

The AI Translation Problems of English Money Idioms into Arabic

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Abstract

The current study examines the translation of English financial idioms (EMIs) into Arabic using artificial intelligence translation (AIT) via DeepSeek Translate (DST). The main objectives of the study are to determine the extent to which English financial idioms (EMIs) are preserved in English translation by DST and to show whether Baker's (1992) strategies for translating idioms (BSFTIs) which are a similar meaning and form, a similar meaning but a different form, translation by paraphrase, or translation by omission were applied during the translation of EMIs into Arabic. The current study employed a qualitative descriptive approach

in both data collection and data analysis. The source of the study samples: 20 EMIs and their Arabic translations through DST. These samples were selected based on specific criteria to achieve the study objectives. After comparison, the selected samples were analysed according to Baker's strategies. The novelty of this study lies in its focus on translating EMIs into Arabic. The results of the study revealed that the meanings of some EMIs generally differ in the target language, resulting in the chosen texts intended meaning being lost. This is due to the nature of EMIs and the English language. The study also showed that the meaning of some texts was preserved through accurate translation, which bodes well for overcoming these difficulties by feeding the machine with EMIs in both languages, enabling the DST program to find an accurate equivalent in Arabic without adding or deleting any elements. Finally, knowledge of bilingual idiom may help the DST program recognise any change or loss in the meaning of EMIs or their equivalents during the translation process.

Keywords: AI; Money, Idioms, Translation, Problem, DeepSeek

مشاكل ترجمة الذكاء الاصطناعي للمصطلحات المالية الإنجليزية إلى العربية

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المستخلص

تركز الدراسة الحالية على كيفية ترجمة إشكالات المصطلحات المالية الإنجليزية إلى اللغة العربية باستخدام الذكاء الاصطناعي. وأهم الاهداف الرئيسية للدراسة هي تحديد مدى الحفاظ على معنى المصطلحات المالية الإنجليزية في عملية الترجمة بترجمة ديب سيك وتحديد ما إذا كانت استراتيجيات بيكر (١٩٩٢) لترجمة مصطلح إلى آخر بمعنى وشكل متماثلين أو معنى مشابه ولكن بشكل مختلف، أو الترجمة عن طريق إعادة الصياغة، أو الترجمة عن طريق الحذف قد طبقت أثناء ترجمة النصوص المختارة إلى اللغة العربية. واستخدمت الدراسة الحالية نهج البحث الوصفي النوعي جمع البيانات وتحليلها. وبلغ عدد عينات الدراسة ٢٠ مصطلحا مالياً إنكليزيا مع ترجماتها الى العربية. وكان اختيار هذه العينات بناءً على معايير محددة لتحقيق أهداف الدراسة. حُلَّت البيانات، بعد المقارنة، وفقاً لاستراتيجيات بيكر. كانت حادثة هذه الدراسة بتركيزها على ترجمة التعابير المالية الانكليزية إلى اللغة العربية. وكشفت نتائج الدراسة، بعد التحليل، أن معاني بعض المفردات اللغوية تختلف عموماً في اللغة الهدف، مما يؤدي إلى فقدان المعنى المقصود للنصوص المختارة.

وقد يعود ذلك إلى طبيعة المفردات اللغوية واللغة الإنجليزية. وأظهرت الدراسة أن معنى بعض النصوص قد حُفِظَ بترجمة دقيقة، مما يُبْشِرُ بالتغلب على هذه الصعوبات بتغذية الآلة بالمفردات اللغوية بكلتا اللغتين، مما يُمكن برنامج الترجمة من إيجاد مرادف دقيق باللغة العربية من دون زيادة أو حذف أي عناصر. وأخيراً، قد تُساعد معرفة المصطلح بثنائية اللغة وإدراك أي تغيير أو فقدان في معنى المفردات اللغوية أو ما يُعادلها أثناء عملية الترجمة.

