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Faculty of Arts and Languages

Department of Translation

English-Arabic Translation: Lessons for Second- Year LMD Students

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**“English-Arabic Translation: Lessons for Second-
Year LMD Students”**

Courses designed for Second Year ‘Licence’ Level

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Introduction

Translating work—put forward critically at the bend of language, culture, and knowledge on the move—prompts an enthusiastic double injunction by the very fact of playing with language. The trainee translator not only needs to know a language to be able to make the move into translating (from ST understanding and analysis into TT production) but also requires both a methodologically guided approach and exposure to a wide range of text types. The target of this manual English-Arabic translation is to provide the second-year students in this department at the University of El Oued with a strong theoretical ground and to help them develop certain skills so that they can render translations in both languages correctly.

At a more general level, the main purpose of this manual is to “operationalize” abstract theories on the translation process. Understanding that effective translation is ultimately the result of a well-developed sense of craft, which is learned through conscientious practice and thoughtful analysis, this work is designed to allow students to process and develop their skills step by step. So, it starts by building up basic skills via paragraph and text translation exercises in which students are systematically taken through the steps of reading/understanding, analysis, translation, and key commentary. This 4-part educational model (Comprehension, Analysis, Translating, Commenting) is the bedrock of this work, and it invites students not to simply translate but to comprehend and express their decisions and justify their choice of terms, structure, and register of language.

The central part of this work is devoted to the huge field of specialized translations, or translation for specific purposes (TSP). Certainly, students who are training today cannot be so naive as to think that they can avoid the demands of the current market, which tend to require a certain level of professional specialization in very specific areas or “genres” and familiarity with their particular conventions, terminology, and stylistic intonation. This manual is meticulously structured so that it can cover a range of genres, from political, scientific, legal, economic, journalistic, and literary texts to administrative records. Individual chapters are organized around discourses of life and work, including those in the university setting, academic narrative, journal articles, UN Resolutions, etc. For example, they might learn to navigate between the precision of legal documents and the objectivity of scientific papers, or between the persuasive power of journalistic writing and the beauty of literary snippets.

The translator (or the student of translation) thus needs to be both an accurate linguist and a sensitive cultural go-between. Therefore, this monograph emphasizes the concept of language-context symbiosis at every stage. Linguistic accuracy from the lexical and syntactic perspectives, cultural appropriateness, and social suitability in the target language (TL), which is Arabic, are embedded throughout these resources.

I hope that the monograph will become indispensable reading for students during their academic year, giving them confidence and tools to address effectively various translation problems. In moving through the course’s carefully structured modules, students at El Oued University will have a solid foundation on which to build as they launch their careers, playing their part in a crucial job that criss-crosses culture in Algeria and around the world.

Course Description

This module addresses the translation of texts and extracts, based on preparation during the first year when dealing with the translation of phrases and sentences. This module is specifically designed for students who have a prior knowledge of both Arabic and English. It provides an introduction to the fundamental principles and procedures involved in translating English into Arabic. The course aims to improve students' skills in reading and comprehension before ensuring the correctness of translation. Through practical texts translated in class, the primary focus is on shifting semantic equivalence.

Students will work with both general and specialized texts covering topics such as translation, linguistics, scientific writing, legal documents, political/economic/journalistic literature, cultural translation, literary translation, and non-literary texts like computer science articles, patents, and news reports. Students should feel more confident and flexible about their ability to interpret text by the end of the year.

The course focuses on one theoretical lesson on the methodology for dealing with typologies, then a practice-based treatment of each type. Activities include workshops, in-class group and individual work, correcting of texts during class, and homework.

Course Objectives

- Reviewing and consolidating elementary structures learned during the previous year.
- Translating texts from English into Arabic in communicative contexts while learning translation strategies.
- Teach students how to read, understand, and analyze texts in an appropriate way given the cultural or social context.
- Develop students' ability to translate from English into Arabic.
- Note the linguistic and cultural divergences between Arabic and English, as well as strategies to mitigate these issues when translating.
- Apply translation theories, techniques, and methods in real-life situations.
- Help students obtain jobs by choosing suitable texts in line with the job market.
- Promotion of critical thinking and problem-solving in translation, e.g., translating without dictionaries.
- Developing students' abilities with reading in other text types.

Required Prerequisite Knowledge: Mastery of the fundamental principles of translation.

Lesson 1

key terms used in Translation Studies

1. Source Text (ST)

- **Definition:** The original text that is being translated into another language.
- **Example:** If a French novel is being translated into English, the French version is the source text.

2. Target Text (TT)

- **Definition:** The translated version of the source text in the target language.
- **Example:** The English translation of the French novel mentioned above is the target text.

3. Source Language (SL)

- **Definition:** The language in which the source text is written.
- **Example:** In the case of translating a German poem into Spanish, German is the source language.

4. Target Language (TL)

- **Definition:** The language into which the source text is translated.
- **Example:** In the German-Spanish translation example, Spanish is the target language.

5. Equivalence

- **Definition:** The concept that the meaning, style, or function in the target text should closely match that of the source text.
- **Example:** When translating metaphors, finding an equivalent in the target language that conveys a similar meaning is important for maintaining equivalence.

6. Genre

- **Definition:** The category of the text, which influences how the translation is approached.
- **Example:** A scientific article, a novel, or a legal document are different genres that require different translation strategies.

7. Register

- **Definition:** The level of formality or tone used in the text, which can vary based on the context, audience, and purpose.
- **Example:** Translating a casual conversation in a novel will differ from translating a legal document due to the different registers.

8. Skopos

- **Definition:** The purpose or goal of the translation, central to Skopos Theory, which argues that translations should be done with the specific purpose in mind.
- **Example:** A tourism brochure might prioritize attractiveness and clarity over literal accuracy, based on its Skopos.

9. Domestication

- **Definition:** A translation strategy where the translator makes the text more familiar to the target culture, often adapting cultural references.
- **Example:** Changing references to local holidays in the source text to equivalent holidays in the target culture.

10. Foreignization

- **Definition:** A translation strategy where the translator keeps cultural references and foreign elements intact, even if they may be unfamiliar to the target audience.
- **Example:** Leaving terms like "samurai" or "siesta" untranslated in an English translation.

11. Literal Translation

- **Definition:** A word-for-word translation that closely follows the source text's structure.
- **Example:** Translating "Il pleut des cordes" from French to English as "It rains ropes" would be a literal translation, though the idiomatic meaning ("It's raining cats and dogs") may be more appropriate.

12. Transposition

- **Definition:** A translation technique where the grammatical structure is changed while retaining the same meaning.

- **Example:** Translating the French phrase "Il est facile à comprendre" (It is easy to understand) as "It is easily understood" changes the structure but not the meaning.

13. Cultural Translation

- **Definition:** The process of translating cultural elements, concepts, or references that may not have direct equivalents in the target language.
- **Example:** Translating food items, social customs, or religious terms that are specific to one culture into another language.

14. Adaptation

- **Definition:** A translation technique where parts of the text are modified to better suit the target culture, sometimes even changing the content.
- **Example:** In children's literature, humor or cultural references in the source text may be adapted to make them more understandable or relatable to the target audience.

15. Intertextuality

- **Definition:** The way a text references or echoes other texts, which may influence the translation process.
- **Example:** A novel that refers to famous works of literature may require the translator to decide whether to retain these references or substitute more familiar ones for the target audience.

16. Transliteration

- **Definition:** The process of rendering words from the source language into the target language's script or alphabet.
- **Example:** Translating the Russian name "Алексей" into the English alphabet as "Alexei."

17. Loan Translation (Calque)

- **Definition:** A type of translation where phrases or expressions are translated literally, preserving the structure of the source language.
- **Example:** The French term "gratte-ciel" is a calque of the English "skyscraper."

18. Free Translation

- **Definition:** A translation that prioritizes conveying the overall meaning or effect of the source text, rather than adhering closely to the original words or structure.
- **Example:** A poetic or literary translation might focus more on capturing the emotional tone rather than a precise word-for-word rendering.

19. Back-Translation

- **Definition:** Translating a target text back into the source language to check for accuracy and consistency.
- **Example:** After translating a medical document from English to French, a back-translation into English is done to ensure the content remains consistent.

20. Paraphrase

- **Definition:** A restatement of the source text's meaning in the target language, often used when direct translation is challenging or impractical.
- **Example:** Instead of translating a complex idiom word-for-word, the translator may choose to paraphrase its intended meaning.

21. Localization

- **Definition:** The process of adapting a product, text, or content to fit the linguistic and cultural expectations of a specific locale or region.
- **Example:** Localizing a software interface for users in Spain involves translating it into Spanish and adapting date formats, currency symbols, and cultural references.

22. Transcreation

Definition: A creative translation process that goes beyond literal translation, often used in marketing or advertising, to capture the essence, emotion, and impact of the original content.

Example: Translating a slogan for a global brand may require rethinking the words entirely to maintain the impact in the target culture, such as Coca-Cola's "Taste the Feeling."

23. Dynamic Equivalence

- **Definition:** A translation strategy that focuses on conveying the intended meaning and effect of the source text, even if the exact wording or structure changes.
- **Example:** In translating the Bible, "dynamic equivalence" might prioritize the emotional or spiritual message over literal word-for-word translation.

24. Formal Equivalence

- **Definition:** A translation strategy that emphasizes a closer adherence to the original text's structure and wording.
- **Example:** In legal or academic translations, formal equivalence ensures that the syntax and structure of the original are preserved as much as possible.

Lesson 02

Paragraph Translation

Objectives: The main goal of this course is to keep students moving forward in the practice of translating meaning between languages and beyond merely reproducing sentences from one language to another. This means learning how to keep the flow and cohesion of a paragraph in order to produce natural language choice in terms of grammatical, syntactical, and lexical use. In addition, students can be trained to be cultural brokers, translating ideas appropriately for the recipient. The objective of the course is to develop students' critical and analytical thinking abilities, which will enable them to cope with professional translation requirements.

1. Comprehension: Decoding the Source Text

The most basic and important step of all is a complete comprehension of the original. That's reaching beyond the dictionary definition to understanding of content, context, and communicative purpose. According to the prominent translation theorist Peter Newmark, "comprehension involves operation against both the 'linguistic meaning' and the 'facts of the matter' that are referred to by text" (Newmark, 1988). Failure at this stage makes an accurate translation impossible. This involves parsing grammar, understanding cultural allusions, and identifying the author's intent.

2. Analysis: Deconstructing the Text's Fabric

After comprehension, a formalist analysis breaks down how the text is designed. This phase is largely informed by functionalist theories of translation, Christiane Nord's model in particular. Nord emphasizes the necessity of addressing both "extratextual" (that is, the sender, the addressee, reference time and place, as well as communicative function) and "intratextual" (namely the theme or content of the message, presuppositions contained in the message, text composition, and detail-constitutive features or nonverbal) factors (Nord 2005). The translator examines the organization, voice, register, and coherence devices in the text to choose an appropriate translation approach.

3. Translation: The Strategic Act of Re-creation

This is the act of producing a target text on the basis of insights gained from the comparison, and it has been considered the translation process. It is no mechanical transfer but a strategic exchange. Vinay and Darbelnet (1995), in their influential work, referred to this as a choice between ‘direct’ (or literal) translation or various types of ‘oblique’ translation procedures—such as transposition, modulation, and adaptation—to equalize the source language text and the target language text. The aim is to create a text that is functional for the intended audience and purpose.

4. Commentary: The Meta-Cognitive Justification

The last step of this process is the drafting stage and commenting on why certain decisions were made. This metacognitive behaviour is key to the EOPL of the translator. As Donald Kiraly (2000) notes in his study on social constructivist approaches to translator training, commentary and reflection contribute to rendering the translation process visible, transforming it from an intuitive performance into a conscious, justifiable practice. By articulating their selections and obstacles, students gain valuable self-reflection and professional accountability.

Practice

Translating the text from English into Arabic

Translation

Translation has an important role in communication. Translation is a medium to transfer the knowledge or information. It can be a bridge which connects the people from the different languages and cultures. By using translation, people can learn and understand each other's languages and cultures. Translation is not merely at changing words, but also transferring of cultural equivalence with the culture of the original language and the recipient of that language as well as possible. The better translation must be accepted by all people in logic and based on fact; thus, the message which contained in the source language (SL) can satisfy the target language (TL) reader with the information within. Nida and Taber state that translating consists of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style. Meanwhile, as stated by Newmark, translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text.

Never translate the text before understanding it.

Steps

- 01**: Read the text carefully (silent reading) to get the general meaning.
- 02**: Underline the difficult words.
- 03**: Find the meaning of the underlined words through the context (Do not use dictionaries).
- 04**: Re-read the text to understand the meaning after understanding the underlined words.
- 05**: Use your background knowledge in the field of translation to understand the meaning.

The first step in translating is so important; (How to start is the key of a good translation)

Students start translating by the following expressions:

Translation has an important role	تلعب الترجمة إن الترجمة إن للترجمة الترجمة تلعب للترجمة تملك الترجمة تمتلك الترجمة تتميز الترجمة تتصف الترجمة
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The verb (تضطلع) was suggested as the best equivalent to the English meaning.

الترجمة 1:

تضطلع الترجمة بدور مهم في التواصل؛¹ فهي وسيلة لنقل المعارف² أو المعلومات. ويمكن أن تكون (الترجمة) جسراً (بمثابة جسر) (كجسر) يربط (لربط)³ الشعوب⁴ من مختلف اللغات والثقافات⁵. ويمكن للناس تعلم وفهم لغات وثقافات بعضهم البعض باستخدام الترجمة⁶. ولا تقتصر الترجمة على استبدال الكلمات (المفردات/الألفاظ) فحسب، بل تتعدى أيضاً إلى نقل التكافؤ الثقافي وفق⁷ ثقافة اللغة الأصلية ومتلقي⁸ تلك اللغة قدر الإمكان⁹. ويجب أن تلقى الترجمة الجيدة قبولا لدى جميع الناس من حيث المنطق، وكذا ارتكازها على الحقيقة. وبالتالي، فإن الرسالة المتضمنة في اللغة المصدر (SL) يمكن أن تستجيب لمتطلبات قارئ اللغة الهدف (TL) بما تتضمنه من معلومات. ويذكر **نيدا** و**تاير** بأن الترجمة تقوم على توليد أقرب مكافئ طبيعي لرسالة اللغة المصدر في اللغة الهدف، أولاً من حيث المعنى وثانياً من حيث الأسلوب، في حين أشار **نيومارك** إلى أن الترجمة تنقل معنى النص إلى لغة أخرى على النحو الذي قصده مؤلف النص.

Medium = وسيلة اتصال/ أداة، وسيط

Knowledge = مفرد وجمع، لكن الجمع أفضل معنى وأسلوباً

Information = مفرد وجمع، لكن الجمع أفضل معنى وأسلوباً

Merely : ليست سوى، فحسب، مجرد، لا تعدو الترجمة كونها، لا تقتصر على،

¹ -The period can be replaced with a comma or a semicolon to continue the sentence.

² -"Knowledge" can be singular or dual, but it is preferable to use the plural "المعارف" (knowledges/bodies of knowledge) instead of the singular "المعرفة" (knowledge), to indicate generalization rather than specification.

³ -To connect, to link, to gather, to amass, to unify. (These are synonym options for "connects" in the "bridge" metaphor.)

⁴ - الشعوب، الناس، البشر، الأمم، الجماعات، الرجال، الأقوام، المعاشر، الجموع.

- Peoples, people, humankind, nations, groups, men, folk, communities, multitudes. (These are synonym options for "the people").

⁵ -the. And not "from different languages" because the original has the definite article "the" (i.e., it should be "the different languages," implying the specific languages of those people).

⁶ -The phrase "by using translation" has an English-style structure; it can be placed later in the Arabic sentence to maintain the fluency of the Arabic text.

⁷ -"With" in this context should not be translated as "مع" (with), but rather as "وفق" (according to/what is required by).

⁸ -recipient: المرسل إليه، القارئ الهدف، المتلقي، Recipient: the receiver, the addressee, the target reader.

⁹ -as well as possible. قدر المستطاع، قدر الإمكان. The best you can do. As well as possible: to the best of one's ability, as much as possible. (It means "the best you can do").

Meanwhile : من جهة أخرى/ في حين أن

The translation has adopted a **formal and academic** style, appropriate for a text about translation theory. The sentence structures are complex and varied, mirroring the original English, but are well-adapted to Arabic syntactic norms. The choice of vocabulary leans towards Modern Standard Arabic (MSA) terms commonly used in academic and intellectual discourse.

Analysis of Specific Choices

1. Translation has an important role » → تضطلع الترجمة بدور مهم

- **Choice :**
- **Justification:** This is a superb choice; while the notes used more common verbs like تلعب (to play) or تمتلك (to possess), the word تضطلع is much more precise and elegant. This translation means “to undertake,” “to shoulder,” and “to be charged with.” This word has a sense of responsibility and weight, which makes this word better. This choice also elevates the register of the text from just a statement to a very authoritative one.

2. « Medium » → وسيلة

- **Choice : وسيلة**
- **Justification:** This is the simplest and most precise translation; the alternatives in the notes (أداة – tool, وسيط – intermediary) are also valid. However, the word وسيلة – means, medium, and carriage – is the most neutral of them and fits this segment too; that the word وسيط has a sense of person or a more technical process, which are not used in this context.

3. « Knowledge or information » → المعارف أو المعلومات

- **Choice :** Plural forms (المعارف, المعلومات).
- **Justification:** The note is correct. This choice is semantically and stylistically better; in this context, “knowledge” and “information” are abstract concepts, and they are not countable and are collective. Arabic is adding using plurals semantics. The plurals المعارف (knowledges/bodies of knowledge) and المعلومات (pieces of information/data) carry this collective additive better in Arabic and are more idiomatic.

4. « Bridge » → جسرا

- **Choice :** كجسر , بمثابة جسر with the suggested alternatives
- **Justification:** The standalone جسر (as a bridge) is perfectly clear and concise. The alternatives are also excellent :
 - The phrase بمثابة جسر (unctions as a bridge) is slightly more explicit.
 - (like a bridge) كجسر emphasizes the metaphorical nature.

The choice is a matter of stylistic preference ; all are idiomatic and correct.

5. « Merely » / « not merely... but also » → لا تقتصر... فحسب، بل تتعدى أيضاً إلى

- **Choice** لا تقتصر فحسب ... بل تتعدى أيضاً إلى
- **Justification:** This is a highly sophisticated and fluent rendering.
 - لا تقتصر فحسب (is not limited to... only) is a classic and powerful Arabic structure for « not merely. »
 - (but also extends to) بل تتعدى أيضاً is an elegant and dynamic alternative to a simple (but also) بل أيضاً. The verb تتعدى (to transcend, to go beyond) effectively conveys the idea that translation is more than a simple word swap.
 - The note's alternative (replacing words) استبدال الكلمات is better than a literal translation of « changing words » as it's a more technical term in translation studies.

6. « Cultural equivalence » → التكافؤ الثقافي

- **Choice :** التكافؤ الثقافي
- **Justification:** This is the established and recognized term for “equivalence” among translation theorists. The term تكافؤ naturally suggests balance and correspondence (such is exactly what Nida and company have in mind with “equivalence”). It's the least imprecise technical term available.

7. “The better translation must be accepted...” → ...ويجب أن تلقى الترجمة الجيدة قبولا

- **Structure :** The translator turned a passive English structure (« must be accepted ») into active Arabic structure in a professional manner, with natural flow using أن تلقى...قبولا in particular. That's what good translation is supposed to do—make something make sense without getting tied too tightly to the grammar of the source language.
- **Word Choice:** (acceptance) قبولا is the direct and correct word. The phrasing (in terms of logic, and likewise its basis on fact) من حيث المنطق وكذا ارتكازها على الحقيقة is a bit heavy but accurately conveys the original meaning.

8. « Can satisfy » → يمكن أن تستجيب لمتطلبات

- **Choice :** يمكن أن تستجيب لمتطلبات (can respond to the requirements of)
- **Justification:** This is a pragmatic and excellent translation shift. A direct translation of ترضي “satisfy” could work, but تستجيب لمتطلبات is more specific and professional. It frames the reader's needs as “requirements” that a good translation must “respond to” or “meet,” which is a very fitting concept in translation.

9. « Nida and Taber state » → يذكر نيدا وتابر

- **Choice :** يذكر (mention, state)
 1. **Justification:** A neutral and academic verb for citing sources. Alternatives like يؤكدان (affirm) or يقرران (assert) would imply a stronger, more definitive statement. The choice of يذكر is safe and appropriate in this context.

10. « Meanwhile, as stated by Newmark » → في حين أشار نيومارك

- **Choice :** في حين أشار نيومارك (while Newmark pointed out)
- **Justification :**
 - في حين is the perfect translation for « meanwhile » in this context, as it sets up a parallel or contrasting point from another scholar. (on the other hand) من جهة أخرى would also work but might imply a stronger contrast.

- Using أشار (pointed out, indicated) for the second scholar is a good stylistic variation to avoid repeating the verb يذكر. It shows attention to the flow of the Arabic text.

Key strengths include :

1. **Register and Style:** Consistently formal and academic, matching the original.
2. **Idiomatic Flow:** The syntactic structures are native to Arabic, using classic patterns like لا تقتصر... بل and converting passive constructions into active ones,
3. **Elegance :** Choices like تتعدى إلى and تستجيب لمتطلبات show a concern for style beyond mere accuracy.

This translation successfully fulfills its own stated goal: it reproduces the message of the source text in the closest natural equivalent in the receptor language, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style.

الترجمة 2

تضطلع الترجمة بدور مهم في التواصل؛ إذ تعد وسيلة لنقل المعارف والمعلومات، كما يمكن أن تكون جسراً يربط الشعوب الناطقة بمختلف اللغات والثقافات. ويمكن للناس تعلم وفهم لغات وثقافات بعضهم البعض عن طريق الترجمة. وليست الترجمة مجرد استبدال المفردات فحسب، بل تتعدى أيضاً إلى نقل التكافؤ الثقافي على نحو يراعى ثقافة اللغة الأصلية ومتلقي تلك اللغة قدر الإمكان ويجب أن تلقى الترجمة الجيدة قبولا لدى جميع الناس من حيث المنطق، وكذا ارتكازها على الحقيقة. وبالتالي، فإن الرسالة المتضمنة في اللغة المصدر (SL) يمكن أن تستجيب لمتطلبات قارئ اللغة الهدف (TL) بما تتضمنه من معلومات. ويرى نيدا وتابر بأن الترجمة تتضمن إعادة إنتاج الرسالة في اللغة الهدف بأقرب معنى طبيعي مكافئ لرسالة اللغة الهدف، مع التركيز على المعنى أولاً ثم على الأسلوب، في حين عرف نيومارك الترجمة بأنها نقل معنى النص إلى لغة أخرى على النحو الذي قصده مؤلف النص.

The second translation is a more polished and fluent version of the former, indicating that it is treated with greater confidence and is more in coherence with the target language (Arabic). The edits—although often minor in nature—have made such a big difference to the coherence and academic and flowing nature of this document.

