The Problems of Collocations in Translation
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ABSTRACT
Linguists tend to use many collocations and other rigid expressions, which gives the power of influence, as it increases the effect of meanings carried by its compositions and expressions and gives the style a special advantage. Collocations can contribute to the integrity of the individual's language and avoid the thinness of style. There are certain acts that accept collocation with some nouns, although they share the same lexical connotation. The study follows the descriptive, analytical and comparative method to identify the similarities and differences between collocations. The selected materials were collected from dictionaries. The findings of the study show that collocations pose some problems in translation where the meaning of the structure is not confined to the lexicon meaning, but should consider the collocation between the words in order to reach the intended meaning. We can note that these collocations are associated with culture and society. The study highlights the importance of making a specialized linguistic dictionary, specialized in collocations, so that it deals with the accompanying words with examples and examines further the problem of linguistic accompaniment.

KEYWORDS
Culture, context, importance, language, meaning, problem, semantic, solution, types, translation

1. INTRODUCTION
Collocations are defined as a set of linguistic or conventional words having a specific meaning and converge among themselves in the field of semantics.

The importance of research on the subject of conventional collocations lies in updating the Arabic lexicon and developing the methodology of conventional and lexical research. There is an urgent need to collect idioms and contextual expressions in Arabic today, categorize them according to word sections.

1.1 Statement of the Problem
The study investigates the problems of collocations and deals with collocations and how to translate them. The language shows the tendency to meet with some other vocabulary, it is organized within structures to form coherent semantic units, in which the vocabulary is inspected in its own way and individually, to take the general meaning of the lexical structure which is often away from the meaning of the singular and is separate.

1.2 Questions of the study
This study seeks to answer the following questions:
1. Are there any problems when translating collocations?
2. What are the characteristics of collocations?
3. What are the types of collocations?
4. What are the practical solutions for these problems?

1.3 Hypotheses of the study
Following are the hypotheses of this study:
1. There are some problems when translating collocations.
2. Collocations have special characteristics.
3. There are different types of collocations.
4. There are practical solutions for these problems.

1.4 Objectives of the study
The study aims to:
1) show, describe, and analyze how to translate collocations for the purpose of reaching a precise translation both at the linguistic and semantic level.
2) investigate different kinds of collocations
3) to show the different types of the collocations
4) to explain the nature of collocations
1.5 Significance of the Study
The significance of this study is to find a method to the translation of collocations enabling researchers to maintain stylistic and semantic characteristics. It also seeks to verify the methods and ways used to translate collocations. It introduces different kinds of collocations. It looks for factors that have relation to these problems.

1.6 Previous Study
Faris (2013) conducted research on Translation of English Collocations in Arabic. He discusses the collocation matter and its important role in the language in addition to the existence of a problem. This problem is summarized in the absence of dictionaries for the collocation. It was an experimental study. The study revealed that students face problems when translating collocation and presented some practical solutions and he recommended dictionaries dealing with the collocation.

Yasin (2015) conducted research on translating collocation from English to Arabic among Iraqi learners. The study discusses the nature of collocation. The study investigates students' language interference. The findings of the study is that students failed to translate collocation and was below pass degree. Also, the study recommends students to take care when translating.

Abdelhai (2017) conducted research on the Problem of Translating English Collocations into Arabic Language. The data was collected from different collocation expressions. The finding of the study is that the students find difficulty in translating collocation and they lack understanding collocation as a result of linguistic and cultural problems. The study recommends to pay attention to the nature of collocation and develop understanding of the students.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW
2.1 Definition of Translation

The simplest and most precise definition of translation is that translation is the transmission of a linguistic product from one language to another.

The transfer is the process of moving from one tongue to another. And the linguistic output is any product of the use of the tongue to speak. Everything produced by human words or written is the product of language. And from one language to another denotes the end, which seek to produce the linguistic output in one direction or in two directions as in the reverse translation.

Translation including written translation, a translation of a spoken or written linguistic product into a written translation product, allowing the interpreter a period of time to separate it from the date of origin of the linguistic output to be translated.