الكلمات الدالة: الذكاء الاصطناعي، المال، التعابير الاصطلاحية، الترجمة، المشكلة، بحث عميق

1. Introduction

The world has recently witnessed a major information revolution that has pervaded all areas of life through what is known as artificial intelligence. Artificial intelligence has begun to compete with humans in various scientific and humanities fields, and may even surpass humans in some scientific aspects. It has had a significant impact on education, teaching methods, and linguistic studies in various disciplines, including translation from one language to another in general. Translation is used by several users around the world for scientific, commercial, and cultural exchange, making it an attractive scientific subject for scientists and researchers to serve the scientific movement and, consequently, society. This prompted the current study to examine the problems of artificial intelligence in translating financial idioms such as “money, cash, bucks, quid, Wonga, dosh, bread, chips, dough, and currency”[1].

The word "idiom" refers to an agreement among a group of people on a name for something. Among these idioms are financial terms. There is a relationship and shared understanding between the linguistic meaning of a term and its technical meaning. During the translation process, consideration must be given to the scientific connotation of the foreign term, its linguistic meaning, and its societal usage, considering the community's agreed-upon usage. Thus, the translation requires perfect of both languages. The translator of the idiom must be well-versed in influential financial idioms and the functions for which they are used, both positively and negatively,[2].

Many idiomatic expressions in statements serve more than one function in general, and between English and Arabic in particular. Cultural aspects play an important role in how idioms are used to convey meaning between English and Arabic. This can be a challenge for the translator, making it difficult to convey the precise meaning of a common idiomatic expressions in one language to another. This study will have the following objective

Objectives of the study

1. Determining the extent to which English financial terms are reserved in Arabic translation through the translation of artificial intelligence.
2. Establishing whether Baker's (1992) strategies are applied during the process of translating English financial terms into Arabic.

Research questions

1. To what extent are English idioms meaning reserved in Arabic texts?
2. What are Baker's (1992) strategies adopted during the process of translating English financial terms into Arabic.

Statement of the problem

The problem of the current study stems from several factors, including the cultural differences between English and Arabic, which are reflected in the availability of similar idioms between the two languages. This problem also stems from the differences between the intended meaning and the literal. These two factors make it difficult for the translator to fully understand the idioms in both languages, which poses a real challenge that significantly impacts the accuracy of translating money idioms during the translation process.

Since idiomatic expressions have received increasing attention from linguists over the past few decades and the present, from semantic, rhetorical, cultural, and other perspectives with advances in linguistics and machine translation, our understanding of the nature and functions of idiomatic expressions have become richer and more precise. Artificial intelligence has also advanced significantly, enabling it to handle varying degrees of meaning transfer from the source language to the target language. Translation accuracy is crucial to achieving the goal of users worldwide of machine translation software.

2.0 Literature Review

2.1 DeepSeek Translate

DeepSeek, developed by a leading Chinese tech company, represents China's investments in AI-driven search technology. Launched in early 2021, DeepSeek utilises deep learning algorithms to deliver search results with accuracy and context. By analysing the semantic meanings of queries and processing vast amounts of data, DeepSeek aims to understand user intent more effectively and provide precise answers. This platform highlights China's growing expertise in integrating advanced AI techniques into practical applications, enhancing how users interact with and access information online[3].

It has significant global applications and is one of China's most important recent investments in modern, advanced search technologies powered by artificial intelligence. DeepSeek was used in early 2021 in the field of artificial intelligence technology to provide valuable, important, accurate, and contextually relevant results. However, limited experience and a short period of time may be behind some failures, despite its ability to analyse the semantic meanings of simulations and process various types of data in various fields. DeepSeek may attempt to respond quickly in line with understanding the user's intent and responding to their requirements. And fulfilling his desires. This process combines theoretical technical expertise and practical experience to enhance user confidence in obtaining the information he needs through the Internet, across borders.

Based in Hangzhou, China, DeepSeek is a firm that develops artificial intelligence. Liang Wenfeng, a Zhejiang University alumnus, launched it in May 2023. DeepSeek is owned by High-Flyer, a Chinese quantitative hedge fund that Wenfeng co-founded. Currently, DeepSeek functions as a stand-alone AI research facility under the High-Flyer brand. DeepSeek's valuation and the entire fundraising amount have not been made public,[5].

