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Dedication

I dedicate this simple work from my deep heart to all my class mates and teachers, who have never hesitated giving me a hand.

I didcate this simple work to my friend who helped me in typing the dissertation.

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Abbreviations

CPN	Central Proper Nouns
DN	Devine Names
DPN	Descriptive Proper Nouns
EPN	Extended Proper Nouns
ST	Source Text
TT	Traget Text

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1. Introduction

Starting from the point of multiplicity of naming one thing or one idea by many different words and nouns by many languages, each through its cultural background and ideology. Proper nouns play a very strong impact on stripping the ideological, political, cultural religious belief and opinion. Proper nouns have long been used by many dual polarities, friends and enemies, sometimes, to defend, sabotage, seduce, and sometimes, confirm a specific orientation.

Having the example of media nowadays, which we watch, read, and listen, sometimes all together in one day, containing the same event news, unsurprisingly, we find many different nouns describing the same place or object. Each source names the fact by words uncovering its belonging, belief, and funding source. More importantly, literature could falsify the history so softly in a way that converts the hero into zero, and vice versa, just through playing a names game. It can implant doubt in a man's knowledge of his ancestor's glory. And, sometimes, even when the translation is honestly applied, it could cause the reader to be confused and, maybe, falsify his prior knowledge. Exemplifying the name Averroes which seems to be a European man, but in reality it is the name of the well-known Arab inventor "Ibn Roshd", a reader having prior knowledge could mistake weather the new or old item of information considering Averroes is another person, which may lead the reader to be puzzled, who's the real inventor and who's the fake.

Away from the conflict of belief and ideology, the nature of a language phonology and morphology could cause the problem of negating personality. Having the case of some Arabic sounds which mostly do not exist in some languages, especially the European languages, as there are many sounds which do

not exist in Arabic. For example, a neighbor of mine, his family name is “قابوسة”, the first letter does not exist in English, the question raised is how to translate the name qualifiedly as we cannot introduce new sounds in the target language. That particular sound can be translated into two different sounds, either “k” or “g”, but when we back translate it we will have other different sounds in Arabic. The first letter can be translated into two Arabic sounds (k → ك or ق), and the second can be translated into three Arabic sounds (g → ج, غ, or ق), consequently, the person could be easily and unintentionally negated. Such mistakes are officially unforgivable especially in legal documents where it can be taken into consideration as a crime. Errors committed by translators in translating proper names in legal documents could mostly put the translator in a difficult position facing penalties. Thus the ministry of justice compels strict procedures concerning mistakes of translating proper nouns, that’s why freelance translators ask the client to write down their names, and they put a note saying: only the client assume responsibility of committing errors of writing their own names.

1.1 The research problem

The research raised is how to determine difficulties and obstacles hurdling translator to touch the exact equivalent honestly and qualifiedly. The obstacles and difficulties should be numerated and classified into different types. Each type should be named and well explained to facilitate understanding the problem in question.

Since legal document don’t tolerate with any error concerning proper names whatever it is ,difficulties concerning translating proper nouns in legal documents should be paid the biggest part of attention to be very deeply investigated and well-taken over. We will see how such obstacles affect the quality of translation and what translators should do to create chances of possible evasion from such hurdles.

1.2 The purpose of the study

Like a doctor, before he prescribe a remedy for his patient he must, first , diagnose the disease the patient is suffering, the research is to discover the difficulties and obstacles that support the problem to prescribe solutions. This research aims primarily at discovering the differences between sounds that different languages may pose and names that disputing ideologies select to express thing.

1.3 The objectives of the study

1. The present research would help translators understand obstacles hurdling the reachness of adequate equivalences.

2. This research would pose an issue that erupt other researchers' attention to investigate more for solutions through classifying types of the problem.

3. The research would facilitate solutions for investigators.

1.4 The research questions:

1. What is the impact of poor translation of proper nouns in legal documents?

1.1. What are the difficulties hurdling translators to adequately translate proper nouns.

1.2. How can translator deal with such obstacles?

3. Literature review:

“This study concerns itself with the translation of English PNs into Arabic-- personal PNs, place names, and names of institutions and man-made products. What is excluded are personal names of foreign origin that have been incorporated into English through borrowing, titles of books, novels, plays, magazines, films, symphonies, and the like, and acronyms” (Haleem 43).

What the author has tried to do in his paper is to pinpoint and highlight some of the problems that are encountered in the translation of English PNs into Arabic. The first and the most serious of these is the problem of having to adopt more than one technique or translation process in handling these names. The irony here is that no particular process or technique would prove to be all inclusive and effective for this purpose.

“Transliteration does not merely involve the replacement of Source Language (SL) graphological units by Target Language (TL) graphological units. Actually, the proper noun concerned may be adapted to conform to the phonic and graphic conventions of the TL. The aim of the paper is pinpointing the main facts or reasons behind the problems of transliterating proper nouns. It seeks to set forth some guidelines that may contribute to solving these problems. To achieve these aims, an attempt is made to describe the process of transliteration through analyzing many examples. The findings are utilized to shed light on the main implications of transliterating proper nouns for the linguistic repertoire of the native speakers” (Catford 66).

The author aims at identifying transliteration of proper names as a strategy of translation where the proper noun is accommodated to the spelling and phonology of TL, but he insists that transliterations are expected to be carried out on the basis of a conventionally established set of rules. He refuses the idea that Catford suggests that the decision must be made arbitrarily.

“The greatest values of the Holy Quran which many commentators and translators have failed to translate justly and accurately are Divine Names known as *Asmā ul Hosnā* in Arabic. This factor is the major flaw which has caused confusion and brought about an evident sign of incompleteness of the meanings of the Words of Revelations throughout the Holy Quran. Any translation of attention to these meanings which usually confirm and complete each verse loses a substantial part of its validity” (Amjad 129).

The present research was an attempt to see how Quranic Divine Names (DNs) were translated into English by three professional translators namely, Shakir, Qarai, and Nikayin who provided their translations in prose, phrase-by-phrase, and poetry forms respectively. Firstly, the problems which the translators met for attaining lexical adequacy and semantic equivalence were explored. Secondly, the type and extent of strategies adopted by these three translators for overcoming the problems were described. Finally, the translators' works were compared and implications drawn. The findings of the study showed that the lexical compression of the original DN's and their emotive overtones and effects caused the main body of problems for the translators. Furthermore, it was found

out that the most frequent strategies adopted by Shakir and Qarai were „near-synonymy“ and „expansion“ respectively.

3. The proposed methodology

For the present study, it's much more suitable to use a qualitative approach rather than quantitative or mixed approach, because the overcoming part of research will be of analytical method. The author will, first, gather data as relevant source. And then he will try to assess every single piece of information and decide whether or not it is relevant to the study case. After so, analysis and description will be used in attempt to touch reasonable conclusion.

3.1 Research design

Since the study is concerned with nearly the difference between two cultural phenomena, the study is mostly to be descriptive with some explanatory occasions. It will go through quantitative research design while there will be some use of quantitative research design to calculate some statistical data gathered for some previous works concerning the domain of translating proper names into Arabic, and this is not a mixed approach because most steps of research will depend majorly on qualitative approach in the process of analyzing the data.

3.3 Data sources

There are a lot of sources that can be used to in order to reach corpus. For working on this topic, the researcher will use books from

library, set interviews with his teachers whom he can question and who can provide help. Since the phenomenon is natural in the society the author will record life histories from people faced difficulty or problem because of the matter. He relies heavily on the talent of personal observation. The researcher should engage in the domain through some office of translation to be in a position that allow him to dig more appropriately better than being in a far point away the real life of translation.

4. Motivation:

This research is of value; it has a strong impact in the field of translation studies. It is worth that English-Arabic translators understand its role. It is concerned with a very sensitive phenomenon being translation of proper nouns in legal documents. The research is dealing with a factual social phenomenon that legal translators are encountering daily. It analyses the issue very in depth and describe it theoretically and pragmatically.

5. Limitation

Doing a research is not free free of difficulties and obstacles that hurdle its accomplishment perfectly. This research is not a special case; the author also faced several difficulties. It is worth mentioning the following difficulties:

1. The lack of literature review that took this topic into consideration.
2. The difficulty of obtaining corpus, being legal documents, out of the secrecy that translators have to be abided by.

Chapter One : Theoretical Review

1. Introduction

Translation is not an easy task, especially when translating special pieces of texts containing features not commonly found in English texts. There were a lot of problems and conflicts between nations and may be within the one society and still as a result of disqualification in translation. Disqualified translators must be assuming responsibility over their work of translation as to any translated document. Translation mistakes could lead to terrible consequences.

Translation is a special skill professionals work hard to develop. Nataly gives a view of the world of translation and the big consequences of small mistakes. Committed by translators she states many examples in different fields and contexts of translation. One of the examples was an amazing in which touched an important point of our aim of the research. The story in brief is as follows: in 1980 an eighteen-years-old man was dropped to the hospital of Florida in a comatose state. His parents and companions tried to describe what was going on with him to the paramedics and doctors treating his illness but there was a problem of communication in which they could not use English as doctors could not speak Spanish. One of the staff was bilingual speaking the two languages but not a qualified translator since that was not his domain but for the sake of help. He interpreted the Spanish word INTOXICADO as intoxicated in English. A professional interpreter would have known that INTOXICADO does not match to the exact meaning of intoxicated. It means close to poisoned and does not carry the same connotations of alcohol or drug that the use of intoxicated use. The patient's family has already thought him suffering from food poisoning. He was actually suffering from an intracerebral hemorrhage but the doctors proceeded as if he was suffering from an intention of drug overdose which can lead to some of the symptoms he displayed. Because

of the delay in treatment, the patient was left quadriplegic and received a malpractice settlement of 71 million dollars.

