Linguistic and cultural Barriers in Translating English Idioms into Arabic

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Abstract

Language is the cornerstone of human interaction. It is a tool used to express thoughts, feelings, and ideas. It includes unique nuances, idioms, and slang specific to different regions and cultures. These elements add richness and depth to communication but pose challenges and problems in translation. Translation is the process of rendering aspects and features of a target text semantically, culturally and pragmatically into another language. However, translating idiomatic and culturally-bound expressions has been a challenge for translators as they are culture-bound and involve many cultural elements. The study aims to explore the problems faced by undergraduate students, studying English as FL, while translating English idioms into Arabic. To achieve the main aim of the study, ten English idioms were administered to 40 undergraduate students, randomly chosen, to be translated to Arabic. The analytical descriptive approach was used to check and analyze students' translations. Results showed that the linguistic and cultural factors are the main causes of students facing problems and encountering barriers in translating English idioms into Arabic. Cultural differences play a vital role in idioms translation. The study targeted the recommendations for solving such problems to courses designers, the instructors of translation course, and the students. Course designers have to include English cultural expressions in the English language courses. Instructors are recommended to choose authentic texts rich in idioms i.e. ' texts from media. On the other hand, students to follow the strategic, scientific and recommended steps/methods while translation. Moreover, students should try to find the typical equivalent in meaning and form, or at least the nearest equivalent in meaning. The students can tend to literal translation or paraphrasing as the last option while dealing with idioms translation.

Keywords: *Idioms-Culture Translation Problems Translation Strategies* .

Introduction

Translation is an essential vehicle enabling nations to share information, news, culture, literature and sciences. Nevertheless, translation is not as an easy task particularly translating idioms and culturally-bound expressions. Idioms translation requires knowledge of both languages, their culture, and knowledge of strategies in order to produce the intended meaning appropriately (Dweik & Thalji, 2016). Idiomatic expressions exist in different language genres. They are used in advertisements and daily life discourse. Idioms are known as unforgotten colorful expressions, influencing both listeners and readers. As idioms introduce the cultural background and traditions of the speaker or the writer, they are considered as tenor of the self-culture. Abdalla (2023).

Stated that English idioms and expressions occupy an essential role for people's everyday communication. They come up all the time in both written and spoken English. Translating idioms literally do not always make sense, so translators need to familiarize themselves with the meaning and usage of each idiom. It may seem difficult, but most of the time it is fun especially when comparing English idioms to the idioms in the Arabic language. The importance of English idioms springs out due to their role in reflecting the English culture and history. On the other hand, Arabic idioms are cultural expressions, inherited from the dawn of the history and still used by generation-by-generation till nowadays.

As Arabic idioms reflect the uniqueness of the Arabic culture, English idioms do. Idiomatic translation plays an important role in bridging the gaps between different human groups, as well as in conveying knowledge and wisdom. Idiomatic translation is the key to closed cultural identities. To facilitate the translation of idiomatic expressions, translators need to follow certain translation strategies. These strategies are translators' best friends who rely on them to achieve their translation plan.

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Shojaei (2012) declared that translating idioms and fixed expressions from one language into another is a critical task that ergs a translator to have a good knowledge of both languages and cultures being shared or transferred as well as being able to identify and cope with the confronting problems while looking for an suitable equivalent for the inter-lingual idiomatic pairs. What confronts translators in case of zero equivalents is attributed to strong idiom-culture bound contained within that idiom. Thus, the researcher delves to find out the problems faced by undergraduate students in the process of translating English idioms into Arabic and suggest solutions to solve such problems through two research questions: Do undergraduate female students face obstacles and what their types are while translating English idioms into Arabic?

Literature Review

Main Concepts of Translation

Translation

The different usages of the term "translation" brought ought varied definitions of translation. Two main directions of these usages are translation as a process and as a product. Different scholars viewed the term differently. Newmark (1988) considers "translation" as rendering the meaning of a given discourse from the source language into the target language as the writer intents. To Nida and Taber (1982), translation is more than transferring the meaning. They view translation as "reproducing" in the target language the more accepted equivalent of the source language text. The term reproducing indicates the creative translation which is needed in translating literary works. Catford (1965) deals with translation as an" operation".

Idioms

An Idiom is defined by Ghazala (2012) as a fixed phrase whose form is usually unchangeable, and whose meaning is always the same, inflexible, metaphorical and indirect. Idioms are difficult to be understood easily due to their metaphor and connotations that are embodied in them. This puts the burden on the audience –even the language speakers- to search their underlined meaning not only the surface one . Merriam Webster Dictionary describes "idioms" as linguistic units used in specific purpose to give a meaning that is not mentioned by the word they are compound of. Seidl and Modie (1988) define idioms as "words in groups that do not reflect the exact meaning suggested by these words. Idioms as the two authors have stated are used in all languages in all the aspects formal or informal.

Table 1: *Mueller (2024) Examples of Idioms Types*

English Idioms	Types	Meaning	Translation
It's raining cats and dogs	Pure Idioms	It" s raining heavily	انها تمطر بغزارة
Skins and bones	Binomial Idioms	Slim person	عظم علي جلد
Out of sight ,out of mind	Prepositional	People use to forget someone if he or she goes away.	بعيد عن العين ,بعيد عن القلب
When in Rome-Part of (When you were in Rome do as the Romans do)	Partial Idioms	It is very important to adapt yourself to people customs of the place to where you live and behave like them.	اذا كنت في روما تصرف كالرومان
Passed away	Euphemisms	Died	انتقل الي الرفيق الأعلى
Apiece of cake	Clichés	An easy task	عمل سهل-- -بسكويت
Prevention is better than cure	Proverbs	It is better to stop something bad from happening than it is to	الوقاية خير من العلاج

deal with it after it has happened.

Culture

"Culture" *Merriam-Webster.com*. 2025. https://www.merriam-webster.com (22 January 2025), as a definition, has three points: 1) That beliefs which the society accustomed to practice as ritual religious practices, a society certain attitudes and value. This society may a university or an organization; 2) What people acquire by training or learning as skills and sports; 3) Scientists practice in laboratories (cultivating living) things for the purpose of medicine". Williams (1976) mentions etymological usage of the term culture in English to include: 1- Meaning natural growth like to the word agriculture of crops; 2- Human training process as acquiring new skills; 3- 'Human mind general state or habit; 4- Development of the word culture to cover aspects of life aspects as religion.

Universality of Culture: The word universal "of universe" indicates what is done or affect by a certain human group in the world as stated by Oxford Learner's Dictionary. Murdock (1957) explains how humans in the world have some shared cultures, although these societies have generally different cultures. He found out that "cultural universals" shared practices for human life 1- sports 2- cooking,3-, medicines 4-and family building restricted or for death as funerals. Sapir (1921) asserts the everlasting connection between language and culture language " language and culture are always connected, our social practices and beliefs are inherited through language which tights the different parts of our society". Sapir (1929) considers language as a store that all pattern types of culture from human civilization benefits.