It has a great capacity and high speed for processing data in several scientific aspects and across all disciplines, including linguistics and education. It is widely used in education, providing services in classrooms and laboratories, and contributing to research, writing and translation. This aspect is of interest in our current study, which focuses on translating idioms in general, and financial idioms in particular, which are used daily around the world. We also examine its potential to provide satisfactory and accurate translation to serve the scientific movement or address some of the gaps that affect the translation process and lead to the loss of the intended meaning of financial idioms.

2.2 Idioms

Idiom comes from the ancient Greek word "idioma," which means "peculiar phraseology." There are idioms for just about everything: [time](#), the weather, emotions, and of course, money. It is well acknowledged that the way meaning is communicated is influenced by culture and ideology. A comparison of English and Arabic colloquial idioms of appraisal also reveals this cultural and ideological component. It is evident from analyzing the translation problems of these idiomatic expressions that this very fact makes it challenging to accurately translate a common idiomatic term from one language to another.

One linguistic phenomenon in Arabic is idiomaticity, which may be employed more frequently in spoken than in written language. By using idiomatic expressions to identify their language, Arabs, according to Abu Saad, apply a stylistic flair, enhance their language, and refrain from using terms that could make others uncomfortable or embarrassed, [6]. In addition, Arabic is rich in colloquial idioms and is similar to English in this regard, according to Kharmah and Hajjaj,[7]. Three categories were established by Kharma and Hajjaj for Arabic idiomatic idioms,[7]. Because the meaning of the full sentence is not distant from the sum of its parts, the first category of Arabic idioms is simple to understand,[7]. The second category comprises idiomatic expressions that are challenging to comprehend.

Idioms, on the other hand, are distinct items, ideas, or phenomena of material life within a particular culture and are an integral part of the English language. Idioms are characterized by their opacity in meaning and rigidity in form, frequently carrying meanings that cannot be inferred from its constituent parts[2]. They are regarded as fixed linguistic patterns that permit little to no change.

An idiom is a collection of words whose meaning deviates from the literal meaning of each individual word, according to Larson,[8]. Furthermore, an idiom has emotional meanings that are not conveyed by other lexical wordsa[8].

Idioms are "extended" metaphors, according to Newmark (1988), who also noted that they serve two main purposes: pragmatic and referential [9]. According to Newmark, the pragmatic function is intended to arouse attention or stimulate a person's senses, either visually or intellectually,[9].

However, according to Strakšiene,[10]. The referential goal is "to describe a mental process or state, a concept, a person, an object, a quality, or an action more comprehensively and concisely than is possible in literal or physical language." Either way, the purpose of an idiom is to make a point in a straightforward way that native speakers of the language can easily understand. Presenting a conceptual image that

cannot be expressed with merely literal language parts frequently calls for the employment of figurative evaluative idioms.

According to Moon, this is particularly true in linguistic or cultural contexts when the reader or listener inadvertently assigns a good or negative meaning by using the literal components of an idiom to form an assessment,[11]. Therefore, we may fully appreciate idioms' original meaning and utilize them responsibly in conversations when we are aware of their historical context.

2.1.1 Characteristics of Idioms

Conventionality, syntactic and semantic ambiguity are the three primary traits of idiomatic expressions according to Fernando (1996)[12]. Conventional idioms are those that satisfy specific requirements to be considered idiomatic. Idioms that are multi-word in nature and serve a similar purpose as idiomatic expressions are referred to as syntactic. Perhaps idiomatic expressions are frequently non-literal due to Fernando's third trait, semantic ambiguity. This clarifies why an idiomatic expression's meaning cannot be expressed by the meanings of its individual components. Baker (1992) pointed out that because idiomatic expressions are utilized in a figurative, non-literal sense, it is difficult to deduce their meaning from their constituent parts,[13]. Additionally, Baker (2011) listed a few traits of an idiomatic term that translators need to consider[14]. These features include the inability to alter the sequence of the words that make up an idiomatic expression, as well as the inability to add, remove, or substitute words. They are also unable to alter their grammar.

