



The Change of Meaning in (Highly) Specialized Texts After Back-Translation

Inst. Ahmed Adel Nouri (M.A)

University of Diyala / College of Education for Humanities Department of English

Abstract

Translation researchers are quality conscious, motivated to establish fidelity in the translated meaning to the source text (ST), and view back translation as a credible assurance mechanism of quality. Thus, the present paper looks into the reliability of back-translation as a quality control mechanism between source text (ST) and target text (TT). This is an effective and efficient application in the process of back-translation as a checking tool for several years. Still, it has its own limitations. Firstly, back-translation works best for very closely related languages and cultures. The different number of words between the two languages in one language combination shows that words on one side may lack a one-to-one equivalent on the other side. Finally, the quality of the back-translation relies heavily on the accuracy of the translated text because if there is any mistake done by the translator, it will definitely reflect in the work of the back translator because he just follows the translated text". This research deals with the problem of back-translation in specialized texts and the change of meaning that occurs in both Arabic and English language.

Email:

Ahmed.en.hum@uodiyala.edu.iq

Published: 1- 3-2026

Keywords: Back-Translation, Specialized texts, Meaning, Change, Source Language.

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المخلص

يحرص الباحثون في مجال الترجمة على الجودة، ويسعون إلى ضمان دقة المعنى المترجم مقارنة بالنص الأصلي (ST)، ويعتبرون الترجمة العكسية آلية موثوقة لضمان الجودة. وبالتالي، تتناول هذه الورقة موثوقية الترجمة العكسية كآلية لمراقبة الجودة بين النص الأصلي (ST) والنص المستهدف (TT). ويُعد هذا تطبيقاً فعالاً وناجحاً في عملية الترجمة العكسية كأداة للتدقيق منذ عدة سنوات. ومع ذلك، فإن لها حدودها الخاصة. أولاً، تعمل الترجمة العكسية بشكل أفضل مع اللغات والثقافات المتقاربة جداً. ويُظهر الاختلاف في عدد الكلمات بين اللغتين في تركيبة لغوية واحدة أن الكلمات في إحدى اللغتين قد تفتقر إلى مرادف مباشر في اللغة الأخرى. وأخيراً، تعتمد جودة الترجمة العكسية بشكل كبير على دقة النص المترجم؛ لأنه إذا ارتكب المترجم أي خطأ، فسوف ينعكس ذلك بالتأكيد في عمل المترجم العكسي لأنه يتبع النص المترجم فقط. تتناول هذه الدراسة مشكلة الترجمة العكسية في النصوص المتخصصة وتغير المعنى الذي يحدث في كل من اللغتين العربية والإنجليزية.

1. Defining Back-Translation

Back-translation finds application in many spheres of life. In some instances, it could be said to work. In others, it clearly does not. The research work focuses on different studies concerning back-translation. In the medical field, for example, World Health Organization (WHO) puts up back-translation as an almost exclusive translation review method as odd to use in any other field. This calls for back-translation to remain very much a tool in medical research. It is also used by the legal and technological industrial. It is the rendition of a translation from the target language back to the source language presumably without reference or access to the source text either before or at present. The general purpose is to give the text owner, that is, the writer, publisher, translation benefactor, or what is referred to in translation as 'the client', a chance to observe how the translation would read to the audience in the target language as compared with the original text. So one can say that back-translation is a quality assurance process where the aim is to detect actual or potential trouble spots in the translation and, further down, in the original text for their correction (Yahiya, 2004: 1) .

Back-translation has been applied as one of the many techniques pertaining to the detection of item bias in cross-cultural studies. Geisinger (1994: 306) defined back-translation in this way: "An original translation would render items from the original version of the instrument into a second language, and a second translator - one not familiar with the instrument - would translate back into the original language."

By definition, back-translation employs in the language research to improve the reliability and the validity of enforced attempts in verifying the quality of a translation performed by an independent translator who translates back into the original language. Then comparison can be made between original and back-translated documents. Back translation is an attempt to return to the original text. Whatever Rose (1985: 31) asserts is more crucial in terming back-translation as an important technique transversing cultural history; it divides back-translation into two great divisions of general back-translation and that which protects the integrity of the form. Back-translation is a translation of a translation back into the source language of the original text without referring to the source text. The degree of success with which the back-translation recreates the original is sometimes taken as a measure of the adequacy of the original translation. Checking the translation of the source text by back-translation is just one of the steps in the process of verification. Following some kind of a normal translation procedure, a translator translates a document into a language, which is then check-up by an editor who reviews the translation and can suggest amendments in case of discrepancies.

Instead, a better approach would be to carry out a back translation in which a second translator translates the document back into the original language. An editor then compares and analyzes the original document with the back translation for discrepancies, and once the back translation is seen to match the original document, it is conclusively held that the translation was without fault (Internet, 2013). In Baker's opinion, "Back-translation is a process whereby a translation is translated back into the original language without any reference to the original text" (Baker, 2008: 211-212). Another term for the machine translation paradigm is "a round-trip translation". Back-translation is frequently used to assess the quality of the original translation through comparison with the original text .

2. Types of Back-Translation

There are several forms of back translation: word-for-word translation up to close translation, which includes and considers the syntax and collocations of the target language. Sin Wai and Pollard, 2008: 37-38 explain other types of back-translation .

