RESEARCH ARTICLE

DOES HUMAN TRANSLATE "FIGURES OF SPEECH" BETTER OR MACHINE?

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ABSTRACT

Since figures of speech have widespread use in nearly all genres of communication and writing, the translation of them becomes really important and urgent. So, this paper was conducted in order to assess the translation of "figures of speech" by humans and machine and compare them in order to achieve an insight of their capability while encountering with these linguistic features. To this end, a questionnaire with 15 English sentences containing 5 types of figures of speech (hyperbole, synecdoche, personification, metonymy and idiom) was sent to 31 translators from 4 translation offices in Shiraz to be translated. The participants were all allowed to use any kind ofdictionaries throughout the process. Next, the questionnaire was given to Google machine translation and finally, all of the collected translated sentences, whether by humans or Google, were assessed on the basis of Christopher Waddington's model of translation quality assessment, Method C, (2001) and compared with each other using t-tests.The collected data was input into SPSS. Then a series of descriptive and inferential analyses were conducted on the data based on the research question raised in the study.Having analyzed the data, the researcher observed that the overall figure of speech was higher in humans(31.38) than in Google (17.6). For hyperbole, synecdoche, metonymy and idiom components, the mean score obtained for humanswas higher than thatobtained for Google. In contrast, the interesting result was that the humanpersonification means score was lower than the Google.

Keywords: Figures of speech; Google machine translation; human; Method C;Waddington's model.

INTRODUCTION

The process of changing or transferring the meaning of a text in the original (source) language in to the target languagecan be performed by whether human, i.e. human translation, or machine, i.e. automated\machine translation.Jelinek (2004) maintained that human translation or HT is the transitional process done by one or more human beings.

Homiedan (1998) defines machine translation or MT as an automatic translation of one language into another by means of a computer or another machine that contains a dictionary, along with the programs needed to make logical choices from synonyms, supply missing words and rearrange the word order as required for the new language.

Statement of the Problem

Whether by human or machine, translation in its very nature is a challenging attempt and the translation of "figures of speech", in turn, is one of the most problematic areas of the field that makes translators go through too many ups and downs.

Purpose of the Study

The aim of this study was to assess the translation of "figures of speech" by human and machine and compare them to achieve an insight of their capability while encountering with theselinguistic features.

Research Question and Hypothesis

Based on the objective of the study, the researcher seeks to answer the following question:

1) Does human translate "figures of speech" better than machine?

And accordingly, in order to deal with the above-mentioned research question empirically, the following hypothesis was formulated:

1) Human and machine translate "figures of speech" in a similar way.

Significance of the Study

With respect to the widespread use of figures of speech as significant tools of the language and since they are broadly applied in nearly all genres of communication and writing, the translation of them becomes really important and urgent.

It is essential that translators attach their utmost attention to these significant devicesfor the use of figures of speech involves a risk misinterpretation. Moreover, it would be a challenge for a translator to be able to translate the meanings of them in the source language into their appropriate equivalents in the receptor language so translators and interpreters must be cautious while faced with figurative language. The most negative point for a translator is to translate them literally.

Bullinger (1898) stated that recognizing andproperly interpreting the figures of speech has many advantages that can result in better understanding of the true meaning. Murdock (2012) argued that they can help us appraise more clearly the meanings of many phrases cast in this pattern that elude our exact understanding.

Fadaee (2011) argued that they are some of the most challenging translation difficulties and one of the most ambiguous features of the field. They are too obscure thatlead to so much confusion; especially those figures of speech which affect translation.

On the other hand, researching about Google is important. There are many machine translation tools available in the market nowadays for handling the translation between different languages. Among them, Google Translate is widely used in the society.

Google is a translation tool which is available for everyone and its accessibility is free. Most of the people, especially students of different fields of study use this technology extensively. Google Translate has become the most widely used translation tools today. It is easy to access.

Literature Review

Works done in the area of Translation of "Figures of Speech" by Human

Bagheri's work (2006) focused to examine the personification of the animals and then generalized the results of her study about different types of personification. Analyzing the results, she found different strategies of translating personification, such as: 1) In the case of similar personifying characteristics in two languages, the translator does not need to change. 2) The characteristics of different animals in the source language must be replaced with other animals that have the same characteristics in the target language. 3) If the author of the source language has a specific purpose in attributing unusual characteristics to an animal, this phenomenon should occur in the target language. 4) If an animal does not have any personifying characteristics in target languages or none of the languages, there will be no need to change it in the translation. If an animal does not have any specific characteristics in the source language and desired characteristics are attributed to it by the author, the translator must be careful that these characteristics will not be unusualin the target language.

