثير على أي شرك

(HT): large market that can **impact** any company.

(GT): large market that can **influence** any company.

Here, the word **التأثير** translates by Google to *influence*, which refers to the capacity to have an effect on the development or behavior of something. It often implies a gradual or

¹⁷ This piece of information is adopted from the following website:
(<https://redkiwiapp.com/en/english-guide/search>)

indirect effect. *Impact* typically denotes a strong and direct effect that causes significant change and is more immediate than influence.¹⁸

Example (4):

Source text:

تراجعت العملة بشدة.

(HT): The currency **falls** sharply.

(GT): The currency **declined** sharply.

It is a lexical problem. تراجع translates by Google to *decline* which means suggests a gradual decrease or weakening over time and, whereas *fall* indicates a more sudden and severe or significant drop or collapse.

➤ According to Egypt and Argentina and Ukraine

Example (1):

(Source Text):

حسب البيانات الصادرة على موقعه الرسمي

(HT): According to data **published** on its official website.

(GT): According to data **issued** on its official website.

"Issued" versus "Published": GT uses the word "issued," which carries a more formal and official connotation compared to HT's "published." The term "issued" suggests an authoritative release of information, aligning with the formal context of the website.

¹⁸ This piece of information is adopted from the following website:
(<https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/influence>)

- According to Translating Individual Words
- *According to Egypt is Determined to Pay these Funds Text*

Example (1):

(Source text): في الوقت نفسه، يتعين على مصر سداد شريحتين من برنامج التسهيل الممدد خلال ديسمبر بقيمة 158.4 مليون دولار لكل منهما، و 240.1 مليون دولار من برنامج الاستعداد الائتماني

(HT): Meanwhile, Egypt must pay two tranches of the extended facilitation program during December worth \$158.4 million each, and \$240.1 million **from the credit readiness program**.

(GT): At the same time, Egypt must repay two tranches of the extended facility program during December, worth \$158.4 million each, and \$240.1 million **from the credit preparedness program**.

Both translations convey similar information but differ slightly in terms of word choice. In the human translation, the term "**credit readiness program**" is used, while Google uses, "**credit preparedness program**" Both translations are accurate in conveying the meaning, but the choice between "**readiness**" and "**preparedness**" may depend on specific terminology preferences or interpretations related to economic field. The human term is the correct. Both translations use *Adaptation strategy* Google uses also *literal one*.

- *According to Reuters Survey Text*

Example (1):

(Source text): استطلاع رويترز بنمو الاقتصاد المصري بهذه النسبة

(HT): **Reuters Survey** of the Growth of the Egyptian Economy

(GT): **An opinion poll** regarding the growth of the Egyptian economy at this rate

Both translations convey similar information but differ slightly in terms of word choice.

In the human translation, the term “**survey**” on the other hand Google used “**poll**” both are correct but it is formal name and common which cannot be changed. The human one is the accurate.

➤ *According to IMF Text*

Example (1):

(Source text): وفي سعيها لمواجهة التضخم، قالت الحكومة المصرية يوم الاثنين، إنها اتفقت مع منتجي القطاع الخاص وتجار التجزئة على خفض أسعار السلع الغذائية الأساسية بنسب تتراوح بين 15 في المائة و25 في المائة وإعفاءهم من الرسوم الجمركية لمدة ستة أشهر.

(HT): seeking to **counter** inflation, the Egyptian government said on Monday that it had agreed with private producers and retailers to reduce the price of basic food commodities by between 15% and 25% and **exempt them from tariffs for six months**.

(GT): In its effort to **confront** inflation, the Egyptian government said on Monday that it had agreed with private sector producers and retailers to reduce the prices of basic food commodities by rates ranging between 15 percent and 25 percent and to exempt them **from customs duties for a period of six months**.

The human translation tends to be accurate than Google. Which is a specific term that cannot be changed according to economic concept.

➤ *The Government Forecast of Disinflation Text*

Example (1):

(Source text):

توقعات حكومية بتراجع التضخم لـ 16% خلال

2023/2024

(HT): The government **forecast disinflation** to 16% in 2023/2024

(GT): The government **expects inflation to decline** to 16% during 2023/2024

The human translation tends to be accurate than Google. Which is a specific term that cannot be changed according to economic concept the word **Disinflation** is the correct one not the literal meaning in Google.

Example (2):

(Source text): وارتفع المعدل السنوي للتضخم العام في الحضر إلى 35.7 بالمئة في يونيو 2023 من 32.7 بالمئة في

مايو 2023

كما ارتفع المعدل السنوي للتضخم الأساسي إلى 41 بالمئة في يونيو 2023 من معدل بلغ 40.3 بالمئة في مايو 2023

(HT): **The annual rate of general inflation** in urban areas rose to 35.7% in June 2023 from 32.7% in May 2023. The annual rate of core inflation rose to 41% in June 2023 from 40.3% in May 2023.

(GT): **The annual urban headline inflation** rate rose to 35.7 percent in June 2023 from 32.7 percent in May 2023. The annual core inflation rate also rose to 41 percent in June 2023 from a rate of 40.3 percent in May 2023.

The human translation tends to be accurate than Google. Which is a specific term that cannot be changed according to economic concept the term **annual rate of general inflation**.

➤ *According to Inflation Text*

➤ Example (1):

Source text:

شهدت الولايات المتحدة تحركات اجتماعية بهذا **الحجم**

(HT): U.S witnessed social movements of this **scale** was in the 1930s.

(GT): the United States witnessed social movements of this **magnitude** was in the 1930s.

It is a lexical problem. The word "**الحجم**" means changing something by a proportion or a series of steps so, human translation translates it *scale*, but Google chooses *magnitude* to describe something changing forcefully like earthquakes.

Example (2):

Source text:

كانت **المؤسسة** قد رفعت اسعار فائدتها مره منذ مارس ٢٠٢٢، في إطار سعيها لخفض التضخم بشكل

مستدام نحو ٢ في المائة

(HT): The **foundation** had raised its interest rates 11 times since March 2022, as it seeks to "sustainably reduce inflation" about 2 percent.

(GT): The **corporation** had raised its interest rates 11 times since March 2022, as part of its effort to "sustainably reduce inflation" to about 2 percent.

In the previous sentence, **corporation** selected by google translation which means a type of business entity for commercial purposes and owns to someone, but a **foundation** is not owned by anyone, unlike a corporation, and it is fully autonomous.

➤ *According to Egypt's Economy 2022 Text*

Example (1):

Source text: أدى ارتفاع اسعار النفط هو الاخر الى استنزاف مزيد من موارد مصر المالية المحدودة

(HT): The rise in oil prices has also **drained** more of Egypt's limited financial resources.

(GT): The rise in oil prices also led to further **depletion** of Egypt's limited financial resources.

Google uses *depletion*; it focuses on the reduction of natural resources from the earth, but human translation uses *drained* is a broader term that can refer to various types of resource¹⁹

Example (2):

Source text: الامر قد يؤدي الى المزيد من الاستياء الشعبي

(HT): which may lead to further **public resentment**.

(GT): which may lead to more **popular discontent**.

The word "الاستياء الشعبي" in Google Translate is *popular discontent*, describing a feeling of dissatisfaction or unhappiness with a situation or circumstance, but human translation translates it to *public resentment*, describing a deep seated and long-lasting negative emotion towards a situation²⁰

¹⁹ This piece of information is adopted from gocardless.com retrieved from the following website: (<https://gocardless.com/guides/posts/what-is-depletion/>)

²⁰ This piece of information is adopted from redkiwiapp.com retrieved from the following website: (<https://redkiwiapp.com/en/english-guide/synonyms/resentment-discontent>)

Example (3):

Source text:

لكن استمرار تدهور الاقتصاد المصري وضيق الوقت

(HT): the ongoing deterioration of the Egyptian economy and **time constraints**.

(GT): the continued deterioration of the Egyptian economy and **the lack of time**.

It is a lexical problem. The phrase "ضيق الوقت", google translated it *literal translation* and more generally but human translation chooses the word *time constraints* which was meaning the limitation or restriction on the time.²¹

➤ *According to China's economic problems Text*

Example (1):

Source text: ويقول: "لن تكون هذه صدمة من النوع الذي حدث مع ليمان برادرز، فمن غير المرجح أن تسمح الصين بإفلاس بنوكها الكبرى

(HT): He says: "This will not be a shock of the kind that happened with Lehman Brothers, it is unlikely that the Chinese to allow **its major banks to go bankrupt**.

(GT): This will not be a Lehman Brothers-type shock," he says. "China is unlikely to let **its big banks fail**.

Here in the word إفلاس, Google translates it into fail, which refers to a lack of success in achieving a desired goal, while in the sentence, it is clarified that the bank will go bankrupt,

²¹ This piece of information is adopted from dictionary retrieved from the following website:
(<https://www.dictionary.com/>)

which refers to a financial state where an individual or organization has no money or assets to cover their debts.²²

Example (2):

Source text: أصداء عام ٢٠٠٨ أثارت قلق بعض المحللين بشأن ما يعرف بـ "العدوى المالية". ويتضمن ذلك السيناريو الكابوس المتمثل في أزمة العقارات في الصين التي تؤدي إلى انهيار كامل في الاقتصاد الصيني، مما يؤدي إلى انهيار مالي في جميع أنحاء العالم

(HT): The **repercussions** of 2008 have raised concerns some analysts about what's known as "financial contagion." This the nightmare scenario includes of China's real estate crisis leading to a complete collapse in China's economy, leading to financial collapse worldwide.

(GT): The **echoes** of 2008 have some analysts concerned about what is known as "financial contagion." This includes the nightmare scenario of a real estate crisis in China leading to a complete collapse of the Chinese economy, leading to a financial collapse around the world.

Here in the sentence, google translate **أصداء** to *echoes*, which refers to a repetition or imitation of sound, while human translation uses the word *repercussions*, which includes the direct or indirect consequence of some action and refers to the effects of an action.²³

²² This piece of information is adopted from the following website:

(<https://redkiwiapp.com/en/english-guide/synonyms/bankruptcy-failure>)

²³ This piece of information is adopted from the following website:

(<https://www.vocabulary.com/dictionary/repercussion>)

Example (3):

Source text: من الناحية **الحسابية**، نعم، تمثل الصين حوالي ٤٠% من النمو العالمي

(HT): Accountably, China accounts for about 40% of global growth.

(GT): Mathematically, yes, China accounts for about 40% of global growth.

According to the text and the intended meaning, so Google translates it to *mathematically*, that means being done with methods of mathematics and in a way that relates to or involves mathematics, while human translation translates *accountably* something in a way that is responsible, and it can be presented according to the accountability or estimates.

Example (4):

Source text: فالصين التي تمتلك ثاني أكبر اقتصاد في العالم، **ويسكنها** أكثر من ١.٤ مليار نسمة، تواجه مجموعة من المشاكل الاقتصادية، بما في ذلك بطء النمو وارتفاع معدلات البطالة بين فئة الشباب، بالإضافة إلى **حالة الفوضى** التي تخيم على سوق العقارات.

(HT): China, which has the world's second largest economy, **with** more than 1.4 billion people, faces a several of economic problems, including slow growth and high youth unemployment rates, as well as **the state of disorder** over the real estate market.

(GT): China, which has the second largest economy in the world and **is home** to more than 1.4 billion people, faces a set of economic problems, including slow growth and high unemployment rates among young people, in addition to **the chaos prevailing** in the real estate market.

Google uses **حالة الفوضى** to refer to the chaos prevailing. The word *chaos* refers to a state of complete disorder and confusion, but it can be observed common in natural phenomena such

as weather. On the other hand, human translation translates it to the state of disorder, so the word *disorder* refers to a state of being untidy, messy, or disorganized, and it notes in various aspects like government, country, or system.²⁴

The word **يسكنها** google translates it *is home* that is can be a *direct translation*, but we prefer to not translate it and confine to use the preposition *with*.

Example (5):

Source text: سيشعر الآلاف من الموردين والعاملين في جميع أنحاء العالم الذين يعتمدون على هذه الشركات بالآثار غير المباشرة

(HT): Subsequently, thousands of suppliers and workers worldwide who depend on these companies will feel the indirect **repercussions**.

(GT): The spillover **effects** will then be felt by thousands of suppliers and workers around the world who depend on these companies.

Google translate **الآثار** to *effect*, which we think is more general and means the impact or influence of something on a group or situation, while human translation translates this word to *repercussion*, which is more formal than effect, which refers to the indirect or unintended outcomes of a particular situation.

²⁴ This piece of information is adopted from the following website:
(<https://thecontentauthority.com/blog/chaos-vs-disorder>)

Example (6):

Source text: حجم نمو الصين أو **عدم نموه** يتعلق بالصين أكثر مما يتعلق ببقية العالم.

(HT): China's growth or **non-growth** is more about China than the rest of the world. "

(GT): the extent of China's growth or **lack thereof** is more about China than it is about the rest of the world."

Google uses the word *lack thereof*, which means there is not enough of the thing that has been mentioned or the absence of something like sources, but in the sentence, it is clarified that the growth of China or *non-growth* related to the whole world means failing to or unlikely to grow and indicates that China does not experience any growth.

➤ **According to the text: Saudi Arabia vision 2030 Text**

Example (1):

Source text: في دراسته إن السعودية هي **المسيطرة** بشكل أكثر تحديدا على المشاريع قيد التنفيذ التي "HSBC" وقال بنك وتحليلات البنك نفسه "MEED" تبلغ قيمتها ١/٧ تريليون دولار أميركي، استنادا إلى بيانات من

(HT): "HSBC" Bank stated in its study that Saudi Arabia is more specifically **dominates** projects under implementation, totaling around 1.7 trillion US dollars, based on data from MEED and the bank's own analysis.

(GT): "HSBC" said in its study that Saudi Arabia is more specifically **in control of** the projects under implementation worth \$1.7 trillion, based on data from MEED and analyzes of the bank itself.

Here in the word **المسيطرة**, google translates it to *in control of* refers to having power over something without full control, whereas *dominates* refers to a stronger and more commanding level of control.

Example (2):

Source text: كما أشار التقرير، الذي اطلعت عليه "العربية.نت"، إلى أن الإنفاق الرأسمالي في المملكة ارتفع بنسبة ٢٥ تقريبا على أساس سنوي في الربع الأول من ٢٠٢٣

(HT): As indicated in the report, which was seen by "Al Arabiya.net," capital **expenditures** in the Kingdom rose by approximately 25% year-on-year in the first quarter of 2023,

(GT): The report, which was viewed by Al Arabiya.net, also indicated that capital **spending** in the Kingdom increased by approximately 25% on an annual basis in the first quarter of 2023,

The word **الإنفاق** google chooses spending, which indicates any amount of money spent and is more commonly used in everyday conversation, while expenditure often points to larger amounts of money spent over a longer period of time and is used in financial and accounting. So, expenditure is more formal than spending.²⁵

²⁵ This piece of information is adopted from the following website:
(<https://redkiwiapp.com/en/english>)

➤ *According to Boycott calls during the Gaza war Text*

Example (1):

Source text:

هل هناك جدوى فعلية؟

(HT): Is there any **real feasibility**?

(GT): Is there any **actual benefit**?