Universality and Uniqueness of Idioms

Universality culture is the main factor in idioms universality in world, that what people are practicing as humans in speaking languages, playing games, marriage, forming families, exchanging trades and infinity of human practices. Examples of universal idioms are concerned by what they noticed in nature (No smoke without fire) or by their relation with each other (A true friend does not stab on the back). On the other hand, uniqueness of proverbs stims from cultural diversity which indicate that every culture has its distinctive features themes are universal, leading to similar idiomatic expressions languages.

English Idioms

English idioms reflect the English unique culture as geographical cites or weather conditions ,they also reflect historical development as stated by Yan (2017) added to John Cabot the Italian University cite ,giving examples from different as the Roman period of occupation in which many items of Roman origins entered English, when the Roman culture at the time of Roman Empire, dominated the primitive English country .These proverbs are concerning Rome as" when you were in Rome and. ,Rome is not built in a single day. all roads lead to. Rome" " To fiddle while Rome burns' which indicates what Nero Claudius the Roman Emperor did ,while Rome burns' which indicates what Nero Claudius the Roman Emperor did while Rome was burning.

Influence of Cultural Diversity of People Behaviors Idioms

Idioms in Arabic language and English language are widely affected by people behaviors that is mainly attributed to their cultural backgrounds. Arabic idioms regarding money, for example, centered about warning against gaining money illegally, spending money and waiting for tomorrow there will a lot of money instead that you give to the poor and Allah' s reward in the hereafter. On the other hand, English people idioms warn against money unwisely spending (money does not grow on trees) ,as giving priority to the individual benefits due to their culture. English idioms about saving money i.e. collecting and keeping as (A penny saved is a penny gained) a call for arranging budget. Arabs at the old times tend to spend money for just a good reputation.

Table 2: *Idioms about Money in English*

Idioms	Meaning	Arabic Translation
Money talks	People with money are respectable and have influence on others	المال يتحدث
To cost an arm and a leg	To cost a lot of money	يكلف الكثير من المال (يكلف لغالي ولنفيس)
Tighten your belt	Reduce spending money	ربط الاحزمة علي البطون
Living from hand to mouth	Living with money which is equal to his needs	عايش علي الكفاف
Blow your money	Warning of spending money in unwisely	بعزقة (بعثرة المال)
Money doesn't grow on trees	Money resources are limited ,so you should spent it in a wise way.	ان السماء لا تمطر ذهبا ولا فضة

Table 3: *Arabic Idioms Concerning Money*

Arabic Idioms	Meaning	English Translation
اصرف ما في الجيب يأتيك ما في الغيب	Spend all the money in your pocket, and what is hidden in the future will come to compensate you	"A generous person will prosper; whoever refreshes others will be refreshed "(Proverbs 11:25 (NIV))".
لا اكلك ولا اؤكلك غيري	I will not eat your money take it illegally) neither give it to other people	No equivalent

English Idioms of Universal Practice

Murdock (1957) has mentioned four universal practices by human societies. They are cooking, marriage, funeral rituals and medication. Examples of these idioms as :1- Cooking: a On a plate" to get something easy without working for gaining it b-To cook the books-"changing figures or a written record to deceive people -mainly tax collectors" 3- Bread and Butter –To break brad-"share a meal or a celebration –To have a finger in a pie –to be involve in a certain matter. 2-Marriage and family: a-Tie the knot –Shotgun wedding-Made in Heaven-Honeymoon phase-Mary in haste repent in Leisure- Better Half- Cold Feet- Two Peas in a Pod-Funeral rituals- Have one foot in the grave – To be near death A Goner-dead person-At death's door –about to die- Met His

End- Passed Away –A dead silence-Over my dead body-Sport-The ball is in your court-Hit below the bill-your target- Alive and kicking Areas of English- Arabic Translation

Problems: Translation problems as pointed by Ghzala (2008) are difficulties faced by translators and force him/her to stop his work aiming to find a solution .These problems in translating English to Arabic language which confront Arab learners of English language, are basically connected with learning English as a foreign language, due to differences in English language that annoy Arab learners . Baker (1992) asserts that the main cause of facing problems in translation idioms is that the are bound by specific cultural expressions. As some specific expressions or event relate or commonly used to a certain culture, as a result it is difficult to be translated such idiom in a perfect way. Baker (1992) stresses the role of culture as main barrier of translation for .Arab students who study English language

Problematic Issues in English Idioms Translation

The problems of translating idioms spring from many resources as the general problems of translation, and cultural differences between languages. Arabic and English belong to different language families and different cultures. The most problematic point in translating idioms lies in the nature of idioms which is revealed in their definition as" phrases or expressions with a figurative or sometimes literal meaning that differs from the sum of the words used". Being metaphorical and deeply rooted in a language and history of a society make their translation difficult into another language. Newmark (1988) states that while translating idioms, translator has to deal with it in a special way as it is difficult to match the exact equivalence meaning.

Newmark (1988) relates the major problems, confronting a translator , are not grammatical but lexical, collocations, and idioms. To Larson (1984), the literal translation of idioms is dangerous, as it results nonsense in common in the target language. Larson (1984) suggests avoidance of literal translation of idioms since they are metaphorical in their nature to introduce the essence of the idiom in target language.

Baker (1992) distinguishes the chief problems translating idioms and fixed expressions belong to two main fields as:1- the translator ability to identify and interpret these expressions correctly 2- difficulties in introducing different aspects transferred by idioms and fixed expressions in the receptor language. Baker (1992) relates the difficulties in idioms disability to recognize and grasp the meaning of the idiom at the first step, added to the translator failure in covering the idioms different possibilities of meaning TL the two fields of difficulties according to - Translator Role in Bridging Cultural Gapes : A Qualified translator is that one who is able to cross the cultural barriers between different cultural communities aiming to achieve social communication between t reaching a high standard of understanding languages and cultures of both ,SL and TL of the target communities , to ensure translation accuracy and reflect the spirit and intent and context of the SL text.

Alrishan and Samdi (2015) found that while students translating idioms from English

into Arabic face difficulties due to the lack of cultural proficiency and the lack of familiarity with English idioms and expressions. As a result, students were noticed suffering to choose the exact Arabic equivalents for English idiom. Salamah's (2015) study attempted to investigate the problems and difficulties related to idiom comprehension and translation with female English Translation students. The study declared that students face difficulties in translating idiomatic expressions into Arabic due to their structural nature are fixed and culturally connected.

Translating Idioms Strategies

Baker (1992) suggests strategies for translation idioms by giving the priority to replacing an SL idiom by TL equivalent, which is similar, inform and meaning. If the first option is not possible, a translator can use an equivalent in meaning regardless the form .In case the first and second solutions are not possible, the translator tries paraphrasing technique. Fourthly, a translator has the omission option. Eventually the translator practices compensation technique these communities .Crossing cultural barriers between different communities, involves reaching a high standard of understanding languages and cultures of both, SL and TL of the target communities, to ensure translation accuracy and reflect the spirit and intent and context of the SL text.