Translation is the transfer of meaning and the definition has also prevailed over a period of time. Until the structural school came into existence at the beginning of this century and each language was considered to be an autonomous system in its nature, no part of it could be transferred from one language to another. For example, the development of modern linguistics. Other theories were concerned with linguistic structure and context. These linguistic studies were not limited to the study of the sentence and its components, but rather to the text and the discourse in its own sense. The term transfer has emerged, but has not been used to convey the meaning but to convey the text.

Perhaps the most recent update of the translation process is the transfer of text from one language to another language.

The translator does the process of planting the text from the first language to the second language. This text is not very similar to the texts of the second language, but it should not be very different from it so as not to occur the process of rejection because the text has its own language and its meaning Language is what some theorists have called the language of translation.

2.2 Collocations

Yasin (2015:2) states that collocation is a company of two or more words that usually occur together in a different language context. Collocation is a linguistic phenomenon common in all human languages, and not limited to a specific language. Arabic language contains many of these collocations that have been studied by Arabs for hundreds of years. The Holy Qur'an contains many examples of this type of structure.

Hill, (200: 53) sees verbal collocations as important because verbal collocations represent a large proportion of written or spoken texts.

The importance of verbal collocations is that they have a profound effect on the meaning and take us to a level beyond the level of lexicological meanings.

The term collocating words refer to a word whose use is associated with a word or other words. Verbal collocations refer to many terms such as verbal
adaptations, verbal correlations and verbal accompaniments. The common collocations in the specialized texts pose a difficulty faced by the translator, which offers to translate specialized texts, and cannot overcome this difficulty only by referring to specialists and ask them or the use of dictionaries and glossaries and reference specialist.

The interpreter's verbal collocations allow us to know the different uses of the word, and to infer the common essence of the word, despite its different meanings in different contexts, as well as to know the corresponding versions in the target language when interpreting the verbal collocations. The translator needs to know a sufficient number of these collocations and understands the meaning and nature of their use. In order to understand the meaning of the words in the format of their collocation, and avoid the literal translation, or the expression of the word, or the general word, and the translator can enrich the proceeds of verbal collocations and the formation of a large database through reading and reading the Quran, the longer the interpreter is able to understand the culture of the language, whether the target language or source, the greater the ability to use verbal collocations.

2.3 Types of Collocations
Dastmard (2016:30) argues that collocation has several forms and appears in a different way as it has several types as it differs in number and comes a constant and other times is not.

The collocation is divided into two types, syntactical and semantic collocation. Since the research deals with verbal collocations, the researcher is going to talk about verbal collocation, which defined as words spoken rhetorical, often made of two words, and sometimes three or more, often with each other and in the language. It is semi-static language used by the people in the language and sense of existence only if misused.

Daffalh (2017:202) he mentions that there are many types of collocation and all these types fall under grammatical kinds.

Emery (1991: 60) divided collocation into four types:

1-Open collocation
Open collocation is the collocated of two or more words to appear in one expression

2-Restricted collocation
It is the association of two or more words that are used in a steady context so that their structural model is followed by their grammar, substitution and meaning.

3-Related collocation
This type of expression is a bridge between collocation and is considered the strong element chosen on the other.

4-Idiom collocation
This type is characterized by its complexity and ambiguity and strong stability in front of any replacement and is used in the context of special to form a single unit

Gazalla Hassan believes that the verbal collocations are part of the language rhetoric, good articulation, glamor, sweetness and beauty, in the sense of using the word in the right place with the right word.

2.4 The Importance of Collocations in the Language
Malik (2008:28) argues that the phenomenon of collocation with other linguistic phenomena is intertwined with that it was not new, and was not only a use of words and methods, but also had various purposes. It was meant to express moral, vocal and psychological matters, motivated by a sense of language, full of excitement and emotion. The linguists don’t use the words of their situation in order to harmonize the tone in the double, which in turn is contrary to the language leads to that compatibility similar to the letters received by the change. Also, poetry improves by equal rhymes as well as prose improves sameness of letters. The combination of the collocation makes the speech good in the hearing and makes the meaning a place in the same listener for the best picture of the speech. When collocating or harmonizing the words of speech in it is voice and tone, it resonates with the resonance of the music, and the music played by the collocation evokes remarkable attention. It has the expectation of special passages in harmony with what is heard from passages, that help to memorize and repeat it without exhaustion of memory. So, keeping poetry by heart and memorizing is easier than prose, because poetry has the harmony of the stanzas and their succession as they are subject to a special system.

