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| **RESEARCH ARTICLE**

Complexities of the Relationship between Shades of Meaning and Polysemy in English and Arabic in the context of Translation: A Case Study of Translation Samples from Online Reverso Dictionary from the Website 'www. context.Reverso.net'

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| **ABSTRACT**

This study explores the complex relationships between two important concepts: Shades of meaning and polysemy within the context of translation studies. This study also in fact a case study uses Reverso AI-based translation tool to examine the role of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in finding more accurate equivalents and widening learners' abilities in understanding contextual and textual meanings, and the wide and subtle differences of equivalent word, and how meaning could varies in this interactive relation between the English and Arabic languages. This study will delve into wide examples and analysis of the nuances of meaning (shades of meaning) and the phenomenon of polysemy (multiple meanings of a word) in both English and Arabic. Using Reverso Application as a case study, the study leveraged the Application as a sensitive language tool to examine these complications of accurate Arabic equivalent. Reverso is a French Application based on neural machine translation (NMT). Reverso provides translation, synonyms, conjugations and context sentences, and It's also a useful way to find multi-word translations, colloquial expressions and slang terms that won't normally translate accurately in a standard dictionary or translation tool like Google Translate. The findings stress the advantages of using this application, while at stress on the human translators to adjust such translations, and stress the importance of accurate equivalent considering shades of meaning and the various equivalents of Polysemous. This research paper contributes significantly to translation studies that focuses on new technology of Artificial intelligence (AI), and the promising results that would be gained by using this Application in English-Arabic translation.

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1. Introduction

Human languages are complex structures full of intricacies, rules, nuance, and exceptions (Wandb.ai). While linguists believed, for a long time, that it is impossible to analyze human language and sentence structure, AI translation has challenged this perception to raise questions about how it works.

Artificial intelligence evolved from rule-based machine translation (RMBT) and statistical machine translation (SMT), and now we have the neural machine translation (NMT) that uses an Artificial Neural Network (ANN) to mimic human brain cells (Wandb.ai).

According to (Wandb.ai), AI translation works by using an ANN to put the sequence of words into a sequence of numbers. The encoder RNN encodes the L1 sentence into a number. Then, a neural translation model produces output numbers, allowing the decoder RNN to decode the output numbers into the L2 sentence. An example of English-Spanish translation is the translation of (I have a cat) is encoded into 251, 2134, 953, 4. , then it is translated into 4356, 7654, 76, 5325. , then the decoder RNN turns the output into "tengo un gato".

This brief information is very important to explain what kind of translation we talk about. We have to forget about translor perspective, sense, and emotion. Here the focus is machine ability to develop translators abilities and how human could develop IT translation. While study of polysemy and Shades of meaning in the core of good translation process, this study making this good mix between technology and human mindset about good accurate equivalent in translation, and the focus here on the language pair English and Arabic.

This study examined polysemy and shades of meaning through case study of Reverso AI-powered apps, which claims that it offers revolutionary solutions for fast translation. In the era of AI technology, this application claims to provide offline dictionaries in more than 16 languages including Spanish, Arabic, and Chinese, in addition to other services like speaking into your microphone to get translation of what you want to say, and translating a book page or newspaper article instantly with a phone camera.

Language always has its special touch on feeling and mind. Word that we pronounce easily are not just words. They are pieces of our beliefs, understanding, values, attitudes and many others. This brings to the surface the concepts of Shades of meaning and polysemy. Polysemous in the English language and Nuances and Shades of meaning in Arabic are at this study's core. In fact, Polysemy in English is a nuance in Arabic, and vice versa. But this study focuses on English-Arabic translation, so English would be the Polysemous source Language, while Arabic would be Nuance target language.

Nuance and shades of meaning are English terms used to describe subtle changes in word meaning. On the other hand, polysemy is a concept poses on the other end of the other research language. Polysemy refers to one word of different meaning, while shades of meaning refers to different meanings for one word. This means that Arabic and English language within translation context could stand in opposite sides of these two concepts.

