عدد الأبحاث: 5

عدد المجموعات: 5

Abstract الخلاصة	المشرف	عنوان البحث	أسماء المجموعة	م
Abstract Children literature is an important field of translation and translators of this field are considered as gatekeepers. This study is an attempt offer a translation to the simplified version of Mark Twain's The Adventure of Tom Sawyer from English into Arabic. It also briefly gives notes about the author, states the plot, the themes and characters. It attempts to highlight the challenges the researchers have faced while translating this simplified novel. These challenges are related to structure, style, culture, etc. The main themes of this novel, story we could say for this simplified version, are crime, friendship, maturity and growth, good and evil and looking for freedom. The researchers provided an Arabic translation for the simplified novel. Giving a commentary, they have discussed the different strategies thy have used to render this story into Arabic. They have utilized paraphrasing, transposition, transliteration, culture substitution, repetition, insertion and deletion to overcome the challenges. It is recommended to benefit from these strategies while rendering children literature.	اً.د/إبراهيم جبريل	Translating Mark Twain's The Adventure of Tom Sawyer with Commentary  ترجمة مع التعليق لـــ (مغامرات توم سوير) لـــ مارك تواين	ذكرى على سعيد مالك حسان العبسي ريام رياض علي عبدالله صالح أمل محمد عبدالملك ردمان آية عبدالمعين عيدروس عبدالهادي فوزية محفوظ عوض بكار معاشر	1
Abstract This research analyzes the machine translations of metaphors from English to Arabic. It aims to identify the translation methods that result from Google Translate of translating	أ.د/إبراهيم جبريل		نداء نبيل محمد سعيد فارع الصبري علياء علي عبدالرب علي مقبل القياطي	2

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Abstract الخلاصة	المشرف	عنوان البحث	أسماء المجموعة
metaphors and to determine the extent to which the machine can effectively help in translating metaphors. In addition, the research categorizes the MTPE skills required after using the machine to translate metaphors. The research is analytical descriptive. The study sample consisted of 28 sentences that were carefully selected, then presented to specialists who extracted 20 sentences from them. On the other hand, Google Translate was the MT engine selected for its availability, popularity and continuous improvement. For the purpose of data collection, 20 sentences were entered into Google Translate, corrected and subjected to post editing. The results show that the translations of Google Translate were literal (75%), semantic (10%), and functional (15%). Google Translate failed to translate metaphors effectively. The researchers categorize MTPE skills and analyze metaphors and correct wrong sentences using some translation strategies (omission, addition, substitution, paraphrasing, approximation, and modulation). The research recommends that students do not rely on Google Translate for translating metaphors and that they use other translation engines. It is also recommended that students should focus on MTPE skills to help them correct their translations when they utilize machine translation.		The Translation of Metaphors: An MTPE Analysis  ترجمة الاستعارات: دراسة مبنية على مهارات التحرير اللاحقة	هدى أحمد محمد قاسم العقيف
Abstract The study aimed to identify effect of Al on Translation Quality. It is an experimental, specifically quasi-experimental in which two equal groups of 3rd year translation students were subjected to a translation test. One of the groups have been allowed to use AI and online MTs in translating the text/s given to them and the other used only traditional aids such as	اً.د/إبراهيم جبريل	Effect of Al on Translation Quality: A Comparative Evaluative Study of Translators' Performance With & Without Al تأثير الذكاء الاصطناعي على جودة الترجمة : مقارنة تقييمية بين أداء المترجم باستخدام الذكاء الاصطناعي وبدونه	خلود خالد طاهر عبدالرحمن معجم رهام إبراهيم حسن هاشم بهلول إسراء عامر عبدالرزاق ناشر سعيد عائشة سعيد محمد الاهدل آية أحمد عبدالوهاب فازع الظفيري

