☐ It reproduces the 'message' of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialism and idioms where these do not exist in the original.

☐ **For example :**

مثل هذه الاشياء عليها اقبال كثير الان {This type's all the rage.}

☐ This form of translation is sometimes called **lively 'natural translation'.**

S.L. text	Literal translation	Literary translation
When pigs fly	عندما تطير الخنازير	**عندما يبيض الديك**
It's not a rocket science.	انه ليس علم صاروخ	**انه ليس علم ذرة**
Give her the cold shoulder	اعطها الكتف البارد	**تجاهلها**
Look!	انظر!	**اسمع!**
فتنتني جمال عينيها	The beauty of her eyes fascinated me	**I was fascinated by her eyes**

Lecture:(6)

Problems of Translation

Q/ What is meant by a translation problem?

A/ A translation problem is *any difficulty we come across at translating that invites us to stop translating* in order to check or use a dictionary. *It is anything in the SL text which forces us to stop translating*.

Grammatical Translation Problems

The following are examples of the major categories of difficulties translators encounter because of differences in the grammatical structures of source and target languages:

1. Number

Number is a system which usually concerns count nouns and denotes whether the speaker is referring to one, two, three, etc.

Q/ Why do not English and Arabic have the same number system?

A/ English and Arabic do not have the same number system because:

  (i) English number consists of two categories: singular and plural.
   e.g. boy (singular) and boys (plural).

  (ii) Arabic number consists of three categories: singular, dual and plural.
   e.g. ولد (a boy) (singular) , ولدان (two boys) (dual) and اولاد (boys) (plural).

عيناها جميلتان (.S.L)   Her eyes are beautiful.

Gender

Gender is a grammatical distinction according to which a noun or pronoun is classified as either masculine or feminine in some language.