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Analytical Study in MT Applications VS HT of English Refugees Crises Headlines

Farah Nadeem Khudair [1], Asst. Prof. Sameer Salih Mehdi Al-Dahwi, Ph. D[2]

[1,2] Mustansiriyah University College of Arts - Department of Translation

ABSTRACT

This study seeks to uncover the types of errors produced by the MTs in refugee news headlines from English into Arabic, with reference Costa's model of error analysis 2014. This research will be of valuable scientific benefit of university students in general and translation students in particular. The results of this study were used as a guide for writing a thesis summary.

Four types of error classification were used: grammatical, lexical, semantic, and orthography. This study sheds light on the indispensable role of the human translator in correcting the errors that machine translation systems face in translating political terms, abbreviations, proper nouns, and others in refugee news headlines and revealing the best application of a mechanism among the selected systems that is closer to human translation and which has been able to overcome the most grammatical, semantic, lexical and spelling.

Keywords: *MT Applications vs. HT of English and Error Analysis.*

1. Introduction

Evaluating machine translation outcomes is a difficult task in the machine translation community. Since there is no unique reference translation of the text, this is difficult to define an automatic scale. Therefore, the role of human evaluation of errors is very important as it provides more reliable results, but it requires cost, effort and a long time. Work has been made to find a scale that matches well with human standards when determining which group of machine translation systems is the best (whether they have different versions of the same systems in their development stages or a group that competes with them, as is the case in the evaluation of machine translation).

Nevertheless, most of the work has been focused on better and worse decisions, i.e. finding an arrangement between the various machine translation systems. Often machine translation researchers seek to improve their systems and gain additional information about them. What are the strengths of their systems? Where do they make mistakes? And others, Developers should also consider translation outputs in order to get a broad view of the actual problems of their systems. This paper presented determining the type of error and comparing it with the selected systems and choosing the best machine system in terms of quality and linguistic accuracy.

2. Notions of Error Analysis

2.1. Definitions of Errors Analysis

According to Brown (2007:218), teachers describe error analysis as a valuable source of the information for them. It involves information about errors committed by learners, hence assists teachers to correct it and improves effectiveness of their teaching learning. Consequences of errors present marks to teacher and researcher, whether the process used was successful or wrong. Furthermore, Ellis (1985: 296) states that the error analysis is a procedure used by researchers and teachers for the

purposes of collecting samples of the learner's language, identifying samples that contain these errors, based on its assumed cause, it has been classified and evaluating their seriousness.

> In addition, Richard et al. (1974:184) say that "error analysis is an activity to reveal errors found in writing and speaking error analysis may be carried out in order to: **a) find out how well someone knows a language, b) find out how person learners a language and c) obtain information on common difficulties in language learning, as an aid in teaching or in the preparation of teaching materials**."

2.1.1 . Classification of Errors in Error Analysis

There are four types of error are categorized by Dulay et al (1982: 146-192) such as, Linguistic category, surface category, comparative taxonomy, and communicative effect taxonomy. First: Alinguistics category taxonomy is a error that is caused by language components or linguistics key elements. Language components include phonology (pronunciation), syntax and morphology (grammar), semantics, and lexicon (meaning and vocabulary) and discourse. The elements that compare each language component make up the linguistic key elements.

Second, Surface strategy taxonomy is described how to modify the strategy taxonomy that occurs. Dulay et al (1982:154) present three types of errors based on surface structure taxonomy: First, Omission errors are marked by the absence of an item that may demonstrate in a well-formed utterance, addition error is the emergence of an item which must not appear in a well-formed utterance, misordering error occurs when a morpheme or group of morphemes is placed incorrectly in a sentence, and misformation error is a type of errors that marked by the wrong use of the morpheme or structure.