The translation has shifted from a loyal but somewhat word-for-word translation to an idiomatic and authoritative rewriting. The text now sounds less like a translation and more like an Arabic academic text. This is accomplished through subtle use of conjunctiva devices, lexical detail, and syntactic recasting.

Analysis of Specific Changes and Choices

1. Improved Cohesion and Flow

- **First Translation:** فهي وسيلة للتواصل (Communication; it is) a medium...
- **Second Translation:** إذ تعد وسيلة للتواصل (Communication; **since it constitutes** a medium...)
- **Justification:** This إذ (since, as) is a powerful word! It, in effect, defines the logical relationship between the “important role” and being a “medium.” It combines two correlated points in the two statements into one continuous argument—an advanced feature of Arabic prose.

2. Refining the "Bridge" Metaphor

- **First Translation:** يربط الشعوب من مختلف اللغات والثقافات (connects peoples **from** different languages and cultures).
- **Second Translation:** يربط الشعوب الناطقة بجميع اللغات وتنتمي لكل الثقافات (connects **peoples who speak** different languages and cultures).
- **Justification:**
 - The word الناطقين Who speaks: This addition is more exact and correct. It is their spoken languages that people are bound through, not “from.” This revision addresses a minor logical error in the first version.
 - بمختلف (with/various): The preposition ب is idiomatic and flexible in this context, indicating "having" or being composed of a variety of languages and cultures. It is more organic than the lonely من مختلف

3. Naturalizing Prepositional Phrases

- **First Translation:** (by using translation) باستخدام الترجمة
- **Second Translation:** (by means of / via translation) عن طريق الترجمة
- **Justification:** The note in the first analysis correctly identified "by using" as an English-style structure. The second translation heeds this advice. The Phrase **عن طريق** is a more native and common Arabic phrase to express means or method, making the sentence flow more smoothly.

4. Elevating Lexical Precision

- **First Translation:** (replacing words) استبدال الكلمات
- **Second Translation:** (replacing vocabulary/lexical items) استبدال المفردات
- **Justification:** I prefer **المفردات** to **الكلمات** on this lexical level. It is a more scientific or technical term. It is the academic term for lexic units in translation studies and linguistics, so it is a more formal teaching register.

5. Sophisticated Handling of a Complex Clause

- **First Translation:** (transferring cultural equivalence **according to** the culture of the source language...) نقل التكافؤ الثقافي وفق ثقافة اللغة الأصلية
- **Second Translation:** ...نقل التكافؤ الثقافي على نحو يراعي ثقافة اللغة الأصلية (transferring cultural equivalence **in a manner that takes into account** the culture of the source language...).
- **Justification:** This revision is a significant improvement. The original version (وفق) was technically accurate but a bit dry. The second version (على نحو يراعي) is older, more eloquent, and actually descriptive. It expresses very explicitly the need for the act of translation to be consciously aligned with and aware of cultural context, a perfect expression of what is meant by "cultural equivalence" as I understand it.

6. Correcting a Theoretical Inaccuracy

- **First Translation (of Nida & Taber):** توليد أقرب مكافئ طبيعي لرسالة اللغة المصدر في اللغة الهدف (generating the closest natural equivalent **of the source language message in the target language**).

- **Second Translation (of Nida & Taber):** إعادة إنتاج الرسالة في اللغة الهدف بأقرب معنى (reproducing the message in the target language with the closest natural equivalent meaning **to the target language message**).
- **Justification:** The second translation contains a critical error. The phrase رسالة اللغة (to the target language message) is a mistranslation. The original form of the theory says that the equivalent has to be in the source language message. This misunderstanding corrupts the core principle of Nida and Taber. The initial version was correct here. It's strange that a stylistic enhancement actually led to incorrect content.

7. Enhanced Academic Formulation of Definitions

- **First Translation (Newmark):** أشار نيومارك إلى أن الترجمة تنقل... معنى (Newmark **pointed out** that translation transfers meaning...).
- **Second Translation (Newmark):** عرف نيومارك الترجمة بأنها نقل... معنى (Newmark **defined translation as** the transfer of meaning...).
- **Justification:** Using عرف... بأنها (defined... as) is much more powerful and academically precise than أشار إلى أن (pointed out that). It correctly frames Newmark's statement as a formal definition, which is exactly what it is in the source text.

8. Stylistic Variation in Citation

- **First Translation (Nida & Taber):** يذكر نيدا وتابر بأن (Nida and Taber **state** that...).
- **Second Translation (Nida & Taber):** يرى نيدا وتابر بأن (Nida and Taber **are of the view** that...).
- **Justification:** يرى (holds the view, believes) is a slight step up in formality from يذكر (states, mentions). It presents their idea not just as a statement but as a considered theoretical position.

Summary and Overall Justification

The second translation represents a clear effort to **domesticate** the text fully into Arabic. The translator demonstrated a superior command of:

1. **Academic Register:** Through choices like *إذ تعد*, *المفردات*, and *بأنها* عرف...
2. **Cohesive Devices:** Using *إذ* to create logical flow between sentences.
3. **Idiomatic Expression:** Replacing *باستخدام* with *عن طريق* and improving the "bridge" metaphor.
4. **Nuance and Eloquence:** The brilliant rewording of *على نحو يراعي* to convey a complex idea with elegance.

Back Translation 1:

Translation plays an important role in communication, as it serves as a means of transmitting knowledge or information. It can also be a bridge that connects peoples of different languages and cultures. Through translation, people can learn and understand one another's languages and cultures.

Translation is not limited to replacing words (vocabulary/lexical items) only; rather, it also extends to conveying cultural equivalence in accordance with the source language culture and the receivers of the target language as far as possible. A good translation should be logically acceptable to all readers and grounded in truth. Accordingly, the message contained in the source language (SL) can meet the needs of the target language (TL) reader through the information it conveys. Nida and Taber state that translation consists in reproducing the closest natural equivalent of the source language message in the target language, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style. Similarly, Newmark points out that translation conveys the meaning of a text into another language in the manner intended by the author of the text.

Back translation 2

Translation plays an important role in communication; it is a means of transmitting knowledge or information. Translation can serve as a bridge that connects people of different languages and cultures. Through translation, people can learn and understand each other's languages and cultures. Translation is not limited to merely replacing words but also extends to conveying cultural equivalence, adhering as closely as possible to the culture of the source language and its recipients. A good translation should be widely accepted in terms of logic and

grounded in truth. Consequently, the message contained in the source language (SL) can meet the requirements of the target language (TL) readers by providing the information it entails. Nida and Taber note that translation consists of generating the closest natural equivalent of the source language message in the target language, first in terms of meaning and second in terms of style, while Newmark pointed out that translation renders the meaning of a text into another language in the way the author intended the text.

Lesson 03. Paragraph Translation

Learning objectives: Comprehension

Upon successful completion of this course, the student will:

- ✓ Learn how to read an academic paragraph.
- ✓ Underline the difficult words.
- ✓ Try to understand the difficult words through the context.
- ✓ Use background knowledge in understanding the text (student may know the meaning of the words and terms, but they face problems in finding the equivalent in Arabic).

Text:

Linguistics is the scientific investigation of language as a universal phenomenon as well as the investigation of individual languages. It aims to answer questions about the nature of language, its structure, and its relationship with the human mind and society. Also, through the examination of linguistic structures (i.e., the ways in which expression is organized and meaning is formed for communication), it aims to examine the possibility of the formulation of standard rules for all languages. In order to achieve the latter, it employs empirical data, establishes linguistic principles, and uses appropriate methodological tools. It is important to add that linguists focus on the description and interpretation of linguistic phenomena without intervening, evaluating, or having a prescriptive view; linguistics is a descriptive rather than a prescriptive science. Today, the scientific study of language might take place in an interdisciplinary manner; namely, linguistics borrows theories and methodological tools from other sciences, such as psychology (psycholinguistics), philosophy (philosophy of language), anthropology (linguistic anthropology), philology (orthography), law (forensic linguistics), medicine (clinical linguistics), biology

(cognitive linguistics), sociology (sociolinguistics), informatics (computational linguistics), and mathematics (quantitative linguistics). Also, the science of linguistics is often divided into general/theoretical linguistics, which studies the structure and the functions of language to formulate theories, and applied linguistics, which applies general/theoretical linguistic theories to provide solutions to real life problems

Investigation= دراسة، بحث

Prescriptive = معيارية

Descriptive= وصفية

interdisciplinary: متداخل التخصصات

psycholinguistics: اللسانيات النفسية

forensic linguistics : اللسانيات القضائية

cognitive linguistics : اللسانيات المعرفية

I - Comprehension

A) Read the text carefully and do the activities

1- Identify the type of the text

The text is a (a) newspaper article (b) Web article (c) Academic article extract

Answer the following questions according to the text:

- 1) Give a title to the text. (The Science of Linguistics) Capitalization is needed in articles' titles
- 2) What is linguistics?
- 3) What is the aim of linguistics?
- 4) Why is 'linguistics' considered an interdisciplinary field?
- 5) Is linguistics a prescriptive science?
- 6) What is the difference between theoretical linguistics and applied linguistics?

II Text Exploration

Find words, phrases or expressions in the text whose definitions follow:

a) A system which consists of a set of symbols (sentences) — realised phonetically by sounds — which are used in a regular order to convey a certain meaning. (Language).

b) is to describe the facts of linguistic usage as they are, and not how they ought to be. descriptive linguistics.

c) preserve imagined standards by insisting on norms of usage and criticizing departures from these norms.

(prescriptive linguistics).

الترجمة

اللسانيات هي الدراسة العلمية للغة كظاهرة عالمية بالإضافة إلى البحث في اللغات الفردية. وتهدف (تسعى) إلى الإجابة عن أسئلة حول (تتعلق ب) (ترتبط ب) طبيعة اللغة وبنيتها وعلاقتها بالعقل البشري والمجتمع. كما تسعى كذلك (أيضا) إلى دراسة إمكانية صياغة قواعد معيارية لجميع اللغات من خلال دراسة (معالجة) (تناول) (التطرق ل) البنى اللسانية (أي الطرق التي ينظم بها التعبير ويصاغ بها المعنى من أجل عملية التواصل). ولتحقيق ذلك، فهي تستخدم (توظف) البيانات التجريبية، وتضع (تصاغ) (تؤسس) (تكرس) المبادئ اللسانية، وتستخدم (تعتمد) الأدوات المنهجية المناسبة (الملائمة). ومن المهم أن (ويجدر أن) نضيف أن علماء اللغة (اللسانيين) يركزون على وصف الظواهر اللسانية وتفسيرها دون تدخل أو تقييم أو اشتغالها على نظرة معيارية؛ لأن اللسانيات علم وصفي لا معياري. وفي الوقت الحاضر، قد تتم الدراسة العلمية للغة بطريقة (على نحو) متداخل التخصصات؛ أي أنها (بمعنى أنها) تستعير (تقتبس) (تستمد) نظريات وأدوات منهجية من علوم أخرى، على غرار علم النفس (اللسانيات النفسية)، والفلسفة (فلسفة اللغة)، والأنثروبولوجيا (الأنثروبولوجيا اللسانية)، وفقه اللغة 'الفيلولوجيا' (الإملاء)، والقانون (اللسانيات القضائية)، والطب (اللسانيات العيادية)، وعلم الأحياء 'البيولوجيا' (اللسانيات المعرفية) وعلم الاجتماع (اللسانيات الاجتماعية) والإعلام الآلي (اللسانيات الحاسوبية)، والرياضيات (اللسانيات الكمية). فضلا عن ذلك، فقد جرت العادة أن تقسم اللسانيات إلى اللسانيات العامة/النظرية التي تدرس بنية اللغة ووظائفها من أجل صياغة النظريات، واللسانيات التطبيقية، التي تطبق النظريات اللسانية العامة أو النظرية من أجل تقديم حلول لمشاكل الحياة الواقعية.

Commentary on Translation Choices: An Analytical Perspective

In rendering this academic text on linguistics into Arabic, my choices were guided by the principle of achieving **functional equivalence** within the norms of Arabic academic discourse. This commentary aims to articulate the rationale behind key lexical and structural decisions.

1. Core Terminology and Register: Establishing a Scholarly Tone

The first selection was the equivalence of "Linguistics" as "اللسانيات." While "علم اللغة" is an acceptable translation, "اللسانيات" has been chosen for its accuracy in current academic usage; it denotes the scientific and theoretical study of language as a system, thus corresponding to the subject matter of communication. This translation sets the right register straight away. The two key theoretical terms of "descriptive" and "prescriptive" were translated as the standardized

“وصفية” and “معيارية.” The decision to use “معيارية” is important here, since it does perfectly capture the notion of conforming to a (social) norm or standard (“معيار”); this is what prescriptivism seeks. The closing words, “علم وصفي لا معياري,” are placed to produce the maximum force both rhetorically and in context, a typical strategy of Arabic academic discourse.

2. Syntactic Restructuring for Enhanced Cohesion and Flow

A literal translation of English academic syntax typically leads to stilted, unnatural Arabic. Therefore, significant restructuring was necessary. For example, the English sentence, “Moreover, in examining... it aims to investigate instead...” was turned into “كما تسعى ايضا الى دراسة ”...إمكانية... من خلال دراسة البنى اللسانية

This inversion results in the main verb (“إلى دراسة تهدف”) being pulled forward to the initial position, which is a more usual and natural word order in Arabic. The compound “كما... أيضًا” was used to keep this purpose related to the previous purposes so as to repeat and emphasize the additive role played by “also.”

Secondly, the semicolon in “... a prescriptive view; linguistics is a descriptive...” was excised in favor of the clearly logical conjunction: “لأن اللسانيات علم وصفي لا معياري...”. Placing “لأن” (because) between them further makes explicit the logical relation that holds between the clause on the prevention of the linguist's observation and the nature of the discipline itself, making the argument tighter (in terms of coherence at least!) for an Arabic reader.

3. Lexical Precision and Nuance

At all points during translation, care was taken to choose words that have not only a denotative meaning but also the correct academic connotation.

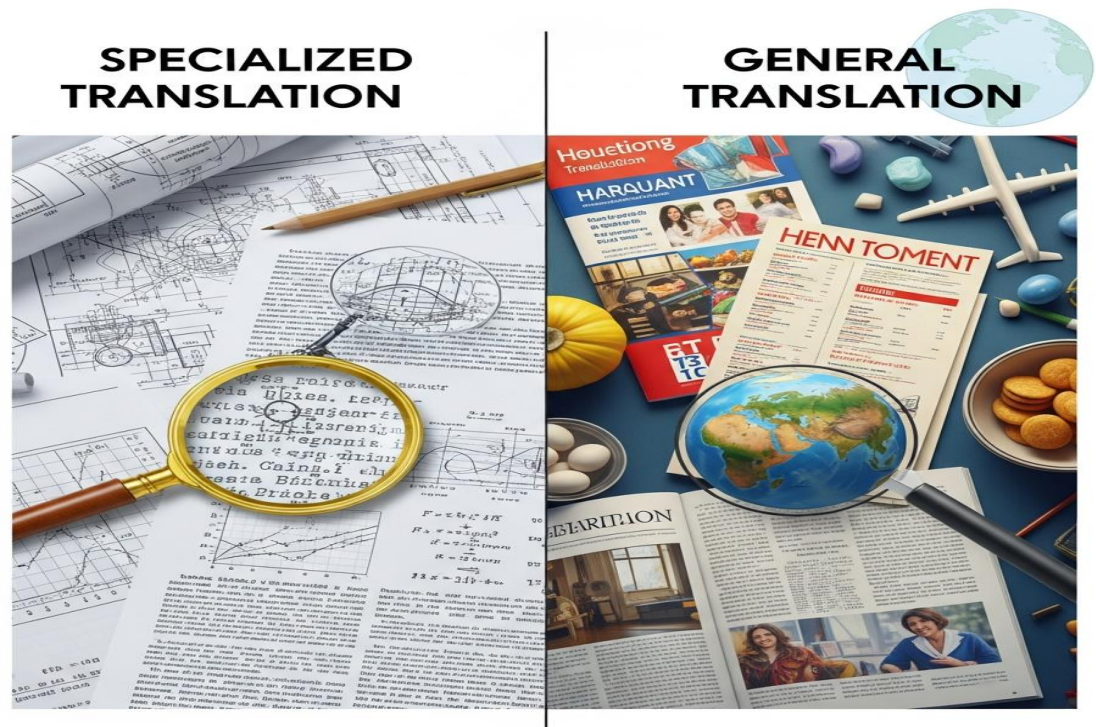
- For “aims to,” both *تهدف* and *تسعى* were used. The latter conveys a sense of dynamism and pursuit, which I believe aligns well with the sensibility of scientific work.
- The phrase “without...” a prescriptive view was rendered as *دون... اشتمالها على* “اشتمالها على” (encompassing; including) instead of “having.” This setting seeks to reflect the fact that the descriptive approach is characterized by the lack of a prescriptive basis from within which it operates.

- On the list of interdisciplinary fields, "على غرار" was chosen to mean (1) "such as" instead of using a more straightforward term. For me, it sounds rather formal and academically more sophisticated than the straightforward "مثل," since it's using a model or paradigm.

4. Acknowledged Compromise in Specialized Terminology

3. One deliberate concession was the translation of "philology (orthography)" as "فقه اللغة". Philology is implemented by "فقه اللغة," but extrapolating that to "الفيلولوجيا" (الإملاء). Philology is implemented by "فقه اللغة," but extrapolating that to "الإملاء" (orthography) would be simplifying. Strictly speaking, philology is a much larger field. The change was a pragmatic decision made in the interest of making immediate sense to student readers, but it does come at some cost to the term's full semantic range. A more accurate but perhaps less likely phrase could be "فقه اللغة (دراسة النصوص التاريخية)". In other words, the translation strategy was based on the production of an Arabic text that reads smoothly and confidently while remaining academically coherent. The choices made regarding terminology and syntax were aligned with the metadiscursive culture of the language, allowing for effective communication in linguistics, even if it meant sacrificing literal translation for rhetorical or syntactical reasons relevant to Arabic academic prose.

Lesson 4 Specialized Translation



1. Definition

LSP Translation (Language for Specific Purposes), or specialized translation (ST), is an intricate form of interlinguistic transfer that works with texts defined by their use of styles, terminology, and discursive conventions used in a particular profession, technology, or academic discipline domain (Byrne, 2006). This is a domain of translation that involves what Robinson (2019) calls a “specialized cognitive blend,” given that the translator has to engage not only her or his bilingual competence but also organized knowledge of specialized source/target cultural domains.

However, the main difference from non-specialist translation is its terminological density and conceptual stringency. As Cabré (1999) explains, the basic unit of specialized translation is the “term”—lexical item that corresponds to a concept within an organized field. The translator's

role is no longer to communicate the general meaning but rather to execute a specific transfer of meaning between knowledge systems (Mayoral Asensio, 2003).

Specialized translation falls into what for Newmark (1988) would be largely communicative translation; that is, the transfer of functional text should serve to reproduce the technical message as accurately and effectively as possible. This feature is needed due to the fact that specialized translation is, as Byrne (2006) highlights, by its very nature “a communicative process which can only be done properly if the translator understands the source text and makes it suitable in the target language and culture” (p. 4).

2. Characteristics of Specialized Translation

Subject Matter Expertise: The translator has to have what Göpferich (2009) calls "domain competence," i.e., to be able to recognize the relationships between concepts and knowledge structures in the respective special field.

2.1.Genre Convention Adherence: Since their established function is within restricted communicative contexts (Asensio, 2003), the special-purpose texts need to master target language genre-specific conventions in textual structure and formulaic expressions.

2.2.Research-Intensive Methodology: During the translation process, systematic documentary research is required that may involve searches of specialized databases, corpus comparisons, and domain-expert consultations to secure terminological consistency and conceptual fidelity (Olohan, 2016).

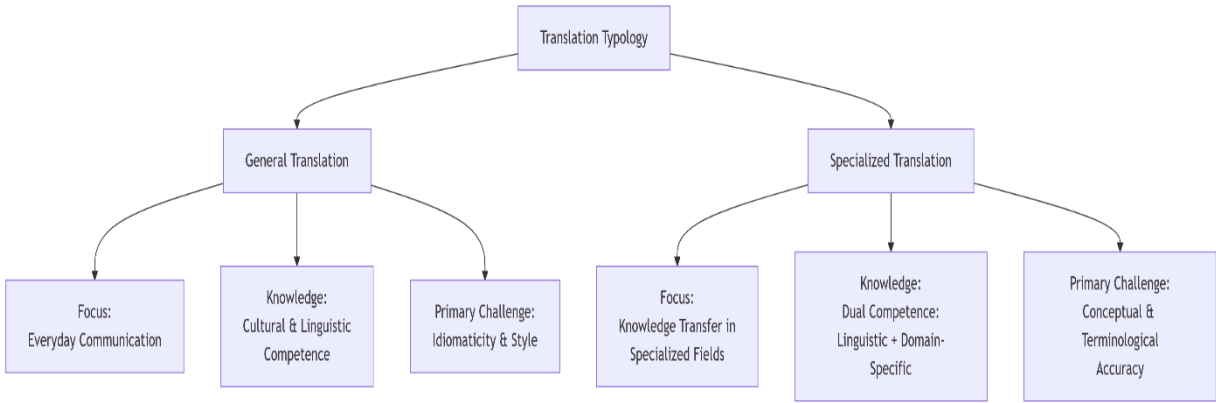
I consider that such cognitive load is triggered by what Angelone (2019) denominates “problem-solving” in “uncertainty-management situations,” where the translator has to constantly verify terminological decisions and conceptual correspondences.

3. Core Difference: Domain-Specificity vs. General Communication

The only difference is in the content and expertise level? The general terms refer to language use for everyday discourse on common knowledge issues, and the specialized refer to the technical or professional with a system of precise, rigorous terms and concepts (Byrne, 2006).

To visualize the core distinctions, the following table provides a comparative overview:

Specialized Translation Vs General Translation



Detailed Comparative Analysis

Dimension	General Translation	Specialized Translation
1. Subject Matter & Text Type	Literary works, journalistic articles, personal correspondence, marketing brochures, general websites.	Scientific papers, legal contracts, technical manuals, medical reports, financial statements.
2. Primary Objective	To communicate a message, evoke an emotion, or persuade a general audience. Stylistic and aesthetic quality is often paramount.	To transfer information and specialized knowledge accurately and unambiguously. Conceptual precision and functional clarity are paramount.
3. Terminology	High-frequency vocabulary; meaning is often context-dependent and cultural. Synonyms are used for stylistic variation.	Low-frequency, specialized terminology; meaning is standardized and system-dependent within the field. Terminological consistency is required (Cabr��, 1999).
4. Knowledge Base	Requires broad cultural literacy and fluency in both languages. Deep subject-matter expertise is not necessary.	Requires dual competence: linguistic proficiency + a solid understanding of the source and target field's conceptual frameworks (G��pferich, 2009).