2.1 Lexical

This is where the term has been used as its primary term in most of the cases, and there exists a one-to-one correspondence in the other language. Otherwise, the test would be illuminating, but it would prove not so decisive. It is meant to expose a gap in English lexicon .

2.1 Collocational

As the usual property of collocation is that its "secondary" collocate does not exist in its primary meaning, a back-translation quite often gives away translationese. In a typical collocation, the noun is usually the primary collocate .

2.2 Syntactic

A large literal or close syntactic back-translation may show up to the non-existence (phrasal verbs, gerunds, verb noun) or infrequency of a structure in the language of the source, and may also be instructively done at the level of groups, clauses, or sentences .

2.3 Word Order

To translate the source language word-for-word into the target language may not make sense or may change the emphasis from that of the original to another, in which case, it is better to alter the lexical or grammatical change .

2.4 Metaphor

As everyone's metaphorical back-translations (all figurative language) can possibly indicate cultural differences as well as translator incompetence or metaphorophobia.

3. Advantages and Disadvantages of Back-Translation

Some are of the opinion that back-translation would prove effective due to the complete avoidance of consultation; shortcomings should be removed after further consideration .

3.1 Advantages of Back-Translation

Cross-translation merits are follows:

1. The final output will be a translation of very high standards .
2. There is hardly a gap for any mistakes and therefore the translator protects himself/herself from that .
3. The capabilities of the translators and back translators can be measured .
4. They are very effective tools.

(Graham, 2007: 54)

3.2 Disadvantages of Back-Translation

The following are some more disadvantages of back-translation:

1. **Cost:** Some clients may resist the idea of anticipating paying double for a translation and back-translation by the mere mention of the same. However, after all, back-translation requires a translator to translate something .

2. **Inefficiency:** One of the worst nightmares for a translator is being asked to back-translate a text they never translated themselves. To illustrate, that same translator may be seeing major deviation from the original text and not have a chance to ask their fellow translator - why this was so or what choice were made. Further, this kind of back-translation (after all, blind) holds merit in fact-checking; however, in texts that require creativity, it sometimes becomes a painful exercise .

3. **Lack of localization feedback:** There is a wide range of back-translation concerning how your audience will perceive your text. A qualified and proficient translator does not know only the language; they also know the concerning culture(s) very deeply.

4. **Discrepancies:** The back-translation will never match the source text, and discrepancies would always remain (to, however, what extent a discrepancy is considered important varies from one translator to the other). These discrepancies may come forth due to different skills of the translators: for instance, if one translator is less qualified compared to another, then a significant difference would appear between the work of both translators (Salzburg, 2006: 144) .

4. Problems of Back Translation

One translation method, however, in which scrutiny must be applied is back-translation. Such problems may arise at any stage as a consequence of using the wrong caliber of translator. To illustrate, back-translating might be a back-translation when it happens to be fallible or unskilled on the part of the re-translating translator. Obviously, the solution is working deliberately with professional translators who know the subject matter and understand the target language plus its culture. It is not that one can find a logical back-and-for between the original language and the back-translation between those two canonical versions; that is, it does not signal any deficiency or limitation in the technique, but rather it is part of the quality management of translation and informants as to the kinds of items that might be able to cross into the target culture and those that cannot. In fact, back-translation functions as alla "filter through which terms of non-equivalence will not easily pass". Most probably, this failure is going to be de facto discovered; there was no right word or phrase in a target language to match one in the source language. Now lie in the investigator's hands the accurate determining of just what concepts he may employ across the two languages-needing not speculation; for he can act on the basis of the back-translation results. This could occur when an exceptionally competent bilingual has managed to figure out, most probably, incomprehensible wreckage of a target text version. Like most visitors to this post could hold their user's visitors from other countries experiment speaking broken English, so back-translators even could take these rough materials and polish them to make or bring them into diamonds in the final version. A fine back-translation step is suggested by asking such best translators to read that translation and tell a writer whether (1) grammar was good, (2) some words were used that most native speakers would understand, and (3) he thought all other people would have any problems reading the material and answering questions about it. For example, original > target: target > target (check); target > original. It assumes that the translator doing the checking is indeed willing to be very honest and brave, which may not be the case in certain cultures. Alternatively, one could simply use one out of many relational variations that would come out with back-translation, where the researcher could ask

monolinguals similar to the respondents to rewrite the material instead of having a translator check the target version .

5. Back Translation and Accuracy

Backup for machine-translated documents are back translations. Back-translation is an exercise wherein a translated document is reversed back into its original language. **What Machine Translation Can't Do in this machine translation**, doing back-translation just ends with some clicks. Yet, then again, as each language has almost different meaning dimensions, an actual statement that speaking machine back-translation does achieve the accuracy that we are looking for makes it difficult. This is because languages can sometimes translate messages in a unique manner; there are words that cannot be translated at all. Indeed, with machine translation, the point may hardly be conveyed without missing a bit. Yes, it may offer accuracy and usability at some time but definitely not absolutely, not like human translation .

This is of course back-translation still image editing an article, checking that all meanings make sense with those that are in the original document. It contributes to ensuring that the translation is full, but most especially, it is an accurate translation. Likewise, a translator who wishes to achieve supreme quality of work will most likely use the back-translation technique to check and double-check any possible errors that he failed to notice at first .

