

## Translation in the artificial intelligence era from English into Arabi

Assia Laribi<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Hassiba Benbouali University of Chlef (Algeria).

The E-mail Author: [a.laribi@univ-chlef.dz](mailto:a.laribi@univ-chlef.dz)

Received: 01/2024

Published: 06/2024

---

### Abstract:

This paper investigates the viability of intelligent translation in comparison to the expertise acquired by translators through their academic training. It delves into the significance of theoretical grounding in translator education, along with the requisite competencies and multifaceted roles assumed by translators. Using a qualitative method, the study collects samples of sentences and paragraphs extracted from The Guardian, a British newspaper, each presenting distinct translation challenges, subsequently subjected to translation by GBT Chat. In parallel, these samples are translated using various methods and techniques to address translation issues. The findings highlight the pivotal role of translators and their education in producing precise and culturally sensitive translations that resonate with both the source text and the target audience. Additionally, the study underscores that smart translation serves as an aid to translators rather than a substitute, complementing their work.

**Keywords:** Artificial intelligence, human translation, theoretical training, efficiency-problems

---

### Introduction

Translation has evolved through various historical stages, refining its principles and involving scholars in addressing a range of specific and overarching issues. This engagement aims to grasp the complexities of translation and overcome challenges in conveying the intended meanings of original texts. Consequently, those observing the evolution of translation studies can identify distinct historical periods where researchers focused on particular aspects of the translation process. Initially, translation was perceived as a mere replication of the original, emphasizing fidelity and accuracy. However, this perspective gradually gave way to philosophical theories, fostering the development of translation studies. Fundamental inquiries arose, indicating that translation transcends mere linguistic activity, being a multifaceted process influenced by cultural and

ideological factors surrounding the original text and its target audience. Scholars such as Walter Benjamin and Jacques Derrida championed this perspective. Subsequently, a linguistic turn emerged, highlighting the importance of regarding translation as a subset of linguistics (Jakobson, 1959), (Catford, 1965). This period, spanning from the 1960s to the 1970s, witnessed the emergence of the parametric stage, marked by significant investment in developing machine translation. Since then, researchers have endeavored to create computer-assisted translation programs, achieving considerable progress, although the extent of their success remains debatable.

This study seeks to assess how effective translation is when assisted by artificial intelligence and to compare it with translations done by humans. The aim is to understand both the strengths and limitations of using AI for translation and to determine if translators can solely rely on AI without human input. Theoretical insights into translation methods and techniques have been included to emphasize the importance of theoretical training for translators in improving translation quality with the help of artificial intelligence. In terms of the article's structure, we first explore human translation, highlighting its importance and the various methods and approaches developed by translators over time. Then, we examine the role of translators and the tasks they perform, drawing on their knowledge, past experiences, and skills to tailor translations to suit the context and intended audience. Finally, we analyze examples from The Guardian newspaper and compare them with translations assisted by AI and those done by humans.

## Research Problem

This research aims to address the following questions:

- Does machine translation pose a challenge to human translators?
- In an age of technological progress, what distinctive qualities set human translation apart and contribute to its enduring value?

## Human translation

Translation encompasses diverse approaches contingent upon factors such as text type and client preferences. Consideration is given to the target audience, including their educational background, age, gender, and linguistic requirements. Translators may opt for a literal translation, driven by fidelity, thus prioritizing the preservation of the original text's form and meaning over adaptation to the target culture. This approach refrains from deviating from the word to textual unity and goes beyond linguistic components (Munday, 2008). This type of translation gained prominence during the spread of Christianity and the translation of the Holy Bible, as Purvey (Bassnett, 2002) mentioned in his preface that the translator should translate the implied meaning in the

sentence while not straying too far from the literalness of the words. Similarly, among translations that maintain the fidelity of the original text, we find semantic translation (Newmark,1981), in which the translator largely preserves the meaning of the original text with some modifications made for creative purposes. In other words, the equivalent reproduced by the translator in the target text should suit the original text, and the translator does not replace words and cultural concepts of lesser importance with their counterparts in the target text but preserves their literalness and suitability for texts of high creativity or those containing aesthetics such as religious and literary texts.

