1. Word Theoretical part

1. Word for word translation.

This type of translation keeps the SL word order; words are translated out of context according to their most common meaning. Such kind of translation can be used as a preliminary translation step but it is not applied in real translation tasks. The following lines are from *The Secret Sharer* by Joseph Conrad with their translation into Arabic following the word-for-word method. On my right hand there were lines of fishing stakes resembling a mysterious system of half-submerged bamboo fences, incomprehensible in its division of the domain of tropical fishes.

Word-for-word translation will be:

على يميني يد كانت خطوط الصيد حصص تشبه غموض نظام نصف مغمور لبامبو اسيجة غير مستوعب في تقسيمه لمجال الاستوائية الاسماك

Such translation is meaningless to an Arab reader since neither its grammatical structure nor its semantics can help the reader make sense of what he or she reads. An acceptable translation would be:

وكانت على يميني خطوط لأعمدة الصيد تشبه نظاما غامضا من سياج الخيزران نصف المغمورة غير المراعي في تقسيماتها لحركة الأسماك الاستوائية.

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incomprehensible in its division of the domain of tropical fishes.

Word-for-

As we can see from the above example, word-for-word translation does not take context into consideration. It might be helpful as a first step in the translation but a great deal of editing and modifications have to be made in order to convey the message to the TL reader. The translator has to make sure that the translation follows the word order of the TL and that the choice of semantic equivalents is carried out accurately. Word-for-word translation can also be called *interlinear translation*.

Study the following Arabic word-for-word translation carefully and identify its

Problematic aspects.

John had not much affection for his mother and sisters, and an antipathy to me. He bullied and punished me, not two or three times in the week, nor once or twice in the day, but continually; every nerve I had feared him and every morsel of flesh on my bones shrank when he comes near. There were moments when I was bewildered by the terror he inspired.

جون كان لا كثيرا حب له أمه وأخواته وعداء لي. هو عذب وعاقب أنا ليس اثنان أو ثلاث مرات في الأسبوع، ليس مرة أو اثنتين في اليوم، لكن باستمرار، كل عصب أنا لي خاف هو وكل جزء من اللحم على لي عظم ارتجف عندما هو جاء قريب. كانت هناك لحظات عندما أنا كنت سيطرت بالرعب هو أوحى.

2 . **Literal Translation**

This type of translation preserves the grammatical structures of the SL where they are translated into their nearest TL equivalents. It takes place when the SL and TL share parallel structures. Words are translated out of context paying no attention to their connotative meanings. The following example illustrates this point.

To throw dust in the eyes.

يلقي التراب في العيون

The word 'dust' is translated literally as التراب while the equivalent expression in Arabic is يذرّ الرماد في العيونwhere 'dust' is translated into الرماد , ashes. This choice could be justified by the cultural as well as ecological contexts that are different for both languages. If we take the English idiom *to throw dust in the eyes*, its associative meaning is based on the effect of dust once thrown in someone's eyes blurring their vision and impeding their ability to see. The same sense is expressed in Arabic by using the equivalent ashes rather than dust. Dust is, therefore, not expected to blur vision and hide reality in the Arabic context. Taking the English setting into consideration, you can rarely talk about deserts or

dust storms. Another point has to do with religious rituals where some dust is thrown on the buried person in the grave.