2.1.2 Types and Functions of Idioms

There are three basic kinds of idioms, each with a specific purpose. For example, proverbial idioms are like proverbs in that they convey wisdom, experience, or common sense that has been passed down through the generations. In the second category, expressive idioms are employed to depict sentiments or emotions. The third is euphemisms, which are idioms that explain an unpleasant or hurtful concept using soft language or non-aggressive words [15].

According to C. Cacciari & Tabossi,(2014), idiomatic expressions are widely used in a variety of literary texts to convey connotations, suggestions, and evaluations; describe interpersonal relationships; increase expressiveness and strengthen words; use them as metonyms to weaken words; be clear and memorable; aid in the presentation of facts or arguments; illustrate everyday behaviors, situations, and human nature; alleviate, exaggerate, and generalize; and, lastly, serve as a source of wordplay[16]. Fleischer (1997, pp. 226-230) emphasizes how literary texts employ idiomatic constructions [17].

According to him, idiomatic formulations are employed in figurative language as a linguistic image to describe characters, just as other linguistic techniques.

Meister (1999) indicates the semantic and syntactic properties that enable idiomatic constructions to be applied in literary texts in multifaceted ways. For this reason, she (1999) considers idiomatic expressions a weak point in translation theory[18]. Identifying and accurately interpreting idioms and conveying the various aspects of meaning that an idiom or fixed idiom transmits into the target language are the two main issues that translators encounter when working with idiomatic and fixed idioms, according to Baker (1992),[13].

The solutions of translation can only function as a collection of potential meanings given the scope of their use. Different, deeper interpretations arise depending on how important each person's communication level is. As a result, it is not always possible to translate idiomatic expressions in a clear and decisive manner. Translation studies have taken a variety of approaches to idiomatic expressions, both figurative and non-figurative.

2.1.3 Money idioms

There are various sorts of money, such as fixed money, which cannot be moved or transferred until its original form is altered. This implies that the money must be sold if it represents real estate. Buildings and land are instances of permanent money that may be transformed into paper money that is portable and taken from one location to another,[19].

Money that is transferable and maintains its original form no matter where it is or how it moves is known as movable money. Gold jewelry and coins are two examples. Although native speakers can understand the meaning of money idioms, they have a meaning that cannot be deduced from the individual words alone. Most money-related idioms refer to a person's financial situation, although they can also be used to characterize someone's look, attitude, or even to show contempt.

Money idioms serve the main purposes of enhancing language and enhancing conversational abilities for usage in literature and speech. Idiomatic expressions are more closely associated with cultures than with languages in linguistic and social situations because they capture the richness of a people's or nation's history, way of life, cultural diversity, and authenticity,[20].

2.3 Difficulties of Translation of Idioms

Idioms can be difficult to translate since it can be difficult to accurately recognize and understand them as well as to convey all of their meanings in the target language. Certain idioms can be deceptive because they provide a plausible literal interpretation, which could cause a translator who is not familiar with the phrase to misunderstand it. Furthermore, a major problem in translating idioms is the idea of untranslatability, which states that while the sense may be translated, the form frequently cannot. Idioms can also offer insight into the cultural and historical processes that influenced a language.

Choosing how to translate an idiom into the target language (TL) comes after appropriately identifying and translating it. The difficulties involved in comprehending an idiom are completely different from those involved in translating it. Whether a particular idiom is transparent, opaque, or misleading is not the question at hand. It could be simpler to translate opaque idioms than transparent ones. When working with idiomatic and fixed idioms, translators encounter two main difficulties, according to Baker(1992): recognizing and accurately interpreting an idiom and translating the various aspects of meaning that an idiom or fixed idiom transmits into the target language [13].