Ferdosi (2006) was interested in translation of idioms in English movies. In her study, she concluded that translators use 8 strategies in translating idioms such as: inappropriate translation, equivalence, interpretation, literal translation, omission, idiomatic translation, reduction and addition.

Mustonen (2010) examined translation strategies of idioms. Analyzing the results the author found three different strategies for translating idioms such astranslating an idiom with a nonidiomatic, translating an idiom with an idiom andtranslating an idiom literally. For both actual idioms and phrasal verbs the mostfrequently used translation strategy was translating an idiom with a "normal", non idiomaticexpression. The second most popular strategy was to translate a sourcelanguage idiom with a corresponding target language idiom. The least used strategyfor both pure and semi-idioms and phrasal verbs were the literal translation strategy.

Works done in the area of translation of "Figures of Speech" by Machine

Regarding machine translation, Wehrli (1998) discussed the treatment of fixed word expressions developed for ITS-2 French-English translation system. It was recognized that, an idiom can be transferred according to the specifications of the bilingual dictionary. He showed several cases of transfer to corresponding idioms in the target language, or to simple lexemes. He concluded that, once properly identified, idioms can be transferred like any other abstract lexical unit. Finally, given the fully-specified lexical description of idioms, generation of idiomatic expressions can be achieved without ad hoc machinery.

Another article written by Anastasiou (2008) tried to compare 3 commercial machine translation systems, Power Translator Pro, SYSTRAN, and T1 Langenscheidt, with the research hybrid, statistical and rule-based system, METIS-II, with respect to identification of idioms. Based on the results, these systems could not identify discontinuous idioms and were incapable of translating the idioms.

Huet andLanglais's work (2011) was an attempt to analyze the machine translation of idiomatic expressions (Trans Search system). They used an in-house sentence aligner to align 8.3 million French-English sentence pairs extracted from the 1986-2007 period of the Hansards. They argued that with some care on the queries made to the system; this system can identify a fair number of idiomatic expressions and their translations. They found that a rough half of the idiomatic expressions queried to the system finally got a match and a high proportion of the translations returned by the system are correct.

As the present literaturereveled and as far as the limited knowledge of the researcher, there hasn't been any evaluation of translating figures of speech by human and machine considering comparison. Assessing and comparing human and machine translation regarding figures of speech is a new aspect which was tackled on in this study.

METHODOLOGY

Participants

The participants of this study consisted of31 translators (5 males and 26 females, mean ages 25.43, max age 33 and min age 23) from 4 translation offices in Shiraz namely Paeizaan, Tik, Pardis and Tandis. Most of them had studied English translation; however, some were from other fields of study such as English Literature, English Teaching, IT and Physics. The translators, mostly had a BA and some an MA degree. The translation offices were chosen on availability sampling and the translators participated voluntarily.

Instrumentation

For the present study, the researcher used a questionnaire with 15 English sentences containing 5 types of figures of speech (hyperbole, synecdoche, personification, metonymy and idiom) which were selected from "Metaphoric and Idiomatic Expressions in Translation" by Nilipour (2006) and web pages to be translated into Persian. In this questionnaire, there were three sentences for each single figure.

Description of the Method C

Method C is a holistic method of assessment. This method could be used tojudge the quality of translation into the foreign language. The following table is the scale for holistic Method C drawn up by Waddington:

Table 1: Scale for Holistic Method C (Waddington, 2001, p. 6)