Table 4: *Applying Baker Strategies on Translating English Proverbs into Arabic*

English Idiom	Strategy Used	Usage	Arabic Translation
An eye for an eye	Equivalent Strategy	People should punished according to their guilt	العين بالعين
When pigs fly	Equivalent in meaning regardless the form	For emphasizing that something unlikely will happen	عندما يلج الجمل في سم الخياط .

drink something up	Compensation Strategy	To drink all the served drink	شرب حتى الثمالة
drink to excess	Paraphrasing	To drink alcohol continually	يدمن شرب الخمر
Give someone the cold shoulder	Omission Strategy	to be unfriendly to somebody	يتجاهل

Idioms introduced to the student

The researcher introduced the following idioms to be translated by the students:

1-It rains cats and dogs -2-At last 3-Above the law-4-Start from the scratch-5 Passed away 6-Get out of hand 7-A piece of cake-8- A drop in the ocean 9- Live from hand to mouth   -10 -When pigs fly.

Table 5: *Meaning and Translation of the Tested Idioms*

No	Idioms	Meaning	Arabic Translation
1	It rains cats and dogs	Rains heavily	تمطر بغزارة
2	At last!	Finally	اخيرا!
3	Above the law	Not caring or subject to the law	فوق القانون
4	Start from the scratch	Start from the beginning	يبدا من الصفر
5	Passed away	Died	توفي
6	Get out of hand	Out of control	خرج عن السيطرة
7	Apiece of cake	Easy to do	سهل جدا
8	A drop in the ocean	Apart that is very small compared to the whole	قطرة من البحر – المحيط
9	Live from hand to mouth	Live as much as he-or she gain	يعيش في الكفاف
10	When pigs fly	Impossibility of an event to happen	عندما يدخل الجمل في سم الخياط

Historical and Cultural Aspects of Some English Idioms

 Raining cats and dogs: The origin of this idioms vary, but the most agreed about is what the poet in his poem "The city " (1710) said about the streets of the city being drowned in a mixture of dead puppies and little cats added to butchers blood, describing the city situation after the heavy rain. The library of Congress relates the idiom to the Viking, who passed their beliefs to British. They pictured Odin, the Norse god with (dogs) =storm symbols and cats s as symbols of heavy rains .When the two species appear(dogs and cats) a problematic weather will control the sky ,which will cause people sufferings as the Viking sailors understood.

Picture (1) (It rains cats and dogs) Illustration of 19th-century cartoon by English artist George Cruikshank illustrating thephrase "raining cats and dogs

Start from the Scratch :   Starting from the scratch-Merriam Webster's Dictionary states the   word scratch belongs to sport indicating the   line scratched on the ground for competing   runners to begin from beginning of race   –first appear   in the 18th   century   history origin.

Picture (2) (Stock Photos) A scratch for Race Runners

From mouth to hand: According to Oxford English Dictionary earliest appearance of this idiom had been by Samuel Richardson (printer & author.) at the mid of 1700s. Another cite (No sweats) relates this idiom to 1600s, and appeared again in the 1930s (1929-1939), the period of economic global crises when people lost their jobs, famines spread all over the world. People were forced to follow budgets.

Picture (3) the idiom From hand to mouth)

When pigs fly: In literature, François Rabelais's a French university professor 16th-century story about two giants, and, describe a flying pig Book (1552).The idiom was sued afterwards in Alice Adventure In 1865 (Wonderlands)

Picture (4) symbolizes the Idiom (When pigs fly)

Analysis and Discussion

Results of students' performance: the test presented in Table 6 presents students' answers types (correct translation, literal translation, wrong translation and translated idioms).

Table 8: *Students Results in the Test*

No	Idioms	Correct Translation	Literal Translation	Wrong Translation	Untranslated Idioms
1	It rains cats and dogs	9	6	13	12
2	At last!	2	8	20	10
3	Above the law	4	0	22	14
4	Start from the scratch	9	0	18	13
5	Passed away	9	3	16	12
6	Get out of hand	11	0	16	13
7	Apiece of cake	13	3	11	13
8	A drop in the ocean	5	1	18	16
9	Live from hand to mouth	7	4	15	14
10	When pigs fly	6	4	15	15

Table 7: Students Total   Responses Classification in the Test Presented in Numbers

Total Responses	Correct Translation	Literal Translation	Wrong translation	Untranslated Idioms
400	75	29	164	132
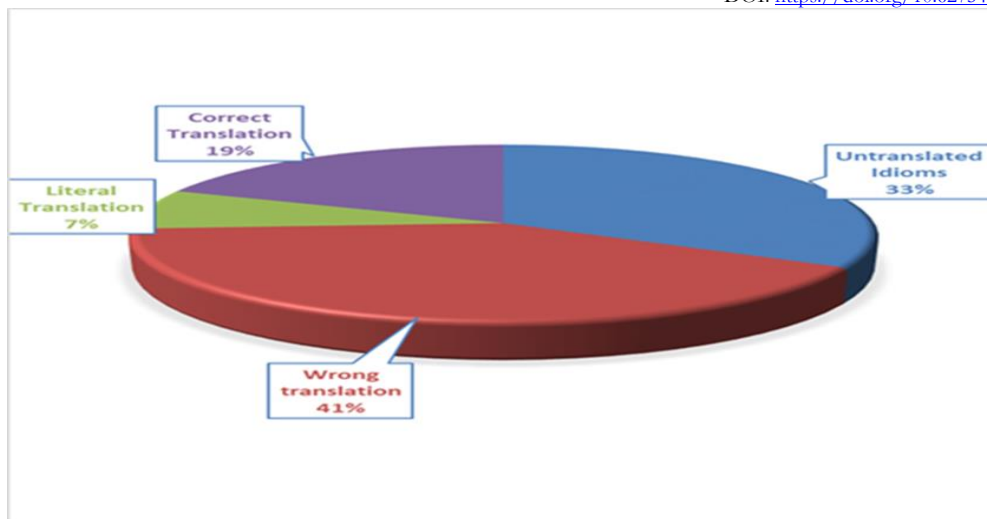
Diagram-(1) Students Total Responses Percentages