Translators must choose perfect equivalent if they want to do their job righteously. Arab translator use dictionaries, or depend on their own vocabulary, when translating from English into Arabic. They face the challenge of finding the best equivalent, especially when translating formal papers, academic research, legal documents, accounting data, media materials, etc. All these jobs require a qualified translator who can choose suitable equivalent, and sometimes a translator is obliged to choose perfect equivalent.

The importance of this research stems from the reality that shades of meaning in English define one Arabic word most of the time. In contrast, Arabic words could be a part of a long continuum of English nuances and Shades of meaning. While bilingual dictionaries offer many options of different equivalents, most are shades of meaning. Sometimes, you have to modify the accurate equivalent based on the target language culture. This includes religious background, traditions, local materials and tools, target language idioms, historical attitudes, etc. The challenge of finding accurate equivalents can't be ignored in sensitive documents. Even literature and literary texts need a qualified translator who can translate what is said in the source text into the target language.

Translator may commit many mistakes while searching for the best equivalent, including using higher or lower equivalent, stronger or weaker equivalent, mild or aggressive equivalent, and defying or meek equivalent. All these options depend on the context. Qualified translators should use the context to weigh the best equivalent in lexicographic scales. Translator should be committed to offer the accurate equivalent, sometimes through modifying lexical meaning. However, in all cases, the translator should be sensitive to the issue of equivalent words.

This research is a great reminder of the importance of accurate equivalent words in the target language. Polysemy and Shades of meaning could cause great danger in social, political, economic, commercial, media circles. Millions of issues and disagreements are arise every day because of not using accurate words.

2. Literature Review

When it comes to using AI-powered technology in translation, it is a matter of a long journey of success. Translation is one of the oldest mental activities of humans. Translation is the processes and methods used to render or transfer the meaning.(Ghazala, 2008, p.1) . For centuries, tool of translation developed from simple oral translation to the most developed techniques of AI. But what do we translate? It is meaning.

Baker (2014) suggested that, according to Curse, there are four types of meaning: propositional meaning, expressive meaning, presupposed meaning, and evoked meaning (P.12). These four types also mentioned by Abdelaal (2020) referred to four types that were mentioned by curse. Propositional meaning is what is described by other semanticists as denotational meaning. Expressive meaning is the speaker' feeling and attitude. Cruel and unkind are shades of meaning, which explains this type of meaning. The presupposed meaning is that it is restricted by collocation relation. P.4

Polysemy happens when a word form carries more than one meaning. (Ghazala, 2008, p.19). Twinkl. I also explained that Synonyms are not completely similar words, they hold shades of differences in connotation and effect. Twinkl.my.com offers examples of

different names to describe one thing, but these synonyms have different characteristics. Characteristics of 'house', a 'home', a 'dwelling,' a 'building,' a 'flat', a 'pad', or any other synonym, are different. These words are translated into Arabic in different words according to the same characteristics. Translators and language learners should be aware of the perfect equivalent.

ReadingRockets.com referred to semantic gradient as one of the strategies used to develop a better understanding of word meaning among children. Words of similar meaning are organized in a continuum of shades of meaning, a meaning shifting from one word to its antonym. For example, the words 'microscopic, miniature, small, enormous, gargantuan' were set in the same continuum to describe varies in size and effect. ReadingRockets.com explained that this strategy enables students to recognize and distinguish shades of meaning, while at the same time enhancing students' vocabulary to be more precise and descriptive when writing or speaking.

Translation from English into Arabic faces many challenges related to getting accurate equivalents. Ghazala (2008) explained that ambiguity may cause misunderstanding, confusion, or losing meaning (p.21). Abdelaal (2020) explained that lexical and semantic problems in translation vary as crucial issue. This includes Improper selection of what seem to be equivalents in the TL. Polysemous have more than one sense. Lexical Ambiguity also includes lexical and metaphorical meanings that reflect shades of meaning. Homonymy is also an important kind of lexical Ambiguity. (P. 102)

Ghazala (2008) explained that many Polysemous words have common meaning, which are more popular and known than others. He described this as 'core or central meaning. He considered 'sound' core meaning is 'voice' صوت , while other less popular meaning are solid, wise, and firm. Students of translation may know, regarding Polysemous, only the common meaning and use this Arabic equivalent without considering other possible meanings (P 98)

Abdelaal (2020) explained that lexical Ambiguity can't be easily resolved. According to Newmark (1988), such ambiguity stems from polysemy, homonymy, or metaphorical versus literal meaning. He refers to a continuum of words that may lead to one concept.