Level	Accuracy of transfer of ST content	Quality of expression in TL	Degree of task completion	Mark
Level 5	Complete transfer of ST information; only minor revision needed to reach professional standard.	Almost all the translation reads like a piece originally written in English. There maybe minor lexical, grammatical or spelling errors.	Successful	9, 10
Level 4	Almost complete transfer; there may be one or two insignificant inaccuracies; requires certain amount of revision to reach professional standard.	Large sections read like a piece originally written in English. There are a number of lexical, grammatical or spelling errors.	Almost completely successful	7, 8
Level 3	Transfer of the general idea(s) but with a number of lapses in accuracy; needs considerable revision to reach professional standard	Certain parts read like a piece originally written in English, but others read like a translation. There are a considerable number of lexical, grammatical or spelling errors.	Adequate	5, 6
Level 2	Transfer undermined by serious inaccuracies; thorough revision required to reach professional standard.	Almost the entire text reads like a translation; there are continual lexical, grammatical or spelling errors.	Inadequate	3, 4
Level 1	Totally inadequate transfer of ST content; the translation is not worth revising.	The candidate reveals a total lack of ability to express himself adequately in English	Totally inadequate	1, 2

In rating the translations, only the figures of speech of the sentences were considered. To illustrate the scoring system better, some translations of the sentence number 14, on the questionnaire and the marks given to these translations have been presented below.

Table 2: An example of scoring the translations (sentence number 14 of the questionnaire),

Frank is a yes-man for his boss.

Mark	Translation
10	فرانک یک آدم بله قربان گو برای رئیسش است.
10	فرانک غلام حلقه به گوش رئیسش است.
10	فرانک پاچه خواری رئیسش را می کند.
6	فرانک بی اراده است.
6	فرانک از خودش اراده ندارد (هر کس هر چه می گوید قبول می کند) .
5	فرانک چشم و گوش بسته همه چیز را قبول می کند.
5	فرانک آدم نوکرمأبی برای رئیسش است.
5	فرانک آماده به خدمت است.
1	فرانک برای رئیسش یک کارمند ایده آل است.
1	فرانک یک مرد درجه اول برای رئیسش است.
1	فرانک به رئیسش وفادار است.
1	فرانک تعیین کننده کار های رئیسش است.
1	فرانک مردی راستگو برای مدیرش است .
1	فرانک یک مرد درجه یک برای رئیسش است.
1	فرانک برای رئیسش کارمندی نمونه است.
1	فرانک مرد کارکنی است.
1	فرانک بهترین شخص برای رئیسش است.

Regarding the problem of space, all the translations will not be presented, but 2 filled questionnaires of the collected data done by the participants and the translation of Google would be attached at the end of this paper (Appendixes 1, 2&3).

Inter-Rater Reliability

The filled questionnaires by the participants were first given to the research advisor and then to another person who had an MA degree in English Translation and finally when both of them reached a compromise on a scoring, that score was considered final and theinter-rater reliability was established. It means that for each translated segment they agreed which alternatives were acceptable and which ones were not.

Data Analysis and Results

Descriptive Statistics:

The sample consisted of 31 translators and the Google translator machine.

Table 3: Statistics for research variables

Variables \ Statistics	Hyperbole	Synecdoche	Personification	Metonymy	Idiom	Speech Figures
N	31	31	31	31	31	31
Mean	6.923	6.306	5.245	6.290	6.613	31.3774
Median	7.000	7.000	6.300	7.000	6.600	31.6000
Std. Deviation	2.0579	2.4814	2.3791	1.4770	2.3309	7.19813
Kurtosis	0.125	-0.810	-0.809	0.209	-1.324	-0.567
Skewness	-0.899	0.130	-0.268	-0.586	0.269	-0.222
Minimum	2.3	1.0	1.0	3.3	3.6	17.20
Maximum	9.6	10.0	10.0	9.6	10.0	43.60
Google Translator	4.0	1.0	7.6	4.0	1.0	17.6

Table 3 presents statistics for research variables including speech figures and its components (hyperbole, synecdoche, personification, metonymy and idiom). The figure of speech was defined as the sum of its components. Results indicated that the speech figures mean was 31.38 (SD= 7.198) with a range of17.2 to 43.6. Half of the participants were above 31.6 (median). The Kurtosis and Skewness were -0.567 and -0.222, respectively, in the accepted range (between -1 and 1).