Dimension	General Translation	Specialized Translation
5. Research Process	Relies on general dictionaries, thesauri, and consultation with native speakers for stylistic and colloquial nuances.	Heavily reliant on specialized resources : technical glossaries, term databases, parallel texts, and consultation with subject-matter experts (SMEs) .
6. Role of the Translator	A creative communicator and cultural mediator who often has significant stylistic freedom.	A knowledge engineer and specialized communicator who operates within strict terminological and conventional constraints (Byrne, 2006).
7. Risk of Error	Errors primarily affect style, tone, nuance, and cultural appropriateness.	Errors can lead to conceptual misunderstanding , financial loss, legal consequences, or technical failure.
8. Theoretical Approach	Often aligns with Semantic Translation (Newmark, 1988) or Foreignizing strategies (Venuti, 1995), seeking to preserve the flavor of the original.	Almost exclusively aligns with Communicative Translation (Newmark, 1988), where the focus is on the comprehensibility and usability of the text for the target reader.

Exercise: Translate the following passage into Arabic

Specialized Translation

Broadly speaking, Specialized translation is a bit more difficult than your everyday translation needs. This type of translation has to do with specific areas of knowledge such as health care, law, or marketing. A specialized translator has to master this type of technical jargon in both languages for their specific field. Therefore, it's not a job that any run-of-the-mill translator can get done, as it's only reserved for the few that possess this particular skill set. With the current state of globalization, translators are in high demand, and the need for different types of translation and specific expertise is ever-growing. Be it a simple ingredients translation of a beauty product, a TV remote manual being translated to fit the specifics of a certain country, or a translation of a more complex medical content, translation, and localization services are more than just popular – they're essential. However, skilled specialized translators are like needles in a haystack. The demand for translators who specialize in very specific topics is ever-growing, which means that these skilled translators feel no shortage of work currently. That said, acquiring one to get your job done will cost a little bit more than hiring a regular translator. Nevertheless, it's always best to pay more and hire a professional than to get mediocre results.

Some aspects of translating technical content not only require professional translation skills, but also some training and research in the specific field. Let's take medical content for example. Without a background in medicine, translating related content might end up causing more harm than good. The same goes for instructional materials about heavy machinery, or software and engineering translations that fall under the umbrella of technical translation. There's no bigger challenge for translators than delving into the world of scientific, technical, and engineering article translations. For one, proper knowledge of the field and understanding the specific terminology is

a prerequisite. Being fluent in both the source and the target language is not enough – a translator needs to also have a solid background in the field.

الترجمة:

الترجمة المتخصصة

في العموم، تعد (تعتبر) الترجمة المتخصصة، عموماً، أصعب قليلاً من متطلبات (مقتضيات) الترجمة اليومية (الاعتيادية). يرتبط (يتعلق) هذا النوع من الترجمات له علاقة بمجالات معرفية محددة مثل الرعاية الصحية أو القانون أو التسويق. يجب (يتعين على) على المترجم المتخصص إتقان هذا النوع من اللغة الخاصة (الاصطلاحية) الفنية (التقنية) في كلتا اللغتين في مجال تخصصه. وبالتالي، فهي ليست مهمة يمكن لأي مترجم عادي (بين بين) إنجازها (القيام بها) لأنها حكر فقط على عدد قليل ممن يمتلكون هذه المجموعة من المهارات الخاصة. ومع الوضع الراهن للعولمة، ثمة طلب كبير على المترجمين، وتزايد الحاجة باستمرار إلى أنواع مختلفة من الترجمات وكذا الخبرة (دراية واسعة) المحددة (نوعية متخصصة). وسواء كانت هذه الترجمة ترجمة بسيطة لمكونات أحد منتجات (مستحضرات) التجميل، أو ترجمة دليل تلفاز عن بعد ليناسب مواصفات (خصائص) بلد معين، أو ترجمة لمحتوى طبي أكثر (صعوبة) تعقيداً، فإن خدمات الترجمة والتعريب (التوطين) هي أكثر من مجرد أنها شائعة (واسعة الانتشار) - بل ضرورية (جوهرية). ومع ذلك، فإن (العثور) المترجمين المتخصصين المهرة (البارعين) (الحاذقين) (الضليعين) (المحنكين) كالإبرة في كومة قش. ويتزايد الطلب باستمرار على المترجمين المتخصصين في مواضيع محددة (دقيقة) للغاية، مما يعني أن هؤلاء المترجمين الماهرين لا يعانون من شح في مناصب العمل (شبح البطالة) حالياً. ومع ذلك، فإن الظفر بمترجم محترف لإنجاز عملك (ترجمتك) سيكلف أكثر قليلاً من توظيف (تشغيل) مع مترجم عادي، غير أنه من الأفضل دائماً أن تدفع أكثر وتوظف محترفاً بدلاً من الحصول على نتائج متواضعة (باهتة).

لا تتطلب بعض جوانب ترجمة المحتوى التقني مهارات ترجمة احترافية (ترجمية احترافية) فحسب، بل تقتضي أيضاً بعض التدريب والبحث في المجال المحدد للترجمة؛ فترجمة المحتوى الطبي مثلاً دون امتلاك خلفية معلوماتية في الطب، قد ينتهي بها الأمر إلى (تتسبب في) أن تكون إساءتها أكثر من نفعها. وينطبق الشيء نفسه على المواد التعليمية المتعلقة بالآلات الثقيلة، أو البرامج والترجمات الهندسية التي تدرج في بوتقة (في إطار) الترجمة التقنية. لا يوجد (ليس ثمة) تحد أكبر للمترجمين من الخوض في عالم (الغوص في عالم) ترجمات المقالات العلمية والتقنية والهندسية. ويستلزم ذلك أولاً، معرفة صحيحة للمجال الذي يترجم فيه، بالإضافة إلى فهم المصطلحات الخاصة (المتخصصة)، إذ لا يكفي أن تكون طليقاً في اللغة الأصل واللغة الوصل، بل يحتاج المترجم أيضاً إلى خلفية متينة في المجال (الذي يترجم فيه).

Analysis and Commentary on Lexical and Structural Choices in the Arabic Translation

This analysis investigates the translating strategies implemented in an academic text (AT) for specialized translations from English into Arabic. The translation shows a nuanced system of negotiating the semantic and rhetorical terrain of the language/poetry into which the target text is transposed, such that it represents not only a valid, if idiosyncratic, version in all its integrity, whether spoken or otherwise, but also one that is recognized as culturally relevant.

1. Lexical Enrichment and Semantic Precision

Translation lexical selection indicates a commitment to depth and contextual fitness rather than literal equivalence.

- **Strategic Use of Near-Synonyms:** the choice of *اللغة الخاصة (الاصطلاحية) الفنية التقنية* is not surplus to requirements but a positive over-determination. This approach exposes the reader to the full semantic background of slang, including terms like "specialized" / *الخاصة* /, "terminological" / *الاصطلاحية* /, and—if we may digress for a moment—what is referred to in this field as "technical" / *الفنية / التقنية*.
- **Calibration of Register:** The selection *‘مترجم عادي (بين بين)‘* in "run-of-the-mill translator" shows a consideration for register. As *مترجم عادي* is the standard term, *بين بين* (between parentheses) offers a colloquial equivalent of its own that captures the dismissive flavor of the English idiom in question and so constitutes a different stratum.
- **Cultural Localization of Idioms:** Cultural Localization of Idioms: The translation of "needles in a haystack" to *كالإبرة في كومة قش* serves as an intriguing case study of successful cultural localization. This choice instantly triggers the relevant conceptual metaphor in the mind of the receptor reader, who consequently understands fully and naturally.
- **Enhanced Expressiveness:** By choosing *شبح البطالة* over the more literal rendering, you're signaling a preference for expressionism. This metaphor is richer and more emotional than the bloodless "shortage of work," which adds to the case for just how specialized translators are in demand.

2. Syntactic Naturalization and Rhetorical Flow

The translator successfully inverts English syntax to a type more consistent with the tastes of Arabic academic and professional prose at its best.

- **Explicitation and Logical Flow:** The conversion from "For one..." to "ويستلزم ذلك أولاً"، ... is a piece of creativity. It substitutes a listing clause with, instead of a logical connective ("This entails" —ويستلزم ذلك). This enhances the text's connectivity by explicitly indicating the necessary relationships among its components, which can be considered a formal feature of Arabic antennas.
- **Structural Amplification for Clarity:** How the. "Be it a simple ingredient translation..." The sentence depicts a structure amplification strategy. This sort of resumptive repetition in ... وسواء كانت هذه الترجمة ترجمة بسيطة is a technique that indicates rather than conceals the list, and keeping Arabic readable (readable as Arabic) creates an anchor for each item.
- **Formalization of Register:** It involves the optional use of more literary forms, such as 'مع الوضع الراهن للعولمة' (with the current state of globalization), instead of simpler phrases, representing a shift to a higher register. This sets in place a tone of authority and professionalism, which is fitting for a work on expert domains.

3. Terminological Consistency and Domain Awareness

The translation evinces a fluent competence in the meta-discourse of translation itself.

- **Precise Use of Field-Specific Terms:** Use of "الترجمة التقنية" for "technical translation" and the availability of both "التعريب" and "التوطين" for "localization" engagements evidence the keen attention in not only linguistic precision but also following live debates in the field. This roots the text in an informed, up-to-date stance.
- **Contextual Aptness:** "خلفية متينة" ("a solid background") is well chosen. The word متينة (solid/sturdy) captures well the concept of a solid and strong base of knowledge, which is what you need if you want to be tolerated long term as a translational specialist.

Lesson 5. Translating Resolutions of the United Nations



The importance of this translational work cannot be exaggerated. As the basic currency of international law and policy, resolutions "set out the intentions, objectives, and mandated activities agreed to by Member States" (United Nations, 2023, para. 1). Their translations, therefore, also have a great deal of political and legal ramifications. The resolution's purpose and its implementation might have been seen as varying significantly due to one terminological inconsistency or one syntactic ambiguity.

However, achieving this level of precision is extremely challenging. Textual, institutional, and pragmatic determinants specifically shape translation. Several problems have been singled out by researchers:

1. Terminological and Conceptual Precision

UN resolutions are full of highly coded legal and diplomatic language. Translators have to grapple with terms and ideas such as "sovereignty," "territorial integrity," or "the responsibility to protect," for which corresponding target terms have to carry the same legal meaning. Such precision frequently implies identification of those words that have more than one meaning in ordinary language but which possess established, unique meanings within the organization (Šarčević, 1997).

Complexity, Ambiguity of Syntax Language used in resolutions typically contains long and complicated sentences as well as noun-based phrases and passive construction—all a result of

diplomatic compromises. These complex structures need to be unraveled by translators and reproduced in the target language without introducing new ambiguities or sacrificing the nuanced, sometimes deliberately vague diplomatic balance (Galam, 2020).

2. The Commandment of Consistency

To guarantee legal certainty, translators are under the imperative of absolute terminological consistency and lean stereotypically on databases such as UNTERM. It is a translator's creativity that has to compete here, prioritizing institutional precedence over elegant style (Biel 2017).

Since a multicultural institution provides these texts, translations should be free from cultural and ideological bias. In addition, the language cannot offend one member state: another further round of "deverbalization" is a necessity to get to the core meaning and repackage it into culturally acceptable terms for one more specific audience (Gambier & van Doorslaer 2016).

We will discuss these aspects as we examine quotes from actual UN resolutions and explore the role of translators at the intersection of language, law, and diplomacy, particularly regarding their claim to produce perfect equivalence for the sake of international peace and security.

United Nations

Security Council

Resolution 2735 (2024)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 9650th meeting, on 10 June 2024

The Security Council,

Reaffirming the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling all its relevant resolutions on the situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question,

Underscoring the importance of the ongoing diplomatic efforts by Egypt, Qatar, and the United States aimed at reaching a comprehensive ceasefire deal, consisting of three phases,

1. *Welcomes* the new ceasefire proposal announced on May 31, which Israel accepted, *calls upon* Hamas to also accept it, and *urges* both parties to fully implement its terms without delay and without condition;
2. *Notes* that the implementation of this proposal would enable the following outcomes to spread over three phases:

(a) Phase 1: an immediate, full, and complete ceasefire with the release of hostages including women, the elderly and the wounded, the return of the remains of some hostages who have been killed, the exchange of Palestinian prisoners, withdrawal of Israeli forces from the populated areas in Gaza, the return of Palestinian civilians to their homes and neighborhoods in all areas of Gaza, including in the north, as well as the safe and effective distribution of humanitarian assistance at scale throughout the Gaza Strip to all Palestinian civilians who need it, including housing units delivered by the international community;

(b) Phase 2: upon agreement of the parties, a permanent end to hostilities, in exchange for the release of all other hostages still in Gaza, and a full withdrawal of Israeli forces from Gaza; and

(c) Phase 3: the start of a major multi-year reconstruction plan for Gaza and the return of the remains of any deceased hostages still in Gaza to their families;

3. *Underlines* that the proposal says if the negotiations take longer than six weeks for phase one, the ceasefire will still continue as long as negotiations continue, and *welcomes* the readiness of the United States, Egypt, and Qatar to work to ensure negotiations keep going until all the agreements are reached and phase two is able to begin;

4. *Stresses* the importance of the parties adhering to the terms of this proposal once agreed and *calls upon* all Member States and the United Nations to support its implementation;

5. *Rejects* any attempt at demographic or territorial change in the Gaza Strip, including any actions that reduce the territory of Gaza;

6. *Reiterates* its unwavering commitment to the vision of the two-State solution where two democratic States, Israel and Palestine, live side by side in peace within secure and recognized borders, consistent with international law and relevant UN resolutions, and in this regard stresses the importance of unifying the Gaza Strip with the West Bank under the Palestinian Authority;

7. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

الترجمة:

القرار 2735 (2024)

الذي اتخذته مجلس الأمن في جلسته 9650، المنعقدة بتاريخ: 10 حزيران/يونيو 2024

إن مجلس الأمن،

إذ يؤكد مجددا مقاصد ميثاق الأمم المتحدة ومبادئه،

وإذ يشير إلى جميع قراراته ذات الصلة المتعلقة بالوضع في الشرق الأوسط بما في ذلك القضية الفلسطينية،

وإذ يشدد على أهمية الجهود الدبلوماسية الجارية التي تبذلها قطر ومصر والولايات المتحدة بهدف التوصل إلى اتفاق للوقف الشامل لإطلاق النار يتألف من ثلاث مراحل:

1- يرحب بالمقترح الجديد لوقف إطلاق النار الذي أعلن في 31 أيار/ مايو، والذي قبلت به إسرائيل ويدعو حماس إلى أن تقبل به أيضاً، ويحث الطرفين على تنفيذ بنوده تنفيذاً كاملاً دون تأخير ودون شروط،

2- يلاحظ أن تنفيذ هذا الاقتراح سيمكن من تحقيق النتائج التالية موزعة على ثلاث مراحل:

(أ) المرحلة 1:

وقف فوري تام وكامل لإطلاق النار مع إطلاق سراح الرهائن بمن فيها النساء والمسنون والجرحى وإعادة رفات بعض الرهائن الذين قتلوا، وتبادل الأسرى الفلسطينيين، وانسحاب القوات الإسرائيلية من المناطق المأهولة بالسكان في غزة، وعودة المدنيين الفلسطينيين إلى ديارهم وأحيائهم في جميع مناطق غزة بما في ذلك الشمال، فضلاً عن التوزيع الآمن والفعال للمساعدات الإنسانية على نطاق واسع في جميع أنحاء القطاع على جميع من يحتاجها من المدنيين الفلسطينيين، بما في ذلك الوحدات السكنية المقدمة من المجتمع الدولي.

(ب) المرحلة 2:

باتفاق من الطرفين، وقف دائم للأعمال العدائية مقابل إطلاق سراح جميع الرهائن الآخرين الذين ما زالوا يتواجدون في غزة، وانسحاب كامل للقوات الإسرائيلية من القطاع.

(ج) المرحلة 3:

الشروع في خطة كبرى تمتد لسنوات من أجل إعادة إعمار غزة وإعادة ما تبقى في القطاع من رفات أي رهائن متوفين إلى عائلاتهم،

3- يشدد على أن المقترح ينص على أن المفاوضات إذا استغرقت أكثر من ستة أسابيع للمرحلة الأولى، فإن وقف إطلاق النار سيظل مستمراً طالما استمرت المفاوضات، ويرحب باستعداد قطر ومصر والولايات المتحدة للعمل على ضمان استمرار المفاوضات إلى أن يتم التوصل إلى جميع الاتفاقات ويكون ممكناً بدء المرحلة الثانية.

4- يشدد على أهمية تفيد الطرفين بنود هذا الاقتراح فور الاتفاق عليه ويدعو جميع الدول الأعضاء والأمم المتحدة إلى تقديم الدعم في تنفيذه،

5- يرفض أي محاولة لإحداث تغيير ديمغرافي أو إقليمي في قطاع غزة بما في ذلك أي إجراءات تقلص مساحة أراضي غزة،

6- يكرر تأكيد التزامه الثابت برؤية حلّ الدولتين الذي تعيش بموجبه دولتان ديمقراطيتان، إسرائيل وفلسطين، جنباً إلى جنب في سلام وضمن حدود آمنة ومعترف بها بما يتفق مع القانون الدولي وقرارات الأمم المتحدة ذات الصلة، ويشدد في هذا الصدد على أهمية توحيد قطاع غزة مع الضفة الغربية تحت السلطة الفلسطينية.

7- يقرر أن يبقى المسألة قيد نظره.

An Analysis of Lexical Choices in the Arabic Translation of UN Documents

The translation of United Nations Security Council Resolutions (UNSCRs) requires excessive terminological precision such that any linguistic choice is loaded with a high degree of legal, political, and diplomatic effect. The study questions and explains specific decisions in the Arabic translation of UNSCR 2735 on the basis of semantics, diplomacy, and context.

1. Formal Convening: جلسة (Jalsah) for "Meeting"

- **1.1. Justification:** The word جلسة, meaning "session," is used rather than the broader اجتماع (session) to underscore the formal, procedural nature with which the Security Council meeting begins.
- **1.2. Rationale:** جلسة implies a formal gathering with procedures and the power to make decisions binding, similar to a parliamentary "sitting." The latter is used from the onset to indicate that whatever follows are official acts, while the word/concept "edifice of اجتماع" does not have all these legal and procedural connotations.

The Nuance of "Meeting": جلسة (Jalsah) vs. اجتماع (Ijtima')

Nuance of 'Meeting' in English often translates to اجتماع (ijtima'). However, in the formal context of the United Nations and other official bodies, جلسة (jalsah) is the standard and technically correct term.

Here's a breakdown of the nuance:

جلسة (Jalsah) vs. اجتماع (Ijtima')

- **جلسة (Jalsah):**
 - **Literal Meaning:** A session, a sitting.
 - **Context:** It is employed in the holding of formal or official meetings. It suggests a formal meeting with an agenda, rules of order, and (if applicable) the ability to make decisions or resolutions. Imagine a court "session" or a parliamentary "sitting".
 - **Why it's used here:** The meeting of the Security Council is a formal, official gathering subject to the rules of procedure. It's not just a gathering; it's a session of the Council called into being.
- **اجتماع (Ijtima'):**

- **Literal Meaning:** A meeting, a gathering, an assembly.
- **Context:** The term is a more generic word for any gathering of people. It is also perfect for the business meeting, family party, or an after-meal gathering. It could theoretically be used for an official meeting, but it doesn't have the legal/procedural charge that accompanies جلسة.

2. Grammatical Structure: مقاصد ميثاق الأمم المتحدة ومبادئه

- **2.1. Clarity and Avoidance of Ambiguity:** The structure مقاصد ميثاق الأمم المتحدة (the purposes of the Charter of the United Nations and its principles) is selected to eliminate grammatical ambiguity. The alternative, مقاصد ومبادئ ميثاق..., could be misread as separating "purposes" from the Charter.
- **2.2. Rhetorical Emphasis:** This phrase allocates separate weight to “purposes” and “principles,” setting up a balanced, rhythmic structure in keeping with the elevated style of legal Arabic and signaling equivalence for both pillars.

1. Clarity and Avoidance of Ambiguity (الوضوح ومنع الاحتمال)

The primary reason is to eliminate any potential grammatical ambiguity.

- **Structure A (The one used):** مقاصد ميثاق الأمم المتحدة ومبادئه (The purposes of the Charter of the United Nations and its principles) This structure is perfectly clear. The pronoun هـ in ومبادئه (and its principles) refers directly and unambiguously to ميثاق (the Charter). The "purposes" and "principles" both belong to the Charter.
- **Structure B (The alternative you asked about):** مقاصد ومبادئ ميثاق الأمم المتحدة (The purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations) While this seems more concise, in Arabic grammar, it can create a slight ambiguity. The construction مقاصد ومبادئ ميثاق... could be interpreted as:
 - **Interpretation 1 (The intended one):** The purposes (of the Charter) and the principles (of the Charter).
 - **Interpretation 2 (A possible, though less likely, reading):** The purposes (themselves) and the principles (of the Charter).

By using Structure A, the translation ensures that both "purposes" and "principles" are definitively and equally linked to the "Charter." This leaves no room for misinterpretation.

2. Emphasis and Rhythm (التأكيد والإيقاع)

- **Emphasis:** Repeating the pronoun ومبادئه ... ومبادئه gives each item ("purposes" and "principles") its own weight and emphasis. It creates a rhetorical effect of listing two distinct but equally important pillars. It's as if it says: "We reaffirm the purposes—and we reaffirm the principles."
- **Rhythm and Balance:** Legal and formal Arabic often prefers a balanced, rhythmic structure. The phrase مقاصد ميثاق الأمم المتحدة ومبادئه has a certain cadence and weight that sounds more authoritative and formal to the Arab ear. The slightly longer construction is often perceived as more eloquent and grander in style, which is suitable for a UN Security Council resolution.

While مقاصد ومبادئ ميثاق الأمم المتحدة is not grammatically incorrect and would be understood, the structure مقاصد ميثاق الأمم المتحدة ومبادئه is the preferred choice in high-level diplomatic and legal Arabic because it:

- **Prioritizes absolute clarity** and removes any potential for ambiguity.
- **Provides rhetorical emphasis** on each component.
- **Conforms to the formal, rhythmic style** expected in such documents.

3. Diplomatic Framing: اتفاق (Ittifaq) for "Deal"

- **3.1. Neutralizing Transactional Connotations:** The word اِتِّفَاقٌ (iT-ta-faaq)—Receiver: Collins's Key is for its neutral, formal, and high-level diplomatic register. As opposed to that, صفقة deal "مساهمة" has a commercial connotation, meaning it would trivialize sensitive political and humanitarian subjects into an ordinary transaction. In brief, the term (Safka) is more commonly used in economic contexts.
- **3.2. Political and Historical Sensitivity:** The term صفقة is associated in modern Arab political discourse with negatively viewed initiatives. Using اتفاق avoids this negative baggage and maintains the resolution's legitimacy and seriousness, aligning with standard diplomatic parlance (e.g., "the Paris Agreement" is اتفاقية باريس).