Third, Comparative taxonomy is focused on a comparison of target language structure errors and certain other forms of construction. Four types comparative strategy are classified by Dulay et al (1982: 189): a) Developmental errors are errors similar errors children commit in learning the target language as their first language (Dulay et al,1982:165). b)Interlingual errors, according to Touchie (1986), are primarily caused by mother tongue intervention. c)Ambiguous errors are errors that can be categorized as either developmental or Interlingual (Dulay et al, 1982:172). Fourth, Communication strategy as the deliberate use of verbal or nonverbal mechanisms to convey a concept when precise linguistic means are unavailable to the learner at a given point in communication. In reality, communication strategy includes interlingual and intralingual transition processes, as well as the context of learning. For example, 'a learner tries to get a message across to reader with their cognitive and personality styles. '(Brown, 2007:178)

2.1.2. Differences Between Errors And Mistakes

Brown (2007: 257) presents a distinction between errors and mistakes. "A mistake indicates to a performance error that is either a random guess or a slip", while an error indicates to idiosyncrasies

in the inter-language of the learner that are a direct manifestation of a system within which of a learner is operating at that time ... in another words, an error is a noticeable deviation from the adult grammar of a native speaker, reflecting inter-language competence of the learner".

> Furthermore, Corder in larsen- freman and long (1991:58-59) makes an important distinction between an error and a mistake. Mistakes or slips made by second language learners and native speakers are known as failures to utilize known system properly, such a memory limitations (e.g., mistakes in tenses sequence and agreement in long sentences), fatigue, excitement, spelling pronunciations, etc. These mistakes are random and are easily corrected by learners when they attract their attention. An error is a systematic deviation committed by learners who have not yet mastered the rules of the target language resulting from faulty learning. Therefore, a learner cannot self-correct an error because it is a product reflective of his or her current stage of development, or basic competence.
>
> Rather than being seen as something to be prevented, then errors were signs that learners were actively engaged in hypothesis testing which would ultimately in the acquisition of TL rules.

Brown (2007: 165) persists that "it is crucial to make a distinction between mistakes and errors" because they are "technically two very different phenomena." The fundamental distinction between a mistake and an error also depends on the concept of corrigibility. If the learner is able to correct mistakes by him/herself after committing a mistake in the expression or his/her utterance, then we are speaking about a mistake.

2.1.3, Error Analysis in Translation

Based on the concept of equivalence between source and target texts, Koller states that translation error occurs when there is non-equivalence between the source and target texts or non-adequate of the target text (1979:216). The error is defined according to the functionalist approach and approaches based on "Skopos theory" as being related to the fulfillment of the target text function and the recipient's expectations(Schmitt 1998:394; Nord 2009; 190). In recent times, human translation or machine translation often makes grammatical errors because grammar is an important component of language and translators should pay more attention to it. (Mazni et al , 2018:6).

> According to Youfi (2014) cited in (Aprilianti, 2019:21) "Error in translation faced by the translators is not only because they lack of knowledge of the target language, but they seemly lack of knowledge in both source and target language such as the structure, vocabulary, and punctuation. Thus, it causes further errors in translation which are classified into three types of error, those errors are linguistic error, cultural error, and stylistic error."

In other words, the error occurs as a result of insufficient translation training. For this reason, translators make some errors when translating (Kafipour & Jahanshahi, 2015:238-252). Sigrid Kupsch-Losereit as quoted in Nord(1997:73) defined translation errors as an offence against: **1)"the function of translation, 2) the coherence of the text, 3) the text type or text form, 4) linguistic conventions, 5) culture - and situation- specific conventions and conditions, and 6) the language system."** Nord also mentions that the errors that occur in the translation are related to each other. This means that the occurrence of an error or problem will affect other errors and solutions. Because the method of overcoming the error will affect the solutions of other errors. "It is look like there are networks or hierarchies in which the solution to one problem influences the way others are tackled (Ibid: 75)."

3. 1.Notions And Types of Machine Translation

According to Quah(2006:8), the term Machine Translation (MT) is not always defined in the same way: Initially, it "referred only to automatic systems with no human involvement". MT is currently described by Arnold et al (1994:1) as "the attempt to automate everything, or part of the process of translating from one human language to another." Since no other word has yet been coined, it is still used to describe both fully automated and human-assisted systems (Quah 2006:9). According to (Thomas D. Hedden), there are four main kinds of translation, three of which is known as machine translation or machine- assisted (aided) translation.