The last line in the table shows figures of speech for the Google translator machine. The overall speech figures of Google were 17.6 which were lower than that obtained for human translators (31.38). Among the components, only the personification of the Google machine translator was greater than that in the human group.
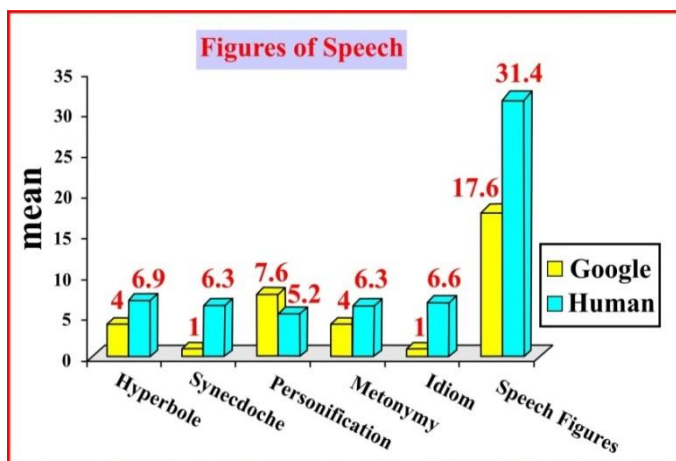
Figure 1: Figures of speech means for human and Google

Figure 1 shows figures of speech means for human and Google. It indicated that the overall figure of speech was higher in human than in Google. Among the components, only the personification of Google was higher than the humans.
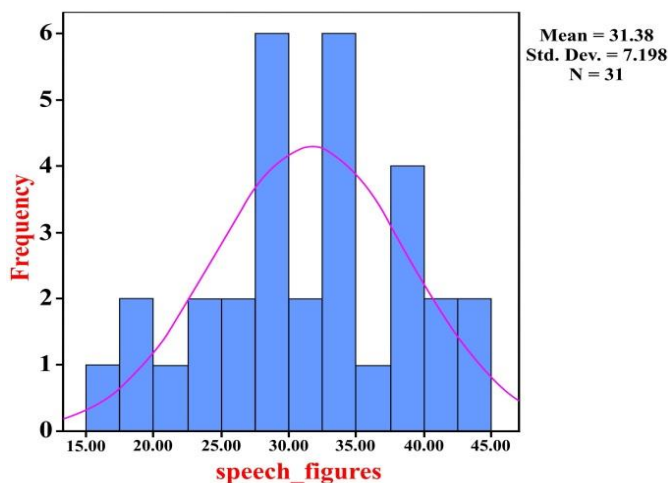

Figure 2: Histogram for Speech Figures

The above figure shows the histogram including the normal curve for speech figures variable. The diagram shows that the distribution of variable was close to the normal distribution.

Inferential Statistics

Since parametric tests require that the data distribution be normal, the normality of the variables distribution was investigated by Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test. Where the normal distribution condition was not met, non-parametric tests were used.

Table 4: Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test of normality for Figures of Speech

Variables \ Statistics	Hyperbole	Synecdoche	Personification	Metonymy	Idiom	Speech Figures
K-S	0.847	1.130	1.083	1.826	1.013	0.473
Sig. (p-value)	0.471	0.156	0.192	0.003	0.256	0.979

The above table shows the results for the Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test. Since p –value was greater than 0.05 (p>0.05) for speech figures variable, the statistics was not significant which means that the distribution of

speech figure was normal. For the metonymy component the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test was significant (p<0.05), so the metonymy component distribution was not normal.

Testing the Hypothesis

To verify the hypothesis, i.e. whether human and machine translates "figures of speech" in a similar way, the figures of speech of human group were compared with the Google's by the one-sample t-test.

Table 5: The one-sample t-test for the figure of speech

Statistics Variable	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	Test value = 17.6			
					Mean Difference	T	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
Figure of Speech	31	31.38	7.198	1.293	13.78	10.66	30	0.000

As shown in Table 5, the t-test was significant at the level of 0.01 (t=10.66, df=30, p=0.001<0.01). Thus, the difference between the figure of speech mean and the Google's (17.6) was significant. In other words, the overall figure of speech in human was significantly greater than the Google figure of speech.

In the following table, figure of speech components between human and the Google machine were compared.