For translators, translating idioms from one language to another is definitely a difficult task. Unlike other forms of translation where it is allowed to simply replace a grammatical or lexical element in the source language with another in the target language, idiom translation often requires completely ignoring the linguistic elements already present in the text being translated. Furthermore, according to Baker, recognizing

that they are dealing with an idiomatic idiom is the first difficulty a translator encounters, (1992). According to her, a translator is more likely to identify an idiom as an idiom if it is harder to grasp and makes less sense in each context. Baker (1992) enumerates the primary difficulties associated with translating idioms as follows:

- (a) The idiom or fixed idiom may have no equivalent in the target language.
- (b) Despite having a similar counterpart in the target language (TL), the idiom or fixed idiom may be used in a different context; the two idioms may not have different meanings or be pragmatically transferable.
- (c) The ST permits the term to be used simultaneously in both its literal and colloquial meanings. The TL idiom must be coherent with the SL idiom in both form and meaning for the play on idiom to be successfully reproduced in the TT.
- (d) The source and target languages may differ in how idioms are used in written speech, how frequently they are used, and the contexts in which they may be used. To provide the best answer, Baker (1992) proposes four methods for interpreting idioms, however this isn't always the case. These include translation by paraphrasing, translation by omission, translation by same meaning but differing form, and translation by idiom of similar meaning and form [13].

2.4 Baker's (1992) Translating Strategies

Baker (1992) highlighted the following idiom translation techniques, which are depicted in the diagram below:

Figure 1. Baker's Strategies for Translating Idioms (BSFTIs)

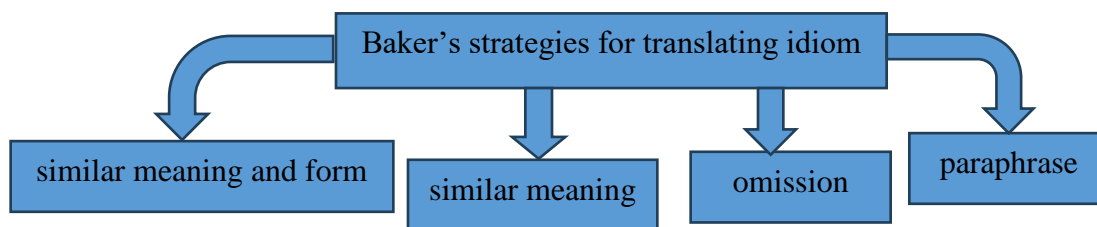


Figure 1. shows Baker's four strategies for translating idioms from the SLT into the TLT as follows:

1. Translating an idiom into idiom with similar meaning and form

This strategy entails employing a TL idiom that, in addition to having equivalent lexical components, roughly conveys the same meaning as the source-language idiom. Only in rare circumstances can such a match be made.

2. Translating an idiom to similar meaning but different form

It may be possible to locate a fixed idiom or idiom in the target language that contains

distinct lexical elements but has a meaning similar to the source idiom or idiom.

3. Paraphrase Translation

This is currently the most widely used method of translating idioms when there is no match in the target language (TL) or when using idiomatic language in the target

language (TT) appears improper because of stylistic differences between the source and target languages.

4. Omission Translation

Idioms, like single words, can sometimes be entirely omitted from the TT. It could be due to stylistic considerations, the fact that it has no close counterpart in the target language, or the fact that paraphrasing its meaning is challenging.

2.5 Related Studies

There will inevitably be certain obstacles and problems while studying the translation of idiomatic expressions from the source language to the target language, which will explain why the intended meaning is not accurately conveyed. This is probably since idiomatic expressions are permanent language patterns whose shape or content cannot be altered, and whose meanings cannot be assumed or predicted from the meanings of the words of the text. This is what we might discover in some earlier research that dealt with idiom translation, some of which we shall examine in the study that follows:

This was highlighted in S. S. Ahmed (2024)'s paper, *The Challenges and Strategies of Translating Idiomatic expressions from English to Arabic*. He underlined how crucial it is for translators to be aware of and comprehend one another's cultures. A taxonomy of different idiomatic expressions and their meanings is also included in the article, along with information on the variables that make translating them difficult. These aspects include cultural and socioeconomic differences between languages. Translation is more than just changing words from one language to another; it's a process that calls for additional comprehension to preserve and accurately portray the original text's meaning. The accuracy of the translation may also be impacted by linguistic and cultural aspects, such as the history of the original idiom and how to apply it to comparable circumstances [21].