-Human Translation: A human translator completes all steps of the translation process, with the exception of using a computer as a word processor.

3.1.1.**Machine-assisted (-aided) human translation (MAHT):**A human translator performs the translation, but he or she employs the computer to improve or speed up the process. People who work in the field of translation, as opposed to MT, refer to this as computer-assisted (-aided) translation (CAT).

3.1.2.**Human-assisted (-aided) machine translation (HAMT):**A human translator modifies the source language (SL) text before, during, or after it is translated by the machine.

3.1.3.Fully automatic (automated) machine translation (FAMT): The SL text is entered as a file into the computer, which then generates a translation without the need for human participation. **Batch mode** is a term used to describe this mode. Fully automatic high-quality machine translation (FAHQMT) and low-quality machine translation are the two types of fully automatic machine translation.

When people hear the term "machine translation," they usually think of the last form of MT (fully automatic MT). It can be noticed that the distinction between HAMT and FAMT is largely arbitrary, because if the output is post-edited and any translation can be validated, a FAMT system would be deemed a HAMT system.

3.2. Uses of Machine Translation

Machine translation researchers need to distinguish between two types of basic systems: First, a The first is a fully automated system that attempts to translate sentences and texts as a whole – that is, no human interaction is required during the translation process. Since the efficiency of these automated systems' outputs is usually poor, businesses and organizations must provide human assistance to improve translation quality. Second, in contrast to fully automated systems, there are a variety of translation aids that offer linguistic assistance to translators: most notably, dictionaries and grammar rules , but also (and perhaps most importantly) what are known as translation memories (Hutchins, 2005: 2).

According to Hutchins, 2005:3), Translation is mainly used for one of the four following functions and so is MT:

A) Dissemination : The texts translated for dissemination are required to be of high quality.Therefore, if the translation of these texts depends on machine translation, human assistance will be necessary, whether for post-editing of the input text, pre-editing of the input, using a controlled language or restricting the system to a specific subject domain.

B) Assimilation: When translating texts for the purpose of monitoring or filtering information, or if the recipients have a general idea of what the text is conveying, then the machine translation will be formed and no longer need a high-quality translation.

C) Interchange: Individuals who speak different languages need translation to communicate via correspondence, phone or e-mail, so any translation will be used again as long as the callers understand the message they receive and convey their intentions.

D) Database access: At the present time , many people use translation as the main method for searching the Internet and accessing web pages faster in order to obtain information from databases in a foreign language.

4. News Headlines

4.1. Notions of Headlines

According to Reah, (2002: 13), headline is "a unique kind of text that consist of a range of functions that specifically dictate its shape, content, and structure, and it operates within a range of restrictions that limit the freedom of the writer". Generally, the headline tells the whole news story within a few words and aids readers to comprehend the key concepts (Bowel and Borden, 2000 cited in Nita Prateepchaikul (2010:7). Moreover, Conboy (2007:13) mentions that headlines serve three important functions. First, they provide a brief summary of the main news to the reader; hence, readers don't have to read the whole story to capture the point.

Second, they attract attention. Headlines distract people's attention by various font sizes and vocabulary used. Third, they often provide an initial indicator of the content and style of the news values of the newspaper. This is an important for the way in which the newspaper appeals to its audience.

4.2.Strategies and Techniques Translating News Headlines

News writers follow special strategies and techniques in translating news headlines from one language to another in order to attract readers' interest quickly.

Taking int consideration other important aspects of translating news headlines, which are the translator's purpose, the nature of reading and classification of the text, so translators need to rely on the translation strategy developed by Newmark, which are: a) Communicative Translation, where the translator attempts to produce the same effect on the TL (Target Language) readers as was produced by the original on the SL (Source Language) readers, and (b) Semantic Translation, where the translator attempts, within the bare syntactic and semantic constraints of the TL, to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the author (Newmark, 2001b:22). This definition also indicates that communicative translation focuses primarily on understanding and responding to the target language receptors, while semantic translation is centered around the semantic content of the source language texts.