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Abstract الخلاصة	المشرف	عنوان البحث	أسماء المجموعة	م
edictionaries, encyclopedias, etc. The two groups'				
translations were corrected, analyzed and interpreted and				
compared. The descriptive statistical analysis was utilized,				
especially frequency and percentages. It is found that there				
are differences in the translation of the students used				
artificial intelligence compared to those used traditional				
translation aids viz. dictionaries. Results also show that the				
translation quality of the students utilized artificial				ı
intelligence was higher than those used only dictionaries,				ı
especially for words and terms that were written in Standard				
Arabic. No one of those students depended on the dictionaries				
to perform their translations has got Excellent. They have all				
got V. good while those used the AI have got Excellent & V.				
Good. However, regarding time spent, it is found that students				
used dictionaries submitted their translations with 16				
minutes time saving compared to those used AI which may be				
attributed to the fact that students used AI in their translation				
have several options to choose from while students used viii				
dictionaries have limited options to decide. Based on that, it is				
recommended to introduce students of translation programs				
to utilizing artificial intelligence to improve their translation				
quality level. In the case of written translation, especially for				
literary and fictional works, the study recommends				
combining modern and traditional methods during				
translation, in order to obtain a correct, sound, and accurate				
translation, whether in language or grammar.				
Abstract	أانعمه الحاح	Impact of Gender & Linguistic Competence on	أحمد جروان سالم مبارك	4.

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Abstract الخلاصة	المشرف	عنوان البحث	م أسماء المجموعة
This study aimed to investigate the impact of gender and		Consecutive Interpretation	صالح خالد صالح عبيد بوخمي
linguistic competence on consecutive interpretation		أثر النوع الاجتماعي والكفاءة اللغوية على الترجمة التعاقبية	إبراهيم عبدالقادر صالح سعيد
performance. It was analytical and experimental, particularly			محمد وضاح محمد سعيد المذحجي
quasi-experimental research in which a consecutive			
interpretation test was given to two groups of 4th level			
students in the Department of English and Translation at the			
University of Science and Technology, Hodeidah. The first			
group consisted of 8 male students and the other group			
consisted of 8 female students. The test was made up of two			
short videos; the first one was about a person talking about			
his interpreting experience and the other was about a moral			
story. The students' consecutive interpretation performance			
was evaluated out of 20 marks depending on their accuracy,			
fluency and confidence in interpreting. In addition, to identify			
the nature of the difficulties faced by the students in the			
interpreting process of these two videos from English into			
Arabic, a questionnaire of twelve reasons of difficulties was			
given to them.			
To investigate the influence of linguistic competence on the			
students' consecutive interpretation performance, a			
descriptive analysis of the students' marks in linguistic			

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Abstract الخلاصة	المشرف	عنوان البحث	أسماء المجموعة	م
subjects during their undergraduate study was provided and				
analyzed.				
Based on a comparative, qualitative and quantitative analysis, we concluded that there was no significant difference related to gender or linguistic competence affecting consecutive interpretation performance.				
Abstract This study aimed to investigate the proficiency of Google Translate in translating literary texts from English into Arabic. Therefore, 12 literary texts were selected from well-known English novels translated by human translators into Arabic. Then these selected texts were given to Google Translate to translate them into Arabic, and its outputs were analyzed and compared to the human translations. Depending on the comparative analysis of human translation and Google translation, we found that human translation was more effective, natural and readable than Google translation. In other words, human translators were more professional than	أ/نعمه الحاج	Translating Literary Texts: Human Vs. Machine Translation ترجمة النصوص الأدبية: ترجمة الإنسان مقابل ترجمة الآلة	دعاء مصطفى أحمد عبدالعزيز الصوفي دعاء نبيل عبدالرحمن سيف الحكيمي روان محمد أحمد حسن دحفش ريم عبدالرحمن علي محمد المقطري	5

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عدد المجموعات: 5

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Abstract الخلاصة	المشرف	عنوان البحث	أسماء المجموعة	م
Google in translating literary texts. For more clarification,				
Google's dominating strategy in rendering these literary texts				
into Arabic was literal translation. Moreover, Google neither				
made use of deletion strategy nor frequently resorted to				
insertion strategy to help in producing natural and readable				
translations. On the other hand, insertion and deletion				
strategies were widely used by human translators to avoid				
ambiguity. Also, human translators sometimes resorted to the				
strategy of compensation of meaning loss to make their				
translations clearer and more understandable. It was also				
found that both human translators and Google utilized the				
transliteration strategy in rendering ST proper nouns into the				
TL, but human translators always accompanied it with the				
addition strategy. Human translators depended on context				
more than Google, so their translation was more accurate and				
effective. Furthermore, Google followed ST style whereas				
human translators followed TL style, so human translations				
are natural and acceptable. Human translators also outdid				
Google in making accurate and literary lexical choices.				