Pie –Diagram (1 pie) diagram shows the high percentage of wrong translation (41%), followed by untranslated idioms (33%) which indicates the students' inability to translate. When collecting both types of student responses percentage which forms(41%+33%) =74% of the total percentage .On the other hand , When the correct translation percentage is added to the literal translation percentage, (19%+7%) the result is 26% which constitutes the lowest of percentage of the students responses.
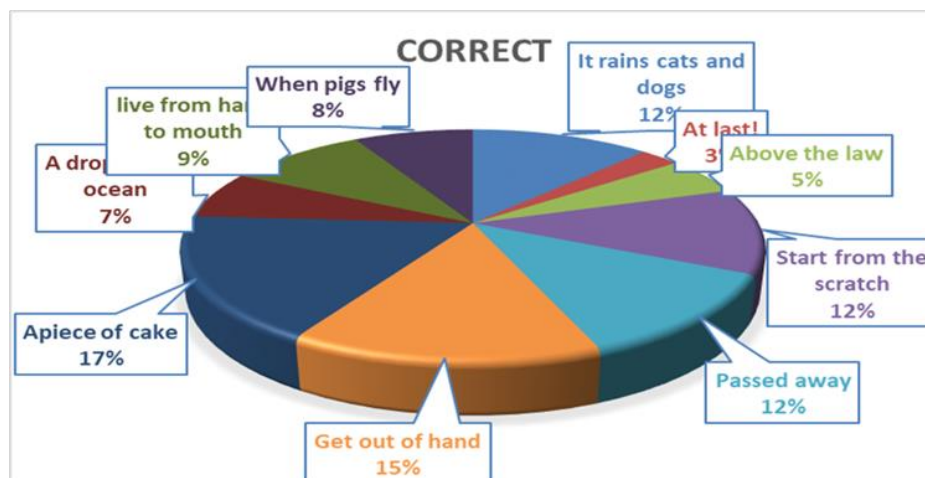
Pie-Diagram (2) correct translation

Correct Translation: Correct Answers: Pie-diagram (2) explains distribution of students correct responses. On the top of correct answers percentage sits the idiom (Apiece of cake), which has been a piece of cake for the students =17% (13responses) out of 40 responses, Less than half of the students got the correct answer of the questions have the highest percentage of correct answers.
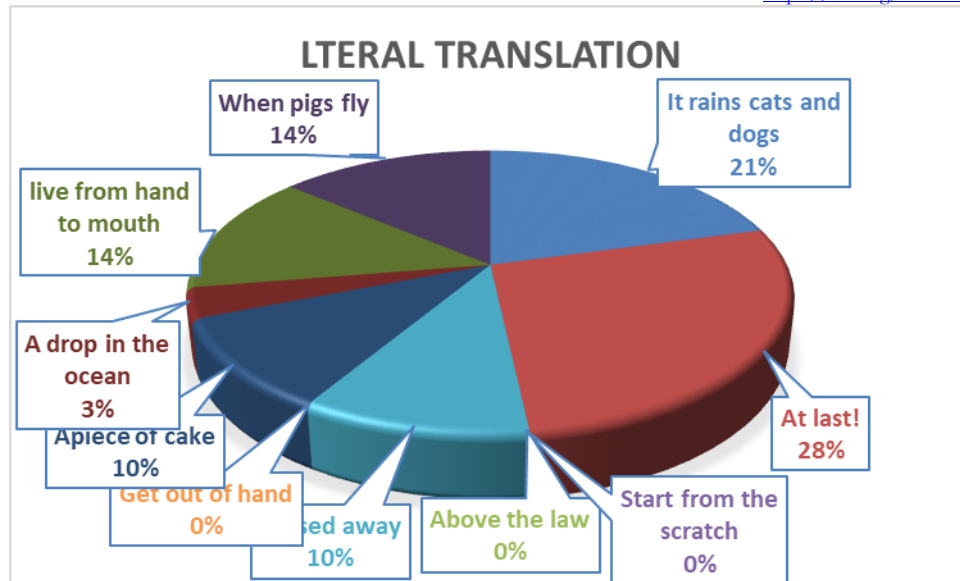
Diagram (3): Literal Translation

Literal Translation: Pie-diagram (3) shows literal translation in the students idioms translation. The highest percentage is gained by second idiom (At last!) of 28% = 8 responses .Students introduced literal translation of this idiom as follows:متأخر-----الأخير-----تأخر The first idiom (It rains cats and dogs) which includes cultural conations deeply rooted in English history occupied by the second status of literal translation percentage (21%) = 6 responses Examples of literal translation Students literal translation of this idiom come as: follows . Tow idioms rank the third

انها تمطر قطط وكلاب –انها تمطر كل القطط والكلاب- تمطر قطط وكلاب- . Tow idioms rank the third status a-(When pigs fly),the tenth idiom and b (-Live from hand to mouth,) the ninth idiom with percentage 14%=4 by both idiom .Examples of literal translation :a-Live from hand to mouth: Literal translation answers of the students الاكل باليد-يعيش من العيش من اليد للفم – b-Pigs fly .Students translated this idiom literally as follows اليد للفم

عندما يطير الخنزير-عندما يحلق الخنزير-عندما تطير الخنزير: . The fourth rank is gained by two idioms   ,(Passed away) and (A piece of cake) =10% As each idiom got (3) responses .Examples of literal translation : a-Passed away examples of literal translation:يذهب بعيدا- يعبر الطريق- الطريق سهل.Apiece of cake literal translation قطعة من جزء من الكل   - الكعكة -قطعة من الكيك:The idiom (A drop in the ocean) is in the fifth rank having 3% of students literal translation percentages = one response. Example:يسقط في المحيط.The three left idioms have zero percentage of literal translation –(Get out of hand)-(Above the law)-(Start from the scratch) Comments on the literal translation percentages : The English idiom (At last) which ranks first in literal translation percentage,   has a daily used Arabic equivalent أخيرا !,but students failed in translating the idiom correctly which indicates their poor linguistic competence in both English and Arabic The second rank for literal translation of is gained by the idiom(It rains cats and dogs) is a culturally bound English idiom(Finding 3)
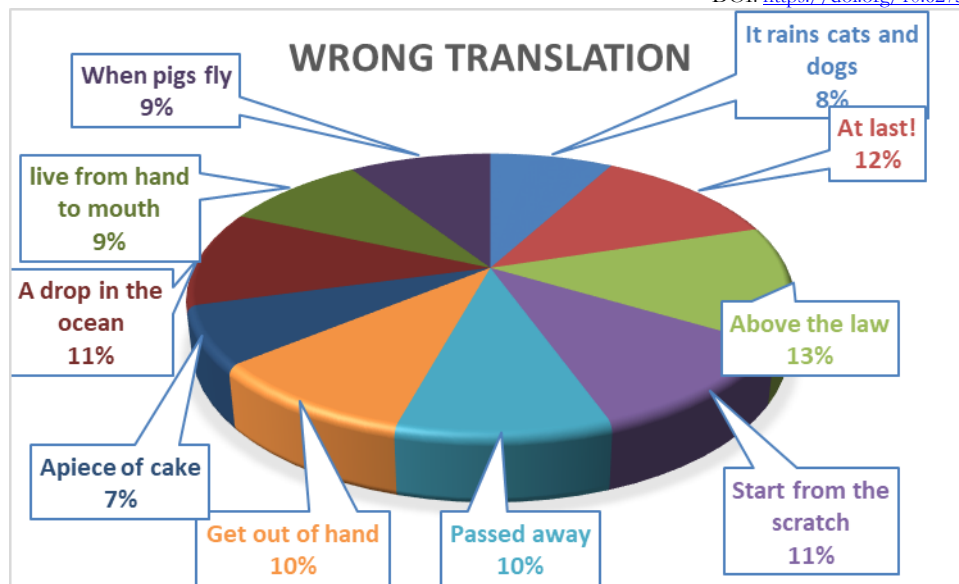
Diagram (4) the pie-chart