Notwithstanding, Communicative translation is likely to be smoother, clearer, more direct, and easier to read in order to provide more space and achieve briefness, Abbreviations and acronyms are widely used in English news headlines. However , translators are required when translating them not to leave the abbreviations and acronyms for the readers to know their meanings, but rather their job is to inform readers with their exact meanings. (Wu, 2017: 231).

On the other hand, Bowles & Borden (2008:203), state that the punctuation marks are also extremely significant in presenting News headlines strategies .

-**Comma** can be used to replace conjunction word "and" with comma.

"Kathy Griffin retracts apology, rips backlash over gory Trump photo shoot" (By Christie D'Zurilla , Los Angeles Times)

-**Semicolons** use to separate two clauses in a headline.

"Taylor Swift cries during closing arguments in groping trial; jury in deliberation"
(By Nardine Saad, Los Angeles Time)
-**Periods** are usually used for some abbreviations, but headline avoid use periods at the end of a sentence.
"U.S. Widens Inquiries Into 2 Jail Deaths"
(By Eric Lichtblau & Eric Schmitt, The New York Times)
-**Single quotation marks** prefer to use in a news headline than double quotation marks.
"Jerry Seinfeld recaps childhood in Netflix's first 'Jerry Before Seinfeld 'trailer"
(By Nardine Saad, Los Angeles Time)
-**Colons** are usually used for making modification, description language and asserting the following text . It can also replace the attributive verb to make a headline more meaningful.
"John Defterios: UAE stock market a work in progress"
(By John Defterios, CNN)
-**Dashes** use to make headings more realistic and direct, and also clarify the identity of the speaker when citing a statement.
"Trevor Noah is shocked — shocked — by the latest revelations about Trump and Moscow"
(By Robert Lloyd, Los Angeles Time)

5. Data Analysis

Costa et al 's (2014) model used to analyze and evaluate errors committed by three selected MTs in the translation of refugee headlines includes four levels: orthography level, semantic level, lexical level, and grammatical level. The analysis carried out in two stages: The first stage is comparative; the researcher shows the difference between the translation of three selected machine engines and then compare them with the human translation. The second stage is analytical, however; It describes the
different types of errors used in the source text and their perceptions in the target text. The following table presents the details of the data:

Types of Error Analysis	Frequency of Occurrence	Percentage %
Substance	3	3.2
Lexis	14	14.7
Grammar	8	8.4
Semantics	6	6.4

Sample No.1 / IOM Congratulates Bahrain for Maintaining US TIP "Tier 1" Status for Second Consecutive Year 2019/6/25

كوكل: المنظمة الدولية للهجرة تهنئ البحرين على **احتفاظها** ^ **بوضع** الولايات المتحدة **"TIP1"**
للعام الثاني على التوالي
مايكروسوفت: المنظمة الدولية للهجرة تهنئ البحرين **على الحفاظ على وضع "المستوى الأول "**الأمريكية^ **للعام الثاني على توالي**
ريفيرسو: المنظمة الدولية للهجرة تهنئ البحرين **على الحفاظ على "المستوى الاول " للسنة الثانية على التوالي** عن المعلومات التي تقدمها الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية **حول** الاتجار بالبشر

الترجمة البشرية (موظفي المفوضية) : المنظمة الدولية للهجرة تهنئ البحرين بحفاظها على مستوى الأول في تقرير وزارة الخارجية الأمريكية حول الاتجار بالبشر

