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Studying of Translation Errors in Rendering English Political Texts into Arabic

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Abstract

This paper reviews the translation errors committed by translation students as they render English political texts into Arabic. It also shows to what extent translation errors resulted from students' translations of these text. This study aims at identifying the main problems of translation errors in the final product of ST. It also categorizes the translation errors into different types according to its origin. It also aims at showing the significant strategies employed by the students to render the political text. This study hypothesizes that the students always face problems in rendering the political texts from English into Arabic and not preserving the right meaning. The researchers employ Liao's Model of Translation Errors to identify errors. This model covers three aspects including language errors, rendition errors, and miscellaneous errors and other sub-categories that come under the main ones. The data have been collected as political texts from different sources and the subjects are from third stage/ Department of Translation/ College of Arts/ University of Tikrit the academic year 2024/2025. This study represents a significance in the field of teaching translation because it shows what the drawbacks and what errors committed by the students.

Keywords: Translation Errors, Translation, Political Texts, Liao Model

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دراسة أخطاء الترجمة في نقل النصوص السياسية الإنجليزية إلى اللغة العربية

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المستخلص

يستعرض هذا البحث أخطاء الترجمة التي يرتكبها طلاب الترجمة عند ترجمة النصوص السياسية الإنجليزية إلى العربية. كما يوضح إلى أي مدى نتجت أخطاء الترجمة عن ترجمات الطلاب لهذه النصوص تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى تحديد المشكلات الرئيسية لأخطاء الترجمة في المنتج النهائي للغة المصدر. وتهدف إلى تصنيف أخطاء الترجمة إلى أنواع مختلفة وفقاً لمصدرها. كما تهدف إلى إظهار الاستراتيجيات المهمة التي يستخدمها الطلبة لترجمة النص السياسي. تفترض هذه الدراسة أن الطلاب يواجهون دائمًا مشاكل في ترجمة النصوص السياسية من الإنجليزية إلى العربية وعدم الحفاظ على المعنى الصحيح. وظف الباحثون نموذج لياو لأخطاء الترجمة لتحديد الأخطاء. يغطي هذا النموذج ثلاثة جوانب بما في ذلك أخطاء اللغة وأخطاء الترجمة والأخطاء المتنوعة والفئات الفرعية الأخرى التي تندرج تحت الجوانب الرئيسية. تم جمع البيانات كنصوص سياسية من مصادر مختلفة وقد تم اختيار طلبة المرحلة الثالثة في قسم الترجمة/ كلية الآداب/ جامعة تكريت العام الدراسي 2025/2024 كعينة لترجمة هذه النصوص.. تمثل هذه الدراسة أهمية في مجال تدريس الترجمة لأنها توضح ما هي العيوب والأخطاء التي يرتكبها الطلاب.

الكلمات المفتاحية: أخطاء الترجمة، الترجمة، النصوص السياسية، نموذج لياو

1. Definition of Translation

Translation is considered one of the most important means of communication between peoples, a means through which understanding is achieved at all levels. Translation is a difficult task that requires a high degree of proficiency in all aspects on the part of the translator to convey the meaning clearly and comprehensibly. Therefore, it is the translators' duty to know the translation strategies that enable them to deliver a professional and clear performance.

For Baker (1992:2), translation is the rendering of a source text meaning and the production of an equivalent text meaning in another language. Translation is a process that deals with meaning across language barriers. Moreover, Toury (1995:7) explains that the thoughtful multidimensional significance of translation throughout history lies in not only providing foundations for global interaction but also enabling different nations to promote interactive relationships aiming at advancements in technology, politics, trade, and peace. Being a traditional means of communication, translation encourages transmitting knowledge and protects cultural heritage. maintains that the value behind translation is based on two elements: (1) being

a text and occupying a position in a certain language and culture and (2) constituting a representation in that language or culture of another.

In same perspective, Abulhassan (2014:1) mentions that translation is seen as a science, an art, and a skill. It is regarded a science in the sense that it demands comprehensive knowledge of the structure of the two languages concerned. It is an art since it entails artistic talent to reconstruct the original text. It is also a skill because it involves the ability to smooth over any difficulty in the process of translation. Al-Jubori (2022:2) clarifies that translation is a means in which communication takes place between people who do not speak the same language and do not share the same culture. Therefore, it is considered one of the important activities to transfer the meaning of the source text in one language to the meaning of the target text in the second language. Some scholars and specialists in translation studies assert that translation is not only the transfer of linguistic content, but rather the process of transferring cultural norms to the reader or listener of the target text.

3. Typology of Translation Equivalence

Translation scholars have proposed several types of equivalents in translation studies, which translators use in the translation process. However, these types cannot be applied randomly; rather, they are chosen to suit the type of text and the context in which the translation takes place. There are several types of equivalence presented by different scholars.

Popovic (1976, cited in Bassnett, 2002:33) classifies equivalence as:

1. **Linguistic equivalence:** Texts of both languages are similar on the linguistic level (word for word translation).
2. **Paradigmatic equivalence:** In this type of equivalence, the focus is on the elements of grammar or the syntactic aspect.
3. **Stylistic equivalence:** it focuses on the functional equivalence of the elements in both texts and seeks to achieve identical meaning.
4. **Textual equivalence:** it concerns with form and shape.

