Optimality of Using Multiple Translation Procedures for Good Translations of Formal Written Texts

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Abstract
This paper reports on a study that suggests the use of translation procedures next to the overall translation method for the achievement of good translation. Specifically, the study attempts to give insights into the optimality of using translation procedures that work alongside of major translation methods accounting for the advantages of these procedures in achieving fidelity. The study adopted a qualitative method that was based on discussion and critical analysis of different texts in English and Arabic. English and Arabic texts were chosen from different areas of knowledge for diversity purpose. English and Arabic languages operate interchangeably as source and target languages in the paper. Analysis reveals that literal translation method forms a major method in transferring the meaning of the source language into the target language. The use of multiple translation procedures has a crucial role maintaining referential and pragmatic equivalence to the original text. The involvement of different translation procedures makes language and culture differences closer. Adaptation procedure will help to spread the neutrality of loan words forming a strategy which serves to boost translation.

Key words: Fidelity, translation procedure, translation method, target language, source language, source text, target text

1. Introduction

This paper investigates the use of multiple translation procedures together with the overall translation methods that are used in transferring source texts into target texts, as an effective tactic for the achievement of good translation. Arguably, multiple procedures such as direct, indirect, equivalence, naturalization, semantic, metaphorical, etc., (Ghazala 2012 and Newmark 1981) can work jointly in the same target text providing reasonable fidelity to such texts. However, the use of multiple procedures depends on necessity; where necessity is determined by the nature of source and target texts. The nature of texts refers to issues such as linguistic components, diversity of content and context, etc. Therefore, the involvement of multiple translation procedures forms a crucial strategy for translators to do successful translation. Many recent translations are described as inadequate. Inadequacy probably, occurs because of the absence of the right translation procedures or because the use of a single translation procedure is not sufficient enough for the conveyance of the exact source meaning into the target language. For example, word-for-word translation method per se is not always enough for the translation of certain source texts since it has some drawbacks. [1]The use of such translation method requires at least one or more translation procedures that work beside it in transferring the source text. The task of translation will become more complicated when it deals with literary texts. Literary texts may have complex linguistic and stylistic natures which require the use of more than one translation procedure that meets such complexity. According to Ghazala (2012) the nature of language grammar, lexical words, tense, style, etc., always influences the types of translation procedures or methods to be used. Thus, a method /procedure that is acceptable and practical in the translation of a certain text might not be sufficient, acceptable or practical for another one.

Specifically, this paper attempts to investigate the optimality of using multiple translation procedures in formal written texts. Firstly, because we can observe that in many domains of our life, translated texts; the translation of novel, story, poem, etc., are becoming a fundamental part of literature that are frequently used by many specialists who repeatedly use or may even quote from these texts in their writings. Therefore, there is a need for the development of good translation that serves this purpose on international scale. This paper serves as a volunteer study in the field of translation in an attempt to provide contribution to good translation of written texts. Secondly, some translation problems involving linguistic, stylistic, cultural matters might occur due to differences between SL and TL texts leaving strong influence on translation loyalty. Specifically, there are particular difficulties such as imperfections, grammatical errors, cohesion problems, the presence of untranslatable words in the SL text, as well as the presence of words with ambiguous interpretations. Such problems require us to use multiple translation procedures which we assume to be the optimal option of good translation. Thirdly, there is a global need for mutual understanding that increases more and more everyday. The need arises due to the desire of many companies and individual seeking comparable information across international and cultural borders. The improvement of translation instrument will effectively serve this goal.

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[1] Word for word translation focuses on transferring the primary meaning of the source text ignoring a great deal of its depth. It does not pay much attention to linguistic/grammatical differences (e.g. word order, agreement, etc.) between the two languages, which results in spoiling the accuracy of the meaning. Word for word translation often disrespects language related issues such as identity, context culture, etc., of the target language making it a subject to the source language (Ghazala 2012)

This paper attempts to provide insights into the optimality of using multiple translation procedures in written texts.

2. Definitions of translation

Ghazala (2012) describes translation as an accurate and complete transfer of a message expressed in the source language (SL) into its equivalent in the target language (TL). Ghazala provides four areas which represent subject of translation. These include (i) word/phrase with equivalents in Arabic, (ii) new words with no equivalents in Arabic, words/terms descending from foreign languages but adapted to Arabic and (iii) foreign words that are used in Arabic but preserving their original pronunciation. However, according to Newmark (1981) translation is a sort of craft where a translator transfers the same content of a written text or statement communicated in the source language (SL) into its equivalent in the target language (TL).

It is possible to conclude that "translation" is viewed as a communicative activity that works to shift the meaning of a spoken or written discourse from a language into another language, while adequately maintaining the same meaning and linguistic features of such a discourse.

3. Types of translation methods

There are different types of translation methods as research in translation domain shows. Classification of these methods comes as a result of various attempts that have been done by translators and researchers who are concerned with translation to find an effective method of translation. The final result of their account arrived at different types of translation methods which will be the subject to be discussed in the next sections.