The current extract presents that the three MTs commit a group of errors in rendering the Arabic version. Which are mistranslation, untranslated, omission, and expansion . In this connection, the three MTs mistranslation an error in providing the preposition 'for ''عـــلـى' instead of 'ب' in the TT, but Google translate outperforms Reverso context and Microsoft translator in attaching the term ' maintaining 'with morpheme (هـ) in the Arabic version 'احـــتفاظـــها'. Furthermore, Reverso context and Microsoft translator surpass in translating the term 'Tier1 '' المستوى الأول' in the TT, while Google translate misomitting 'Tier1 'because its data does not find an equivalent in the TT. In this regard, Microsoft translator and Reverso context misuse quotation marks since HT does not see necessary use it in the TT. Again, Microsoft translator and Google translate mis confusion of sense in presenting the literal translation to the term 'status ''وضـــع', while Reverso context achieves the best results in rendering 'status 'On the other hand, Reverso context outshines the .'تـقريـر' is closer to the HT 'مـعلومـات' '' الاتـــجـار'Google translate and Microsoft translator in rendering the abbreviation 'TIP in the TT, whereas Google translate commits untranslated error in rendering 'TIP 'as it is, and Microsoft translator fails in omitting the term. Moreover, Microsoft ,'ب' بـــالبشـــر 'translator and Google translate also fail in rendering the preposition 'for while Reverso context outperforms in rendering 'for ''حـــول'. Finally, HT presents the TT in short version without affecting the source News meaning, while the three selected MTs drop in the trap of word-for-word translation 'second consecutive year''السنه الثانية على التوالي

Sample No.2 / UNCHR /Sheikh Thani Bin Abdullah Bin Thani Al-Thani appointed UNHCR Eminent Advocate/ 2019/10/9

كوكل : الشيخ ثاني بن عبدالله بن ثاني آل ثاني **عين محامياً بارزاً** للمفوضية

مايكروسوفت: الشيخ ثاني بن عبدالله بن ثاني آل ثاني **يعين محامية بارزة** للمفوضية

ريفيرسو: الشيخ ثاني بن عبدالله بن ثاني آل ثاني **ينصب المناصر البارز** لمفوضية اللاجئين

الـترجـمة البشـريـة(مـوظـفي الـمفوضـية): مـفوضـية الـلاجـئين **تـمنح** لـقب **"الـمناصـر الـبارز"** لـسعادة الشـيخ ثـانـي بـن عبدالله بن ثاني آل ثاني

The above extract illustrates that there are some errors occurring through the translation process from English into Arabic. Which are mistranslated, word order and orthography. In this regard, Microsoft translator and Google translate mischoice the correct translation for the Verb 'appointed ' 'يـــعـين', another error Google translate commits in shifting the verb tense from past simple in the ST into present simple in the TT 'عـــيـن', and depending on the literal translation, While Reverso context surpasses in providing the suite and nearest translation to the HT of the verb 'appointed''يـــنـصـب'.

Nevertheless, the three selected MTs involve an error in word order shifting theme- rheme in the ST 'الشيخ ثـانـي بـن عـبد الله بـن ثـانـي آل ثـانـي' into rheme- theme in the TT honorary title 'الـــمناصـــر الـــبارز' in the TT. On the other hand, Reverso context outperforms 'الـــمـنـاصـــر الـــبـارز' Google translate and Microsoft translator in 'مـحامـية بـارزة' 'مـحامـياً بـارزاً' rendering the collocation 'Eminent advocate ' literal in Arabic without paying attention to what is meant the precise expression of the 'Eminent advocate'. UNCHR claims that "the honorary title of Eminent advocate calls for someone of standing and influence in their special community and worldwide, such as royalty, academics, religious leaders. The Commission grants honorary title for their influential and effective support for its activities".

However, Google translate also misuses specification in rendering 'eminent advocate '' ًمـحامـياً بـارزا' because the collocation is clear and does not need the specification to disambiguate a word which precedes it, and Microsoft translator makes a critical error in rendering the social gender 'advocate ''مـحامـية' whether indicates a feminine or masculine. Furthermore, the three selected MTs are cannot add the quotation marks because they do not have one of the headline strategies writing adding quotation by focusing on the specific side. However, the Arabic language always provides more explanation and most MTs cannot do so.