After reading such a funny story we should come to realize the consequences of mere little mistakes committed by translators. Maybe a fine of 71 million Dollars seems to be not nothing as compared to other problems which led to wars and conflicts, fraud and deception as can lead both the translator and the client to the prison. An important question rises from the aforementioned statement. What other mistakes can lead to other like or more dangerous problems? In which field does translation become more dangerous? What is the nature of such mistakes? What are the solutions to avoid common errors? The answer will be briefly uncovered in the following few words.

(the story adopted from http://www.huffingtonpost.com/nataly-kelly/clearing-up-the-top-10-my_b_1590360.html)

2. Mistakes Leading to Problems

Translators may commit many different mistakes depending on the situation or context they are dealing with, but the classification of these mistakes is known to translators for the last five years. A team specializing in linguistics HABLAMOS JUNTOS NATIONAL PROGRAM office has been reviewing translated materials submitted by HG grantees, and these materials exemplify some of the greatest challenges in English-to-Spanish translation. They reached the following conclusion: Syntax and grammar errors. These errors are produced when the translator is faithful to the syntax of source language. Second: vocabulary errors. Some words sound similarly from a language to another. Here rises the danger of false-friends; words seeming to be morphologically similar but semantically different. Third: spelling and punctuation errors. These are not necessarily translation errors. They happen when the translator or text producer does not follow the spelling/ punctuation

rules of the target language. These errors may result in loss of credibility of information provided or the source of material from their analogy and classification. We can add some subtypes of translation mistakes. For the sake of saving time and avoiding redundancy, let us start by the last type which is the spelling and punctuation errors. In this category we find the type of proper nouns problems. So, before speaking about it and its function and influence in translation, we should first understand the nature of proper nouns and what it stands for.

2.1. Proper Nouns

A proper noun is a noun that in its primary application refers to a unique entity, as distinguished from a common noun, which usually refers to a class of entities or non-unique instances of a specific class. Some proper nouns occur in plural form (optionally or exclusively), and then they refer to groups of entities considered as unique. Proper nouns can also occur in secondary applications, or in the role of common nouns. The detailed definition of the term is problematic and to an extent governed by convention. Valentine et al. (1996).

The noun which acts as the head of a noun phrase and refers to a unique entity is a proper noun such as Algeria, Mohamed, or Toyota. Although occurring in plural form, a proper noun can refer to a group of entities counted one such as Daltons, Algerians. The proper noun can also come on secondary application in which it does not act as a head of the noun phrase but as a modifier acting as an adjective such as Mozart experience. On the other hand we have the common noun which is a noun referring to a class of entities such as country, man, or star. But what about a group of proper nouns occurring together as head and modifier; here we come to the analysis of a branch of proper nouns. It is the proper name.

2.2. Proper Names

Linguists ,nowadays, destinguish between proper nouns and proper names. However, although the term noun refers to only a single word such as computer, person, or planet, proper names can also occur a single word such as Nokia, Ouargla, or Venus. According to Cappio, every proper noun is a proper name, but the opposite is not correct; the proper nouns David and Weatherford are proper names but the proper names Middle East and the Macedonian Alexandar are not proper nouns. Some linguists use only the word name to refer to the proper name although there is no clear difference, as the latter is more frequently used. Beside proper names and proper nouns, there are proper adjectives and proper adverbs, for example, Shakespearean English, Elizabethan period. In harmony with the definition given above, it is not right to say that every noun or noun phrase referring to a unique entity is a proper name. There are some common nouns having reference to a unique entity such the sun.

It is very rare to find a proper name having only one referent, for example, the proper name Altea has many referents such as a woman, a city in Spain, a company, and more ; the name Venus refers to a planet, a goddess, a woman, a ship, a product, and more.

Generally, in English and most of European languages, proper names and in their primary application do not receive any determiners, however in some cases, they are preceded by the definite articles, for example, the Pyramids, or the Middle East. Some proper names may seem to have a unique referent by having descriptive meaning although it does not, for example, the Rolling stones is a city not stones. It is common that many entities had been described and then that particular description changed to be its name, for example, a newly built town had been for so long called descriptively the new town and then became its name : Newtown, though it no longer a town now but

a city. English language and many others capitalize the initial letter of the proper noun as opposed to common nouns. Although they are similar to each other in many aspects, proper names are grammatically different from common nouns. They may take titles Mr David, Dr Goui, and so on.

They normally only take modifiers that add emotive coloring, such as old Mrs Fletcher, poor Charles, or historic York; in a formal style, this may include the (the inimitable Henry Higgins). Quirk et al. (1985)

In the manner of common nouns, proper names could also take the definite article “the” in order to refer to the signified in which they are unique such as the little Einstein (the well-known Einstein but when he was a kid). Though, sometimes the indefinite article is original as in “The Mediterranean”; it cannot be omitted. Similarly, the indefinite article “a” may also be used to establish a new referent as in “the assembly was launched by a Mohamed”. In the same way, proper names based on noun phrases differ grammatically from common noun phrases, namely, they are fixed expressions, and cannot be internally modified as in King’s famous College, but it can be initially modified as in the famous King’s College.

Quirk et al. (1985) : ‘As with proper nouns, so with proper names more generally: they may only be unique within the appropriate context. For instance, India has a ministry of home affairs (a common-noun phrase) called the Ministry of Home Affairs (its proper name). Within the context of India, this identifies a unique organization. However, other countries may also have ministries of home affairs called "the Ministry of Home Affairs", but each refers to a unique object, so each is a proper name. Similarly, "Beach Road" is a unique road, though other towns may have their own roads named "Beach Road" as well. This is simply a matter of the pragmatics of naming, and of whether a naming convention provides identifiers that are unique; and this depends on the scope given by context.’

3. Mistakes Commitment:

A mistake in writing a proper name in a legal document can happen intentionally or, mostly, unintentionally by translators of law when they are translating documents dealing with legal texts from English into Arabic, or vice versa. These mistakes may have severe results striking the the attitude of the translator himself or have bad reaction on the client, but in both cases the translator is likely to be the most exposed to the danger of the mistake committed. Sometimes, it is impossible to find the exact Arabic proper name equivalent of English name, save, it is more strange that one could not find at least a close equivalent of names between the two above mentioned languages. In other words, Arabic and English language are neither sister languages, cousin, nor share similar cultural background of the communities speaking the two languages. Thus, whatever a translator is qualified and faithful, they will, not in most cases, convey the exact phonological, graphological, syntactic equivalent of a proper name out of numerous factors peculiar to the privacy of the two languages in question. These factors could be morphological, phonological, or syntactic, as they could be out of peculiarity of the language; distraction, mistyping, or even the translator's intention.

3.1. Morphological Mistakes:

According to Wikipedia, in linguistics, morphology is the identification, analysis and description of the structure of a given language's morphemes and other linguistic units, such as root words, affixes, parts of speech, intonations and stresses, or implied context. In contrast, morphological typology is the classification of languages according to their use of morphemes, while lexicology is the study of those words forming a language's wordstock.

Morphological mistakes may also happen under the pretext of homograph. A homograph is a word that shares the same written form as another word but semantically it is different. However, some some linguists insist that the words must also have a different sound while some other linguists insist that the words should also be of different origin. In this vein, The Oxford Guide to Practical Lexicography lists the different types of homographs, including those in which the words belong to different word class, such as fast, the noun of a period, the verb to eat no food, the adverb of quickly, and the adjective of fixed color. But for proper names, there are English proper names which have similar forms to common nouns, as it is not difficult for the translator to distinguish between them but they could be confusing.

Top Names of the 1890s

The following table shows the 200 most popular given names for male and female babies born during 1890 - 1899. For each rank and sex, the table shows the name and the number of occurrences of that name. The 200 most popular names were taken from a universe that includes 1,231,327 male births and 2,353,371 female births.

Table N°1

Popular Names of the 1890s

	Males		Females	
Rank	Name	Number	Name	Number
1	Frank	80,668	Hazel	131,137
2	Bill	72,245	Pearl	55,261
3	Guy	50,723	Rose	37,939
4	Grace	43,358	Daisy	37,802

(Retrieved from:

<https://www.ssa.gov/oact/babynames/decades/names1890s.html>).

The names ranking first places in the table seem to be having particular meanings making them in the class of common nouns.

1. Frank:honest, sincere and telling the truth, even when this might be awkward or make other people uncomfortable.

Eg:a full and frank discussion

There followed a frank exchange of views.

2. Bill: a request for payment of money owed, or the piece of paper on which it is written.

Eg: *an electricity/gas/phone bill*

They sent us a bill for the work they had done.

3. Guy : a man

Eg: *He's a really nice guy.*

Do you mean the guy with the blonde hair and glasses?

4. Grace: a prayer said by Christians before a meal to thank God for the food.

Eg: *The children always say grace at school.*

5. Hazel : a small tree that produces nuts that can be eaten.

6. Pearl: a small round object, usually white, that forms around a grain of sand inside the shell of especially an oyster (= a sea animal with a large flat shell) which is very valuable and is used to make jewellery.

Eg: *a string of pearls*

A pearl necklace

7. Rose: a garden plant with thorns on its stems and pleasant-smelling flowers, or a flower from this plant.

Eg: *a rose bush*

She sent him a bunch of red roses.