Table 6: The one-sample t-test for the figure of speech components

Variable	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	Google	Mean Difference	T	df	Sig. (2-Tailed)
Hyperbole	31	6.923	2.0579	.3696	4	2.9226	7.907	30	.000
Synecdoche	31	6.306	2.4814	.4457	1	5.3065	11.907	30	.000
Personification	31	5.245	2.3791	.4273	7.6	-2.3548	-5.511	30	.000
Metonymy	31	6.290	1.4770	.2653	4	2.2903	8.634	30	.000
Idiom	31	6.613	2.3309	.4186	1	5.6129	13.407	30	.000

Table 6 shows that the t-tests were significant at the level of 0.01 (p=0.000<0.01) for all components. Thus, the human group means were significantly different from the Google's. For hyperbole, synecdoche, metonymy and idiom components, the human group means were higher than the Google scores. In contrast, the human personification mean was lower than that in the Google.

Notice that the result for metonymy component should be interpreted with caution, since its distribution was not normal. This hypothesis was rejected.

CONCLUSIONS AND DISCUSSION

The Experience of Data Collection

In the beginning of the research, it was intended to use BA and MA students of English translation as the participants of the study and since in that time the researcher was in Tehran, the questionnaires were sent to Imam Khomeini International University of Ghazvin, Tehran Payamenoor University and Islamic Azad University (Central Tehran branch). But the surprising point was student's rejection to cooperate in the research as soon as being aware of questionnaires content which was figures of speech. Definitely, it can be said that no one participated in the research among those students. As a result, the researcher turned to the only option left i.e. the translators of the translation offices. But there were some problems again. Finding translators willing to participate in the research was too difficult since most of them rejected to fill the questionnaires as soon as being aware of the content of the questionnaires exactly as same as the students.

This point is too disappointing since in nearly all situations where we need to communicate effectively, we make extensive use of figures of speech because they are a prime source of expressiveness, both in literature and in every day communication. Meanwhile, they are broad concepts in different lines such as daily communication, literature, humorous texts, the press, etc. Forming an integral part of language, figures of speech are found in primitive oral literatures, as well as in published poetry and prose and in everyday speech.

Considering the significant role of the figures of speech, the only thing that can be concluded from this discussion is that most of our students and translators are not capable in translating figures of speech and are not aware of the importance of these language tools. These language features are taught and worked on very little in our universities. Indeed, how much are we mastered in translating figures of speech?Fadaee (2011) stated that despite their importance, there are so limited research publications in the field of figures of speech, particularly in both Persian and English language which must be considered critically and it has been a neglected field. With taking a look at Figure 1 again, it can understood that the overall figure of speech was higher in human than Google but human had failed to yield an acceptable translation of figures of speech either and wasn't so qualified in this area which can be due to the aforementioned reasons.

Reasons of Incompetency of Machine

On the other hand, the incompetency and deficiency of the machine can be due to the some problems.Bharati, Chaitanya, Kulkarni&Sangal(1997) argued that the major difficulty which machine faces in interpreting a given text is the lack of general world knowledge or common sense knowledge because MT systems use artificial intelligence.

Also, it is often argued that the success of machine translation requires the problem of natural language understanding to be solved first.

Melby (1995) maintained that computers do not really think about what they are doing and they just mechanically pick a translation for each word of the source text without understanding what they are translating and without considering the context.

Computers suffer from the lack of extra-linguistic resources such as language conventions, cultural background, domain specific knowledge, etc. Padmanathrao (2012) suggested that translation involves understanding the original text and presenting it in another language and the presentation part involves creativity. Melby (1995) argued that this lack of creativity is a major source of difficulty in machine translation. Creativity is really needed to get in to appropriate equivalents for figures of speech.

Translating Figures of Speech

Lots of cases were seen in this study that were translated literally or word by word by either human or machine. Perrine (1982) argued that figures of speech should not be taken literally only because they serve function of giving extended meanings to words, phrases or sentences from their literal expressions. Wren and Martin (as cited in Puspita, 2012) stated that figures of speech are departures from the ordinary form of expression or the ordinary course of ideas in order to produce a greater effect. This definition explains that they are what we call connotative meaning. Figures of speech are words used to create an effect; often where they do not have their original or literal meaning so translating them into different languages may cause misinterpretation. If it is translated literally, word-for-word, onto a second language, it will often be

completely misunderstood. The most common pitfall to be avoided is not recognizing figurative or idiomatic language and translating it literally.