Pie –chart displays the wrong translation percentages in the students answers, as follows: The highest percentage is 14%, gained by the idiom(Above the law).Examples of students translation :– خارج عن القانون غير قانوني-اشكوك للقضاء. The second percentage for wrong translation is filled by the idiom(At last) which gains12% percentage =20 responses .Examples of wrong answers for this idiom : علي الأقل-خسر- ما لانهاية The third rank of wrong translation is shared by two idioms (Start from the scratch), (A drop in the ocean) Both of the two idioms have 11% =18 responses. Example of wrong translation -Start from the scratch: بدا خرج من Wrong translation of the idiom(A drop in the ocean في البحث-المشي في الطريق الصحيح -بد في الرياضة المحيط-سقط في المحيط- في البحر. The fourth status in wrong translation for both idioms (Get out of hand) – Passed away)=10% (16 responses). Examples of wrong translation Examples of Get of hand) wrong translation by the students :اخرج من عقلي-اخرج من تفكيري-ابعد يدك. Wrong translation examples of the idiom (Passed away) في الماضي –طريق The fifth position is filled by the idiom(Live from hand to mouth) .Wrong responses: الاكل باليد-يعيش لفترة-الحياة قصيرة Tow idioms come at the sixth rank,(It rains cats and dogs) and (When pigs fly) When pigs fly) wrong responses.عندما حدث ذلك –لديه اجنحة -انطلاقة : 1t rains cats and dogs:, علي القطة والكلب-انه المطر القطة والكلب القطط والكلاب- Lastly comes the idiom A piece of cake with the minimum percentage errors. =7% (11 responses). Examples of wrong responses :- الكيك جاهز قطعت كيك- اريد الكيك Comments on Students Wrong Translation: Students' answers reflect their weak linguistic skills in both languages English and Arabic, also the close rates of errors in wrong translation represent their inability to translate idioms into Arabic.(Finding 4).
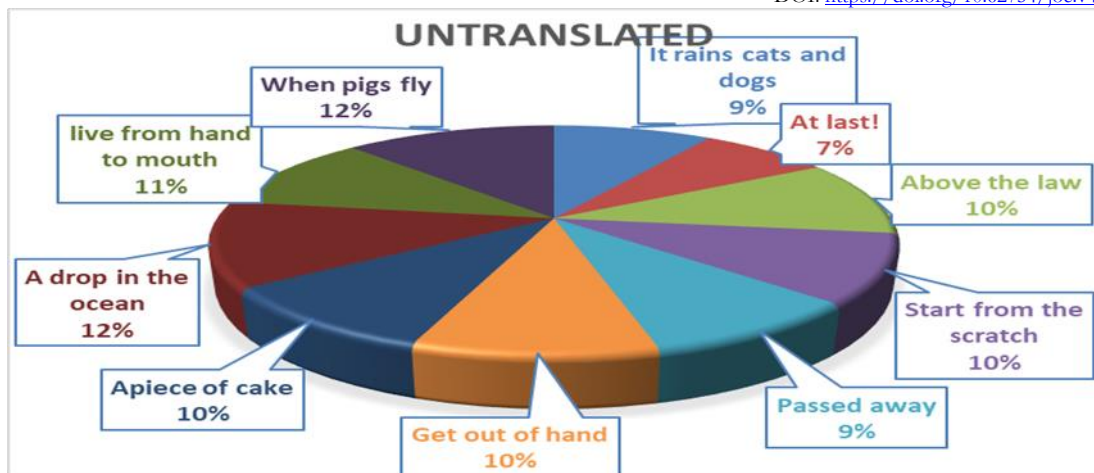
Diagram (5) The pie-chart diagram

Diagram shows the untranslated responses amongst the translated idioms. Two idioms rank first (A drop in the ocean and when pigs fly) with highest percentage (12%) The second rank is occupied by the idiom(live from hand to mouth)=11%.Four idioms come at the third rank(A piece of cake , get out of hand start from the scratch and above the law)with 10% The idiom(passed away) ranks before the last one .The close ratios show that all the students translations have their share in" untranslated.

Idioms Translation Analysis:

Idioms translation will be analyzed separately in this step
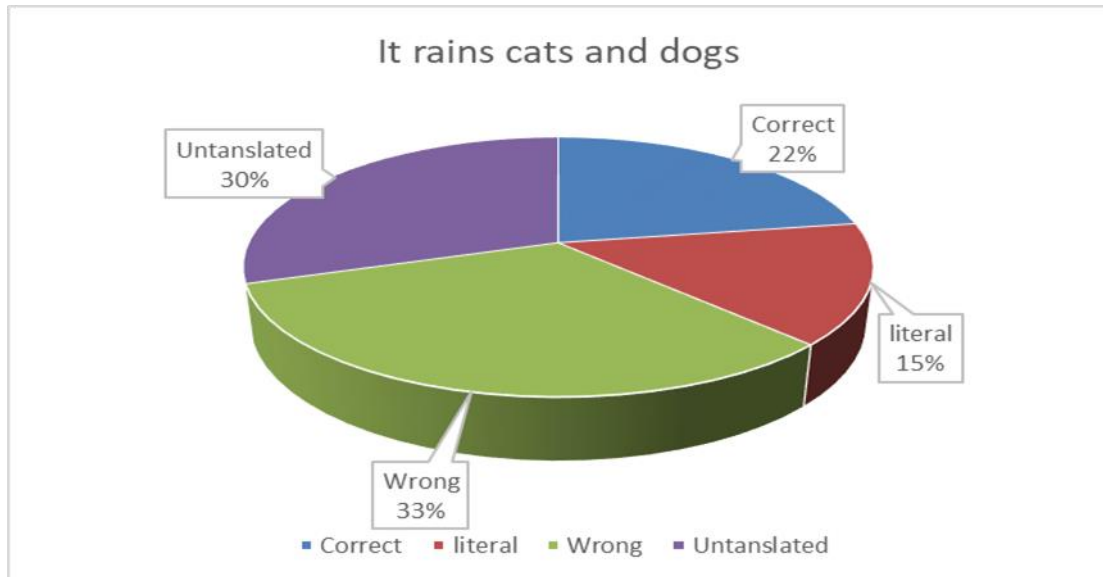
Diagram(6)

