

ERROR ANALYSIS IN ENGLISH-ARABIC TRANSLATION: A MIXED-METHODS STUDY OF VERBAL OCCURRENCES IN LITERARY TEXTS

DOI: [10.56177/AUA.PHILOLOGICA.1.26.2025.art.15](https://doi.org/10.56177/AUA.PHILOLOGICA.1.26.2025.art.15)

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Abstract: *This study investigates translation errors in English-Arabic literary translation, focusing on Naguib Mahfouz's "Midaq Alley". The research employs a mixed-methods approach, combining quantitative analysis of error frequency in student translations with qualitative analysis of error types, particularly concerning perfect, imperfect, and imperative verbs. Ten senior-level translation students participated in the study, translating selected passages from the novel. The analysis reveals significant challenges in achieving grammatical and semantic equivalence, stemming from differences between English and Arabic linguistic structures and a lack of explicit instruction in contrastive grammar. Students frequently rely on literal translations, neglecting contextual nuances. Common errors include incorrect tense usage, inadequate contextual consideration, and non-adherence to Arabic grammatical rules. The study highlights specific difficulties in translating perfect, imperfect, and imperative verbs. For perfect verbs, translators struggled with inflectional markers and verb-subject agreement. Imperfect verbs posed challenges in distinguishing between perfective, imperfective, and future tenses. Imperative verbs were complicated by overlaps with other tenses and differences in sentence structure between English and Arabic. Recommendations for improving translation quality include developing a deeper understanding of contrastive grammar, enhancing context analysis skills, and improving mastery of Arabic grammatical rules. For translation lecturers, the study suggests incorporating more explicit instruction on contrastive grammar and providing ample opportunities for contextualized translation practice. The research concludes that enhancing translators' awareness of grammatical subtleties and providing targeted training is essential for improving the quality of English-Arabic literary translation. While the study offers valuable insights, limitations such as sample size and focus on a single literary text suggest opportunities for future research, including comparative studies across different text types and exploration of computer-assisted translation tools for complex grammatical structures.*

Keywords: *literary translation; translation errors; verb translation; translation quality assessment*

1. Introduction

This study investigates translation equivalence and error patterns in translations from English to Arabic, using selected passages from Naguib Mahfouz's novel *Midaq Alley* (Mahfouz, 1947; Le Gassick, Trans. 1975) as source material.

The analysis focuses on translations produced by Arabic-speaking students enrolled in translation studies programs. A mixed-methods approach, incorporating quantitative and qualitative analyses, is employed to identify and categorize translation errors related to specific grammatical and semantic categories. The study aims to provide evidence-based recommendations for translation pedagogy and practice, enhancing translation quality and student competence. Even if the English source text we used for analysis is a translation from Arabic into English, we believe that it adds a layer of complexity, and that the study can offer valuable insights into the translation process and help improve the quality and accuracy of future translations.

2. Theoretical Framework from translational and grammatical perspectives

Translation quality assessment (Kusmaul, 1995; House, 1997; Nord, 1997; Honig, 1998; Al-Qinai, 2000) is grounded in established theories of translation, including functionalist perspectives that emphasize achieving equivalence in meaning and communicative purpose between the target text (TT) and the source text (ST). We examine translation errors within a framework that considers linguistic factors influencing translation choices. Error analysis is informed by contrastive linguistics, highlighting structural differences between English and Arabic that may contribute to translation difficulties.

To classify translation errors (Wilss, 1982; Lörscher, 1991; Lotfipour-Saedi, 1996; Lambert, 1997, 2006; Livbjerg and Mees, 2002; Dejica, 2016; Baker, 2018; Dejica and Dejica-Cărțiș, 2020), we used an analysis grid, consisting of three main types: similar translation, different translation and unattempted translation (Mansoor, 2017). The class of similar translation refers to instances in which translators managed to apply successfully translation strategies to deal with translation problems. Different translation in our classification refers to actual translation errors, due to a series of causes such as failure to apply translation strategies, insufficient research in parallel texts or previously translated texts, poor use of dictionaries or reference works, failure to revise the TT, or other similar cases. In this category we included occurrences of misinterpretation, nonsense, incorrect meaning, under-translation, or inappropriate paraphrase. The last class, unattempted translation, refers in our classification to instances of omission.