Literal translation: This refers to direct translation of words, phrases, clauses, sentences and whole texts. Literal translation method targets the denotative meaning of a message conveying it from the source language (SL) into the target language (TL). Literal translation method works effectively where there is correspondence between the SL and TL (Hajjaj, 2009,; Ghazala, 2013; Newman 1981).

Meaning or semantic translation: Meaning translation is a type of literal translation. This type of translation is interested in translating the meaning of the source language into the target language. It focuses on the adequacy of the text giving care to how closely, accurately and completely the meaning is conveyed. Meaning translation pays attention to issues such as word order, grammar, etc. (Hajjaj 2009 and Ghazala 2012).

Functional Equivalence Translation: This refers to the translation of words, phrases, clauses and sentences in a way that performs the function of the source item/s. Thus, this method of translation seeks an equivalence that describes the same meaning (effect) in the source language by a different situation in the target language (Alabbasi 2010, Hajjaj 2009, Newmark 1988).

Context translation: This method considers contextual factors such as texts, audiences and translators. Supporters of this method believe that in translating some texts like religious, legal, scientific texts, translators need to focus on how official, descent or scientific the translations of these texts are. Thus, context translation is interested merely in the formality of the texts (Hajjaj, 2009).

Faithful translation: This method of translation focuses on conveying the exact contextual meaning of source language (SL) into the target language (TL) carefully paying attention to grammatical differences. Faithful translation even considers loyalty to cultural constraints and the degree of abnormality (deviation from the norm) in translation (Nemmark, 1988).

*Communicative translation***:** This method attempts to translate the full message of the source language into target language preserving understandability and acceptability of the text to readers. The communicative translation method can work well in literary texts where many metaphorical use of language is very common (Nemark, 1988).

4. Translation methods vs. translation procedures

Research in translation draws distinctions between translation methods and translation procedures. Firstly, translation methods refer to an overall tactic that translators employ throughout the whole text; i.e., an approach that, generally, fits well texts in the source and target languages. Secondly, translation procedures refer to the strategy which translators apply within a text dealing with its components; e.g., expressions, sentences, phrases, structure, idioms, etc. Translation procedures include two types. The first type is referred to as direct or literal procedures which work when the structural and conceptual elements of the source language correspond to those of the target language. Direct/literal procedures include borrowing (loan words, claque/ through-translation (collocations, names of organizations, etc.), and literal translation. The second type is known as indirect (oblique) translation procedure which works well when there is no way to directly transfer the structure and conceptual elements of the SL into TL. Therefore, some kinds of meaning alterations, grammar and stylistics adaptation are needed. Translation procedures include transposition, modulation, equivalence, functional equivalence, compensation, transference/ transliteration (e.g., in words such décor, coup, etc). Naturalization / adaptation is more developed translation procedure that adapts the pronunciation of loan words and their morphology to those of the target language (Ordudari 2007, Munday 2001, Newman 1988).

Importantly, Ordudari (2007) refers to translation methods as global strategies while he refers translation procedures as local strategies. In distinction between global and local translation strategies Bell (1998) and Jaaskelainen (2005) refer to translation methods as global strategies and procedures as local strategies explaining that global strategies deal with the entire text while local strategies deal with text's components**.**

5. Literature review

There is little research in translation problems concerning the optimality of using multiple procedures in translating words, idioms and sentences within texts that do not have correspondences in the target texts. Arguably, one of the serious problems in translation is that some translators delete and often avoid translating words, idioms and sentences, etc., which do not correspond to the overall translation method of a given text. This is probably because they do not find equivalent/s in the target language or because they have difficulty translating some linguistic components in source texts into target texts. Phenomena such as these are very common in the field of translation. The side effects of elimination, in this way, might be a sort of unfaithfulness in the field of translation, which causes the source text to lose important parts. The problem might be solved if such translators think of using different translation procedures than deleting or avoiding translating parts of the text concerned.

In distinction between global and local translation strategies, Bell (1998) and Jaaskelainen (2005) explain that the idea of global and local translation strategies emerges due to various types of translation problems that the manipulation of different translation procedures/ strategies within texts. In this point, Bell comes into agreement with Ordudari (2007) and Krings (1986)

who refer to translation strategy (procedures) as a sort of conscious tricks which are used to solve solid translation problems.

The influence of cultural differences between the source and target languages has been a subject of discussion in translation research which might bring about translation problems. According to Behzad and Salmani (2013) combination of cultural items and beliefs of the nations differ from the language to language as each community has its own peculiars, a process that forms a translation challenge. This challenge occurs because transferring such cultural items and beliefs is dependent on the degree of sharing these beliefs and cultural items between the two languages. Similar problems often trigger when translation involves the translation of names, abbreviations/ acronyms, loan words, etc., as parts of cultural components. In this context, the translator often finds the use of a cultural transliteration procedure more optimal than a cultural equivalent procedure. James (2005) confirms that linguistics and culture are inseparable and have the same importance for translation implications. James explains that differences between culture and language in SL and TL might cause translation difficulties, while parallel in culture often provides a common understanding despite significant formal shifts in the translation.