Diagram 6 shows students responses types in the first idiom (It rains cats and dogs :this idiom, which gains only 22% percentage of correct answers=(9) responses (Finding6)
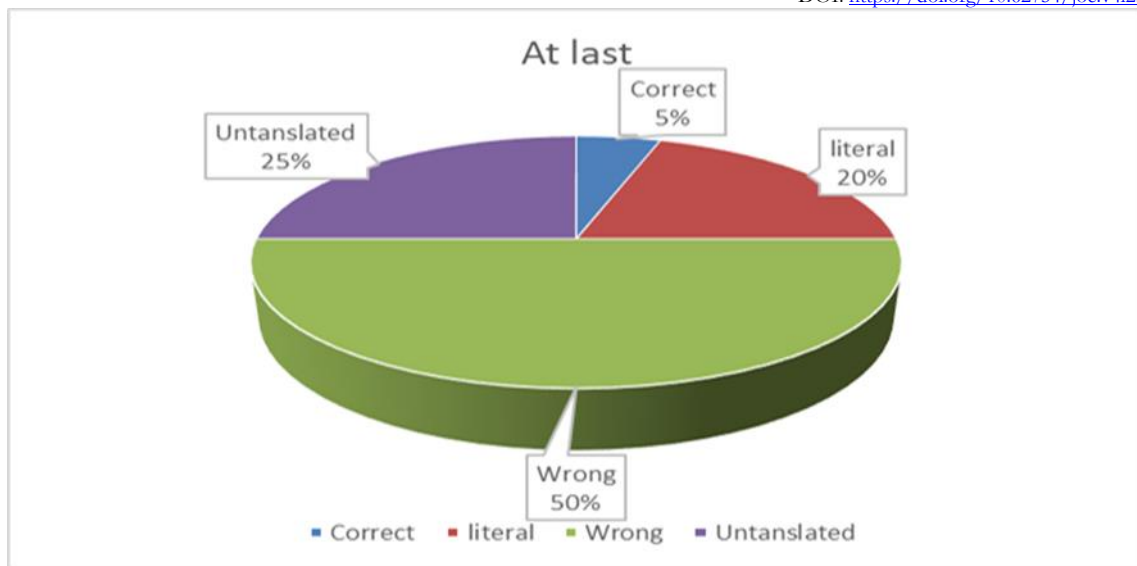
Diagram (7)

This diagram explains percentages of students responses types in translating the idiom (At last!) 50% of the students tested gave wrong answers added to 25% who didn't answer .By adding wrong answers to untranslated answers percentages , (50%   +25%) = 75% of students responses. This indicates that the majority of students are unable to translate this idiom Finding (7)
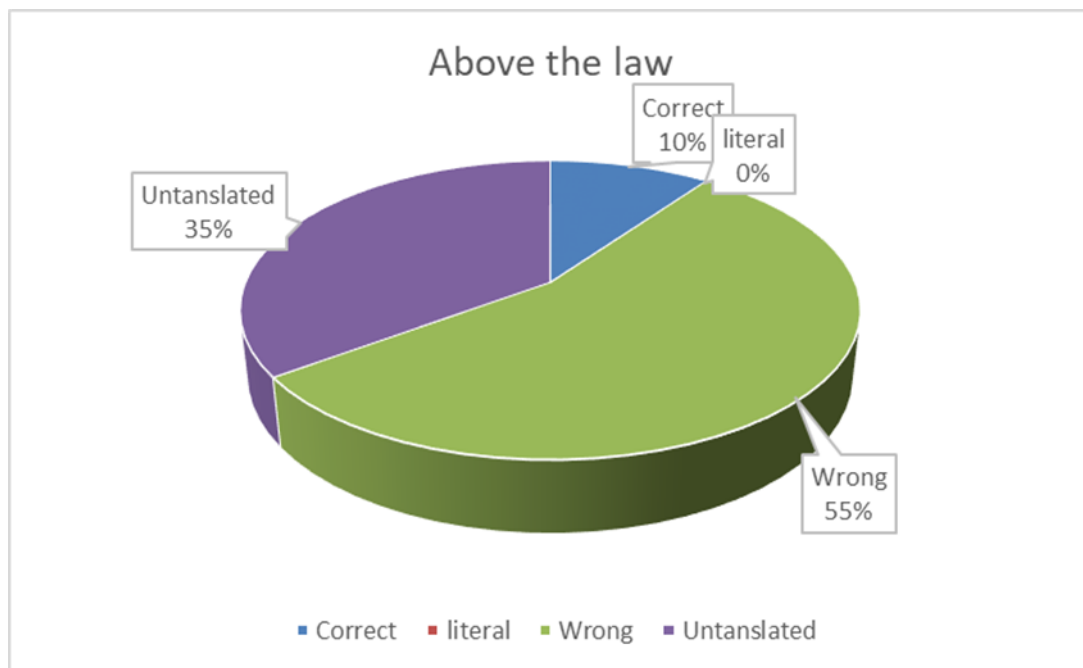
Diagram(8)

This diagram shows high percentage of wrong students responses(55%) and the percentage of untranslated idioms(35).When adding the two percentages to each other , (55+35) this results   =90% of students responses. Only 10% of the students gain correct answers .No one translated literally .(Finding8)
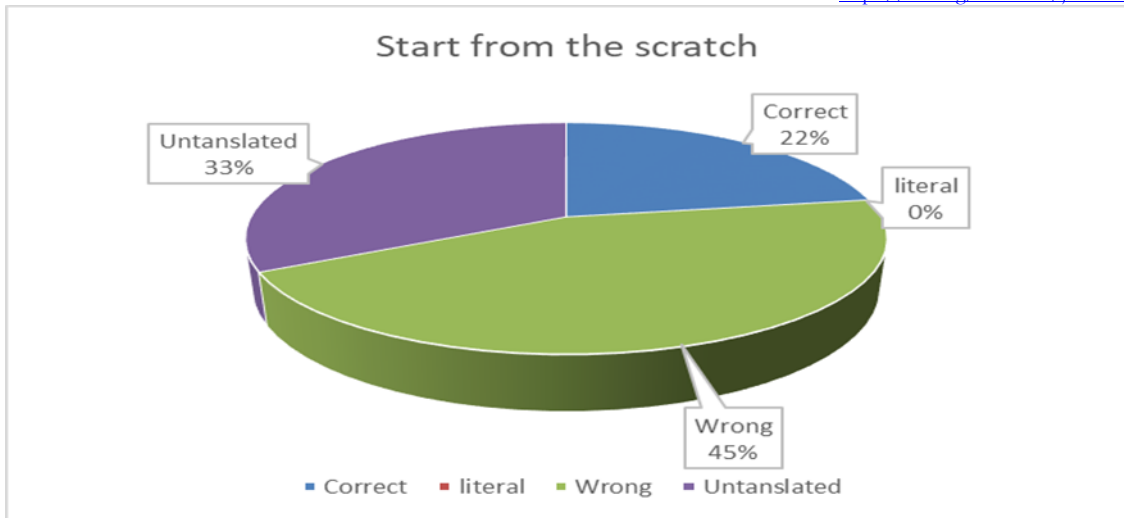
Diagram (9)