From a grammatical perspective (Holes, 2004; Ryding, 2012), Arabic verbs are classified into perfect, imperfect, and imperative forms, each conveying distinct temporal and modal information. The perfect tense denotes completed actions in the past, while the imperfect tense primarily indicates present or non-past time. The imperative form expresses supplications, orders, or wishes. The inclusion of particles with verbal forms introduces nuanced grammatical characteristics and semantic variations. A notable difference between Arabic and English lies in their verb and tense systems, particularly in expressing temporality and aspect.

Arabic verbs adhere to specific derivation rules, predominantly following a triliteral structure. These triliteral verbs possess a core consisting of three consonants, known as radical verbs, which are essential for accurate translation

into English. The function of these verbs within a sentence must be carefully considered during translation. Quadrilateral verbs, composed of four core consonants, also exist. Radical verbs cannot be modified by adding extra letters; instead, prefixes and suffixes are added to both trilateral and quadrilateral verbs through a process known as derivation.

Translation students must possess a strong command of grammatical rules to select appropriate equivalents and avoid arbitrary interpretations. The derivation of Arabic verbs is relatively constrained, with a finite number of radical classes. The creation of new verbs in Modern Standard Arabic is infrequent, as each verb originates from a specific derivational and inflectional category. A common error observed in the analyzed translations was the rendering of transitive verbs (those with direct or indirect objects) as intransitive verbs (lacking direct or indirect objects).

3. Methodology

3.1. Corpus description and data collection

Ten senior-level translation students, proficient in both Arabic and English and having completed coursework in translation theory and practice, participated in this study on a voluntary basis to adhere to ethical research standards. Participants were presented with randomly selected, short fragments from *Midaq Alley*, representing diverse syntactic structures and encompassing the entire novel. Students were permitted to use dictionaries and other resources to aid their translation work. The language variety used for analysis was Modern Standard Arabic (MSA), the formal register used in academic and professional contexts. The selection of perfect, imperfect, and imperative verbs for our analysis was done from an atomistic perspective (Dejica, 2010), in line with current research methods focusing on contrastive studies.

3.2. Data Analysis

To analyze translation errors, we used a mixed-methods approach (Wisdom and Creswell, 2013; Creswell and Plano Clark, 2017) as it offers several compelling advantages. Firstly, it allows for a more comprehensive understanding of translation phenomena by combining the strengths of both quantitative and qualitative analyses. Quantitative methods provide statistical rigor and generalizability, enabling researchers to identify patterns and trends across large datasets. On the other hand, qualitative methods offer depth and context, allowing for a nuanced exploration of individual experiences and the meanings behind translation choices. By integrating these approaches, researchers are expected to achieve a more holistic view of translation processes and outcomes.

Mixed-method research is well-suited for addressing complex research questions that require both breadth and depth of analysis. In our case, while studying translation errors, quantitative methods helped quantify the frequency and types of errors, while qualitative methods facilitated the exploration of the underlying causes and contextual factors contributing to these errors. We used

quantitative analysis to determine the frequency and distribution of errors across specific grammatical verb categories, i.e. perfect, imperfect and imperative verbs. As mentioned in section 2 of this article, translations were categorized as "similar translation," "different translation," or "unattempted translation." These classifications were then quantified and expressed as numbers and percentages to identify prevalent error types. We used qualitative analysis to examine in-depth the translation choices, and to identify underlying motivations for errors. The qualitative analysis focused on the accuracy, fluency, and appropriateness of the translations, considering the specific context and intended meaning of the source text. Special attention was given to instances where cultural nuances or verbal expressions presented challenges. We believe that this dual approach enhances the explanatory power of the research and informs more effective translation training and practice by addressing both the 'what' and the 'why' of translation phenomena.

3.3. Findings and discussion

3.3.1. General trends and overall findings

Preliminary analysis indicated that student translators were faced with considerable challenges in translating from English to Arabic, particularly in achieving grammatical and semantic equivalence. Errors spanned various linguistic levels, from lexical choice to sentence structure, suggesting a need for improved competence in both languages and in translation strategies.

Analysis of verb translations revealed a high percentage of "different translations," indicating difficulty in achieving accurate and idiomatic equivalence. Common errors included (1) incorrect tense usage – misunderstanding and misapplication of Arabic verb tenses, especially in distinguishing between perfect and imperfect verb forms, leading to inaccuracies in the representation of tense and aspect, (2) inadequate contextual consideration – translators frequently selected literal dictionary equivalents without adequately considering the specific context of the passage, resulting in translations that were grammatically correct but semantically inappropriate, and (3) non-adherence to grammatical rules – infringements to Arabic verb derivation rules, resulting in grammatically incorrect translations.