Sample No. 3/ Agency's Assistant High Commissioner for Protection, GillianTriggs, on the UN Secretary-General's policy briefing on People on the Move/ 2020/6/3

كوكل: تعليق إخباري من **مساعد** المفوض السامي لشؤون الحماية التابع للمفوضية السامية للأمم المتحدة لشؤون اللاجئين ، جيليان تريجز ، **على موجز سياسات** الأمين العام للأمم المتحدة بشأن الأشخاص المتنقلين

مايكروسوفت: تعليق إخباري **من قبل** المفوض السامي **المساعد** لشؤون الحماية في المفوضية، جيليان تريغز،**على الإحاطة** السياسية للأمين العام للأمم المتحدة حول الاشخاص الذين يتنقلون

ريفرسو:تعليق إخباري من **مساعدة** المفوض السامي لشؤون الحماية ، جيليان تريجز، **حول تقرير**سياسة الأمين العام للأمم المتحدة بشأن الأشخاص المتنقلين

ترجمة البشرية(موظفي المفوضية): تعليق إخباري من **مساعدة** المفوض السامي لشؤون الحماية حول السياسة العامة للأمين العام بشأن الأشخاص المتنقلين

The above extract observes several errors in three selected MTs and deals with it in different ways. Which are addition, mistranslation and orthography. At the beginning, Reverso context achieves the distinct results in rendering the social gender 'assistant 'refers to singular female 'مـساعـدة' in the Arabic version, depending on the name mentions in the headline 'Gillian 'which refers to the girl's name in Arabic, while Microsoft translator and Google translate commit an error in rendering the social gender because they unaware of whether the 'Assistant 'refers to a masculine or feminine due to their lack of data. However, the Arabic language needs this kind of distinction. Moreover, Microsoft translator misuses 'مـن قـبل' in Arabic, although the English structure is not passive, but rendering into Arabic as a genitive passive and providing the wrong message in the TT as it is .

So, the Google translate and Reverso context are more appropriate to the HT. in addition, the three MTs commit punctuation error in conveying the commas in the TT.

In this regard, there is another error in MTs is a mistranslation proposition in Arabic Reverso context outperforms Microsoft translator and Google translate in rendering the preposition 'on ' 'حول' rather than 'عـلى'.

On the other hand, the three MTs fail in reducing the headline translation such 'briefing ''تـقريـر' ,'مـوجـز'احـاطـة و ', depending on word-for-word translation and reduce the accuracy and aesthetic effect of the text. In this respect, Google translate between two selected applications fail in rendering the singular form 'policy 'in the ST into plural form in the TT 'سـياسـات'. Finally, Microsoft translator mis shifting the word 'move 'in the ST into phrase in the TT' الـذيـن يـتـنـقـلـون'. This error affects the grammatical content in the TT.

Sample No. 4 / Thousands of Migrants Forced to Sleep Rough after Closure, Destruction of Bosnia Camp (2020/23/12.)

كوكل: آلاف المهاجرين **أجبروا** على **النوم خشن** بعد إغلاق وتدمير مخيم البوسنة

مايكروسوفت: آلاف المهاجرين **أجبروا** على **النوم الخام** بعد إغلاق وتدمير مخيم البوسنة

ريڤيرسو: آلاف المهاجرين **اجبروا** على **نوم بظروف قاسية** بعد إغلاق وتدمير مخيم البوسنه
ترجمة البشرية (موظفي المفوضية): بعد احتراق مخيمهم.. آلاف المهاجرين **يُجبرون** على النوم **بظروف قاسية** في البوسنة