Human translation makes less room for errors even from the first draft. Since human translators can comprehend, they understand the meanings behind each sentence and will know how to construct the content in a way that will effectively get the message across. Accurate Pays Consider this another serious crushing blow against the credibility of machine translation.

They not only produce bad results but also carry any credibility as far as accuracy can be concerned, even when one repeats the back-translation process. Well, traditional translation is another option that needs to be reminded. It's the best choice for business-minded people interested in expansion and progress. While human translation might be more expensive compared to a robot translator, at least one can know that humans will deliver better quality output that still matters the most in the end .

6. Guidelines for Back Translation

All guidelines need to be in place, so that the worst situation does not happen, and best effort has been applied to streamline things: in itself, the backtranslation is no measure of fixing up the original translation (Paegelow 2008: 23-24) :

1. A back-translation should be done by one professional translator and edited by another. Since errors in a back-translation cast unwarranted doubt upon the validity of the original translation, such erroneous back-translation consumes an undue amount of time to resolve. An incorrect back-translation leads to false conclusions about the correctness, credibility, or precision of the original translation; thus, quality back-translation is required to minimize these 'false positives' (i.e., errors in the back-translation itself) .
2. The key difference, which is relevant, is discussed here and involves comparing the back-translation to the original document. This is for sure a case of 'difference that matters,' and those who would be undertaking the back-translation activity should be made aware that it is this type of difference that matters and should therefore be focused upon .
3. Disregard differences that do not matter. In essence, instances of synonyms; these are some instances of 'differences that do not matter' and alternative word order in back-translation. Back-translation is fundamentally based on being able to know which kinds of 'differences matter' and which kinds 'do not' .

4. Ambiguities in the source text may arise and must be resolved by the writer of the original source text. Sometimes translation uncovers problems with a word or phrase that nobody thought to question while drafting the original English source text. The translator and back translator can only hypothesize what they think the writer meant. At that point, it is very crucial for the author of the original source to clarify all ambiguities detected before editing the translation .

7. Using Free Machine Translation for Back Translation

You can recommend an online no-charge machine translation tool like Google translate and other free-manual forms of translation for an efficient back-translation of the human translation. Grab the translated output from the human translator and bring it into one of those automatic translation engines, and it will back-translate it into the original source language. The back-translation will likely not be of very high quality, but it should help you test whether there are words missing or mistranslations (Hutchins 1992: 78) .

8. Using Back-Translation for Quality Control

Finally, it completes the process of translating the source language into the target language and performing the backward translation. But there is something more to it. It has a translation in the target language-now the document is back-translated into the source language, allowing it to identify from the original source file the differences surfaced due to the effect of translation by using the new back-translation. You must compare the two documents to find many differences. You'll start wondering when the translation is ever going to finish now. Your efforts to improve your translations through back-translation force you to fix your translation with a verbatim translation of the source text. This defeats the whole reason why you even hired an editor or proofreader in the first place, and leaves you with a meaningless transliteration of your source text .

9. Types of Texts that Seem to be Appropriate for Back-Translation

Technical documents that sound like medical or scientific formulas should be good back-to-back translations for the reason that the text is usually written by Engineers or Scientists who don't leave room for humor, colloquial expressions or complex literary statements at all. If this sounds like something programmed in a computer, it is easier to make it sound as if it were verbatim in the other language and then back-translation would be the means of verifying the content. That is why medical or scientific text backward translation will not give anything in the way of syntax and semantics at best, but rather synonyms for words clipped from context .

10. Procedures and Data Collection

10.1 Sample of Study

Within the study sample, there are three instructors working in the Department of English at the University of Diyala, College of Education for Human Sciences, during the academic year of 2015-2016 and, at the same time, active members of the Consultant Bureau for Languages and Translation in the same College. These instructors specialize in different fields of study. Hence, each one was assigned a different specialized Arabic text to translate, with the instruction that the translation be done into English without having any access to the original English texts.

10.2 The Test

As mentioned earlier, the test consists of three different specialized texts: one medical entitled "Gastritis," the second legal entitled "A Lease Bond," and the last a commercial text entitled "A Notice for Tender" (see Appendix 1). Now that we have gathered back translations of the three texts from the instructors (see Appendix 2), we will set the originals

and newly back-translated texts side by side in a table for comparison to see what changes, additions, and deletions were made. The prime and ultimate concern is to ascertain if meaning has really been affected, and if so, whether the translation is valid and reliable. Following that, the contra-analysis shall proceed leading into the final results .