This word is translated by Google to *benefit*, which refers to the positive outcomes that result from a decision or process. In that question, he asked to focus on the possibility of implementing a particular idea or plan or to describe the proposed process that is realistically achievable, so human translation translates its *feasibility*.

Example (2):

Source text:

تقتصر على استخدام العلامة التجارية فقط والحصول على الخبرة والمعرفة اللازمتين.

(HT): its relationship with the parent company is limited to using the brand only and obtaining the necessary **expertise** and knowledge.

(GT): its relationship with the parent company is limited to using the brand only and obtaining the necessary **experience** and knowledge.

Here in the previous sentence, there is the word **الخبرة** that Google translates as *experience*, which means the knowledge or skill that results from direct participation in events or activities, but in this sentence, he clarifies a specific thing, so human translation translates it to *expertise*, which refers to skillfulness by virtue of possessing special knowledge or emphasizing depth, mastery, and specialized knowledge in a particular area²⁶.

²⁶ This piece of information is adopted from the following website:
(<https://www.almaany.com/en/dict/>)

➤ **According to translating Idioms and Collocations**

➤ ***According to Central Egyptian Forecast Text***

Example (1):

(Source text): قررت لجنة السياسة النقدية للبنك المركزي المصري في اجتماعها، الخميس، رفع سعري عائد الإيداع والإقراض **لليلة واحدة** وسعر العملية الرئيسية للبنك المركزي بواقع 100 نقطة أساس ليصل إلى 19.25 بالمئة، 20.25 بالمئة و19.75 بالمئة، على الترتيب، بعكس توقعات بتثبيتها

(HT): At its meeting on Thursday, the Central Bank of Egypt's Monetary Policy Committee decided to raise the rates of deposit yield and **daily lending** the price of the Central Bank's main operation by 100 basis points to 19.25%, 20.25% and 19.75%, respectively, against projections of stabilization.

(GT): The Monetary Policy Committee of the Central Bank of Egypt decided, in its meeting on Thursday, to raise the **overnight deposit and lending** interest rates and the Central Bank's main operation rate by 100 basis points to reach 19.25 percent, 20.25 percent and 19.75 percent, respectively, contrary to expectations that they would be fixed.

This problem here can be solved through *Culture Equivalent* from the target language. Through economic terms this example only has this meaning. Which cannot be *Directly translated* as Google used.

➤ *According to Egypt and Argentina and Ukraine*

Example (1):

(Source Text): "الأرجنتين ومصر وأوكرانيا.. أعلى دول العالم مديونية لصندوق النقد الدولي "

(HT): Argentina, Egypt, and Ukraine: **The World's Top Three Debtor Countries** to the International Monetary Fund

(GT): Argentina, Egypt, and Ukraine the countries with **the highest debt to** the International Monetary Fund

HT replaces the Arabic word "أعلى" (highest) with "Top Three," which carries a more impactful and definitive tone. This choice of language reinforces the notion that these countries occupy the pinnacle of debt among world nations. capitalizing "Top Three" further accentuates its importance and draws attention to the ranking. This visual cue reinforces the message that these countries occupy the highest positions in terms of debt.

Cultural Problems

- According to translating names of persons and organizations
- *The Government Forecast of Disinflation Text*

Example (1):

(Source text): ويشير **معيط** إلى قيام البنك المركزي المصري برفع أسعار الفائدة لمحاربة التضخم ليصل متوسط الكريدور إلى 18.75%، ومع استمرار توتر الأوضاع العالمية نتيجة الحرب بين روسيا وأوكرانيا وتباطؤ حركة التجارة العالمية، وبدء استقرار الأسواق وتعافي الاقتصاد الكلي من الآثار السلبية لكل تلك الصدمات

(HT): **Maait recalling** that the Central Bank of Egypt has raised interest rates to fight inflation to reach the average Credor to 18.75%, as the global situation continues to strain as a result of the war between Russia and Ukraine, the deceleration in global trade, the start of market stability and the recovery of the macroeconomic negative effects of all these shocks.

(GT): **Moait points out** that the Central Bank of Egypt has raised interest rates to combat inflation, bringing the average rate to 18.75%, and with the continued tension in global conditions as a result of the war between Russia and Ukraine and the slowdown in global trade, markets have begun to stabilize, and the overall economy has recovered from the negative effects of all these shocks.

According to this problem Google failed to provide the correct name so here *Culture equivalent strategy* is needed to provide the correct name and to avoid any mistakes.

➤ *According to 5 Economic Benefits From BRICS Text*

Example (1)

(Source text): وتحدث الرئيس **السيسى** خلال الحوار، عن الجهود التى يبذلها الجانبان المصرى والصينى لتعزيز العلاقات فى مختلف المجالات، وسعيهما للعمل معا لتحقيق الأهداف المشتركة وما فيه صالح الشعبين الصديقين

(HT): **President Al-Sisi** spoke during the dialogue about the efforts of the Egyptian and Chinese sides to strengthen relations in various fields, and their endeavor to work together to achieve the common goals and the benefit of the two friendly people,

(GT): During the dialogue, **President Sisi** spoke about the efforts made by the Egyptian and Chinese sides to strengthen relations in various fields, and their endeavor to work together to achieve common goals and what is in the interest of the two friendly peoples.

Google failed to provide the correct name here too, *Culture equivalent strategy* is needed to provide the correct name and to avoid any mistakes.

Syntactic Problems

- According to Gender problems
- According to Ruters Survy Text

Example (1):

(Source text): وتوقع اقتصاديون انخفاض الجنيه إلى 36.95 مقابل الدولار بحلول نهاية 2024 وإلى 38.90 في العام التالي

(HT): Economists expected the pound to fall to 36.95 against the dollar by the end of 2024 and to 38.90 the following year.

(GT): He expected the dollar to fall to 36.95 to the dollar by the end of 2024 and to 38.90 the following year.

The main difference between the two translations lies in the gender inconsistency in Google translation. In The Human translation, the pronoun "**the pound**" is used consistently throughout the sentence, maintaining clarity and coherence in referring to the currency being discussed. In Google translation, the pronoun "he" is used, which introduces ambiguity regarding who or what is expected to fall to 36.95 against the dollar. It's unclear whether "he" refers to an economist or another entity, leading to confusion. Therefore, the Human translation is more accurate and syntactically correct in maintaining gender consistency and clarity in the context of the sentence.

➤ *According to 5 Economic Benefits from BRICS Text*

Example (1):

(Source text): الميزة الخامسة لهذه القمة هي الترويج للإصلاح الاقتصادي الذي قامت به مصر، لأنها أصبحت مناسبة جدا لجذب المستثمرين خاصة مع تحرير سعر الصرف وكذلك مشجعة ومحفزة للصادرات وجذب الأموال، ومن ثم تحتاج مصر إلى الترويج بصورة أكبر لإنشاء القواعد الصناعية الجديدة والتحدى الحقيقي هو جذب العملاق الصيني لما له من مستقبل واعد

(HT): The fifth advantage of this summit is the **recreation** of Egypt's economic reform, because it has become very suitable to attract investors especially with exchange rate liberalization as well as encouraging and stimulating exports and attracting funds, and therefore Egypt needs to further promote the creation of new industrial bases and the real challenge is to attract the Chinese giant because of **its promising future**.

(GT): The fifth advantage of this summit is **promoting** the economic reform undertaken by Egypt, because it has become very suitable for attracting investors, especially with the liberalization of the exchange rate, as well as encouraging and stimulating exports and attracting money. Therefore, Egypt needs to promote more the establishment of new industrial bases, and the real challenge is to attract the Chinese giant **to... He has a promising future**.

The main gender difference between the two translations lies in the reference to Egypt. In Human translation, Egypt is referred to with feminine pronouns ("she" and "her"), while in Google translation Egypt is referred to with masculine pronouns ("he" and "his"). This difference could reflect the stylistic choices of the translators or the grammatical conventions of the target language. Additionally, there might be variations in syntax and word choice to accommodate the

linguistic structures of each language. In the Human translation, the pronouns used for "Egypt" are gender-neutral ("it" and "its"), reflecting a grammatical approach that doesn't assign gender to inanimate objects or abstract concepts. In Google translation, masculine pronouns ("he" and "his") are used for "Egypt," which might reflect a stylistic choice or grammatical convention in the target language where countries or entities are often assigned gender. The Human translation is accurate than Google here Google used *Literal Strategy*.

➤ *According to China's economic problems Text*

Example (1):

Source text: ومن منظور المستهلك الغربي، سيكون ذلك مرحباً به كوسيلة للحد من ارتفاع الأسعار التي لا تتضمن رفع أسعار الفائدة بشكل أكبر

(GT): From a Western consumer perspective, this would be a welcome way to limit price increases that does not involve raising interest rates further.

(HT): From a Western consumer's perspective, this would be welcome as a way to limit price rises that do not include interest rates hikes.

It is a *grammatical* problem. In Google translation, this combination of the western consumer perceptive is not grammatically correct because it does not describe the perceptive of consumers and refers to any consumer, while human translation adds 's, and it is grammatically correct because it refers to the viewpoint of a western consumer and conveys the intended meaning.

Example (2):

Source text: ونقول وكالة التصنيف الائتماني الأمريكي فيتش، الشهر الماضي، إن تباطؤ الصين **يلقي** **بظلاله** على آفاق النمو العالمي" وخفضت توقعاتها للعالم بأسره في عام ٢٠٢٤

(HT): The American credit rating agency Fitch says last month that China's slowdown "casts **its shadow** over global growth prospects" and lowered its forecasts for the whole world in 2024.

(GT): Last month, the US credit rating agency Fitch said that China's slowdown "casts a **shadow** on global growth prospects" and lowered its forecasts for the entire world in 2024.

It is a *grammatical* problem. In the sentence **يلقي بظلاله** Google when translating this sentence does not mention "its," and that causes a breakdown in translation, so, human translation adds "its," which is an object, which refers to the slowdown.

- **According to word order**
- **According to Egypt and Argentina and Ukraine**

Example (1):

(Source Text): **تنتظر** مصر بدء **إجراءات** مراجعة صندوق النقد الدولي لمؤشرات الاقتصاد المصري في أغسطس
 أب المقبل، وسط حالة عدم يقين بعدما **خفضت** وكالتا «فيتش» و«ستاندرد آند بورز» التصنيف الائتماني للبلاد في مايو آيار مع
 نظرة مستقبلية سلبية

(HT): Egypt **awaits** the start of the International Monetary. Fund's (IMF) **review** of Egyptian economic indicators in August, amid a state of uncertainty after the "Fitch" and "Standard and Poor's" agencies **downgraded** the country's credit rating in May with a negative outlook for the future.

(GT): Egypt **is awaiting** the start of the International Monetary Fund's review procedures for Egyptian economic indicators next August, amid a state of uncertainty after Fitch and Standard & Poor's downgraded the country's credit rating in May with a negative outlook.

The HT translation adopts a more active voice structure, placing the subject "Egypt" at the beginning, followed by the verb "awaits" and the object "the start of the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) review of Egyptian economic indicators." This structure creates a sense of anticipation and emphasizes Egypt's proactive stance in waiting for the IMF review.

Acronymys problems

➤ *According to 5 Economic benefits from BRICS Text*

Example (1):

(Source text) الفائدة الثانية من هذه المشاركة هو فتح ملف تفعيل اتفاقية "ميركوسور" مع البرازيل وهى من ضمن الدول التى تجمعها مع مصر اتفاقية تجارية مهمة والمنتظر أن يتم التطرق إليها من خلال وزير التجارة حيث سيبحث مع الوفد البرازيلى إدخال اتفاقية الميركوسور حيز التنفيذ بعد موافقة البرلمان البرازيلى على الاتفاقية، لأنها ستفتح لمصر سوق تصديرى كبير جدا وهو السوق البرازيلى.

(HT): The second benefit of this participation is to open the file of activation of the agreement **MERCOSUR** with Brazil It is one of the countries that has a compilation with Egypt an important trade agreement and it's expected to be addressed by the Minister of Trade. With the Brazilian delegation he will consider the entry of the MERCOSUR agreement into force after the Brazilian Parliament approves the agreement, because it will open a very large export market for Egypt and it's the Brazilian market.

(*GT*): The second benefit of this participation is opening the file for activating the “**Mercosur**” agreement with Brazil, which is among the countries that has an important trade agreement with Egypt, and it is expected that it will be addressed through the Minister of Commerce, as he will discuss with the Brazilian delegation the entry into force of the Mercosur agreement after the Brazilian Parliament’s approval of the agreement. The agreement, because it will open a very large export market for Egypt, which is the Brazilian market.

MERCOSUR is an abbreviation for a Spanish word, which translates to the "Southern Common Market" in English. Abbreviations should be written in a capitalized form, so Google here may did not identify the word therefore, tends to use *Transliteration Strategy*.

Discussion and Results

In this study chapter two economic part, we investigate the economic field and it is challenges in translation process from all possible aspects. Previous research has focused on some important points that have been briefly discussed in the objective part. Our findings reveal some strength and weakness in both Human translation and Google translation as a machine. The following points was reached depending on our analysis:

- **Semantic Accuracy and Contextual Understanding:** Human mind translation exhibited superior semantic accuracy and contextual understanding compared to Google Translate. Human translators can interpret subtle nuances, idiomatic expressions, and cultural references inherent in economic texts, resulting in more accurate translations. In contrast, Google Translate often produces literal translations without fully grasping the context, leading to inaccuracies and misinterpretations in economic concepts.
- Google only uses Direct and Literal translation to provide the meaning.
- In this research paper human translators tend to adopt with the ST to provide the most proper strategies to be used in transferring into the TT.
- **Complexity and Adaptability:** Human translators demonstrated greater adaptability and proficiency in handling complex economic texts across various linguistic and cultural contexts. They can discern the intended meaning behind intricate economic theories, models, and terminologies, and idiomatic expressions offering nuanced translations tailored to the target audience. Google Translate struggles with the complexity of economic discourse, often providing oversimplified or misleading renditions of concepts.

- Quality and Reliability: mind translation consistently delivers higher quality and reliability in economic translations compared to Google Translate. Human translators produce accurate, and coherent translations . While Google Translate offers convenience and accessibility, its translations may vary in quality and reliability, depending on the complexity of the text.
- Google only getting the surface meaning of the context and many times this translations led to the text ambiguity.
- In general, lexical “polysemous words” and syntactic "gender and word order” these problems most frequently shown in Google Translation. On the other hand, sometimes Google provided an efficient translations other than the Human mind.
- In contrast, Here are points highlighting the importance and effectiveness of human mind translation, Contextual Understanding: Human translators possess the ability to grasp the subtleties of context, including cultural nuances, idiomatic expressions, and domain-specific terminology. This contextual understanding ensures accurate and culturally appropriate translations, particularly in fields such as economics where precision is crucial.
- In economic translation, this cultural sensitivity is essential for conveying concepts in a manner that aligns with the socio-economic context of the target audience, facilitating cross-cultural understanding and communication.
- Overall, human mind translation plays a pivotal role in facilitating effective communication, promoting cross-cultural understanding, and advancing knowledge dissemination in the economic domain, underscoring its importance and effectiveness other than Google Literal and direct translation.

