

Educational role to create a translator at the Faculty of Languages - Department of Spanish in Iraq

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Introduction:

Translation is a means of communication practically, mentally, and commercially among human beings and that human understanding of things depends on the replacement of the linguistic symbols with other linguistic symbols. There are many types of translation including: scientific translation, technical translation, the official translation, documentary translation, literary translation, poetic translation, and religious translation. There are types of translation to be specific specialized types such as: simultaneous translation, machine translation, and digital translation. Noticing these different types of translation we should not overlook the fact of the differences of the translated texts both according to its type.

Translating problems and the reasons for the research

Translating for professionals is a real problem for the translator should be knowledgeable about both languages the one he translates to and the one he translates from. And so certain difficulties in the field of translation arise and they can be determined by the following factors:

The complexity of the text, and its specifications and that is called script difficulties. Means of the quantity and quality of the documents available to help in the translating process and that is called technical difficulties.

Required functions, means, and the required degree of perfection and that is called functional difficulties.

Skills level (linguistic and cultural), and the overall level of the substantive and objectivity of the translator and that is called difficulty skills.

Based on the mentioned above it was necessary to pay attention to the translation done by beginner translators (students for foreign language for at least one year), they are the group most likely to commit translating errors, especially sentence translation from Spanish to Arabic, the translator seeks to interpret the words of the original text; to understand the meaning and then paraphrase it ; to produce a second text carrying the same impact on the receiver as the first text itself to its peers, translation is distinctive meeting the following basic requirements:

1 - Showing the meaning clearly by that I mean what is called shade words which adds to the meaning a sense of spirit and emotion.

2 - Transferring the spirit and style of the original text without affecting the original text.

3 - Forming the idea in a casted and smooth way.

4 - Generating similar response in the reader's mind by that I mean the same response by signals embedded by the creator via his text.

In spite of all of the above we face a problem in the Arab translators demonstrated by weakness of rampant linguistic translations due to the absence of any Arabic linguist rehabilitation for the translators.

Objectives of the research:

In our research we try to dive into the difficulties of translation, especially for beginners so we shed light on these problems, and overlapping script errors in the translator's mind, starting from the process of cultural behaviour, and linguistic difference of the translator's original language. These practical mistakes in translation cause failure in communicating, which is the most serious, when looking upon linguistic translating errors, and an abuse of the language that is to be translated does

not hinder communication significantly, and can be tolerated to an extent, especially if the work requires a literal translation.

There is no doubt that the lexical overlap which is considered one of linguistic errors that can be overcome when the reader is informed of the base text and its automatic correction, then it will turn the practical error to linguistic error if the information which are shown in the text are changed without the receiver's knowledge. Cultural mistakes do not often block communication, but only hinder translation. We can check it out by reading the daily newspapers. Syntax and grammatical errors, requires a restructuring of an entire paragraph. As for the difficulties in translating from Arabic to Spanish; are because there are syntactic differences between the two languages.

Suggested methods for novice translators and research findings and recommendations:

Results of this survey show that translators can use extension methods benefit them in the course of translation demonstrated in understanding the similarities and differences between the two languages Arabic and Spanish.

We have found after careful examination, taking into consideration the translation of certain texts, which were carefully chosen for them to translate, provided by translators. We asked them to translate from Arabic to Spanish, and other texts from Spanish to Arabic. The importance of talking about the syntax in both languages is because they form the origin and foundation of any Text. If the translators mastered syntax, they would not have to suffer a lot in translation, but on one hand we see some researchers and teachers underestimating the importance of syntax, but we find some unwilling to teach it, and reducing its value noting that this applies to teachers of Arabic and Spanish together, and we find on the other hand a novice translator and an interpreter committing a structural error, without realising its importance in the interdependence of text and delivering information. In the end, we can say that the translating errors depend on the process of translation itself, complete knowledge and mastering the rules of the two languages fulfils the requirements of communicative function and makes the text intact, so the idea reaches clearly to the mind of the recipient.