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INTRODUCTION

The term Translation has several meanings: it can refer to the general subject field, the product (the text that has been translated) or the process (the act of producing the translation, otherwise known as translating).The process of translation between two different written languages involves the translator changing an original written text (the source text or ST) in the original verbal language (the source language SL) into a written text (the target text or TT) in a different verbal language(the target language or TL). This type corresponds to 'interlingual translation' and is one of the three categories of translation described by the Czech structuralist **Roman Jakobson** in his seminal paper 'On linguistic aspects of translation' (Jakobson 1959/2000:114). Jakobson's categories are as follows:

1. **Intralingual translation**, or 'rewording': 'an interpretation of verbal signs by means of other signs of the same language'.
2. **Interlingual translation**, or 'translation proper': 'an interpretation of verbal signs by means of some other language'.
3. **Intersemiotic translation**, or 'transmutation': 'an interpretation of verbal signs by means of signs of non-verbal sign system'.

Intralingual translation would occur, for example, when we rephrase an expression or text in the same language to explain or clarify something we might have said or written. **Intersemiotic** translation would occur if a written text were translated, for example, into music, film or painting. It is **interlingual** translation which is the traditional, although by no means exclusive, focus of translation studies.

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Definition:

Generally, translation is a process of rendering meaning, ideas, or messages of a text from one language to other language. There are some considerations which follow this process, which mainly related to the accuracy, clarity and naturalness of the meaning, ideas, or messages of the translation. It means that it is an important thing to consider whether the readers of the target text accept equivalent information as the readers of the source text do. These considerations are clarified in some definition of translation stated by some experts.

One of the most prominent definitions of translation is stated by Newmark (1988: 5) who defines translation as "*rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text*". This definition stresses on rendering meaning of the source language text into the target language text as what is intended by the author.

Hatim and Munday (2004: 6) define translation as "*the process of transferring a written text from source language (SL) to target language (TL)*". In this definition they do not explicitly express that the object being transferred is meaning or message. They emphasis on translation as a process.

Nida and Taber (1982: 12), on the other hand, state that "*translating consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message*". This definition is more comprehensive than the previous ones. Nida and Taber explicitly state that translation is closely related to the problems of languages, meaning, and equivalence.

From the definitions mentioned above, it is found that translation is a process which is intended to find meaning equivalence in the target text. Rochayah Machali (2001) and Mona Baker (1992) underline the term meaning equivalence because it is the meaning which is transferred in the target

language. In this case, translators are faced with text as unit of meaning in the form of sets of words or sentences. This means that language which is used is unit of meaning in discourse which can be understood by the participants of the communication (Machali, 2007).

So, the main problem in the process of translation is about meaning which will occur when the process is in progress, not translation as a product. Hatim and Munday (2004 :34) also suggest that "one of the key problems for the analyst was in actually determining whether the source text meaning had been transferred into the target text". It is clear here that meaning is the key problem: whether meaning of the source language text is accurately transferred into the target language text.

Translation is not merely concerning on meaning as a unit of lexical meaning. The process of rendering meaning involves some aspects as diction, grammatical structure, communication setting, and cultural context of the source text. Meaning of the source and target texts must be equivalent.

The meaning equivalence is involved by, at least, language. The system of rules in one language, which is different from other language, will have role for the translator in his or her decision making in the process of translation.

Similarities between English and Arabic

1- In both English and Arabic, nouns are the head of the NP.

2- In both languages, nouns are subject or object.

3- In both languages, NPs consist of nouns and modifiers.

4- In both languages, nouns take definite or indefinite articles.

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5- In both languages, nouns are either countable or uncountable.

6- In both languages, nouns are either proper or common.

7- singular and plural, suffixes can be used for the formation of the plural variant of a word.

Differences between English and Arabic

1-Arabic is more explicit than English in NP.

2- Arabic is more explicit than English in several nouns, English has singular and plural, while Arabic has singular, dual, and plural.

3-In Arabic number and gender have an impact on the headword, while in English they have not. *Kitabuhu (his book). Kitabuha (her book).*

4-Unlike English, Arabic plurals are classified into sound plural جمع السالم and broken plural جَمْعُ التَّكْسِيْر.

5-Unlike English proper nouns, Arabic proper nouns are complex and simple.

6-In English language only nouns and pronouns can take plural form; In Arabic adjectives and verbs can also be in plural forms.

7-In English, the plural form of the noun is generally formed by adding "s", "es", "yes", and "us"; whereas Arabic, generally formed by adding " ون, "ين, " ألف".