Translators can choose to deviate from translations that prioritize the preservation of the original text and its cultural context. Instead, they may opt for Vermeer's Skopos theory (refer to Vermeer & Reiss,1984), which stresses translation based on purpose. This involves adjusting the translation to serve different functions and meet the needs of the target audience, thereby promoting cross-cultural communication. Adopting an orientation towards the target text involves implementing various modifications, for instance, the translator might use a softening technique to lessen the impact of certain phrases, comply with client requests, or conform to societal norms by censoring content considered offensive or inappropriate. Intentional changes, such as substituting profanity or adhering to religious or political sensitivities, may also be made to align with the values of the target audience's country.

Additionally, translators may resort to using the Transediting technique, as noted by Chesterman (Chesterman,1997), where the role of the translator goes beyond mere translation, but rather involves making modifications at the stylistic level or even rewriting and rephrasing the text in the target language if its clarity is compromised due to poor writing in the original language. This is evident in media translation, where the translator not only conveys the journalistic article as presented in the source language, but also adds information that may include important dates, political facts, or other relevant information. Additionally, the translator may employ the Amplification or Explicitness technique if they sense that their target audience may struggle to understand certain aspects, thus working to bring out the implicit meanings hidden between the lines. For example, when translating "I met a friend," the translator may specify the gender of the friend and say "I met my female friend" if applicable. Thorough documentary research conducted by the translator is of paramount importance in preparing and producing a translation that flows naturally for the target audience. The translator may add certain words aimed at specifying the cultural meaning, such as "I went to Loch Awe," which the translator may render after researching "Loch Awe" and discovering that it refers to a lake, thus saying "I went to Loch Awe Lake."

There are cultural issues that distinguish one society from another, such as the game of iron ball, which is widely prevalent in the countries of the Arab Maghreb and France. Therefore, the translator, who should be sensitive to cultural matters, can employ several techniques to convey the meaning without confusing the reader or obscuring the message. Among the techniques that can be used are paraphrasing, cultural substitution, adding translator's notes, or including translator's footnotes. Thus, the translator is aware of the importance of the cultural issues being translated, as well as the target audience, and uses what he deems appropriate for them or may comply with the client's instructions in producing the appropriate translation. Moreover, the translator can omit information that the target audience wouldn't grasp due to cultural differences, making them akin to a cultural expert who discerns what is relevant for translation and what isn't.

In some instances, translators might come across offensive or potentially hurtful language and opt for milder expressions to respect the sensitivity of the situation, steering clear of sensitive religious or social beliefs of the intended audience. This is done through a known technique called euphemism, guided by his experience in the field of translation, deep linguistic knowledge, and sensitivity to cultural issues.

## **2. Translator: the maker of the translation**

Translation scholars have paid attention to the training of the translator and have deduced several methods that help him during the performance of his tasks. The translator studies vocabulary, grammar, structures, and culture to reach the meaning, and his long experience, as knowing two languages and mastering them with excellent proficiency, does not entitle the translator to the ability to translate but rather makes him bilingual, so the translator's competence goes far beyond Linguistic knowledge. The same applies to the interpreter, who has a great ability to move from one language to another while performing a continuous speech. He also can reverse roles with ease, which a bilingual may fail to do (Nida,146:1964), Shreve says in this context:

“Not everyone can translate; those that learn how to translate do so by acquiring a history of translation experience” (Quoted in Neves, 127:2007)