Another translation problem has to do with the involvement of the correct conceptual equivalence when data is transferred from a language to another. This problem occurs because any language utterance has sets of semantic values. An expression that exists in the source text may carry a meaning that does not exactly have the same meaning as that the target text. If a set of utterances, for example, is used mistakenly it might spoil the meaning of the source text. This problem appears in issues such as research and questionnaire translation, etc. (see Temple 1997).

6. Methods

A qualitative method was used in conducting the study. The qualitative method is assumed to be compatible in analyzing the results that come in the form of categories, ideas, etc. So, results manipulation is based on critical analysis and discussion in which the study presents, discusses and provides conclusions (see Fraenkel and Wallen 2006). It is assumed that there is a need for the use of more than one translation procedure in translation process. That is, the situation often requires the use of more than one translation procedures which depend on the text nature. Therefore, we expect to use multiple translation procedures along with the translation methods dominating the whole text. These procedures include procedures such as direct, indirect, meaning, naturalization, functional equivalence procedures, and etc. Importantly, descriptive statistics is involved in computing the percentage of corresponding and non-corresponding words/expressions of source texts, a tool which has been adopted to strengthen data presentation.

7. Material used

There are two languages that will be involved in this study. These encompass English and Arabic, which are used interchangeably as source and target languages. Moreover, the material has written by native speakers. This means both English and Arabic texts have been written by the native speakers of these languages. Therefore, the study does not expect any problem regarding the accuracy of any language of these texts from the side of their writers. The study encompasses a number of formal written sample texts covering different fields of knowledge. They cover topics from humanities and science. In detail, there are four source texts comprising the field of education, literature, conversion of saline water and geographical information systems, respectively, which are written in English or Arabic. Linguistically, the texts are well chosen to meet the purpose of the study.

8. Presentation and Discussion

8.1 Introduction

The study includes 4 passages that function as source/target texts. The source and target languages are English and Arabic. Importantly, translation shifts from Arabic to English and vice versa. This means the two languages function interchangeably (taking turn) as source and target languages. In terms of material selection, the selected texts represent appropriate materials because the textual, linguistic and cultural components meet the purpose of the study at issue. Their components encompass written passages that have been chosen from various fields of knowledge written in different language styles. This variety requires the use of different translation procedures. In each section there are two texts; source and target texts. Importantly, to make life easier for readers both the source and target texts match each other in terms of paragraph number and organization. Moreover, words, expressions and sentences, etc., indicating different translation procedures are underlined and marked with low case numbers in the SL texts but in the TL texts footnotes including such expressions and sentences have been inserted so that readers reach them easily.

8.2 Source Text

Education in the United States is available to everyone, but not all schools are equal. Public primary and secondary schools are free for everyone; there is no <u>tuition</u>.[1] Almost 80 percent of all Americans are high school graduates. <u>Students themselves decide if they want college preparatory or vocational classes in high school; no national exams determines this</u>.[2] Higher education is not free, but it is available to almost anyone, and about 60 percent of all high school graduates attend college or university. Older people have the opportunity to attend college, too, because is Americans believe that '<u>you are never too old to learn</u>'[3] (quoted from Hartmann and Kirn 2007)

8.3 Target text

التعليم فى الولايات المتحدة متاح لكل شخص , لكن ليس كل المدارس متساوية . فللمدارس العامة الابتدائية و الثانوية متاحة مجانا للكل حيث لا توجد <u>رسوم دراسية</u>[2]. و ما يقارب الثمانيين بالمائة من جملة الامريكيين هم عبارة عن خريجين مدارس عليا. و <u>الطلاب وحدهم هم الذين يقررون مسارهم التعليمى ان كانوا يريدون, تاهيل جامعى او مهنى و هم بالمدارس العليا بما انه لاتوجد اختبارات قومية تحدد ذلك</u> .[3] اما التعليم العالى فليس مجانيا و لكنه متاح تقريبا لكل فرد حيث ان نسبة   60% من جملة خريخى المدارس تلتحق بكليات او جامعات   . حتى كبار السن لديهم الفرصة للالتحاق بالتعليم الجامعى وذلك لان الامريكيين يؤمنون بانه <u>لاكبير على التعليم</u>.[4]

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[2] <u>tuition</u>
[3] <u>Students themselves decide if they want college preparatory or vocational classes in high school; no national exams determines this</u>
[4] '<u>you are never too old to learn</u>'