Original Text 1	Back-Translation		
	Sample 1	Sample 2	Sample 3
Causes: The disease can be caused by ingestion of any substance which is poisonous per se, by an overstretching of the capacity of the stomach at one sitting when the constitution is weak or when convalescing from some grave illness; at times the disease may also be induced by poorly masticated food . The doctor should be called as soon as symptoms show up and his directions strictly complied . Symptoms: Gastritis is inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach, associated with burning pain in the pit of the stomach, with vomiting after the ingestion of food and drinking, and sometimes with hiccups. The pulse is small and weak; the patient is pale and	Gastritis can also occur when a noxious agent is ingested or after considerable gorging of food at one sitting after a long recuperation period after a severe illness and weakness. It may also be caused due to insufficient mastication. The patient must call the physician immediately after the signs manifest and strictly adhere to his instructions . Symptoms: Gastroenteritis is the inflammation of mucous membrane of stomach. The direct result, however, is acute pain and heartburn. Vomiting also takes place especially soon after intake when it comes to food and drinks . The patient may suffer from hiccup with weakened pulse and thus becomes emaciated and nauseated with chills	Reasons: The sickness could also come from ingesting a poisonous material or taking too much food in one meal in spite of body weakness or after recovery from a very hazardous illness. Not chewing food well may cause it. The patient has to come immediately to the physician as soon as the signs of sickness appear and have to follow the instructions of the physician exactly. The Manifestations A stomachitis disease is the infection of mucous membrane in the stomach. It causes inflammatory pain in the mouth of the stomach and vomit as if with food or drinks. He may sometimes die. His pulse becomes soft, and he seems pale, dizzy, and limbs become cold.	To sudden debilitating pains in the epigastric region after the consumption of food or liquid, the sudden occurrence of vomiting may be attributed either to toxic ingestion or the consumption of a large quantity of food at one go, coupled with a poor body build or during the period of recuperation from a serious illness. It may be as a result of poorly chewed food. In this case, the doctor should be consulted immediately, and instructions should be followed carefully. Symptoms: Gastritis is an inflammatory process of the mucous membrane of the stomach. The painful sensation in the epigastric region presenting with heartburn and

faint, with cold extremities; any movement of the diaphragm causes pain and results in shortness of breath; the thirst is tormenting, although any water consumed is immediately vomited.	in the limbs. In addition to this, any movement of the diaphragm does cause pain and may lead to some difficulty in breathing. The person may have an intense thirst sensation but is always followed by instantaneous vomiting of the swallowed liquid.	He causes pain in the diaphragm as he moves. Then he has difficulty in breathing, with thirst that is about every now and then felt but is quenched with the vomiting of water he takes.	vomiting immediately after ingestion of food or liquids accompanies it. There may be occasional hiccups and weak pulses in the patient. Pallor, dizziness with coolness of the limbs towards the draining ends, characterized with pain due to movement of the diaphragm followed by shortness of breath and sharp flux on a very dry throat with intermittent failed attempts at drinking water and erupting into immediate vomit once again.
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Table 1
Original Translation and Back-Translation of Text (1)

Sample	Change	Comments
1		- Change in meaning. - Again, little modifications between the two terms. - The original text meaning suggests that the word "imperfect" is likely to give a meaning, which lacks the connotation that the back-translation word "inadequate" carries with sufficient processing or no action done within a certain timeframe, whereby the first could express either completion or incompleteness, even though both sound to have the same meaning . - Back's definition comes from Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary that the word "frailty" or back-translation is; refers to breakable materials, whereas, the original text "feeble" in a behavioral sense shows much more concern on body strength or weakness. So, here, a minor change in meaning

		comes out generally . - Thus, a doctor may refer to any learned and authority-holding person's type holding the doctorate academic degree. Whereas, this term designates an authorized person clinically qualified to cure diseased or injured individuals . - The term back-translation, though, permits a less precise blanket definition for the original meaning and gives rise to other descriptions such as; comprehending-or getting something directly and quickly-while the original text only conveys or describes the gravity and severity of pain . - Thus included in the back-translation text it is worded as having a similar meaning to that in the original text . - Again, the meaning is, on the whole, still unaffected constant. Only one same word has two spellings . - Apparently not much difference in meaning, yet the word "pale" denotes also feeble color of one's face due to illness or fright. The word "emaciated," however, relates more with illness, as compared with that of one's skin faded color . - - The word "recovery" interestingly refers to the ways or procedure of re-acquiring strength, power, or prosperity to any particular structure-economics, politics, or finances-from a crisis. As for the other original text word "convalescence," it refers only to a period when recovery from an illness, injury, or weakness, not affecting a human organism . - These two terms seem to refer to nearly the same thing as the food breaks themselves into almost unmeasurable bits at the mouth before swallowing them into the entire mixture. Moreover, the original text word "mastication" sounds formal compared to the back-translation sample word "chewing," which is less formal or informal in reference . - Again, they are almost synonymous in that both refer to a change in body which manifests as an illness symptom. - Such a word meaning is not earlier mentioned in the original text. - Here the process of back-translation is very much literally accepted; only the words "stomach mouth" are used. The original text words "pit of the
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		stomach" are actually suitable translations for this meaning, as these words usually mean a cavity or a hole for something, and hence this meaning can be used, even with the word stomach. Mouth, on the other hand, can be used to name the typically natural opening for passing food and drinks to the inside of the body . - The meaning has not much changed.
2		
3		

Table 2
Back-Translation Changes of Text (1)

11. Data Analysis

11.1 Analysis of Text (1)

More so, back translation processes can never be identical. So change, addition, or omission, at least in individual texts, must appear in any one of these translations: All the three translators, for example, have used entirely different words in each of the three original specialized texts given to them. The first original text, entitled "Gastritis," is expectedly the one with the most variations in the above-mentioned back-translations, because it happens to be purely medical, and it is the most difficult among all to get translated or reversed because of many difficult medical terminologies, idioms, and names of organs or of diseases, and the like. Thus, even the smallest error in translating or back-translation to such texts could lead to negative consequences that would even harm the patients or change their physical, mental, and psychological conditions, and worse, the patients could even die! More importantly, it is worth saying that, whoever (is) responsible, should deal with professionally skillful and experienced translators so as to avoid having any of the discussed earlier issues taking place .