In the following three sections we present the verb characteristics and translation problems for perfect, imperfect, and imperative verbs.

3.3.2. Perfect Verb

The perfect verb denotes a situation or action that occurred entirely before the moment of speaking. In Arabic grammar, the perfect verb is categorized into three main types: (1) Perfect (Simple Past) – the action concluded in the past without relation to another action, equivalent to the English simple past tense, (2) Perfective (Past Perfect) – the action commenced in the past before another past action. This category typically uses the particle *qad* (قد) before the verb, analogous to the past perfect in English, and (3) Progressive (Past Continuous) – the action occurred concurrently with another action in the past. The auxiliary verb *kana* (كان) precedes the progressive verb, similar to the past continuous in English.

Furthermore, the perfect verb is employed in the following subcategories: (1) performative – indicates an action occurring in the present, (2) supplication,

compliment, or request – expresses a future action, similar to the "if" conditional in English, and (3) conditional: Used in conjunction with a conditional particle.

The data indicated that translators encountered difficulties selecting appropriate grammatical equivalents for perfect verbs. Their translations suggest inadequate consideration of context, mainly because of the complexity of Arabic grammar. Arabic verbs are inflected according to six morphological categories: person, number, gender, tense, voice, and mood. These inflections are achieved through prefixes, suffixes, stem alterations, and vowel pattern modifications. Verbs must agree with their subjects in these categories, and the subject is determined by person, gender, and number.

We identified inconsistencies in adhering to the rules and characteristics of such perfect verbs. Our statistics show that the percentage of "different translations" exceeds that of "similar translations" and "unattempted translations". Despite the presence of simple past tense verbs, some translators did not render them accurately. Examples include: 'wear' يرتدي, 'open' فتح, 'remain' يبقى, 'picked up' تناول, 'goes' يفته, 'gave' أعطى او ناول, and 'played' عزف. Verbs such as 'goes' يفته, 'gave' أعطى او ناول, 'wear' يرتدي, 'open' فتح, 'remain' يبقى, and 'picked up' تناول were translated similarly by seven translators and differently by three. The verb 'played' was translated similarly by all ten translators.

We believe that translators who produced different translations lack sufficient experience in translating literary texts. In the case of past tense (perfect) verbs, inflectional markers (suffixes) attached to the radical form carry agreement markers for gender, number, and person. For example, the suffix *-at* is added when the subject is third-person, feminine, singular, and *-aa* is added when the subject is third-person, singular masculine. Many translators did not consistently apply these rules when finding equivalents for source verbs.

Verbs in phrases such as 'to place a chair' يفتد, 'drop off' يخط, 'swayed' يهتز, 'began to pluck' يجرب بدأ, 'had been failed' وقد فاشلة كانت, and 'had spent' أنتهى were translated differently by eight translators. Only two translators provided similar translations. Other verbs in phrases like 'ended in failure' فشل, 'had spent' قطع, and 'had not succeeded' لم يظفر were translated similarly by two translators and differently by two others, with six translators omitting them. In some cases, translators used the present perfect instead of the simple past or neglected verb-subject agreement. Furthermore, some translators rendered verbs into Arabic literally or incorrectly, or they employed dialectal Arabic unsuitable for literary texts.

The data also revealed that the percentage of "different translations" is higher than that of "similar translations," indicating that translators had more options but struggled to find the most appropriate equivalents, particularly in literary texts.

Revisiting the verbs, some, such as 'increased' ازداد, 'saw' رآه, 'smiled' مبتسم, 'gave' أعطى, 'arrived' جاء, 'washed' غسل, 'greeted' سلم, 'drew' رسم, 'left' غادر, 'moved' تحرك, and 'said' قال, offered fewer options and were translated similarly by nine translators. Verbs like 'taken back' أخذ and 'order' طلب were translated similarly by seven translators.

While verbs with fewer options are more likely to be translated close to the original, those such as 'brought' وطأ, 'filled' مشرق, 'gathered' به احاطو, 'commanded' بامر, 'belong' to him كل له يرجع شي, 'finished' ختم, 'combed' شعره رجل, 'walked' يفتل, 'filled' the air with gossip غيبة يملأه, 'enveloped' ساد, 'came' انبعث, 'reflected' تكسرت, 'shone' تنطفيئ

'laid' مال, 'sunk' into a deep sleep سبات في راح, 'followed' راقبه, and 'disappeared' تنطفي were translated differently by seven translators, indicating greater challenges.