8. Daisy : a small flower with white petals and a yellow centre, which often grows in grass

For more information, please consult Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary-3rd Edition.

Relying on his knowledge of the grammar of the English language, a translator can realize the type of the word by having recourse to the peculiarity of characteristics of the proper names in sentences.

3.1.1. Characteristics of Proper Nouns

Grammatically, proper nouns behave very much in the same way in the sentence as common nouns. There are, however, well-known co-occurrence restrictions that distinguish them from common nouns. Heikki (2007) explain his analysis of the proper names concluding into three main characteristics. They are as follows :

1. Proper nouns (PN) do not accept demonstrative pronouns as determiners. One would not normally say this John just bought a car. However, supposing there are several Johns out of whom you wish to single out a particular one, you are already using John as a common noun meaning 'any person called John.'
2. PNs do not accept restrictive adjectives or restrictive relative clauses. In the sentence the Old Shakespeare felt the closeness of his death one is implicitly comparing one of several manifestations in time of the person called Shakespeare with the rest, therefore, one is using the word as a common noun in the grammatical sense. The same applies to sentences such as she is no longer the Eve she used to be. One may deny this only at the price of more or less ad hoc explanations about the character of the noun in question. Another way of putting this would be to say that we have to do with two homonymous

words John or Shakespeare respectively, one of which is a proper noun, the other a common noun. When in a given speech situation we have a unique reference, we are dealing with a proper noun, otherwise with a common noun.

3. Opposition between definite and indefinite is neutralized in PNs (a given PN either invariably takes zero article as in John, London, or invariably takes the definite article as in the Strand, the Haymarket, the Queen Elizabeth). A seeming counterexample such as that is not the John I was talking about is an instance of John being used as a common noun as seen above. In other words, a noun's status as either common or proper is ultimately determined by situational factors. If in a given speech situation, there is a possibility of what looks like a proper noun having multiple referents (this John, two Johns) we have to do with a common noun homonymous with a proper noun.

It is not always easy to decide whether a particular noun is common or proper. There exist some cases that could be classified either proper or common noun. Also, some nouns may change their category depending on how it is used in a sentence. For example, a common noun referring to a given feature may turn into a proper noun with a unique referent as happened to the Moroccan city « La Casa Blanca ». Personal proper names used metaphorically may turn into common names, for instance, she thinks herself a Beyonce, in reference to a girl thinking herself so beautiful.

On structural grounds, Heikki S. (2007) distinguishes between three types of PNs. The first are what he calls central proper nouns (CPN), namely, names which cannot be further analyzable in terms of internal syntactic structure: Brazil, Atlantic, Sahara, Nokia.

The second type consists of CPN as well as a descriptor presenting the semantic category of the entity which is referred to. He calls this type of names with extended proper name (EPN). Examples include *Kemijoki* 'the River Kemijoki', *Finlandiatalo* 'the Finlandia Hall'.

Third, there are converted common nouns having all distinguishing features of proper nouns: The White House. What distinguishes this group from the first two is that names of the third group do not contain elements that are central proper nouns. He calls this group with descriptive proper nouns (DPN).

3.1.2. Capitalization

There started several researches and theories about the reasons of why we capitalize proper nouns. Most of them agree that it was common to capitalize all words before the introduction of the printing press. At that point, capital letters were replaced by small letters, leaving only proper nouns and the first word of a sentence to use capitals. Proper nouns, if not capitalized, may act as common. Having the example of Turkey and China, the meaning completely changes by making the the first letter small.

1. Eg : Turkey is a nation straddling eastern Europe and western Asia.

tukey : a large bird grown for its meat on farms

a wild turkey.

2. Eg : China, a communist nation in East Asia, is the world's most populous country.

china : clay of a high quality that is shaped and then heated to make it permanently hard, or objects made from this, such as cups and plates.

The meanings are derived from the Cambridge Dictionary (Third Edition).

3.1.3. Silent Letters

According to Wikipedia, proper names, being uncommon, when dealing with morphology, they may appear different from that in phonology because of the existence of silent letters. In an alphabetic writing system, a silent letter is the one that, in a particular word, does not match to any sound in the word's pronunciation. Phonetic transcriptions that describe pronunciation and which mark changes out of grammar and proximity of other words require a symbol to show that the letter is not to be uttered. A remarkable difficulty of English spelling is the huge number of silent letters. There is a plethora of English names that consist, at least, of one silent letter and which could make it difficult for the translator. Below is a list of English names consisting of silent letters.

Soleil (so-lay)

Isla (eye-la)

Beau (bow)

Isla (eye-la)

Roux (rue)

Siobhan (sha-von)

Chloe (clu)

Phoebe (fube)

Niamh (neev)

Aoife (ee-fa)

Eoghan (owen)

Eoin (Owen)

Hanna(h)

C(h)ristopher

Alic(e)

La(u)ra

There is no referent indicating a silent letter in the list above, that's why they cause the problem of committing mistakes. Another difficulty by silent letters is that they are found in some names which are not English; these names could be from Latin origin, which make more difficult even for a translator belonging to the English culture. The list above consist of some names from Esat-Europe languages, and for a translator translating from English into Arabic, he is mostly unfamiliar to names fromthat region.

3.1.4. Diphtongs

In the process of translating proper names, another factor causing difficulty of translation is the diphtongs. In phonetics, a diphthong is a vowel in which there is a noticeable sound glide within the same syllable. The process of moving from one vowel sound to another is called gliding, and thus another name for diphthong is glidingvowel. Below is a list of names consisting of diphtongs.

Table N°2

A List of Names Containg of Diphtongs:

A name	Sound
simon	/saɪ mən/
mickael	/maɪ kəl/
akon	/aɪ kon/
angel	/' eɪ ndʒ l/
cathy	/kæθi/
jacob	/'dʒ eɪ kəb/
hugo	/hjuɡəʊ /

A translator, when first time, dealing with such names, he will not always take the right decision of whether or not a vowel consists of glide.

3.2. Syntactic Mistakes

English and Arabic do not have the same syntactic characteristics. The first is written from left to right while the latter is right-to-left written. Logically, the one translating a full name may be confused between the first and the last name; he may translate the English sure name as a family into Arabic and the English last name as a first name into Arabic, and this may have severe consequences. Moreover, the culture of Arabic speaking world has just first and last name while western culture is richer and have more than these two kinds, which impose difficulty on the translator making him wondering where to classify them. English personal names have been classified into many different types.

4. Personal Names

For Behnaz Sanatys, some personal proper names represent some information by themselves. The translator's knowledge of such information can sometimes be very effective in the translation process. In this regard, The Columbia Encyclopedia states that "English surnames have a variety of origins; they come from trades (Tyler, Taylor), from the calendar (April, May), from personal traits (Heavy, Black), and from places (Paris, Scot)." In this respect, Mike Campbell states that most surnames fall into four categories: a) they are derived from given names such as Johnson, and Williams; b) they refer to the person's occupation like Clark, and Wright; c) they are derived from the location where the bearer lives; d) surnames can be derived from nicknames such as White, Young.

All languages have particular personal names, some of which are deeply rooted in the culture of the speakers of the specific language; thus, they can pose unique difficulties in the comprehension of culture-specific texts. Some personal names have specific connotations, and omitting this embodied connotation results in inadequate translation.

Bachman (1990) specifically points out that the knowledge of cultural references and of the figurative use of language should be considered as a focal element in the translation process. He holds that the readers and listeners need this type of knowledge to make sense of culture-specific names whenever such names occur.

In the case of personal names, there is another point relevant to a peculiarity of some languages; translators have to consider the fact that the order of first name and surname is not the same in all languages. In the French language, for example, surname comes before first name, whereas this order is reversed in English, and some other European languages.

Here we attempt to approach the concept of different types of personal name in order to delimit the object of the study. It is important to stress that not all types of personal names exist in all languages. Moreover, the translator must be aware of these different categories once awareness of them helps in the translation process. With reference to the translation of personal names, translators had better to take into consideration whether or not it is possible or necessary to show that these classifications are different in the source and target languages. As we have mentioned above, Campbell divides personal names into various categories. He defines them as follows : Given name. First name. Praenomen, middle name, family name, nomen, cognomen, nickname, agnomen, pet name, diminutive, byname, generation name, patronym, matronym, filiation.

Table N°3

Categories of personal Names in English:

Number	Type of Personal Name	Definition
1	Given name	A given name is a name that is assumed by a person at or after birth. As opposed to a family name, it is generally not inherited.
2	First name or Christian name	In Europe and North America, where the given name precedes the family name, given names are called first names or forenames.
3	Praenomen	The praenomen (plural praenomina) was the ancient Roman given name. With a nomen and a cognomen it formed a complete Roman name. In

		Roman documents the praenomen was often abbreviated to one or two letters.
4	Middle name	<p>In the English-speaking world, the middle name is a secondary given name. When the full name is presented, it is placed between the first name and the surname. People can have more than one middle name, though it is unusual to have none.</p> <p>Many people include their middle name as an initial in their usual name, for example George W. Bush. Others prefer their middle name and use it instead of their first name.</p>
5	Family name or last name or surname	<p>It is a name passed from one generation to the next.</p> <p>In many cultures a woman adopts her husband's family name when they are married.</p>
6	Nomen	The nomen (plural nomina) was the Roman gens's (that is clan's) name. In the typical Roman name it was preceded by the praenomen and followed by the cognomen
7	Cognomen	The cognomen (plural cognomina) was one of the three parts of the typical Roman name. It followed the praenomen and nomen. Originally cognomina were nicknames, but by the time of the Roman Empire they were inherited from father to son. Thus the cognomen in combination with the nomen functioned as a surname, breaking families into smaller groups than just the nomen alone.