If the translator takes a text for translation, he undertakes several procedures, namely analyzing the original text in terms of the meaning conveyed by the lexical elements, and not only in terms of cultural importance, but also historical use. Nida (Nida,964) urges the necessity of specialization for translators, as it is difficult for the translator to understand all fields of science, specialization in a specific type of text makes him well-versed in knowledge and thus facilitates transmission and translation, such as religious, economic, commercial, media, legal, etc. texts. However, translation skills does not grow except by reading a lot and in many languages in order to develop the translator's linguistic and cultural sensitivity, Robinson mentioned in this context:

*“Translators and interpreters are voracious and omnivorous readers, people who are typically in the middle of four books at once, in several languages”.* (Robinson, 23: 2003)

In addition to this, the translator must develop cognitive skills outside the academic and scientific framework. Only real and daily life experiences have a great impact on developing their intellectual abilities and a deeper understanding of real life. Traveling and meeting with people of different nationalities allows the translator to develop his cultural sense and become bicultural or multicultural, which makes it different from bilingual. Moreover, a translator is encouraged to observe how language is utilized by individuals across various professions and societal roles, ranging from plumbers to teachers to doctors to waiters, each shaped by their unique cultural environments.

Also, some other skills may be added to the translators' performance, such as the reliance on a strong memory that enables them to solve problems in a new linguistic, cultural, and social space that is different from the context in which the original text arose. This only happens through academic achievement and accumulated experience. It is not memorization, but rather a great ability to retrieve information stored in memory thanks to their great efforts over a long period of translation, readings, and notes that they extract from existing translations.

Moreover, interpreters possess additional qualifications due to the distinction between written and spoken texts. They demonstrate acute sensitivity to auditory cues such as intonation, sentence-ending tones, gestures, and pauses. Furthermore, translators consider the broader context of discourse, ensuring that translations capture the cultural and social essence of the original text. Additionally, they convey the original meaning all while considering the cultural context of the target audience.

The context of communication is also important to analyze the original text, Nida (Nida 143: 1964) emphasized the significance of various elements such as the time, place, writer, audience receiving the translation, the goal, the audience's response, and all the circumstances that contributed to the production of the text. In addition, the translator must read existing translations of the same text to avoid repeating the same mistakes. He may also recite the translated text to an assumed audience to inspect and monitor the reaction and how the real audience responds to the translated text. He can also seek the assistance of fellow translation experts and have the translation presented to him to identify some errors or take into account observations.

Hence, translation necessitates a wide array of fundamental approaches, techniques, and inherent skills. It's imperative to acknowledge the extensive research efforts over the years that have been dedicated to developing concepts and methodologies, all aimed at integrating them into translator training programs. Consequently, human translation

transcends automated processes or predefined structures and templates transferred from one language to another. The translator meticulously ensures the message isn't conveyed identically to the target audience. For instance, significant modifications and adjustments are made to tailor the text for younger readers.

### 3. Method and discussion

Below, we will examine instances of AI-translated passages extracted from the Guardian online journal. We opted for Chat GPT in its free version to evaluate the translation's accuracy and appropriateness for the culture and target audience, noting our prior experience with Chat GPT4, which was found to be lacking in accuracy. Employing a qualitative approach, we selected examples illustrating common translation challenges, aiming to examine how Chat GPT3 handles these challenges. These difficulties are relevant to all machine translation systems. The samples were gathered from June to early December 2023. After a meticulous selection process, they were input into Chat GPT3 on January 3rd, 2024. We compared the output of artificial intelligence translation to our own human translation. Recognizing that our translation may not be perfect, we aimed to highlight techniques and strategies that trained translators typically employ when facing similar challenges as those presented in the examples.