Conclusion

In conclusion, our study has shed light on the intricacies of the translation process within the economic field, comparing the efficacy of human mind translation and Google translation. We have identified several challenges inherent in both approaches, including nuances in language, and cultural context. Human mind translation, while possessing the advantage of cultural sensitivity and nuanced understanding, is limited by human subjectivity and the constraints of time and resources. On the other hand, Google translation offers speed and convenience but often lacks the finesse and accuracy required for complex economic texts. Despite these challenges, both methods show strengths that are an integral part of the translation process. Human translators bring creativity, adaptability and contextual understanding to their work, while Google Translation lacks the power to get the inner meaning to provide accurate translations. Providing the strengths and weaknesses of each approach, we present a model for optimizing the economic translation process on both sides, the human aspect of which is to ensure accuracy, clarity and cultural relevance. The other aspect is Google's quick translation, and which is not accurate. Our goal is to clarify these interpretations in the economic field of complex terms that some machines cannot understand and provide their inner meaning.

Translation



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Chapter Three: Literature Hub

Literature Hub

Introduction

In the realm of literary translation, this project delves into the intricate art of transposing the nuances of literature across languages. The project aims to underscore the profound connection between literature and translation, emphasizing the pivotal role language and cultural context play in shaping the essence of literary works. Furthermore, artistic expressions add another layer of complexity, as literary works often rely on wordplay, rhythm, and metaphor that may not easily transfer from one language to another. As we embark on this journey, the objectives of this project unfold, seeking to unravel the complexities of literary translation, shed light on methodologies employed, and address the unique challenges inherent in bridging the gap between diverse literary landscapes. Through this exploration, a deeper understanding of the intricacies involved in translating literary masterpieces is sought, marking the commencement of a captivating odyssey through the realms of words, cultures, and creative expression.

Rationale of the Study

Objectives

The objectives of this project shall be as the following:

- Ensuring the adaptation of language and style of the translation to resonate with the cultural and linguistic sensibilities of the target audience while preserving the essence of the work and ensure that the core message and artistic vision and expressions are preserved.
- Promoting cross-cultural understanding and appreciation of diverse literary traditions through translation by introducing readers to the literature of different regions and societies.
- Encouraging the exchange of ideas and literary achievements on an international scale which enables thinking creatively about problems by using literature as a broadening of one's own experience and practical knowledge.
- Presenting the literary work to a new audience without losing its artistic or literary value.
- Measuring the efficiency of Google's and human translation's abilities to adapt the grammar of the source language into the grammar of the target language.
- Presenting a translation of colloquial contents without losing its formality level by using an equivalent of it in the target language.

Reasons Behind the Study

The reasons behind this study are due to the following:

- Enhancing the translator's language skills as translating literature requires creativity and critical skills, which can be beneficial for personal growth and development.
- Conveying the emotional and aesthetic elements of the original work to ensure a faithful representation in the target language.

The theme racism of the poem could be the need for social justice and equality in society.

"The Black Boy" "الصبي الأسود" exposes the injustices and inequalities inherent in systems of oppression, such as slavery, and urges readers to work towards creating a more just and equitable world. By shedding light on the suffering of the Black boy and calling attention to the injustices he faces, Blake prompts reflection on the importance of standing up against discrimination and advocating for the rights and dignity of all individuals.

Gothic theme is characterized by elements of darkness, mystery, supernatural, madness, old places, and death. Death might represent the prevalent motif that serves to create an atmosphere of horror, decay and the unknown. Characters on gothic works often struggle with inevitability of death. Furthermore, the psychological depth of characters in gothic literature is a key aspect of this genre. Many gothic protagonists are complex and tormented individuals who struggle with inner demons, traumas, and dark desires. They often show traits such as madness, obsession, paranoia, and guilt which reflect the darker sides of human nature. This theme is employed in the following works: "The Black Cat" "القط الأسود", "Tell-tale heart" "القلب الواشي", "The School" "المدرسة", "Stop all the Clocks" "أوقفوا الزمان", "Because I couldn't stop for death" "لأنني لم أستطع التوقف للموت", "The fall of the House of the Usher" "سقوط منزل آشر", "The Bluebird" "الطائر الأزرق", "part of The Silence poem" "جزء من قصيدة الصمت", "The art of losing" "فن الخسارة" and "a message for Damascus Prince" "رسالة الي الأمير الدمشقي".

Occupation is the military action of taking over a state or a country by force. This theme symbolizes the turbulent emotions like sorrow, anger, nostalgia, and seeking for freedom. The theme also reflects the interdependence and coherence among people to overcome this disaster. During the period of occupation, a lot of literary works would appear to transfer the experience and sow hope and patience in peoples' hearts. It also sends a hateful message to the occupiers and boasts the civilization of the occupied territories. This theme is prevalent in the poems: "Jerusalem" "القدس", "A letter from a soldier in the front of Suez" "رسالة جندي في جبهة السويس" and "O you who walk through the fleeting words" "أيها المارون في الكلمات العابرة".

Aspiration theme in literature can be related to many perspectives. It is not only in holding on something, but it may be defined in other things. It is affected by the continued one's movement in their life to reach a happy ending. Although it is hard to have our hopes up in such a cruel world, but without hope there would be no reason to live. Hope is that light beam that breaks the darkness around us. Hope can be representing in seeking for a cure of an illness without tiredness or boredom and can help you continue to strive and persevere to reach out. It can also be reflected in the seeking of finding oneself or passion, or by changing oneself to achieve satisfaction. It is reflected in the short story of "Zabalawy" "قصة الزعبلوي", the poems: "The City" "المدينة", "The genius of the crowd" "عبقري الحشد" and "Hope is the thing with feathers" "الامل هو ذاك الطائر ذو الأجنحة".

Life has many phases like childhood, adolescence, adulthood, youth, and ageing. Childhood is the meaning of innocence, happiness, and loveliness. But during the journey of growing up all these lovely attributes will vanish one day, not all of them, but most of them would do. In the phases of life people might lose its meaning and feel that it is aimless to continue living in such a broke cruel world. This theme is included in the two poems: "O me O life" "يا حياتي يا هذا الأنا" and "Black berry picking" "قطف التوت الاسود".

Greed is a very selfish and bad feature to have. Greedy people are always unwelcome in this world and alienated. The end of such feature would never be pleasant to the greedy ones, as they suffer a big loss in their lives. Their lives would be full of advice from everyone around theme, but this advice would never be taken into action. This theme appears in the short story "The Duchess and the Jeweler" by Virginia Woolf. This theme is identified only in the short story "The Duchess and the Jeweler" "الدوقة والصائغ".

Freedom is a universal and timeless theme, embodying the essence of human aspiration and dignity. The meaning of freedom does not only include liberation from material restrictions, but it also includes emancipation of thought, expression, and choice. The search for freedom has been a driving force in shaping communities and uprisings. Whether it is in the field of politics, art, or personal independence. Freedom is a basic human right. This theme appears in the following poems: "Marrying Thee, O Freedom" "تزوجتك أيتها الحرية" Desires "رغبات" and "Alone" "وحدك".

Love is a complex and deep emotion. The essence of love includes a range of feelings and connections, starting from unconditional love between family members to emotional and intimate bonds between romantic partners. Love is a force that breaks boundaries. It can enhance empathy, compassion, and understanding. Love can also be a source of vulnerability and sacrifice. This theme appears in the following poems: "When you are old and grey" "أظن", "two lovers" "اثنان" and "The third, fourth and twelfth letter Hiragy Alqout" "الرسالة الثالثة و الرابعة و الثانية عشر حراجي القط". This Theme also appears in the following short stories: "Cinderella" "سندريلا" and "The Night Train at Deoli" "قطار الليل في ديولي".

Exploring the theme of women and motherhood unveils on many human experiences, as it is a broad theme that includes the diverse roles, struggles, and victories of women across cultures and eras. Through literature, the theme of women seeks to spotlight on the achievements made by women and their steadfastness in the face of challenges and how women's perspectives and experiences are often overlooked or dismissed. Literary works that talk about the theme of women and motherhood provide examples of the challenges that women face in balancing their role as a mother and their influential and effective role in society. Despite these roles and responsibilities, she is also able to love and trust herself, even though her beauty may not fit society's standards of beauty. This theme appears in the following poems: "Phenomenal Woman" "امرأة استثنائية", "Still I Rise" "ما زلت أنهض", "Mother Al-Mu'taz" "أم المعنز" and "The play" "المسرحية". This Theme also appears in the following short stories: "Trifles" "تفاهات".

Procedures

With the development of machine translation, the comparison between human translation and machine translation has become an inevitable topic to explore the strategies used by human translators and machine translation in translating texts in different fields. This is done by examining the differences between various strategies and identifying the strengths and weaknesses of each of them and which of them can convey metaphorical and emotional meanings in the source text.

SL-Oriented Strategies

1. Transliteration: It is the transference of a word or an expression from one language to another while retaining the phonological form of the original text. Within this strategy, there are some words or phrases, such as people's names, place's names, names of newspapers and periodicals, titles of untranslated literary works are usually transferred.
2. Addition: This strategy aims to keep the source language term that does not have an equivalent in the target text then explain it with the necessary information. In Baker's words, it means transliteration with explanation. Baker (1992)
3. Direct Translation: (it can be referred to as *calque* or *through-translation*) It is the literal translation of some words or phrases in the original text from the source language to the target language, such as: common collocations, names of companies, official institutions, and international organizations. Newmark (1998)

Target Language-Oriented Strategies

1. Substitution: This strategy may be classified into two subcategories:
 - Cultural Equivalent: This strategy aims to translate a word in SL culture into an equivalent of it in the TL culture that might not have the same meaning but have the same impact on the target audience. Baker (1992)
 - Paraphrase: It is the process of rephrasing a word or an expression while preserving the meaning and the intent of the original text. Baker (1992)
 - Near Synonym: This strategy is used with a source language cultural word when there is no clear one-to-one or precise equivalent in the target language.
 - Omission: This strategy tends to delete or omit a source word from the text during the translation process. Baker (1992)

- Compensation merging: Compensation by Merging is a technique used to condense ST features carried over a relatively long stretch of a text (such as complex phrase) into a relatively short stretch of the TT (such as single word or a simple phrase). Stiasih (2013, p.58)

Some Common Problems and Their Solutions in Translating Literature

1. Lexical Problems: these problems can be categorized into the following:

- ***The Translation of Diacritics Marks:*** Some words have the pronunciation but differ in meaning due to the adding diacritic symbols. This problem can be solved by using a direct translation strategy.
- ***The Translation of Unclear Sentences:*** Some sentences may be written in an unclear way which can lead to confusion for the translator. This problem can be solved through paraphrasing or near synonym strategies.
- ***The Translation of Individual Lexical Terms:*** Many translators tend to translate singular words using the direct translation strategy.
- ***The Translation of Polysemous Words:*** Polysemy can be explained as one word carrying more than one meaning. This may cause confusion for the translator in the translation process but can be solved by using the direct translation strategy.
- ***The Translation of Figures of Speech:*** Some metaphors, and similes may not have an equivalent in the target language. This problem can be solved through direct translation if the translator is foreignizing, near synonymy i.e. using another image that would express a similar sense, through turning the metaphor into a simile, or paraphrase if s/he is domesticating the TT.
- ***The Translation Collocations and Idioms:*** (which can be solved through using an idiom similar in meaning and form to that of the ST if the translator is foreignizing, using an idiom similar in meaning but different in form i.e. translating through using a cultural equivalent idiom, or through paraphrase, or omission if s/he is domesticating the TT).

2. Cultural Problems: These problems can be classified into the following:

- ***The Translation of Cultural Nuances:*** There are some differences between the culture of the source text and target text, such as: historical places, names of persons and customs. Translators tend to use paraphrasing or addition strategies while foreignization to retain the meaning of the original text. While others tend

to use transliteration, culture equivalence, paraphrasing or naturalization strategies while domesticating.

3. Grammatical Problems: These problems can be subdivided into the following:

- **Word Order:** Not all languages use the same word order which might be confusing while translating from the source language into the target language. In this case, translators aim to follow the word order of the target language.
- **Gender – Agreement:** Determining masculine and feminine pronouns in different languages can be problematic, as the usage of some words in a sentence need to match or agree in gender.
- **Subject – Verb Agreement:** Numbering rules shall be considered during the translation process as the subject must agree in terms of numbers whether it is singular or plural.
- **Reference:** An act by which a speaker uses linguistic forms to enable a listener to identify the referent. To perform an act of reference, we can use proper nouns, nouns in phrases (a writer, my friend, the cat) or pronouns such as person deixis (he, she, it). There are three types of references: anaphoric (refer back), cataphoric (refer forward) and zerophoric (omitted). (Yule, 2010, p.131).

Analysis

The need for accurate and efficient translation services has never been more crucial. As we delve into this project, we have identified the strategies used by both of human translation and Google translation, and how they deal with problems found during translation process. However, the question remains: are those machines really better than human translation? Let us find out.

*Lexical Problems***The Translation of Diacritic Marks:**

Problems in Zaablawy

Example (1):

Source text:

يَعْلَمُ اللَّهُ أَنِّي فِي مَسْئِيسِ الْحَاجَةِ إِلَيْهِ وَأَنْتَ أَدْرِي بِالْمَتَاعِبِ الَّتِي يَقْصِدُ مِنْ أَجْلِهَا!

(HT):

God knows how much I need him, and you know the troubles he is being **asked for**!

(GT):

God knows that I am in dire need of him, and you know what trouble he **means**!

In this example, the word "يَقْصِدُ" if the diacritic of it is like this "يَقْصِدُ" then the word means that someone means something, but if is the diacritic is "يُقْصَدُ" then it is a passive verb that means someone is being asked for something. Google translation expects that the word means to “mean something”, so its translation is not correct. Moreover, human translation manages to reach the right meaning of the word, according to the context. Both translations use the same strategy, which is *direct translation strategy*, but renders a different translation.

Example (2):

Source text:

وعدا ذلك لا يوجد شيء من **مزّة** أو طعام.

(HT):

And apart from that, there was nothing else, neither a **pretty woman** nor food.

(GT):

Other than that, there was no **food** or food.

In the previous example, the word "مزّة" have two different diacritics that is "مَزَّة" which means something sour⁽¹⁾, or "مُزَّة" which means a pretty woman. Human translation understands the correct form of the word according to the context and translates it correctly. As for Google translation, it identifies the wrong form of the word and considers it as a sour food specifically. Both translations uses *near synonymy strategy*.

¹ <https://www.almaany.com/ar/dict/ar-ar/%D9%85%D8%B2%D8%A9/>

Problems in the third letter of Heragy Al-Qot

Example (1):

Source text:

قعدت أهدي الرجال..

(HT):

I was trying to **calm** the men...

(GT):

I sat **guiding** the man...

In the previous example, in the word "أهدي" the letter "د" is geminated, and this word means to calm someone down, but if it is written like this "أهدي" with no geminated letters, it would mean to guide. Google translation translates the word in its second form which is incorrect. Moreover, human translation reads the word as the first form and translates it as to calm. Both translations use the *direct translation strategy*, but human translation is more likely to be accurate.

Problems in the fourth letter of Heragy Al-Qot

Example (1):

Source text:

وضحك .. وبعدين قاللي: لا حسن يطلع لوح.

(HT):

He laughed saying: because he may become **narrow-minded**.

(GT):

And he laughed... Then he said to me: Hassan does not get a **board**.