In their study, Hassan and Tabassum(2014) found that there are numerous difficulties when translating idiomatic expressions between languages. They ascribed the challenges to the cultural features and background of the source language, which leads to a literal translation as there is not an analogous idiom in the target language that expresses the formal and semantic meaning [22]. Horvatova (2014) focused in his study on the cultural context and meaning, and their availability or lack thereof in the target language. This in itself represents a major challenge for translators during the translation process [23].

The methods for translating English idioms into Arabic were studied by Amina (2010). This study was used to present idiomatic expressions to translation students [24]. Applying Baker's (1992) idiomatic expressions translation methodologies, the findings demonstrated that students employed the paraphrase strategy at a rate higher than 58%, outperforming other tactics. To get analogous idioms in the target text during the translation process, Mezmaz (2010) studied the difficulties faced by master's students of linguistics when translating idiomatic expressions from Arabic to English and vice versa. Following data analysis, the study concluded that students had a difficult time comprehending and identifying equivalent idiomatic expressions and meanings between the two languages. This was caused by the societal background of the metaphorical use of

idiomatic expressions in both English and Arabic, as well as the challenge of inferring the intended meaning from the literal meaning alone, [25]. M. I. Hamood (2024). Focuses on study of the problems and solutions of translation of English Food Idioms into Arabic by using ChatGPT [26].

Additionally, it was discovered that students were unable to identify a suitable method to aid in their comprehension and translation. Because money is so important in our daily life and has both positive and negative effects on social and cultural life, this study concentrated on translating money idioms using an artificial intelligence translation software, which has never been done before. Achieving a precise translation from the SLT to the TLT that captures the meaning and purpose of the phrase reflects its significance. To accomplish the intended purpose of its negative or positive use, we review the difficulties and challenges that the translator faces when transferring ST meaning into the TT. This involves moving away from preserving the idiom 's function and conveying its literal meaning.

3. Methodology

3.1 Approach of the study

This study used a descriptive qualitative research approach, focusing on extracting intended meaning. Twenty samples of English money idioms were used, half of which were original text samples and their Arabic translations using DST. Baker's strategy was applied to test the selected and translated samples and determine the extent to which the translation accuracy and implementation of the chosen strategy were achieved.

3.2 Instrument of the Research

The equipment used is a computer that is connected to the Internet to use DST to render the SLT into TLT as a translation tool. In addition, Baker's four strategies (using meaning and form, meaning, paraphrase, and omission) are selected for collecting and analysing data.

3.3 Procedure for Collecting Data

The procedure for collecting data in this research is as follows:

- Using a computer connected to the internet.
- Researching the EMIs via the Google website. (free download)
- Selecting samples of EMIs.
- Preparing selection date for translation.

3.4 Procedures for analysing data

- Using a computer connected to the internet.
- Selecting samples of EMIs.
- Preparing EMIs for analysis.
- Opening the DST.
- Asking the DST to translate EMIs into Arabic.
- Comparing the selected data.
- Comparing the intended meaning of the two texts.
- Testing translated data by using Baker's strategies.

4. Results

A descriptive and qualitative research method was used for the current study to achieve its objectives. Twenty analytical samples were selected, consisting of ten English financial phrases and their Arabic translations. The DST translated these selected phrases. The translation process was completed by opening the translation program on the personal computer and connecting it to the Internet. Then, translate the English financial idioms into Arabic. After entering the original text samples and clicking on the translation button, all the required samples were translated very quickly in the translation field. Then, a qualitative analysis was conducted for the translated samples, and their meanings were compared with the meanings of the original text. Then, they were tested using Baker's chosen strategy. The results showed variations, as shown in Table No.1.

Table 1: Percentage of Baker's strategies

Strategy	Frequency of Data	Percentage (%)
Meaning & Form	4	40%
Meaning	1	10%
Paraphrasing	-	0
Omission	-	0

After analysing all translated samples and ensuring their meanings matched the original text, the results showed that 40% achieved satisfactory translations by conveying both meaning and form, while 10% only conveyed meaning. Rewording and deletion did not achieve any results, possibly due to the translator's inability to distinguish between these two processes and implement them, as these processes may require individual instruction.