The process of translating figurative meaning differs from other parts of the language. Their translation is beyond just transferring the general meaning of the source language into the target language. It must pass lots of filters. The most important criterion to be passed in order to get into an appropriate equivalent is culture. The ideal solution for translators to overcome the difficulties of figures of speech is to find the equivalents which work effectively across cultures. Our equivalent selections must be as close as possible to the original version from cultural point of view which is a very hard task to do. The difficulties and ambiguities of figures of speech make the translation of them a challenging work.

Fadaee (2011) stated that the process of translating them is beyond finding equivalents in the target language or conveying the general meaning of the source language. Translating figures of speech deals with finding secondary meaning in the source language, and finding cultural meaning and appropriate equivalence in the target language. Figures are departures from the usual forms of expression and it is their departure from the rules and norms that makes their translation too hard since it can not be done by guesswork.

An Interesting Result and its Reason

In the present study, it was revealed that the human personification mean was lower than the Google. Among the components, only the personification of Google machine was greater and higher than the human group mean.

Reason

Personification is giving the attributes of a human being to an animal, an object, or a concept. In the personification sentences of the questionnaires, it was seen that most of the human translators could not accept in their minds that for example a river can clap or a hill can sing since they use their ability of thinking while in the world of literature, everything is possible. On the other hand, machine which does not have this kind of ability does not care and translates such sentences like other sentences of general literature word by word.

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APPENDIX 1

1) "...**it is easier for a camel to go through the eye of needle** than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of God."

رد شدن شتر از سوراخ سوزن راحت تر از وارد شدن یک مرد پولدار به خانه خدا می باشد.

2) If your right eye causes you to sin, **gouge it out and throw it away**. It is better for you to lose one part of your body than for your whole body to be thrown into hell.

اگر چشم راست است باعث شود تو گناه انجام دهی،آن را به زور بیرون بیاور ودور بینداز.

برای تو بهتر است که یک بخش از بدنت را از دست بدهی تا کل بدن تو به داخل جهنم انداخته شود.

3) **Hundreds of tears** flowed down her cheeks that day.

آن روز صد ها قطره اشک از گونه های او و به سمت پایین جاری شد.

4) Let me know that it is **your hand, that you, O LORD, have done it.**

بذار بدونم تو این کار را انجام داده ای (این دستان توست) یا خدا.

5) Fifty **winters** passed him by.

پنجاه تا زمستان را پشت سر گذاشته. (پنجاه سالش)

6) Give us this day our **daily bread**.

امروز به ما ببخش (به ما بده) نان روزانه ما را (روزی امروز ما را).

(به ما ببخش روزی امروز ما را).

7) Let **the rivers clap their hands in glee**.

اجازه بده (بگذار) رودخانه ها با شادمانی دست بزنند.

8) Let **the hills sing out their songs of joy** before the Lord.

بگذار تپه ها آواز شادمانی سر دهند قبل از خدا.

9) A great and wondrous sign appeared in heaven: **a woman clothed with the sun**, **with the moon underher feet** and **a crown of twelve stars on her head**.

بزرگترین و حیرت آورترین نشانه که در بهشت ظاهر شده: زنان پوشانده شدند با خورشید و زیر پاهایشان با ماه و تاجی از دوازده ستاره بر سرشان.

10) We have always remained loyal to the **crown**.

ما همیشه صداقت را در مراحل زندگی حفظ می کنیم.

11)The pen is mightier than the sword.

قلم قدرتمندتر از شمشیر است.

12) Her voice is full of money.

صدای او پر از پول است. (صدای او منبع درآمد است).

13) Little Mike **is a mama's boy**. He runs to his mother.

مایک کوچولو بچه ننه هست. او به سمت مادرش می دود.

14) Frank **is a yes-man** for his boss.

فرانک یک مرد بله قربان گو برای رئیسش است.

15) He **knows the road like the back of his hand**.

او جاده را مثل کف دستش (پشت دستش) می شناسد.

Appendix 2

1) "...**it is easier for a camel to go through the eye of needle** than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of God."

ورود یک مرد ثروتمند به ملکوت خدا دشوارتر از گذشتن یک شتر از سوراخ سوزن است.

2) If your right eye causes you to sin, **gouge it out and throw it away**. It is better for you to lose one part of your body than for your whole body to be thrown into hell.

