



UNIVERSITY OF SUBHA

Faculty of Art

Department Of English

**Explore Problems facing translation students at English
language Department of Sabha University translating literally
text from Arabic to English**

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To the faculty of Sabha university :

The members of the committee appointed to examine the B.A final project of Aya,Gesame, Salma . Find it satisfactory and recommend it to be accepted .

T.Fatma Alazomi

The advisor 's name

Dedication

To our father's & mother's

To our brother's & sister's

To our friends & colleagues

To everyone taught us and

Sincerely supported us to

Carry out this work

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First up all , great many thanks to Allah, the Almighty for blessing us with the light of knowledge without which this research would not have been a reality .

We are very thankful to my supervisor T .Fatma Al Alazomi for her assistance, suggestions and encouragement at every stage of my project to all family. Members, Friends and our teachers in English department .

Abstract

Translation of literature is fundamentally different from other .categories
 This is because the main principle of literary translation is the dominance of poetic communicative function. It means that in addition to rendering information to the reader, but but most of literary translation also has aesthetic functions on students at University of Sebha have a problem the translati when thy translate litrary text , they don't have enough background of the entire cultural of the target language
 Therefore, in this project I tend to investigate those problems . .en they translatethat face students wh

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Chapter one

Introduction

This chapter is organized into five sections. First section shield light on the research background. The second section presents the research problem. Third section the aim and the objective of the study. The fifth section research hypothesis .

❖ **Research background**

Translation is a set of actions that are done by the translators while rendering the source of (original) text into another language. Translation is means of communication.

Also the translators is not just moving from one technical language to another he\she wishes to connect in his\her mind two different worlds ,ways of being and seeing ."petu maior ,204"

This study is focused on problem or issue that faced student in translate, and the strategy that the must use to translate, and the culture effective on mother tongue.

The needs for translation are increasing nowadays due to the continuous development of science, culture and technology. However, the process of translation is faced by many linguistic problem including grammar, context, culture, etc.

❖ **Research Problem**

Literary translation is fundamentally different from other types translator somehow has to more a text into a target language while presenting as much as possible of the quality and character {the spirit of the original Sabha University Students, as for we know find it difficult to translate literary text as it should be alone.

Literary translation is probably one of the most complicated type of translation. Anyone who has skimmed over any literary text will know that the writing style used is not the easiest to grasp without years of study and practice. Libyan student, as far as I know, at Sabha University fined it difficult to translate a literary text as it

should be done. Accordingly, this study has been conducted to offer some recommendations that help translation students in their future carriers, as well it may guide translation tutors towards what should be considered in planning and designing their translation classes.

Also the other problem that face it translation student while they translate the text from English into Arabic is "Grammatical mystics " which is the tenses and phrasal verbs, and syntactic issue is the complexes sentences which they do not know how to translate a text midcults and other problem is the effective of culture .which is they did not translate it as literary, they translated as source language which is Arabic language of them mother tongue effect on them.

And the another problem is that the student when they start translate from the first time they translate text literary and they always translate from English to Arabic like Arabic sentences.

❖ **Aims and objective of study:**

The present study has been designed to achieve the following:

- To explore abstracts that face translation students when translate literary texts.
- To offer recommendation that can used while translating literary texts.

❖ **Research Question:**

What are the difficulties and problem that Sabha university students face in translating literary text?

❖ **Research hypotheses:**

It is assumed that translation students face some problems while they translating literary text, the hypotheses that is given in this study.

Student makes issue or mistakes in translation literary a text is because of lack of they were not will trained as their lack of experience.

Chapter two

Literature Review

This is chapter has been organized into six section and all section are focused on literary translation the important of literary translation and the characteristic of it , and focused literary text and his feature , the culture problem in literary translation .

***Definition of Literary Translation:-**

A literary translation is the translation of literature such as novels, poems, plays, literary books, literary texts as well as songs, thymes, literary articles, fiction novels and short stories.

Literary translation is the result of the interaction of culture, ideology and translation. For Newmark { 1988:7, 8,185 }

literary translation is considered one of the main ways of communication across culture.

Literary translation is not merely changing words from one language to another. Since it deals with literature, the translators should be interested as well as versed in literature.