The above example appears that the three selected engines commit two kinds of errors. Which are substitution and mistranslation. In this regard, the three MTs fail in shifting the verb tense of passive voice ‘forced ’from past simple in the ST to present simple in the TT 'يجبرون' because they unaware the strategy of writing the headlines in Arabic that verbs must be written in the present tenses regardless of the verbs tenses in the SL. Furthermore, Reverso context surpasses the best performance in rendering ' النوم بظروف قاسية' the collocation (noun +adjective) ‘sleep rough ’in the Arabic version ', while Google translate and Microsoft translator commit mistranslation error in rendering the adjective ‘rough ’' خشن' 'خام' depending on literal translation in conveying the correct meaning in the TT. On the other hand, the three MTs misuse substitution strategy, as HT replaces two terms ‘closure ’and ‘destruction ’in the ST 'اغلاق'و'تدمير' by ‘burning ’' احتراق', which conclude its, through the reading the text entirely, also take the headlines strategies into account, and writing shortly to coined it in the perfect way.
Moreover, HT mentions 'بعداحتراق مخيمهم' despite it does not really exist in the ST, that means the translator depends on his background knowledge in phrasing the rendering context.

Sample No. 5 / ICS, UNHCR and IOM call on States to end humanitarian crisis onboard ship in the Mediterranean 07 September 2020

كوكل: المركز الدولي للمهاجرين ، المفوضية والمنظمة الدولية للهجرة **تدعو** الدول **إلى** إنهاء الأزمة الإنسانية **على متن** السفن في البحر الأبيض المتوسط
مايكرسوفت: ICS ، مفوضية الأمم المتحدة لشؤون اللاجئين والمنظمة الدولية للهجرة **تدعو** الدول **إلى** إنهاء الأزمة الإنسانية **على متن** السفن في البحر الأبيض المتوسط
ريفرسو: غرفة الشحن البحري الدولية ومفوضية الأمم المتحدة لشؤون اللاجئين والمنظمة الدولية للهجرة تدعو الدول **لإنهاء** الأزمة الإنسانية **على متن** سفن في البحر الأبيض المتوسط
الترجمة البشرية (موظفي المفوضية:) غرفة الشحن الدولية ومفوضية اللاجئين والمنظمة الدولية تدعو الدول **لإنهاء** الأزمة الإنسانية **للسفن** في المتوسط

The above headline illustrates lexical, grammatical, and orthographic errors committed by three selected MTs in rendering from English into Arabic. Which are mistranslation, gender agreement, and untranslated. First of all, Google makes confusion to the target reader in shifting acronym‘ICS ’ from the intended meaning ‘the International chamber of ‘shipping’, that follows International Maritime Organization, and specialize in providing the highest quality of shipping services to the international center for the migrants. Thus, based on Costa et al’s theory on error analysis, this acronym provides the wrong and inaccurate meaning for the context intended in the ST. On the other hand, Microsoft translator commits untranslated error in rendering acronym ‘ICS ’as it is, which is not equivalent in the Arabic version.This happens either because Microsoft translator does not deal with such an acronym before, or because the system does not update its systems to keep pace, with the recent development acronym such as this International Organization. In the same context, the three selected MTs fail in typing the whole names of organizations, in the headline the more details reduce the accuracy of the News.

In this respect, the Microsoft translator and Reverso context surpass the Google translate in rendering a singular feminine verb ‘they call’/ 'تدعو' instead of a masculine singular verb ‘they

call’/ 'يــدعــو' in the TT. Moreover, Reverso context between two selected applications succeeds in assigning the right preposition letter ‘to ’'ل rather than the literal meaning in the Arabic.
Again, Reverso context between the two selected applications 'الـــى' outperforms in rendering the punctuation mark ‘comma ’'الـــواو' in the TT. Finally, the three selected MTs fail in presenting literal translation for the preposition phrase ‘onboard ship ’'على متن السفن' in the TT.

6. Conclusion

The theoretical aspect of this study is supported by the identification of errors in machine translation performance and the magnitude of their effect on the target reader while conveying the exact meaning of translating refugee news headlines while adhering to simple headline writing standards. Most students and language users can use MT engines (Microsoft converter, etc.) as an option to help them translate their work from the original language to the target language without incurring any financial costs and saving time and effort. Comparing the three chosen machine translations to the human translation to demonstrate the importance of the human translator's sense, but the fact remains that most MT engine results are meaningless because they do not understand the context of the target text.

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