Moreover, Eslamieh (2017:77) explains that in this type the TL message should match as closely as possible to different elements of the SL. So, in this type the focus is on the ST structure. As far as the dynamic equivalence is concerned, Eslamieh says that the principle effect where the relationship between TT receptor and the message should be the same as the relation between the ST receptor and the message. In this type, naturalness is the key focus. In

translation studies, Nida's contribution of equivalence played a significant role and developed the way from strict word-for-word equivalence and it was decisive in presenting a receptor-based (or reader-based) orientation to translation theory.

Another significant classification presented by Baker (2018) concerning the types of equivalence. In this classification, Baker (2018) states that the equivalence can be found on different levels and translation problems are identified at these levels. Moreover, this classification provides a systematic and practical approach to translation. By dividing equivalence into five levels word, above word, grammatical, textual, and pragmatic, the translators can navigate the complexities of meaning transfer between languages.

1. **Equivalence at the word level:** This type refers to the first element to be examined by the translator who analyses the ST units into words aiming to find direct equivalent in the TL.
2. **Equivalence at the collocational level:** This type refers to tendency of specific words to be co-occur commonly in certain language. This tendency depends on the propositional meaning. There are difficulties in rendering the collocations which include the effect of ST patterning misinterpreting the meaning of SL collocation.
3. **Grammatical Equivalence:** This type refers to equivalence at the grammatical level and the different grammatical systems are used in different languages to express any kind of information. This is achieved when there is a lack of certain grammatical devices in the TL the addition and omission are employed by the translator.
4. **Textual Equivalence:** This focuses on the information and cohesion of the texts. This provides a practical guideline for understanding the and analysis of the ST.
5. **Pragmatic Equivalence:** In which, Baker discusses the implicatures and strategies of avoidance during the translation process. It also focuses on the writer's intention and how the reader can understand it in the TL.

4. Translation Errors

Translation involves transferring meaning from one language to another. The translator transforms the source message in one language into the target message in the second language, taking into account all grammatical, semantic, pragmatic, and cultural differences. During the translation process, translators often make serious errors, which significantly impact the intended meaning. Basically, errors in translation are attributed to the non-equivalence between the two languages involved in this process. Koller (1979: 216 cited in

Al-Jubori *et al.*,2024:7) defines translation error as a kind of non-equivalence between ST and TT or non-adequacy of the TT. For Koller, the message considered is meaningless when non-equivalence occurs because the ST and TT and the meaning is not conveyed perfectly in the target language. In relation to one of Koller's five equivalence, the error can occur reference with respect to equivalence between the two texts involved in the translation process.

Dulay *et al.* (1982:3) see errors as problematic aspects of learners. They are some segments of the text or speech which depart from the accepted norms of any specific language. Since norms are general phenomenon common to all languages, novice translators as language learners cannot provide a text without systematical errors. This refers that errors result in several translation problems that must be solved by the translators as they translate.

Moreover, Neubert & Shreve (1992:8) mention that a translation error is illustrated as “What rightly appears to be linguistically equivalent may very frequently qualify as ‘translationally’ nonequivalent.” According to Baker (1992:5), errors in translation mostly result from the non-equivalence between the source and target languages when the translation is conducted between two languages with different linguistic, semantic, pragmatic and cultural systems indicating the quality of a translation. Moreover, they can reveal what is going on in the translator's thinking process.

Al-Jubori *et al.* (2024:7) emphasize that translation errors are one of the most essential aspects that must be focused on when translating a text from one language to another. These errors directly affect the quality of the translation, and therefore the final result is not consistent with the meaning of the original text. Translation errors occur on several language levels, including grammatical, semantic, pragmatic and cultural, which have a significant and clear impact on the quality of the translation. Thus, these errors directly jeopardize the translation quality.

5. Classification of Translation Errors

Wilss (1982:8) describes a translation error as an offence against a norm in a linguistic contact situation. From these definitions about translation errors, It is concluded that there are many aspects involved in translating, not only how to translate the text meaningful but also translators must pay attention to the context related to the culture and conditions that the text can be applied. It is not a simple task to do for translators. If the expression or the

text is hard to understand even to translators themselves, the function of translation then fails to fulfill.

In this perspective, Nord(1997:75) mentions that there are four significant translation errors resulted when the translator fails to carry out the instructions implied in the translation brief and as inadequate solutions to a translation problem.

1. **Pragmatic translation errors:** They are caused by inadequate solutions to pragmatic translation problems such as a lack of receiver orientations
2. **Cultural translation errors:** They are due to an inadequate decision with regard to reproduction or adaptation of culture-specific conventions.
3. **Linguistics translations errors:** These errors caused by an inadequate translation when the focus is on language structures.
4. **Text-specific translation errors:** They are related to a text-specific translation problem and, like the corresponding translation problems, can usually be evaluated from a functional or pragmatic point of view.

Moreover, Akil (2007) classifies translation errors into five types which are resulted from different problems faced by the translator when he renders the ST. These errors include:

1. **Inversion of meaning:** the expression of meaning of the source language text in another way round. In this case, the target language's intention contradicts with that of source language.
2. **Addition of meaning:** the inclusion of intentions or ideas which are not mentioned or implied in the source language. In the other word, the intention of the source language is broadened.
3. **Omission of meaning:** the exclusion of idea or ideas of the source language in the target language, so that the intention of the source language is not completely transferred.
4. **Deviation of meaning :** the diversion of the intention of the source language to other notions.
5. **Modification of meaning:** the expression of the intention of the source language into an unclear form.