This diagram displays percentages of students answers types of the fourth idiom, d (Start from the scratch).Wrong translation 5%+untranslated ones 33% results(88%) of the whole responses. This gives a little room to percentages of correct translation=22% (Finding 9)
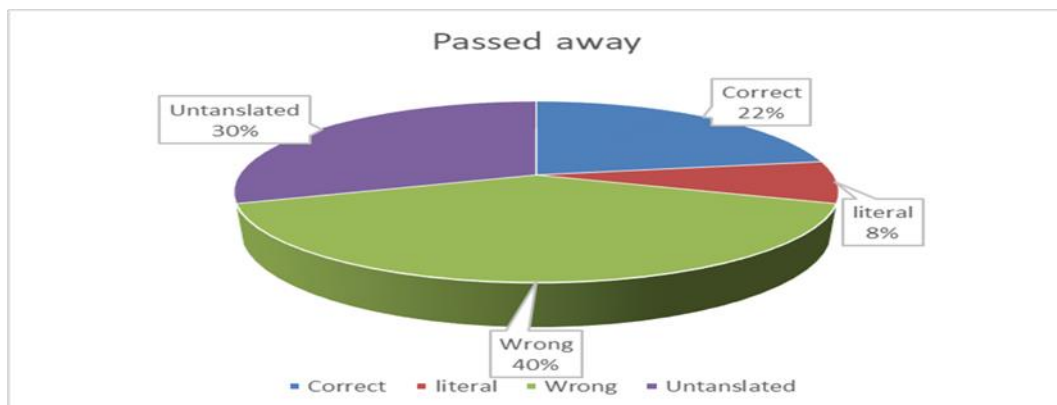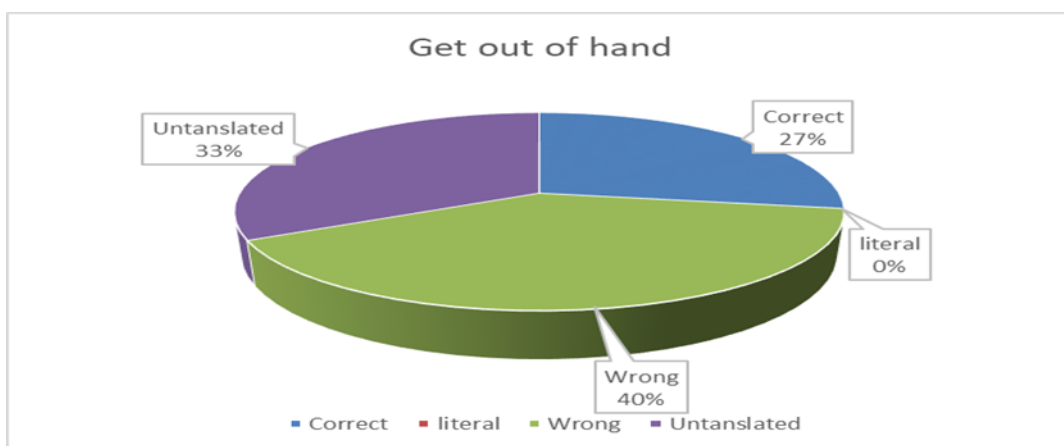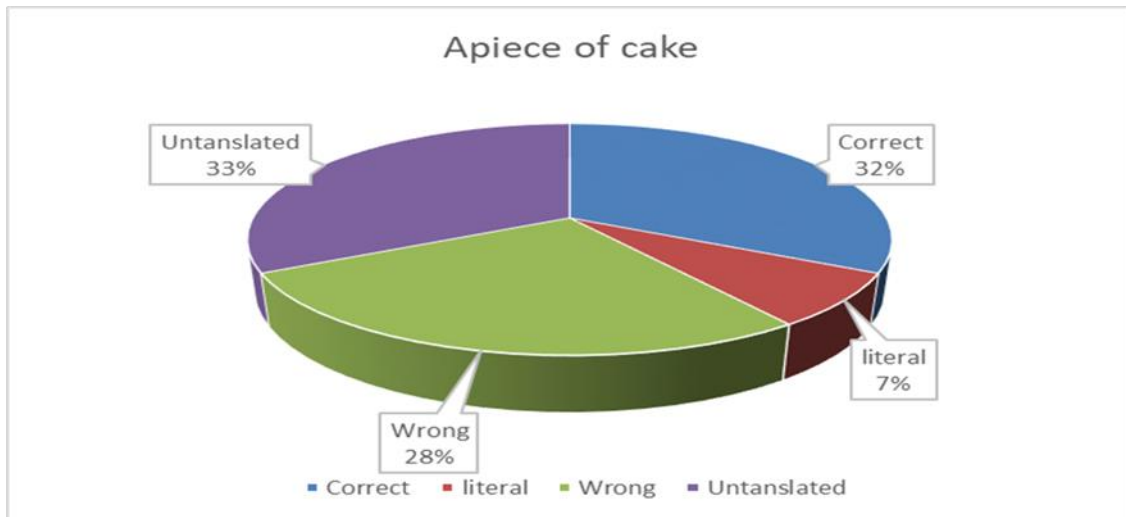

Diagram (10)

This pie-diagram presents analysis of (Passed away) .A percentage of 70% =(40% of wrong translation +30% untranslated idioms)of the students failed in translating it (Finding 10)

Diagram(11)

This pie-diagram discusses students' performance of the idiom: (Get out of hand).The majority of the students responses went on the negative side (40%) of the students gave mistranslations and 33% didn't translate the idiom), which indicates 73% of the responses are not correct .

Diagram(12)

It presents percentages of translation types of the idiom(Apiece of cake).Correct answers of this cultural idiom won about 32% of the whole responses whereas literal translation has7%of untranslated idioms and 28% of wrong translated ones .By adding to each other, (28%+33%)=61%.This indicates majority of the students failure in t translating this idiom cultu1ral bound idiom (Finding 12)
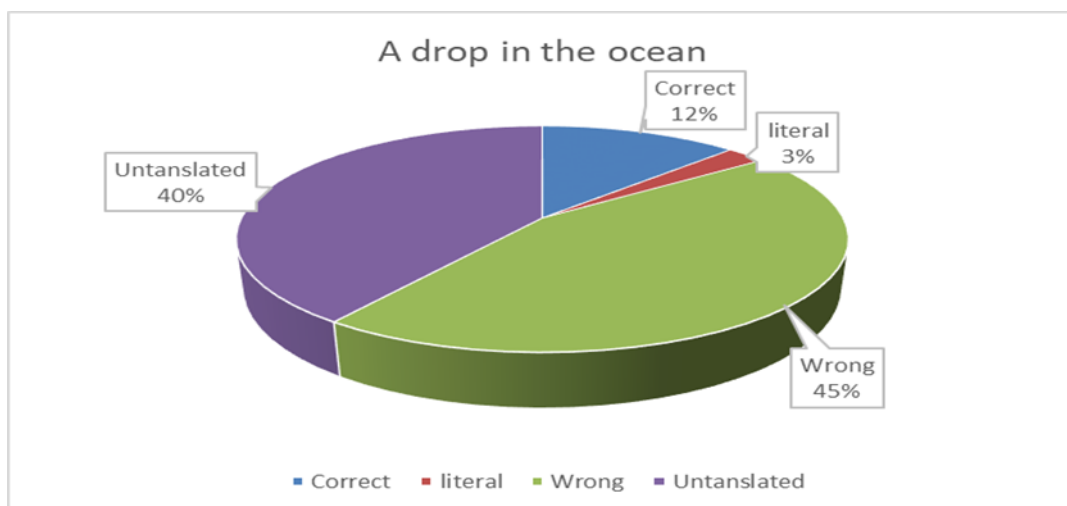