The choice of **اتفاق (ittifaq - agreement/accord)** over **صفقة (safqa - deal)** is intentional and crucial in this diplomatic context. Here's a breakdown of why:

1. Connotation: The Core Difference

- **اتفاق (Ittifaq):** This is a neutral, formal, and high-level term used in political, legal, and diplomatic language. It implies a formal **agreement** or **accord** between parties, often involving complex political or security arrangements. It carries a tone of seriousness and legitimacy.
- **صفقة (Safqa):** This word inherently carries a **commercial or transactional connotation**. It refers to a "deal," "bargain," or "transaction," like one you would make in a business or a market. Using it in a sensitive political context can be seen as reducing a profound humanitarian and political issue to a simple exchange of goods.

2. Political and Diplomatic Sensitivity

- From an Arab and international diplomatic perspective, the goal is a "ceasefire agreement"—a formal political and legal arrangement. Using the word **صفقة (safqa)** could be highly offensive or dismissive, as it might imply that Palestinian rights (like the release of prisoners) are merely commodities to be traded.
- The term **اتفاق (ittifaq)** is the standard, respectful term used in all formal UN documents and diplomatic parlance (e.g., "the Paris Agreement" is **اتفاقية باريس**).

3. Historical and Cultural Context

- The word **صفقة (safqa)** has a negative connotation in modern Arab political discourse. It is famously associated with rejected political initiatives, most notably **صفقة القرن (The Deal of the Century)**, a term used pejoratively for a Middle East peace plan. Using "safqa" here could unintentionally link the current diplomatic efforts to that negatively-viewed framework.
- **اتفاق (ittifaq)** avoids these negative historical baggage and is a clean, professional term.

When Would You Use "صفقة (Safqa)"?

You would correctly use "safqa" when the context is genuinely commercial or non-political.

- "We made a deal to buy a car." → **أبرمنا صفقة لشراء سيارة**.

- "It was a business deal." → لقد كانت صفقة عمل.

Summary

In short, the translation is not just moving from one word to another; it's about finding the **correct conceptual equivalent in the target language and culture.**

- **Agreement/Accord** conceptually translates to اتفاق in a political context.
- **Deal** conceptually translates to صفقة in a commercial context.

Using اتفاق maintains the required diplomatic formality, avoids negative connotations, and accurately reflects the gravity of the subject matter. It's the professionally and politically correct choice.

4. Specifying the Proposal: مقترح (Muqtarah) for "Proposal"

- **4.1. Denoting a Formalized Submission:** Indicating a Formal Proposal: مقترح (the passive participle "which has been put forward") is used because it is an official and proposed plan that has been tabled. It's a real live text on the table for discussion.
- **4.2. Distinguishing from Conceptual Suggestions:** اقتراح, as a verbal noun, translates to "proposal" or "suggestion", more fit to the idea of proposing in general/the abstract concept. It is the submitted and pending plan that is being referenced.

5. Textual Implementation: بنوده (Bunoodih) for "Its Terms"

- **5.1. Referring to Textual Components:** بنوده (its clauses/articles) directs parties to implement the specific, enumerated provisions within the written text of the proposal. It focuses on the document's structural components.
- **5.2. Precision over Abstraction:** Using شروطه (its conditions/terms) would refer to the obligations in a more abstract sense. بنوده is more precise as it anchors the instruction firmly to the written articles of the document itself.

The Core Difference: The Nature of the Document

1. بُنُود (Bunood) - Clauses/Articles/Provisions:

- This term relates to the distinct, but numbered sections or articles contained in a document whose content is formalized, such as an agreement, treaty or proposal.

- It concentrates on the actual structure of the text. With the bunood you are applying & fulfilling the detailed, written conditions one by one.

2. شُرُوط (Shuroot) - Conditions/Terms:

- This term refers to the conditions or prerequisites upon which an agreement is based. They are the demands that have to be satisfied.
- It is about the obligations and necessities, not how this document is conceived.

Why "بُنُود (Bunood)" is the Superior Choice Here

- The resolution is alluding to a particular, written proposal that has been made. The plan is a draft that includes the actual articles or clauses with regard to the three-phase process.
- **By using بُنُود (its clauses)**, the resolution aims to "carry out in practice / entre en application les dispositions écrites fixées dans le texte de la proposition." It's very precise in that it refers to the physical document and its list of items done (Phase 1: do X, Y, Z; Phase 2: do A, B, C).

If it used شُرُوطه instead, it would translate to "enact its conditions." There's nothing necessarily incorrect here, but it's a step less specific. It mentions the duties in a more general way, not even necessarily alluding to the written articles of the document.

6. Political Captivity: الأسرى (al-Asra) for "Prisoners"

- **6.1. Contextual and Political Accuracy:** الأسرى captives (Prisoners of War) captures contextualization in that the inmates are held as part of a national or political conflict. It is the widely accepted term in Palestinian and similar diplomatic language, and fits this case correctly.
- **6.2. Rejecting a Penal Framing:** المسجونين (inmates, detainees) is a sterile, jargon-self-encapsulating term that would denature the political nature of the captives and implicitly accept the imprisoning state as the author of an offense placed in the hands of living bodies.

Right to Return: ديارهم (Diyaarihim) [Their Homes]

7. The Right of Return: ديارهم (Diyaarihim) for "Their Homes"

- **7.1. Semantic and Emotional Depth:** Semantic and Emotional Significance : The word ديار (homelands, abodes) is utilized for its semantic depth that reflects a sense of land, community, and heritage beyond the architectural structure. It echoes the Palestinian Nakba (catastrophe) story.

- **7.2. Cultural and Political Context:** The use of the terms منازل (houses, residences) or مساكن (dwelling) would transform a deep national tragedy into an ordinary real estate matter. The term ديار aligns with the historical and political context of language related to Palestinians' right of return.

- **Resonance with Historical and Legal Discourse**

The term ديار is deeply embedded in the historical and legal discourse of the Palestinian cause. It echoes in poetry, political speeches, and historical documents that speak of the right of return to their "ديارهم". Using this term aligns the translation with this established and deeply felt narrative.

It would literally trivialize a deep national and human tragedy to reduce it through منزل or مساكن to just another real estate transaction. That would be analogous to translating "We are returning to our ancestral homeland" as "We are moving back into our old apartments." The latter is a legal possibility, but it completely misses the point of what has happened.

8. Grammatical Precision: الجُهد (al-Juhud) for "Efforts"

- **8.1. Adhering to Standard Arabic Pluralization:** The broken plural for جهد (effort) is lexically derived from the word. This is usage prescribed by the norms of Modern Standard Arabic (MSA).
- **8.2. Rejecting a Non-Standard Neologism:** مجهودات is not standard because it's a sound(ing) fem. pl. (a colloquialism or a hypercorrection!?). It would be a grammatical solecism (and hence a volitional one) in a formal UN text.

. Why "الجُهد" (Broken Plural) is Correct and Preferred

- **Lexical Convention:** جُهد is the conventional, high-register plural for "effort." Its use is analogous to English irregular plurals like "men" (instead of "mans") or "data" (as the plural of "datum"). Using the established irregular form signifies mastery of the language.
- **Semantic Nuance (Mass Noun vs. Count Noun):** "Efforts" in this case are a united diplomatic drive. The broken plural جُهد often has a collective or mass noun meaning, just right for their long-winded and multifarious activity. The voice in the highest frequency sound, feminine plural مجهودات, can be associated with more or less separable quantized acts of attempting than the grand continuous trek envisioned.
- **Stylistic Register:** U.N. resolutions are the gold standard for formal diplomacy language. The author's choice, in the context of such a paper, is the broken plural—but you might

have seen the "singular" form, especially amongst native GM speakers who only communicate orally or even in very relaxed CM or GM, where even some neologisms aren't quite acceptable for pure MSA.

4. Why "المجهدات" (Sound Feminine Plural) is Dispreferred

The feminine sound plural form is usually reserved for nouns that fulfill some condition that **جهد** does not quite meet:

It is a regular form used with feminine nouns ending in **ة / ة** (taa' marbuuta), as in, for example, when forming the plural of **طالبة** (tālība—female student) to make **طالبات** (tālibāt).

It applies to adjectives (and participles) referring to female entities. While it is sometimes extended to other nouns in modern usage, applying it to **جهد** is non-standard. Its use can be considered a **hypercorrection**—an attempt to apply a regular grammatical rule where an irregular one is required. In many contexts, **مجهدات** sounds awkward, redundant, or informally educated, much like saying "fishes" when referring to multiple species of fish in a scientific context instead of the standard "fish."

9. A Hierarchy of Diplomatic Verbs

- **9.1. يدعو (Calls):** A general request or appeal, expressing a desire or recommendation with a low level of obligation.
- **9.2. يُطالب (Calls upon):** A formal demand or strong expectation of compliance, implying a duty to comply. It is significantly stronger and more legalistic than "calls."
- **9.3. يحث (Urges):** Used to press for prompt action, conveying a sense of critical importance and immediacy. It emphasizes the urgency of implementation.

10. The Legal Precision of "Full and Complete Ceasefire"

- **10.1. وَقَفَ إطلاق النار الكامل (Complete Ceasefire):** The reach of this duty includes all combatants, including both state and nonstate parties to IHL, and the obligation seamlessly covers the entirety of the geographical area.
- **10.2. وَقَفَ إطلاق النار الشامل (Full Ceasefire):** Type & Intensity – Both of the wordings indicate full cessation of hostilities, and they don't leave any grounds for ambiguity on what constitutes a violation.

- **10.3. The Synergistic Effect:** Combining both terms helps provide a legally sound and comprehensive obligation, which resolves any interpretive loopholes that either term (when used in isolation) could leave behind.

11. Neutrality in Prisoner Exchange Terminology

- **11.1. إطلاق سراح (Release) over تحرير (Liberation):** إطلاق سراح is a gender-neutral, legal terminology that denotes setting free in international law without moral overtones. تحرير A politically-laden term that has picked the side of one camp or another, and totally inappropriate for a neutral UN document.
- **11.2. الرهائن (Hostages) over المحتجزين (Detainees):** Rest assured, الرهائن true representation “As detention of as bargaining chip in an armed conflict is war crime. المحتجزين is a vague and disingenuous euphemism that obscures the illegal status of the detainment.
-

Urges Vs call Vs calls upon

The choice of verbs in United Nations resolutions is not arbitrary. It is controlled by a system of what I call “UN-ese” or “legal-diplomatic language,” in which every verb carries its own precise weight and implies a different degree of obligation, expectation, and political nuance. The phrase “calls upon” represents a clear escalation from the term “calls.”

1. Calls (يدعو - Yad'ū)

- **Diplomatic Weight:** The most standard and neutral of verbs in resolutions. It's a universal term for an ask or appeal.
- **Level of Obligation:** Low. It's a wish or suggestion, not a strong expectation. It is commonly employed for generalized appeals (e.g., “urges all Member States”) or points that most people agree with.
- **Contextual Example:** One resolution might “call on all parties to take into account the humanitarian situation.” It's a soft, diplomatic nudge.

2. Calls upon (يطلب - Yutālib)

- **Diplomatic Weight:** Significantly stronger and more formal than “calls.”
- **Level of Obligation:** Medium-High. This term implies a **rightful demand** or a **strong expectation of compliance**. It moves beyond a simple request towards an injunction. Its

use often reflects a consensus within the Council that the action in question is necessary and should be performed as a matter of duty.

- **Etymology & Nuance:** The word "upon" adds a layer of gravitas and formality. The Arabic translation "يطلب" is derived from "طَلَبَ" (to demand), which is much more forceful than "يدعو" (to invite/call).
- **Contextual Example in UNSCR 2735:** The resolution "[c]alls upon Hamas to also accept it." Here it's not as if the security council is asking Hamas to consider the proposal; it is demanding formally and aggressively that they accept. That's in the political reality on which Israel's consent has to be measured and pressure put on Hamas. It does reflect.

3. Urges (يحث - Yahuth)

- **Diplomatic Weight:** refers to a sound that conveys importance and urgency. It is used when the action is very critical and must take place without delay.
- **Level of Obligation:** High in terms of urgency, but not necessarily higher in legal authority than "calls upon." The key differentiator is **time**. "Urges" emphasizes the need for prompt action. It carries a connotation of pressing someone to act quickly.
- **Etymology & Nuance:** The Arabic "يحث" comes from "حَثَّ" (to urge, incite, spur on). It evokes the image of prodding someone to move faster.
- **Contextual Example in UNSCR 2735:** The resolution "**urges** both parties to fully implement its terms without delay and without condition." Here, the Council is not just demanding implementation (which is covered by the strength of "calls upon" to Hamas), but it is specifically emphasizing the **speed and unconditionality** of that implementation. The word "urges" is perfectly paired with the phrase "without delay."

Comparative Summary Table

Term	Arabic Translation	Diplomatic Weight	Core Meaning	Contextual Nuance
Calls	يَدْعُو (Yad'ū)	Low	A general request or appeal.	Neutral, broad, and recommendatory.

Term	Arabic Translation	Diplomatic Weight	Core Meaning	Contextual Nuance
Calls upon	يُطَالِب (Yutālib)	Medium-High	A formal demand or strong expectation.	Implies a duty or obligation to comply. More forceful and legalistic.
Urges	يُحِثُّ (Yahūth)	High (Urgency)	To press or insist on prompt action.	Emphasizes the immediacy and critical timing of the required action.

Synthesis in the Context of UNSCR 2735

The resolution employs these terms with strategic precision:

1. **"Calls upon Hamas to also accept it..."**: This is a direct and forceful demand aimed at a specific actor to align with a stated position.
2. **"Urges both parties to fully implement its terms without delay..."**: This immediately follows the demand for acceptance and stresses the critical next step—swift and unconditional execution.

To conclude, the transition from “calls” to “calls upon” and ultimately to “urges” in a UN resolution is an intentional linguistic feature. It enables the Security Council to signal gradations of disapproval, ascending from a mere appeal, through an explicit demand, and ultimately to an urgent call for immediate action—a nuanced but unmistakable pecking order of diplomatic opprobrium.

Full Vs complete ceasefire :

In popular speech, "full" is frequently synonymous with "complete." But in legal and diplomatic texts, such as Security Council resolutions of the United Nations, their cobbling together is intentional; its function is to generate a complete, unambivalent obligation. The expression "écran" has been described as a term of art designed to prevent any party from relying on a loophole found in one word. Proof of this laborious work is exemplified in the Arabic translation of UNSCR 2735, where all kinds of lexical precision can be traced down to legal accuracy, contextual validity, and diplomatic neutrality. The main point of the text is that all the words used function effectively within these complex semantic realms, employing a language that

is comprehensible, clear, logically correct, and politically astute, allowing the directions from resolutions to be expressed clearly.

Semantic and Contextual Analysis

1. *Complete Ceasefire* (

وقف إطلاق النار الكامل

- **Core Meaning:** The term "complete" refers primarily to the **scope and participants** of the ceasefire.
- **What it Encompasses:**
 - **All Military Actors:** It obligates all official state armed forces and all non-state armed groups (e.g., Hamas, Islamic Jihad) to cease hostilities.
 - **All Theaters of Operation:** The cessation must apply across the entire designated geographical area, in this case, the entire Gaza Strip.
- **The Implication of "Completeness":** A "complete" ceasefire suggests that no party involved in the conflict is exempt. It aims for a total halt to military engagements by all identifiable belligerents.

3. *Full Ceasefire*

وقف إطلاق النار التام

- **Core Meaning:** The term "full" refers to the **nature, intensity, and types** of military activities prohibited.
- **What it Encompasses:**

Cessation of All Hostile Acts: This meant more than just stopping the firing of bullets and shrapnel. It also comprises a moratorium on all military operations, including :

- Aerial bombardment (by aircraft, drones)
- Ground campaigns and troop movements
- Sabotage operations
- Targeted assassinations
- The laying of new mines or booby traps

The Implication of "Fullness": The Meaning of "Fullness": A "full" ceasefire concerns the quality and completeness of the halt. It prevents a party to the conflict from declaring that it is

adhering to a ceasefire by halting one form of war (airstrikes, for example) but not another (ground operations).

The Synergistic Effect of the Conjunction

- Using the two words together “full and complete ceasefire”—makes for a legally sound, all-inclusive obligation. It closes potential interpretive gaps:

Without "Full": To use "full" as a party could argue that a "total" ceasefire (all groups) would in fact have been secured, but we retain low-level sniper fire on the ground or conduct reconnaissance missions without it being a direct violation of the "ceasefire" itself.

- Without "Complete":** A party could posit that its forces are observing a “full” ceasefire (ceasing all manner of operations) but that the obligation does not extend to allied or proxy groups.

The resolution, by advocating not only for a "complete" ceasefire that encompasses all parties, but also for a "full" ceasefire that prohibits all acts of hostility, eliminates these legalistic loopholes. It requires a general and absolute suspension of hostilities from all parties, in all shapes.

Comparative Summary Table

Term	Arabic Translation	Primary Focus	Semantic Field	Potential Loophole Closed
Complete Ceasefire	وُفِّدَ إطلاق الكامل النار	Scope Participants	Inclusivity of all & belligerent parties and the entire geographical area.	Prevents a party from claiming that not all armed groups are bound by the agreement.

Term	Arabic Translation	Primary Focus	Semantic Field	Potential Loophole Closed
Full Ceasefire	إطلاق وَقَفَ الشامل النَّار	Nature & Intensity	Totality of military activities and hostile acts prohibited.	Prevents a party from continuing certain types of military operations (e.g., drones, cyber attacks) while claiming to have "ceased fire."

The choices between "release" as opposed to "liberation" and "hostages" in contrast to "detainees," for example, are clear manifestations of this careful choosing, which reflects neutrality, legal terms, and the conditions of the Israeli-Palestinian theater that is its subject.

Here is a detailed, academic analysis.

1. "إطلاق سراح" (Release) vs. "تحرير" (Liberation)

This distinction is essential to keeping the resolution in a legal and neutral direction.

إطلاق سراح (*Itlāq Sarāḥ*)

- **Literal Meaning:** The literal meaning is "releasing" or "letting go." It's a bland, administrative term for freeing someone from captivity or detention.
- **Legal and Diplomatic Connotation:** A UN resolution should not serve as an impartial legal instrument. By saying "إطلاق سراح," everyone can agree on the action (the release) without agreeing to a moral frame for said captivity. It is the word used in the Geneva Conventions and other texts on international humanitarian law.
- **Why it is used:** A UN resolution must function as a neutral legal instrument. Using "إطلاق سراح" allows all parties to agree on the action (the release) without agreeing on the moral framing of the captivity. It is the term used in the Geneva Conventions and other international humanitarian law texts.

تحرير (*Tahrīr*)

- **Literal Meaning:** "Liberation," "freeing," or "emancipation."

- **Political and Moral Connotation:** This term is very loaded with political and ideological as well as moral implications. It suggests, however, that these people are not just detained but “oppressed,” “occupied,” or “unjustly held,” and their release will be justice done and freedom won. It contextualizes the action in that new story.
- **Why it is avoided:**

For Hostages: For Hostages: Using "تحرير" for hostages would, to some extent, act as an implicit acknowledgment that the captors had done something legitimate (they were just “liberating” POWs). The UN has already ruled "Hostages" illegal, making its use here completely incorrect.

For Palestinian Prisoners: Likewise, if تحرير were used for prisoners of Palestinians, this would incorporate the historical one-sided representation from the opposing (Palestinian) viewpoint that looks at them as ones fighting for their country or political freedom. The other side (that would be Israel) sees them as criminals and security threats. A neutral resolution cannot use the language of just one side.

Conclusion for this term: Conclusion of this round: "إطلاق سراح" is the only conclusion that enables a resolution to require an identical factual outcome (to wit, the physical freeing) for both الرهائن (Hamas-held hostages) and الأسرى الفلسطينيين (Israel-held Palestinian prisoners), without endorsing either side's political narrative

2. "الرهائن" (Hostages) vs. "المحتجزين" (Detainees)

This is an important step for determining the legal and moral status of persons.

الرهائن (al-Ruhahā')

- **Literal Meaning:** "Hostages."
- **Legal Connotation under International Law:** In international law, a hostage is a person held to ensure that certain conditions will be met by a third party (as by the commitment of an act), generally used as leverage against that party. The taking of hostages is prohibited and is a war crime (Art. 3 common to the four Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol II).
- **Why it is used:** The Hamas hostages on 7 October were all taken from their homes or a music festival and held in retaliation for the release of Palestinian prisoners by Israel. This sentence is, in fact, perfectly consistent with the legal definition of hostages. They are not

only defining them using that word: this isn't merely descriptive language but rather a legal delineation of the criminal aspects of their detention.

المحتجزين (al-Muhtajazīn)

- **Literal Meaning:** "The detained" or "detainees."
- **Legal and Diplomatic Connotation:** This is a general term for someone in jail. It can refer to individuals who are held in custody, including those in prison systems, or means of holding a person captive. It is agnostic to the legality of the detention.
- **Why it is avoided:**

It is Imprecise and Downplays the Crime: "المحتجزين," which is used for the hostages, would be a grotesque, insufficient euphemism. It would rob their captivity of its particular, illicit nature as hostage-taking. It would place their status on a par with that of, say, a person held by police and suspected of having committed a crime, further obfuscating the norms and standards associated with an egregious violation of international law.

It Fails the Equivalence Test: The resolution calls for the release of "hostages" in exchange for "Palestinian prisoners" (الأسرى الفلسطينيين). Using "المحتجزين" for the former would create a confusing and morally equivocal formulation, failing to distinguish between the unlawful act of hostage-taking and the state-run system of imprisonment, however contested it may be.

Synthesis and Overall Conclusion

The terminology in UNSCR 2735 is meticulously chosen to achieve four primary objectives:

1. **Legal Precision:** The terms "الرهائن" (hostages) and "إطلاق سراح" (release) are the correct terms of art from international humanitarian law.
2. **Neutral Framing:** "إطلاق سراح" is a neutral action verb that can be applied to both sides of the prisoner exchange without endorsing either side's political cause.
3. **Moral Clarity:** Using "الرهائن" correctly identifies the act of Hamas as a war crime, while using "الأسرى" (prisoners) for Palestinians reflects their status within a (disputed) legal framework of incarceration.
4. **Operational Clarity:** The union offers a demand that is unmistakably clear: illegal kidnapping must cease because the hostages are set free, and in response, Israel will release some prisoners.

Indeed, the language builds a legal and practical framework for the exchange without broaching the political and ideological narratives that the two described above (and to an extent المحتجزين) would necessarily have brought with them. This precision would not be semantics but substance, which is the foundation on which a diplomatically agreed-upon text could begin to rest. In Arabic, both 'أسرى' and 'مسجونين' can mean "prisoners." But they have different etymologies, connotations, and contexts. Nothing in a UN resolution is random.

Etymological and Semantic Analysis

1. الأسرى (al-Asrā)

- **Root and Literal Meaning:** Derived from the root أ-س-ر (a-s-r), which relates to "captivity," "bondage," and "being taken captive." The singular is "أسير" (asīr), meaning a "captive" or "prisoner of war."
- **Primary Connotations:**

Captives of War: Its most classical and powerful meaning is "prisoners of war." This also portrays the people as having been taken prisoner in battle, not mob-style criminals.