6. Translation Errors Analysis

Analyzing translation errors is an important aspect of teaching translation and evaluating the performance of translators and students. Most translation scholars specializing in

translation error analysis have established several criteria by which errors are identified and addressed. When a translation instructor analyzes a student's or translator's performance, they identify weaknesses and the errors that recur during the translation process. Therefore, some translation educators consider error analysis an important evaluative aspect for correcting performance.

According to Pinker and Prince(1986:5), there are steps for a proper error analysis as an instrument that help to identify the weaknesses of the analysis.

- The first step is collecting appropriate sample from the language.
- The second step is detecting the errors in the sample.
- The third step is related to the identification of an error and its description as well. This step for error analysis brings about a lot of problems because there's no well-defined and universal criterion for an error in linguistic categorizations.
- The fourth step is classifying the errors based on their hypothesized cause.

The same perspective, Pym (2011:1) stresses on the significance of empirical assessment of translation and how translation teaching and learning are generally hindered by the complexity of the many fields involved, the subjectivity of the assessment methods used and the difficulty of obtaining representative samples and control groups. These factors tend to restrict clear results to very basic linguistic levels, and even then, the interpretation of results requires a mostly lacking idea of what translation is, to what precise end it should be taught and exactly what effects empirical research can have on its teaching.

Sari (2019:2) considers errors that occur in second language learning mainly not because of the influence of first language intervention, but there are other factors that occur in second language learning. Developmental errors and intralingual errors as a different category of errors. Intralingual errors are errors that affect the general characteristics of learning rules, while intralingual errors are errors that arise from the limited knowledge of languages that have in class or textbooks.

1. Overgeneralization, namely the use of strategies or rules that have been studied before in a new situation. In this case, lessons received previously were applied in the new lesson.
2. Neglecting the constraints of rules, namely failure to understand the rules or rules of language so that they are applied in contexts that are not appropriate.

3. Application of incomplete rules, namely the emergence of deviant structures that represent the level of development of language rules needed to produce acceptable speeches
4. Hypothesis of the wrong concept that is deviation that occurs because of wrong knowledge about the rules of the second language.

8. Political Text and Translation

Hatim and Mason (1998) argue that translation is not a neutral objective activity but it is overwhelmingly politically tendentious. Obama always makes references to historical, religious, cultural, scientific, ideological and philosophical matters in his political debates. When politicians talk about the truth, these truths can be self-evident but cannot be self-executing. Therefore, translators need to understand the whole meaning whether explicitly or implicitly in order to manage the translation of that text perfectly.

In his theory of political equivalence, Yang(2000:3) presents four principles to achieve political equivalence during the task of translating a political text and creating a significant effect as in the ST, and for each he refers back to real case where misquotes, misinterpretations and mistranslations have sparked political events.

The four principles are as follows:

- 1) Fully understanding the political context of the speaker and accurately communicating the connotation of time in the diplomatic source language. For this, Yang claims that the meanings of words and their connotations change with time and environment and explains that even the same idiom or literary illusions may have different meanings within different contexts or in a specific political environment.
- 2) Conveying political meanings to the recipients in popular language form by highly integrating the policy information availability of the translation version with the effect of the original version.
- 3) Working towards dynamic, rather than formal, political equivalence to achieve a comprehensible message and preserve its effect in the TL
- 4) Paying attention to balancing the source language and the targeted language, the context of the source language and the context of the audience, and the speaker and the audience, without bias to either side (what he calls “dual identification”).

While a Chinese translator and translation theorist Chan (2003:8) puts the political translation principles on three bases as:

- 1) **Faithfulness**, the quality of being faithful in translating the original text and presenting the same ideas.
- 2) **Comprehensibility**, the translation being easy and clear to be able for understanding.
- 3) **Elegance**, the quality of being graceful and stylish in appearance or manner; style as well as being pleasingly ingenious and simple.

9. Problems of Translating Political Texts

There are several problems that the translators may face when they render the political texts because this text type requires paying attention to deep meaning. Nord(2005:6) mentions that the translators often face problems the exact meaning of the political texts. While translating, translators sometimes find it difficult to render some ST items, and they suffer in trying to solve such problems with regard to political language. This may lead to translation failure and inappropriateness. Besides, any translation failure will have its own bad consequences as far as the text is political and the issues dealt with are highly sensitive.

Al- Nakhalah (2006) divides the major problems facing the translator into four:

1. **Pragmatic translation problems:** these arise from the particular transfer situation with its specific contrast of source language vs. target language recipients, source language medium.
2. **Cultural translation problems:** It is a result of differences in the culture specific habits, expectations, norms, and conventions verbal and other behaviors.
3. **Linguistic translation problems:** The structural differences between two languages in texts sentence, structure and supra-segmental features give rise to certain translation problems.
4. **Text-specific translation problems:** Any problems arise and not classified as the previous one is classified 'Text-specific translation problem'.

10. Data Analysis and Procedure

The data of this study are retrieved from the website entitled "<https://www.civiced.org/quotations-about-democracy>)" which presents political quotes for politicians and.