Figure 1. *Corresponding language items (words) and treated items in 8.2 Source text*
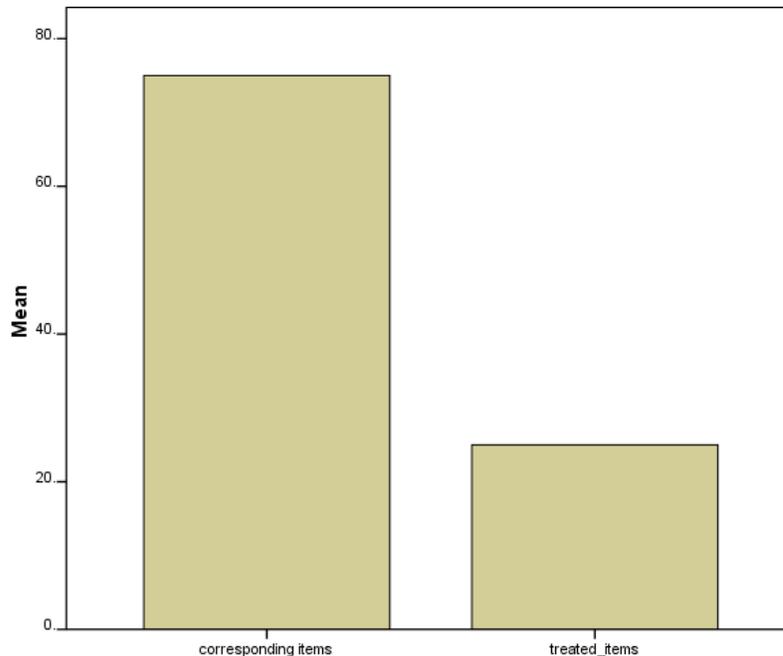
As figure 1 shows that generally the most dominating translation method is the literal method. Correspondence covers the majority of words, and sentences of the two texts; around 75% SL words correspond to words in TL text. However, 25% of such the words in the ST show no correspondence, which requires the use of translation procedures. For this reason the use of translation procedures/ strategies seems to be optimal. The study used the indirect procedure to translate the English word 'tuition' as (رسوم دراسية :line 3) as a better equivalence for Arabic phrase. Moreover, meaning translation procedure was used in translating the English sentence الطلاب وحدهم هم الذين يقررون مسارهم التعليمى ان كانوا يريدون, تاهيلا جامعيا او مهنيا و هم) as (lines 3, 4, and 5) بالمدارس العليا بما انه لاتوجد اختبارات قومية تحدد ذلك :line 5 and 6), while a functional equivalence translation procedure was used in translating the proverb in lines (7 and 8) into Arabic (8 and 9 لاكبير على التعليم.). Table 1 provides summary of the procedures used.

Table 1. *A summary of translation procedures used in transferring SL items into TL items.*

No.	SL Item	TL Item	Procedure/s used
1-	tuition.	رسوم دراسية	Functional equivalence
2-	Students themselves decide if they want college preparatory or vocational classes in high school; no national exams determines this	الطلاب وحدهم هم الذين يقررون مسارهم التعليمى ان كانوا يريدون , تاهيل جامعى او مهنى و هم بالمدارس العليا بما انه لاتوجد اختبارات قومية تحدد ذلك	Meaning
3-	you are never too old to learn	لاكبير على التعليم	Functional equivalence

The use of various translation procedures in the target text above probably contribute to the achievement of good transfer of meaning preserving uniformity while sticking to the origin in different ways. The use of t translation procedures maintains the meaning of words, phrases and sentences that do contravene the rule of literal translation method as a global strategy. Moreover, the use of such translation procedures fits the source and target texts well helping translators avoid the phenomenon of adopting incorrect and even inappropriate scientific expressions as equivalents to those in the TL (see Temple, 1997). On the other hand, the ignorance of the appropriate translation procedure probably results in translation problems due to the process of overgeneralization which is extremely used by translators as a trick to get out of equivalence problems in translation.

8.4 Source text

She sat at the window watching the evening invade the avenue.[5] Her head was leaned against the window curtains and in her nostrils was the odour of dusty cretonne. She was tired. Few people passed. The man out of the last house passed on his way home; she heard his footsteps clacking along the concrete pavement and afterwards crunching on the cinder path before the new red houses. One time there used to be a field there in which they used to play every evening with other people's children. Then a man from Belfast bought the field and built houses in it not like their little brown houses but bright brick houses with shining roofs. The children of the avenue used to play together in that field -- the Devines,
the Waters, the Dunns, and little Keogh the cripple, she and her brothers and sisters.[6] Ernest, however, never played: he was too grown up. Her father used often to hunt them in out of the field with his blackthorn stick.[7] But usually little Keogh used to keep nix and call out when he saw her father coming. Still they seemed to have been rather happy then.[8] Her father was not so bad then; and besides, her mother was alive. That was a long time ago; she and her brothers and sisters were all grown up her mother was dead. Tizzie Dunn was dead, too, and the Waters had gone back to England. Everything changes. Now she was going to go away like the others, to leave her home. (Reed, Pietrzak and Widger; 2012)