#### Example: 01

Source text	Target text
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Super-rich warned of “pitchforks and torches” unless they tackle inequality<sup>i</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>تحذير الأثرياء الفائقين من "الرمح والشعل" إلا إذا تعاملوا مع التفاوت</li> <li>tahdhir al'athria' alfayiqin min "alrimah walshaela" 'iilaa 'iidha taeamaluu mae altafawut»</li> </ul>

**Table1: Problem of translating metaphors**

**Comment:** This example is derived from the headline of an article featured on The Guardian's website on June 30, 2023, penned by journalist Robert Neate. Neate sheds light on escalating tensions that could potentially result in violent responses if remedial actions are not taken to address the plight of the marginalized in the United Kingdom, attributed to soaring prices and widening wealth disparities between the affluent and the impoverished. The phrase "Pitchforks and torches" employed by Neate serves as a metaphor symbolizing the disgruntlement and potential aggression of protestors seeking retribution for perceived injustices. Machine translation yielded two alternatives: "spears and torches" and "sticks and torches," both of which fail to capture the intended metaphorical essence. The origin

of the metaphor can be traced back to ancient times when pitchforks and torches were emblematic tools of popular uprisings against ruling elites, signifying demands for social justice. While easily comprehensible to native speakers, this metaphor may lead to confusion and misinterpretation among the target audience.

**Paraphrase:** Our proposed translation reads as follows: Socioeconomic inequality ignites discontent among ordinary citizens, urging the affluent to address it. Employing a paraphrasing technique advocated by Chesterman (Chesterman,107:1997), we opted for this approach when literal translation risked misinterpretation. Retaining the core concept of public frustration towards economic inequality and the urgent need for intervention to avert crisis escalation, we aimed to ensure clarity and prevent potential misunderstanding.

**Example: 02**

Source text	Target text
If you kick someone they go boing! Why is everyone suddenly wearing Big Ugly boots <sup>ii</sup>	إذا قمت بركل شخص ما، سيصدر صوت "بوينغ"! لماذا يرتدي الجميع فجأة الأحذية الكبيرة والقبيحة. 'iidha qumt birakl shakhs ma, sayasdir sawt "bwinghi"! limadha yartadi aljamie faj'atan al'ahdhiat alkabirat walqabiha

**Table2: Context neglect**

**Comment:** This excerpt serves as the title of an article published on The Guardian’s website on July 27, 2023, titled “If you kick someone, they go boing » Why is everyone suddenly wearing Big Ugly boots?” The title is a direct quote extracted from the context of Sabrina Faramarzi's article, delving into the influence of fashion on individuals' psyche, blurring the lines between reality and imagination. In this context, peculiarities morph into contemporary trends. Sabrina explains:

"Cartoonishness is an abstraction that frees us from the constraints of reality. If you kick someone in these boots, they go boing!" (TheGuardian.com)

In essence, cartoonishness offers a departure from reality's confines. Imagine kicking someone while wearing these eccentric shoes—the recipient reacts with a bounce akin to what we perceive in cartoons, symbolized by the onomatopoeic “boing.” This imagination mirrors the realm of cartoons. The overarching message is that these peculiar yet fashionable shoes embody exaggerated designs transcending the boundaries of reason,

aligning with the imaginative freedom cartoon depictions offer. The translation, however, remains literal, devoid of context and the nuanced meaning encapsulated in the article. In addressing this, the translator can employ two techniques:

- Completely altering the article to resonate with the target audience, particularly for media articles. The translator, aiming to captivate Arab readers, may opt for deletion, transforming the title to: "لماذا يرتدي الجميع أحذية كبيرة وقبيحة" Why does everyone wear big, ugly shoes?"
- Using the Transediting technique, characterized by radical rewriting and re-editing, granting the translator room for creative expression. For instance, a suggested title could be: "أحذية قبيحة ولكنها رائجة" Ugly shoes, yet in vogue."