Text	Number of Sentences on Original Text	Back-Translation Sentences Changed in Meaning		
		Sample 1	Sample 2	Sample 3
1	15	18	13	18
Total	15	18	13	18
Percentage		37%	27%	37%
Total Percentage		34%		

Table (3)

Percentage of Back-Translation Text (1) Concerning Sentences Changed in Meaning

11.2 Results

According to all above-mentioned samples research results, all three added some sentences to the original text portion. That is sample (1) and sample (3) added the same number of sentences - 18 - which accounts for 37%, while sample 2 added 13 sentences, which account for 27% of the portion of original text it was a smaller number of sentences than the original text. Therefore, the total percentage of this text came out as (34%), which shows that a

reasonable amount of difficulty will be experienced when back-translating medical texts since additions and deletions of words and sentences might happen .

Original Text	Back-Translation		
	Sample 1	Sample 2	Sample 3
3. The lessee shall not be entitled to assign, sublet, or give up all or part of this lease, or admit a partner or corporation in the leased property without the lessor's prior written consent.	Thirdly; A split lease cannot permit the tenant to sublet or partially transfer the occupancy of the dwelling unit or share it with another party. Nor may the tenant entirely or partially cease living in the dwelling unit without the prior written consent of the landlord.	Thirdly: Tenant shall not lease the whole or portion of the property to third parties. He is not even allowed to enter into partnership or company with another person. Tenant shall not be allowed to surrender the possessions without the consent of the landlord in writing .	Thirdly: The tenant may not rent the rented premises, in whole or part, to any other person without written consent of the landlord, nor enlist a partner or company with him in what is already rented, or leave it, in whole or in part, without the prior written consent of the landlord.
4. Except by the written approval of the lessor, the lessee shall have no right to make any change in the leased estate; like demolition, construction, adding windows, making a storage loft, changing doors, windows, taps, or so forth .	Fourthly; The lease does not give the tenant the right to make any alterations in the dwelling or erecting in-structure partitions. Neither is the tenant permitted to make alterations in doors, windows, piping and the like without the written consent of the landlord .	Fourthly: The tenant has no right to make any change in the employed as wrecking, building, making openings for windows, blocking or any change in windows, taps, etc. Without the lessor's written agreement .	Fourthly: The tenant has no right to make any changes in the rented place, in terms of demolition, constructions, adding window panes or obstruction, or a change in doors, windows, faucets or other changes without the prior written consent of the lessor.

Table 4
Original Translation and Back-Translation of Text (2)

Sample	Change	Comments
1	1- Make "poisonous" read poison." 2- Modify" in one meal" and read "at a time in a meal ". 3- Both these words translated in	- No change in meaning. - No much change in meaning, however, the back-translation Sample word " landlord " can also refer to a man who possesses or runs an inn or a pub in general. Whereas the other word " lessor " is unlikely more formally used for both male and

	the back versions showed "imperfect mastication" to what is known as "inadequate mastication". 4- The word "feeble constitution" ain't "frailty" which should not be changed. 5- In regard to the word "doctor," the back translation is " physician " . 6- Change in "burning character" into "acute". 7- And also insert "afflicted". 8- The word "hiccough" is now "hiccup" in back translations. 9- The word "pale" becomes "emaciated". 10- The word "breathing shortness" is now "respiratory difficulties". 11- The word "tormenting" now reads "painstakingly", as back translation case. 1- Conversion of "convalescence" to "recovery". 2- Alteration of "mastication" into "chewing". 3- Change in "symptoms" to "manifestations". 4- Addition of the word "die". 5- The alteration of the terminology "pit of the belly" to "stomach mouth". 1- Change of "convalescence" to "recuperation" in the back. 2- Convert "cold extremities" to "coolness in limbs". 3- Change "tormenting" to "mordant". 1- Change in "lessee" to "tenant". 2- Change in "lessor" to "landlord".	female owners . - No much affective change in meaning.
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	3-Change in "estate" to "dwelling unit".	
2	1- Change in "lessor's approval" to "agreement".	- No much change in meaning yet the word "agreement" can also refer to a contract that two or more people make to agree upon.
3	1- Change in "approval" to "consent". 2-Change in "sublease" to "rent".	- No change in meaning. - No change in meaning. Except for the first word "sublease" which is more formally used than the word "rent" which is less formal or informal.

Table 5
Back-Translation Changes of Text (2)

11.3 Analysis of Text (2)

The back translation percentages for the second original text entitled "A Lease Bond", a legal text, were the least among the three texts. This could be attributed to the simplistic and easy vocabulary or idioms used in the text, which required minimal sentences for back-translation .