8.5 Target Text

جلست لدى النافذة تشاهد المساء و هو يرخى سدوله على الطريق رويدا رويدا   , حيث مدت راسها بين الستائر وقد غمرتها رائحة نبة الكريتنون المغيرة, لكنها كانت متعبة اذ تفعل ذلك. تنظر الى الطريق الذى يمر به قليل من الناس. اما ذلك الرجل الذى خرج من المنزل الاخير على الطريق , فهاهو يمر فى طريقه الى منزله   ,حيث سمعت خطاه تنقر على طول ارضية الرصيف الصلبة ثم تمشى فوق سطح هش عند ذلك الممر والذى يقع قبل تلك المنازل الجديدة الحمراء بقليل . فقد كان هناك فى فترة من الزمان حقل فى هذه المنطقة والذى كانوا يلهون فيه كل مساء مع بقية الاطفال ثم اشتراه رجل من بلفاست وشيد عليه منازل لا تشبه منازلهم الصغيرة السمراء, اذ انها منازل بنيت من طوب ناصع, و ذات سقف ساطعة. اطفال ذلك الطريق او الاطفال الذين كانوا فى ذلك الطريق هم ديفنس,وترز ,تزى دنز و كييف الضرير و هى و اخوانها و اخواتها. ارنست لم يكن يلعب معهم لانه كبر ورشد . تذكر كيف كان والدها احيانا يخرجهم من الحقل مستخدما عصاة له من الخوخ الشوكى   . كييف الصغير كان كعادته يقف جانبا ولا يلعب معنا و لكنه يصرخ منبها ايانا عندما يرى ابى قادما , كم كانوا سعداء بذلك ! ابوها لم يكن سيئا حينئذ و امها كانت على قيد الحياة, الا ان ذلك كان فى زمان غابر , فقد كبرت هى الان و اخوانها و اخواتها وماتت

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[5] يرخى سدوله على الطريق رويدا رويدا
[6] اطفال ذلك الطريق او الاطفال الذين كانوا فى ذلك الطريقديفنس, وتزى دنز و كييف.
[7] تذكر كيف .
[8] كم كانوا سعداء

امها. اما تيزى دينز فقد مات هو الاخر بينما رجعت عائلة و تزى الى انجلترا. تغير كل شى. فهى الان تخطط للذهاب بعيدا
مثل الاخرين تاركة ماواها.

Figure 2. *Corresponding language items (words) and treated items 8.4 Source text*
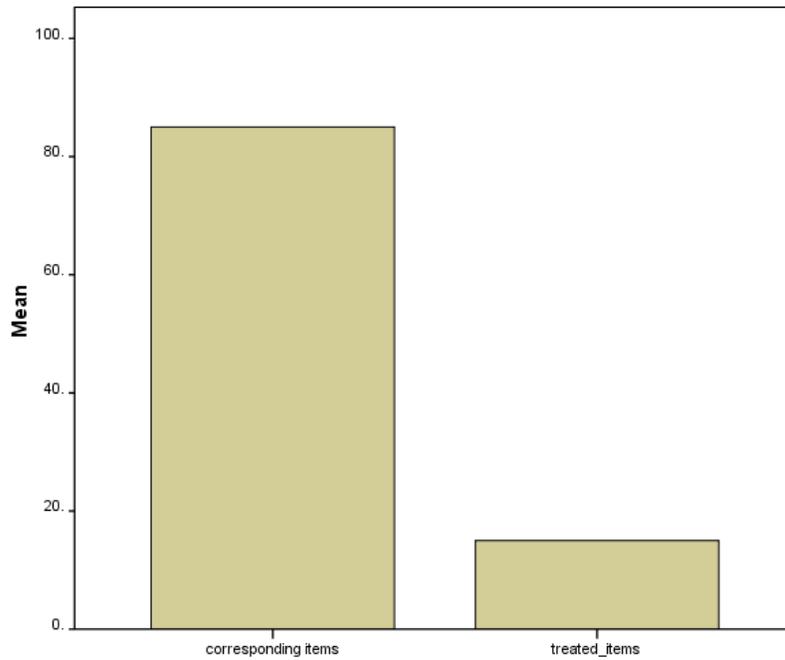
As figure 2 shows, literal translation method represents the overall method which has been used in translating roughly most parts of the text. This is because it works well in transferring the meaning of literal texts; total mean of corresponding words equals 85%. However, around 15% of words and phrases do not correspond to literal translation method a problem which requires the use of some translation procedures. These procedures include metaphorical procedure يرخى (سدوله). In metaphorical procedure the purpose is to make the meaning of a word or phrase or any expression in this text clearer. But paraphrase translation procedure which is represented by examples such as (ماواها> او الاطفال الذين كانوا فى ذلك الطريق > رويدا رويدا>.) has been operated to give detailed description making clearer the meaning. Adaptation/natural procedure has been involved in transferring some source language items (ارنست, ديفنس, وتزى دنز و كييبف) Adaptation procedure sounds interesting since the matter has to do with names. For more detail, study the summary in table 2.

Table 2. *Summary of translation procedures used in transferring SL items into TL items*

No.	SL Item	TL Item	Procedure/s used
1-	Invade…………..	يرخى سدوله	A metaphorical procedure
2-	------------------------	رويدا رويدا	Paraphrase
		تنظر الى الطريق الذى	Paraphrase
	crunching on the cinder path	تمشى فوق سطح هش	Paraphrase
3-	Cretonne	الكريتنون	Adaptation/ natural
	Before the new red houses	قيل تلك المنازل الجديدة الحمراء بقليل	Paraphrase

	the Devines, the Waters, the Dunns, Keogh, Ernest	هم ديفنس, وتزى دنز كييف, ارنست	Adaptation/natural
4-	The children of the avenue	اطفال ذلك الطريق او الاطفال الذين كانوا فى ذلك الطريق	Paraphrase
5-	………………………..	تذكر كيف	Lexical gap
6-	………………………...	كم كانوا سعداء بذلك	Lexical gap