Diagram (13)

This pie-diagram shows percentages of translating the idiom (A drop in the ocean). Correct answers and literal ones (12%+3%)=15% of the whole answers. ,the minimum percentage of the students performance. (Finding 13)
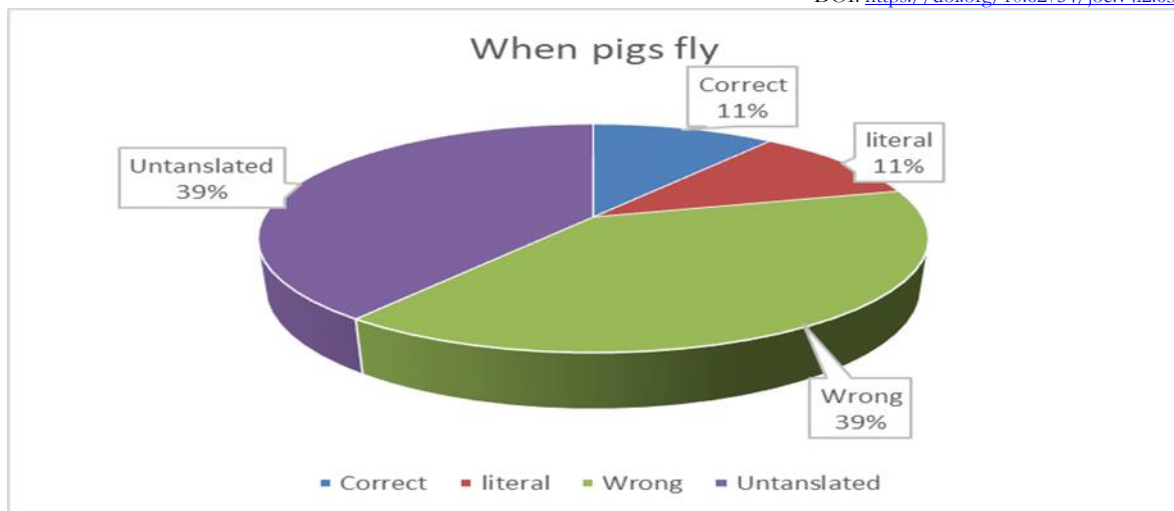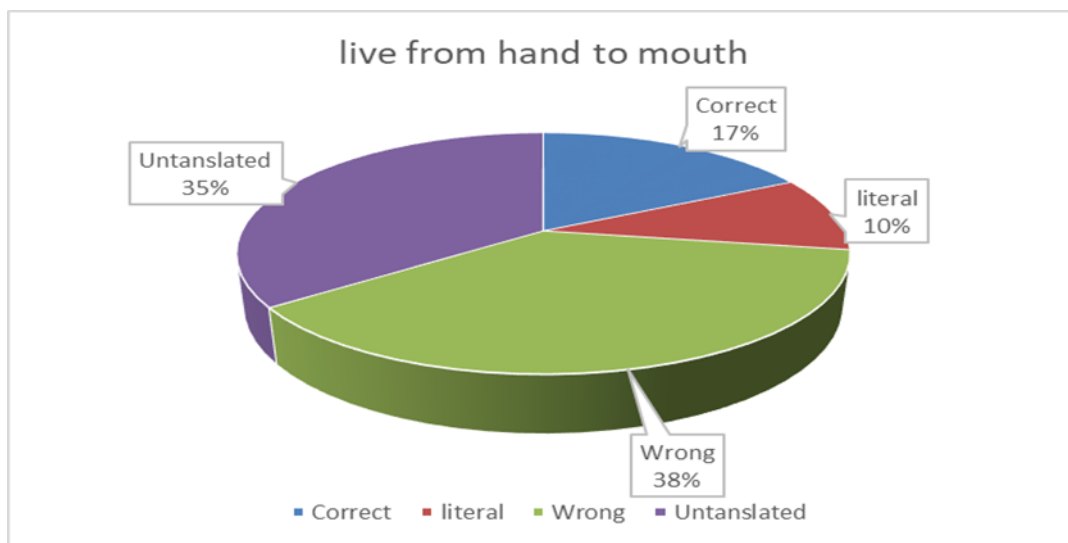
Diagram (14)

Pie-diagram (13) explains percentages of students translation of the introduced test. The majority of the students failed in translating the English idioms into Arabic (39% wrong translation +39%Untranslated idioms=78% of the students responses, On the other hand only 11% is won by correct answers for this idiom (Finding 14)

Pie-diagram (15)

This diagram introduces the student's performance percentages of the test The majority of the students failed in translating the English idioms into .Arabic (38% wrong translation+35% untranslated idioms=73% of the students answers Correct translation constitutes a small percentage 17% of students answers (Finding 15)

Summary of the Findings:

Analysis	Findings	Interpretation	Implication
1-Percentages of Students translation of the whole test	1-5	Students facing barriers in translating English idioms	Valid

2-Percintages of translation types of idioms separately	6-15	Students facing cultural and- linguistic barriers in translating English idioms	Valid
3- Analysis of idioms translation types separately	6,8,9,10,12 ,14,15	Cultural barriers	Valid
4-3- Analysis of idioms translation types separately	7-11-12	Linguistic barriers	Valid

Discussion of the Findings

1- The Study Finding s :(1-16) indicate that most students are unable to identify the equivalent of idiom   .

2-Findings (1-5) show Students inability of translating English idioms into Arabic into Arabic appears of different English idioms

a- English culturally-bound findings (6,8,9.1012,14,15) b-English idioms of universal usage (7,11,12-)

Results of the Study

Results of this study spring from different sources. The chief one is this study findings. Findings of this stud y added to the literature review and the three mentioned studies findings which confirms the second the second hypothesis-Main causes of facing barriers in translating English idioms into Arabic spring of linguistic factors as the two languages different families ,added to cultural diversity between the English and Arabic.

Recommendations

For courses designers a-Including English expression as idioms in English language courses :e.g. Idioms in Novels-and discourse analysis b—For translation courses :students to be familiarized with aspects of English culture to facilitate the translation process 2-Translation instructors : Giving attention idioms translation as in media -3-Translation students to follow the steps in translating idioms a-Find typical equivalent in meaning and form b- The nearest equivalent in -c- Literal translation-d-Paraphrasing which will be the last option.

Conclusion

Translating English idioms into Arabic depends on deep understanding of the history and English culture and the context of these idioms. Future translators should provide themselves with the necessary experiences to improve their language skills and try to familiarize themselves with English culture in order to find equivalents to these idioms in Arabic.

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