The known meaning of the word "لوح" is a board, but in this context, the author is referring to the word "لوح", which means a narrow-minded person. Google translation uses a *direct translation strategy* and adopts the basic meaning of the word as the intended one, which is not correct. Human translator understands that the word has different meanings due to the diacritical marks, even though they are not written in the word, while human translation uses the *near synonymy strategy* as an attempt to deliver the intended meaning.

The twelfth letter of Heragy Al-Qot

Example (1):

Source text:

النسمة تهل عليا اول ما يخش جوابك

(HT):

And the breeze caress my whole body, as I **receive** your letter.

(GT):

The breeze greets me as soon as I **fear** your answer.

The unwritten diacritical marks in the word "يخش" according to the text is "يُخَش", which is a colloquial word that means to entre or to have. Google translation reads the word with this diacritical marks "يَخْشَ" that means to fear something, thus is not the intended meaning of the word. Both translations use the *direct translation strategy*, yet human translation is more accurate because Google translation reads the word in a different way.

Example (2):

Source text:

حراجي

الكلمة ساعات تغنيه

(HT):

For Heragy

A word can make him more than **happy and satisfied**.

(GT):

Forester

The word **sings for** hours.

The word of this example "تُغْنِيهِ" does not refer to singing but refers to the state of satisfaction. Google translation fails to identify the word, and mistakes it to the word "تُغْنِيهِ", so the translation is incorrect. Human translation recognizes the word and translates it as accurate as it can. Human translation uses the *addition strategy* to the sentence to make the meaning as accurate as possible. Google uses the *direct translation strategy* of the word.

Example (3):

Source text:

لَهُ

(HT):

Absolutely no

(GT):

for him

In the above example, the word "لَهُ" is a colloquial Arabic word, used specially by Upper people in Egypt, this word means "no". Google identifies the word wrongly as "لَهُ", and it is a preposition followed by a pronoun. By using the *direct translation strategy*, the translation of the word is wrong. Human translation uses the same strategy but tries to identify the right meaning of the word.

Problems in Mother Al-Mu'taz

Example (1):

Source text:

كلما سألوها عن شعري

(HT):

Whenever they asked her about my poetry

(GT):

Whenever they asked her about my hair

The word "شعر" causes an ambiguity because it can mean both "poetry" and "hair" in Arabic depending on the context. However, human translation translates the word "شعري" into "my poetry" which is more appropriate interpretation in this context. This translation captures the intended meaning of literary work or artistic expression. On the other hand, Google translation cannot capture the meaning of the word "شعري" so it translates incorrectly as "my hair" which is literal but inaccurate interpretation. Although Google misunderstands the meaning, it follows the same strategy as human translation which is the *Direct translation strategy*.

Problems in رغبات

Example (1):

Source text:

للدوري و الهواء و الحج

(HT):

To **the sparrow**, air and stone

(GT):

For **league**, air, and stone

Google translation uses *direct translation strategy* and is confused with the meaning of the noun “دوري” because of the lack of the diacritic marks and translates it into “league” which means a group of sports teams who all play each other to earn points and find which team is best.² While the noun “دوري” in this context means a specific kind of birds. Human translation also uses *direct translation strategy* but adopts the intended meaning of the context.

² <https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/league?q=league>

The Translation of Unclear Sentences:

Problems in The Black Cat

Example (1):

Source text:

But to-morrow I die, and to-day I would unburden my soul.

(HT):

وأن كنت سألاقي حتفي غداً فلا بد لي أن أزيح هذا العبء عن عاتقي الآن.

(GT):

لكنني سأموت غداً، واليوم سأحرر روحي.

Google translation uses *direct translation strategy* and provides a translation that is very literal and wrong as the narrator's intended meaning is if he will die tomorrow and not, he is going to die tomorrow and that is quite different meaning. While human translation uses *paraphrasing strategy* and conveys the intended meaning correctly.

Example (2):

Source text:

Not that she was ever serious upon this point—

(HT):

ولم تتحدث بشكل جاد في يوم من الأيام عن تلك المسألة –

(GT):

لا يعني ذلك أنها لم تكن جادة أبداً بشأن هذه النقطة –

Google translation is confused because of the structure of the sentence and cannot determine whether the wife of the narrator was serious or not. However, google provides a wrong translation that gives the opposite meaning of the narrator while human translation presents a translation that is accurate and conveys the intended meaning successfully.

Example (3):

Source text:

I scarcely knew what I uttered at all.

(HT):

وكنت أعي تماماً ما أتلفظ به

(GT):

بالكاد أعرف ما قلته على الإطلاق

Google translation uses *word – for – word translation* and is confused because of the existence of double negatives in the same sentence “scarcely” and “at all”. The usage of double negatives in the same sentence leads to a positive meaning and google translation yet presents the translation in a negative form. While human translation bears in mind this rule and provides the translation of this sentence correctly.

The Translating of Individual Words:

Problems in Cinderella

Example (1):

Source text:

For his second wife

(HT):

من أجل زوجته الثانية

(GT):

تزوج امرأة ثانية

Human translation uses *the Direct translation strategy* to take a different approach than Google Translate. Instead of translating the phrase purely literally, we translate it in a way that fits the context. Where the writer means by his sentence “For his second wife”, that he married another woman. Google Translate also uses the same strategy, it is more direct and not related to the context. Google translates the sentence “For his second wife” into "من أجل زوجته الثانية" which means that the man did something for his second wife. In this translation, Google is not able to accurately convey the meaning intended by the writer. Human translation focuses on the relationship between the husband and his second wife instead of focusing on the husband’s action for his wife that occurred in Google translation.

Example (2):

Source text:

and my diamond **stomacher**

(HT):

ومشد الألباس الخاص بي

(GT):

وبطني الماس

Both human and Google translations use *the Direct translation strategy* to handle it. Human translation succeeds in interpreting the word "stomacher", as it translated it into the term "مشد" which is an accessory placed on the abdomen to make it slimmer. While Google Translate fails to convey the accessory referred to in the source text and instead interprets the word "stomacher" as "بطن" which may lead to a loss of meaning for the reader because the term "بطني الماس" does not exist in the Arabic language.

Problems in Trifles by Susan Glaspell

Example (1):

Source text:

But I thought maybe If I went to the house and talked about it before his wife, though I said to Harry that I didn't know as what his wife wanted made much difference to John.

(HT):

ولكنني ارتأيت انه اذا ذهبت الي منزله وتحدثت معه عن هذا الأمر امام زوجته فربما يوافق بالرغم من أنني اخبرت هاري أنني لم أكن متأكداً ما اذا كانت تلبية رغبات زوجته أمر هام بالنسبة لجون أم لا.

(GT):

لكنني اعتقدت انه ربما لو كنت كذلك ذهب الي المنزل وتحدث عن الأمر امام زوجته، على الرغم من أنني قلت لهاري أنني لا اعرف ما هو أرادت الزوجة أن تُحدث فرقاً كبيراً بالنسبة لجون.

In this context, more than one lexical item is confusing in meaning to Google translation, therefore the translation is very *literal* and almost meaningless. This translation also does not provide cohesion or a connected sentence that can be understood by the reader of the target language. While human translation presents a text that is relevant to the original text, connected and understandable to the target language audience by using *a direct translation strategy*.

Example (2):

Source text:

Followed by the **County Attorney** and Hale.

(HT):

يليه المدعي العام للمقاطعة والسيد هيل.

(GT):

ويليه محامي المقاطعة وهيل.

Google translation uses *literal translation strategy* and translates this noun into “محامي المقاطعة” which means “the lawyer of the county”. The noun “lawyer” itself means a person who is trained and qualified to advise people about the law and to represent them in court and to write legal documents.³ This translation is not accurate and may confuse the target audience. While human translation conveys the intended meaning of the noun “County Attorney” by translating it to “المدعي العام للمقاطعة” which means “prosecutor” by using *near synonym strategy*. The noun “prosecutor” itself means a public official who charges somebody officially with a crime and prosecutes them in court.⁴

³ [lawyer noun - Definition, pictures, pronunciation and usage notes | Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary at OxfordLearnersDictionaries.com](https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english-lawyer)

⁴ [prosecutor noun - Definition, pictures, pronunciation and usage notes | Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary at OxfordLearnersDictionaries.com](https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english-prosecutor)

Problems in The Night Train at Deoli

Example (1):

Source text:

Only not to disappoint the girl and paid her a rupee in return, **hardly daring** to touch her fingers.

(HT):

لكي لا يخيب آمال الفتاة ودفع لها روبية مقابل، أنه بالكاد يجرو على لمس أصابعها.

(GT):

حتى ال يخيب أمل الفتاة ودفع لها روبية في المقابل، ولم يجرو على لمس أصابعها.

Human translation proposes in conveying the intended meaning and the narrator's feeling of hesitation about touching the girl's fingers, while Google translation is unable to convey the narrator's feeling and translates it as saying that he did not dare to touch her fingers at all. Here Google translation makes an error in the translation, although they both uses the same translation strategy, which is *The Direct translation strategy*, but Google Translation is not faithful to the source text and is not able to convey the narrator's feeling of hesitation about touching the girl's fingers.

Problems in The School

Example (1):

Source text:

Running around on the floor and **yap yap yapping**

(HT):

يركض حول الأرض وينبح.

(GT):

يركض على الأرض و ياب ياب ييينج .

Human translation interpreting the word "yapping" as "ينبح" which means "barking". It succeeds in conveying the action of making repeated, barking sounds productively by using *the Direct translation strategy*. Meanwhile Google translation interpreting the word "yapping" as "ياب ياب ييينج". This translation doesn't accurately convey the meaning of "barking" and also it doesn't interpret the sense of repeated barking like the source text, because Google translation uses *the Transliteration strategy* to convey the meaning of the word "yapping" but it fails.

Problems in Jerusalem

Example (1):

Source text:

موظفة في قسم العطور بالجنة

(HT):

An officer fragrance department in the **heaven**

(GT):

An employee in the perfume department in **Paradise**

Google translation succeeds in maintaining the religious and cultural connotations of the word "جنة" by using the term "Paradise" which is commonly associated with the afterlife reward in Islam. It conveys the appropriate meaning of the text using a profound word, which is "Paradise". Although both uses the same strategy, which is *the Direct translation strategy*, human translation is not able to interpret the meaning as deeply as Google Translate does. The reason Google Translate is better is that human translation provides a broader and more general meaning of the word "جنة".

Example (2):

Source text:

في ليلة الميلاد

(HT):

In the **night** of Christmas.

(GT):

On Christmas **Eve**.

Google translation opts for a more culturally resonant term "Eve" which carries the same temporal connotation but is more commonly used in English literary works to refer to the night before a significant event like Christmas. Human translation retains the word "night" for the time of day indicates by "night" and that for the feeling of being at or during the night which is correct in English but less common in this context. Both translations are correct but the translation of Google more common in English literary works and both uses the same strategy which is *the Direct translation strategy*.

Problems in Still I rise

Example (1):

Source text:

Into a daybreak that's **wondrously clear**

(*HT*):

إلى فجر صافٍ رائع الإشراف،

(*GT*):

في فجر هذا واضح بشكل عجيب

Human translation focuses on capturing the essence of the source text by emphasizing the clarity and radiance of the daybreak. It uses descriptive language to evoke the sense of wonder and beauty associated with the dawn by using *the Direct translation strategy*. While Google translation captures the sense of wonder associated with the daybreak, it does not evoke the same poetic imagery as the source text. It uses the same strategy, but it may lack the same emotional impact as human translation.

Problems in The City

Example (1):

Source text:

You will roam the same in these houses, **you will grow gray**.

(HT):

ستجول وتشيب بنفس تلك المنازل.

(GT):

سوق تتجول بنفس الطريقة في هذه المنازل التي ستتمو فيها باللون الرمادي.

Google translation uses *word-for-word translation*; therefore, the translation is very literal and almost not understandable. Google in this context translates the adjective “gray” as a color and not as a verb. The verb “grey” means to grow old. While human translation uses *paraphrasing strategy* and conveys the intended meaning by translating “grey” into “تشيب”.

Problems in The Silence

Example (1):

Source text:

I am **zinging** words into the air,

(HT):

أطلق العنان لكلماتي في الهواء.

(GT):

أنا أزيز الكلمات في الهواء.

Google translation provides a very literal translation for the verb “zing” and translates it into “أزيز”. The verb “zing” itself means buzzing or to make something move very quickly, often with a high whistling sound⁵. While human translation uses *paraphrasing strategy* and conveys the intended meaning behind the usage of verb “zing” which is “unleash” by translating it into “أطلق العنان”.

⁵ [zing verb - Definition, pictures, pronunciation and usage notes | Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary at OxfordLearnersDictionaries.com](https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/zing)

Problems in The Little Black Boy

Example (1):

Source text:

And these **black bodies and this sun-burnt**

(HT):

وليس لتلك البشرة السوداء

التي أهلكتها حرارة الشمس

(GT):

وهذه الأجسام السوداء وهذه الشمس المحروقة

Google translation uses *word-for-word translation strategy* and translates “sun-burnt” into “الشمس المحروقة” which is not accurate and confusing. In this context, the adjective “sun-burnt” means that someone’s skin is burnt badly from the sun and not the sun itself is burnt. Human translation here uses *addition strategy* which maintains the intended meaning of the context and the impression of the poem on the target language audience.

Example (2):

Source text:

When I from **black and he from white cloud free**,

(HT):

حين أصبحت انا وهو من الهم خالي

(GT):

عندما أنا من الأسود وهو من السحابة البيضاء مجانا،

Google translation uses a *direct translation strategy* by which the translation is verbatim and hardly understandable. Google also translates the word “free” as an adjective into “مجانا” which does not convey the intended meaning of the context. The word “free” is used in this verse to give the impression of disposing the concept of racism. Human translation uses a *paraphrasing strategy* and provides a translation that preserve the intended meaning of the verse.

أيهما المارون في الكلمات العابرة Problems in

Source text:

انكم لن تعرفوا

كيف يبني حجر من ارضنا سقف السماء

(HT):

You will never understand.

How a stone from **our land** builds **the ceiling of our homes**

(GT):

You will never know.

How does a stone from **our earth** build **the roof of the sky?**

Google translation uses *direct translation strategy* and presents a translation that is very literal and illogical. Google also translates the noun “أرض” into “earth” as the planet we live in which is not relatable to the context. The intended meaning of the context is not to build a roof of the sky because it is impossible but is that an Israeli will never understand the hardships a Palestinian goes through to build a house or a shelter for his family as Israelis only steal Palestinian’s homes and lands. While human translation uses *paraphrasing strategy* to convey the message behind the original text.

Example (2):

Source text:

من مفردات الذاكرة

(HT):

Out from **each** memory of ours

(GT):

From the **vocabulary** of memory

Google translation uses *direct translation strategy* and translates the word “مفردات” into “vocabulary” which very literal and does not convey the intended meaning of the context. The word “vocabulary” means a list of words with their meanings, especially in a book for learning a foreign language.⁶ While human translation understands the meaning behind the usage of this word and translates it by using *near synonym strategy*.

⁶ <https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/vocabulary?q=vocabulary>

Problems in Tell-Tale Heart

Example (1):

Source text:

And observe how **healthily**—how calmly I can tell you the whole story.

(HT):

ولاحظوا مدى **سلامة عقلي** وقمة هدوئي وأنا أروي لكم القصة بأكملها.