1. Three political quotes are taken as a ST to be presented for 6 undergraduates from Department of Translation/ College of Arts / University of Tikrit.
2. The researcher analyzes their translation according to the model adopted to identify the translation errors as they render the ST into Arabic TT.
3. These texts including:
 - A state that denies its citizens their basic rights becomes a danger to its neighbors as well: internal arbitrary rule will be reflected in arbitrary external relations. The suppression of public opinion, the abolition of public competition for power and its public exercise opens the way for the state power to arm itself in any way it sees fit.
 - The deadliest enemies of nations are not their foreign foes; they always dwell within their borders. The nation blessed above all nations is she in whom the civic genius of the people does the saving day by day, by acts without external picturesqueness; by speaking, writing, voting reasonably.
 - “No protracted war can fail to endanger the freedom of a democratic No protracted war can fail to endanger the freedom of a democratic country ... it must invariably and immeasurably increase the powers of the civil government; it must almost compulsorily concentrate the direction of all men and the management of all things in the hands of the administration.

Model Adopted

Liao's (2010) model is adopted in this study to analyze translation errors and classify them into three kinds. This model also describes errors adequately and put them in a systematic classification. This study shows that all translation errors could be divided into three main categories: language errors, rendition errors, and miscellaneous errors and other sub-categories that come under the main ones.

Rendition Errors: Mistakes or inaccuracies that occur during the translation of the source text into the target language are referred to as rendering errors. These mistakes may involve grammar, syntax, vocabulary, style, or register.

Language Errors in language are errors that have nothing to do with the act of translation but derive from insufficient knowledge or command of the target language. These errors may involve grammar, vocabulary, syntax, or other aspects of language.

Miscellaneous Errors: Errors that do not specifically fit under the categories of rendition errors or language errors. Errors may include formatting errors, punctuation errors,

typographical errors, terminology inconsistencies, and content omissions/additions. Miscellaneous translation errors may be unintentional or the result of oversight or carelessness.

Finally, this framework gives a comprehensive analysis of the translation error and classifies them effectively.

Error Analysis Liao's Model (2010)

1. Rendition Errors

R1: Misinterpreting the source text.

R2: Insufficient rendering, which differentiates the translation from the original text.

R3: Excessive rendering, which differentiates the translation from the original text.

R4: Subtle difference of meaning between the source and target texts; insufficient accuracy.

R5: Misinterpretation due to unawareness of terms.

2. Language Errors

L1: Grammatical mistake or ungrammatical syntax of target language

L2: Awkward expression, including ambiguous meaning, mismatch, redundant words and unnecessary repetition, etc.

L3: Inappropriate register.

L4: Excessive literal translation, which leads to ambiguous translation.

L5: Excessive free translation, which differentiates the translation from the original text.

L6: Incorrect character, improper punctuation marks or inconsistency in term translation.

3. Miscellaneous Errors

M1: Missing parts in the target text.

M2: Omission.

1st Subject's Translation

TT1

إن الحكومة تمنع مواطنيها من حقوقهم تمثل الخطر الأكبر بين جيرانها أيضاً: فالحكم القاسي الداخلي ينعكس في علاقات خارجية استبدادية. إن كبح الرأي الخاص بالمواطنين، وإيقاف التنافس على السلطة بشكل علني، يبين الطريق للدولة للغرض التسليح الكبير بنفسها بأي وسيلة ممكنة.

TT2

إن أقسى أعداء الأمم ليسوا أعدائها الغرباء؛ بل يسكنون دائماً داخل هذه الأمة. إن الأمة فوق جميع الأمم هي التي يحتويها عقلية أبناءها المدنية يوماً بعد يوم، بأفعال لا تكلف نفسها عناء الكلام والكتابة والتصويت بشكل منصف.

TT3

إن الحرب الطويلة الأمد تخيب في تعريض حرية بلد ديمقراطي للخطر... ويجب أن تزيد بشكل مستمر لا يمكن معرفته من السلطات المدنية؛ ويجب أن تنتبه بشكل مستمر و ثابت تقريباً في توجيه جميع الرجال المحافظة على كل الأشياء في أيدي المسؤولين في الإدارة.

Discussion

The 1st subject renders ST1 with certain translation error's .this subject translates the lexical item (state) into (حكومة) which gives an appropriate meaning in the TL so the subject misinterprets the ST .Moreover there is a difference in meaning between the ST and TT which leads to insufficient accuracy when the subject translate the verb (denies) into (تمنع) in the TT . The subject also renders excessively when translates (a danger to its neighbor) into (الخطر الأكبر بين جيرانها) . The subject also renders a grammatical mistakes when he render term (to) into (بين) .the subject also tends to use insufficient accuracy between the ST and TT when he translates lexical item (arbitrary) into (القاسي والاستبدادي) . As far as the subject use misinterpret term when he translate verb (suppression) into (كبح)in TT and (public) into (خاص). The subject also renders inappropriate register which creates a main reason of changing the meaning when he translate the term (open) into (يبين). The subject also omits some lexical items in the TT when he translates (the state power) into (للدولة) this lead to give in appropriate meaning in the TT this miscellaneous error affect the translation quality . When the subject (to arm itself) into (لغرض التسلح الكبير) here he uses awkward expression this lead to ambiguity in the translation . In addition the subject render insufficient rendering when he render the ST (in any way it sees fit) into (بأي وسيلة ممكنة) in TT this lead to create a different in the translation from the original text.

For translation error's. The 1st subject renders ST2 with certain translation error's . The subject translate the term (deadliest) in to (اقسى) which leads to misinterpretation because of unawareness of term . Then the subject translates the lexical item (foreign) into (الغريباء) which doesn't give improper meaning in the TL so the subject misinterpreting the ST . The subject also renders some term in inappropriate register this leads to a difference meaning when he translates the noun (border) into (الامه) . In addition, the subject omits some term when he renders (the nation blessed above all nations) into (ان الامة فوق جميع الامم) this lead to miscellaneous errors when we translate from ST to TT . The subject also renders excessive when translates (saving) into (يحتويها) this gives a differentiates the translation from the original text .At the end the subject renders in appropriate meaning because of insufficient renderings when he renders the lexical item (reasonably) into (بشكل منصف) .