اگر چشم راستت تو را به گناه میکشاند،آن را در بیاور و بیرون بینداز.چرا که به نفع توست که قسمتی از بدنت را از دست دهی تا اینکه کل بدنت به گناه کشیده شود و راهی جهنم شوی.

3) **Hundreds of tears** flowed down her cheeks that day.

آن روز سیل اشک بر گونه هایش جاری شد.

4) Let me know that it is **your hand, that you, O LORD, have done it.**

بمن بفهمان که این قدرت توست، ای خداوند که آن کار را انجام داد.

5) Fifty **winters** passed him by.

او پنجاه ساله است.

6) Give us this day our **daily bread**.

رزق و روزی امروزمان را برسان.

7) Let **the rivers clap their hands in glee**.

نهرها را با جوش و خروش روان گردان.

8) Let **the hills sing out their songs of joy** before the Lord.

بگذار کوه ها سرود های شوق و شعفشان را در مقابل خدا سر دهند.

9) A great and wondrous sign appeared in heaven: **a woman clothed with the sun**, **with the moon underher feet** and **a crown of twelve stars on her head**.

نشانی برتر و شگفت انگیز در بهشت پدیدار شد، زنی با لباس خورشید، با ماه زیر پاهایش و تاج دوازده ستاره ای روی سرش.

10) We have always remained loyal to the **crown**.

همیشه به تاج و تخت وفادار می مانیم.

11)**The pen is mightier than the sword.**

قلم از شمشیر قوی تر است.

12) **Her voice is full of money.**

سخنش بوی پول می دهد.

13) Little Mike **is a mama's boy**. He runs to his mother.

مایک کوچولو بچه ننه است. به مادرش پناه می برد.

14) Frank **is a yes-man** for his boss.

فرانک غلام حلقه بگوش رئیسش است.

15) He **knows the road like the back of his hand**.

جاده را مثل کف دستش می شناسد.

Appendix 3
GOOGLE TRANSLATOR

1) "...**it is easier for a camel to go through the eye of needle** than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of God."

آن را آسان تر است برای یک شتر را از طریق چشم از سوزن از یک مرد ثروتمند به ملکوت خدا.

2) If your right eye causes you to sin, **gouge it out and throw it away**. It is better for you to lose one part of your body than for your whole body to be thrown into hell.

بهتر از تمام بدن خود را برای شما به از . اگر چشم راست خود را باعث می شود شما را به گناه، آن را گول زدن و پرتاب آن را دور. دست دادن بخشی از بدن خود را به جهنم پرتاب می شود.

3) **Hundreds of tears** flowed down her cheeks that day.

صدها نفر از اشک سرازیر شد پایین گونه های او در آن روز.

4) Let me know that it is **your hand, that you, O LORD, have done it.**

اجازه دهید من می دانم که دست خود را، این است که شما، ای خداوند، انجام داده.

5) Fifty **winters** passed him by.

پنجاه زمستان او را با گذشت.

6) Give us this day our **daily bread**.

ما این روز نان روزانه ما.

7) Let **the rivers clap their hands in glee**.

اجازه دهید رودخانه کف زدن دست خود را به سرور و نشاط.

8) Let **the hills sing out their songs of joy** before the Lord.

اجازه دهید تپه آواز خواندن از آهنگ های خود را از شادی قبل کف زدن دست های خود را در سرور و نشاط.

9) A great and wondrous sign appeared in heaven: **a woman clothed with the sun**, **with the moon underher feet** and **a crown of twelve stars on her head**.

نشانه های بزرگ و شگفت انگیز به نظر می رسد در آسمان: یک زن لباس با خورشید، با ماه زیر پای او و تاجی از دوازده ستاره بر سر او.

10) We have always remained loyal to the **crown**.

ما همواره وفادار به تاج باقی مانده است.

11)The pen is mightier than the sword.

قلم از شمشیر قوی تر است.

12) Her voice is full of money.

صدای او پر از پول است.

13) Little Mike **is a mama's boy**. He runs to his mother.

مایک کوچولو پسر مامان است.او به مادرش اجرا می شود.

14) Frank **is a yes-man** for his boss.

فرانک بله مرد را برای رئیس خود است.

15) He **knows the road like the back of his hand**.

او می داند که جاده مانند پشت دست خود را.