(GT):

ولاحظ مدى **صحتي**، ومدى هدوءي الذي أستطيع أن أروي لك القصة بأكملها.

Google translation uses *direct translation strategy* and translates the adverb “healthily” into “صحتي” which may confuse the target audience. The adverb “healthily” in this context means not to be physically healthily but to be mentally okay. While human translation uses *addition strategy* to express the intended meaning of the context.

Example (2):

Source text:

It is impossible to say how first the idea entered my brain; but once **conceived**, it haunted me day and night.

(HT):

من المستحيل أن أتذكر كيف خطرت الفكرة عقلي لأول مرة؛ ولكن ما إن **استحوذت على تفكيري**، كانت تؤرقني ليلاً وتطاردني نهاراً.

(GT):

من المستحيل أن أقول كيف دخلت الفكرة إلى ذهني لأول مرة؛ ولكن بمجرد **أن حملت**، ظل يطاردني ليلاً ونهاراً.

Google translation uses *direct translation strategy* which is very literal and provide a translation that is logically impossible as the mind can not get pregnant. While human translation uses *paraphrasing strategy* and translates it into “استحوذت على تفكيري” which conveys the intended meaning of the context.

Example (3):

Source text:

Hearkening to the death watches in the wall.

(HT):

يصغي لدقات عقارب الساعة المعلقة على الحائط التي كلما تحركت اقترب موته.

(GT):

أستمع إلى ساعات الموت المعلقة على الحائط.

Google translation uses *a word – for – word translation strategy* which does not provide an understandable and unclear translation as there are no watches for death. The intended meaning is that the old man knew that this was his last minutes before dying. While human translation uses *paraphrasing strategy* to present an accurate and explicit translation.

Problems in Zabalawy by Nagib Mahfouz

Example (1):

Source text:

ولكن لا مسكن له وهذا هو **الخازوق**.

(HT):

But he has no place, staying at and that is **the trap**.

(GT):

But he has no home, and this is the **impalement**.

The word "خازوق", in the previous example, is a word that has two different meanings, it may mean something very sharp ⁽⁷⁾, in standard Arabic, but in colloquial Arabic, it means trap, or doing something that turns out bad. In the context, the second meaning is the intended meaning, but Google do not understand, so it uses *a direct translation strategy*. Human translation gets the intended meaning and uses the *near synonymy strategy*.

⁷ <https://www.almaany.com/ar/dict/ar-ar/%D8%AE%D8%A7%D8%B2%D9%88%D9%82/>

Example (2):

Source text:

واقْتَلَعْتُ قَدَمِي وَأَنَا أَصَافِحُهُ ثُمَّ ذَهَبْتُ.

(HT):

I **left unwillingly**, shaking hands.

(GT):

I **pulled out** my foot while shaking his hand and then left.

In the above example, the direct meaning of the verb "اقتلعت" is to pull out, but in the source context it will be weird and not accurate to use the direct meaning of it. The intended meaning of the verb is to do something unwillingly. Human translation succeeds in understanding the intended meaning, unlike Google translation. Human translator uses the *paraphrase strategy* to translate, and it is more accurate. Google uses a *direct translation strategy* in translating which is not accurate as much.

Problems in The Fall of the House of Usher by Edgar Allan Poe

Example (1):

Source text:

He had **gray white** skin, eyes large and full of light.

(HT):

كان له بشرة بيضاء **شاحبة**؛ عيون كبيرة مليئة بالضيء.

(GT):

كان لديه بشرة **رمادية** بيضاء. عيون كبيرة ومليئة بالضوء.

In the above example, the compound adjective “gray-white” is translated directly by Google translation, using the *direct translation strategy*, but that translation "بشرة رمادية بيضاء" is not totally right. In Arabic language, we do not describe the skin by the color “gray”, but in English, it is used to express that someone is lacking cheer or brightness in mood, outlook, style, or flavor, also means dismissal or dull ⁽⁸⁾. Human translation manages to give an equivalent meaning in Arabic, using *near synonymy strategy*. The word "بشرة شاحبة" ⁽⁹⁾ is known in Arabic and gives the same meaning of the compound adjective.

⁸ <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/gray>

⁹ <https://www.almaany.com/ar/dict/ar-ar/%D8%B4%D8%A7%D8%AD%D8%A8/>

Problems in the Duchess and the Jeweler

Example (1):

Source text:

But he **dismantled** himself often and became again a little boy in a dark alley.

(HT):

لكنه عاد بذاكرته كثيراً، وأصبح ذلك الفتى الصغير في الزقاق المظلم مرة أخرى.

(GT):

"لكنه فكك نفسه في كثير من الأحيان وأصبح مرة أخرى طفلاً صغيراً في زقاق مظلم.

In the example, the word “dismantled” has a surface meaning that means to disconnect the pieces of something, but according to the text, it may mean going back in memories. Google takes the word by its surface meaning and translates it into "فكك نفسه", using the *direct translation strategy*. It not an accurate translation, one does not disconnect the pieces of oneself, so the possible accurate meaning and translation, is what human translation did, and we use *the paraphrasing strategy*.

Problems in The third letter of Heragy Al-Qot

Example (1):

Source text:

العين مشقوقة

(HT):

With red eyes

(GT):

The eye is cracked.

In the example, the word "مشقوقة" does not come with its common meaning in the text, but it means the eyes are tired that turned red. Google translates it by its common meaning, using the *direct translation strategy*. However, human translation understands the intended meaning of the word in the text, using *near synonymy strategy*. Human translation is likely more accurate.

Example (2):

Source text:

وندهت عليك وقلت يا فاطنه انا **بنده**..

(HT):

Calling your name

(GT):

I called you and said, Fatna, I am a **panda**.

The word "بنده" is a verb that means calling for someone. Google reads the word wrongly, as the animal "باندا", thus is not what the word means, it uses the *direct translation strategy*.

Moreover, human translation uses the same strategy as Google, bearing in mind that the word is a verb that means calling for.

Example (3):

Source text:

لكإنك يا خي رحت {الديش}

(HT):

Treat it, as you joined the **army**.

(GT):

But you, my brother, have gone {**Al-Dish**}

The word "الديش" is a colloquial word that means the army, and in Upper Egypt, they replace the \g\ sound with the \d\ sound. Google here thinks that the word is a name, so it uses the *transliteration strategy*. While human translation recognizes the real meaning of the word, using *direct translation*. Human translation here is likely more accurate.

The fourth letter of Heragy Al-Qot

Example (1):

Source text:

إتدلي هاتي له قلمين بوص.. ودواية ولوح..

(HT):

Buy him **two reed pens**, an **inkwell** and a **slate**

(GT):

Get him **two pens**, a **pen**, and a **tablet**.

This sentence includes three words "قلمين بوص", "دواية", and "لوح", those three tools were used, in the past, for writing. The first word is made from a single piece of reed pointed into a square and split at the point⁽¹⁰⁾. The second word means the thing that the ink is replaced in. And lastly, the third word means a tablet (as of slate) used for writing on⁽¹¹⁾.

Google tries here to give near synonymous words, but it is not possibly accurate. It also uses the word “pen” to describe the first two words, and in addition, pens were not known in that period. Moreover, Google omits the word "بوص", and only uses “two pens”, a pen has so many types, so it had to specifies which type it is talking about. Google, in this word, uses the *omission strategy* that leads to *generalization*, by depending on a general word.

¹⁰ <https://www.historyofpencils.com/writing-instruments-history/history-of-reed-pen/>

¹¹ <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/slate>

The second problem or mistake is that Google uses *redundancy strategy*, it uses the word pen again as a translation to the second word of the text. Furthermore, the word does not mean the tool we write with, but as mentioned above, a container that contains ink.

The last word is translated into “tablet”, and it is a correct translation, but the word “tablet” has been used recently. And it was not known in that period, using *direct translation strategy*. Moreover, human translation manages to give a possible accurate equivalent to the three words, using *direct translation strategy*.

Black Berry Picking by Seamus Heaney

Example (1):

Source text:

You ate that first one and its **flesh** was sweet.

(HT):

وتناولت انت الحبة الاولى، وقد كانت حلوة

(GT):

فأكلت تلك الأولى فصار **لحمها** حلوا

In this example, Google translation uses the *direct translation strategy*, but it sounds weird and awkward, as in Arabic language we do not use the word "لحم", which means “flesh”, in describing plants. It is more accurate to say that the fruit itself is sweet not its flesh. Human translation uses the *omission strategy*, as it is more accurate to refer to the fruit not the flesh, as previously mentioned.

Example (2):

Source text:

Like thickened wine: **summer's blood** was in it.

(HT):

مثل النبيذ الثقيل: تشبه للدماء المنثورة في السماء ساعة الغروب في الصيف

(GT):

كالخمر المغلي: كان فيه دم الصيف

In the above example, human translation uses *paraphrasing strategy* to add more information to make the translation accurate as possible, so the translation tries to serve the intended meaning of the whole sentence as possible. Google does not follow this strategy, as it is not its job, mostly, to add more information. It uses the *direct translation strategy*, but this does not serve the meaning.

The Translation of Polysemous Words:

Problems in Tell-Tale Heart

Example (1):

Source text:

Object there was none. **Passion** there was none.

(HT):

لم يكن لدي **دافع** أو **هدف** لفعليتي.

(GT):

كائن لم يكن هناك أي شيء. **العاطفة** لم يكن هناك شيء.

Google translation uses *direct translation strategy* and adopts the basic meaning of the noun “object” and “passion” while both nouns is used to convey the meaning of a motif or a goal. Human translation uses *near synonym strategy* and maintains the intended meaning of the source text.

Problems in The Little Black Boy

Example (1):

Source text:

And flowers and trees and beasts and **men** receive.

(HT):

لتنلقاها الزهور والأشجار والوحوش والبشر

(GT):

ويستقبل الزهور والأشجار والوحوش والرجال

Google translation uses *a direct translation strategy* while translating the noun “men” which is very literal and does not convey the meaning of the context. The noun “men” here is used to refer to the mankind and not specifically to males. Human translation selects the appropriate translation of the noun “men” and preserve the intended meaning of the context by using *near synonym strategy*.

Problems in Phenomenal woman:

Example (1):

Source text:

Phenomenal woman

(HT):

امرأة استثنائية.

(GT):

امرأة هائلة.

The adjective “phenomenal” can be translated into different meanings. Google machine here selects a translation that is not consistent with the meaning of the context. Google translates the adjective “phenomenal” into “هائلة” by using *direct translation strategy*. The adjective “هائلة” means “enormous or huge”. while human translation also uses the same strategy, yet the translator selects the appropriate meaning of the adjective that does convey the intended meaning of the context which is “exceptional”.

Example (2):

Source text:

Just as **cool** as you please

(HT):

بهينة رائعة كما يحلو لك.

(GT):

بارد كما يحلو لك.

Google translation is confused with the different meanings of the adjective “cool”. It translates the adjective “cool” into “بارد” which means “cold” by using *direct translation strategy*. This translation does not convey the intended meaning of the context. While human translation translates the adjective “cool” into “بهينة رائعة” by using *near synonym strategy*.

Problems in The Genuis of the Crowd

Example (1):

Source text:

Not wanting **solitude**

Not understanding **solitude**

(HT):

لا يريدون الشعور بالوحدة

ولا يفهمون معنى الخلوة

(GT):

عدم الرغبة في العزلة

عدم فهم العزلة

Google translation uses *a direct translation strategy* and provides a word-for-word translation which is very literal and does not provide the intended meaning of the context. The noun “solitude” expresses two distinct meanings. The first one is the feeling of loneliness, and the other is privacy as human translation states in its translation by using *near synonym strategy*. While Google adopts the meaning that is not relevant to the original text and uses the same translation of the noun “solitude” twice by translating it into “عزلة” which means “isolation”.

Problems in The Night Train at Deoli

Example (1):

Source text:

The narrator vividly describes the ambience of the small railway station with just one **platform**,

(HT):

يصف الراوي بوضوح أجواء المحطة الصغيرة التي بها **رصيف** واحد فقط،

(GT):

يصف الراوي بوضوح أجواء محطة السكة الحديد الصغيرة **بمنصة** واحدة فقط،

Both focuses in their translation on describing the architectural structure for the word "platform", but they differ in their translation, even though they use the same strategy in translation, which is The *Direct translation strategy*. The word "platform" is a polysemous word which can be translated as "منصه" or "رصيف" but human translation succeeds in conveying its meaning that is appropriate to the context and translating it into "رصيف" because it refers to the raised area next to the tracks, and the writer has pictured a scene for us in the train station. It makes sense to translate it into "رصيف". While human translation succeeds in achieving, Google translation fails to achieve, as it cannot convey the intended contextual meaning. It is translated as "منصه", which is a highchair prepared for the preacher to deliver the sermon, which contradicts the contextual meaning.

Problems in If

Example (1):

Source text:

And **stoop** and build 'em up with worn-out tools:

(HT):

وتتخرط في ترميمها بمحاولات بائسة

(GT):

وتتحنى وتبنيها بأدوات بالية

Stoop is a polysemous word, it can be translated as "تتخرط" or "تتحنى". Human translation emphasizes the idea of immersing oneself in the rebuilding process with the implication of being deeply committed to it. While Google translation emphasizes the physical act of bending down, possibly to work on the rebuilding process, and reflects a literal interpretation of the word "stoop". But this translation does not fit the context. Both use the same strategy which is *the Direct translation strategy* but in a different way.

Problems in The School

Example (1):

Source text:

It probably hadn't had any **shots**.

(HT):

ربما لم يكن قد تلقى اللقاحات الضرورية

(GT):

ربما لم يكن لديه أي طلقات

Human Translation translates the word "shot" as "لقاحات" which means "vaccines". This accurately conveys the meaning of medical injections and capture the meaning of the source text. While the Google translation translates the word "shot" as "طلقات" which means "bullets". However, in the context of the source text, "shot" refers to medical injections rather than ammunition. Therefore, Google translation is not accurate in conveying the intended meaning of the source text and leading to a misunderstanding of the intended meaning for the reader even though they follow the same strategy, which is *the Direct translation strategy*. The reason behind this error may be that the word "shot" is a polysemous word that can be translated as "vaccine" or "bullets".

Problems in Stop all the clocks

Source text:

Pour away the ocean and sweep up the **wood**.

(HT):

جردوا ماء المحيط واكتسحوا الغابات.

(GT):

صب بعيدا المحيط واكتساح الخشب

We can translate the word "wood" as "forests" or "wood" because it is a polysemous word. Human translation interprets "wood" as referring to entire forested areas rather than individual pieces of wood, potentially emphasizing the magnitude of the task being described in the source text. However, Google translation stays closer to the literal meaning of "wood," implying the action of sweeping up individual pieces of wood rather than entire forested areas. Human and Google translation utilize the strategy which is *the Direct translation strategy* to convey the intended meaning in the source text, but human translation is closer to the contextual and metaphorical meaning.

Problems in Zabalawy by Nagib Mahfouz

Example (1):

Source text:

ادركت انني حيال سكران ذي نزوات فقلت **اسايره** حتي منتصف الطريق فجلست وابتسمت وقلت.

(HT):

I realized that I'm sitting with a drunken man with whim, so I decided to **go with the flow**, till the half of the way, so I sat down smiling and said.