Abdelaal (2020) explained that polysemy can be confused with homonymy. The shade of meaning may be related to polysemy. But not all dictionaries could be able to separate between polysemy and homonymy when trying to offer an equivalent. Homonymy refers to two words with the same spelling or pronunciation that have two different meanings. (Klepousniotou, 2002; Simpson (1981) generative lexicon refers to homonymy when discrete senses are headed separately. This means there are two words not one word with a different meaning. Bilingual dictionary uses different tools to explain that it moved from one meaning to another. While in polysemy, the elementary meaning is stored in the lexical repertoire of the language user. (Klepousniotou & Baum, 2005). P.103

Newmark (1988) discussed translation methods. He believes the central problem of translating is whether to translate literally or freely. This argument is still running. He mentioned 7 methods of translation: word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, adaptation, free translation, Idiomatic translation, and communicative translation. Considering Word Meaning. In word-for-word translation, words are translated by their most common meanings without consideration of context. Faithful translation reproduce the precise meaning of context. Idiomatic translation gives nuances of meaning. While communicative translation offers the exact contextual meaning. Pages.(45-47)

Abdelaal (2020) stresses that polysemy refers to one word with multiple meanings, such as using one word in different fields with different meanings (Geeraerts, 2010). He offered examples of using the Arabic word عين in different meaning such as عين الصواب and عين الحقيقة which means 'absolutely right', and عين الإبرة , which means the eye of the needle, or spy. These words are polysemes because they have the same etymological root (sadiq, 2008)   . According to Abdelaal, these Polysemous words create ambiguity only when a translator doesn't have sufficient knowledge of the source language.

Ambiguity is a central issue in translation studies. It is related to word meaning. Newmark (1988) explained that ambiguity is when having more than one meaning. Grammatical ambiguity may lead to failure in translating. Examples include 'flying planes can be dangerous', and 'the shooting of the hunters' . Common preposition have many senses. Lexical Ambiguity is common and difficult to deal with. Newmark (1988) assures that words may have 30 senses, which are close or remote. Sometimes a word may have two equally effective words. (Pp.218-219)

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Devika, P. (2024) wrote a special topic about the four types of meaning. He mentioned what I.A. Richard said in his influential book Practical Criticism (1929), which focuses on interpreting and constructing meaning in a text. He explained the term sense as the literal and basic meaning of the words in a text, explaining that it is the definition in dictionaries whie feeling refers to the emotional tone or attitude expressed by the word. Tone is the author's or speaker's attitude toward a specific topic. Meanwhile, intention is the purpose of the text.

Whatever was the way of classifying meaning. There is a sensitive measure in the human mind able to weigh the accuracy and perfection of the equivalent word. Baker (2014) states the propositional meaning of a word stems from interaction between the word and what it describes in the world. She explained that such meaning could be mistaken. She explained that the word 'shirt' is used for clothes that cover the body, while a 'sock' is worn on the foot. Such mistakes drives to inaccurate translation. While expressive meaning can't be described as true or false meaning as expressive meaning explains the speaker' feelings and attitudes. Presupposed meaning stems from co-occurrence restriction, while Evoked meaning arises from dialect (geographical, temporal, social) and register(field of discourse, tenor of discourse, mode of fiscourse) Pp 13-14

The concept of shades of meaning is explained indirectly when Baker (2014) explained that it is useful to see the vocabulary of a language as a set of words that refer to a series of Conceptual fields. This conception makes the idea of shades of meaning more obvious. Most languages, if not all, have semantic fields of distance, size, shape, type, emotions, beliefs, academic subjects and natural phenomena. The actual words are called lexical sets. In English, there are speech verbs that include general verbs, such as speak and say, and more specific ones, mumble, murmur, and whisper.