3.3.3. Imperfect Verb

Continuing the data analysis, this section addresses the imperfect verb, a source of morphological complexity within Arabic syntax. Derived from a verbal root and affixes, the imperfect verb's morphological derivation, inflection, and discourse properties are examined to delineate its invariant and variant features. The perfect verb is termed *maadi* (ماضي), while the imperfect verb is termed *mudaari*' (مضارع).

The imperfect verb denotes present and future time for incomplete actions or events, signifying either ongoing or prospective completion. Unlike perfect verbs, which maintain fixed inflection and derivations, the imperfect verb undergoes changes based on its grammatical case, known as *mood* in English. These cases are nominative (*marfuu*' مرفوع), jussive (*majzoom* مجزوم), and accusative (*mansoob* منصوب), all of which are vowelless.

The usage and features of the imperfect verb may be summarized as follows:

(1) the imperfect verb denotes future or possible future when prefixed with the particle *sa* (س) or *sawfa* (سوف). The structure indicates futurity, but the meaning is imperfect, (2) the imperfect verb is used in supplications, (3) when preceded by the particle *qad* (قد), the imperfect verb is equivalent to the modal verb "may" or "might", (4) when following the conditional particle *ʔan* (أن), the imperfect verb functions similarly to an "if" clause, (5) the imperfect verb is used when a situation implies a future date or appointment but is expressed in the present.

Students must understand these features to accurately shift the grammar of the target text. While a perfect verb can acquire present significance, the imperfect verb can be expressed using the perfect, acquiring past significance: (1) after conditional particles, (2) when modified by the negative particles *lamma* (لما) or *lam* (لم), meaning "never" or "not", and (3) when the verb in the main clause has past reference.

Our data suggests that translators found it challenging to select the correct grammatical equivalence for each imperfect verb, especially in distinguishing between perfective, imperfective, and future tenses. The imperfect verb shares characteristics with both perfect and future tenses, complicating its use. The statistics show that the average number of different translations is higher than the number of similar translations, with an increase in unattempted translations. Some translators omitted verbs when dictionary meanings did not fit the context.

English verbs can be in the past or progressive mood; however, their original tense is imperfect. Translators often selected verbs with fewer grammatical and semantic options. For example, 'has just come' دخلت, 'imagine' تصوّر, 'asking' تطالب, 'collecting' تحصيل, 'see' ترى, and 'want' تري. These verbs were easy to derive morphologically and presented few grammatical choices, resulting in no unattempted translations.

The following verbs were translated differently by seven translators and similarly by only three: 'muttered' تغمغم, 'seeing' وجدت, 'would squander' يضيع, 'had taken' يتسرب, 'have been wiped' تناست, 'avoid' تتحاماها, 'make herself look pretty' تتزين, 'had quarreled' تتسابلان, 'will never find' يائمه, 'would want' يرضى, 'don't you think' ألي, 'to have been buried' تدفن, 'went on' تقول مضت, 'if only had seen' لو رأنتي, and 'had

no reply' تمكنت. Three verbs were translated similarly by two translators and differently by six, with two translators omitting them: 'plunder' يسرق أن, 'thinking' التعب من أليس, and 'go about in nice clothes' جميلة بشباب يرفلن.

Analyzing translator errors serves to evaluate performance and determine how different texts challenge translators. Comparisons with the original text reveal shortcomings in the translations. Translators neglected language subtleties and ignored basic syntactic structures. The writer comprehensively employed morphological basics, indicating that translators lack awareness of syntax and semantic rules in the source language. Consequently, some errors stem from neglecting the mood, usage, and function of verbs within sentences. Translators focused solely on form. An English clause can sometimes be rendered by a single word in Arabic, but translators should recognize that not all English phrases or clauses can be equivalently rendered in Arabic.