Text	Number of Sentences on Original Text	Back-Translation Sentences Changed in Meaning		
		Sample 1	Sample 2	Sample 3
2	11	7	9	9
Total	11	7	9	9
Percentage		26%	35%	35%
Total Percentage		32%		

Table (6)
Percentage of Back-Translation Text (2) Concerning Sentences Changed in Meaning

11.4 Results

In the sampled cases (sample 1, sample 2, and sample 3) found in table (6), it is quite obvious that all of them add less sentences than those of the original text. Sample (2) and sample (3) had the same amount of added sentences, which were all of nine and had the percentage of (35%) near from the original text. Then, came sample (1), which added (7) and gives the percentage of (26%) which was lower than the original text. Finally, the total percentage of this text came to (32%). Lower difficulty and loose meaning were shown when back-translating legal texts where it is possible to have addition or deletion of words and sentences .

Original Text	Back-Translation		
	Sample 1	Sample 2	Sample 3
The cost of advancing for photo-copying by an amount of 15,000 ID per kazim. The rates for - considering offers will remain locked until awards on final delivery are made regarding the request. - The bidder has to deposit 7 percent for the first thousand dinars and 5 percent of the total price for the rest. Any offer delivery without deposit is ignored . The opening of - credits should be made by the tenderer himself. - Offers will be accepted by the internal tender date 1/2/2016 and closed at noon of that date .	Kindly submit your tender for the supply of wells water-pumping unit equipment to Directorate General of Petroleum Affairs, per the terms and specifications that you can obtain from the Committee Secretariat of the Ministry of Finance by paying ID 15,000 per copy. The price offered will remain fixed until one of the tenderers wins the tender, however, the tenderer has to pay earnest money estimated at 7% for the first thousands dinars and 5% for the remainder of the total price offered (by him) . Convincing earnestness will not be sufficient for any tender. The tenderer himself, though, has to open a credit line. Tender offers will be submitted before 12 noon on Feb. 1, 2016, closed on the same day. CPPUNIT 12:00 PM. Tendering is invited for supply of wells water-pumping unit's installation equipment to Directorate General of Petroleum Affairs	We are pleased to extend the invitation to tender for the supply of well water pumping units to the Oil Affairs Directorate General, under the conditions and specifications which may be obtained from the Committee Secretary. Ministry of Financial Affairs at 15,000 ID for one copy. The prices shall remain firm until the commission awards the contract to one of the bidders. The bidder shall present a credit of 7% on the first thousand and 5% on the balance of the price he quoted; otherwise, the bids not secured with a credit will be rejected. The bidder was to implement the fund. The offers will be received up to 1/2/2016, and the closure would be at 12 midday	Therefore tenders are invited for the supply of well-water pumping units to the General Directorate of Petroleum, as per conditions and specification available from the office of the Secretary of the Commission at the Ministry of Finance, upon payment of 15.000 ID for each set. The prices shall remain firm until the tender is awarded to one of the bidders. The bidder is required to make a deposit of 7% of the first 1,000,000IQD and 5% of the balance of the total price quoted. In addition, all tenders not supported by deposits will be disregarded. The bidder shall himself begin classification. Offers will be accepted until 1st Feb. 2016 . Late offers will not be accepted after 12:00 p.m. of that day.

	according to terms and specifications available from the Committee Secretariat of the Ministry of Finance upon payment of 15000 ID per copy. The price condition will be fixed until one of the tenderers has won the tender . The First one thousand dinars will earnest him to pay seven percent where the remainder of the total price tendered by him will be five percent. Any Tender submitted without Earnest Money shall not be considered. The Tenderer himself shall open a credit account. All tenders will be received until Feb. 1, 2016, close at noon that day .		
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Table 7

Original Translation and Back-Translation of Text (3)

Sample	Change	Comments
1	1- Change of "oil" to "petroleum". 2- Change in "payment" to "exchange".	- 'Oil' and 'petroleum' might be close to direct synonym terms since the meanings don't change greatly. However, 'oil' is less formal and refers to petroleum and additionally - There's no direct answer here really, except that exchange verses payment both have slightly different meanings in that "to exchange" is to give and take something, whereas - There is indeed a little bit of difference in meaning as the original word "rate" can also be interpreted as ratio or measurement. - No different meaning as such effects are one in terms

	2- Change of "rate" to "price" 3- Change of "firm" to "fixed". 4- Change of "deposit" to "earnest money". 5- Change of "be ignored" into "not be considered". 6- Change of "offers" into "tender offers".	of different meanings held. - A huge change in meaning occurred, that is to say, the original text word "deposit" has a completely different - There happened to some quite change here, though the words or phrases sound to have the same meaning . - The addition of the word "tender" makes more sense in that it emphasizes the meaning solely . - There is a slight change in the sense of formality or informality since the original text word "tenderer" is more formally used in such meaning than the - Indeed major changes in meaning have taken place here because the back-translation sample word "credit" stands in the complete opposite sense at all from - Not really much change in meaning, which may always affect the whole phrase or sentence since back-translation sample word "consolidated" means something - The change experienced here is subtle since the back-translation sample word "cancelled" may as well indicate something that is already arranged and planned to - Apparently, it shows no difference or change in meaning as both these words can be held as being equivalent to one another, regardless of the other peripheral - Much effect change has been made: this word was added to back-translation sample text but did not lead to any change in meaning. - Not much change in meaning. - A slight change happened here as the added word means the improvement or increasing of something but not financially. - No much change is caused because the back-translation sample word "neglect" somewhat gives a similar or close meaning to that the original text word does give.
2	1- Change of "tenderer" to "bidder". 2- Change of "deposit" to "credit". 3- Change in of "without deposit" into "consolidated". 4- Change of "ignored" to "cancelled".	
3	1- Change of "remain"	

	to "constant". 2- Addition of the word "entitled". 3- Change of "rest" to "remainder". 4- Addition of word "enhanced". 5- Change of "ignore" to "neglect".	
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Table 8

Back-Translation Changes of Text (3)

11.5 Analysis of Text (3)

The third document, "Notice for Tender," is commercial, and what is interesting is that it is situated in between the two other texts for comparison: it is less easy than the first text and at a higher level of difficulty than the second original text, but to a lesser degree. This is because there is not much difficult vocabulary or idiomatic expressions used in this text.