To provide more discussion on the previously mentioned points, it is possible to claim that translation procedures that have been used in this text successfully transferred the source meaning. Metaphorical procedure makes clear expressions that do not have correspondences in the target language. This appears in an example such as,"…..watching the evening invade the avenue" where the meaning intended is "….enter slowly ". On the same line, paraphrase translation procedure has been used as a strategy to clarify expressions. For example, being translated into Arabic an expression like "the children of the avenue." requires some illumination so that readers can understand which children the author refers to. Adaptation and lexical gap procedures also represent translation procedures that have been adopted in the transfer of the source English text into Arabic texts. The former is intended to treat names of people through naturalization while latter is intended to fill gaps. The discussion in this context is supported by the findings of (Salas 2000), in which Salas reports that the use of translation procedures (specific approaches) represents a good solution for some translation problems.
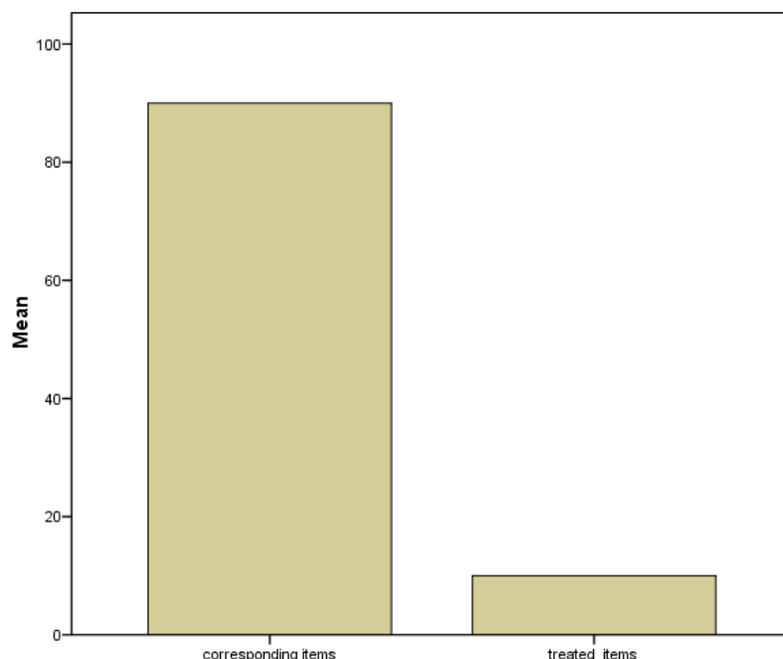
8.6 Source Text-C

لقد ظهرت حديثا صناعة تحويل المياه الملحة الى مياه عذبة و صالحة للشرب, او تقليل نسبة الاملاح بها حتى يمكن استعمالها فى الصناعة و الزراعة. و قد استعملت فى ذلك عدة طرق ناجحة منها طرقية تقطير الماء وذلك بالتبخير ثم تحويل البخار الى ماء مقطر بتعريضه الى لدرجات حرارة منخفضة او لضغوط عالية. وبالطبع فان الماء الناتج من التقطير يكون مكتمل العذوبة اى انه تم التخلص من جميع الاملاح الموجودة به. وفى طرق اخرى تعامل المياه الملحة بحيث تقلل درجة تركيز الاملاح لتكون صالحة لاستعمال معين, و عادة ما تكون المياه المستعملة مياه جوفية ذات درجات ملوحة كبيرة لاتصلح للاستعمال الانسانى او الصناعى او الزراعى(Abdelaziz, 1980) .

8.7 Target text

The industry of saline water conversion has currently appeared converting saline water into fresh water or reducing the ratio of salt in it so that it can be usable in industry and agriculture. In this concern, a number of successful methods have been used one of which is water dripping that occurs by means of vaporization and then converting vapor into dripped water exposing it to low temperature or to high pressure. Absolutely, water treated by dripping will be fully fresh; i.e., there is an extraction of all salt existing in it. Other methods treat saline water in a way as to reduce the degree of salt concentration in order that it becomes usable for certain purposes. Usually the water used, herein, is underground water with immense degrees of salt which is not clean for use by man, in industry or agriculture.

Figure 3. *Corresponding language items (words) and treated items 8.6 Source text*

As the two texts show literal translation method forms the most dominant translation method to be used in this context for transferring the meaning of the source text 8.6. There are wide correspondences between SL and TL that arrives at 90%, while only 10% of the text components do not correspond. Therefore, some translation procedures are involved in transferring parts of the source text maintaining the meaning of target text. These include paraphrase, meaning procedures and structural procedures (illustration: table 3).

Table 3. *Summary of translation procedures used in transferring SL items into TL items*

No.	SL Item	TL Item	Procedure/s used
1-	............في ذلك	In this concern	Paraphrasing
2-	الماء الناتج	Water treated	Meaning
3-	لاستعمال معين	Certain purposes	Meaning
	....	Herein	Lexical gap

Some words and phrases that do not correspond to the general translation method in the target text they require certain translation procedures that contribute to accomplishment of the meaning of the text. The words and phrases which have been used in the source text draw attention to the fact that some Arabic expressions often require the involvement of different translation procedures. This makes it possible to describe the involvement of such paraphrases, meaning and lexical gap procedures an ultimate strategy. They fully maintain the meaning of the whole target improving several parts in the text.