Literary translation is significantly different to any other kind of translation. Just the volume of the texts set this translation endeavor apart. Tackling a piece that runs in the region of hundreds of thousands of words is not any easy task, nor is attempting to recreate text in another language without losing magnificence of the source text.

*** Literary translation text**

A general of literary creativity in which a work written in one language is re-created in another . Because literature is verbal , it is the only art that is subject to linguistic barriers . Unlike music , painting , sculpture , or dance , the literary work is accessible only to those who know the language in which it is written . The specific characteristic of literary translation are defined by its place among other types of translation and by its relationship to original literary creativity.

The literary text is that which employs the literary language a type of language which obeys aesthetic concerns in order to capture the interest of the reader. The author of literature seeks the appropriate words to express his ideas with care and beauty while following a certain criterion of style.

The competence of translation a text from source to target language must be highly proficient. It is considered thus because of the obvious fact that the target text, which is finally shared with the target audience, is basically the perception and final resolutions, of the translator towards the material. This, the translation is realized and regarded more as product rather than the process **{Zanetti, Bernadine & Stewart, 2014}**

Literary translation requires a lot of skill. We should not forget that the translation of a book or a poem, perhaps, will be read by thousands of readers. This means that the text needs to be adequate and moreover - we need to focus on the fact that the translated document should create the same image as the original. Perfectly executed work often makes the translator famous. The guild of masters of literary translation determines the best translators of the year.

Translation of literature is fundamentally different from other categories. This is because the main principle of literary translation is the dominance of poetic communitive function. It means that in addition to rendering information to reader, literary translation also has aesthetic functions.

The artistic image created in the particular literary work {be it the image of a character on the reader. For this reason the literary translator should take into account specific features of the text. It is the poetic focus of the text that makes this type of translation different from, say, texts of an information type.

When reading a story poem or any other type of literary work translated from a foreign language, we perceive the text itself with its meaning, emotions and characters. It is quite a challenging task

to achieve the main goal of the translation – creating a particular image for the reader. Therefore, literary translation might involve some deviations from the standard rules.

A literary translation cannot reflect the depth and meaning of the literary work. A literary translator reproduces a non- literal rendition of the original text . It is all about how the translator perceives it . He /she rewrites the text from the beginning to the very end . This applies, for example, when an obvious expression is replaced by synonyms or the structure of sentence is changed.

Literary translation requires a lot of skill. We should not forget that the translation of a book or a text, perhaps, will be read by thousands of readers. This means that the text needs to be adequate and moreover – we need to focus on the fact that the translated document should create the same image as the original. Perfectly executed work often makes the translator famous. The guild of masters of literary translation determines the best translators of the year.

***Problem of literary translation text:-**

The problems of literary translation are still open to conflicting debates and individual proposals. The disagreement voiced by translation theorists as regards the problems that are involved in the process of literary translation stems from the confusion between a literary text and a literary translation .

Translation problems can be divided into linguistic problems and culture problems : the linguistic problems include grammatical

differences , lexical ambiguity and meaning ambiguity , the cultural problems refer to different situational feature .

A good “Trujaman” should have a wide knowledge of the source and target languages he should be able to identify with the author of the book or poem, have a broad knowledge of his culture and country, and use a good method for translating literary texts. The literary translator has to take into account the beauty of the text, its style, and the lexical, grammatical and phonological features. Some of these may not be the same in the target language. For example, in the Arabic language there is no “you”, which may be fundamental for a good translation. The aim of the translator is that the quality of the translation be the same as the original text without leaving behind the content.

In general, in literary translation we translate messages, not meanings. The text shall be seen as an integral and coherent piece of work. For example, if we are translating from Arabic into English or vice versa, we shall take into account that the two realities are very different, their cultures have sometimes opposite views on important matters, as well as differences in scientific and technological development. So the search for equivalent words is more complex. When this is the case the translator shall find in his own language words that express almost with the same fidelity the meaning of the words of the origin language, for example, those related to the cultural characteristics, skills or abilities of that particular culture. Some ideas or characteristics are not even known in the other culture or practised. The practice of literary translation has changed as a result of globalisation, so these translations shall contribute to a better and more correct understanding of the source culture of a specific country.