The subject renders the ST3 with several translation errors that leads to give incorrect meaning in TT . The 1st subject translate some terms with omission when translate (No protracted war can) into (ان الحرب طويلة الامد) this lead to change the meaning of the text . He

also renders term with misinterpret when he translate the term (fail) in ST into (تخيب) so the subject misinterpret the ST . Moreover there is a difference in meaning between the ST and TT which lead to insufficient accuracy when the subject translate the lexical item (invariably) into (مستمر).the subject also renders some part with miscellaneous errors when he render some lexical item in ST like (in immeasurably increase the power) into (لا يمكن معرفته من) (السلطات) this leads to missing parts in the target text. In addition, the subject renders some item in inappropriate register when he render the term (concentrate) into (تنتبه).Furthermore, the subject renders awkward expression when he translate the term (compulsorily concentrate the direction) into (بشكل مستمر وثابت) this leads to redundant words and it does give a difference meaning. As a final point there are some grammatical mistakes when the subject translate the term (and the management) into (على كل الاشياء) , and he omit some term when he renders from ST to TT when translates (management of all things) into (كل الأشياء) , and he writes redundant word when he translates (the hand of the administration) into (في ايدي كل) . (المسؤولين في الادارة) .

2nd Subject's Translation

TT1

ان الدولة التي لم تعطي مواطنيها حقوقهم الأساسية وتحرمهم منها فسوف تشكل خطر على أولئك الذين يشاركونها في حكمها أيضا: وفي هذا الحال فإن الوضع الراهن في علاقتها الداخلية سينعكس كليا على علاقتها الخارجية. لذا فإن عدم المساهمة في الرأي العام والغاء المنافسات العامة على سلطتها وممارستها العلنية، سيسنح المجال امام سلطة الدولة لتمكين نفسها للحماية بثتى الطرق المناسبة لها.

TT2

ان أبهى اعداء الأمم ليس خصومها المعادين الأجانب بل هم من يعيشون داخل حدودها. الأمة تزدهر بفعل ساكنيها من خلال عقلانيتهم في تصرفاتهم وفعالهم الخارجية ف هم ممثلين عن امتهم من خلال طريقة ممارسة حياتهم اليومية والعيش بسلام بفعل الممارسات كالكتابة وتواصله بالكلام وتعليق رئييه بطريقة مناسبة.

TT3

الحروب ذات الأمد الطويل لا يمكن ان تكون سبب في عرقلة حكم بلد ديمقراطي وسلب حريته وتشكيل خطر على الأمة بل يجب ان تكون دائما واضعة صلاحيات إلزامية تفيد مواطنيها إضافة إلى ذلك تزويد سلطات الدولة المدنية باتخاذ الحذر من أجل كيفية السير في نهج إدارتها ووضعها في أيدي رجال قادرين على إدارتها بشكل مَصون.

Discussion

The 2nd subject renders ST1 with certain translation errors .the subject translates the lexical item (denies) into (لم تعطي) which doesn't give the inappropriate meaning in the TL so the subject misinterpret the ST . Moreover, there is a difference in meaning between the ST and TT which leads to insufficient accuracy when the subject translate (becomes a danger to its neighbours) into (فسوف تشكل خطر على أولئك الذين يشاركونها في حكمها ايظاً) . The subject also renders misinterpret in term when he translate (internal arbitrary rule) into (وفي هذا الحال فإن) (الوضع الراهن) this happen because of unawareness of terms . The subject also tends to use

awkward expression when he translate (the suppression of public opinion) into (عدم المساهمة) (في الرأي العام) in the TT . The subject also renders inappropriate register which creates a main reason of changing meaning when he translate (the way) into (المجال) . The subject renders a difference in meaning between the ST and TT which lead to insufficient accuracy when he translate (to arm itself) into (لتمكين نفسها) .

The 2nd subject recast ST2 in TT with certain translation errors that can be seen on different levels . According to the translation the subject renders inappropriate rendering when he translate the lexical item (the deadliest) into (ابهى) this give inappropriate meaning . Clearly there is a difference in meaning between ST and TT which lead to insufficient accuracy when the subject translate (are not their foreign foes) into (ليس خصومها المعادين) . The subject also renders excessive when translate (the always dwell within their borders) into (بل هم من يعيشون) (داخل حدودها) this lead to different in meaning from the original text . He also give a redundant word for certain lexical item that lead to awkward expression when translate (the nation blessed above all nation is she in whom the civic genius of the people does the saving day by day) into (الأمة تزدهر بفعل ساكنيها من خلال عقلانيتهم في تصرفاتهم وفعالهم الخارجية) . Finally the subject also renders contradiction in term which affects the meaning when he translate (by acts without external picturesqueness) into (فهم ممثلين عن امتهم من خلال طريقة ممارسة حياتهم اليومية) , and he also renders misinterpret translation and this happen because of unawareness of terms when the subject translate (voting reasonably) into (بطريقة مناسبة) .