(GT):

I realized that I was facing a drunkard with whims, so I said I would **walk him** halfway, then I sat down, smiled, and said.

In the example, the word "اسايره" may have two different meanings, the first is to walk with someone or beside them⁽¹²⁾ or talk to someone or go with the flow with them. In the source text the second meaning is the intended meaning. Both use the *direct translation strategy*, but Google misunderstands the intended meaning of the word, so its translation is incorrect. Human translation manages to understand the intended meaning correctly.

¹² <https://www.almaany.com/ar/dict/ar-ar/%D9%8A%D8%B3%D8%A7%D9%8A%D8%B1/>

Example (2):

Source text:

لم أكن أدري أنك مصاب، آسف جدا.

(HT):

I'm really sorry; I didn't know you are **sick**.

(GT):

I didn't know you were **injured**, so sorry.

The word "مصاب", in this example, has two meanings, whether it means that someone is injured or wounded, or someone being ill or sick. In the source text, the word means to be sick or ill, and not injured. Google uses the *direct translation strategy*, as well as human translation, but it understands the wrong meaning, which is injured. Human translation manages to understand the intended meaning, which is sick.

Problems in The Fall of the House of Usher by Edgar Allan Poe

Example (1):

Source text:

It was a sickly, unhealthy air that I could see, slow-moving, **heavy**, and gray.

(HT):

كان هواء مُمرض وغير صحي، يمكنني رؤيته، يتحرك ببطء، **كثيف**، ورمادي.

(GT):

لقد كان هواءً مريضاً وغير صحي استطعت رؤيته، يتحرك ببطء، **وثقيلًا**، ورماديًا"

For this example, the word "heavy" have two meanings, whether it means something large and hard to carry, or something thick or dense. Google adopts the word by the first meaning, so this translation is not accurate. While human translation selects the word by its second meaning, so it is more accurate in a practicable extent.

Example (2):

Source text:

The **notes** he could listen to with pleasure were very few.

(HT):

والمقطوعات التي يمكن له الاستماع لها بسرور قليلة جداً.

(GT):

كانت الملاحظات التي كان بإمكانه الاستماع إليها بسرور قليلة جداً.

The word “notes”⁽¹³⁾, in the above example, has two different meanings, one is to record or observe in writing, the other one is a melody or song. Google, most of the time, takes the words by the surface meaning of it, so it adopts the common meaning of the word which is the first meaning. As known for human translation to search more about the intended meaning of the words, it selects the second meaning, which is the intended meaning in the text. Both uses the *direct translation strategy*.

¹³ <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/note>

Problems in the Duchess and the Jeweler

Example (1):

Source text:

Also, there was the **commission** on the emerald.

(HT):

كما كان هناك لجنة تفتيش عن الزمرد.

(GT):

كما كانت هناك عمولة على الزمرد.

The word “commision” may mean "عمولة" a fee paid to an agent or employee for transacting a piece of business or performing a service ⁽¹⁴⁾, or it may also mean the authority to act for, in behalf of, or in place of another. Google takes the first meaning of the word, even though emerald cannot be financed, this meaning comes with human or companies, etc., and not objects. Google uses the *direct translation strategy*. Human translation uses the second meaning to the word, using *addition strategy* to clarify what the commission’s job here is.

¹⁴ <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/commission>
<https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/commission>

Example (2):

Source text:

The **hand** moved on.

(HT):

وعقاربها تتحرك.

(GT):

انتقلت اليد.

For this example, the word “hand” has two different meanings, the surface meaning which is a part of the body, and the other one is the moving parts of the clock. Google and human translations use the *direct translation strategy*. Although, Google uses the first meaning of the word "يد", and in Arabic, we do not use this word with clock. Human translation succeeds in understanding the intended meaning, which is the second meaning, and gave the word that collocates with clock in Arabic "عقارب".

Example (3):

Source text:

“But was it real or **false**, the one he held in his hand?”

(HT):

لكن هل كانت حقيقية أم **مزيفة**، تلك التي حملها بيده؟

(GT):

ولكن هل كان حقيقياً أم **كاذباً**، الذي كان يحمله في يده؟

The word false, in this example, means fake, and not untrue. In one hand, Google uses the *direct translation strategy*, and according to the text, it is not an accurate translation. In the other hand, human translation uses the *near synonymy strategy* to translate, as can be. So, the intended meaning of the word is delivered more accurately by human translation.

Problems in The third letter of Heragy Al-Qot

Example (1):

Source text:

ومضينا علي الورقات..

(HT):

Signed the paper.

(GT):

We went over the papers.

The word "مضينا", in the above example, is a polysemous word that has two meanings. The first meaning is walk by or pass by, and the other meaning is to sign in. Human translation recognizes the correct meaning of the text, in accordance with the text, which is “sign”. Google here recognizes the wrong meaning “walk by”, even though it uses the same strategy as human translation *direct translation strategy*.

Problems in The twelfth letter of Heragy Al-Qot

Example (1):

Source text:

جاني جوابك

(HT):

I have received your **letter**

(GT):

I got your **answer**.

In this example, the word "جواب" has two meanings. The first meaning is an answer to a question or request, and the other meaning is a letter. Google takes the word by its first meaning, so its translation came out wrong. For human translation, it takes the word by the second meaning that came out more correct than Google's translation, and both use the *direct translation strategy*.

Example (2):

Source text:

انا الي اقص الظرف

(HT):

I, who **unseal** the envelope.

(GT):

I am the one who **tells** the story.

In the source text, the word "اقص" has a completely two different meanings, the first one is to tell a story, and the second one is to unseal or cut. Google here fails to understand the intended meaning of the text, which is unseal, so it translates the word wrongly. However, human translation manages to understand and deliver the intended meaning in a possible way. They both use the *direct translation strategy*.

Example (3):

Source text:

ده انت بقیّت عفریت

(HT):

You became a **weasel** man.

(GT):

You have become a **goblin**.

In the previous example, the word "عفریت" has two meanings, one is an imaginary small person with pointed ears, or very clever or canny man ⁽¹⁵⁾. Google translation takes the first meaning and translates it into “goblin”, but this translation is not the intended meaning of the word. Human translation recognizes the word by its second meaning, which is the intended meaning in the text. Both translations use the *direct translation strategy*.

¹⁵ <https://www.almaany.com/en/dict/ar-en/%D8%B9%D9%81%D8%B1%D9%8A%D8%AA/>

Problems in a letter from a soldier in the Front of Suez by Nezar Qabbani

Example (1):

Source text:

تحت المظلات الطعينة

(HT):

Under the stabbing **parachutes**

(GT):

Under the stabbing **awnings**

The word "مظلات", in this example, is a tool that protects us from rain or sunlight, but this word has a lot of types, in English every type has a name, but Arabic uses this word to refer to so many types. As a result, Google translates it into “awnings” which means a roof like cover extending over or in front of a place (as over the deck or in front of a door or window) as a shelter⁽¹⁶⁾. Google understands that meaning, but in the context, the type that is used “parachutes”, and it is a device for slowing the descent of a person or object through the air. This translation is more accurate, as the text is referring to soldiers that were descending from their planes. Both translations use here the *direct translation strategy*.

¹⁶ <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/awning>

Example (2):

Source text:

لم تبق سيدة، ولا طفل، ولا شيخٌ قعيد

(HT):

There was no woman, no child, and no elderly **hand tied**.

(GT):

There was no woman, no child, and no **crippled** old man left.

In this example, the word "قعيد" means that someone is sitting down, or do nothing, and it may mean a disabled person on a wheelchair⁽¹⁷⁾. This word seems tricky as it has two different meanings and even more, but in this context, it means that none stayed still and did nothing. In summary, human translation manages to understand and deliver the meaning correctly, by using the *direct translation*. Google uses a *direct translation strategy* as well, but it does not deliver the meaning correctly, as it understands the other meaning of the word, so human one is more accurate.

¹⁷ <https://www.almaany.com/ar/dict/ar-ar/%D9%82%D8%B9%D9%8A%D8%AF/>

The Translation of Collocations and Idioms:

Problems in Trifles by Susan Glaspell

Example (1):

Source text:

I want you to know **I had my hands full** yesterday.

(HT):

أريدك أن تعلم اني كنت مشغولاً للغاية بالأمس.

(GT):

أريدك أن تعلم ان يدي كانت ممتلئة بالأمس.

Idioms can be problematic during the translation process. In this example, Google translation uses *direct translation strategy* and translates it literally into “يدي كانت ممتلئة” which is quite wrong. While human translation uses the *near synonymy strategy* and translates the idiom to “كنت مشغولاً للغاية” which gives the same impression of the original text on the target audience.

Problems in The School

Example (1):

Source text:

They said, **it's a bloody shame!**

(HT):

قالوا، إنه أمر محزن بشكل لا يصدق!

(GT):

قالوا: إنه عار دموى

Human translation captures the essence of the idiom accurately while maintaining natural language flow. It conveys the strong feeling of disappointment implied by the idiom. While Google's translation loses the impact and intensity conveyed by the idiom. It is also literal and lacks the idiomatic expression found in the source text. Although the words individually make sense, "عار دموى" doesn't fully capture the nuanced meaning and emotional weight of the idiom "bloody shame". Even though both use the same strategy, which is *the Direct translation strategy*, Google translation fails to capture the meaning of the idiom.

Problems in Zabalawy by Nagib Mahfouz

Example (1):

Source text:

هو حي بلا ريب، وكان له ذوق لا يعلى عليه، وبفضله صنعت أجمل لوحاتي.

(HT):

Certainly, he is still alive, he was a man of taste **like no one else**, and I made one of my best drawings, thanks to him.

(GT):

He is undoubtedly alive, and he had a taste **second to none**, and thanks to him I created my most beautiful paintings.

In the example the phrase "لا يعلى عليه" is an idiom that means that there is no one can be better than him/her. Human translation uses the *paraphrase strategy* to translate this idiom. Machine translation uses a *cultural equivalent* idiom. The two translations are correct, but for Google to use a cultural equivalent idiom is more impressive and accurate.

Hope is the thing with feathers by Emily Dickinson

Example (1):

Source text:

And **sore** must be the storm –

(HT):

ولا بد أن تكون هوجاء تلك العاصفة.

(GT):

ويجب أن تكون العاصفة هي العاصفة -

For this example, the word “sore” collocates with storm, and it means a very strong storm. Google translates it, using *compensation merging* to describe the meaning differently, and using less words. Thus, makes the translation not highly accurate, so human translation uses the *near synonym strategy*. As a result, this makes human translation to be possibly more accurate.

Problems in the Duchess and the Jewler

Example (1):

Source text:

And he stood beneath the picture of an old lady on the mantelpiece and raised his hands. “**I have kept my word,**” he said, laying his hands together, palm to palm, as if he were doing homage to her.

(HT):

ووقف أسفل صورة لسيدة عجوز على رف المدفنة، ورفع يديه، وقال واضعا كفيه معاً، كما لو كان يحييها “**لقد وفيت بوعدى**”.

(GT):

ووقف تحت صورة سيدة عجوز على رف الموقد ورفع يديه. “**لقد حفظت كلامى**”، قال وهو يضم يديه معاً، كفاً إلى كف، كما لو كان يشيد بها.

In this example, the sentence “I have kept my word” is an idiom that means that one kept his promise. Google translates the idiom, using *direct translation strategy*, but it does not deliver its meaning. Human translation uses *cultural equivalent strategy*, and the meaning is mostly delivered to the reader of the target language.

Problems in Zabalawy by Nagib Mahfouz

Example (1):

Source text:

واستدلت علي عنوان مكتبه بدفتر التليفون

(HT):

I knew his office address from **the telephone directory**.

(GT):

I found the address of his office in **the phone book**.

In the previous example, the word "دفتر التليفون" is commonly a fixed expression, as it has a fixed expression in the target language too. And in the period the story took place, there was no cell phones, and it was called telephone, so human translation gave the accurate translation.

Machine translation uses the *direct translation*, but it came out to be too literal, while human translation uses an *equivalent collocation* in the target language, thus was more accurate. So human translation succeeds in delivering the meaning better.

The third letter of Heragy Al-Qot by Abd El-Rahman Al-Abnody

Example (1):

Source text:

دَوَّرَتِ الحِسْبَةَ فِ رَأْسِي وَقُلْتُ يَا وَادِ يَا حِرَاجِي..

(HT):

I **thought long and hard** and said...

(GT):

The calculation went around in my head, and I said, oh valley, oh forester...

The highlighted part here is a common idiom in Arabic language. For Google, it uses the *direct translation strategy* to translate the idiom, but the meaning of its translation is wrong and odd. Human translation uses the *paraphrasing strategy* to make the meaning as accurate as possible, and it mostly delivers the meaning correctly.

Problems in Tell – Tale heart

Example (1):

Source text:

My blood ran cold.

(HT):

قشعر جسدي

(GT):

برد دمي

Google translation uses *direct translation* and provides a very literal translation which is the blood temperature is cold. While human translation uses *near synonym strategy* to provide the intended meaning of the context which is to shiver when he/she sees the old man's eyes.

Example (2):

Source text:

Chilled the very marrow in my bones.

(HT):

مما دث الرعب فيّ

(GT):

برودة النخاع في عظامي

Google translation uses *literal translation strategy* which provide a meaning that is not clear nor relatable to the context as this idiom means to be extremely frightened. While human translation uses *paraphrasing strategy* to convey the intended meaning of the idiom.

The Translation of Figure of Speech:

Problems in Zabalawy by Nagib Mahfouz

Example (1):

Source text:

وسدت في وجهي السبل وطوقني اليأس.

(HT):

And **I lost hope** and was **besieged by despair**.

(GT):

And my **paths were blocked**, and **despair surrounded me**.

In this example, the whole sentence is considered as a metaphor, as he describes losing hope as something blocking someone's path or way, and despair as something surrounds one's and makes them anxious or chokes them. Google translation decides to use a *direct translation strategy*, and it came out good and correct in this phrase "and despair surrounded me", but for the other phrase "and my paths were blocked", it sounds weird, and the translation is way too literal, so it is not accurate enough. Human translation uses the *paraphrasing strategy* to deliver the meaning correctly, and without any sense of ambiguity. Human translation tends to be more accurate to deliver the whole sentence's meaning.

Example (2):

Source text:

واستأذنت، ثم دخلت الحجرة علي اثر خروج سيدة حسناء منها اسكرتني برائحة زكية كالسحر المخدر.

(HT):

I asked for permission to enter, then entered the room, at the same time there was a beautiful woman who just got out, she made me feel dizzy because of her nice smell like **psychedelic charm**.

(GT):

I excused myself, then entered the room after a beautiful woman left, intoxicating me with a pleasant scent like **narcotic magic**.

The highlighted phrase is a simile, as he describes the smell of the lady as a psychedelic charm, and the tool used in simile, in Arabic, is the letter "ك" in the word "كالسحر". So, Google and human translation use the same strategy, which is *direct translation*, but the translation of the word "السحر" is more accurate to translate it as "charm". Google uses the surface or common meaning of the word. Using the *direct translation* here as a simile is very accurate and understandable, as it delivers the meaning just right.

Example (3):

Source text:

نمت نوما عميقا لاشك انك جائع نوم..

(HT):

You were sound asleep; it seems you **were craving to sleep**...