Semantic fields are an important element in the discussion of word meaning. In 1930s, Jost Trier (1931) introduced the term lexical field, which is also called semantic field, and described this term as a set of semantically related words whose meanings set the boundaries of each other. words in the semantic field share semantic property, such as body parts, diseases, and colors. So, the semantic field caused a continuum of related words, such as numerous words for different types of camels in Arabic or dogs in English.

Baker (2014) explained that in the field of temperature, the English Language has four main divisions: cold, cool, hot and warm. This contrasts with modern Arabic, which has four different divisions: barid (cold/cool), Har ('hot: of the weather), Saakhin ('hot: of objects'), and daafi (warm). She states Arabic doesn't distinguish between cold and cool, and distinguishes between hot weather and hotness of other things.

Baker (2014) mentioned that semantic fields are arranged from the more general word to the more specific. The general word is superordinate and the specific word is hyponym. Most inaccuracies happen because of nuances and Shades of meaning. It is easy to open your dictionary and recollect your memory to find an equivalent word while translating, but the real challenge is accuracy. Lukylittlelearners.com website defined the term shades of meaning as an expression used to describe the subtle differences in words. This term, actually, similar to terms like 'nuanced' and 'synonym'. All these words refer to the similarity and subtle differences between words.

Even children use shades of meaning and enjoy wordplay. Spellingcity.com website mentioned that children show escalated abilities in understanding shades of meaning. They simulate in kindergarten related words like 'run' and 'trot. Later in first and second grade, they can differentiate between closely related verbs and adjectives. In higher grades, students better understand subtle differences in word meanings and relations between words.

Twinkl.my.com website explained the term 'Nuance', a bigger concept than shades of meaning. Nuances are the subtle differences in meaning between words, phrases and ideas. These shades of meaning might seem small, but they can greatly affect how we understand what is being said. Nuances in English Language, according to Twinkl.my. com, are shown in the vocabulary and structure that you choose in reading and writing.

You may describe someone or something simply without considering how far you were accurate. Twinkl.my.com referred to Evaluative Language as a obvious area where you see nuances. The website defined evaluative language as the words that explain positive or negative feeling about something. When you are forced to choose an adjective from five adjectives with slight differences, you notice these adjectives have different powers.

According to Twinkl.my. com. Adjectives are words that express a positive or negative feeling towards something. For example, these adjectives: lovely, fantastic, great, good, tremendous. You may be in a situation where you have to choose one of these adjectives to describe something. These adjectives are slightly different, but they still affect the listener differently. To evaluate these adjectives, they escalate and descend in positivity and negativity. You may consider these adjectives as synonyms, but of course, they have different effects and results in various issues.

Another key area that explains shades of meaning and nuances is modality. Modal Verbs 'could and should' are different in use and effect. 'Could' is used for what can happen, while 'should' is used for what ought to happen. 'You could move to another flat', is different from 'you should move to another flat'. According to Twinkl.my, Adverbs also vary in effect and power. Adverbs of possibility like 'nearly', 'almost' and 'probably' have the same core meanings, but you may prefer one than the other according to context. Adverbs of frequency like 'sometimes' and 'often' are similar, but there are still subtle differences in strength.

Study.com shows that connotation is another area of similarity and difference. Connotation are feeling or ideas that are associated with specific words. Back to the example of 'stubborn' and 'determined'. Study.com explained that 'stubborn' has a negative connotation, while 'determined' has a positive connotation. so the way you choose your Arabic equivalent reflect different attitudes.

3. Methodology

This qualitative study could be defined under more than one category. First, it is a qualitative study because it depends on analyzing and evaluating the translation of the IA-powered online dictionary Reverso from its website Context.Reverso.net. At the same time, this content study examines shades of meaning and polysemy in English-Arabic Bilingual dictionary Reverso Context. After consulting specialized website quora, the third suggestion is that this case study examines AI-powered dictionary Reverso in translating Polysemous Word and nuances in English-Arabic translation.

Whatever the classification, this study depends on studying sample sentences from the AI-powered dictionary Reverso Context to study the phenomenon of shades of meaning in finding equivalent in English-Arabic translation. This study examined in detail examples of sentences taken from this dictionary to explain how it deals with multi-meaning words and Shades of meaning on the other side. After analyzing the translated examples and changes in equivalent words and what they brought out of shades of meaning, the study leveraged these examples to discuss broadly why such Arabic equivalents are attained and how Revero successfully produced accurate equivalents.