Political and Collective Identity: In Palestine in general, but most commonly in the " was converted into a standard form with political meaning. الأسرى Palestinian-Israeli conflict, " It is a term for Palestinians held by Israel in connection with the national struggle. The term is used by Palestinian institutions (such as the w:Palestinian Authority Ministry of Detainees and), human rights organizations, وزارة شؤون الأسرى والمحررين Ex-Detainees Affairs, which is and news organizations. It suggests that they were politically imprisoned and subjected to collective punishment in a manner typical of an occupation.

2. المسجونين (al-Masjūnīn)

- **Root and Literal Meaning:** Derived from the root س-ج-ن (s-j-n), which means "prison" or "jail." The singular is "مَسْجُونٌ" (masjūn), meaning "a jailed person" or "an inmate."
- **Primary Connotations:**

Criminal and Penitentiary: This is a very neutral and all-embracing term. That is, anyone a prison system (سجن - sijn) has imprisoned. That is what you would call a criminal incarcerated in jail for theft, murder, or any other crime in any land.

Individual and Legalistic: It centers around the status of individuals in a penal institution. It is not inherently political.

Why "الأسرى" (al-Asrā) is the Deliberate Choice

1. **Contextual and Political Accuracy:** The prisoners to be released are not common criminals in the view of the Palestinian populace and much of the international community; they are individuals incarcerated in the context of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, often for security-related or politically motivated offenses. Using "الأسرى" accurately reflects this specific context and is the term recognized by all parties involved in the negotiations.
2. **Maintaining Parallel Framing with "الرهائن" (Hostages):** The resolution creates a parallel structure:
 - **الرهائن (al-Ruhahā')**: Held by Hamas – characterized as an illegal act of hostage-taking.
 - **الأسرى الفلسطينيين (al-Asrā al-Filasṭīniyyīn)**: Held by Israel – characterized, from the Palestinian and general diplomatic perspective, as captives taken in a conflict.

The use of “The imprisoned” would destroy this parallel. It would cast the Palestinians as a generic species of “inmate” in Israel’s legal system, implicitly accepting Israel’s own framing of them as “security prisoners” or “criminals,” removing the political dimension from their captivity.

Diplomatic Neutrality and Acceptance: It is a politically charged situation, but it is also the accepted term of art for all diplomatic engagements with Palestinian prisoners. For the UN to employ “مسجونين” would constitute a break from diplomatic norms and its adoption of Israeli legal terminology, possibly alienating the Palestinian side and Arab bloc. It is in fact paradoxically “a more neutrally accepted” term in this specific diplomatic context, precisely because it is a term of art for the particular group.

3. **Distinction from Common Law:** It takes them out of the ranks of mere felons. The act is not releasing burglars or killers, but a negotiated prisoner exchange between adversaries in conflict, and the term "أسرى" grounds it solidly as such.

Comparative Summary Table

Term	Arabic Root	Primary Connotation	Contextual Frame	Diplomatic Implication
الأسرى (al-Asrā)	أ-س-ر (Captivity/Bondage)	Captives Prisoners War	Political, /collective, of related to an ongoing conflict.	Acknowledges the political nature of the imprisonment within the conflict.
المسجونين (al-Masjūnīn)	س-ج-ن (Prison/Jail)	Inmates Jailed Persons	Criminal, / penitentiary, individual legal status.	Implicitly accepts the imprisoning state's legal framing of the individuals as criminals.

Conclusion

The choice of "الأسرى الفلسطينيين" in the translation of UNSCR 2735 is a precise and politically astute decision. It:

- **Accurately reflects the reality** of the individuals as seen by one party and in general diplomatic parlance.
- **Maintains a parallel structure** with "الرهائن," framing the exchange as a conflict-related swap rather than a judicial release.
- **Uses the established terminology** of the discourse, ensuring the resolution is intelligible and relevant to the primary stakeholders.

In the incendiary semantics of this conflict, though, "مسجونين" would not be neutral, and if anything, it would indeed represent a powerful political statement in favor of one side's story over another. This use of أسرى is calibrated to strike the right diplomatic balance for the wording of a resolution that would serve as a basis for negotiation.

LESSON 06: Journalistic Translation



1. Definition

Journalistic translation is the translation of news reports and journalistic content across : languages and cultures; it entails not just linguistic but also cultural and contextual knowledge (Schäffner, 2017). The activities of this field are different from the other types of translation because they require accuracy, clearness, adaptation, and speed. It is the duty of journalists and translators to make sure that the final product can be at once faithful to an original and relatable, accessible, and relevant in a certain target market (Davies 2012; Valdeón 2020).

2. Key Challenges

Journalistic translation comes with particular difficulties:

2.1. Time Pressure & Immediacy

The intense speed of today's breaking news frenzy allows only instant translations, leaving no margin for revisions or fact-checking and thus increasing the possibility of errors or omissions (Valdeón, 2020).

2.2. Cultural adaptation

The need to make the source-language news article comprehensible to the readers of the target culture. This often implies vast rewriting, or trans-editing, that mixes translation and edition and adaptation (Schäffner, 2017; Gambier, 2006).

2.3. Ideology and editorials

The translator has to deal with the editorial line and ideologies of the source media outlet as well as that of the target one, which may influence selection of content, angle, and even terminology (Gambier 2006).

2.4.Equivalence

Moreover, it has also been proved to be difficult finding equivalent stylistic choices for idioms, metaphors, or culture-bound references, and translators are therefore forced to find suitable alternatives (Schäffner, 2017).ition

3. Sports Translation

3.1. Definition of Translating Sports Articles

Sports Article Translation Sports article translation involves the conversion of sports news, commentary, and feature writing from one language to another without altering content, flavor, or meaning. It is not enough for translators to have exceptionally good language skills; they need a thorough knowledge of sports terminology, game rules, and the cultural impact of sporting events. Since sports journalism rattles all those expressions, idioms, and even local metaphors related to such games as football and boxing, the translation of sports-intersected language accuracy with field pre-knowledge (HBKU, 2022; Hassaïne, 2022; David Publishing, 2022).

3.2. Challenges of Translating Sports Articles

3.2.1.Specialized Terminology and Jargon

Language in sports is highly technical, rife with jargon that does not get its due treatment in the more general language dictionaries. Words like “offside,” “hat-trick,” and even regionally specific terms such as “parking the bus” each require an equivalent match, if not a little creativity, in translation to ensure their meaning is preserved when introducing them to an audience that might be unfamiliar with these terms (HBKU, 2022; Hassaïne, 2022).

3.2.2.Cultural and Contextual Nuances

Preferences in sports, ways of reporting, and types of metaphor are highly affected by cultural differences. For instance, metaphors in English football coverage might not be translatable

literally to another language, and the translator may need to opt for the nearest similar phrase or take a creative approach (Swissglobal 2024).

3.2.3.Immediacy and Time Pressure

Closer to general news, sports coverage is time dependent. Translators have to work fast, though precisely, since the recapping of sports events happens live or immediately after they occur. Time constraints to produce translations of high quality may result in a compromise between the use of generic or common language and specific nuances (David Publishing, 2022).

3.2.4. Ambiguity and Polysemy

Many sports words are polysemous depending on context. For instance, “the box” may mean as part of the field or a container; therefore, domain knowledge is very important to choose an apt corresponding word (HBKU, 2022).

3.2.5.Lack of Standardized Resources

“Sports translators often do not have rich, specialized dictionaries—particularly for new slang or sports in the spotlight,” he added. They need to ensure accuracy by reviewing multiple readings or with subject experts (HBKU, 2022).

3.2.6.Regional Variations

Certain terms may vary based on the region and culture of English, as seen in the example of "cleats" (US) vs. "boots" (UK) in football, whose usage can differ depending on the location and linguistic traditions that one follows, posing challenges for translators (Swissglobal, 2024).

4. Exercise

Text: Mikel Arteta: Arsenal ready for 'special' Champions League clash with Real Madrid

North London is set to host a mouth-watering UEFA Champions League quarter-final on Tuesday night as Arsenal welcome Spanish giants Real Madrid to the Emirates Stadium.

With 60,000 supporters expected to create a raucous atmosphere, Mikel Arteta's side will look to harness the energy of the crowd in what promises to be a thrilling encounter.

Arsenal manager Mikel Arteta described the fixture as a big opportunity to replicate a historic moment from nearly 20 years ago.

Back in the 2005-06 campaign, a sublime Thierry Henry goal at the Bernabéu helped the Gunners overcome Madrid in the round of 16 - the last time they toppled the European heavyweights.

Since that defeat, Real Madrid have been a dominant force in the competition, collecting multiple titles and cementing their status as the kings of Europe.

But Arsenal arrive in superb form, with many considering Arteta's squad capable of beating any opponent.

"It is one of the most special things," said Arteta, according to the club's official website.

"It's a competition that we've been waiting for many, many years, with the fact that we've only been twice at this stage in 15 years with the size of Arsenal and the difficulty of that.

"We're going to create our own story and go even further. Tomorrow is a beautiful opportunity for all of us.

"Really super convinced that we are ready to win and to beat them. That's the mindset that I want.

"The rest, be the team that we've been over the last quarter of the season. With all the ups and downs and things that we have to deal with, continue to do that because that's our super strength.

"It's a joy to prepare the game, to look at them, just to look at the reaction of people and how we feel about ourselves coming into a game of that magnitude. The excitement around the club, the people, this is the stage that we want to be and where Arsenal has to be consistently.

"We are very proud to be there and now we're very ready tomorrow to deliver."

الترجمة

ميكيل أرتيتا: آرسنال مستعد (جاهز) لمواجهة "خاصة" في دوري أبطال أوروبا ضد ريال مدريد يستعد شمال لندن لاستضافة مباراة (مواجهة) مثيرة في ربع نهائي دوري أبطال أوروبا مساء (أمسية) (ليلة) الثلاثاء عندما يستقبل (يستضيف) آرسنال العملاق الإسباني ريال مدريد على ملعب الإمارات.

من المتوقع أن يخلق فريق المدرب ميكيل أرتيتا أجواءً صاخبة في ظل (حضور) وجود 60 ألف مشجع، وسيتطلع (يسعى) الفريق إلى استغلال طاقة الجماهير في لقاء يعد بأن يكون لقاءً مثيراً. (يعد بالإثارة والتشويق) (يتوقع أن يكون حافلاً بالإثارة)

وصف ميكيل أرتيتا، المدير الفني لآرسنال، المباراة بأنها فرصة كبيرة لتكرار لحظة تاريخية تعود إلى قرابة ما 20 عامًا.

في موسم 2005-2006، سجل تيبيري هنري هدفا رائعا في ملعب البرنابيو ساعد به فريق "المدفعية" على الفوز على ريال مدريد في دور ال16، وهي المرة الأخيرة التي أطاح فيها آرسنال بالفريق الأوروبي الكبير (العملاق الأوروبي).

ومنذ تلك الهزيمة، أصبح ريال مدريد يسيطر على المسابقة، حيث حصد العديد من الألقاب وعزز مكانته ملكاً (سيداً) لأوروبا.

لكن أرسنال يدخل هذه المواجهة في أحسن أحواله، حيث يعتبر الكثيرون أن تشكيلة (فريق) أرتيتا قادرة على التغلب على أي منافس.

وقال أرتيتا، وفقاً للموقع الرسمي للنادي: "إنها واحدة من أكثر الأشياء المميزة".

"إنها منافسة كنا ننتظرها منذ سنوات عديدة، مع حقيقة أننا لم نصل إلى هذه المرحلة سوى مرتين فقط خلال 15 عاماً مع حجم أرسنال وصعوبة ذلك.

"سنصنع قصتنا الخاصة ونذهب إلى أبعد من ذلك. غداً فرصة جميلة لنا جميعاً.

"مقتنعون للغاية حقاً بأننا مستعدون للفوز والتغلب عليهم. هذه هي العقلية التي أريدها.

"البقية، أن نكون الفريق الذي كنا عليه خلال الربع الأخير من الموسم. مع كل الصعود والهبوط والأشياء التي علينا التعامل معها، واصلوا القيام بذلك لأن هذه هي قوتنا الخارقة.

"من الممتع التحضير للمباراة والنظر إليهم والنظر إلى ردة فعل الناس وكيف نشعر بأننا ندخل مباراة بهذا الحجم. الحماس الذي يحيط بالنادي والجمهور، هذه هي المرحلة التي نريد أن نكون فيها وحيث يجب أن يكون أرسنال باستمرار.

"نحن فخورون جداً بتواجدنا هناك ونحن الآن مستعدون جداً غداً لتقديم أفضل ما لدينا".

Back Translation

Mikel Arteta: Arsenal Ready for "Special" Champions League Clash Against Real Madrid

North London is preparing to host an exciting match in the Champions League quarterfinals on Tuesday evening as Arsenal welcomes Spanish giants Real Madrid to the Emirates Stadium.

A noisy atmosphere is expected, with 60,000 fans in attendance, and the team will look to harness the energy of the crowd for what promises to be an exciting encounter.

Arsenal manager Mikel Arteta described the match as a great opportunity to recreate a historic moment from nearly 20 years ago.

In the 2005-2006 seasons, Thierry Henry scored a stunning goal at the Santiago Bernabéu, helping the Gunners to defeat Real Madrid in the Round of 16. It was the last time Arsenal knocked out the European powerhouse.

Since that defeat, Real Madrid has dominated the competition, winning numerous titles and cementing their status as kings of Europe.

However, Arsenal enters this match in its best form, with many considering Arteta's squad capable of overcoming any opponent.

Arteta said, according to the club's official website: "It's one of the most special things."

"It's a competition we've been waiting for for many years, with the fact that we've only reached this stage twice in 15 years, given the size of Arsenal and how difficult that is."

"We'll create our own story and go even further. Tomorrow is a beautiful opportunity for all of us."

"We are truly convinced that we are ready to win and beat them. That is the mentality I want."

"The rest is to be the team we were in the last part of the season. With all the ups and downs and things we have to deal with, we continue to do that because that's our superpower."

"It's exciting to prepare for the match, to look at them, to see the reaction of people, and how we feel going into such a big game. The excitement surrounding the club and the fans, this is the stage we want to be on, and where Arsenal should always be."

"We're so proud to be there and now we're really ready tomorrow to give our best."

5. Analysis of the Sports Translation from English to Arabic

This is a problematic piece of language in an Arabic translation of sports news relating to the UEFA Champions League match between Arsenal and Real Madrid. The translation shows very high levels of control, no less because the original is casual and indeed evocative in tone (unlike the formal language of much of English-based sports journalism) while remaining accessible and professional to a highly literate Arabic readership.

1. Lexical Choices (الاختيارات المعجمية)

- The translator takes a number of active lexical choices to translate for Arabic.
- "mouth-watering" → مثيرة (Exciting):

The English expression "mouthwatering" is culturally bound. The translator properly sidesteps the literal translation that would be nonsense and chooses thrilling, a common and effective term in official circles for an "exciting" or "thrilling" match. This case is a

classic instance of dynamic equivalence, where the impact on the reader counts for more than straight semantics.

- **"raucous atmosphere" → أجواء صاخبة (A Boisterous Atmosphere):**

The use of "raucous" to translate صاخبة is correct on both counts. It conveys that loud, sound-of-a-lotness about it but is missing the somewhat pejorative undertones "raucous" can have in English. The expression "أجواء صاخبة" is both a naturally occurring and conventional collocation in Arabic sports coverage, one that isn't usually translated into this kind of vocabulary in English.

- **"the Gunners" → 'المدفعية' (The Cannoniers):**

This is an excellent example of **cultural adaptation**. It is a wonderful case of cultural adaptation. The translator has followed the way of indicating "Gunners" in a nonliteral sense, this time not translating it as المدفعيون (which is technically accurate), but rather following the more common nickname used for guards called المدفعية. This selection instantly resonates with the Arabophone football world and indicates possession of understanding for the culture of fan discourse.

- **"toppled the European heavyweights" → أطاح فيها أرسنال بالفريق الأوروبي الكبير (Arsenal Toppled the Big European Team):**

The use of the figure of speech "heavyweights" is effectively condensed. Although a literal translation such as القطب الأوروبي (the European pole) might do, الفريق الأوروبي الكبير is straightforward, unambiguous, and does not lose the original meaning of overcoming a giant in the game. The verb أطاح (he refers to it as having come) is a powerful one and fits well.

- **"kings of Europe" → ملكا لأوروبا (King of Europe):**

The translation ملكا لأوروبا is perfectly idiomatic. The suggested alternative سيدا (master) is also valid, but ملك (king) carries a more regal and dominant connotation, which aligns perfectly with Real Madrid's historical status in the competition.

2. Syntactic and Structural Choices (الاختيارات النحوية والتركيبية)

- We did a good job reshaping the style of sentences to follow the Arabic sentence structure and read more naturally.
- **"With 60,000 supporters expected..." → من المتوقع أن يخلق فريق المدرب... أجواء**

الساخبة في ظل وجود 60 ألف مشجع (The coach's team is expected to create a boisterous atmosphere with the presence of 60,000 fans):

It has been a significant and effective repositioning. The English participle phrase ("With... a sentence with 'expected') is restructured as a full-stage VE sentence in Arabic. The emphasis is away from the supporters "creating" the atmosphere and onto the team using an atmosphere that exists because of (في ظل وجود) fans to their advantage. In Arabic, these phrases can sound like a more natural cause and effect.

- "a sublime Thierry H
- "a sublime Thierry Henry goal..." → سجل تيري هنري هدفا رائعا... ساعد به (Thierry Henry scored a sublime goal... with which he helped):
The translator properly relates the two clauses with the relativizing pronoun به (by which). This provides smoother, more sophisticated sentences in Arabic and eliminates rid of the appearance of وسط (which would be used over and over again).
- **Handling of Direct Speech:** Arteta's quotes all tend to read naturally and in his conversational yet firm voice. Expressions such as مقتنعون للغاية حقاً (really super convinced) and هذه هي العقلية التي أريدها (this is the mindset that I want) are conveyed clearly and organically.

3. Stylistic Register and Tone (السجل الأسلوبي والنبرة)

The translation retains the exuberant, optimistic tenor of the original. Words like "مثيرة", "مثيراً", "فرصة جميلة" and "الحماس" (excitement) litter the text and characterize an energetic pre-match buildup throughout. The register is semiformal and appropriate for a sports news article.

4. Commentary on Suggested Alternatives

The translator's parentheticals give the reader a sense of working translation "Ready": مستعد

- (جاهز): Both are great synonyms for "ready." مستعد can have a more strategic, prepared nuance to it than جاهز, which can suggest being ready and on hand. مستعد is quite acceptable in this context.
- (مباراة): يستعد شمال لندن لاستضافة مباراة (مواجهة): Here you have a more standard match (مباراة), with the intensity and rivalry that confrontation/encounter brings in this context. It is a safer choice of the word مباراة, as it carries less inherent bias.

- **يعد بأن يكون لقاءً مثيّرًا.** (يعد بالإثارة والتشويق) The translated expression (is exciting) is grammatically accurate. The other **(يعد بالإثارة والتشويق)** is crisper and more idiomatic, which can be translated as easy-flowing, with the sense "promises excitement and thrill," and could be said to be slightly improved in style.

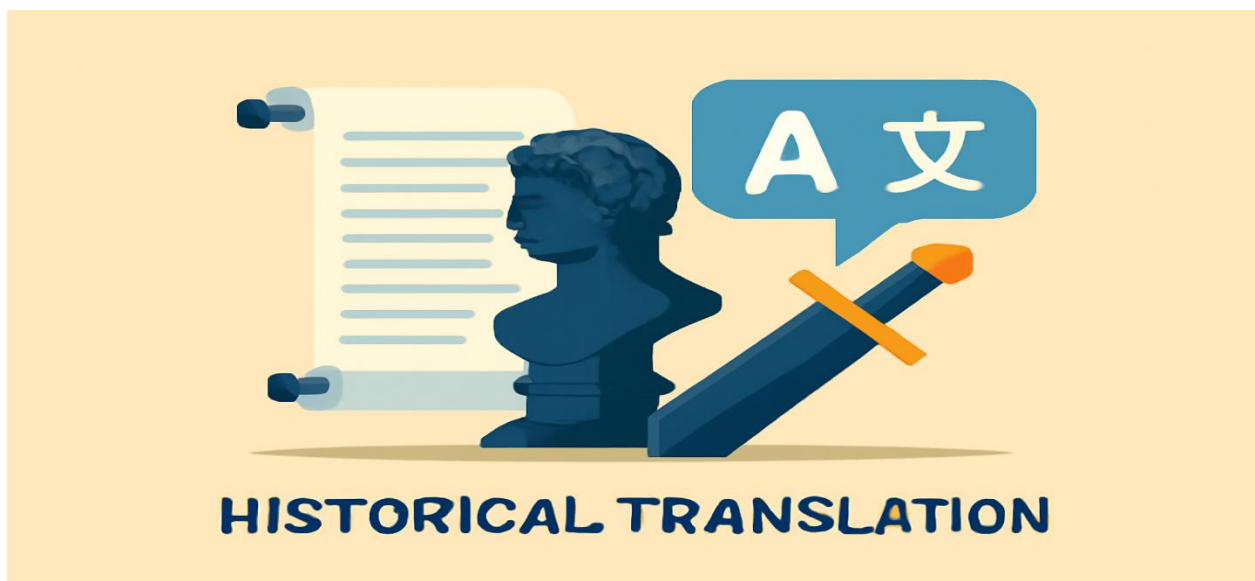
Conclusion

Note The translation is very high quality and professional. How do I translate both languages and that particular subgenre of sports journalist? Key strengths include:

1. **Contextual Intelligence:** Thinking on your feet so as not to use Records of a Mud Cannon and translating idioms literally.
2. **Syntactic Fluency:** Comfortably forming English sentences as natural Arabic sentences.
3. **Lexical Precision:** Choosing words that are true to the meaning and style of the original.

The handful of alternatives proposed show aspects of style (rather than mistakes) and offer hints at the sort of ABC analysis that lies behind a translation. The result is a natural, lively, and accurate translation of the source text for an Arabic reader.

LESSON 07 : Historical Translation



1. DEFINITION AND SCOPE

Historical translation is the exercise of translating historical texts from a source language into a target language (language B) while maintaining, in the acquired sense, the cultural context and evidential value contained by its original form in the source. This is transference, not in the simple sense of a linguistic transfer, but an interpretative engagement with historiography, temporality, and the politics of memory (translation history, historiography, and cultural transmission are issues at stake) (Rundle 2012; Baker 2012).

Whereas general translation deals with the transmission of meaning across languages, historical translation foregrounds the ways in which translations participate actively in how past events are received, history is narrated, and source-text authority is transmitted across time and place. (Pym, 1998; Janse & Olofsen, 2014).

1.1 Interdisciplinarity

1.2 The cross-fertilization between translation and history, philology, cultural studies, and digital humanities is underscored with a focus on investigating the ways in which translation contributes to historical interpretation, archival practices, and politics of knowledge production (Munday 2016; Laviosa 2014).