**Example: 03**

Source text	Target text
Says editor and academic <b>Dal Chodha</b> : "These boots laugh in the face of sensible shoes, they point the finger at every single one of us who double-taps, tries on, lusts after a pair". <sup>iii</sup>	يقول الناشر والأكاديمي دال شودا: "تضحك هذه الأحذية في وجه الأحذية العقلانية ، إنها تشير بالإصبع إلى كل واحد منا الذي يقوم بالنقر المزدوج ، ويجرب ، ويشتهي زوجاً تسات جي بي تي 3 (23 مارس 2024)  Yaqul alnaashir wal'akadimiu dal shuda: "tadhak hadhih al'ahdhiat fi wajh al'ahdhiat aleaqlaniat , 'iinaha tushir bial'iisbie 'iilaa kuli wahid minaa aladhi yaqum bialnaqr almuzdawij , wayujarab , wayashtahi zwjan

**Table3: Literal Translation Challenge**

**Comment:** Dal Chodha's statement implies that the shoes referenced in the article defy conventional footwear or disregard them for everyday wear, mocking them. The phrase "Laugh in the face of sensible shoes" signifies this rejection of traditional footwear. The widespread popularity of these shoes ingrain doubt in people's minds regarding their previous customs and style, potentially influencing them to gravitate towards the unconventional. "Double-click" refers to the admiration these shoes garner when shared on social media, fueling high demand.

"They point the finger at every single one of us" metaphorically suggests that these fashionable shoes scrutinize individuals desiring to own them, as if questioning their preferences and attributing blame. "Who double-taps, tries on, lusts after a pair" alludes to social media users clicking to express their approval of these peculiar yet intriguing shoes, sparking a desire to possess them.

The translation provided by Chat GPT is a literal rendition that overlooks contextual and implicit nuances, warranting a paraphrasing technique. Paraphrasing entails a free translation, prioritizing pragmatic meaning over lexical and semantic fidelity (Chesterman,104: 1997).

Hence, we propose the following paraphrased translation: تسخر هذه الأحذية من تلك العملية والمعقولة، وفي الوقت نفسه تلقي بظلال من الشك على أذواق الراغبين في اقتنائها، بما في ذلك عشاق وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي الذين يعجبون بها عبر الإنترنت

These shoes ridicule practical and sensible shoes while simultaneously casting doubt on the tastes of those desiring to acquire them, including social media enthusiasts who admire them online.

**Example: 04**

Source text	Target text
I don't believe in the idea of the Future: the Ukrainian producer who invented <b>dungeon rap</b> <sup>iv</sup>	لا أؤمن بفكرة المستقبل: المنتج الأوكراني الذي ابتكر الراب السجني . la 'uwmin bifikrat almustaqbili: almuntij al'uwkranii aladhi abtakar alraab alsijnia

**Table 04: Translating names of objects**

**Comment:** "Dungeon rap" refers to a contemporary music genre that emerged in the mid-1990s, falling under the hip-hop category but incorporating electronic musical elements. It utilizes instruments like synthesizers and drums to create a rhythm evocative of fantasy narratives, epics, and a nostalgic return to the past.

Given the context provided, we find that the translation offered by machine translation fails to capture the essence, as these music genres are expressions of local cultures born from specific circumstances. Rap music, like hip-hop, rock, blues, and jazz, among others, is not translated but borrowed. Therefore, a literal translation may mislead, as "dungeon" might suggest that the music originates from prisons. In light of this, the translator should opt for the borrowing technique and retain the name without translation, rendering it as موسيقى الدانجون راب

'musiqaa aldaanjun rab'

**Example: 05 : Translating Culture**

Source text	Target text
<p>And yet ironically, <b>Amazing Grace</b> has become almost an unofficial anthem for the civil rights movement in the US and is especially prominent among Black Americans, Obama<sup>v</sup></p>	<p>ومع ذلك، بشكل ساخر، أصبحت "Amazing Grace" تقريبًا النشيد غير الرسمي لحركة حقوق الإنسان في الولايات المتحدة وتبرز بشكل خاص بين الأمريكيين السود، ( شات جي بي تي 25 مارس 2024 )</p>