The collocation gives speech a halo of good, virtuous, glamor and make good affect the on oneself, in addition to the impact includes the facilitation of speech and reduce the muscle effort on the speaker. It is worth noting that the second word of the first collocation is easier than following the first word of the second, and this may be due to the
psychic aspect of the speaker or to the words if they follow one by one the speaker has a greater chance than otherwise if using a musical melody or rhythm.

The harmony between sounds or movements can have a significant impact in most languages, because these movements, both morphological and syntactic, are necessary to connect speech. They thus perform a vocal function alongside their semantic function. That the speaker when economizing in the effort of muscle tends without feeling it or deliberately harmony between words.

The cause of the collocation can be attributed to the neighborhood or the juxtaposition of the two words, as between the sound and other sound of the effect is also between the word and the word, but this deviation causes a good effect in the owners of language and may prefer to juxtapose the word in this manner despite the difference origin of the language situation. The occurrence of a collocation is only in the presence of two words, one of them belongs to the other that the word to be collocated and followed by corresponding to them in the morphological construction and approval in harmony musical tone.

The change occurs when collocation may be related to the emotional state of the speaker. The change may be a response to the emotional state of the speaker at that moment. This may indicate that the collocation has a symbolic expression of a certain state of mind, full of excitement and emotion. Speech without thinking imposed by the music composition and rhythm.

3-MATERIALS AND METHODS
The study follows the descriptive, analytical and comparative methods to identify the similarities and differences between the collocations. The selected materials were collected from different dictionaries.

4-DISCUSSION AND RESULTS
Collocations play an important role in explaining the meaning of vocabulary, so that it is difficult to understand the meaning of certain words until the words associated with them are known. We may fail to define the meaning of the word, and try to put this word in a sentence or in a context of its own, so that we can understand its meaning because the meaning is revealed only through the unity of language, that is, put in different contexts. The units are located in an adjoining neighborhood and that the meanings of these units cannot be placed or identified except by observing the other units located nearby.

Collocations are words that are used regularly with a particular word. For example, there are words synonymous with (friend): (best, good, close) Here are some examples:

I visit my best friend in a holiday.
(Best)
I like to listen to my good friends.
(Good, close)
(Real, trusted, true,)

All the words between the parentheses can be used instead of (faithful) and these are other examples of collocations for the word (friend)

Also, the word (long), which can be repeated with words such as man, plant, and road, but is unable to pair or share with the word (mountain) we cannot say: Long mountain, but we must say: high or (high mountain/ جبل شاهق ) We do not say in our Arabic language, for example, (a beautiful man) because this characterization does not conform to the word man, but agrees with the word of a woman. We say (beautiful woman/ جمالية) as we say in English (to make a journey / vقوم برحلة and cannot say (to make a walk) But, we say (to take a walk/ يتنزه،) and this has nothing to do with the rules of Arabic or English, but it is due to the agreement speakers of the language and their terminology on it.

The inability of the interpreter to find this compatibility may not preclude the delivery of the message and the transfer of the meaning to the reader, but it will result in artificial compositions that are not recognized by the taste of the language and appear to them abnormal and unpalatable. (A good reason) may be translated by a new translator into a "سبب وجيه أو سبب منطقي
will give the text a glamor and splendor. If the translator makes a mistake, for example, by saying (big smoker / مدخن كبير) instead of (heavy smoker / مدخن شرب), the English reader will understand the interpreter intended meaning, but at the same time feels that the translator is unable to formulate it and will not hesitate to judge the translation as bad.

It should not be understood from the name of the collocations that all the words are necessary for a single case, and some of the collocations have some flexibility, especially in a language rich in synonyms such as Arabic language, such as (drew his sword) in our language, the phrase (استل سيفه) (أسلم سيفه) but that does not
deny the existence of another collocation - less eloquent and beautiful - is "سحيب سيلة". But there are cases of compatibility in which only one word is valid, for example the words that describe the sounds of animals: lion's roar, wolf howling, dog barking, horse hooting, bird chirping, frog chirping, and so on. And also the original qualities of the colors, we say: bright white cotton, bright yellow blossom, dark black night, and the wall blue azure.