Investigating the grammatical and discourse functions of the imperfect verb reveals that it appears in contexts with lexically specified past and future time. Some translators translated verbs without awareness of these rules, resulting in inaccurate translations. For example, four verbs were translated similarly by eight translators and differently by two: 'can reach' تصل, 'lighting' يشعل, 'having' تناول, and 'placed' توضع. There were no unattempted translations in this group. Conversely, verbs like 'after climbing' حيث, 'being to stir' تتخطى, 'start coming' يتوافد, 'appear carrying' حاملاً, 'always have' يتناولوا, 'cannot be considered' تعد لا, 'was fond of' يلتهم, and 'was completely fulfilled' به مايستمع were translated similarly by five translators and differently by the other five. Additionally, four verbs were translated similarly by three translators and differently by five, with two translators omitting them: 'even cross boundaries' تجاوز حتى, 'would be no money to bury him' به يدفونه ما, 'call for thanks' عنه لي تتنازل, and 'don't you think give it to me' الشكر عليه تستحق.

The difficulties faced by translators led to translation errors due mainly to inappropriate derivations and inflections of morphology, misuse of the three moods of the imperfect verb, and overlap of past and future time. Only some translators managed to overcome these difficulties, while the majority did not. These variations are surmountable if translators possess interpretive tools and knowledge of source text grammatical categories. For example, 'even crossed the boundaries' تجاوزت حتى can be expressed in the simple past in English, but translators failed to recognize this. This may not result from a lack of realization of the imperfect in Arabic, but rather from their understanding of the text.

Even translators who attempted to translate 'would be no money to bury him' به مايدفونه similarly into the present perfect tense still opted for a past tense for 'was fond of' يلتهم. Translators made errors that altered the meaning of the source text, such as changing the imperfect to the perfect and vice versa. The imperfect is rendered by the "may or might" construction, typically used to express possible present or future events. Some translators ignored this rule, rendering the verb into the future tense when the imperfect was appropriate. They treated the past tense similarly to present cases.

Moreover, the use of 'may' is essential in these contexts, as it expresses a possible realization of the predicative relation. The overlapping of the imperfect with the future and past stems from grammatical difficulty. We conclude that modal features, represented in the construction, are expressed by the imperfect in Arabic. Future time

clarification resulted from the interaction between the imperfect verb and the construction.

3.3.4. Imperative verb

In this section, we will delve into the third element of the morphological controversy within the Arabic verb system, specifically focusing on the imperative form. This form is used to indicate a request, demand, command, or supplication for an action in the present or future, such as "do," "go," "write," "play," "come," etc. Typically, the imperative form is used with the second person. For the most part, the imperative or command form of Arabic verbs is based on the present tense (imperfect verbs) in the jussive mood. It is associated with the second person ("you") and can also appear in the first-person plural ("let's") and the third person singular ("let them," "let him," "let her"). These verbs are derived from a verbal root with several prefixes that designate various grammatical categories, as discussed in chapter four. Our investigation focused on the morphological derivation, inflection, and discourse properties of the imperative verb so as to define its invariant and variant features through its basic components.

We noticed that translators faced challenges in accurately selecting and deriving the grammatical equivalents of many imperative verbs due to the overlap with other tenses such as past and future. The prefixes in imperative verbs denote various grammatical categories, leading to confusion. The imperative verb's characteristics and usage often overlap with perfect and future tenses. Statistics show that different translations are more frequent than similar ones. Some translators even omitted verbs due to the difficulty in finding suitable equivalents, and the literal dictionary meanings did not fit the context.

English verbs are usually in past or modality mood, but their original tense is imperfect and imperative. Translators sometimes chose present perfect instead of the simple imperative, failing to achieve verb-subject agreement and not following the usage of imperative verbs in Arabic grammar. Many translators rendered verbs either literally or according to their dialects rather than the standard language. This inconsistency resulted in different translations for verbs that should have been translated similarly.

Translators did not adhere to the rules and characterizations of imperative verbs well. The structure of Arabic sentences (V+S+O) and imperatives (S+V+O) added to the complexity. Dropping pronominal prefixes and changing final morphological movements to imperative forms were often mishandled. The translation issues stemmed from insufficient experience in translating literary texts and not following the grammar of standard Arabic.

Errors were frequent when translating imperative verbs in argumentative texts, as translators often focused more on the verb's meaning than its syntactic structure and morphological derivations. Understanding the different grammatical categories and deriving verbs appropriately requires polished translation skills. Translators sometimes diverged significantly from the original meaning and ignored standard Arabic pragmatics, translating English verbs literally as if the linguistic systems were identical.

The formal differences between English and Arabic verb patterns posed challenges, as did the lack of adequate descriptions and contrastive analysis of the

verbal constructions in both languages. Effective translation requires extensive knowledge of both source and target language grammar systems. Particular translation tests could help students identify and discuss grammatical mistakes, improving their competence in translating from English to Arabic.