2. Challenges of Historical Translation

2.1.Temporal Distance and Language Change

Historical documents contain outdated terms, archaic words or expressions not commonly found today, and period-specific phrases with no exact equivalent in the present target languages. Translators need to make a choice between literal fidelity and interpretive clarity, and in some cases, they must restore words or sentences or even add an explanation to keep the historical meaning (Lefevere 1992; Chesterman 1997).

2.5. Source-text reliability and bias

Consider the stance of the author, the intended audience, and the documentary purpose when deciding how to translate a text. Translators are confronted with ethical and methodological challenges regarding how to translate bias, propaganda, or competing narratives without embracing them but at the same time to uphold the evidential import of the source (Zhao, 2020; Shohamy, 2014).

2.6.Cultural and Institutional Distance

There might be no direct correspondence between certain concepts like legal systems, religious organizations, or political institutions in the receiving and sending cultures. Construction of the target text may often necessitate subtly compensatory rewriting, glosses, in order not to completely misread while reflecting the historical specificity of such readings (Katan 2009, Hatim & Mason 1997).

2.7. Textual Transmission and Editorial Intervention

The manner in which a text has been transmitted to translators (e.g., in manuscript traditions or editions, with documents that were subject to censorship, etc.) affects the strategies of translation. This past history of transmission becomes relevant to the question of how translations could be made in anachronistic or biased ways (Henry, 2011; Diani & Fragale, 2020).

2.8. History of Translation as Historiography

Historical context—biases, leading figures, and shifts in methodology—defines the meaning and evaluation of "translation," an influence that then goes on to impact use (Nida 1969; Gentzler 2017).

3. Methodological Approaches to Historical Translation

3.1. Historical Descriptive Translation Studies

This type of descriptive translation study pays more attention to the historical aspects, placing translations within their specific historical contexts rather than retro-approaching norms (Hermans, 1999; Pym, 2010).

3.2. Interdisciplinary

Intersects philology, linguistics, history, and cultural studies to recover the changes in language, cultural colorations, and power dynamics implicit in acts of translation (Baker, 2014; Vinay & Darbelnet, 1958/1995).

3.3. Corpus- and Bibliographic Methods

Research the translations, their routes of transmission, and political biases in how they have survived into the historical record (e.g., in translation history) (Jansen, 2013; Laviosa, 2010).

3.4. Narrative and History of Translation

Views translations as agents in the production of histories, recognizing that translation history has its own historical time span and impact (Rundle, 2012; Kline, 2015).

4. Concrete Advice for Historians and Translators

4.1. Annotation and apparatus

Inscribing footnotes or endnotes to gloss obscure words, cultural allusions, or disputed readings while maintaining historical specificity without obscuring the surface of the main text (Kadar 1999; Venuti 1995).

4.2. Terminology management

Create glossaries for period words, and as far as possible, offer parallel renderings that reflect ethnocultural transpositions over time (House 2015; Saldanha 2016).

4.3. Ethical and interpretive transparency

Recognize the translator's own interpreter decisions and his/her personal biases, anchoring translation as one that belonged to its historical period so as not to mislead contemporary readers (Nawroth 2020; Pym 2017).

4.4. Collaboration with academics

It deals with historians, philologists, and archivists so that historical references are accurate, the context of archival material is correct, and cross-cultural differences are taken into account (Olofsen, 2014; Schröter, 2020).

Historical translation is always an interpretive act, situated in historical, cultural, and institutional context: it is not a neutral rendering of language. -31- And that calls, I think, for a balancing provision that involves, on the one hand, fidelity to source, but also access by modern readers and transparency about bias, transmission history, and cultural distance. The discipline profits from interdisciplinary approaches, critical reflection upon translation history, and explicit concepts for annotation and terminology observation, keeping in line with the scholarly high standards.

Exercise: Translate the passage into Arabic.

Citadel Prison in Egypt

The Citadel of Cairo, recognized as a first-class military facility, once housed several prisons within its fortified walls. Historians have recorded the existence of multiple detention areas throughout the Citadel, including the infamous "Great Pit"—a deep underground hole resembling a well, accessed by stairs and sealed with a heavy door. Another known prison was located near the Mosque of Suleiman Pasha al-Khadem, situated on the northern side of the Citadel.

The structure that now serves as the Prison Museum was originally established by Khedive Ismail after relocating the seat of government to Abdeen Palace in 1874 AD. Later, Khedive Tawfiq expanded the facility. Following the Revolution of July 1952, the responsibility for prison administration passed to the Military Police.

The Citadel Prison gained notoriety as the place of confinement for numerous prominent public and political figures throughout the 20th century. This historic role eventually led to its transformation into a museum and popular tourist destination.

The museum comprises a 50-meter-long passageway, lined with a series of prison cells divided into two wings: an eastern sector and a western sector. Some rooms were specifically designated

for prisoner torture, used as coercive measures to extract confessions. These scenes are now recreated with wax statues, offering visitors a chilling glimpse into the past.

One of the most infamous torture chambers is the "Rings Room", designed in 1932 AD by the French architect Lemian during the reign of King Fouad. The room was modeled after a similar space in the well known Bastille Prison of France.

الترجمة

سجن القلعة في مصر

تُعد قلعة القاهرة منشأة عسكرية من الدرجة الأولى، وقد احتوت داخل جدرانها المحصنة على عدد من السجون. وقد سجّل المؤرخون وجود عدة أماكن احتجاز في أنحاء متفرقة من القلعة، من أبرزها "الحفرة الكبرى" — وهي حفرة عميقة تحت الأرض تشبه البئر، يتم الوصول إليها عبر سلالم، وتُغلق بباب ثقيل. كما وُجد سجن آخر معروف يقع بالقرب من مسجد سليمان باشا الخادم، في الجهة الشمالية من القلعة. أما المبنى الذي يُعرف اليوم بمتحف السجن، فقد أنشأه الخديوي إسماعيل بعد أن نقل مقر الحكم إلى قصر عابدين سنة 1874م، ثم وسّعه لاحقًا الخديوي توفيق. وبعد ثورة يوليو 1952، انتقلت مسؤولية إدارة السجن إلى الشرطة العسكرية.

وقد اشتهر سجن القلعة كمكان لاحتجاز العديد من الشخصيات العامة والسياسية البارزة خلال القرن العشرين، مما أدى لاحقًا إلى تحويله إلى متحف ومعلم سياحي بارز.

يتكوّن المتحف من ممر طوله 50 مترًا، تصطف على جانبيه مجموعة من الزنازين مقسّمة إلى جناحين: جناح شرقي وآخر غربي. كما خُصّصت بعض الغرف لتعذيب السجناء، حيث استُخدمت لانتزاع الاعترافات بوسائل قسرية. وقد تم إعادة تمثيل هذه المشاهد باستخدام تماثيل شمعية، لتمنح الزوار لمحة واقعية ومؤثرة عن ماضي هذا المكان. ومن أشهر غرف التعذيب في المتحف "غرفة الحلقات"، التي صمّمها المهندس الفرنسي ليميان سنة 1932م خلال حكم الملك فؤاد. وقد استوحى تصميمها من غرفة مماثلة في سجن الباستيل الشهير في فرنسا.

Difficult Terms and Concepts

الشرح	الترجمة العربية	المصطلح الإنجليزي
مكان له أهمية استراتيجية وعسكرية منشأة عسكرية من الدرجة عالية	الأولى	first-class military facility
مكان احتجاز تحت الأرض، يشبه البئر الحفرة الكبرى		Great Pit
مسجد عثماني الطراز داخل القلعة	مسجد سليمان باشا الخادم	Mosque of Suleiman Pasha al-Khadem
متحف يحكي تاريخ السجن في القلعة	متحف السجن	Prison Museum
مقر الحكم في القاهرة بعد فترة الخديوي قصر عابدين		Abdeen Palace

المصطلح الإنجليزي	الترجمة العربية	الشرح
Military Police	الشرطة العسكرية	جهاز أمني يتبع المؤسسة العسكرية
confinement	الاحتجاز / السجن	تقييد حرية الأفراد لأسباب قانونية أو سياسية
torture chambers	غرف التعذيب	أماكن مخصصة لتعذيب المعتقلين
wax statues	تماثيل شمعية	تماثيل تُستخدم لمحاكاة المشاهد الواقعية تماثيل شمعية
Rings Room	غرفة الحلقات	غرفة تعذيب مشهورة ذات تصميم خاص

Justification and Analysis of the Translation

1. Lexical Choices and Terminological Precision

- "first-class military facility" → "مُنشأة عسكرية من الدرجة الأولى"

Justification & Analysis: "First class" refers to the highest level of military facilities, as recognized officially. The choice is appropriate because it is the official, grade-equivalent—in both bureaucratic and military institutions in the Arab world as well—expression of the name for a category of entry at the highest level. The translation provides a viable alternative to a more informal loan or calque, offering acceptable continuity in both the customs and official tone of the text.

- "the infamous 'Great Pit'" → "أبرزها 'الحفرة الكبرى'"

Justification & Analysis: There is a contextual nuancing of “infamous” translated as “أبرزها” (the most prominent of them). The English “infamous” contains a strong negative moral judgment, but in the Arabic selection, priority is given to the historical and factual prominence of the building within the plot. I think this choice is defensible because it’s consistent with the text’s documentary, factual perspective—they’re teaching us to see (when they do tell rather than show), and it’s about what happened in that pit in history, not how I feel about it. The translation bears a strong resemblance to tabloid fiction, making it suitable for this type of context.

- "a chilling glimpse into the past" → "لَمَحَةٌ وَإِقْعِيَّةٌ وَمُؤَثِّرَةٌ عَنِ الْمَاضِي"

Justification & Analysis: This is an excellent adaptation case study. The expression "a chilling glimpse" is an idiom based on English. A literal translation could probably not even be expected to carry the desired gravity in Arabic. The selection of "a realistic and affecting glimpse" is an analytically apt one, as it breaks down the idiom into its underlying communicative purpose: to present a clear and emotionally rich piece of insight. This tactic allows the reader to intuit the exhibit's powerful presence in cultural terms and also linguistic fact.

2. Syntactic Restructuring and Stylistic Refinement

- "The structure that now serves as the Prison Museum was originally established by..." → "...أما المبنى الذي يُعرف اليوم بمتحف السجن، فقد أنشأه الخديوي إسماعيل"

Justification & Analysis: The English sentence employs both passive voice and a restrictive relative clause. This phrase is beautifully rearranged in the Arabic translation using "أما... فقد". This is rhetorically noteworthy, for it employs a classical Arabic rhetorical technique of shifting topic and emphasis. Although the decision is questionable because it favors a neater and more cohesive narrative, from the general old prisons to one of its specific buildings that came to be the museum. It does away with the static English passive voice and replaces it with an active, verb-driven Arabic construction that enriches the historical narrative.

- "Later, Khedive Tawfiq expanded the facility." → "ثم وسَّعه لاحقًا الخديوي توفيق"

Justification & Analysis: The temporal adverb "Later" is rendered as the Persian "ثم" (then), one way in which it refers to sequence in narrative Arabic. Combined with "لاحقًا" (later), this rather produces a strong historical contrast. It is not at all inappropriate to use the active "وسَّعه" (he expanded it) rather than the passive, since this keeps the agent clear and concurs with Arabic's well-known desire for a maximum of direct, present speech where an agent is known and crucial.

- "Some rooms were specifically designated for prisoner torture, used as coercive measures to extract confessions." → "كما خُصِّصَت بعض الغرف لتعذيب السجناء، حيث استخدمت لانتزاع الاعترافات بوسائل قسرية"

Justification & Analysis: The translation is beneficial in that it manages to inflect the longer English sentence into a more palatable Arabic construct by virtue of the conjunction such as and the explicative هكذا (where). In these phrases, the passive voice is preserved in "khus'siṣat" and "ustukhdi'ma," where the rooms are used and assigned without identifying who does that to them. "Extract confessions" has been rendered as "انتزاع الاعترافات," and the lexicalization of choice in this case is strikingly vivid, to say the least, though it might not be too far from what is.

3. Strategic Omissions and Transcultural Adaptation

- **Omission of "Harem Prison"**

Justification & Analysis: A clear departure from the original can be seen in the fact that "Harem Prison" is not mentioned. This editorial choice is what we will explain as sound on scholarly principle. The word "harem," used in any Western historical work about the Citadel, may convey to a contemporary Arabic-speaking audience acquainted with the history of the Citadel misleading orientalist notions or those of a sensationalist nature. Most probably the translator chose to limit the story to 1 or 2 of the most structurally important & well-documented prisons ("The Great Pit" and the Museum building) for the sake of having a clear & focused historical account so as not to misrepresent culture.

Exercise 2: Translate the text into Arabic

The Turkish Conquest of Algeria

In 1830, a French campaign landed in the city of Algiers and quickly dismantled the Turkish regime, which had occupied this part of Morocco for over three centuries. The origins of the Turkish government are woven from myth and imagination, interspersed with scattered facts. However, this central part of Morocco has a long history before the arrival of the Turks. The Phoenicians, Romans, Goths, Byzantines, and Arabs, as well as various nomadic tribes living on the edges of the desert, all contributed to shaping the population and the history that stretches back into the past.

During the Roman era, the population was divided between the "people of tents" and the "people of the mud houses," meaning the nomadic tribes living in tents and the settled towns and villages. This division also remained relevant when the Turks arrived in Morocco in the 16th century, and when the French occupied the city of Algiers in the 19th century.

استيلاء الأتراك على الجزائر

في سنة 1830 نزلت حملة فرنسية على مدينة الجزائر وقضت بسرعة على النظام التركي الذي احتل هذا الجزء من المغرب أكثر من ثلاثة قرون. وإن أصول الحكومة التركية منسوجة من الأسطورة والخيال اللذين تتخللهما حقائق مشتتة. ولكن هذا الجزء الوسطي من المغرب له تاريخ طويل قبل أن يصله الأتراك، فالفينيقيون والرومان والقوطيون والبيزنطيون والعرب، غزاة ومحتلين وحكاما، بالإضافة إلى حركات ضخمة للقبائل الرحل التي تعيش على أطراف الصحراء، فكل هؤلاء قد أسهموا في تكوين عناصر السكان وفي ذلك التاريخ الذي يتمطى في الماضي.

ففي زمن الرومان انقسم السكان إلى أهل "بيوت الشجر" و "أهل بيوت الطين" أي خيام القبائل الرحل والمدن والقرى. وهذا التقسيم أيضا ما يزال صالحا عندما وصل الأتراك إلى المغرب في القرن السادس عشر، وأيضا عندما احتل الفرنسيون مدينة الجزائر في القرن التاسع عشر.

Justification and Analysis of the Translation

1. "استيلاء الأتراك على الجزائر" → "The Turkish Conquest of Algeria"

- The word "استيلاء" is commonly translated as "taking over" or "seizure"; however, when used historically, applicable to an empire (or invading force), it can be interpreted as "conquest." This word implies military occupation or dominance, which is appropriate given the context of Turkey's presence in Algeria over several centuries. "Conquest" also continues the more dignified voice expected in works of history.

2. "في سنة 1830 نزلت حملة فرنسية على مدينة الجزائر" → "In 1830, a French campaign landed in the city of Algiers"

- "نزلت حملة" directly translates as "a campaign landed" or "an expedition landed." "نزل" here might have a double meaning, i.e., coming and descending, or touching down, especially in the context of the military. The word "French campaign" gives the operation a military flavor, and using "landed" still implies that some kind of force is coming from the sea—which was what happened historically with the (real) French invasion.

3. "وقضت بسرعة على النظام التركي" → "and quickly dismantled the Turkish regime"

- (قضت بسرعة means quickly dismantled.) "Beer here" translates to "killed," which has a different meaning, for even if the Cuban regime is dead meat (better: killed meat), Castro still reigns. "النظام التركي" (is an accurate translation of)

"النظام التركي", where the word is "نظام" which means a system or governance, and this suits the historical theme of the Turks' rule in Algeria.

4. "الذي احتل هذا الجزء من المغرب أكثر من ثلاثة قرون" → **"which had occupied this part of Morocco for over three centuries"**
 - "احتل" is translated as "occupied," which is standard in historical contexts where a foreign power establishes control over a region. The phrase "for over three centuries" maintains the original meaning, indicating the long period of Turkish rule.
5. "وإن أصول الحكومة التركية منسوجة من الأسطورة والخيال" → **"The origins of the Turkish government are woven from myth and imagination"**
6. "أصول الحكومة التركية" is in Arabic and signifies "the history of the Turkish government." "Woven from" is a metaphorical term suggesting something constructed of many strands, often contradictory or mythical. The legend is "myth," and the fantasy is "imagination," both of which work to say something is based on myth and imagination rather than concrete historical evidence.
7. "الذين تتخللها حقائق مشتتة" → **"interspersed with scattered facts"**
 - "تتخللها" reads "interspersed" or mixed with, and it pays to make some point of these myths and imaginations not being totally cut off from real history. "Scattered" portrays the idea clearly, which is that the facts are not well-ordered, coherent, or organized, but "broken up."
8. "ولكن هذا الجزء الوسطي من المغرب له تاريخ طويل قبل أن يصله الأتراك" → **"However, this central part of Morocco has a long history before the arrival of the Turks"**
 - "هذا الجزء الوسطي من المغرب" "This part of central Morocco" is rendered as "this middle part in Morocco." "History long before Turks arrived" is rendered "has a long history before the arrival of the Turks," which correctly expresses what is meant by an ancient history pre-Turkish.
9. "فالفينيقيون والرومان والقوطيون والبيزنطيون والعرب، غزاة ومحتلين وحكاما" → **"The Phoenicians, Romans, Goths, Byzantines, and Arabs, as well as various nomadic tribes living on the edges of the desert"**

- The historical groups (Phoenicians, Romans, Goths, Byzantines, and Arabs) are translatable directly because they are equivalent terms in Arabic and English history books. The expression “غزاة ومحتلين وحكام” is rendered precisely as “invaders, occupiers, and rulers,” which most accurately captures the role these entities have played historically in the region.

10. "بالإضافة إلى حركات ضخمة للقبايل الرحل التي تعيش على أطراف الصحراء" → **"as well as various nomadic tribes living on the edges of the desert"**

- The correct translation for "حركات ضخمة" would be (according to Google Translate) "massive movements" or maybe simply "large movements." But just mentioning "various", since we want the text simple, easy to read, etc. "nomadic tribes", and living on the edges of the desert, still describing the geographical context.

11. "فكل هؤلاء قد أسهموا في تكوين عناصر السكان وفي ذلك التاريخ الذي يتمطى في الماضي" → **"all contributed to shaping the population and the history that stretches back into the past"**

- "أسهموا في" "contributed to," which means they participated in the construction of the demographic composition. "تكوين عناصر السكان" is also translated as "building up the population." "ذلك التاريخ الذي يتمطى في الماضي" translates to "the history that stretches back into the past"; it is "التاريخ الذي يتمطى في الماضي," "that this is an opening for Fathy's tribe based on a) that date-raiding, and b) that history which is stretching back into the past." Extending/stretching over time: inscribed in chronological long duration.

12. "وفي زمن الرومان انقسم السكان إلى أهل بيوت الشعر و أهل بيوت الطين" → **"During the Roman era, the population was divided between the 'people of the tents' and the 'people of the mud houses'"**

"During the Roman era" is directly translated from the Arabic "زمن الرومان." The two terms بيوت الطين and بيوت الشعر are approximated as "tents" and "mud-houses," respectively, making the historical assumptions about these accommodations. These are references to the difference between Bedouin & village societies.

13. "أي خيام القبائل الرحل والمدن والقرى" → **"meaning the nomadic tribes living in tents and the settled towns and villages"**

- The term in Arabic is "خيام القبائل الرحل," literally translatable as nomads' tent. "المدن والقرى" is "towns and villages," cleanly capturing the image of communities that are settled, rather than nomads.

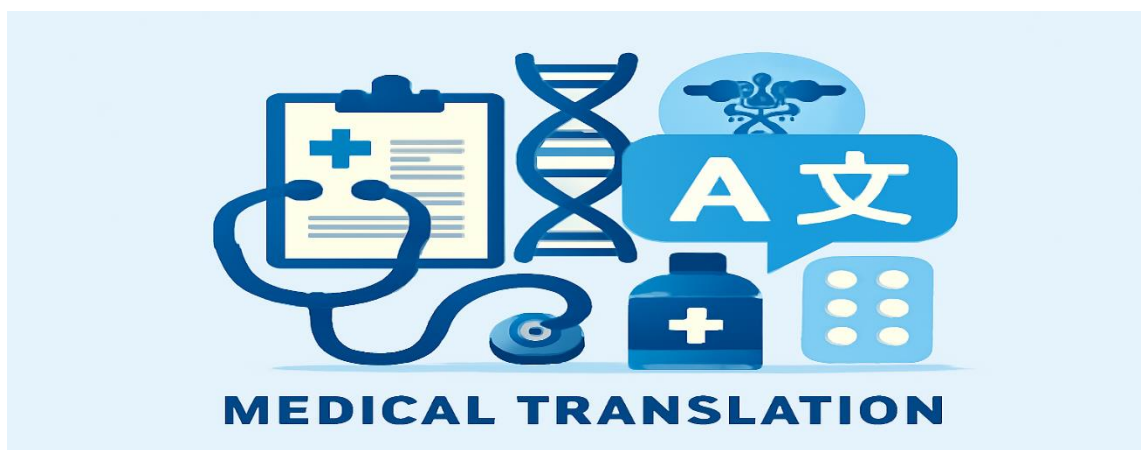
14. وهذا التقسيم أيضا ما يزال صالحا عندما وصل الأتراك إلى المغرب في القرن السادس " عشر → **"This division also remained relevant when the Turks arrived in Morocco in the 16th century"**

"ما يزال صالحا" is rendered as "remained relevant," which suggests that the split was still valid despite the Turks arriving. For example, "وصل الأتراك إلى المغرب" is translated as "the Turks arrived in Morocco," noting their historical arrival in the 16th century."

"وأیضا عندما احتل الفرنسيون مدينة الجزائر في القرن التاسع عشر" → **"and when the French occupied the city of Algiers in the 19th century"**

- "احتل" is rendered as "occupied," a not uncommon term of art in history and war, signifying a foreign power's exertion of its control. "Alger" is translated as "the city," keeping the specificity of place. The phrase "في القرن التاسع عشر" translates to "in the 19th century," effectively conveying the time period.

LESSON 08 SCIENTIFIC TRANSLATION



1. Definition of Scientific Translation

Scientific translation is a topic within specialized translation, regarded as that which requires the most knowledge on specific scientific fields and permits the fewest deviations from the source text. The process is embedded with the conventions and epistemological frames of reference of the scientific community and depends on the accurate control of terminology, knowledge structures, and disciplinary norms (Sager, 1990; Kageura, 2012; Teubert, 2002).

Sager (1990: 5-6) explains scientific translation as the mediation of very highly specialized texts, where “term formation and use are constrained by relation-specific norms that need to be systematically addressed for adequate transfer.” Kageura (2012) adds to this a further level by defining the concept of terminology not as words but rather as “semantic and epistemic units in a network of disciplinary discourse.” Teubert (2002) presents translation in scientific fields as fundamentally corpus-driven, relying on actual use in expert communities to inform lexical and stylistic selection.