8	Nickname	<p>A nickname is a substitute for a person's real name. It may be used because it is more familiar, more descriptive, or shorter than the real name. For example, Sue is the nickname of Susan.</p>
9	Agnomen	<p>The agnomen (plural agnomina) formed an additional part of some Roman names, usually following the cognomen. Usually they were nicknames acquired at some point during the lifetime, but, rarely, some agnomina were inherited.</p>
10	Pet name	<p>A pet name of a given name is a short and/or affectionate form. Often they are only used by friends and relatives.</p>
11	Diminutive	<p>It is the same as a pet name. They can be formed through various methods in different languages. Two of most typical ways in English are presented here: a) are those that are short forms of the original name, very often from the first syllable or sound of the name. For example, Alex is from Alexander; b) they can also be obtained by adding a suffix, to the original name or short form of a name. In English, the -y/-ie suffix make diminutives such as, Debbie, Charlie, Johnny, and Abby.</p>

12	Byname	A byname is a secondary name used to further identify a person. They were often nicknames (for example Erik the Red) or patronyms(for example John, son of William). Bynames can be considered surnames when they are inherited from one generation to the next.
13	Generation name	The generation name is used by some Chinese and Korean families. It is a name given to all newborns of the same generation of an extended family.
14	Patronym	A patronym (or patronymic) is a name derived from the name of the father or another paternal ancestor. Some surnames are patronymic in origin, like Peterson = "Peter's son". Some cultures, such as Iceland, use uninherited patronyms instead of surnames.
15	Matronym	A matronym (also matronymic) is a name derived from the name of the mother or another maternal ancestor.
16	Filiation	A filiation attached to a name describes the bearer's paternal descent. The complete Roman name sometimes had a filiation

Table 1. Types of Personal Name

(Retrieved from <http://www.behindthename.com/glossary/view/name>)

5. Translator's disqualification

Away from the factors generated by the language, let us have a look at other factors that may be a reason of the error commitment. In the following few lines we will be speaking about the translator's distraction while translating and translator's intention to mistake. The translator himself could be a reason of the mistake commitment; a disqualified translator will mostly fail in the translation process of the most difficult part of translation which is proper names. All the above reasons for mistake commitment mentioned so far could be, relatively, successfully passed depending on the sophistication and experience of the translator. The translator's familiarity with the Arabic and English languages gives him a bigger chance to work more effectively and more faultlessly. So, all the above reasons depends on the translator.

6. Translator's intention

Some translators are very qualified as they barely mistake a name, but some times and in some particular documents they commit the mistake deliberately. Why? They have purpose. There are some purposes that lead unethical translator to do so, or, in other words, they play on words for some aims. For example, they are bribed, threatened, or may be they have some personal objectives; fan, racist, or etc..

7. Conclusion

To solve a problem, one has first to diagnose it and understand the stirring factors of that particular issue. Thus, before starting to analyse the issue, we found it important to explain more theoretically for well-understanding of the issue. Then, in the following chapter, we will work on it practically. So far, we have seen the types of proper names the differences between English and Arabic, and what leads to the commitment of a mistake in

the process of translation proper names. We have also described factors behind the language that may lead to the commitment of such mistakes such as translator's disqualification and intention. The present chapter is a step to reach the practical part of analysis.

Chapter Two: Practical Review

1. Introduction

While speaking about difficulties confronting translators translating names, we explain that theoretically and clarify it further more practically by explaining every aspect of difficulty well and with providing examples. In the previous chapter we stated many different kinds of difficulties that may lead to the commitment of mistakes, or, at least, to poor product as to adequacy of equivalence. The present chapter is mainly concerned with the explanation of every aspect stated in the theoretical part practically and in more details in order to give a clearer view of the subject. We will see how translators translate the names that pose difficulties and how and when they err concerning loss and gain of parts of a name.

English Alphabets are different from their counterparts in Arabic in many different aspects. First, English alphabets are divided into vowels and consonants while in Arabic they use some particular symbols called diacritical marks to precise the sound. Second, some vowels have particular sound which makes it very difficult or maybe impossible to find the exact equivalent in Arabic having only three moves. Consonant clusters can use up to four letters at once with no vowel, but it is impossible to have more than two in Arabic with silent moves. English letters could be used in a word without being pronounced but in Arabic they do not. In English they could link two words together in which they sound like one word, save Arabic does not have such combinations. Finally and most importantly, each language of the above mentioned languages has some particular sounds which do not exist in the other language.

Starting by the most significant point, we will analyse each letter and its contingent sounds of the English alphabets, and then guess their equivalents in Arabic.

2.1. Consonants

The B letter seems to cause no problem as its equivalent in Arabic is mostly pronounced the same. But the letter “C” may be little difficult in which it comes in two different sounds depending on the following vowels to be pronounced as /s/ /k/. And also when it comes before some consonants as « k » and « h », the translator may be confused wheter it is a silent letter or two /k/ sounds when before the « k » letter, whether it changes to the sound /sh/ or stays as it is as in the two exemplified names (Nicky and Michael) ; the translator may and may not stress the first name in Arabic (نيكي) and write the second name in two different forms (ميشيل or مايكل).

The letter “D”, when functioning independently, could also create difficulty of deriving the adequate equivalent in Arabic, in that the Arabic language has three sounds to be transliterated in English by just one sound. These sounds embody in the form of the the letters "د", "ذ" and "ظ". The direct equivalent for the English names is clearly the letter "د", but it is not uncommon that translators, mostly in Arab countries, confront the task of translating into Arabic Arabic names written in English as if they are back translating. It is not him the one who transliterated the name into English first, though he finds himself obliged to gain back the name exactly as it was first. For first names, the translator could easily find the exact equivalent as if it is him who translated the name at first, depending on the knowledge of the Arab

culture and that mostly all of the Arabic names have old-fashioned meanings so that the translator would face no difficulty translating them. But with last names the case is different. The latter differs from the first in that it is not common to the translator and has no meaning; they are unguessable. For example, the last name Eddaoui could be transliterated into four Arabic names like "الداوي" and "الضاوي" and "الظاوي" and "الذراوي". The transliteration environment also plays its role on the phenomenon of translation. Not away from the example we have employed above, we were able to notice that, just in the south of Algeria, a translator from a district may choose one of the above options while another translator from a neighbouring district may select another, affected by the culture. A present example would be a translator from Ouargla state. He would mostly translate the name into "الداوي", because they have that name as a first name, as it is not uncommon to use a last name similar to a first name. Another translator from Oued-Souf would mostly translate that into either "الضاوي" or "الظاوي" depending on the village where some local people roughen their tongues. The D letter could also be combined with the H letter to provide the same Arabic sounds as "ض" and "ظ", but it could be confusing too as we will see in the following example. Adham is an Arabic last name found written in English in some legal documents to be translated for a court session, the translator is wondering whether to back transliterate it into "عضام", "عظام", or "أظام". Finally, after a long time consuming analysis he decided to transliterate it into "عظام", arguing that many last names have meaning, and among the three above options, his decision is that it is the only one containing of meaning. He was right in his transliteration of view, but, surprisingly, his options did not contain of other names. The adequate equivalent was "أدهم". So, translators should pay attention to the composed letters and composed sounds.

The F letter is the sixth letter of the English alphabets. It has a direct Arabic equivalent, so that translators face no difficulty transliterating the name. But there is a remark translators should be aware of, which is that English nouns ending in « -f » or « -fe » change their final letter to « -ves » when in plural form. Translators, even with good English, may mistake and apply the rule on all the nouns including proper nouns. Proper names ending in « f » take only « s » of the plurality.

The letter G is the seventh letter of the English alphabets. It is one of the most difficult letters making it hard for translators transliterating it into Arabic, that it has two sounds and could come a silent letter in a name. Although there are rules on which we rely to determine the sound of the letter « g » in a particular word whether it is /dj/ or /g/, English names sometimes break the rules and represent the unexpected sound. If a particular name containing « g » letter followed by one of these three vowels (e, English or y) is unfamiliar to a translator, he will not be quite sure of the sound /dj/ or /g/. For instance, the « g » in the two names (Gim and Maggie) has two different sounds although followed by the same vowel. One may argue that the case is different where the second name entails of two of the same consonant ; going back to the origin of the word, the name was (Mag) and they added the suffix (ie) to name someone after Mag but much younger, so they add another consonant to the first to maintain the sound. This may be a rule or may be not. But what about the English international football player called Gigs. His name entails of two « g » consonant, as they sound the same. This causes problem for translators unfamiliar to the name. The two sounds differ in their impact in translation into Arabic. The first sound /dj/ is familiar in Arabic language and frequently used in name, so, it has a direct equivalent. The second sound which can be embodied in the consonant in question is the sound /g/. It is not familiar to the Arabic language. Thus, in many cases, we find different Arabic letters as

equivalents for the one English letter depending on the 43 transliteration letters. They are "غ", "ج", and sometimes "ك". Below is a list of the names translated:

Maggie — ماجي or ماغي

Margrette — ماركريت

Figo — فيغو

Gandy — غاندي

The letter “H” plays a very important role in the ambiguity creation. Before thinking of translation into Arabic, we had better consider this letter in the English alphabetic system. The letter “H” is usually two letters; silent and pronounced. For example, the American politician Hilary, the first letter of her name is pronounced, and it does not make any ambiguity and its Arabic equivalent is "هيلاري". But the same letter in the name of the famous Bob music singer Rehana is confusing; some Arabs pronounce it some others do not. In the Arab magazine we find it written as "ريانة" but some others write it as "ريحانة". Although the second name is uncommon in America the Arab use it as the equivalent transliteration for that particular singer because they have it in the surrounding environment. Moreover, the English letter has more than one equivalent. The Arab corresponding letters are "هـ" and "ح".