Text	Number of Sentences on Original Text	Back-Translation Sentences Changed in Meaning		
		Sample 1	Sample 2	Sample 3
3	6	8	10	7
Total	6	8	10	7
Percentage		32%	40%	28%
Total Percentage		33%		

Table (9)

Percentage of Back-Translation Text (3) Concerning Sentences Changed in Meaning

11.6 Results

Out of the three back-translated samples presented in table (9), all the samples had more wages than in the original text. Sample (2) added the most wages (10) at a percentage (40%); followed by sample (1) with (8) wages (32%), and then sample (3) had seven questions (28%). That amounts to one third of the total- meaning it is less complex compared to the first back-translated commercial text, maybe because of some probable mismatches, e.g. the addition or deletion of words or whole sentences.

12. General Conclusion for Data Analysis

Upon the analysis of the back translation reports of the three samples, some alterations, insertions, and deletions in meaning were suggested to be made. It looks like text one, "Gastritis", contains more changes in comparison with the other two texts at 34 percent. This may be indicative of the way back-translation in specific or medical contexts can become highly difficult.

Text three, "A Notice for Tender", has also seen a percentage of changes as compared to the previous text at 33%, less difficult than text one, and simpler than text two. In the end text two, "A Lease Bond", with about 32% of small additions and deletions in word and sentences.

Email: djhr@uodiyala.edu.iq

Tel.Mob: 07711322852

Judging by the back-translated samples, the most-23no.1 in terms of changes from three texts combined is sample 2 with 34% alteration rate, closely followed by sample three with 33%, and finally by sample No. 1 with 32% change for each of the selected texts.

13. Conclusion

It is seen then that the translation is an important area within the broader language skills to be well-done. A kind of measurement, therefore, that translation is perfect or not is through back-translation. This is an extension of the prior procedure up to receive communication of meaning. From the aforementioned aspects, I came up with the following conclusions:

1. Back-translation is the translation of a back-translated text into a language of the original text in the absence of reference to either the original text or the original translator. For machine translation, it is called "round-trip translation".
2. Here's a list of upsides against downsides in back translation.
3. Back translation from the translators directly can be more accurate than what you get off the internet because some websites may not translate the terms but transliterate them. Especially when translating from Arabic into English.
4. Back-translation of medical texts, text (1) had higher change of sentences, additions, and deletions; having 34%.
5. Text (3) commercial text had a much higher percentage: 33% while text (2) legal text had slightly less: 32%.
6. Concerning the back-translation of the samples, the highest sample that made changes in three texts together was sample (2) with a percentage of 34%-the next came sample (3) with a percentage of 33%-and following that was sample (1) with a less change in all three texts (32%) .
7. The process of back-translating drug/medical formula would not offer any verification of syntax or semantics. At its best, it provides simply a synonym for words that are removed from their context.

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Appendix 1

The Test

Q1: Back translate the following specialized texts:

"التهاب المعدة"

المسببات: يمكن أن يظهر هذا المرض نتيجة تناول مادة سامة أو تناول كميات كبيرة من الطعام دفعة واحدة، خاصة إذا كانت الحالة الصحية ضعيفة، أو بعد التعافي من مرض شديد. كما يمكن أن يتسبب عدم المضغ الجيد للطعام في بدء هذه الحالة. لذلك، من الضروري استشارة الطبيب فور ظهور الأعراض واتباع التعليمات بدقة.

العلامات: التهاب المعدة هو تهيج في الغشاء المخاطي للمعدة. يؤدي ذلك إلى شعور مؤلم في الجزء العلوي من البطن، وقيء بعد تناول الطعام أو الشراب. قد يصاب المريض أحياناً بالغثاق، ويشعر بضعف في نبضه، بالإضافة إلى شحوب، دوار، وبرودة في الأطراف. كما أن حركة الحجاب الحاجز تسبب الألم، مما ينتج عنه صعوبة في التنفس، ويشعر المريض بين الحين والآخر بعطش شديد، بالرغم من القيء الناتج عن الماء الذي يتناوله فوراً.

"عقد الإيجار"

ثالثاً: لا يستطيع المستأجر تأجير العين المستأجرة أو أي جزء منها للغير، أو إدخال شريك أو شركة في العين، أو التخلي عنها بشكل كلي أو جزئي دون موافقة خطية من المؤجر.

رابعاً: ليس للمستأجر أن يقوم بأي تغييرات في العين، مثل الهدم أو البناء أو فتح نوافذ أو إقامة عوائق، أو تغيير الأبواب أو النوافذ أو الحفريات وغيرها، إلا بعد الحصول على الموافقة الكتابية من المؤجر.