(GT):

You slept deeply; **you must be hungry**.

In that example, the author uses a metaphor, he resembles sleep to food. Human translation here uses a *near synonymy strategy*, using the word “craving” that means to want something so bad. Google translation translates it as the man was actually hungry, and it does not deliver the correct and intended meaning. It uses the *paraphrasing strategy* to the whole sentence, but it only makes the translation incorrect.

Problems in The Fall of the House of Usher by Edgar Allan Poe

Example (1):

Source text:

There was still a little **color in her face** and there seemed to be a smile on her lips.

(HT):

كان مازال **وجهها ينبض ببعض** الحياة، وبدأ أنها تبسّم.

(GT):

كان لا يزال هناك القليل **من اللون في وجهها** ويبدو أن هناك ابتسامة على شفّتيها.

The highlighted phrase, in the previous example, is a metaphor that means that she looks like a living person. Colors have other meanings apart from just the color of objects, and color here is referred to the original color of the skin, as it changes when one dies. Google uses the *direct translation strategy*, even if it does not understand that this is a metaphor. It is not wrong, but not accurate enough, and sounds weird. Human translation uses an equivalent metaphor, known in Arabic, it resembles the face to the heart that pounds, using *near synonymy image*.

Problems in the Duchess and the Jewler

Example (1):

Source text:

The Duchess opened her heart, **her private heart**, gaped wide.

(HT):

فتحت الدوقة **جعبة أسرارها**، بشكل واسع.

(GT):

فتحت الدوقة قلبها، ففتح **قلبها الخاص** على نطاق واسع.

This example, the highlighted phrase is a metaphor, as the “private heart” here is a euphemism of revealing secrets, or telling what one feels. Google translation here uses the *direct translation strategy*, but it came out too literal. Human tries to use a *similar image strategy* to deliver the meaning, so it uses the phrase "جعبة أسرارها", and it is a personalization, as it describes the secrets as a person that has a pouch or pocket and is opening it.

Example (2):

Source text:

The clock laid them on the table beside him as the ten minutes passed.

(HT):

كان كل هذا موضوعا بجانبه على الطاولة مع مرور دقائق الساعة، ويمرور العشر دقائق

(GT):

وضعتهم الساعة على الطاولة بجانبه مع مرور الدقائق العشر

For this example, the highlighted sentence is a metaphor, as it personalized the clock that put the plates on the table. Human translation uses the *addition strategy* to add more information to describe the whole scene, as a clock, it cannot do human's job. Google uses the *direct translation strategy*, but it does not sound correct. The Arabic translation, in Google translation, does not seem accurate, and it may cause misunderstandings, so human translation is nearer in accuracy.

Problems in the Damascus's Prince Tawfiq Qabbani by Nezar Qabbani

Example (1):

Source text:

وكل الوجوه أمامي نحاس

(HT):

And the faces, surrounding me are **all fake**

(GT):

And all the faces before me are **brass**.

The whole sentence, in this example, is a simile that resembles the faces to brass, and it refers, possibly, to people being fake and untruthful. Thus, what human translation does, using the *paraphrasing strategy*. Google uses the *direct translation* strategy in translating the word copper, it is not totally wrong, but it sounds too literal and weird. Therefore, human translation is possibly more accurate.

Problems in Cinderella

Example (1):

Source text:

he found that it went on very easily, fitting her **as if it had been made of wax.**

(HT):

وجد أنه يناسبها بسهولة: وكأنه صنع خصيصا لها

(GT):

وجد أنه يسير بسهولة شديدة، ويناسب مقاسها كما لو كان مصنوعاً من الشمع

Both human and Google translations use *the Direct translation strategy* to handle the figurative problem. Human translation is able to interpret the figurative meaning of the phrase "as if it has been made of wax" into "كأنه صنع خصيصا لها" with this translation, human translation maintains the accurate transmission and interpretation of the figurative meaning of the intended simile. While Google translation ignored the interpretation of the figurative meaning of this simile, as it translates the phrase to "كما لو كان مصنوعاً من الشمع" which leads to a loss of clarity and intended meaning in the source text.

Problems in Phenomenal woman

Example (1):

Source text:

The sun of my smile.

(HT):

إنها إشراقة ضحكتي.

(GT):

شمس ابتسامتي.

Metaphors can be problematic during the translation process. Google translation here uses *direct translation strategy* while translating the noun “sun” which is very literal and does not convey the intended meaning of the text. The noun “sun” here is used to express how delightful her smile is. While human translation uses *near synonym strategy* and translates the noun “sun” into “إشراقة” which is relatable to the context of the poem.

Example (2):

Source text:

It's **the fire in my eyes**.

(HT):

إنها الإثارة في عيني.

(GT):

أنها النار في عيني.

Google translation in this example uses *direct translation strategy* and translates the noun “fire” literally into “النار” which does not fulfil the intended meaning of the original text. The noun “fire” is used in this context as a metaphor and tends to mean something that is sparking or hot. While human translation translates the noun “fire” into “الإثارة” by using *near synonym strategy*.

Example (3):

Source text:

The swing in my waist.

(HT):

وفي تمايل خصري.

(GT):

الأرجوحة في خصري.

Google translation uses *direct translation strategy* while translating the noun “swing”. Google deals with the word “swing” as a noun and not a verb and translates it into “الأرجوحة”. This translation is quite wrong and meaningless in the context of the poem. Human translation transfers the intended meaning behind the word “swing” by changing the classification of the word and translates it by using *near synonym strategy*.

Problems in The Silence

Example (1):

Source text:

Like an enormous baby mouth.

(HT):

مثل فم طفل رضيع لا يشبع.

(GT):

مثل فم الطفل الضخم.

Google translation uses *direct translation strategy* and translates the adjective “enormous” into “ضخم” which is very literal and does not preserve the intended meaning of the context of the source text. While human translation uses *paraphrasing strategy* and translates the adjective “enormous” into “لا يشبع” which maintain the intended meaning of original text.

Problems in The Little Black Boy

Example (1):

Source text:

And I am black, but O! My soul is **white**.

(HT):

أَسْوَد أَنَا، وَلَكِنْ أَهْ لَوْ تَدْرِي كَمْ رُوحِي كَبَيَاضِ التَّلْجِ نَقِيَّةً.

(GT):

وَأَنَا أَسْوَد وَلَكِنْ أُوهِ! رُوحِي بَيَضَاءً.

Google translation in this verse uses *a direct translation strategy* which makes the translation very literal and does not convey the intended meaning of the context. In this context, the noun “white” is translated into “بَيَضَاءً” as it is a color while the intended meaning behind the usage of this word is “to be pure”. Human translation uses *paraphrasing strategy* and deals with the word “white” as an adjective and not as a noun.

Problems in رغبات

Example (1):

Source text:

أو يدقق في ضبابك إن نظرت

إلى فتاة وانكسرت أمامها

(HT):

Or **see the tears dropping from your eyes.**

if you glance a girl who was once yours.

(GT):

Or **peer into your fog if you look.**

To a girl and broke in front of her

Google translate uses *direct translation strategy* and provides a translation that is very literal and confusing. While human translation uses *paraphrasing strategy* which is more expressive and conveys the intended meaning of the context which is to be about cry when you see someone who broke your heart.

Example (3):

Source text:

Meantime **the hellish tattoo of the heart** increased.

(HT):

وأثناء ذلك، زادت دقات قلبه البغيضة.

(GT):

زاد الوشم الجهنمي للقلب.

Google translation uses *direct translation strategy* which is very literal and almost meaningless in this context. While human translation uses *paraphrasing strategy* to convey the intended meaning which is how the sound of the increasing heartbeats of the old man is bothering the narrator.

Cultural Problems:**The Translation of Cultural Nuances:**

Problems in Mother Al-Mu'taz

Example (1):

Source text:

يا حبيبتي، يا فائزه

(HT):My beloved, **my Faiza*****(GT):***My love, **my winner**

In Human translation, the word "Faiza" emphasizes the cultural and linguistic authenticity of the name and convey a sense of personal connection or endearment on the part of the poet to that name. Human translation uses *the Transliteration strategy* to convey the cultural bond related to the name "Fayza". While Google translation does not understand the cultural bond of the name and focuses more on the meaning by using *the Direct translation strategy*.

Problems in Zabalawy by Nagib Mahfouz

Example (1):

Source text:

وكان يرتدي **جلبابا** فضفاضا حريريا وعمامة مقلوطة.

(HT):

He was wearing a wide silk **Jilbab** (a wide long costume for male Muslims) with a big fat turban.

(GT):

He was wearing a loose silk **robe** and a tied turban.

The word "جلباب" is a wide long costume for male Muslims, so it is cultural clothes. Human translation uses the *transliteration strategy*, which is the most used strategy in translating cultural clothes. Google uses the *direct translation strategy*, and because other cultures do not have the same clothes of Islamic culture, it may be mistaken for ordinary “robe” and not Islamic clothes, so using transliteration is more accurate.

Problems in the Duchess and the Jewler

Example (1):

Source text:

And he would look down at his legs, so shapely in their perfect trousers; at his boots; at his
spats.

(HT):

ناظراً الى قدميه الرشيقتين في بنطاله المثالي؛ والى حذائه؛ والى طماق كاحله.

(GT):

وكان ينظر إلى ساقيه، اللتين تتمتعان بالرشاقة في سراويلهما المثالية؛ في حذائه. في مشاجراته.

In the above example, the word “spats” ⁽¹⁸⁾ has two meanings, the first one is a cloth or leather gaiter covering the instep and ankle. The other meaning is a brief petty quarrel or angry outburst. Human translation uses the first meaning, as the author was describing the clothes of Oliver. Despite, Google takes the second meaning of the word, but it does not seem accurate enough, as why someone would describe anger, while describing clothes. Both translations use the *direct translation strategy*.

¹⁸ <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/spat>

Example (2):

Source text:

“The hand moved on. With each tick the clock handed him — so it seemed — **pate de foie Gras**, a glass of champagne, another of fine brandy, a cigar costing one guinea.”

(HT):

ومع كل دقة من الساعة بدت وأنها كبد البط الدسم، كأس من الشمبانيا، وآخر من البراندي الفاخر، وسيجار يتكلف غينيا واحدة.

(GT):

مع كل نقرة تمدّه به الساعة - كما بدا - - فطيرة فوايجراس، وكأس من الشمبانيا، وآخر من البراندي الفاخر، وسيجار يكلف جنيهاً واحداً

In the above example, the phrase “pate de foie Gras” is a thick, smooth, soft food made from the liver of a goose or duck that has been fed to make it fat ⁽¹⁹⁾. This is a French plate, Google uses here the *transliteration strategy*, it may be correct, but is not meaningful enough to be understood by the target audience. Human translation uses the *direct translation strategy*, and it is correct and delivered a meaningful translation as possible.

¹⁹ <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/pate-de-foie-gras>

Problems in The third letter of Heragy Al-Qot

Example (1):

Source text:

مش أول مرة بأسيب جبلاية الفار...؟

(HT):

It is not my first time leaving **home**.

(GT):

This is not the first time I left **Jabaliyah with a mouse**...?

In the previous example, "جبلاية الفار" is a name of a village. Google translates it, using the *direct translation* of the word "الفار", thus is not correct, as it is a name of a place not an ordinary content word. Human translation uses the *transliteration strategy*, which is, possibly, more accurate, as it known for names to be transliterated.

Example (2):

Source text:

فاطنه..

(HT):

Fatemma

(GT):

Smart

The word "فاطنة" is a name, and it is also a way to say Fatemma, more used by Upper Egypt. This word as an ordinary word means smart, so Google translates it as the option of meaning smart. It uses here the *direct translation strategy*. Human translation can distinguish between normal words and names, so it uses the *transliteration strategy* to translate the name. Human translation is likely more accurate, as known that the name is transliterated most of the time.

Example (3):

Source text:

لاوسطي حراجي

(HT):

Heragy

(GT):

Laosti forester

For this example, the word "اسطى" is a common word in colloquial Arabic that refers to a worker, so it may be referred, at first, then removed, because English do not use worker as a title as Arabic does. Google translation does not recognize the meaning of the word, so it uses the *transliteration strategy*. Human translation, in the other hand, understands the meaning of the word, so it translates it at first, then removed it, as mentioned before that English does not use this word as a title. Moreover, we use here the *near synonymy strategy*.

The second word "حراجي" is a name, so it needs to be transliterated, as known of names, and this is what human translation does. It uses the *transliteration strategy* in the above example. Google uses the meaning of the word, as an ordinary word not a name. The word "حراج", in Arabic, refers to the forest ⁽²⁰⁾. As a result, goggle thinks it refers to the person who oversees the forest, using *direct translation strategy*.

²⁰ <https://www.almaany.com/ar/dict/ar-ar/%D8%AD%D8%B1%D8%A7%D8%AC/>

Problems in the Damascus's Prince Tawfiq Qabbani by Nezar Qabbani

Example (1):

Source text:

كان **كيوسف** حسنا.. وكنت أخاف عليه من الذئب

(HT):

He was as beautiful as **Yusuf**... And I was always afraid of the wolf for him.

(GT):

Joseph was good... and I was afraid of the wolf for him.

For the word "يوسف", it is the name prophet. Google uses the *culture equivalent strategy* for the name. Human translation uses the *transliteration strategy* for the name. Using equivalents in translating cultural symbols is more accurate. Human's translation is likely correct, but Google's is possibly more accurate.

Example (2):

Source text:

أتوفيق يا ملكي الملامح.. يا قمري الجبين..

(HT):

O Toufiq, with royal features...and bright forehead as the moon...

(GT):

I wish you success, my king of features... my moon of my forehead...

For that example, the word "أتوفيق" the author was calling his son Toufiq. In Arabic, there are articles to call for someone, and that article in the example is the letter "أ", so we use the *transliteration strategy* to translate the name, and the letter "O" to the calling purpose. Google thinks that the author wishes luck to his son, as the word "توفيق" means to wish someone good luck, so it uses the *direct translation strategy* which is wrong.

Grammatical problems:**Word – order problems:**

Problems in The Black Cat

Example (1):

Source text:**They have presented little but horror.****(HT):**

وإذا كنت لا أشعر بسببها إلا بالرعب

(GT):

لم تقدم سوى القليل من الرعب،

Google translation uses *direct translation strategy* and provides a very literal translation that do not maintain the meaning of the sentence. The narrator in this context tends to say that he is frightened while Google translation translates the sentence into opposite meaning which is to be slightly afraid of the events that he is talking about. Human translation delivers the intended meaning successfully by considering the intended meaning of the context.

Problems in Bluebird

Example (1):

Source text:

**But I pour whiskey on him
and inhale Cigarette smoke**

(HT):

ولكنني أرتشف الويسكي
وأستنشق دخان السجائر معه

(GT):

دخان السجائر
لكنني أسكب عليه الويسكي وأستنشق

Human translation maintains the source order of the actions described in the text, with the speaker first drinking whiskey and then inhaling cigarette smoke with the bird. The translation effectively captures the intended sequence of events and maintains coherence in the narrative by using *the Direct translation strategy*. Google translation reorders the actions described in the source text, with the speaker first inhaling cigarette smoke and then pouring whiskey but here this translation does not say that the speaker will do these actions with the bird, but it says will do them on it.