The letter “J” is not changeable whether preceded or followed by any letter of the English alphabetic system, as it has a direct equivalent in Arabic which is the letter "ج". Thus it does not pose a common difficulty for the translators facing such letter in some English or Arabic proper names. However, there are old names borrowed from Italian and Spanish language, as it is known that these two languages do not have the sound /3/ in their alphabetic systems. For

example, an English football newspaper speaking about the Italian football club “Juventus”. Whether they pronounce the initial letter or not, an Arab translator will transliterate it as "يوفينتوس", affected by the prior existence of Italian-Arabic translation. Translator should pay attention to such cases.

The letter “K” has a direct Arabic equivalent which is the letter "ك". But in Arabic, there exist some letters which do not have a direct equivalent in English. They are "خ" and "ق". Some Arabic names are written in English and when a translator faces one of them he may find a difficulty to transliterate it. For first names, it seems to be like there is no problem because they are very common, but for last names the condition is different. For example, the name “Kacem”, mostly no translator would err translating such; no one would translate it into "كاسم" because the word is used in the Arab world for centuries. It is "قاسم". But when it comes to the last name “Karfi”, each translator would translate it as he predicts; one may transliterate it as "كرفي", other like "خرفي", and other like "قرفي", and may be others would transliterate it something different. The transliteration depends on the surrounding environment that a translator lives in because the three names above do exist but which one is person in concern. For the letter "خ", the English equivalent is the composed two letters “KH”, but some odd names have only “K”, and this is what causes the mistake. There is not a particular type of names to be transliterated as we have seen, but if we have a quick look at the past when the names of the people had to be written in Latin in order to modernize the daily life and for the arrangement of the paper and with the introduction of the information technology. There were some administrative agents, who are not qualified to write names in Latin letters, and may be they unintentionally committed such mistakes. The sound in the letter “K” is also in the letter “Q”. But within my personal experience, I have never seen an Arab name written in Latin letters consists of the letter “Q”.

The letters “L, M, N, R, and Z” are frequently used and have direct Arabic equivalent. Mostly they cause no problem for the translators translating into Arabic. Thus, I see no reason to analyze them more deeply.

The letter “P” is a voiceless-plosive-labial sound, which does not exist in the Arabic language. So, it is impossible to find an Arab name consisting of that sound. But there are many English names consisting of it. However, translators may not count it an obstacle because there is only one odd for its equivalence. It is the Arabic letter "ب". So, the two plosive-labial sounds in the English letters “B” and “P” are transliterated into the Arabic letter "ب".

The fricative-dental sound in the letter “S” exists in the Arabic language and does not seem to make a problem, except the case when the letter in question is surrounded by two vowels. It turns to the sound in the letter “Z”. The rule is not absolute; what makes it difficult for translators. And if we go to the past as we have said concerning the letter “K”, we would find disqualified agent typing the names in Latin letter and having no idea about the rule of the changing sounds. Thus, there may exist some names consisting of the letter “S” surrounded by two vowels but still conserving its original sound. Translators had better pay attention to such names and do not blindly follow the rule just stated. Moreover, for the Arabic names written in English, there is the letter "ص", which has particular sound that does not exist in English. This sound is also fricative and dental, namely, it is very close to the sound in the letter “S”. Thus, the English equivalent of the Arabic letter "ص" is the letter « S ». When a name containing of the letter “S” is written in English and seems to be originally Arabic, it makes the translator wondering which sound he should choose from the two Arabic sounds. Considering the following part of a certificate will clarify it more, on which the name of the stamper poses the difficulty of the ambiguity of the two letters.

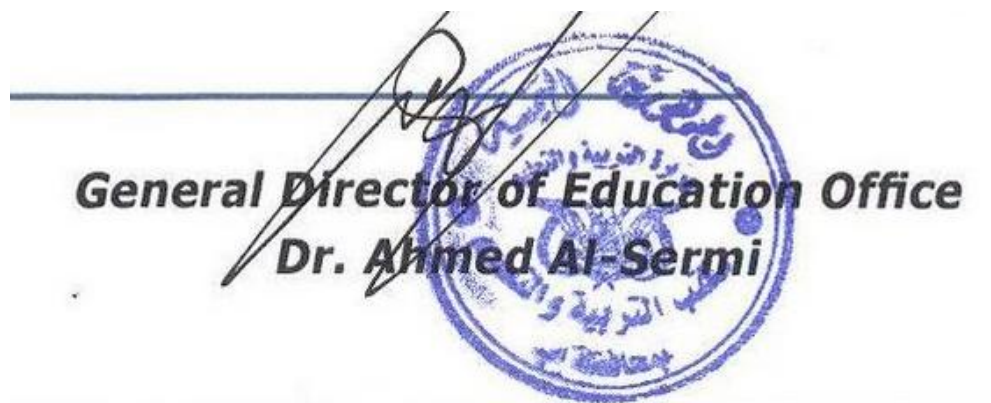


Figure 1: Certificate Signature.

Although written in English, the name is certainly referring to an Arab man. We could know that because of the the first name which is “Ahmed” and the presence of the “Al” (the definite article in Arabic) which is a characteristic of Arab names. I requested some student of translation to translate the name and they did. The results of their production were numerous and different. We should mention only two of them; "أحمد الصرمي" and "أحمد السرمي". Both translations are correct, but which one is the name of the director. There is no decisive proof. Mistaking one of the odds could lead to the cancel of the certificate.

The voiceless-plosive letter “T” also exists in the Arabic language and also seems to cause no problem translating English names into Arabic because it ha has a direct and adequate equivalent, which is the Arabic letter "ت". However, the Arabic language has some sound mostly intirely similar to the English sound embodied in the letter “T”but it is little more bombastic; it is the letter "ط". This latter ie frequently used in the Arabic names; first and last

names. Arabic names consisting of such letter and written in Latin letters cause big hurdles for translators i.e. they are not sure whether to use "ت" or "ط" as the right equivalent in the process of transliteration. For example, if we have a group of translators and give them some first names like “Taher and Tamer” to translate, it is certainly that all of them will have the same result; "طاهر" and "تامر", but if we give them some last names like “Tarfaoui”, they may reach distinct result because they do not have a base on which they follow certain rules; they may have "ترفاوي" or "طرفاوي" as the result of the transliteration process.

The fricative-labiodental sound embodied in the letter “V” does not exist in the Arabic language, as it is mostly impossible to find such letter in an Arabic name; neither first nor last name, but there are many English names consisting of that particular letter. A translator translating from English into Arabic may not find difficult to transliterate that letter. Maybe it does not have a direct equivalent, but it has only one odd to match; it is the Arabic letter "ف". Moreover, when translating an Arabic name consisting of the latter into English, surely the translator would never use the letter “V” as the equivalent of that Arabic letter. The Spanish language has this particular letter in its alphabetic system, but it is not pronounced as in English. It has the same sound in the letter “B”. Thus, translators should be aware of the person owning that particular name when translating some document. For example, the Spanish football player named “Xavi” would be transliterated into "كسافي", but if the translator had prior knowledge that the person is from Spain, it would be "تشابي". For the first letter “X” and how it changed, we will have a look at that when come past the letter “X”.

The letter “W” has a sound quite different from the one uttered in the alphabetic system. It has a direct Arabic equivalent as it acts effectively. However, this is not always the case. This particular letter has /v/ sound in the German alphabetic system. It could be confusing because there are some

German names consisting of that letter written in English, as it happens that there are German people working for foreign companies in Algeria. A translator translating documents of such companies should ask to know about the nationality of the people mentioned in that paper, because it is helpful for him to be able to decide which sound is embodied in that particular letter, for example, the German name “Wirom”. If the translator is aware that the owner of the name is German, he will transliterate it as "فيروم", but if he thinks him an Englishman, because the document that the translator is working on is written in English, he will transliterate it as "ويروم". Thus, to enquire about the people mentioned in the document is important for the translator.

The letter “X” is composed of two common sounds. These two sounds are frequently used in Arabic, maybe not together, but they can be gathered altogether to produce the same composed sound in the one English letter “X”. For English names that have such letter within their letters pose no obstacle to transliterate. For example, the English names “Alexander and Max” are clearly to be transliterated respectively in "الأكسندر" and "ماكس". But there are some non-English names that may be written in some documents written in English, as the case of the multi-national companies ; they, for example employ a Frenchman in Algeria but the contract is written in English. We exemplify again the name of the well-known Spanish football player “Xabi”. The first letter has to be transliterated into the Arabic letter "تش" when translating into Arabic, but the question raised is how would the translator select these two letters instead of the commonly used equivalent "كس"? It is easy; the translator have to know the nationality of the person owning the name then he can decide.

2.2. Vowels

The first letter of the English alphabets is the A /eɪ /. this letter usually comes in many different forms as it represents numerous distinct sounds depending on its location in the word and the surrounding letters. These sounds could be as the following:

/i/ as in the name of Amy.

/æ/ as in the name of Sandy.

/ɑ :/ as in the name of Sam.

/aɪ / as in the name of Akon.

/ʌ / as in the name of Anne.