2. Science Vulgarization (Popularization) in Translation

Vulgarization (or popularization) of science involves the translation of scientific knowledge for non-experts so that information can easily be shared between scientists and the public. The procedure remains scientifically valid using resources that facilitate access (Ciapuscio, 2003; Gotti, 2003).

According to Ciapuscio (2003), successful vulgarization in translation is made possible by the “negotiation between scientific rigor and communicative accessibility,” with translators as

intermediaries who carry out conscious register, metaphor, and exemplification shifts. Taking genre seriously Gotti (2003: 59) offers a profound insight into genre in this adaptation, suggesting that popular science is often located along the fringes of narrative, instructive, and explanatory genres.

3.Challenges in Translating Scientific Texts

3.1. Terminology, extraction, and management

Scientific writing is full of technical vocabulary. Effective translation, according to Sager (1990), involves systematic extraction, harmonization, and unambiguous application of terms in the target language. Interlingual dictionaries and terminology databanks have a vital role to play in that connection, although they are less robust at including new terminological 4 Coinage of terms Bilingual lexicographic resources Word formation techniques Term creation strategies tools (Kageura, 2012).

3.2. Equivalence and Functional Adequacy

According to Christiane Nord (1997), whose approach derives from functionalism and is known as Skopos Theory, the translation strategy should fit with the purpose of the target text insofar as it changes audience or communicative goals. This is essential in professional scientific translation as well as in popular science writing, for which functional adequacy prevails over literal equivalence.

3.3. Corpus-Based, Genre-Specific Strategies

For Teubert (2002), a corpus-based approach such as TCBT based on "real usage" underlies translation of genres, such as research articles, protocols, and reports. This approach reveals variation and normativity in scientific language, which is useful for genre-sensitive translation.

3.4. Descriptive Translation Norms

Gideon Toury (1995) proposed what he termed "translation norms," according to which target language conventions and social institutions determine translational tendencies in a less predictable manner than descriptive equivalence. This particularly applies to scientific translation, where institutional style guides and disciplinary conventions often supersede straight lexical transfer.

3.5. Cognitive and Epistemological Mapping

Kageura (2012) describes “terminology dynamics,” the process of mapping conceptual knowledge in scientific textbooks onto the target language, which requires both academic and linguistic expertise.

3.6. Action-Oriented Perspectives

Justa Holz-Mänttari’s (1984) theory of translational action emphasizes the real-world constraints on translation practice, particularly with respect to knowledge-intensive scientific documentation and information materials.

Exercise: Translate this passage into Arabic:

COVID-19

COVID-19 is an infectious disease caused the SARS-CoV-2 virus. This new virus and disease were unknown before the outbreak began in Wuhan, China, in December 2019. The most common symptoms of COVID-19 are fever, tiredness, and dry cough. Some patients may have aches and pains, nasal congestion, runny nose, conjunctivitis, sore throat or diarrhea. These symptoms are usually mild and begin gradually. Some people become infected but don’t develop any symptoms and don’t feel unwell. Most people (about 80%) recover from the disease without needing special treatment. Around 1 out of every 6 people who gets COVID-19 becomes seriously ill and develops difficulty breathing. Older people, and those with underlying medical problems like high blood pressure, heart problems or diabetes, are more likely to develop serious illness. People with fever, cough and difficulty breathing should seek medical attention. People can catch COVID-19 from others who have the virus. The disease can spread from person to person through small droplets that come out of the nose or the mouth of the infected person when he coughs or exhales. These droplets land on objects and surfaces around the person. Other people then catch COVID-19 by touching these objects or surfaces, then touching their eyes, nose or mouth. This is why it is important to stay more than 1 meter (3 feet) away from a person who is sick. COVID-19 is caused by a virus, so antibiotics do not work. Antibiotics should not be used as a means of prevention or treatment of COVID-19. They should only be used as directed by a physician to treat a bacterial infection. You can reduce your chances of being infected or spreading COVID19 by taking some simple precautions: regularly clean your hands with an alcohol- based hand rub or wash them with soap and water, maintain at least 1 meter distance between yourself and anyone who is coughing or sneezing, Cough into a flexed elbow, stay home and self-isolate until you recover if you feel unwell.

(كوفيد-19)

يعد (كوفيد-19) مرضاً معدياً (ناجماً) (ناتجاً عن) فيروس سارس كوف-2. ولم يكن هذا المرض ولا الفيروس المسبب له معروفين قبل بداية تفشيهما في ووهان بالصين، في ديسمبر 2019. وتتمثل الأعراض الأكثر شيوعاً لمرض كوفيد-19 في الحمى والتعب (الارهاق) والسعال الجاف. وقد يعاني (يشكو) بعض المرضى من آلام وأوجاع، أو واحتقان الأنف، وسيلان (رشح) الأنف، أو التهاب الملتحمة، أو التهاب الحلق، أو الإسهال. وعادة ما تكون هذه الأعراض خفيفة وتبدأ تدريجياً. ويصاب بعض الأشخاص بالعدوى ولكن لا تظهر عليهم أي أعراض ولا يشعرون بتوعك. في حين يتعافى معظم الأشخاص (حوالي 80%) من المرض دون الحاجة إلى علاج خاص. ويصاب حوالي 1 من كل 6 أشخاص مصابين بكوفيد-19 بمرض خطير ويواجه صعوبة في التنفس. ويعتبر كبار السن، وأولئك الذين يعانون من مشاكل طبية مزمنة مثل ارتفاع ضغط الدم أو مشاكل في القلب أو مرض السكري، أكثر عرضة للإصابة بأمراض خطيرة. ويجب على الأشخاص الذين يعانون من الحمى والسعال وصعوبة التنفس طلب الرعاية الطبية. يمكن أن يصاب الأشخاص بمرض كوفيد-19 من أشخاص آخرين مصابين بالفيروس. ويمكن أن ينتشر المرض من شخص لآخر عن طريق الرذاذ الصغير الذي يخرج من أنف أو فم الشخص المصاب عندما يسعل أو يزفر. تهبط هذه القطرات على الأشياء والأسطح المحيطة بالشخص. ثم يصاب أشخاص آخرون بمرض كوفيد-19 عن طريق لمس هذه الأشياء أو الأسطح، ثم لمس أعينهم أو أنفهم أو فمهم. ولهذا السبب من المهم البقاء على بعد أكثر من متر واحد (3 أقدام) من الشخص المريض. وينجم مرض كوفيد-19 عن فيروس، لذا فإن المضادات الحيوية ليست مجدية. لا ينبغي استخدام المضادات الحيوية كوسيلة للوقاية أو العلاج من مرض كوفيد-19. يجب استخدامها فقط حسب توجيهات الطبيب لعلاج العدوى البكتيرية. يمكنك تقليل فرص إصابتك بفيروس كورونا أو نشره عن طريق اتخاذ بعض الاحتياطات البسيطة: نظف يديك بانتظام بفركهما بمطهر كحولي لليدين أو اغسلهما بالماء والصابون، وحافظ على مسافة متر واحد على الأقل بينك وبين أي شخص يسعل أو العطس، والسعال في ثنية المرفق، والبقاء في المنزل والعزل الذاتي حتى تتعافى إذا شعرت بتوعك.

Analysis and Commentary on Lexical and Structural Choices

This study discusses the translation of COVID-19 public health warnings from English into Arabic. The following translation gives precedence to a scientifically accurate and formally structured text, which is made accessible to all stakeholders of the law and thus fulfills its primary task (of informing and screening). public health

1. Lexical Precision and Terminological Consistency

Lexical choices by the translator reflect the need for unambiguity in a high-stakes medical setting.

- Establishing Scientific Formality

The first sentence involves use of *يعد* and *مرضا معديا ناجما عن*, which generate a tone that science is not to be trifled with. The verb *يعد* (is considered/constitutes) is more formal than *من هو* (is) and gives the sentence a sense of importance. The switch from *ناتج عن* to *ناجما عن* for such kinds of sentences is a mild formality increase; it's how you emphasize the causation in scientific style.

- **Symptom Lexicon:** The Choice of symptoms in translation seems to be rational. By using *التعب (الارهاق)* in "tiredness," I have a central term to hyperlink the field elements and a more specialized synonym. *سيلان (رشح) الأنف* for "runny nose" is very good, as it contains the pure medical term *(سيلان)* and the common vernacularism of this symptom, *رشح*, to cover everyone. And the correct translation of *التهاب الملتحمة* as "conjunctivitis" is an indication of how seriously translators take their medical terms.
- **Clarifying Key Public Health Concepts:** The phrase "Do not feel unwell" can be translated as *"لا يشعرون بتوعلك"*. It is a sort of "generic" term for malaise or not feeling good, great for the state we feel when "we're sick" or don't feel well. The technical term "self-isolate," *العزل الذاتي*, has been widely adopted for public health communication in this pandemic and should already convey all you need to know about it from a functionally standardized perspective.

2. Syntactic Structuring for Readability and Emphasis

The syntactic options make the text clearer and ease you through some difficult material.

- **Logical Sentence Partitioning:** The English sentence "Some people become infected ... unwell" is properly split into two sentences in Arabic ... *بعض الأشخاص يصابون بالعدوى ... و... لا يشعرون بتوعلك*. This reorganization is done in accordance with what the Arabic prose prefers, which is short and clear sentences—enhancing readability (and thereby comprehension) of important pieces of information.
- **Use of Connectors for Flow:** The translator uses the conjunction *في حين* ("whereas") to smoothly connect between asymptomatic cases and the majority who recover. This obvious connection of the logical dots *(في حين يتعافى معظم الأشخاص)* is characteristic of good Arabic expository writing, allowing the reader to follow your argument more easily.
- **Active and Passive Voice Management:** The translation very skillfully moves from passive to active voice when it is advantageous for clarity. "For instance, "The disease is

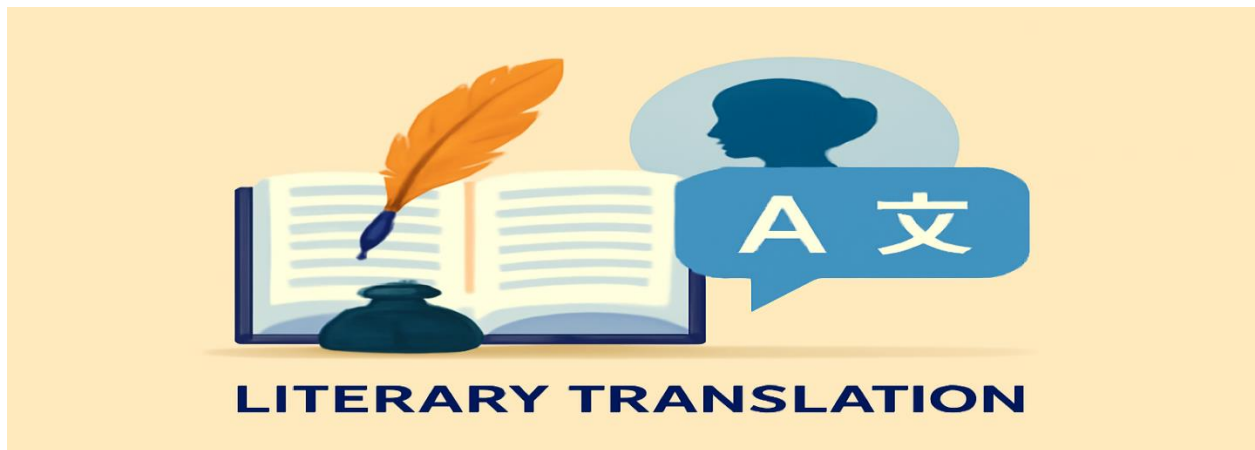
contagion-able...' turns into 'Transmissibility of the disease could...' (active), and 'These droplets land...' is correctly translated as تهبط هذه القطرات... (active). This one keeps a lively, easy tone to the whole commentary.

3. Public Health Communication Strategy

The translation choices are clearly informed by the text's purpose as a public health directive.

- **Clarity in Instructions:** The list of precautions is rendered in imperative verbs (نظف, حافظ, والسعال, والبقاء)—direct and actionable. Then in a flexed elbow The phrase “Cough into a bent flexor” is exactly expressed by والسعال في ثنية المرفق; it’s anatomically accurate and easy to understand.
- **Demystifying Medical Information:** The block about antibiotics is written by Lucius Apfel. The term “antibiotics don’t work” is translated to المضادات الحيوية ليست مجدية (not effective), a very clear and understandable message to the public. حسب توجيهات الطبيب (“as directed by a physician”) adds back the power of the doctor, an important message in public health.
- **Metrological Adaptation:** The original text is both in metric and imperial terminology (3 أقدام). This is detail-oriented, which I like, and makes everything easy for anyone to understand no matter what unit of measurement they are used to.

LESSON 09: Literary Translation



1. Definition of Literary Translation

Literary translation is a type of translation that translates literature—novels, poems, plays, and short stories—from one language into another. It is considered the most challenging of all kinds of translation because it tries to reflect the style, meaning, and cultural context of the source language, even though it is expressed in other words and idioms, which cannot be transmitted intact from one language to another. Contrary to pure or technical translation, in literary translation there is a need for the translator of literature to recreate complex literary devices, narrative voice, figurative language, and culture-bound references (Bassnett 1980; Eco 2003; Venuti 1995).

Susan Bassnett (1980) refers to literary translation as “the transference of a literary text from one language into another, maintaining the style and content of the original with utmost faithfulness” (p. 17). The late Umberto Eco (2003) defined translation in literature as “negotiation” because meaning is re-contextualized within cultures, rather than simply transported.

Venuti (1995) emphasizes the ethical role of the translator in that literary translation is a matter of domesticating or foreignizing texts. In *Literary Translation*, Berman presses his ethical considerations on the need for transparency and respectful distance from alterity in literary translation.

2. Major Challenges in Literary Translation

2.1. Language, Style, and Literary Devices

For example, translators need to reproduce stylistic features (tone and meter, puns), narrative voice, and literary devices (metaphor, simile, or allusion), which may have no direct equivalent in the target language. This becomes even more challenging when the translator is obliged to preserve the aesthetic form of the original text (Bassnett, 1980; Venuti, 1995).

2.2. Cultural References and Contextualization

Literary works are full of cultural details, from idiomatic expressions to historical, mythological, or social references. Translators have to decide whether they translate these interferences or maintain the “strangeness” that, contrary to popular belief, is not neutral, as they play a role in how the text is supposed to be received and interpreted (see, for instance, Venuti 1995; Berman 1985).

2.3. Ambiguity and polysemy: Ambiguity, double meaning, and polysemy (words with more than one sense) are inherent in literary language. Translators need to juggle with possible meanings, framing them in the form of paratexts (stuff like notes and glossaries) when at a loss but sometimes missing the point as well (Eco 2003).

2.4. Form and Content Interdependence

In poetry and experimental prose, content (what is said) and form (rhyme, meter, structure) are one. Philological changes involve recovering rhyme or syntactic schemes. In philological shifts such as the one on display here, one's fidelity necessarily trumps another (Bassnett 1980).

2.5. Translating Ideology, Power, and Ethics

Literary translation is threaded through with ideology and ethics: the translator's own history, political moment, and who's looking shape the final product. According to Venuti (1995) and Berman (1985), it is a more desirable principle to accept translation-intervention and refuse “invisible” domestication.

2.6. Creativity vs. Faithfulness

Hatim & Mason (1997) emphasize that literary translation is an art that demands a balance between discretion on the one hand and loyalty to meaning on the other. Every translation, as a result, is an act of interpretation that cannot help but alter the original but should seek transparency and resonance.

Exercise: Translate this passage into Arabic

The Wedding Party

Mike Hillyard stood on the terrace of the hotel leaning on a long stone balustrade under which big beds of scarlet salvia were fiery in the thunder gloom of late afternoon, idly watching the lake and the mountains beyond.

A mountain shaped like sugar cone rose from straight across the water, wreathed at the very top with a grey halo of cloud. From the foot of it every minute or so, storm signals darted out like orange soundless fireworks. The gloom was also purple, the lake water momentarily iridescent where low light from breaking clouds struck it. Far off, a solitary slip of sunlight caught a singles low alpine meadow and turned it into a flag of such luminous emerald brilliance that that it too might have been some sort of signal to the opposite shore .Behind the hotel the tempestuous rain of early afternoon had turned a mountain stream into a ferocious white-green torrent that he could hear crashing down its many waterfall steps like a continuous echo of the earlier thunder.

الترجمة

حفلة زفاف

وقف مايك هيليارد على شرفة الفندق، كتمثالٍ من الحجر المنحوت، مستنداً على درابزين طويل من الحجر القديم الذي يشهد على عظمة الزمن. تحته كانت أحواض زهور المريمية (القويسة) القرمزية الملتهبة كألسنة نيران تتراقص في ظل كآبة هزيم الرعد التي لفتت الأفق ساعة الأصيل. كانت عيناه تحومان في استرخاء متأملاً البحيرة الهادئة والجبال النائمة في حضن السماء التي تلوح في الأفق.

وهناك، بدا له جبلٌ أشبه بمخروط سكرٍ هائل، متوجاً بهالة من السحب الرمادية، كأن السماء صاغته من أنفاس العاصفة، وتخللت قمته هالة غامضة من الضباب. ومن سفح الجبل، كانت إشارات العاصفة تنبعث كالشرر الخافت، تلمع برتقالية بلا صوت، مثل ألعاب القدر الخفية. أما البحيرة، فقد ارتدت عباءة بنفسجية حين ضربتها أشعة ضوءٍ شاحبة تسللت من بين السحب الممزقة، لتضيء وجه الماء بلحظاتٍ من اللمعان العابر، كما لو كانت البحيرة تهمس بأسرارها للأفق البعيد. وفي ذاك البعيد، شعاعٌ وحيد من الشمس وجد طريقه إلى مرج جبلي، ليحوّله إلى بساط من زمرّدٍ نقي يتلألأ كأنه إشارة خفية إلى الضفة المقابلة، كرسالة من الطبيعة بلغة لا يدركها سوى من يتأمل في صمت.

أما خلف الفندق، فكانت الأمطار الغزيرة التي نزلت في بداية اليوم قد قلبت مجرى الجدول الجبلي الهادئ إلى طوفانٍ هائج، مياهه البيضاء والخضراء تتدفق كأنها خيلٌ جامحة تتحدر من أعالي الجبال، فيما كان صوت ارتطامها بالصخور يتردد كصدى الرعد الذي لم ينتهِ بعد، سيمفونية طبيعية غاضبة تحمل في طياتها عظمة الكون.

Analysis and Justification of the Literary Translation

This analysis examines the Arabic rendition of a section of a 'descriptive' novel, focusing on the turning points it has experienced. The transfer goes well beyond a straight translation and

is a literal transcreation on both literary and cultural levels, ensuring the scene sinks into the Arabic literary aesthetic. Choices like these suggest a philosophy of prioritizing poetic resonance and emotional wallop over literal fidelity.

1. Lexical Embellishment and Poetic Interpolation

The translator transfers and transforms neutral English descriptive terms into culturally loaded and emotionally resonant Arabic descriptions, overlaying the source with extra levels of meaning.

- "leaning on a long stone balustrade" → "كَتَمَثَالٍ مِنَ الْحَجَرِ الْمَنْحُوتِ، مُسْتَنِدًا عَلَى " (like a statue of sculpted stone, leaning on a long balustrade of ancient stone that bears witness to the grandeur of time)
- **Analysis & Justification:** Something as simple as "leaning" now becomes an epic shot. The similes "كَتَمَثَالٍ" (like a statue) and "الحجر القديم الذي يشهد على عظمة الزمن" (ancient stone that bears witness to the grandeur of time), which compare Mike to an object immune to change, step up his status from spectator on the scene to timeless figure or near-myth. This selection instantly sets a poetic, philosophical tone, setting the story in a world of timeless nature and human reflection—a recurring trope in Arabic poetry.
- "big beds of scarlet salvia were fiery" → "أَحْوَاضُ زُهُورِ الْمَرْيَمِيَّةِ (الْقَوَيْسَةِ) الْقَرْمِزِيَّةِ " (beds of scarlet salvia flowers, inflamed like dancing tongues of fire)
 - **Analysis & Justification:** "That's exactly how policia is commonly known in Mexico (policeman), so there's no need for the dual form." This practice of maintaining cultural specificity while still also valuing both common and traditional names, like that with "salvia," seems to be just a preference exercised by users as well. The metaphor "كألسنة نيران تتراقص" (as tongues of fire move) heightens the original fiery imagery. This vivid, active metaphor is a feature of the *badī'* style in Arabic literary description—it is personifying and "dynamic."
- "a solitary slip of sunlight" → "شُعَاعٌ وَحِيدٌ مِنَ الشَّمْسِ " (a solitary, *lonely* ray of sunlight)
 - **Analysis & Justification:** "Slip" is a neutral word and means simply a thin piece. Understanding *Shu'a'* implies solitude ("شُعَاعٌ وَحِيدٌ"); the word "*wāhid*" means

"one" or "unique." This personification evokes the brooding and brooding quality of the natural setting, which is in synergy with the mood of "كآبة" (melancholy) set forth from early on.

2. Syntactic Expansion and Thematic Reframing

The translator refashions sentences to create mood and underline themes—typically transforming spare English clauses into ornate Arabic periods.

- "idly watching the lake and the mountains beyond" → "كَانَتْ عَيْنَاهُ تَحُومَانِ فِي " استرخاء متأملًا البحيرة الهادئة والجبال النائمة في حضن السماء (His eyes were roaming in relaxation, contemplating the *peaceful* lake and the *sleeping* mountains in the *lap* of the sky)
 - **Analysis & Justification:** The translation of the adverb “idly” into the full clause "كانتا تحومان في استرخاء," meaning "were roaming in relaxation," forms a more vivid image of the state of the character. The two extras "الهادئة" and "النائمة في حضن السماء" are quite deep. To me the speakers provide a calm personification, an intimate connection between landscape features that distills poetic parity into serene observation and oneness.
- **The entire description of the lake and meadow:** The translation transforms the original's longer sentence into a number of shorter, more contemplative ones linked by being framed as philosophical observations.
 - "the lake water momentarily iridescent" → "لِتُضِيءَ وَجْهَ الْمَاءِ بِلَحَظَاتٍ مِنْ " اللّمعان العابر، كأنما البحيرة تهمس بأسرارها للأفق البعيد (to illuminate the *face* of the water with moments of transient brilliance, as if the lake were *whispering its secrets* to the far horizon)

Justification: This poem is a clinic in cultural transcreation. The lake is "faced" with facial features (وجه), and it has the ability to "whisper secrets" (تهمس بأسرارها). This has a precedent in ‘arabiyyat al-ṭabī‘ah, or the classical Arabic tradition of conversing with nature already understood as animate and communicative. The translation is not just of a visual trick but also, through it, of what you might call the silent communication of the landscape.