**Table 05: Translating Culture**

**Comment:** One of the significant challenges in translation pertains to cultural elements, various techniques and methods have been developed by researchers to address this issue. However, when it comes to artificial intelligence, it lacks the capability to discern between different translation approaches and fails to consider whether the target audience comprehends the cultural reference or not. "Amazing Grace" is a Christian hymn that celebrates the greatness of God's grace in forgiving and transforming lives for the better. While widely recognized in the Christian community, many individuals, especially those outside of Christian or Western cultural spheres, may not be familiar with it. As a human translator, it's imperative to consider this aspect, as a translation that doesn't ensure understanding cannot be deemed successful. Therefore, we propose a translation accompanied by explanatory notes or additions. Following Newmark's (Newmark,91:1981) suggestion, cultural information requires clarification, either through translator's footnotes or within the text itself, by providing concise or detailed explanations as necessary. Thus, our suggested translation is as follows:

"ورغم ذلك أصبحت وبشكل ساخر الترنية المسيحية النعمة العجيبة "Amazing Grace" تقريبًا النشيد غير الرسمي لحركة حقوق الإنسان في الولايات المتحدة وتبرز بشكل خاص بين الأمريكيين السود "

"Ironically, however, **the Christian hymn Amazing Grace** has become almost the unofficial anthem of the human rights movement in the United States and is particularly prominent among black Americans."

Example: N°6

النص الهدف	النص الأصل
<p>The Guardian But the plethora of designer paper bags seen on the bus in the mornings often do not contain purchases from Chanel or Prada – but <b>commuters'</b> packed lunches<sup>vi</sup></p>	<p>ذكرت "ذا جارديان"، ولكن الكثير من الحقائب الورقية المصممة التي يُرى على الحافلة في الصباحت غالباً ما لا تحتوي على مشتريات من شانيل أو برادا – بل على وجبات الغداء المعدة لركاب الحافلة</p> <p>dhakarar "dha jardian", walakina alkathir min alhaqayib alwaraqiat almusamimat alati yura ealaa alhafilat fi alsabahat ghalbaan ma la tahtawi ealaa mushtariat min shanil 'aw brada - bal ealaa wajabat alghada' almueidat lirukaab alhafila</p>

Table 06: The Challenge of Lexical Gaps

**Comment:** The term "commuters" refers to individuals who regularly travel to work or " doesn't precisely convey the intended الحافلة school. Using a broad term like " meaning, especially since it overlaps with the word "passengers." However, there's a distinct semantic difference between them. "Passenger" refers to travelers who may journey longer distances than commuters, and their travel may not be routine. This issue falls under the concept of a lexical gap in translation studies, indicating the absence of an equivalent term or phrase in the target language. In such cases, translators employ various methods to compensate for potential loss resulting from hasty or inaccurate translation. We suggest a translation through rephrasing or paraphrasing, rendering the sentence as follows: المعددة لمرتادي الحافلة

bal ealaa wajabat alghidha' almueidat limurtadi alhafila." The term "frequent" encapsulates the idea of regularly using the bus as the primary mode of daily transportation.

Example: 07

Source text	Target text
<p>It has become the most high-profile example of the unlikely movement for carrier bags that is sweeping high-fashion, as well as the <b>secondhand</b></p>	<p>أصبحت أبرز مثال على غير المتوقع في حركة الأكياس الناقلة التي تجتاح عالم الموضة الراقية، بالإضافة إلى السوق الثانوية</p>

market<sup>vii</sup>

'asbahat 'abraz mithal ealaa ghayr almutawaqae fi harakat al'akyas alnaaqilat alati tajtah ealam almudat alraaqiat, bial'iidafat 'iilaa alsuwq althaanawia

**Table 07: Insufficient familiarity with the Source Language**

**Comment:** We are well aware that a translator lacking understanding of the source language's meaning or lacking sufficient proficiency in it will inevitably produce incorrect translations. However, when dealing with artificial intelligence or a machine, we cannot attribute misunderstanding to the translator's lack of linguistic ability. Instead, we attribute it to the limitations and inadequacies of artificial intelligence in its vocabulary, making it difficult to rely on it extensively without continual review.