/ə/ as in the name of Sarah.

It is generally known that the Arabic equivalent for the English “A” letter is the letter "أ" but after such little analysis one would wonder how could the Arabic "أ" letter represent six distinct sounds as its English counterpart. A translator may have no difficulty translating any of the above names but what if he translates a name using some particular letters in Arabic while another translator transliterate it with other different letters. It is possible to happen as none of the two translators is wrong, as it could happen in the one office and in the translation of the one document containing many papers where two translators cooperate to translate. A simple spelling mistake could cause the problem, in which the one person would be counted two.

The letter “E” is one of the most complicating letters in that it has three equivalents in Arabic depending on the preceding and following letters. The E letter in the proper name Allen could complicate the matter for the translator that it could be transliterated into three different vowels "ألان", "ألين" and "ألن". All of the three translations are correct, but only one of them has to be the adequate equivalent. This particular vowel has sometimes has a particular sound that does not exist in the Arabic language at all i.e. the sound /e:/ which is between the two sounds /i/ and /æ/.

The two vowels “I and Y” mostly function alike in the word although there are slight differences. They act as consonants and in the same time as vowels. As consonants, they have a direct Arabic equivalent which is the letter "ي". And as vowels, their Arabic equivalent is also the letter "ي", because this letter can function as a consonant and a vowel in the Arabic language. For example, the English name “ricky” is transliterated into "ريكي". As we see, the two letters are transliterated into the same Arabic letter. There is a note that translator have to be aware of, which is when they are the initials in some word they do not act alike. Notice the equivalents of the following English names: “Yuri” and “Iori” are transliterated respectively into "يوري" and "إيوري". We conclude to that the letter «I», when it is initial, it has another Arabic equivalent which is the letter "إ". Another characteristic of the two letters in question is they can act as long vowels and short vowels. As we have just seen in the above examples, they acted as long vowels, thus their equivalents had "ي", but when they act as short vowels they will have a beneath-move which refers to the sharp sound of the preceding consonant, for example, “Richard” is transliterated into "ريتشارد". Translator had better pay attention to the letter whether it is long or short vowel in a given word to be able to reach the same result as the others. If a translator does not care about that, he may produce a different equivalent; he may transliterate the latter example into "ريتشارد". It is clear that a little of carelessness led to different production, as this could lead to the negation of the personality; the two names are for two people not only one person. Beside the two characteristics mentioned above, these two letters have the third which is they can act as diphthongs.

The vowel “O” also can function as a vowel and in the same time as a consonant. When it is the initial in a given word, it plays the consonant role as in the name “Olga”, and its direct equivalent in Arabic is always the letter "أ". But when it comes right after a consonant, it functions as a vowel, giving that particular consonant a thick sound, for example, “Rola” is transliterated into "ورا". This particular example is leading us to discover another characteristic of

the vowel which is its multi-functioning. The vowel in question can function as short vowel, long vowel, and diphthong.

3. **Arabic Names written in English:**

It usually happens that a translator come across the translation of some proper names written in English although they are originally Arabic, and the names he is having to translate are already translation. So, the translator finds himself in a challenge, not only to translate names correctly, but also transliterate back to the exact form of the name. What complicates the matter more is that the translations he is having are already containing of mistake, what make the translator in another challenge being either to transliterate exactly as one hears the name or to rectify the mistake in which one could say the translator is rendering not transliterating. So, whatever he chooses could be wrong; first, he may not have the same form of the name as it was first; second, he may use his experience and familiarity with the names in the surrounding culture but his choice is wrong, because the name he is working on is in fact weird and not as he thinks. To understand the issue more, let us consider the names in the following translated document.



Figure 2: Training Certificate.

The document above is a certificate translated from English in Arabic. It contains of four names, three of them are personal names and one is a name of city. Concerning the personal names, only the name of the certified trainer has been translated, but the names of the director of training and the general director have not. The composed name Abdul Hakim has been transliterated into "عبد الحكيم" although the name was in Arabic at first. The name is composed in Arabic as in English ; but the composition is not fair, whereas the definite Arabic article is attached to the second part of the name but in English to the first. The translator is unlamentable because he did not transliterate into English. It is the first translator, who translated the name at first, to be blamed. The name is common in Arabic, thus the translator did not face difficulty translating the name, as no one could accuse the translator of committing a mistake although the name may have another transliteration equivalent, for

example, "عبدول حكيم". What we conclude is the translator is following his intuition.

For the second name (Mohamed Alsalahi), I requested some students of translation to transliterate it. They provided different translations of the name. We will be using only two of them as samples. The translation of the student (A) is "محمد" الصلاحي", the translation of the student is "محمد الصالحي". Although the first is more appropriate, it seems like if it is not transliteration, because in English, the first "L" letter is pronounced, but in Arabic, it is silent. Thus, one may think that the translator is following his intuition depending on his familiarity with the names in the community that he is in.

The same students I asked to translate, they reached different production of the same name; the name of the general director (Ahmed Al-Sermi). We might have noticed that the two names of the directors consist of the two initial letters (Al), which is the definite article in Arabic, as it is semantically dependent word; it means the family of someone. What differentiates the first from the latter is the presence of the hyphen, what makes one think that the function of the two initials are different. Thus, from many different translation by my class-mates, selected only two translations to explain the point. The translation of the student (A) was "أحمد الصرمي", and the student (B)'s was "أحمد" آل صرمي". We cannot make any decision of who is right and who is not. We can say only one thing; the student (A) followed his intuition, but the second relied on transliteration, because the definite article is followed by the letter "ص", thus its "L" letter is silent, but the second chose a word in which the letter "L" is pronounced.

4. Non-English Names Written in English

It is not uncommon that there exist names of people from all over the world in some documents written in English. For example, there are some people from

Spain who were certified for some kind of accomplishment in USA, others from Germany rewarded in UK, and so on. We know that the languages in the countries we have mentioned above are different, but there is something in common; they share the same alphabetic system. Although sharing the same alphabetic system, they differ in the pronunciation of some letter. For instance, the letter “J” is pronounced differently in Spanish from that in English, and quite different in Italian. It is not the same as betwixt Arabic and Latin language whereas the names have to be re-written in the letters of the target language. They share the same letters, so, they copy the names. For example, the Spanish well-known football player (Julio), we may listen to an English reporter speaking in English, but when he comes across the name he would pronounce it as if he is Spanish. The one translating into Arabic may certainly know the person is the Spanish football player, but what he finds the same name but for some else; will he know whether the man is English or not? If he is certain that name is not for an English, will he be certain of the nationality of the man; Spanish or Italian, as we know the name is familiar in Italy and Spain? There are more than three contingent translations depending on the intuition of the translator. If the person is English, the Arabic equivalent is "جوليو". If he is Spanish, it is "خوليو". And if it is Italian, it is "يوليو". And there are more odds depending on the languages and utterances of the letter. We understand from this simple example that the good knowledge of the source and the target languages is not enough for the translator in the nowadays globalized world; the good translator has to be a little familiar with some of the prominent languages of the world.

5. **Conclusion**

The present chapter aims at the practical analysis and explanation of the issue, depending on the observation and the use of samples translated by different beginner translators. We have analysed every English letter and discovered its contingent equivalences. We have also concluded the answer of the question (Why do translators produce different translations of the same name although their familiarity to both languages in question?). We have launched a base, on which contingent future researcher may use to continue in the analysis of the issue.

Chapter Three: Strategies of translating Proper Nouns

1. Introduction

Proper names can be dealt with in a number of ways in translations. First, a PN can be transported wholesale from the target text (allowance being made for possible transliteration or transcription depending on the languages concerned). Second, it can be partly transported from the source language and partly translated. Thirdly, it can be replaced with more or less different names in the target language. Finally, it can be dispensed with altogether. In the following I shall further refine this classification.

Translation is an activity carried out in a given cultural context, never in vacuum. Language-external factors, that is, the communicative situation itself, impose certain limits on the translator's freedom of choice. That limitation aside, there are pragmatic factors that dictate the strategies that can or indeed must be used in the translation of proper nouns.

The above linguistic classification could have been used in the following. This, however, would have led to unnecessary repetition, wherefore in the following proper names will be discussed under different headings according to the type of referent: place names, personal names etc. This is not entirely satisfactory, but has the advantage of enabling easier access to the group of special interest to the reader.

2. Rendition

“This is a "coincidental" procedure is used” Samira M. says : “when the name is transparent or semantically motivated and is in standardized language, that is, when the name in a source text is trapped in the lexicon of that language, thus acquiring "meaning" should be rendered in the target language.”

It is clear that there is a plethora of proper names having meaning embodied in them. As there are some cases whereas that meaning must be transferred to the other language being one translating into beside the transference of the proper noun. The classification of proper nouns helps translator to decide when to transfer the meaning and when to transfer the sound. Below, names are classified on this base by Samira M.

2.1. Names of countries and regions

Names of countries alone pose a problem to the translator. There are lists of the official names of countries in English and Arabic that should be consulted. In few cases, variation does occur depending on the degree of formality involved. Generally, names of countries in English have already been named in Arabic. Thus, transliterating an English name of a country into Arabic could be misleading. For example, the law in Algeria; when translating this phrase into Arabic, every single word is to be translated including the proper name ‘Algeria’, because, in Arabic, it already has a name existing in the culture of the Arab world. So, the phrase will be translated as follows: القانون في الجزائر and not القانون في الجيريا.