The study came to various conclusions about the website and mechanisms of translating multi-meaning words, extracted obvious ideas about the problems and solutions of polysemy and nuances and how successful dictionary could leverage this new technology.

4. Discussion

The Relationship between Arabic and English is partially about transferring the meaning from one language to the other. During the Umayyad and Abbasid caliphs, the Arabic language became known worldwide. Since the first English-Arabic dictionary 'My First Illustrated Dictionary', specifically designed to introduce young children to the world of words, English-Arabic dictionaries developed enormously to cover all possible interactions in a world of developing meaning and connotations.

Accurate equivalent ability to cover the polysemy and nuances was always at the core of these efforts. Reverso Context is an IA-powered dictionary that offers multi-word translations.

Translation of polysemy and nuances:

Although Polysemous English words have meaning equivalent in Arabic, these equivalents are restricted by common equivalents as shown in the translation of the word 'play'. ' مسرحية، لعبة، عرض، ممارسة، اداء، دور، تشغيل ' , the common Arabic equivalents from context.Reverso.net in context was لعب . Some Arabic equivalents are modified to inaccurate equivalents because the translator tends to use common equivalents such as the second example in the following table. 'Logistics paly ….', it is better to use the equivalent ' تؤدي ' instead of ' تؤدي '.

Table 1:

English Source sentence	Arabic Equivalent
1. They often den in the tall grass when they *play* hide-and-seek.	غالبا ما يتخذون من العشب الطويل وكرا أثناء*لعب* الجميلة
2. Logistics *play* a crucial role in managing military assets	*تلعب* اللوجستيات دورا حيويا في إدارة الموارد العسكرية خلال النزاعات
3. Children often become distracted when they play in a crowded area.	غالبا ما يتشتت انتباه الأطفال عندما *يلعبون* في منطقة مزدحمة

The word 'crack' is translated into shades of meaning of Arabic equivalents. Some words are translated into different Arabic equivalents without common equivalent. Reverso translated the word 'crack' into ' فتحة، شق، قضاء، صدع، كسر، مخدرات، يتصدع، اختراق " .This clears the way for translators to use suitable equivalents without restrictions that are associated with collocational

restrictions. The following table shows a translation of the word 'crack' from context.Reverso.net. Such a word is not widely used in Arabic in one sense, so there is no restriction in translating it into different Arabic equivalents, as follows.

Table 2

English source sentence	Arabic Equivalent
1. A _Crack_ in the cowl indicated that the engine had overheated	أشار الكسر في الغطاء إلى أن المحرك قد ارتفعت حرارته
2. Even the smallest _Crack_ can let in unwanted drafts during winter	حتى أصغر تصدع يمكن أن يسمح تيارات الهواء غير المرغوبة في الشتاء
3. A _Crack_ in the road made driving difficult for many cars	جعل شق في الطريق القيادة صعبة بالنسبة للعديد من السيارات
4. Let us brainstorm to see if we can _Crack_ the issue quickly	لنقم بعصف ذهني لنرى ان كان بإمكاننا حل المشكلة بسرعة
5. They always _Crack_ jokes during the holidays to keep spirits high	هم دائما يلقون النكات خلال العطل للحفاظ على الروح المعنوية عالية
6.He wondered if the _Crack_ in his favorite mug was repairable	كان يتساهل ما إذا كان الشق في كوبه المفضل قابلا للإصلاح
7. He heard a _Crack_ in the silence, which made him uneasy	سمع صوت طرقعة في الصمت مما جعله يشعر بعدم الارتياح
8. We need a _Crack_ researcher to handle this project effectively	نحتاج إلى باحث متميز للتعامل مع هذا المشروع بشكل فعال
9. Her heal caught in a _Crack_, nearly causing her to fail.	علق كعبها في شق صغير، مما كاد ان يسبب لها سقوطا
10. If you push too hard, you might _Crack_ the delicate glass vase.	اذا دفعت بقوة شديدة، قد تشقق المزهرية الزجاجية الرقيقة