4. Some recommendations for translators and translation lecturers

Based on the analysis of perfect, imperfect and imperative verb translations from English to Arabic, several key challenges and areas for improvement have been identified. The findings highlight the need for targeted recommendations to enhance the skills of both translators and translation lecturers. These recommendations aim to address the specific difficulties encountered in translating imperative verbs and to improve overall translation quality between English and Arabic.

For translators, the focus is on developing a deeper understanding of contrastive grammar between English and Arabic, particularly regarding verb systems. Translators need to enhance their ability to analyze context and co-text to select appropriate equivalents that go beyond literal translations. Additionally, there is a need for improved mastery of Arabic grammatical rules, especially those governing verbs and their various forms.

For translation lecturers, the recommendations center on curriculum development and teaching methodologies. There is a clear need to incorporate more explicit instruction on contrastive grammar and to provide students with ample opportunities for contextualized translation practice. Lecturers should also focus on developing students' error analysis skills and encourage critical thinking about translation choices.

These recommendations are designed to bridge the gap between theoretical knowledge and practical application in English-Arabic translation, with a specific emphasis on improving the translation of imperative verbs in literary texts. By implementing these suggestions, it is hoped that the overall quality of translations will improve, and translators will be better equipped to handle the complexities of cross-linguistic transfer between English and Arabic.

5. Limitations of the study and future research opportunities

Our study, while providing valuable insights into English-Arabic translation challenges, particularly regarding perfect, imperfect and imperative verbs, has several limitations that warrant consideration.

Firstly, the sample size of ten senior-level translation students may not be fully representative of the broader population of English-Arabic translators. A larger and more diverse sample, including professional translators with varying levels of experience, could provide a more comprehensive understanding of the challenges faced in translating imperative verbs. Additionally, the study focused primarily on literary texts, specifically Naguib Mahfouz's "Midaq Alley". While this allowed for an in-depth analysis of complex linguistic structures, it may limit the generalizability of findings to other text types or genres.

These limitations present opportunities for future research in this area. A comparative study examining translation challenges across different text types (e.g., technical, legal, or journalistic texts) could provide a more holistic understanding of

perfect, imperfect and imperative verb translation issues. Furthermore, investigating the impact of translator experience and specialized training on the accuracy of imperative verb translations could yield valuable insights for translation pedagogy. Lastly, exploring the potential of computer-assisted translation tools or machine learning algorithms in improving the translation of complex grammatical verb structures could open new avenues for enhancing translation quality and efficiency in English-Arabic language pairs.

6. Conclusion

This study has provided valuable insights into the challenges of English-Arabic literary translation, focusing on the complexities of translating perfect, imperfect, and imperative verbs in Naguib Mahfouz's "Midaq Alley". The mixed-methods approach, combining quantitative analysis of error frequency with qualitative examination of error types, has revealed significant difficulties faced by student translators in achieving grammatical and semantic equivalence.

Key findings include: (1) High frequency of "different translations" for verbs, indicating challenges in selecting appropriate equivalents, (2) difficulties in accurately rendering tense and aspect, particularly in distinguishing between perfect and imperfect verb forms, (3) tendency towards literal translations without adequate consideration of context, (4) inconsistencies in adhering to Arabic grammatical rules, especially regarding verb inflections and agreement.

The study highlights the need for enhanced translation pedagogy, emphasizing a series of aspects, such as deeper understanding of contrastive grammar between English and Arabic, improved ability to analyze context and co-text for selecting appropriate equivalents, greater mastery of Arabic grammatical rules, particularly those governing verb forms, more explicit instruction on contrastive grammar in translation curricula, increased opportunities for contextualized translation practice, and development of students' error analysis skills and critical thinking about translation choices².

While the study provides valuable insights, limitations such as the small sample size and focus on a single literary text suggest opportunities for future research. These include comparative studies across different text types, investigation of translator experience and specialized training impacts, and exploration of computer-assisted translation tools for complex grammatical structures.

In conclusion, this research underscores the importance of enhancing translators' awareness of grammatical subtleties and providing targeted training to improve the quality of English-Arabic literary translation. By addressing the identified challenges and implementing the suggested recommendations, it is anticipated that translators will be better equipped to handle the intricacies of cross-linguistic transfer between English and Arabic, ultimately leading to higher quality translations.

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