3- Transcription

Fernandes (2006) defines it as a procedure in which an attempt is made to transcribe a name in the closest-sounding letters of a different target alphabet. Namely, this procedure occurs when a name is transliterated or adapted at the level of morphology, phonology, and grammar, usually to conform to the target language system.

3.1. Settlement names

Names of towns and villages are examples of settlement names. There is no problem with names of relatively unimportant settlements that are carried over unchanged in translation. The city of ‘‘Ouargla’’ does not change its name, nor does ‘‘Ghaza’’. With smaller places, however, an explanation is usually stated to give the reader an indication of the type of place concerned.

At the other end of the scale, older cities often have conventional names used in foreign languages. *Damascus* becomes دمشق, *Aleppo*, حلب, *Jerusalem* القدس etc., depending on the language. On occasion, the conventional name changes almost beyond recognition, when for instance the capital of Tunisia (Tunis) becomes تونس in Arabic, or München becomes ميونيخ in the same language.

3.2. Names of buildings and streets and subdivisions of towns

It is obvious that buildings and street names are treated differently depending on the context in which they are mentioned. For example, when writing to the country where the street is situated it is not only courtesy but plain common sense not to tamper with the address in any way. On the other hand, when giving the street address of the birthplace of a celebrity in a translated biography, there is no need to stick to the number beside street order of the original English.

Names of well-known buildings and other man-made structures usually have conventional names in foreign languages. By way of example, *la Tour Eiffel* becomes *the Eiffel Tower* in English. The name of *the Statue of Liberty*, constituting a descriptive title as a whole, is translated in تمثال الحرية.

3.3. Personal names

The basic rule concerning personal names is that they are left untranslated. There are however, exceptions to this basic rule. A trivial one is that in certain Arab countries (Algeria, for instance) the order of a person's first and last name is the opposite to the most common Western order of first name then last name. In Europe, English first names come before last names.

In certain cases the same person may be known by slightly different names in different countries. The Algerian football player (مغني) made a brilliant career in France under the name of Megueni. The Arabic or French name is used depending on the language of the text.

An interesting case is the names of ordinary persons recorded in a language other than their mother tongue in historical documents. Should the names found in the documents be considered the 'real' names of the persons and therefore retained in translation or should the translator seek to infer the name form probably used by the person himself and his neighbours.

Heikki S. adds: "In actual fact, the concept 'official name' is meaningful only in the context of modern name laws. Before that, one can sum up the situation by saying that the same person could be variously addressed by different names by various agents, whether census officers, the law courts, or his family and neighbours."

4. Copy

For his third procedure, he confirmed that his procedure bears resemblance to Vinay and Darbelnet's (1995) concept of "borrowing" as the simplest type of translation. In this procedure, the names are reproduced in the translated text exactly as they appear in the source text without suffering any

sort of orthographic adjustment. From a phonological perspective, however, Nord (2003) points out that these names often acquire a different pronunciation in the TL. For example, Arabic language does not contain of the sound embodied in the English letter “p”, but the Arab people could easily produce when speaking a foreign language like English or French. Imagine an interpreter interpreting from English into Arabic and came past a name containing of that particular letter like in the name “Peter”, he would not in most cases transliterate it but copy it i.e. he would use the letter as if it exists in Arabic. Despite being copied, these names often acquire a slightly different character in the target context.

5. Machine translation

Machine translation is also playing its role in the translation of proper nouns, whereas a group of translators and scientists took a step to invent soft programs that transliterate automatically. Others, instead of transliteration and letter equivalence; the principle of machine translation, invented programs in a way that match each English name to its correspondent in Arabic, taking into consideration that not all the names are to be transliterated, as not all of them are to be rendered. For example, the websites “Kalmasoft” and “Glosbe” are specialized in the translation of proper names. Arab translator should incorporate with such websites by which they can unify the translation of proper names.

6. Conclusion

Through the present chapter, we have concluded to a number of strategies that have been used in the translation of proper names in legal document beside the strategy of transliteration, which many translators thought it is the only strategy used in the translation process of proper names in legal documents. Through the classification of proper names in the theoretical chapter, we were able to match each type of proper names to a particular strategy of translation.

Conclusion

This research aims primarily at the identification difficulties that translators encounter in the process of translating proper names from English into Arabic. Like a doctor when prescribing a remedy to a patient, he has to diagnose the illness first, the author also had to understand the matter from its roots. Unfortunately, the literature review concerning the topic are too little, and also the few research that took it into consideration did analyze it deeply where to touch the phenomenon considering proper names in legal documents, although this latter is frequently faced by translators and it had severe consequences resulting from the mere little mistakes. The present research is mainly divided into chapters. Each chapter has important role in the investigation, analysis, and explanation of the difficulties of translating proper names. For the present study, it's much more suitable to use a qualitative approach rather than quantitative or mixed approach, because the overcoming part of research will be of analytical method. The author will, first, gather data as relevant source. And then he will try to assess every single piece of information and decide whether or not it is relevant to the study case. After so, analysis and description was used in attempt to touch reasonable conclusion.

In the first chapter, the author had to analyze the difficulties from a theoretical point of view. He differentiated between some technical terms seeming to be alike and which confused a lot of researchers; they are “proper nouns and proper names”. Then it was crucial to speak about the way in which mistakes are committed intentionally and unintentionally. The mistakes are two types; morphological and syntactic mistakes. The first chapter explains well the morphological mistakes, which are, in most cases, committed translators who

disqualified in the foreign language they are translating into. Among the morphological difficulties, there are capitalization, diphthongs, silent letters and more. What complicates the matter more is that qualified translators also are not away from net of mistaking the proper name translation. Moreover, there are syntactic mistakes. They are easy to commit and easy to avoid. Just through the good knowledge of the rules and the sentence structure of the English language, translator could easily avoid such mistakes. The research shows the syntactic differences between Arabic and English sentences. Proper names are also classified into categories. Among these categories of proper names, there are personal names, which are given the lion's part of the analysis. Away from morphology and syntax, personal names could falsify the translator in a way which is quite different from the two types just mentioned; it is the cultural background. The research did not neglect such phenomenon and took it into account. The structure and composition of the English personal name is different from that in Arabic. For, example, the first and last names in English are not the same as in Arabic; the Arabs do not have middle name, as there are several categories of personal names which do not exist in Arabic. Thus, mentioned every category and explained it to be clear for translators and to enable them to deal with it. Another point of proper names and which puzzle translators is the acronyms although many people did not think it is a part from proper names. Acronyms are well-investigated and well-classified.

Shifting from categories and aspects of the language, the researcher steered the wheel toward the translator himself and described how a translator can play a role in the commitment of mistake, as he dwelled upon that. The research explains the way translation of proper name mistakes are committed by translators intentionally and how are committed unintentionally, providing odds and contingent manners. Then the author closes the chapter by a short conclusion, in which he answers fundamental question raised in the research problem.

The second chapter is fundamentally practical and deals with the issue pragmatically. It is initiated by a small introduction, in which the author explains the steps that will be followed. Its practical work appears first in the analysis of the English alphabet system, where the researcher starts by consonants and then by vowels, describing every single letter, its sounds, its effect on other letters, possibility of being silent, and then comparing it with its equivalent in the Arabic alphabetic system and whether adequate or not, and then he describes the potentiality of substitution by close sounds in the target language. Vowels were more analyzed and more explained out of their nature. They are described in terms of their shifting sound, their influence on consonants, and potentiality of occurring in the form of short vowel, long vowel, or diphthong. The researcher provided some legal documents translated from English into Arabic containing proper names to be translated into Arabic. The documents presented in the work are already translated by a translator, so the author is to analyze and explain the way these names are translated or transliterated, and to evaluate its adequacy. The researcher also used the questionnaire as a method, whereas some students of translation were requested to translate the proper names contained in the document. The results they reached were all analyzed, compared and explained in the research paper. Another feature of practical work is the analysis of the Arab names transliterated into English; how should the translator deal with them? how to evaluate them, and etc.. Beside the Arab names written in English, the research took into consideration the non-English names which crept into English through borrowing but still have the characteristics of the language they belong to, as the names of the non-English people but their names are in English-written documents. Then, the author closes the chapter by a short conclusion, in which he concluded to the answer of sub-questions raised in the research question.

For so long, people thought that the only strategy of translating proper names. They turned to be wrong. The third chapter mainly concerned with the

strategies of translating the proper name. the research concluded to three strategies that can be used in the translation process of names in legal documents, although strategies are numerous. Depending on the classification of proper names into categories in the first chapter, the author matched these three strategies; a strategy for some particular category. And also the research spoke about the translation machine and advised translator to use it; not just for the sake correcting but also for the sake of unifying the translations due to, as we saw, the existence of different translation of the same name and no one of them wrong, or maybe no one can judge.

ملخص البحث

يهدف هذا البحث إلى التعريف بصعوبات التي يواجهها المترجم خلال ترجمة أسماء العلم إلى العربية في الوثائق القانونية. قسم هذا العمل إلى ثلاثة فصول لكل فصل دور مهم في التحقيق والتحليل وشرح صعوبات ترجمة أسماء العلم. بالنسبة لهذا البحث، الأنسب استخدام الأسلوب النوعي عوضاً عن الكمي أو المختلط لأن الجزء الغالب من البحث سيكون ذو منهجية تحليلية. جمع الكاتب مجموعة من المصادر تصب في خضم الموضوع وتم بعد ذلك تقييم المعلومات وفرزها.

في الفصل الأول، حلل الكاتب الصعوبات من وجهة نظره ثم بعد ذلك فرق بين المصطلحات التقنية المتداخلة ثم إرتأ أنه من الضروري مناقشة الطرق التي يتم عن طريقها الوقوع في مثل هذا الخطأ.