These three words, put, run, set, were described by the Oxford English Dictionary as the three most Polysemous words. These words are translated into different nuances. When the researcher examined the word put, the result was that the common equivalent was the Arabic word ' وضع ' and its conjugates. It seems that meanings in the following examples of the word 'put' weren't affected by too much by using the most common equivalent, 'وضع'. This word 'put' is accepted by many Arabic equivalent words. In the following table, It seems obvious that Reverso 'www.context.reverso.net' used very limited Arabic Equivalents for the word 'put' as follows:

Table 3: in sentences ' 4, 5 6 7', it is much more suitable to use these Arabic words ' تضيف، تجعل، تخصص، ' instead of ' يضع ' and its conjugates.

Table 3:

English source sentence	Arabic Translation from Reverso
1. The librarian helps students _put_ _away_ books in the right section	يساعد امين المكتبة الطلاب في وضع الكتب في الأقسام الصحيحة
2. You should _put on_ an extra layer of sauce for more flavor	ينبغي عليك وضع طبقة إضافية من الصلصة لمزيد من النكهة
3. I _put_ salt instead of sugar in the cake by mistake	وضعت الملح بدلا من السكر في الكعكة عن طريق الخطأ
4. The warmer days of early spring _put_ everyone in a good mood	الايام الأكثر دفئا في اوائل الربيع تضع الجميع في مزاج جيد
5. We should _put_ _aside_ sometime each week for family activities	يجب أن تضعها جانبا بعض الوقت كل أسبوع لانشطة الاسرة
6. Some traditions were _put into_ cold storage, waiting to be revived later.	بعض التقاليد وضعت في حالة تأجيل، انتظارا لاحيائها في وقت لاحق
7. The company _put_ its employees through a series of stressful layoffs last year.	وضعت الشركة موظفيها في سلسلة من تسريحات العمل المجهدة العام الماضي

English source sentence	Arabic translation from Reverso
8. The caller sounds of nature _put_ my mind at ease during the hike	أصوات الطبيعة المريحة <u>وضعت</u> ذهني في حالة من السكون أثناء التنزه
9. After lunch, he _put on_ his hard hat and rejoined his crew	بعد الغداء، <u>وضع</u> الخوذة الصلبة وانضم إلى طاقمه مرة اخرى
10. She _put_ too many stickers on her note book, making it look messy	<u>وضعت</u> عددا كبيرا من الملصقات على دفترها مما جعله يبدو غير مرتب

'context.Reverso.net' defined the word 'grow' as a verb only. It mentioned Arabic equivalents such as ' أصبح، تطور، تزايد، زرع، ازداد، نما، كبر، نشا، زاد، تنامى، ارتفع', the examples in the table show two Arabic equivalents, it seem that here are constraints drove reverso to use two Arabic equivalents ' تنمو، يكبر'.

Table 4: some Arabic equivalents of the word '_grow_', according to 'context.Reverso.net'

English source sentence	Arabic translation from Reverso
1. The trees outside _grow_ tall, leaning slightly to the west.	<u>تنمو</u> الأشجار في الخارج طويلا، وتميل قليلا إلى الغرب
2. Times Flys too quickly, especially as children _grow_ and change.	الوقت يمر بسرعة جدا، خاصة عندما<u>يكبر</u> الأطفال ويتغيرون
3. Wild mushrooms often _grow_ underground, hidden from the casual observer	تنمو الفطر البري غالبا تحت الارض بعيدا عن نظر المراقب العابر
4. To _grow_, flower must maintain adequate moisture in the soil.	لكي <u>تنمو</u> الزهور، يجب الحفاظ على رطوبة كافية في التربة
5. The market cap of startups can _grow_ rapidly with successful funding rounds.	يمكن أن<u>تنمو</u> القيمة السوقية للشركات الناشئة بسرعة مع جولات تمويل ناجحة