The 2nd renders ST3 with certain errors as mentioned below. The subject renders terms with grammatical mistake and this gives wrong information to the original text when he translate (No protracted war can) into (ان الحرب ذات الامد الطويل لا يمكن) . As far as the subject fail to convey the correct meaning when he render term (fail) into (سبب) because he is unawareness of term and this are lead to misinterpret . The subject also renders insufficient because he uses different lexical item that give different meaning in TL when he translates (endanger) into (عرقله) . Furthermore, the subject render certain items by misinterpretation that are totally have different meanings when he translates the noun (freedom) into (حكم) . He also redundant word when he render (endanger the freedom of democratic country) into (عرقله حكم بلد ديمقراطي وسلب حريته وتشكيل) (خطر على الامة) this leads to awkward expression in the text . The subject also repeats his mistake in redundant word when he translate (it must invariably and immeasurably increase the powers of the civil government) into (بل يجب ان تكون دائماً واضعة صلاحيات إلزامية تفيد مواطنيها) . At the end the subject uses excessive free translation when he renders (it must almost compulsorily concentrates the direction of all men and the management of all things in the hand of) into (اضافة)

الى ذلك تزويد سلطات الدولة المدنية باتخاذ الحذر من اجل كيفية السير في نهج ادارتها و وضعها في ايدي رجال قادرين على () which leads to differentiates the translation from the original text , and he also redundant words when he renders (the administration) into (إدارتها بشكل مصون) this gives us a different in meaning in the TT.

3rd Subject's Translation

TT1

ان الدولة التي تحرم مواطنيها من حقوقهم لا تهدد فقط نفسها بل تهدد جيرانها ايضا: وحين يسود الحكم التعسفي داخلها يعكس ذلك على علاقاتها الخارجية قمع الرأي العام والغاء المنافسة العلنية على السلطه يمنح الحكومه مجالا لتستخدم قوتها من دون قيود

TT2

اخطر اعداء الشعوب ليس من الخارج بل من داخلهم اعظم الدول هي التي يمتلك شعبها الوعي المدني وينقذون بلدهم يوما بعد يوم من خلال افعال بسيطه كالكلام والكتابه والتصويت بشكل معقول

TT3

اي حرب ستشكل خطرا على حريه الدوله الديمقراطيه لانها ستمنح الحكومات سلطات اكبر بكثير وستؤدي في النهايه بسيطره الدوله على حياه الناس وتدير الناس بشكل كامل.

Discussion

The 3rd subject renders the ST1 with some errors that give us some wrongs information in the translated text . The subject omits some term that are mention in the ST and he omits it from TT we can see that when he omit the translation of (basic rights) this are lead to miscellaneous errors . The subject also redundant words in the TT when he translate (become a danger to its neighbours as well) into (لا تهدد فقط نفسها بل تهدد جيرانها أيضا) this translation gives us awkward expression . Moreover, the subject render some lexical item with grammatical mistake when he render (internal arbitrary rule will be reflected in arbitrary external relation) into (وحين يسود الحكم) (التعسفي داخلها ينعكس ذلك على علاقاتها الخارجية) this translation gives a different meaning because this mistake gives us wrong sentence time . The subject also repeats omission in the translation and this are lead to missing parts in the target text when he omit the meaning of (arbitrary) . Then the subject uses inappropriate register he present and post in translation of word when he renders (the suppression of public opinion, the abolition of public competition for power and its public exercise opens the way for the state power) into (قمع الرأي العام و الغاء المنافسة العلنية على السلطه) . The subject also misinterpret the ST text and he translate (to arm itself in any way it sees fit) into (يمنح الحكومه مجالا لتستخدم قوتها من دون قيود) this translation is inaccurate .

For translation errors, in ST2 the subject renders some terms with inappropriate meaning when he renders the term (the deadliest) into (اخطر) and (nations) into (الشعوب) this happen because the translator are render excessive rendering which give a different meaning . Furthermore, the

subject render with miscellaneous errors when he render (are not their foreign foes; they always dwell within their borders) into (ليس من الخارج بل من داخلهم) this are leading to missing parts from the original text when it renders. The subject also repeat the omission in this text when he omit the meaning of (the nation) and (above all nations) .

There are insufficient accuracy in the translation when the subject render (civic genius) into (الوعي المدني) this gives a subtle difference of meaning . Then the subject unawareness of terms and he translate (by acts without external picturesqueness ; by speaking , writing) into (من خلال) (افعال بسيطة كالكلام والكتابة) this happen because of the subject misinterprets the text . Finally the subject translates inappropriate register when he translates term (voting reasonably) into (التصويت بشكل معقول) this translation gives different meaning .

The 3rd subject render the 3rd text with several error . The subject omits the meaning of the word (No) when he render from the ST . The subject also use a miscellaneous errors when he omit the meaning of (protracted) the subject missing part in the TT when he omit the meaning of (fail) . Moreover, the subject write a redundant word when he render (war can) into (حرب ستشكل) . The subject use excessive literal translation when he translate (freedom of democratic country) into (حرية الدولة الديمقراطية) . Then the subject misses part in TT when he omission the meaning of (invariable) , (all) and (hand) . The subject misinterprets the ST and this misinterpreting give a different meaning in TT when he translate (immeasurably) into (ستمنح) the subject also render with inappropriate register when he translates (civil) into (لأنها) . As far as the subject misinterprets the ST when he renders (almost) into (اكبر بكثير) the subject also translate with using awkward expression when he translate (direction) into (بسيطرة) this leading to mismatch the TT with ST . There is also improper punctuation marks in the TT . Furthermore, the subject render with insufficient accuracy when he render (all men) into (حياه الناس) this give a difference in meaning . There are a subtle differences of meaning between the ST and TT when the subject render (management) into (تدير) . Then the subject renders with the grammatical mistake , and he also returns to use a rendering difference in meaning from the ST when he renders (administration) into (بشكل كامل) this happen because the subject misinterpret the ST.