8.8 Source Text

الهدف الاساسي لهذه الدراسة هو السعي لحل مشكلة متجذرة وقديمة في المجتمعات الزراعية الرعوية بولاية القضارف وذلك من خلال الاستفادة من التقانات الحديثة المتطورة التي توفرها نظم المعلومات الجغرافية كوسيلة غير تقليدية تستند علي اساليب ألية دقيقة و سريعة في تحليل   البيانات المكانية و ربطها بالبيانات الوصفية الامر الذي يساعدنا علي دراسة واقع الحال للمسارات الرعوية بالولاية ومدي تداخلها مع المشاريع الزراعية والعناصر الاخري المؤثرة علي موضوع الدراسة . تم جمع بيانات مكانية و بيانات وصفية من مصادر متعددة عن عناصر الدراسة وتم اجراء تحليل المتطلبات و تصميم نظام معلومات جغرافي للوصول لحلول ملائمة للمشكلة فتم توظيف نظام قاعدة بيانات اوركل (10ق) لتصميم قاعدة البيانات الوصفية لهذا النظام وربطها مع برنامج (Arc GIS 9.3) الذي تم استخدامه لتكوين طبقات هذه العناصر و اجراء التحليلات المكانية عليها ولتصميم واجهات النظام المقترح تم استخدام لغة (جافا سيرفر بيج) لذا يعتبر النظام احد تطبيقاب جافا وب . لغرض تحقيق اهداف الدراسة تم تشغيل واختبار النظام المقترح.

وكانت أهم النتائج هي : توزع المساحات المزروعة بالمحاصيل حوالي   (7) مليون فدان تركزت في جنوب و وسط ولاية القضارف وان المسارات الرعوية الحالية هى (8) مسارات رعوية تقطع معظم هذه المساحات الزراعية الولاية الا مسار واحد فقط, و تمثل المساحة التي تقطعها المسارات الرعوية من جملة المساحات الرعوية حوالي (15000) فدان , كما أثبتت الدراسة وجود تعد واضح علي مسارات الرعي وطمس لمعالمها في كثير من المناطق الزراعية كما يوجد تداخل كبير بين المشاريع الزراعية فيما بينها وبين المسارات الرعوية (quoted from Mohammed 2013).

8.9 Target Text

The final objective of this study is to seek a solution for an old and deeply rooted problem, in the agricultural and herding communities at Gadarif state through the utility of the means of modern technologies. Modern technologies comprise geographical information systems that form an unconventional means based on accurate spatial data analysis linking it to descriptive data. These processes help us study the reality of pastoral tracks in Gadarif state in relation to agricultural lands and other influencing targeted factors. Spatial, statistical and descriptive data was collected from different sources and requirements analysis was conducted and a geographical information system was designed to reach appropriate solutions for the problem at issue. Therefore, Oracle 10g [9] was designed using a descriptive data base linking it to (Arc GIC 9.3) system which was used to compose layers of the target elements playing the spatial analyses on it. For interfaces design of the suggested system, Java Server Page (JSP) language[10] was used; the system under concern is considered as one of Java web applications.[11]

The most important of the study are that (i) A cultivated areas of about 7 million hectares should be distributed Southern and central Gadarif state, and that the 8 recent livestock routes should pass through such cultivated areas except one route. The area occupied by livestock routes is approximately 1500 hectares out of the total area assigned for livestock. The study revealed a clear intrusion on the grazing routes, which are surrounded by agricultural areas occurs making blur the border lines. There is also a big overlap involving the agricultural projects themselves from one side, and the pastoral tracks from the other.[12]
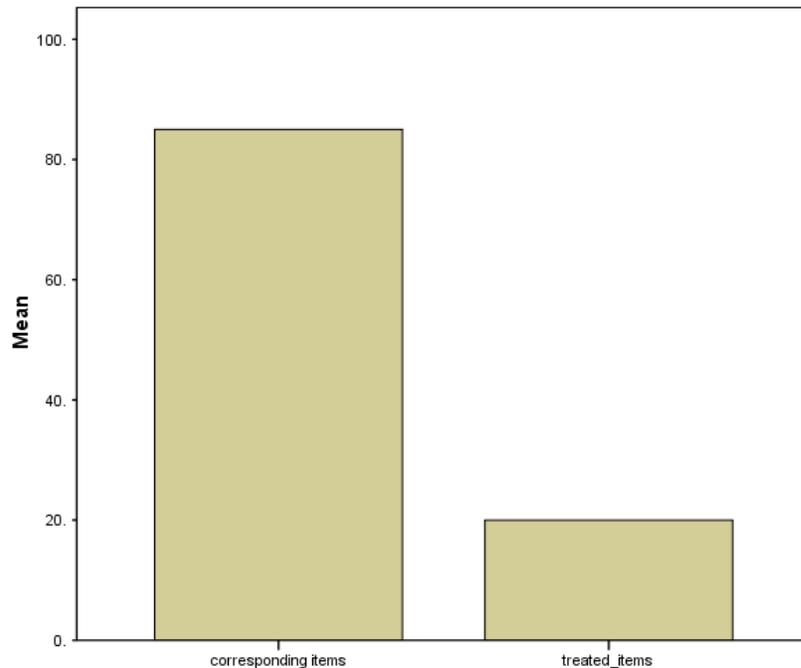
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[9] اوركل (10ق)
[10] (جافا سيرفر بيج)
[11] تطبيقاب جافا وب
[12] كما أثبتت الدراسة وجود تعدي واضح علي مسارات الرعي وطمس لمعالمها في كثير من المناطق الزراعية كما يوجد تداخل كبير بين المشاريع الزراعية فيما بينها وبين المسارات الرعوية.