The unification of human emotion can be exacted through translated literature as it familiarizes people with the culture and traditions across the world . This engages us with the problems of literary-artistic translation . All translation prose problems which the translator has to resolve satisfactorily in order to produce a good translation . While a literal translation has to grapple with the problems of lexical or structural ambiguity , lexical holes, lexical mismatches and problems arising from language barriers alone ; translation of literature has to deal with stylistic features, content, and meaning as well .

The problems of literal translation are mostly lexical because the emphasis is on the " word " as a unit of translation and the translation follows the bottom-to-top pattern [word-to-text]. In case of literary translation , however, the problems are both culture and semantic , since the text is often more important than the words constituting it and in most cases more important than the word in isolation . The translation process, too, follows the top-bottom pattern of hierarchy [text-to-word].

Literary translation or translation of works where the literary use of language has been affected is somewhat more complex than scientific technical translation .

A difficulty in translation work is what as – Saied {1995} found when she conducted a study to compare and assess some problems in translating the fair name Allah in Qur'an . She pointed out that some of the major problems of

***Feature of literary text:- •**

Although all these kind of literary texts apparently differ in form and content , yet they all have shared universal characteristics which distinguish them from other manners of writing they are as follows :-

-Special language

A literary text, whether verse or prose, has its own special language which clearly differs from every day one. This special language has been the outcome of using words, syntactic, structures and sentence patterns in specific way that most likely creates emotional, mental, imaginary and every dream – like states which the ordinary language fails to achieve

-Expressive function

Any poet or writer is influenced by his own whole surroundings. These surroundings, that every it may be, plays a dynamic role in formulating the writer's conceptions, attitudes and images.

-Form

The main purpose of text is to excite the recipient whether emotionally or intellectually. This excitement may be partly due to the kind of style used by a writer in exploiting metaphor or inventing new images. A writer as such is regarded to be a creator. He attempts to make us see the world from a different angle.

***Timelessness and Placelessness**

It is an uncontroversial question that masterpieces need not be restricted to either time or place. They quite often transcend them

.The place referred to in them could be anywhere in the world, and the time referred to could be no less than immortality itself.

They are timeless and placeless, because they are mainly concerned with essential values such as those people constantly take interest in at any time or place. Besides they particularly handle the human themes that always appeal to people wherever they live such as: love, death, suffering, happiness , torment and worry.

***The significance of literary translation:-**

- 1- Literature introduces us to new worlds of experience.
- 2 – Every work of literature has both a fictional and a thematic aspect which represent a language, people, culture or tradition.
- 3- Literary translation necessary in spreading knowledge and essential in the development of literature.

***Some special characteristic of literary translation:-**

- 1- Literary translation is unidirectional only: It is performed from a foreign language into a native one.
- 2- Tight requirements of target translation stylistic. {Stylistics is a branch of applied linguistics. It is study and interpretation of texts in regard to their linguistic and tonal style.
- 3 – Creative ideas in conveying individual characteristics of an author's writing style are important too.

***Culture problems in literary translation**

Translation is process of culture transfer that involves more than simple search for a semantic equivalent.

Sapir {Culture, language and personality. **University of California press, Los Angeles, 1956**} state that "no two languages are ever sufficiently similar to be considered as representing the same social reality".

The worlds in which different societies live are distinct worlds, not merely the same world with different labels, attached {**P.69**}

The present study investigates the cultural problems involved in literary translation from English into Arabic. It analyzes university student's translations of English literary texts in an attempt to identify the basic problems translation students encounter, strategies and processes students follow to account for these problems. The study revealed that texts were the most difficult genre for students who relied basically on paraphrase as a translation strategy. Different strategies were employed in translating a text such as literal translation, substitution, omission and free translation.

Chapter three

Methodology

The focus of this study is to explore what is the problem faced fifth semester to eighth semester at the English Department of Sabha University Translating Literary text from English to Arabic

***Research design**

In this study uses to methods in gathering the data. The study applied qualitative methodical because the data was collected from a small number of participants using questionnaire for student.

The design is exploratory as the study explores the problem that face Libyan student in translation literary text from English to Arabic.