But the word 'grow' was included in a context that enables other Arabic equivalent words, the equivalent of the verbs 'grow, grow out, grow up' changed to ' تزرع، اطالة، يكبروا' . This explains that shades of meaning of the word 'grow' are expected in different sentences if it is mentioned in specific contexts. As Polysemous Word, the word 'grow' accepted many Arabic equivalents of 'shades of meaning'

Table 5

1. She decided to _grow_ bean sprouts at home for cooking	قررت أن<u>تزرع</u> براعم الفاصوليا للطهي
2. I have had to _grow out_ my hair, because of the scars on my head.	كنت قد اضطررت <u>لاطالة</u> شعري، بسبب المندوب على رأسي
3. It is so great for kids to _grow up_ with animals	انه شي مرح جدا للأطفال ان<u>يكبروا</u> مع حيوانات اليفة

Reverso defines the word 'run' under the 'noun or verb' word class. The Arabic equivalent comes under the same word classes with some equivalents of shades of meaning ' جرى، ادار، سباق، ادارة، ركض، تشغيل،اهرب، المدى ، عمل، شغل، اسرع ' .

Table 6: more sentences use the word 'run'

English source sentence	Arabic translation from Reverso
1.Her old smartphone is useless; it can't _run_ any updated applications	هاتفها الذكي القديم غير صالح، لا يمكنه <u>تشغيل</u> اي تطبيقات محدثة
2. In the park, a knot of joggers stretched before their _run_.	في الحديقة، كانت هناك مجموعة من العدائيين تتمدد قبل <u>الركض</u>
3. The electoral college affects how campaigns are _run across_ different states.	يؤثر المجمع الانتخابي على كيفية <u>ادارة</u> الحملات عبر الولايات المختلفة
4. Her organizing skills made the event _run_ smoothly and on schedule	مهارتها في التنظيم جعلت الحدث <u>يسير</u> بسلاسة ووفق الجدول الزمني
5. She inspected the gate valve for any leaks before the test _run_.	فحصت صمام البوابة للتأكد من عدم وجود تسريبات قبل <u>اجراء</u> التجربة

Using specific prepositions such as 'for' after the word 'run" enables to think of specific Arabic Equivalents. These are widely considered multi-word verbs, but in many cases, 'verb + preposition' is used to give specific meaning to these words. Arabic Equivalent should be sensitive to this form to avoid mistakes.

The incumbent plans to _run for_ re-election in the next year's elections.	يخطط شاغل المنصب *للترشح* لإعادة الانتخاب في انتخابات العام المقبل
Making time for relaxation is vital in the long _run for_ well-being.	إيجاد وقت للاسترخاء هو امر حيوي على *المدى* البعيد لراحتك الشخصية
He must hate me so much to _run away_ in that condition	لابد انه يكرهني كثيرا بما انه *هرب* وهو بهذه الحالة
It is also the place most people _run into_ trouble	انه ايضا الجزء الذي *يواجه* فيه معظم الناس مشاكل

Polysemous 'high' is used as an adjective in the English language. In most times, the word 'high' has many equivalents in Arabic with shades of meaning. The word 'high' could also be used as a noun in English. ' عالي، مرتفع ' are most common when translating the word 'high' into the Arabic language. Collocational constraint encourages Arabic translators to use these two Arabic equivalents and avoid other shades of meaning.

The tailor sews the suits by hand, guaranteeing _high_ quality	يقوم الخياط بخياطة البدلات يدويا، مما يضمن جودة *عالية*
He was surprised to find out his cholesterol was too _high_.	كان متفاجئ عندما اكتشف ان مستوى الكوليسترول لديه *مرتفع* جدا
Students are on track to achieve _high_ scores in their exams.	الطلاب يسيرون على الطريق الصحيح لتحقيق درجات *عالية* في امتحاناتهم

It is interesting that, in most cases, the Verb to be ' يكون ' 'is' is translated into Arabic to refer to the previous pronoun ' هو، هي ', which are equivalent words to 'he, she'. This complication basically stems from the basic rule of Arabic that Arabic sentences have nominal and verbal sentences. Nominal sentence doesn't include a verb, while a verbal sentence includes a verb.