If we were asked to give the meaning of the English word (dry / جاف) we think of the nearest collocation:

Dry well, dry clean, dry cloth. Which means directly water free, that is, we rely more on collocation.

Dry is associated word, the word dry largely depends on the forms of its collocation and not on the meaning of the word alone.

The word is defined by its accompanying words or synonyms. For example the English word (opportunity / فرصة) usually associated with a word (golden / ذهبية) This collocation represents a meaningful meaning, so that part of the meaning of the word opportunity comes with its accompanying word (golden) as well as part of the meaning of the word golden comes from the meaning of accompanying the word opportunity. Buqdah, (2009: 30) mentions that the words derive their meaning from their union with the words they can correspond to in a particular context and with which their collocations are bound up and the lexical units forming the collocation, each of them rely on the other to gain meaning. This is also true in Arabic. Let's take the word (جاف) and translate collocation which contain these words, we find the following:

(حديث جاف) which mean in English (dry speech), (خز) which means (dry bread), (فصل جاف) which means (dry season), (ترحيب جاف) which means cool welcome. We note that the translation into English changes with the change of name that comes with the adjective.

Also, we have another collocation if we have the word (fast) and (quick) both means (سريعة) if we add food to them, does the word food collocated with fast or quick? If we said quick food its not acceptable because we can say that fast collocated with food (fast food / وجبة سريعة) and quick with meal can we say (quick meal / وجبة سريعة) as the meaning of the structure is not confined to the lexicon meaning, but should consider the collocation between the words; in order to reach the intended meaning. Each word used in the language has its own significance in order to conform to certain words, which distinguish it from the use of others. The cultural idiomatic collocation poses a problem. We can note that theses collocation is associated with culture and society.

words with heavy, the meaning is going to change according to the word that comes after heavy because the adjective describes what comes after it, as in the following example:

Heavy traffic / وجبة دسمة, heavy meal / الوجبة السريعة, the meaning change from (شديد إلى دسم) heavy taxes / ضرائب باهظة الثمن, heavy sleep / نوم عميق, the meaning change from (بماجمل إلى عميق) Also, same situation take place when the meaning change in the following examples as follows, heavy fog / ضباب كثيف, heavy fighting / حرب هائجة, heavy seas / جنر شديد, heavy road / طريق وعر, heavy losses / خسائر فادحة, heavy eyes / عيون ناعمة, heavy crops / محاصيل وفيرة, heavy rain / أمطار غزيرة, heavy task / أعمال شاقة.

We note that heavy has many meanings or more than one meaning, if we want to know the meaning of the word we must look for the word in a sentence or context to know the intended meaning.

Finally, Key solutions to the issue of translating collocation can be summarized as follows:

-Translation with an equivalent already exists, which is the most common translation

-Translation is based on an equivalent situation

-Use word-for-word translation with illustration and examples. Because sometimes it is acceptable.

- Use translation with pre-prepared equivalents with illustration.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

The collocation is one of the linguistic phenomena that develop the method from the one side, and the strength of the expression and its interconnection on the other, due to its structural characteristics, stylistic and semantic, giving it special status in the original text and the translator. Also collocation is an integral part of the eloquence of the language and the main factor of its beauty, radiance and sweetness . The finding of the study is that collocation poses problem in translation this agree to the study conducted by Yasin (2015) and Faris (2013), the meaning of the structure is not confined to the lexicon meaning, but should consider the collocation between the words; in order to reach the intended meaning. Each word used in the language has its own significance in order to conform to certain words, which distinguish it from the use of others. The cultural idiomatic collocation poses a problem. We can note that theses collocation is associated with culture and society.
The study recommends that the importance of making a specialized linguistic dictionary, specialized in collocation, so that it deals with the accompanying words with examples and examines the problem of linguistic accompaniment, so as to avoid weak structures.

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