في الفصل الأول شرح بدقة الأخطاء النحوية. ما يعقد الأمر أكثر هو أن المترجم الكفاء ليس بعيداً عن ارتكاب هكذا أخطاء وبالإضافة إلى الأخطاء الاصطلاحية يمكن الوقوع فيها بسهولة وتجنبها بسهولة فقط من خلال معرفة قواعد اللغة الهدف وتراكيبها الجمالية. كما بين البحث الفروقات التراكيبية بين العربية والانجليزية. وتم تصنيف اسم العلم إلى أصناف، ومن بين هذه الأصناف أسماء الأشخاص.

بعيدا عن المظاهر اللغوية قام الباحث بدراسة حول المترجم نفسه ودوره في ارتكاب الأخطاء عن قصد أو عن غير قصد.

الفصل الثاني هو تطبيقي بصورة أساسية حيث بدأ الكاتب بمقدمة قصيرة يشرح من خلالها المراحل التي يتبعها. قام الباحث بتحليل النظام الأبجدي في اللغة الانجليزية حيث قام بتحليل ووصف كل حرف متحرك أو ساكن، صوته وتأثيره على الحروف الأخرى واحتمالية سكوته وقارنها بمكافئاتها باللغة العربية وما اذا كانت ملائمة ثم درس احتمالية تعويضها بأصوات أخرى. نالت الحروف المتحركة الجزء الأكبر من التحليل بسبب طبيعتها.

قام الباحث بعرض بعض الوثائق القانونية مترجمة والتي تحتوي على بعض أسماء العلم وحاول تحليلها وتقييمها ومعرفة كيفية الوصول لمثل هذه النتيجة. في هذا البحث تم الإعتماد على أسلوب الإستبيان حيث عرضت بعض الأسماء في بعض الوثائق على مجموعة من طلبة الترجمة ليتم ترجمتها من الإنجليزية إلى العربية وتم جمع التراجم ومقارنتها. تم أيضا تحليل الأسماء الغير إنجليزية التي تسلت إليها من خلال إستعارة الأسماء. كما تم أيضا تحليل تراجم أسماء غير الإنجليزيين الذين تواجدت أسماؤهم في وثائق كتبت بالإنجليزية مثل الأسماء الإيطالية والإسبانية وغيرها. وبعدها ختم الفصل باستنتاج قصير أجاب فيه الباحث عن مجموعة من الأسئلة التي طرحت في مقدمة البحث.

لمدة غير بعيدة ظن كثير من الناس أن الإستراتيجية الوحيدة لترجمة الإسم العلم هي النقحرة أو ترجمة الأصوات ولكن بدوا مخطئين. تناول الفصل الثالث من البحث إستراتيجيات ترجمة الإسم العلم في الوثائق القانونية. خلصت الدراسة إلى وجود ثلاث إستراتيجيات لترجمة الإسم العلم. إعتمادا على تصنيف أسماء اللعلم ضمن مجموعات تمكن الباحث من ربط كل صنف بإستراتيجية معينة لترجمة أسمائه. كما تحدثت البحث عن الترجمة الآلية ونصح المترجمين القانونيين باستخدامها، لا لسبب تصحيح الأخطاء ولكن من أجل توحيد الترجمة، مع العلم أنه يمكن الوصول لتراجم مختلفة ولكن كلها صحيحة.

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Abstract

This research aims primarily at discovering the differences between sounds that different languages contain and names that disputing ideologies select to express things. The research analyzed the issue practically; analyzed every feature of difficulty in cooperation with translator dealing with the matter daily, and through the analysis of document containing samples. And described it theoretically, where the researcher relied on the previous researches that took the issue into consideration. The research also provided translator some ideas and strategies to deal with the difficulties raised by proper nouns. And we discovered some intellectual strategies to reduce the possibility of the commitment of such mistakes. The study must be having great impact on the translator, whereas it has dwelled on the analysis and the explanation of proper nouns. It explained it theoretically, practically, and also classified the types of names to be translated through different strategies; a given strategy for each category. Through the deep analysis and well explanation, contingent researchers are given a solid base to stand on and continue to further analysis instead of the sterile debate of type of names and strategies of translation. They are provided more chances in the practical part to understand the relationships between Arabic and English sounds equivalences.

Keywords: *Proper name, Morphology, Transliteration, Rendering, Copying.*

المخلص

يهدف البحث بصورة أساسية إلى كشف الصعوبات والتحديات التي يواجهها المترجم أثناء ترجمة الإسم العلم في الوثائق القانونية. كما تم تحليل وتفسير هذه الظاهرة نظريا وعمليا من خلال الإعتداد على الأبحاث السابقة, وتحليل عينات من بعض الوثائق المترجمة, كما تم إستبيان بعض طلبة الترجمة حول ترجمة بعض الأسماء. وقد أعطى البحث فكرة عن الخطط والإستراتيجيات للتعامل مع مثل هذه الصعوبات وتقليل إحتتمالية إرتكاب الأخطاء. كما أن للبحث أثر عميق على دراسات الترجمة, حيث تعمق في شرح وتفصيل الإسم العلم وكيفية ترجمته نظريا وعمليا, ومن خلال تصنيف الإسم إلى أنواع بحيث يكون لكل نوع إستراتيجية خاصة به. من البحث والتحليل العميق يكون هذا العمل قد قدم للباحثين المحتملين في مجال الترجمة قاعدة صلبة للإستمرار في البحث, كما قد منحهم فرص أكبر لفهم العلاقة بين التكافؤ الصوتي واللفظي بين اللغتين الإنجليزية والعربية.

الكلمات المفتاحية: *الإسم العلم. علم الصرف. الترجمة الصوتية. الترجمة. النسخ.*

المخلص

يهدف البحث بصورة أساسية إلى كشف الصعوبات والتحديات التي يواجهها المترجم أثناء ترجمة الإسم العلم في الوثائق القانونية. كما تم تحليل وتفسير هذه الظاهرة نظريا وعمليا من خلال الإعتدال على الأبحاث السابقة، وتحليل عينات من بعض الوثائق المترجمة، كما تم إستبيان بعض طلبة الترجمة حول ترجمة بعض الأسماء. وقد أعطى البحث فكرة عن الخطط والإستراتيجيات للتعامل مع مثل هذه الصعوبات وتقليل إحتمالية إرتكاب الأخطاء. كما أن للبحث أثر عميق على دراسات الترجمة، حيث تعمق في شرح وتفصيل الإسم العلم وكيفية ترجمته نظريا وعمليا، ومن خلال تصنيف الإسم إلى أنواع بحيث يكون لكل نوع إستراتيجية خاصة به. من البحث والتحليل العميق يكون هذا العمل قد قدم للباحثين المحتملين في مجال الترجمة قاعدة صلبة للإستمرار في البحث، كما قد منحهم فرص أكبر لفهم العلاقة بين التكافؤ الصوتي واللفظي بين اللغتين الإنجليزية والعربية.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الإسم العلم، علم الصرف، الترجمة الصوتية، الترجمة، النسخ.

Abstract

This research aims primarily at discovering the differences between sounds that different languages contain and names that disputing ideologies select to express things. The research analyzed the issue practically; analyzed every feature of difficulty in cooperation with translator dealing with the matter daily, and through the analysis of document containing samples. And described it theoretically, where the researcher relied on the previous researches that took the issue into consideration. The research also provided translator some ideas and strategies to deal with the difficulties raised by proper nouns. And we discovered some intellectual strategies to reduce the possibility of the commitment of such mistakes. The study must be having great impact on the translator, whereas it has dwelled on the analysis and the explanation of proper nouns. It explained it theoretically, practically, and also classified the types of names to be translated through different strategies; a given strategy for each category. Through the deep analysis and well explanation, contingent researchers are given a solid base to stand on and continue to further analysis instead of the sterile debate of types of names and strategies of translation. They are provided more chances in the practical part to understand the relationships between Arabic and English sounds equivalences.

Keywords: *Proper name, Morphology, Transliteration, Rendering, Copying.*

Le résumé

Cette recherche vise principalement à découvrir les différences entre les sons que des différentes langues contiennent et les noms que les idéologies contestants choisissent d'exprimer les choses. La recherche a analysé la question pratiquement; analysant toutes les figures de difficulté en coopération avec traducteur traitant la question quotidiennement, et à travers l'analyse des documents contenant des échantillons. Et il l'a décrit théoriquement, où le chercheur est fondé sur les recherches précédentes qui ont eu la question en considération. La recherche a également fourni les traducteurs des idées et des stratégies pour faire face aux difficultés soulevées par les noms propres. Et nous avons découvert quelques stratégies intellectuelles pour réduire la possibilité de la commitment de telles erreurs. L'étude doit avoir un grand impact sur le traducteur, alors qu'il a l'analysé profondément avec l'explication des noms propres. Il a expliqué théoriquement, pratiquement, et aussi classé les types de noms à traduire par des stratégies différentes ; une stratégie particulière pour chaque catégorie. Grâce à l'analyse et bien expliquer en profondeur, les chercheurs éventuels sont donnés une base solide pour se tenir et continuer à une analyse plus approfondie à la place du débat stérile des types des noms et des stratégies de traduction. . Ils sont fournis plus des chances dans la partie pratique de comprendre les relations d'équivalences des sons entre l'arabe et l'anglais.

Mots-clés: *Nom propre, Morphologie, Translittération, Traduction, Copie.*