***Instruments**

The data was collected by using questioners.

The researcher designed a questioner to explore the problem that face fifth semester to eighth semester in Translating literary text and which strategies do they use .

The questioner consists of Nine questions because the researchers want to experiment the students to find out what the problem an what states the student use that face when translating Literary translation text , because the researcher want to know how student thy translate and what strategy they use.

1. The first part of the questioner consist of (gender, age) then some questions for instance, what are the problem that face, and why, which strategies do they use and the last what they suggest.

***Participants**

Students participants

The questioner, was administered to 30 Libyan students who are currently . Their ages were between 20 -25 years old, They are majoring in Translation and their levels ranged between good, very good, and excellent.

Purposive sampling technique was use in the current study, Translation student were chosen 10 students from each semester. According this study targeting participants Translation student at different levels.

-The table below is providing with basic information about the participants:

Gender	Male	Female
--------	------	--------

Age	20-25	
Number		
	25	
Semester	5th semester to 8th semester	

***Test**

A test includes two translation tasks from English to Arabic language each test contains two literary texts.

The test was given to twenty five translation students from 5th to 8th semesters to evaluate their levels of translation literary text.

***Questionnaire**

The research questionnaire allows us to know the personal view of students about their problems and the reason. Why they are unconfident and incapable to participat .In this study we used a

questionnaire only as data collection tool because the time is limited and the questionnaires was used to discover the student's perception and the difficulty that they face it while they translate literary text .We used 25 items questionnaire And the question of Yes/No question in every item students required to state the reseapon why Yes/No it contains nine9 questions .And the questionnaire was adapted from other researchers.

***Procedure**

After selecting the topic and stating the objectives of this study, we began to approach the participants to apply the methods of data collection. First we started testing translation students then through their answer we have made questionnaire.

After finishing the test, the researchers have designed a questionnair to answer claeifying question -based on the outcomes of the literary translation tests. Then the researchers distributed the collect questionnaire.

Chapter Four

Data Analysis & Dictions

***Introduction**

The current study devoted to investigate problems facing Libyan student in translate literary texts. This chapter illustrates two sections; the first section analysis of the data collected and second section discussion of this research.

***The levels of students**

The levels of translation students were different most of them are good and the others are good, in 5th semester students has a lot of miskicks some of it grammatical, syntactical, equivalent words. etc. , thesis miskicks more than 6th semester because they did not know how exactly translate literary texts .

6th semester students their translation is very good but they have problems and it was grammatical and syntactic .

7th semester students their translation were better than 5th and 6th semester because they already studied literary text but they still have some mistakes in grammar .

8th semester student their level better than the others semester some of the student has grammatical

So that means the levels of the student different the way that they practicing translation not the same because the 5th semester student not like 8th semester

***Test Data Analysis:-**

The test was given to 25 translation students from 5th to 8th semester first we started testing the students the test contains to translation tasks every task contain one literary text.

The first task required the translation from English into Arabic. The first text 17 students have translated it correctly the second text 20 students have translated correctly.

Text	Most Right	Most Wrong
First Text	✓	
Second Text	✓	

Exercise: -1

Nothing is uglier than a street or a road without trees and polluted with poisonous fumes. Trees give us shade and the green color makes us feel at ease. They also purify the air as they give off oxygen by day. That is why we should do our best to spread color all over our cities.

***Questionnaire Data Analysis**

Through us views of the students we have made this questionnaire. The questionnaire was given to all translation semester from 5th to 8th semester 7Male 18 Female. We distributed the questionnaire to translation students and after they finish we collect the questionnaire. It contains Yes/No question

As mentioned earlier, the researchers gave a questionnaire to 25 translation students of Sabha University. Their answers were as follows:-

-Item 1: Many students have a difficulty at translating literary texts.

For this question ,18 of participants said that they have difficulty at translating literary texts , and only 7 of the participants say that have no difficulty while translate literary text .

-Item 2: Grammatical mistakes was the most student problems that face it while they translate literary text .

For this question, 20 of the participants said that the grammatical mistakes was most student problem in translate literary text , and only 5 of the participant said that they have no grammatical mistakes at translate literary text.

-Item3: When you translate literary text does your culture affect your translation.