Problems in Hope is the Thing with Feathers

Example (1):

Source text:

And sweetest - in the Gale - is heard –

(HT):

واصوات الريح العاتية العذبة-

(GT):

وأحلى - في الريح - يُسمع -

In this example, if the sentence is translated directly, it will neither be understandable nor accurate, as what Google did. It uses the *direct translation strategy* which is wrong, and it is clearer in Arabic to begin with the verb. Human translation uses *paraphrasing strategy* to translate, and tries as much to follow the Arabic structure, so it was more correct than google translation.

Problems in Tell – Tale heart

Example (1):

Source text:

Above all **was** the sense of hearing **acute**.

(HT):

قبل بداية كل شيء **كانت** حاسة السمع لدي **ثاقبة**.

(GT):

قبل كل شيء **هو الشعور الحاد السمع**.

Google translation uses *word – for – word translation strategy* and is confused with the different word order of the sentence. The verb “was” supposed to be written after the subject and not before. This case is irregular in the syntax of the English language sentence. While human translation uses *direct translation strategy* and considers the differentiation of the word order.

Problems in The Genuis of the Crowd

Example (1):

Source text:

They will attempt to destroy anything.

That differs from their own.

(HT):

وسيحاولون تدمير أي شيء

يختلف عن خاصتهم

(GT):

سيحاولون تدمير أي شيء

وهذا يختلف عنهم

Google translation uses *a direct translation strategy* and translates the word “that” as a demonstrative pronoun into “هذا” because for the machine, it locates in the beginning of the sentence which provides a completely different meaning. While human translation uses *omission strategy* as it is better to omit the translation of the conjunction “that” as it is nearly meaningless in this case.

Gender – agreement problems:**Problems in The Night Train at Deoli**

Example (1):

Source text:

He was unable to get rid of the lingering picture of the girl's face and her dark smoldering eyes, **standing alone and looking at him**, which accounted for the magic spell.

(HT):

لم يتمكن من التخلص من الصورة العالقة في ذهنه لوجه الفتاة وعيونها الداكنة اللامعة، واقفة وحدها وتنظر إليه، والتي أسهمت بإشاعة جمالها الساحر.

(GT):

يمكن من التخلص من الصورة العالقة لوجه الفتاة وعينيها الداكنتين المشتعلتين، واقفاً بمفرده وينظر إليه، وهو ما يفسر التعويذة السحرية.

Google Translate is unable to determine the gender of the person who the narrator describes her face. Translators from English to Arabic often find a problem with this issue because some formulas in the English language can cause confusion for the translator due to his inability to determine the gender of the person, which leads to an error in the translation. This problem appears in the following sentence, "standing alone and looking at him". Google translates it to mean "واقفاً" which causes an error in the translation because the narrator is looking at the girl who describes her face not a man. While human translation succeeds in analyzing the discourse, understanding the contextual meaning, and determining the gender of the person standing at the station through the local words on the topic, such as "الصورة العالقة لوجه الفتاة وعينيها الداكنتين". This is what Google translation is not able to do, despite their usage of the same translation strategy which is *the Direct translation strategy*.

Problems of اثنان

Example (1):

Source text:

ومنها تتساقط أوراق الليمون

(HT):

And **from she**, the lemon leaves

(GT):

And **from it** the lemon leaves fall

Google translation is confused due to gender and translates “منها” as it is inanimate while the mentioned is human and female. While human translation understands the problem and translates it using *direct translation strategy*.

Subject – verb agreement problems:

Problems in Tell – Tale heart

Example (1):

Source text:

Now **you** may think that I drew back—but no

(HT):

الآن قد **تعتقدوا** أنني قد تراجعـت - لكنني لم أفعل.

(GT):

ربما **تظن** الآن أنني تراجعـت، لكن لا.

Google translation translates the pronoun “you” as singular which is incorrect because “you” here is used to talk to a group of people (plural) and not only person.

Problems in The Little Black Boy

Example (1):

Source text:

Look on the rising sun: there **God** does live.

And gives his light and gives his heat away.

And flowers and trees and beasts and **men receive**.

(HT):

أنظر حيث تشرق الشمس هناك يسكن **الرب**

ينعم علينا بنوره ويرسل لنا أشعة الشمس الحارة

لنتلقاهم الزهور والأشجار والوحوش والبشر

(GT):

أنظر الي الشمس المشرقة حيث يعيش **الرب**

ويعطي نوره ويطرد حرارته

ويستقبل الزهور والأشجار والوحوش والرجال

Google translation in this verse does not understand that the verb “receive” refer to the flowers, trees, beasts, or men (plural) and not to God who was mentioned in the previous verses. The translation of Google is quite confusing and does not convey the intended meaning of the text which is the receiver here is not God (singular). While human translation considers the

previous verses and translates the verb “receive” correctly by understanding which one is the referent by.

Reference Problems:

Problems in The Little Black Boy

Example (1):

Source text:

She took me in her lap and kissed me.

And **pointing** to the east began to **say**.

(HT):

قبلتني بشفتيها الرطبتين وأجلستني في حضنها

ثم **أشارت** صوب الشرق **وقالت**

(GT):

أخذتني في حضنها وقبلتني

و**أشار** الي الشرق **فبدأ يقول**

Google translation deals with every line separately and does not consider the previous verse in the poem, therefore, Google is confused due to the lack of any sign in the second verse that may determine whether the referent is a male or a female. While human translation considers the previous verse in the poem and determines the gender of the referent and transfers it correctly with the assistance of anaphoric reference.

Problems in Tell – Tale heart

Example (1):

Source text:

I think it was his eye! Yes, **it** was **this**!

(HT):

أعتقد أنها كانت عينيه! نعم، كانت هي!

(GT):

وأعتقد أنه كان عينه! نعم كان هذا!

Google translation translates the demonstrative pronoun “this” and the pronoun “it” into “هنا” and “أنه” which is not correct as “this” and “it” refers to “eyes” which is feminine in the Arabic language. While human translation considers that referent is feminine and translates them into “هي” and “انها” by the assistance of anaphoric reference.

Example (2):

Source text:

... And full upon the vulture eye. **It was open—wide, wide open—**

(HT):

... ووقع على عين النسـر مباشرة. **وقد كانت مفتوحة على مصراعـيها – مفتوحة بأكملها–**

(GT):

... وانتشر على عين النسـر. **لقد كان مفتوحًا – مفتوحًا على مصراعـيه، مفتوحًا على مصراعـيه –**

Google translation here is confused with pronoun “it” as it does not know whether “it” refers to masculine or feminine and did not consider the previous sentence where the referent is mentioned. While human translation provides a translation that agrees with gender of the noun mentioned – above by the assistance of anaphoric reference.

Example (3):

Source text:

A watch's minute hand moves more quickly than did mine.

(HT):

هل تصدقون أن عقرب الدقائق في الساعة كان يتحرك أسرع من يداي.

(GT):

يتحرك عقرب الدقائق في الساعة بسرعة أكبر من عقرب الدقائق.

Google translation is confused because it cannot determine whether “did mine” refers to the watch’s hand or to the hand of the narrator. While human translation uses *paraphrasing strategy* and presents a translation that is more understandable by the assistance of anaphoric reference and conveys the intended meaning of the context correctly.

Problems in The Fall of the House of Usher

Example (1):

Source text:

He told me what he believed to be the nature of his illness... **It** showed itself in a number of strange feelings.

(HT):

أخبرني بما يعتقد أنه عن طبيعة مرضه... **وظهر** في عدد من المشاعر الغريبة.

(GT):

أخبرني عما يظن عن طبيعة مرضه... لقد **أظهرت** نفسها في عدد من المشاعر الغريبة.

The pronoun “it”, in English represents a feminine and masculine object, or animals, but in Arabic, the feminine and masculine is a must. We must stick to the Arabic structure, so we must know what the pronoun here refers to. Google translation thinks the pronoun refers to a feminine referent, so it translates into "أظهرت". Human translation treats the pronoun as masculine, so the translation is "ظهر". Looking back to the source text, Usher was talking about his illness, and illness in Arabic is masculine not feminine. Human translation is able to identify the referent by the assistance of anaphoric reference. Both uses the *direct translation strategy* to translate this example.

Problems in the Duchess and the Jeweler

Example (1):

Source text:

“Then he had gone behind a counter; **had sold** cheap watches; then he had taken a wallet to Amsterdam.”

(HT):

وبعدها يذهب خلف منضدة، **يبيع** عليها ساعات رخيصة؛ ومن ثم أخذ محفظة إلى أمستردام.

(GT):

ثم ذهب خلف المنضدة؛ **باع** ساعات رخيصة. ثم أخذ محفظته إلى أمستردام.

In this example, the verb “had sold” refers to Oliver. Google translation changes the gender agreement of the verb in the Arabic translation "باع", it considers that the verb of the source text refers to a feminine reference. By the assistance of anaphoric reference, human translation recognizes the referent for being masculine, and makes the subject agrees with the verb. So, human translation is likely to be correct and more accurate.

Problems in The fourth letter of Heragy Al-Qot

Example (1):

Source text:

ولعلك , ما تشغلشي نفسك بينا وابقى ف راحة بال...

(HT):

And do not bother yourself with our matters and **stay at ease**.

(GT):

Perhaps, don't worry about yourself while **I stay in peace of mind...**

The verb "ابقى" refers to Heragy, in the text. However, Google considers that the reference here is Fatemma, the speaker. While human translation translates this sentence by the assistance of zero-phoric reference, so the translation of the pronoun is more accurate for possibility.

Example (2):

Source text:

أقلب واعدل في أيدي الظرف

(HT):

Tossing and turning your letter in **my hand**

(GT):

Turn and adjust in **the hands of the envelope.**

In the above example, the word "أيدي" refers to Fatemma, the speaker. However, Google reads it as a reference to the envelope, so the translation is incorrect. Human translation recognizes the intended referent by the assistance of zerothoric reference, so the translation is more accurate than Google's. They both use the *direct translation strategy*.

Example (3):

Source text:

إن قومت اروح واخذاه
وان جيت اقعد على حيلي تاني
اقوم تاني في حجري حطاه

(HT):

Wherever I go, or whenever I sit back, **it** would be sticking with me.

(GT):

If I get up, I will go and **get him**.

And if I come to sit on my tricks again

I get up again and put **him** on my lap.

In the previous example, the verb "حطاه" refers to the envelope, and as Arabic does not have a pronoun for non-human, it would be difficult to know to what the pronoun refers. As a result, Google thinks that the pronoun refers to a male, so the translation is wrong. Human translation identifies the referent by the assistance of anaphoric reference to know to what the pronouns refers to.

A letter from a soldier in the Front of Suez

Example (1):

Source text:

ولا حجرٌ على كتف الطريق..

إلا وجاء

(HT):

Not a single stone on the road

Unless **it was used**

(GT):

There is not a stone on the shoulder of the road.

Except **he came**

For this example, the word "وجاء" it translated into "he came" by Google translation, using the *direct translation strategy*. In Arabic, it is common to delete the subject, so it is hard for Google to understand what the implied personal pronoun refers to. In addition, English has the pronoun "it" that is used for objects and animals, but in Arabic, there is no such a pronoun. Furthermore, human translation easily understands what the implied pronoun refers to by the assistance of zero-phoric reference, and uses here the *paraphrasing strategy*, as stones will not come by itself.

Because I could not stop for death

Example (1):

Source text:

Is drunk, and **staggers** in the way.

(HT):

سكيرة، في الأفق مترنحة.

(GT):

هو في حالة سكر، ويتمايل في الطريق.

In this example, Arabic cares about the masculine and feminine, but English does not, so the word “staggers” here refers to a feminine word in Arabic. Human translation translates the word accurately, bearing in mind that it is feminine by determining the referent by the assistance of zero-phoric reference. For Google, it does not understand the word’s genre, so it translates it as a masculine word, which leads to an incorrect translation. Google also uses the *direct translation strategy*, and it is correct but the form of the word for being masculine or feminine is wrong. In the other hand, human translation uses the *paraphrasing strategy*, with using the right form or genre of the word.

Discussion and Results

In the light of the previous analysis, we have accomplished that both google translation and human translation use different strategies in the same examples in many cases in order to solve some challenges during the translation process. During translating literature, these challenges may affect the overall translated content in different aspects as explained in the following points:

- We found that we were able to maintain the essence of the original work while resonating with the cultural and linguistic sensibilities of the target audience. This involves a delicate balance between fidelity to the source text and adaptation to the nuances of the target language and culture. However, Google's translation fails in what we came up with.
- Most of the time, Google translation follows the direct translation strategy during translation process, while in other cases it is unable to translate at all and presents a translation that has no cohesion. Despite this, Google translation sometimes outperforms our translation of some words and provides a translation of that words that carries a deeper meaning.
- Google translate has made some mistakes while translating, such as: reference, gender agreement, subject verb agreement and word order. On the other hand, human translation solve these problems smoothly by understanding the rules of the source and target language.
- Human translation goes deeper into conveying some meanings, especially conveying figurative meanings in literary works which requires creativity and a broad knowlegde of a translator in order to preserve the spirit of the poem and its figurative meanings and convey them with the same feelings that the writer intended to deliver to the reader, while Google translation gives a literal translation of these meanings without attempting to convey the desired meaning.
- Poems are more likely challenging to Google translation than human translation as Google translation's abilities are limited and translates the text literally with no rhyme.

- Through this literary translation journey, each translator has gained an experience through exploring new nuances, culture, idioms and expressions in the content of the translated texts.
- Translation of Colloquial is a process of identifying the background of a text before translating. In translating this kind of words, we try to find a suitable equivalent in a more formal way. This kind of problem is extremely challenging in translation. However, human mind has the ability to search for the background of this kind of words and mostly succeeds at finding a suitable equivalent of it. Meanwhile, Google finds it hard to understand the meaning of this kind of words to translate, so it may use a mostly inaccurate translation of it.

Conclusion

To sum up, the comparison between human and Google translations in literary works highlights the ongoing debate between the efficiency of machine translation and the depth of human understanding. While Google translation offers convenience and accessibility, human translations provide a more accurate interpretation of the text, capturing the subtleties of language and cultural context. This research emphasizes the importance of recognizing the strengths and weaknesses of both approaches and suggests the potential for the collaboration between human translators and technology to enhance the quality of translations in literary works.

Translation



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Conclusion

In conclusion, this research paper explores the multifaceted interplay between Human Translation and Google Translation in legal, UN, economic, and literary translation, revealing the complexities and nuances involved in each domain. By examining the specific challenges and approaches unique to each domain, the paper demonstrates the significant role that translation plays in facilitating cross-cultural communication and understanding the intended meanings behind the texts or the target language. The comparative analysis shows that while each type of translation has its own set of priorities and challenges, there are shared elements such as the importance of cultural context, the need for skilled translators, and the intervention of humans who can navigate the intricacies of language and meaning. In addition, reasonable, sound, and neutral results were reached regarding the comparison between the two translations, and based on the objectives of this research, the most important questions that face us during the obstacles of the translation and analysis phase of the most common examples that any translator must address in these areas were answered. While providing appropriate solutions and strategies adopted by many translation scholars in solving translation dilemmas. Finally, it is worth noting that despite the astonishing development of the machine in the field of translation, it certainly cannot replace humans, and this is what the research is based on.