4th Subject's Translation

تشكل الدول التي تحرم مواطنيها من حقوقهم الأساسية خطراً كبيراً على جيرانها وسينعكس الحكم التعسفي الداخلي في العلاقات الخارجية اي ان قمع الرأي العام والغاء المنافسة على السلطة وممارسته العامة يُمهّد الطريق امام سلطة الدولة لتسليح نفسها بأي طريقة مُناسبة لها

TT1

TT2

ان اكثر اعداء الدول هم ليسوا اعدائها الاجانب اي انهم يسكنون داخل حدودها دائماً الأمة المباركة فوق جميع الامم هي التي تنفذ العبقرية المدنية للشعب يوماً بعد يوم ومن خلال افعال خالية من خلاصة خارجية. من خلال التحدث والكتابة والتصويت بشكل معقول ...

TT3

لا يمكن لأي حرب واسعة ان تُعرض حرية بلد ديمقراطية للخطر. يجب أن تزيد دائماً وبشكل لا يُقاس من سلطات الحكومة المدنية يجب عليها ان تركز بشكل الزامي اي ان توجيه الرجال وإدارة كل شيء في ايدي الإدارة.

Discussion

The 4th subject renders ST 1 with certain translation errors . This subject renders the text with several grammatical mistake when he render (A state that denies its citizens their basic rights becomes a danger to its neighbours as well) into (تشكل الدولة التي تحرم مواطنيها من حقوقهم الاساسيه) (خطرأ كبيرأ على جيرانها) this leads to change the meaning . The subject also writes a redundant word when he translate (becomes a danger) into (خطرأ كبيرأ). Then the translator omits some word when he omits the meaning of (as well) , and he also translate with some grammatical mistakes when he translates (internal arbitrary rule will be reflected in arbitrary external relation) into (وسينعكس الحكم التعسفي الداخلي في العلاقات الخارجية) . After that the subject also omit som word an this leading to change the meaning also when he omission the meaning of (arbitrary) he just write (المنافسة) . Moreover, the subject render the lexical item (public competition) into (المنافسة) which that the subject omits the meaning of (public) and this are leading to miscellaneous errors . As far as, the subject misinterpreting the ST and we see this when he render (public exercise) into (ممارساتها العامة) and (open the way) into (يمهّد الطريق) this happen because of the translator is unawareness of terms . Finally the subject renders some term with inappropriate register when he render (sees fit) into (مناسبه لها) .

The 4th subject render the 2nd with some errors that give wrongs information in the translation text . The subject renders the lexical item (deadliest) into (اكثر) which give an appropriate meaning in the TL so the subject misinterprets the ST . The subject also renders redundant word when he translate (the always dwell) into (اي انهم يعيشون) and (there border) into (حدودها دائماً) this rendering give awkward expression . Furthermore , the subject render inappropriate register when he render (is she in whom the civic genius of the people does the saving) into (هي التي تنقذ) (العبقرية المدنية للشعوب) this translation leads to different in meaning . Then the subject repeats redundant word in his translation when he render (by acts) into (ومن خلال افعال) . The subject also uses incorrect character when he translates (without external picturesqueness) into (خاليه من) (خلاصه خارجيه) this to give wrong translation . At the end , there is a difference in meaning between the ST and TT which leads to different in meaning from the original text when the subject translate the verb (speaking) into (التحدث) in the TT this are leading to excessive

rendering ,and he also translate (reasonably) into (بشكل معقول) which give an appropriate meaning in the TL so the subject misinterpret the ST.

For the translation errors, the 4th subject renders some terms in TS3 with insufficient accuracy when he renders (protracted) into (واسعة) . Moreover , The subject omits some term when he omits (fail) and this are leading to miscellaneous errors . The subject also writes a redundant word and this are happen because of the subject is doesn't understand the original text and he use awkward expression when he translate t(it must) into (ان تزيد دائماً) . The subject also repeats omission when he omits the meaning of (invariably) ,(almost) , and (all) this are leading to missing parts in the TT.

5th Subject's Translation

TT1
الدولة التي تحرم مواطنيها من حقوقهم الأساسية تصبح الخطر على جيرانها أيضاً سيكون الحكم التعسفي الداخلي ينعكس في العلاقات الخارجية التعسفية. قمع الرأي العام، إلغاء المنافسة العامة على السلطة وتفتح ممارستها العامة الطريقة لسلطة الدولة للتسلح نفسه بأي طريقة تراها مناسبة.

TT2
إن ألد أعداء الأمم ليسوا أعداءها الأجانب؛ بل يسكنون دائماً داخل حدودها. الأمة المباركة فوق جميع الأمم هي التي تُنقذها عبقرية شعبها المدنية يوماً بعد يوم، بأفعالٍ لا تُضاهى؛ بالحديث والكتابة والتصويت بعقلانية.

TT3
لا يمكن لأي حرب طويلة الأمد أن تفشل في تعريض حرية بلد ديمقراطي للخطر... يجب أن تزيد بشكل ثابت وغير قابل للقياس من سلطات الحكومة المدنية؛ ويجب أن تركز بشكل إلزامي تقريباً توجيه جميع الرجال وإدارة كل شيء في أيدي الإدارة.