For this question, 17 of the participants said that while they translate literary text the culture effect on them translation, and only 8 of the participant said that they have no problem on it

-Item4: Do you think that is good for students to have activity translation in the class room.

For this question, 16 of the participants said that it good for student to have activity translation in class room, and only 9 of the participant said that they

-Item5: Do you think that practicing translation in class room help students to be good in translation.

For this question , 19 of the participant said that the practicing translation at class room it help student to be good translation , and only 6 of the participant said that they have no problem on it .

-Item6: While you translate do you get back to your mother tongue.

For this question, 13 of the participant said that while they translate they get back to them mother tongue, and only 12 of the participant said that they have no problem on it.

-Item7: When you translate sentence from English to Arabic you translate the sentence like Arabic sentence.

For this question, 16 of the participant said that when they translate sentence they translated as Arabic sentence ,and only 9 of the participant said that they have no problem on it .

-Item8: Do you think that is good for student to have a more vocabulary to be a good translator.

For this question , 15 of the participant said that it good for students to have a more vocabulary to be a good translator, and only 5 of the participant said that they have no problem on it .

-Item9: To find equivalent word is one of the problems that the word is one of the problems that the students face it while they translate literary text.

For this question , 18 of the participant said that to find equivalent words is one of the problem that they faced it , and only 7 of the participant said that they have no problem on it .

***Findings of the questionnaire**

From the analysis from the questionnaire, answers, the researcher found the following:

1- Most of the student have problem while they translate literary text.

2- Most of the students do not have enough knowledge about literary translation.

3-The students do not have a cultural knowledge about the translated language.

4- Most of the student has problems in finding equivalent words.

5-Most of the student do not have enough practicing translation in class room.

6- Most of the student does not have enough activity in translating literary text.

***Finding discussion**

In terms of the research question and from the analysis and previous studied with reference to survey result , , after comprehensive study of questionnaire and the comment that the student provided , the researchers found that too be a good translating literary text as 20 of the participants answered that they said having practicing translating in class room is helping them to be good translator , and they believe that they will not face literary translation problem if they have activity at class and having a cultural knowledge , and solving the grammatical issue the students present element of Arabic culture without any change .

Chapter five

Conclusion

***Introduction**

This dissertation deals with obstacles those Sabha translation students in translating literary texts. This chapter discuss the conclusion of the data study. Also the recommendation and limitation and references.

***Conclusion**

To conclude our study literary translation is the most difficult types because it has related with accurate terms information about the meaning of these terms, further all type of translation need to be able to join between both languages to get exact translation and avoid mistranslation of text.

***Recommendation**

Recommendation for this study

- Student should practice more in translate literary text.
- The student should practice at lectures.
- The teachers should explain more about literary text
- The teacher should teach literary translation from fifth semester
- Finally the students should translate literary text in every class

***Limitation**

This study has some limitations which also need to be acknowledged. The participants of the study were limited due limited time and short nature of this research. As well as the students have more proficient translators in order to get accurate result in terms of the reasons of translating literary text issues .

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Appendix.

Test

Exercise: -1

Our deserts are one of our chief sources of wealth. If we give them the due care, we can increase our national income and solve many of our problems by increasing new industrial projects. New cities could grow up in these areas and lead to our economic development.

Exercise: - 2

Nothing is uglier than a street or a road without trees and polluted with poisonous fumes. Trees give us shade and the green color makes us feel at ease. They also purify the air as they give off oxygen by day. That is why we should do our best to spread color all over our cities.

Questionnaire

Please spare a few minutes from your valuable time to answer this questionnaire

		Age:
	Level	Gender

Q – Please indicate your response to the following statements

Numb	STATEMENT	YES	NO
1	Many students have a difficulty at translating literary texts		
2	Grammatical mistakes was the most student problems that face it while they translate literary text		
3	When you translate literary text does your culture affect your translation		
4	Do you think that is good for students to have activity translation in the class room		
5	Do you think practicing translation in the class room help students to be good in translation		
6	While you translate do you get back to your mother tongue		

7	Do you think that is good for student to have a more vocabulary to be a good translator		
8	To find equivalent word is one of the problem that the student face it while they translate literary text		