5. Discussion

This section will discuss how the translation process preserved the intended meaning of English financial idioms in the Arabic translations. This process involves testing the translated samples and comparing them with the original texts based on whether the translation conveyed both meaning and form, conveyed the meaning only, reformulated the meaning, or omitted part of the original meaning during the electronic translation process, as shown in the following table:

Table (2): Data analysis

TITLE	Sample			
1. ST	"Money doesn't grow on trees"			
TT	"الْمَالُ لَا يَنْبُثُ عَلَى الْأَشْجَارِ"			
Meaning	Remind people to spend money carefully and thoughtfully.			
Baker's Strategy	Meaning & Form	Meaning	Paraphrase	Omission
	-	-	-	-
Proposed T.	"ليس من السهل الحصول على المال دائما"			
Explanation	SL1 "Money doesn't grow on trees" was translated into TL الْمَالُ لَا يَنْبُثُ عَلَى الْأَشْجَارِ. So, the translator conveyed the literal meaning of the ST into TT," but the intended meaning is used to remind people that money is not easy to get.			

TITLE	Sample			
1. ST	"Cost an arm and a leg"			
TT	"يَكْفُفُ عَيْنٌ وَرِجْلٌ"			
Function	Used to warn that the cost is very high			
Baker's Strategy	Meaning & Form	Meaning	Paraphrase	Omission
	-	-	-	-
Proposed T.	يَكْفُفُ ثَمَنًا بَاهِضًا			
Explanation	The second SL, the idiom "cost an arm and a leg", rendered to "يَكْفُفُ عَيْنٌ وَرِجْلٌ" literally, but the SL's intended meaning is that the price is expensive.			
TITLE	Sample			
2. ST	"Born with a silver spoon in your mouth"			
TT	"وُلِدَ وَمَلْعَقَةً فِضَّةً فِي فَمِهِ"			
Function	"He was born in a wealthy family"			
Baker's Strategy	Meaning & Form	Meaning	Paraphrase	Omission
	+	-	-	-
Proposed T.	ولد وملعقة ذهب في فمه			
Explanation	The third sample, "Born with a silver spoon in your mouth," was conveyed literally into "وُلِدَ وَمَلْعَقَةً فِضَّةً فِي فَمِهِ," but the ST means he was born into a wealthy family. So, a silver spoon is a symbol of wealth.			

TITLE	Sample			
3. ST	"Tighten your belt"			
TT	"شَدَّ عَلَى جِزَامِهِ"			
Function	The situation is difficult in the future			
Baker's Strategy	Meaning & Form	Meaning	Paraphrase	Omission
	-	-	-	-
Proposed T.	شد الحزام على البطن			
Explanation	SL 4 "Tighten your belt" was rendered into the TT "شَدَّ عَلَى جِزَامِهِ", so the translator focused on the words' literary meaning, but this idiom's intended meaning is used to save money for a future time.			

TITLE	Sample			
4. ST	"Save for a rainy day"			
TT	"أَدَّخِرْ لِيَوْمِ صَنْغَب"			
Function				
Baker's Strategy	Meaning & Form	Meaning	Paraphrase	Omission
	-	+	-	-
Proposed T.	"القرش الأبيض ينفع باليوم الأسود"			
Explanation	In the fifth example, "Save for a rainy day" into "أَدَّخِرْ لِيَوْمِ صَنْغَب", so the "rainy day" was translated into "hard day" in the TT, so the intended meaning and the form of the ST were conveyed to save money to use as an asset for a future time of need.			

TITLE	Sample			
5. ST	"Bring home the bacon"			
TT	"يَجْلِبُ قُوْتِ يَوْمِهِ"			
Function	It implies providing the necessities for one's family			
Baker's Strategy	Meaning & Form	Meaning	Paraphrase	Omission
	+	-	-	-
Explanation	The idiom "bring home the bacon" in the sixth ST means to earn a living to provide the necessities for one's family. So, the word "the bacon" didn't translate into " لحم الخنزير المققد" literally, but the intended meaning and the form of the ST have been rendered into TT.			