"إعلان مناقصة"

ندعو جميع المعنيين لتقديم طلبات للمناقصة الخاصة بتجهيز وحدات ضخ مياه الآبار إلى مديرية شؤون النفط العامة وفقاً للشروط والمواصفات المتاحة في سكرتارية اللجنة بوزارة المالية مقابل دفع مبلغ (15000) دينار للنسخة الواحدة. ستظل الأسعار المقدمة ثابتة حتى يتم إرساء المناقصة على أحد المتقدمين. يتوجب على المتقدم تقديم تأمينات مقدارها 7% عن الألف دينار الأولى و5% عن المتبقي من السعر الإجمالي الذي يقدمه. كما سيتم تجاهل أي مناقصة غير مدعومة بالتأمينات، وسيكون على المتقدم فتح ظرف الاعتماد. سيتم قبول العروض حتى تاريخ 2016-2-1، مع الإغلاق في تمام الساعة الثانية عشرة ظهرًا في ذلك اليوم.

Appendix 2

Modal Answer and Back Translation of Samples

Text 1

Modal Answer

"Gastritis"

Causes:

Classes of causes of gastritis include ingestion of a toxic substance, the eating of large meals with very little food in between in cases of extreme convalescence from an illness, and prolonged period of weakness. It can also occur due to inadequate mastication. In this case, the doctor must be consulted immediately after the onset of symptoms, and strict adherence to his directions is to be followed. Indications: Gastritis, which is inflammation of the mucous membrane lining the stomach, causes sudden deep pain and burning sensation. Vomiting may occur very soon after food and fluid intake. Hiccups may occur, and pulse remains weak. It causes emaciation, with nausea and sensations of chilliness in the extremities. Pain and dyspnea may accompany diaphragmatic movement. Pungent thirst may occasionally interrupt, despite immediate vomiting post-drinking of water .

Sample 2**Reasons:**

This disease may develop from eating some toxic substance or from eating so much food in one sitting with the body not being strong or during the recuperation period after some serious illness. The disease may develop as a result of not well-chewing the food. A doctor should be contacted immediately after the onset of symptoms, and the patient should strictly adhere to his instructions. Manifestations-Gastritis is inflammation of the lining of the stomach. It causes painful heartburn in the stomach pouch and vomiting with eating or drinking. The patient can sometimes get hiccups and present with a weak pulse. He can get pallor, dizziness, and coolness of the limbs. In addition, the movement of the diaphragm will become painful for the patient, followed by shortness of breath and almost constant, tingling thirst, despite the instant vomiting of water he drinks .

Text 2**Back Translation****Sample 1****Thirdly:**

The lease does not give the tenant a right to sublet the dwelling unit in whole or part or share the whole or part with another person or cease to dwell in the said premises wholly or in part without the written consent of the landlord. 3-The tenant has also no prerogative to cause any renovation of the dwelling or place any partition structures. The tenant may also not alter anything concerning the doors, windows, piping, etc., without the landlord's written approval .

Sample II

Thirdly, the tenant is denied the right to sublet or rent the dwelling or part of it to other persons. He has also been denied the right to take on a partner or partner with any company in respect of what is already rented or to vacate the dwelling, in whole or in part, without the written consent of the lessor. Fourthly, without the written consent of the lessor, a tenant has no right to change the rented site in terms of demolition or construction or to interfere with anything, including blocking or changing doors, windows, piping, and all those related .

Text 3**Back Translation****Sample 1**

You have been invited to tender on supplies for wells water-pumping unit's equipment to the Directorate General of Petroleum Affairs in accordance with terms and specifications obtainable from the Committee Secretariat of the Ministry of Finance on the payment of 15000 ID per copy. Prices to remain fixed until one of the tenderers has won the tender, but the tenderer has to pay earnest money estimated at 7% for the first thousand dinars, 5% for the remainder of the

offered total price (by him). Neither commissions without a deposit will be entertained. As for the tenderer himself, he shall have to open a credit. The offers would be accepted till the 1st of Feb, 2016, and will be closed at 12 PM the same day .

Sample 2

Invited to tender requirements for the supply of wells water pumping units to the Directorate General for the Oil Affairs Directorate due to the conditions and specifications that can be found available on request upon payment to the Committee Secretary, Ministry of Finance 15000 ID for one copy. Prices will be fixed until the commission goes to one of the bidders. The bidder is supposed to present a credit 7% for the first thousand and 5% for the rest of the price he presented. Those commissions that are not consolidated by a credit will be cancelled. The bidder should make the fund .

The offers will be accepted to 1/2/2016. It will be closed at 12 middays. Sample 3 We hereby call upon for the submission of tenders for the supply of well water pumping unit equipment to the General Directorate of Petroleum Affairs as per the conditions and specifications sourced from the commission secretary at the Ministry of Finance after paying 15 000 ID for each copy sold. The prices quoted will remain fixed until one of the tenders is awarded to him by the Commission. A bidder is hence expected to show a security deposit amounting to 7% in terms of the first thousand dinars and 5% for the remainder of the total price offered by him. Besides, nothing is tolerated for a tender without deposits. The tenderer is to initiate the credit. Limited and restricted offers are to be approved till February 1, 2016 .

There will not be further opened at this time. |