In addition, apart from the overall lack of accuracy in the translation, we also observe that the expression "secondhand market" is rendered as "the secondary market," which refers to the secondary market in economics, involving the sale of securities, stocks, and bonds after their initial issue. This interpretation does not align with the original text's meaning, which refers to the market for used goods. Therefore, the translation provided by Chat GPT is incorrect and potentially misleading. Thus, We suggest the following translation:

قد أصبح مثالا مشهورا للأكياس التي تجتاح صيحات الموضة فضلاً عن سوق السلع المستعملة.

qad 'asbah mithalan mashhuran lil'akyas alati tajtah sayhat almudat fdlaan ean suq alsilae almustaemala

### Synthesis and conclusion

The provided examples highlight the hurdles encountered by human translators and their utilization of various techniques to overcome them. Effective translation demands extensive training and familiarity with diverse methods, ensuring equivalent translations. Nonetheless, artificial intelligence, such as ChatGPT3, often disregards these challenges, resulting in inadequate translations. Many AI translations are overly literal, lacking strategies like borrowing for obscure terms and explanations for cultural references. Dealing with metaphors and cultural nuances poses significant difficulties, necessitating expert intervention for refinement.

Despite aspirations for complete translation automation through technological progress, it's evident that artificial intelligence still struggles with the intricacies of translation. Relying solely on technology risks underestimating its limitations and devaluing the role of human translators. Therefore, continuous assessment of technological translation tools is imperative. Furthermore, emphasizing theoretical education in translation is essential, equipping translators with the skills needed to effectively navigate translation challenges. While AI can assist translators, it cannot completely replace their expertise.

### References :

BASSNETT Susan,( 2002), Translation studies, London, Routledge.

CHESTERMAN Andrew,(1997), Memes of translation, Amsterdam Philadelphia, John Benjamins

MUNDAY, Jeremy,(2008), Introducing Translation Studies: Theories and Applications, London, Routledge.

NEVES Rui Rothe , (2007) ‘Notes on the concept of “translator’s competence”’, in, Quaderns Rev.Tra (n°14) ,pp125-138.

NEWMARK Peter, (1988), A textbook of translation, New York, Prentice Hall

NIDA, Eugen, (1964), Toward a science of translating, Leiden: E.J. Brill.

ROBINSON Douglas,(2003), Becoming a translator, London, Routledge.

**Examples from The Guardian journal are sourced from the following website:**

---

<sup>i</sup> [Super-rich warned of ‘pitchforks and torches’ unless they tackle inequality | The super-rich | The Guardian](#) .Accessed on June30th 2023)

<sup>ii</sup> [‘If you kick someone, they go boing!’: why is everyone suddenly wearing Big Ugly Boots? | Fashion | The Guardian](#). Accessed on July 27th , 2023)

<sup>iii</sup> [‘If you kick someone, they go boing!’: why is everyone suddenly wearing Big Ugly Boots? | Fashion | The Guardian](#) (Accessed on June 27th , 2023)

iv <https://www.theguardian.com/music/2023/jul/12/ukrainian-producer-behind-dungeon-rap-alex-yatsun-dj-sacred>. Accessed on December 7th 2023

v <https://www.theguardian.com/music/2023/jul/20/a-problematic-past-john-newton-amazing-grace-roderick-williams-forever-milton-keynes-festival>. Accessed on July 20th 2023

vi <https://www.theguardian.com/fashion/2023/dec/09/paper-bags-became-designer-fashion-accessories-tiktok>. Accessed on December 9th 2023

vii <https://www.theguardian.com/fashion/2023/dec/09/paper-bags-became-designer-fashion-accessories-tiktok>. Accessed on December 9th 2023