Discussion

The 5th subject renders ST1 with several translation errors, firstly the subject opened his translation with grammatical mistake when he renders (a state) into (الدولة) . The subject also translates with awkward expression when he renders (internal arbitrary rule) into (سيكون الحكم) (التعسفي الداخلي) this happen because of the subject write redundant word when he reformulates from ST to TT . The subject also back to render with grammatical mistake when he renders (The suppression) into (قمع). Furthermore, the subject omits some term when he omission the meaning of the lexical item (the way) then he render excessive rendering when he render (open the way for power) into (وتفتح ممارستها العامة الطريقة لسلطة الدولة) this are leading to give a different in meaning in the TT . The subject also translates the terms (to arm itself) into (للتسلح نفسه) which give an appropriate meaning in the TL so the subject misinterpret the ST.

The 5th subject renders the 2nd with some errors that give wrongs information in the translation text. The subject start his translation with grammatical mistake in TT when he translate (The

nation) into (الأمة) . Then the subject render inappropriate rendering when he render (without external) into (لا تضاهي) here we can see that the subject misinterpret the ST . Moreover, the subject omits the meaning of (by acts) this are leading to miscellaneous errors. Finally the subject also render excessive rendering when he renders the lexical item (speak) into (الحديث) this rendering gives differentiates in meaning from the ST .

The 5th subject renders the 3rd text with some translation errors. The subject translates with misinterpret when he renders (protracted) into (مشتعلة) this happen because of the translator doesn't understand the terms. The subject translates with miscellaneous error when he omit the meaning of (fail). Furthermore, the subject tend to render inappropriate register when he translate (immeasurably increase) into (وليس متغير) . Then the subject back to omission when he omit the meaning of (power) and (of) this are leading to missing part in the TT translation, he also write redundant word when he render (civil government) into (الحكومة ذات الطابع المدني) . Moreover, the subject uses excessive free translation which lead to different in translation from the ST this happen when the subject translates (it must almost compulsorily) into (فعليه ان تهتم بشكل كبير) . The subject also renders excessive rendering when he renders (all men) into (أفراد المجتمع) which give different meaning from the TT. Finally the subject renders insufficient rendering and this are leading to give different in meaning when he render (administration) into (يتعلق بالمواطن) .

11. The Findings

The findings of the study refer that there are different translation errors committed by the subjects whether they did tem consciously or unconsciously. According to the data analysis, the findings show that the subjects tend to commit errors as strategies to avoid the awkward rendering of the ST. Table (1) shows the frequencies and percentage of the errors committed by the subjects as they render the three STs into Arabic

Table(1) shows the Frequencies and Percentage of the Errors of Subjects

Liao's Criteria	Rendition Error (R)		Language Error (L)		Miscellaneous Errors(M)	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	15	%28	11	%19	11	%27
2	3	%5.5	28	%48	30	%73
3	11	%20	12	%21		

4	14	%26	4	%7		
5	11	%20	1	%2		
6			2	%3.4		

1. Rendition Errors:

This type of errors includes five sub-types that related to rendition process. The subjects misinterpret the ST in the TL and takes the percentage (28%) which is the highest in this type of errors. This means that they have a problem in comprehending the meaning of the lexical items in the ST. The second sub-type takes the percentage (%.5.5) which refers that the they succeeded in rendering the ST into the TL and there are few insufficient renderings of the lexical items. When this rendering is insufficient the meaning is incomprehensible in the TL.

The third sub-type of errors among these rendition errors takes the percentage (20%). This means that the subjects tend to render the ST excessively in order to make explain the meaning in eth TL. While, the fourth sub-type of these errors comes under the percentage (26%). This indicates that there is sort of insufficient accuracy in rendering the ST lexical items. The percentage of the last sub-type of errors is (20%). This means that the subjects are unaware of the meaning of these terms, therefore, they misinterpret the meaning of these texts.

2. Language Errors:

These errors may involve grammar, vocabulary, syntax, or other aspects of language. When these aspects are mistranslated in the TL the whole meaning will be changed because of the insufficient knowledge or command of the target language. These sub-types come under the language errors that are related to the most frequent errors committed in language aspects. The first sub-type takes the percentage (19%) which refers that the subjects have several grammatical errors as they render the ST. The second sub-type takes the highest percentage (48%) among other sub-types of language errors. This is because the errors resulted from mismatch of subject and verbs and they tend to commit unnecessary repetition and redundant words. The third sub-type takes the percentage (21%) which refers to rendering with different register. This means that meaning of the whole texts will be changed. The fourth sub-type of errors take the percentage (7%) which means that the subjects avoid the literal translation excessively which leads to ambiguous rendering of the lexical item in the TL. The fifth sub-type comes with lowest percentage (2%) and this means that the subjects did not follow the free translation as they render the ST. Whereas, the last sub-type takes the percentage (3.4) that includes errors resulted

from using punctuation marks and incorrect characters and the inconsistency in term of translation.

3. **Miscellaneous Errors:**

This type of errors includes two sub-types which can be committed by the subjects consciously or unconsciously. The first subject type takes (27%) which refers that the subjects tend to miss some parts of the TL when they do not understand the meaning of the SL items. Whereas, the second sub-type takes the percentage (73%) which is very high. This means that the all the subjects tend to omit some lexical items in the TL when they face a problem in rendering their meanings.

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