Figure 4. *Corresponding language items (words) and treated items in 8.8 Source* text

As figure 4 shows, generally, the overall appropriate translation method in this text is a literal translation method. Word-for-word method and one-to-one translation methods are inappropriate in this context. This is because the former method focuses on grammatical and word order correspondence while the latter considers correspondence on word level only. Literal method is more comprehensive which ranges from word for word, phrase for phrase, and sentence for sentence (see Newmark 1988). That is, it appears obviously that some words, phrases and sentences correspond smartly where translation of the source text (ST) into the target text (TT) runs neatly; around 250 words of SL correspond to TL words. However, correspondence is not fully complete since there are around 35 words do not correspond (see Figure 4). Therefore, some parts of in the source text require the use of translation procedures that maintain quality securing referential and pragmatic equivalence to original text (Newmark 1988). In our case, we used a number of procedures in translating the source language into the target language in the texts above. We adapted (اوركل10ق) as (Oracle 10g),　(تطبيقاب جافا) as web applications and جافا (سيرفر بيج) as (Java Server Page-JSP: lines: 2,3 and 4:para 2). Moreover, an indirect procedure كما أثبتت الدراسة وجود تعد واضح علي مسارات الرعي وطمس لمعالمها في كثير من　　　) was used in transferring Lines 5, 6,7 and المناطق الزراعية كما يوجد تداخل كبير بين المشاريع الزراعية فيما بينها وبين المسارات الرعوية　. 8:para 3).

Table 4. *Summary of translation procedures used in transferring SL items into TL* items

No.	SL Item	TL Item	Procedure/s used
1-	تطبيقات جافا	Java web applications	Naturalization/ adaptation
2-	جافا سيرفر بيج	Java Server Page-JSP:	naturalization/ adaptation
3-	اوركل	Oracle	Naturalization/adaptation
	تعد واضح علي مسارات الرعي وطمس لمعالمها في كثير من المناطق الزراعية كما يوجد تداخل كبير بين المشاريع الزراعية فيما بينها وبين المسارات الرعوية.	..... a clear intrusion on the grazing routes, which are surrounded by the agricultural areas making blur the border lines. There is also a big overlap involving the agricultural projects themselves from one side, and the pastoral tracks from the other.	Indirect

The involvement of multiple translation procedures, in the texts above, is necessary since the two texts do not show typical correspondences. The adaptation of the technical terms in the two texts, (lines: 2,3 and 4: para 2) helps to produce consistency in the source and target languages. It is clear that each text appears in only one language either English or Arabic. Thus, the involvement of adaptation procedure in transferring the meaning of words and phrases into the source text permits adaptability across the two languages. According to (Newmark 1988) as a phenomenon adaptability is very common in many languages and cultures where many words of foreign origin have been accepted with the same pronunciation. Therefore, the process of adaptation represents an essential perquisite that can be developed for the achievement of translation consistency. Finally, an indirect translation procedure was used in (line 5, 6, 7 and 8: para 3). But this time it involves sentence level (not like the first case where the indirect procedure dealt with phrases; line 1, para1). The use of indirect translation procedure is important for two reasons. Firstly, there is no enough correspondence between SL and TL texts. Secondly, the involvement of the indirect procedure will provides precision.

9 Conclusion

The study reveals that literal translation method forms the most principal global strategy used in transferring the meaning of the source language into the target language all through this paper.
The use of multiple translation procedures (as local strategies) is crucial in all the texts that have been involved in the study. However, the choice of the procedure depends on the nature of the source text and the words, phrases used.
The study concludes that functional equivalence, naturalization /adaptation, direct and indirect procedures, paraphrasing, etc., represent optimal translation procedures in translation process. They can add a degree of consistency for translation across language and cultural boundaries. They bring about language and cultural differences closer to each other facilitating the task of translation.

The use of some multiple translation procedures; e.g., naturalization / adaptation, helps to spread the neutrality of terms, names, loan words, expressions, new words ,etc., (such as geographical, organizational terms) throughout the languages of world contributing to the universality of translation and the correct spread of knowledge.

10 Suggestions
Future research in translation should do more effort in translation procedures that work as useful local strategies in maintaining the translation of formal written texts.
A further study should be done in the distance and closeness of lexical and structural non-corresponding components of English and Arabic.

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