So, when translating an English sentence involving a verb to be the main verb, it is omitted in the equivalent Arabic sentence and substituted with the pronoun of the previous word, whether 'he, she, they, was, were', other pronouns treated differently. It is translated into the Arabic question word ' تم ' in a passive sentence to refer to a passive state and into ' هل ' in questions that start with the verb 'is'. Look how the equivalents of 'is' vary in the following sentences from 'context.Reverso.net'

Skydiving _is_ the first item on his bucket list this year.	القفز بالمظلات *هي* أول عنصر في قائمة مهامه لهذا العام
My favorite treat _is_ butternut squash bread fresh from the oven	المعجنات المفضلة لدي *هي* خبز القرع الجوزي الطازج من الفرن
That song _is_ rated among the top tracks of the year.	*تم* تصنيف تلك الأغنية كواحدة من أفضل الاغاني في السنة
The fire Alarm activation key _is_ kept in a secure location	*يتم* الاحتفاظ بمفتاح تفعيل جرس إنذار الحريق في مكان آمن

5. Results

- ➢ Reverso 'context.Reverso.net' provides dozens of sentences that use the word or phrase we investigated and studied as examples of the complex relationships of equivalent between English and Arabic.

- ➢ Reverso Context is helpful to better understand new words you encounter. Reverso also offers sentences within the context of everyday situations. Reverso Context provides 10 sentence examples per search. The researcher expanded the search to cover various examples of polysemy and nuances between Arabic and English.

- ➢ Reverso is a useful tool for improving the learner's vocabulary and becoming more fluent in source and target languages. It is unique, effective and well-designed.

- ➢ Reverso's translation has more developed characteristics than standard online translation tools. This is because it offers several translation options to match your search criteria.

➢ One of the challenges related to polysemy and Shades of meaning between Arabic and English lies in diversifying one's vocabulary enough to sound more natural. Polysemous and nuances are effective tools to diversify vocabulary.

➢ What separates Reverso's tool is the ability to study a word in context. It is possible by one click to get examples of Polysemous and Shades of meaning of both Arabic and English and how they apply it in real sentences. Reverso Context features hundreds of thousands of example sentences you can use to gain a deeper understanding of new words and Shades of meaning.

➢ Reverso Context uses an AI algorithm to extract sentence examples from various multilingual texts. You'll see examples from movie/TV scripts, newspapers, websites, government documents and other sources. Since everything originally comes from real-life contexts, you'll see a huge variety within the content.

➢ One of the deficiencies of Reverso Context is that the algorithm isn't perfect, and we sometimes see examples that aren't translated directly from the source language.

➢ Another challenge is searching in Reverso Context for equivalent legal, academic or government words. Equivalent in such sentences is suble as you need to consult specialized dictionaries to get the definite concept in these documents.

➢ In case we deal with words of sensitive meanings. We should add a few extra words to enable a better search for specific concepts. Instead of simply typing "statement" , we need to add some words 'statement of prisoner' to gain a more accurate equivalent.

➢ Reverso is an excellent translation tool. Reverso's Context dictionary includes thousands of sentence examples from real-life texts such as books or TV subtitles. With an AI-powered sentence-matching algorithm.

➢ Examined Examples from Dictionaries and translated sentences taken from the World Forum website proved that Polysemous are translated according to context. Arabic Equivalent is a selected word from the semantic continuum.

➢ The vocabulary of a language consists of related words. Semantic field differences between Arabic and English cause difficulties in translating some English words into Arabic.

➢ Collocational restrictions are the most important factors encouraging translators to use specific Arabic Equivalents. Such restrictions may cause translators to make mistakes or be inaccurate in choosing equivalent words.

6. Recommendations

➢ Reverso Context is necessary and useful for active language learners.

➢ Reverso Context should be used to find sentence examples of new words, Polysemous, and shades of meaning.

➢ Translators should be accurate in choosing the accurate equivalent and not fall into the trap of inaccurate shades of meaning and wrong equivalents.

➢ Translators most times succeed in capturing accurate Arabic Equivalent Word, while other times select other words of subtle difference as equivalent, and rarely commit mistakes by choosing homonyms or homophones, and very rarely commit mistakes in choosing the correct equivalent because they didn't consult their dictionaries when they come across the difficult word.

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