TITLE	Sample			
6. ST	"Money talks"			
TT	"أَلْمَالُ يَتَكَلَّم"			
Function	regretting a missed opportunity			
Baker's Strategy	Meaning & Form	Meaning	Paraphrase	Omission
	-	-	-	-
Proposed T.	"العين بصيرة و اليد قصيرة"			
Explanation	The selected translator transferred the SL idiom "Money talks" into "أَلْمَالُ يَتَكَلَّم", but in reality, money cannot talk; it means money has power and influence. So the form has been reserved but meaning has been lost.			

TITLE	Sample			
7. ST	"Pay through the nose"			
TT	"دَفَعَ دَمَ قَلْبِهِ"			
Function	Indicates that something is of very high value.			
Baker's Strategy	Meaning & Form	Meaning	Paraphrase	Omission
	+	-	-	-
Explanation	SLT 8 "pay through the nose" has been transferred into "دَفَعَ دَمَ قَلْبِهِ" intendedly, which means to pay much more than something is worth in both texts. so the "nose" not being translated			

TITLE	Sample			
8. ST	"Cash Cow"			
TT	"بَقْرَةٌ حُلُوبٌ"			
Function	It refers to a profitable project.			
Baker's Strategy	Meaning & Form	Meaning	Paraphrase	Omission
	+	-	-	-
Explanation	Example 9: The English idiom "Cash Cow" has been translated into the Arabic Idiom بَقْرَةٌ حُلُوبٌ, which means to make a lot of money in both languages by used translation of meaning and form intendedly. So, the ST intended meaning has been preserved in the TT during the translation process.			
TITLE	Sample			
9. ST	"On the House"			
TT	"على البيت"			
Function	A gift from the management			
Baker's Strategy	Meaning & Form	Meaning	Paraphrase	Omission
	-	-	-	-
Proposed T.	التقديم مجاناً			
Explanation	Example 10, the SL idiom "On the House" has been rendered into "على البيت". So, the ST intended meaning has been lost, which means free of charge.			

Through a detailed presentation of the analysis of the study samples, I reached the important results that answered the research questions. Four samples demonstrated a transfer of both meaning and form in Example 1, corresponding to a percentage of 40%, while one sample demonstrated a transfer of meaning only, corresponding to a percentage of 10%. While both rephrasing and partial deletion of meaning did not achieve any results or percentages, the reason may be due to the translator's inability to use them, or he may need a separate instruction, and he was satisfied with conveying the literal and intended meaning.

6. Conclusion

In conclusion, it is necessary to mention the results reached by this study after achieving its objectives by determining the extent to which the meaning of the source language texts was preserved and the extent to which the selected translator applied Baker's strategy. The results showed that 40% (as in examples 3,6, and 8) applied Baker's strategy to convey the intended meaning and form. This is a good percentage and very quickly, reflecting the translator's tremendous potential, and this could be increased if the translator's competence is further developed. A 10% percentage demonstrated the transfer of meaning from the source text to the target text, as in example 5. It also indicated that the paraphrasing and deletion strategies were not applied, possibly due to the translator's failure to distinguish them. This may also be because the money idioms carry more than one meaning or have not yet been identified. The results also showed that 50% did not employ any translation strategy to convey the intended meaning and were satisfied with

conveying the direct, literal meaning, as shown in the other examples. On the other hand, Baker's strategy has proven its potential for use in the theoretical aspect, given the availability of theoretical data that enriches this study and the practical ability to collect and analyse the required data.

Finally, this study recommends that DST continue to enhance translators' experience and develop their proficiency by familiarising themselves with all financial terms in both the source and target languages to achieve better results during the translation process. Achieving accurate results for translating financial idioms will meet the needs of DST users, given their critical importance to society despite cultural differences.

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The author has declared no potential conflicts of interest about the article, authorship, and publication of this study.

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CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

There are no conflicts of interest

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