3. Stylistic and Rhetorical Overhaul

The most important transformation consists in the passage from the stylistic register, descriptive English prose, to a very lyrical Arabic style with abundant rhetorical figures.

- **Establishing a Mood: "thunder gloom" → "ظل كآبة هزيم الرعد"** (the shadow of the melancholy of rolling thunder)

Analysis & Justification: "Thunder gloom" is a good compound noun in "thunder gloom." The Arabic rendering expands this into a well-turned phrase that sets the predominant feeling of the whole passage. This preference dictates the emotional cast of all that follows, helping to present the storm not as simply a meteorological event but also an emotional one.

- **Use of Extended Simile and Metaphor:**

"storm signals darted out like orange soundless fireworks" → "تلمع برتقالية بلا صوت، مثل" (glowing orange without sound, like the *hidden games of fate*)

"a ferocious white-green torrent... like a continuous echo" → "كأنها خيلٌ جامحة تنحدر..." (as if they were wild horses descending... an *angry natural symphony*)

Justification: The translator always adds or substitutes the original simile for another one philosophical in meaning and the subject matter of which is more culturally loaded. "Fireworks" is rendered "ألعاب القدر" (games of fate), infusing a cosmic element into the whole thing. The "torrent" is not only an echo of thunder: it also comprises "خيلٌ جامحة" (wild horses) and a "سيمفونية طبيعية غاضبة" (angry natural symphony). These choices turn the description from one of the physical into an epic image, nature as a strong and feeling artist.

LESSON 10: Economic Translation



1. Definition of Economic Translation

Economic translation is a specialized branch of translation studies concerned with rendering texts related to economics, finance, and business—such as reports, contracts, financial statements, regulatory documents, news articles, and scholarly papers—from one language to another. It encompasses a wide range of genres, including commercial correspondence, policy documents, banking and investment publications, insurance texts, and market analysis. Economic translation is defined by its adherence to precise terminology, established genres, and discourse conventions that embody the language of economics and the standards of international business communication (Newmark, 1988; Schäffner, 2004; Biel, 2014).

Peter Newmark (1988) considers economic translation as involving the precise rendering of "institutional terms," phraseology, idioms, and multiword expressions common in business, commerce, and finance. According to Christina Schäffner (2004), economic translation differs from general and literary translation in its pragmatic constraints, standardized formulas, and the need for genre-specific accuracy.

2. Major Challenges in Economic Translation

2.1. Specialized Terminology and Phraseology

Economic texts are densely packed with field-specific terminology (e.g., "derivatives," "fiscal policy," and "GDP deflator") and standardized phraseology. Translators must track and apply the latest internationally accepted terminology and navigate semantic shifts due to evolving economic concepts (Newmark, 1988; Biel, 2014).

2.2. Polysemy, Ambiguity, and Terminological Equivalence:

Many economic terms are polysemous (such as "margin" or "option"), and their meaning shifts with context. Finding precise equivalents between languages and cultures can be challenging, particularly with terms that may have no direct counterpart in the target language (Biel, 2014).

2.3. Genre Conventions and Legal Overlaps

Economic texts often overlap with legal discourse (e.g., contracts, compliance documents). Translators must be skilled in the conventions of both disciplines and be aware of jurisdictional and genre-specific requirements (Schäffner, 2004).

2.4. Metaphor and Figurative Language

Economics frequently employs metaphors (e.g., "bull market," "the invisible hand") and idiomatic expressions, some of which are culture-bound or lack direct translation (Newmark, 1988; Schäffner, 2004).

2.5. Standardization and Internationalization

International organizations (IMF, World Bank, WTO, EU, and UN) regularly promulgate standardized terms and reporting formats. Translators must maintain consistency with international standards, sometimes using glossaries and style guides (Biel, 2014).

2.6. Precision and Risk of Miscommunication

Even seemingly minor errors—such as incorrect numbers, dates, or terms—can have substantial financial, legal, or reputational consequences. Economic translators must exercise extreme precision, quality assurance, and attention to detail (Newmark, 1988).

2.7. Registration and Stylistic Challenges

Economic texts may vary widely in register, from formal analysis to journalistic commentary. Translators must adjust for the intended audience and conform to both professional and linguistic standards (Schäffner, 2004).

2.8. Cultural and Institutional Differences

Economic norms and practices vary by country, region, and culture. Translators must navigate institutional differences—such as currency, tax law, and business etiquette—to ensure the translated text is fit for purpose (Biel, 2014).

Exercise: Translate this text into Arabic

Global inflation

Global growth is projected to fall from an estimated 3.4 percent in 2022 to 2.9 percent in 2023, then rise to 3.1 percent in 2024. The forecast for 2023 is 0.2 percentage point higher than predicted in the October 2022 'World Economic Outlook' (WEO) but below the historical (2000–19) average of 3.8 percent. The rise in central bank rates to fight inflation and Russia's war in Ukraine continue to weigh on economic activity. The rapid spread of COVID-19 in China dampened growth in 2022, but the recent reopening has paved the way for a faster-than-expected recovery. Global inflation is expected to fall from 8.8 percent in 2022 to 6.6 percent in 2023 and 4.3 percent in 2024, still above pre-pandemic (2017–19) levels of about 3.5 percent.

The balance of risks remains tilted to the downside, but adverse risks have moderated since the October 2022 WEO. On the upside, a stronger boost from pent-up demand in numerous economies or a faster fall in inflation are plausible. On the downside, severe health outcomes in China could hold back the recovery, Russia's war in Ukraine could escalate, and tighter global financing costs could worsen debt distress. Financial markets could also suddenly reprice in response to adverse inflation news, while further geopolitical fragmentation could hamper economic progress.

In most economies, amid the cost-of-living crisis, the priority remains achieving sustained disinflation. With tighter monetary conditions and lower growth potentially affecting financial and debt stability, it is necessary to deploy macro-prudential tools and strengthen debt restructuring frameworks. Accelerating COVID-19 vaccinations in China would safeguard the recovery, with positive cross-border spillovers. Fiscal support should be better targeted at those most affected by elevated food and energy prices, and broad-based fiscal relief measures should be withdrawn. Stronger multilateral cooperation is essential to preserve the gains from the rules-based multilateral system and to mitigate climate change by limiting emissions and raising green investment.

الترجمة:

من المتوقع أن ينخفض النمو العالمي من 3,4% في عام 2022 حسب التقديرات إلى 2,9% في 2023 ثم يرتفع إلى 3,1% في 2024. وتمثل تنبؤات عام 2023 ارتفاعاً بمقدار 0,2 نقطة مئوية عما كان متوقعاً في عدد أكتوبر 2022 من تقرير "آفاق الاقتصاد العالمي" وإن كانت أقل من المتوسط التاريخي البالغ 3,8% (من 2000-2019). ولا يزال النشاط الاقتصادي يعاني تحت وطأة رفع البنوك المركزية لأسعار الفائدة من أجل مكافحة التضخم والحرب الروسية في أوكرانيا. وقد أدت سرعة انتشار مرض كوفيد-19 في الصين إلى إضعاف النمو في عام 2022، ولكن إعادة فتح الاقتصاد مؤخراً مهدت سبيل التعافي بوتيرة أسرع مما كان متوقعاً. وتشير التوقعات إلى انخفاض التضخم العالمي من 8,8% في عام 2022 إلى 6,6% في 2023 و 4,3% في 2024، وهما نسبتان تطلان أعلى من مستويات ما قبل الجائحة (من 2017-2019) بنحو 3,5%.

ولا يزال ميزان المخاطر مائلاً نحو التطورات السلبية، غير أن المخاطر المعاكسة قد تراجعت منذ صدور عدد أكتوبر 2022 من تقرير "آفاق الاقتصاد العالمي". فعلى الجانب الإيجابي، من الممكن أن نشهد دفعة أقوى من الطلب المكبوت في العديد من الاقتصادات أو هبوطاً أسرع في التضخم. وعلى الجانب السلبي، فإن النتائج الصحية الخطيرة في الصين يمكن أن تكبح التعافي، والحرب الروسية في أوكرانيا يمكن أن تتصاعد، وضيق أوضاع التمويل العالمية يمكن أن يزيد حالة المديونية الحرجة (فرط الديون) سوءاً. وقد تبدأ الأسواق المالية في إعادة تسعير الفائدة فجأة كذلك كرد فعل إزاء الأنباء المعاكسة عن التضخم، بينما زيادة التشرد الجغرافي-السياسي يمكن أن تعوق التقدم الاقتصادي.

وتظل الأولوية في معظم الاقتصادات، وسط أزمة تكلفة المعيشة، هي الوصول إلى خفض (امتصاص) معدل التضخم بشكل مستدام. ومع تشديد الأوضاع النقدية واحتمالات تأثير انخفاض النمو على الاستقرار المالي واستقرار الديون، سيكون من الضروري استخدام أدوات السلامة الاحترازية الكلية وتعزيز أطر إعادة هيكلة الديون. أما التعجيل بإعطاء التطعيمات ضد مرض كوفيد-19 في الصين فسوف يضمن حماية التعافي، مع ما سيكون له من تداعيات إيجابية عابرة للحدود. وينبغي زيادة الدقة في توجيه الدعم الجبائي إلى أولئك الأشد تضررا من ارتفاع أسعار الغذاء والطاقة، كما ينبغي إلغاء (التراجع عن) تدابير الإعفاءات الضريبية (الجبائية) واسعة النطاق. ومن الضروري تقوية التعاون متعدد الأطراف للحفاظ على المكاسب التي تحققت من النظام متعدد الأطراف القائم على قواعد وللتخفيف من حدة تغير المناخ بالحد من الانبعاثات وزيادة الاستثمارات الخضراء (الاستثمار الأخضر)

Analysis and Justification of the Economic Translation

The analyzed example is the Arabic text of a professional economic document coming from an institution like the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The translation demonstrates a high level of professionalism and terminological accuracy, despite the challenging nature of expressing complex economic concepts in formal Arabic at the institutional level.

1. Terminological Precision and Institutional Register

The translation exhibits a strong command of standardized economic terminology, which is crucial for the credibility and clarity of such a report.

- "is projected to fall" / "is expected to fall" → "تشير" / "من المتوقع أن ينخفض"
"التوقعات إلى انخفاض"

Analysis & Justification: The future and passive are difficult in English business language when we write. The frequenting of 'من المتوقع' and 'تشير التوقعات إلى' for example, is just an excellent savor of the careful forecast language in the original text. It keeps the objective, disinterested quality demanded by such instruments.

- "weigh on economic activity" → "يعاني تحت وطأة"

Analysis & Justification: The metaphor "weigh on" is well-expressed as "يعاني تحت وطأة". This is a strong idiomatic option in Arabic that preserves the metaphorical strength of the original and sounds natural in translation. It does an impressive job of describing the squeeze on the economy.

- "pent-up demand" → "الطلب المكبوت"

Analysis & Justification: This is a literal and technically correct translation. "MAKBOOT has the meaning of demand that has been suppressed or repressed, perfectly expressing the meaning of 'pent-up,' rather than naturally accumulating demand.

- "debt distress" → "حالة المديونية الحرجة (فرط الديون)"

Analysis & Justification: This is a model treatment of a term. The translation is "critical indebtedness case." The translator here gives a direct and immediate translation followed by its equivalent in brackets (over-indebtedness). This practice ensures readability to a wide audience, technical specialists and laymen alike, the mark of a good technical translation.

- "macro-prudential tools" → "أدوات السلامة الاحترازية الكلية"

Analysis & Justification: It is a difficult term, "macro-prudential." The translation "tools of overall precautionary safety" is an established but not short equivalent. It delivers a useful decomposition by reducing the concept to the concepts of "precaution" and "macro-level" supervision, which is best for full, heavy, specialized terms in Arabic.

2. Syntactic Fidelity and Structural Clarification

The translator cleverly modifies sentences in English to fit into Arabic syntax, at times actually improving on their clarity.

- "The rise in central bank rates to fight inflation and Russia's war in Ukraine continue to weigh on..." → "ولا يزال النشاط الاقتصادي يعاني تحت وطأة رفع البنوك المركزية " لأسعار الفائدة من أجل مكافحة التضخم والحرب الروسية في أوكرانيا

Analysis & Justification: The English clause opens with a long subject ("The rise ... and Russia's war..."). The Arabic version properly inverts this, with "النشاط الاقتصادي" (economic activity) at the beginning and an accommodated verb "يعاني" (suffers). This reorganization represents the prevalent Arabic construction of topic-comment and, as such, reduces processing difficulties. The joining of the two words ("رفع..." and "الحرب...") is correct and formally correct.

- "The priority remains achieving sustained disinflation" → "تظل الأولوية... هي " الوصول إلى خفض (امتصاص) معدل التضخم بشكل مستدام

Analysis & Justification: The abstract noun "disinflation" becomes more explicit by being presented in the form of "خفض (امتصاص) معدل التضخم" (reducing/absorbing the inflation rate). The inclusion of "امتصاص" (absorbing) is a subtle and powerful decision, as this is a well-worn metaphor in Arabic economic discourse to address how to manage inflation. It is more informative when two synonyms are provided with a parenthesis.

- **Handling Long Sentences:** The whole of the second paragraph in the text is one long sentence conveniently summarizing Exposures. And so the Arabic translation properly divides this into two sentences, preserving the logical organization with the paragraph division and "ف" in "فعلى الجانب الإيجابي". This reads much better, and we don't lose anything at all.

3. Stylistic Consistency and Nuance

The translation consistently maintains a formal, reportorial style appropriate for a "World Economic Outlook" publication.

- "the balance of risks remains tilted to the downside" → "لا يزال ميزان المخاطر مائلا " نحو التطورات السلبية"

Analysis & Justification: The financial metaphor "tilted to the downside" is very well rendered by "مائلا نحو التطورات السلبية, 15" The translation is faithful and idiomatic in the economic sense.

- "paved the way for a faster-than-expected recovery" → "مهّدت سبيل التعافي بوتيرة " أسرع مما كان متوقعا"

Analysis & Justification: The idiom "paved the way" is elegantly translated with the classical Arabic equivalent "مهّدت سبيل" (smoothed the path for). This choice preserves the metaphorical image and lends a formal, polished tone to the text.

- "broad-based fiscal relief measures should be withdrawn" → "ينبغي إلغاء (التراجع " (عن) تدابير الإعفاءات الضريبية (الجبائية) واسعة النطاق"

Analysis & Justification: This segment suggests the grievances about detail are some extremes. There are, for instance, two words that the translator offers you can use to say "withdrawn" (إلغاء or التراجع عن) and two more to convey the notion of "fiscal" (الضريبية—literally "tax-related"—and الجبائية, "fiscal/related to public treasury"). This consummation guarantees a full derivation appropriate for a wide range of readers.

4. Minor Points for Consideration

- "financial markets could also suddenly reprice" → "قد تبدأ الأسواق المالية في إعادة " تسعير الفائدة فجأة"
 - **Comment:** "الفائدة" (interest) is added to specify what is being repriced. Although in context it is correct, the term "reprice," which has an English equivalent to this (in a market that has positive interest rates), is wider and can also refer to other

assets and not just interest rates. The translation is a little more specific but still accurate.

- "geopolitical fragmentation" → "التشرذم الجغرافي-السياسي"
 - **Comment:** "التشرذم" is so much worse—a complete torn-to-pieces kind of thing. It captures the lower register of "fragmentation," though it could be read as a bit more dramatic than the original.

Conclusion

This monograph, English-Arabic Translation: Lessons for Second Year LMD Students, has attempted to act as a compass guiding through the intricate and captivating realm of translation. More than many other monographs, this one emphasizes the inseparable relationship between theory and practice; it is based on a fundamental conviction that underlies our work in teaching translation. That competence in translation is not merely acquired but built through methodical practice, critical reflection, and sustained effort.

A substantial quarter of foundational content is provided, utilizing four four-stage pedagogical model—comprehension, analysis, translation, and commentary. This template, interwoven between the tasks of paragraph and text translation, is something more than simply a methodological schedule; it is something much deeper than an outline for training up a translator. It not only leads students to the production of a target text but also to awareness and explanation regarding their multiple decisions behind any lexical choice, syntactic reformulation, or cultural adjustment. By substantiating their strategies, the students cease to be passive absorbers of theory and become active, reflective agents.

The central focus of this work was the large and challenging domain of Specialized Translation (LSP/TSP). In a world of globalization and cross-cultural transmission, which demands continuity and interchange in law, medicine, journalism, and technology, the translator must be a double expert, have one foot planted securely in filigreed language analysis, and possess

the second versatily adapting leg to enable informed interpretation. Reading widely among genres—from the matter-of-fact contractual and U.N. resolution language to the colorful voice of sports journalism, as well as scientific reports—made students more comfortable dealing with each genre’s conventions, terms, and problems. The comparison of general and specialized translation drew attention to the increased claims on making more precise, intensive research and functionally adequate use that these settings impose.

Language has always been studied in parallel with context during all of this instruction. These examples have been designed to work on accuracy of the text as well as sensitivity and appropriateness for the target language and culture—whether dealing with diplomatic nuances such as ‘calls upon’ v. encourages, localizing a metaphor, or transferring complicated science. The study of translation strategies, particularly in the legal and political texts have shown that what appears to be a successful translation is often the result of a strategic domestication; i.e., the text made to function for its reading community, resonating within their customized view of world while remaining painstakingly loyal to the core message and intention of source.

As we finish this academic year, I dare hope that for the students of the University of El Oued, reading through this monograph is a case “not to close,” but to open. The habits of mind trained here—the critical eye, the methodological discipline, the rudimentary terminological toolsets (such as are available), and historical consciousness—are essential tools for a lifetime’s work. The translation market is in flux, and it’s getting more competitive, but there are an expanding number of openings for talented, adaptable, thoughtful professionals capable of navigating worlds.

What lies ahead is a process of unending study, infinite curiosity, and boundless dedication to the ethical duty that the translator bears. We hope this volume has equipped you with the confidence and competence to tackle any number of translation tasks, doing your part with integrity and expertise to help bridge that gap here in Algeria. The point has always been to prepare you not only to translate words but also to build worlds of understanding.

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Appendix: Samples of Translation Tests.

Sample 01

Hamma Lakhdar University of El-Qued, Faculty of Arts and Languages, Department of Translation		
<u>THIRD SEMESTER MAKE UP EXAM (2024/2025)</u>		
<u>Level:</u> 2 rd Year	<u>Module:</u> Translation (Eng-Arab)	<u>Teacher:</u> Dr. Jalal SOLTANI
<u>Date:</u> 27/01/2025	<u>Time:</u> 14h00 – 15h30	<u>Duration:</u> 1h 30

Translate **ONE** of the following passages into Arabic.

1/

Assistance to the Palestinian people

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 77/30 of 6 December 2022, as well as its previous resolutions on the question, Recalling also the signing of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements in Washington, D.C., on 13 September 1993, by the Government of the State of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people, and the subsequent implementation agreements concluded by the two sides,

Recalling further all relevant international law, including humanitarian and human rights law, and, in particular, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,

Welcoming the results of the Conference to Support Middle East Peace, convened in Washington, D.C, on October 1993, the establishment of the Committee for the Coordination of the International Assistance to Palestinians and the work being done by the World Bank to provide assistance to the Palestinian people,

Welcoming also the agreement facilitated by the United Nations regarding access to the Gaza Strip, and calling for its full implementation and complementary measures that address the need

for a fundamental change in policy that allows for the sustained and regular opening of the border crossings for the movement of persons and goods.

1- Urges Member States, international financial institutions of the United Nations system, governmental and non-governmental organizations, and regional organizations to extend, as rapidly and as possible, economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people, in close cooperation with the Palestine Liberation Organization and through official Palestinian institutions.

2/ Countries worldwide to experience a slow economic growth this year despite continued declining inflation rate, warns a UN report.

The global GDP growth is projected to slow from 2.7 per cent in 2023 to 2.4 per cent in 2024, according to the World Economic Situation and Prospects (WESP) 2024 launched by the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Growth is forecast to improve moderately to 2.7 per cent in 2025 but will remain below the pre-pandemic growth rate of 3.0 per cent. Adam Elhiraika, Director, Macroeconomics and Governance Division of ECA said, tight financial conditions, coupled with a growing risk of geopolitical fragmentation, pose increasing risks to global trade and industrial production. Growth prospects for many developing countries, especially vulnerable and low-income countries, have remained weak, making a full recovery of pandemic losses ever more elusive. "The climate crisis and extreme weather conditions will negatively affect agricultural output and tourism, while geopolitical instability will continue to adversely impact several regions in Africa, especially the Sahel and North Africa."

The report indicates that developing countries face different near-term growth prospects. The economic growth in Africa he said is projected to remain weak, increasing from an average of 3.3 per cent in 2023 to 3.5 per cent in 2024. On inflation, the report says that after surging for two years, global inflation eased in 2023 but remained above the 2010-2019 average. Global headline inflation fell from 8.1 per cent in 2022, the highest value in almost three decades, to an estimated 5.7 per cent in 2023.

Economic Affairs Officer, who presented the report, highlighted that although the global inflation is gradually decreasing, food price inflation can worsen food insecurity and poverty.

P1. Interim Self-Government: /الحكم الذاتي المؤقت/ border crossings : المعابر الحدودية

P2. GDP/ Gross domestic product : /الناتج المحلي الإجمالي/ Macroeconomics: الاقتصاد الكلي / elusive : صعب المنال

Specialized translation is generally considered slightly more difficult than what people are accustomed to translating. This type of translation relates to specific knowledge areas such as healthcare, law, and marketing. A specialized translator must master the specific technical jargon of the language in their area of expertise. Therefore, it is not a profession for just anyone, as it is reserved for a select few who possess this set of specialized skills.

. (05 نقاط)

3- قال الرئيس الفلسطيني محمود عباس الخميس إن إسرائيل "غير جديرة" بعضوية الأمم المتحدة، مشدداً على أن الدولة العبرية تحدثت قرارات المنظمة الدولية ذات الصلة بالصراع. وقال إن السلطة الفلسطينية ينبغي أن تسيطر على الأراضي الفلسطينية في غزة والضفة الغربية والقدس

الشرقية عند انتهاء الحرب وتجري انتخابات. وقال أيضا إنه لن نسمح لإسرائيل بأخذ سنتيمتر واحد من غزة. (05 نقاط)

The Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas said on Thursday that Israel is "undeserving" (unworthy) of United Nations membership, emphasizing (stressing) that the Jewish (Hebrew) state has defied international resolutions related to the conflict. He stated that the Palestinian Authority should have control over the Palestinian territories in Gaza, the West Bank, and East Jerusalem once the war ends, and elections should be held. He also added that they will not allow Israel to take a single centimeter of Gaza

Exam 02 **Full Name :** **Group :**

Translate the following passages into Arabic

Citadel Prison in Egypt

The Citadel of Cairo, recognized as a first-class military facility, once housed several prisons within its fortified walls. Historians have recorded the existence of multiple detention areas throughout the Citadel, including the infamous "Great Pit"—a deep underground hole resembling a well, accessed by stairs and sealed with a heavy door. Another known prison was located near the Mosque of Suleiman Pasha al-Khadem, situated on the northern side of the Citadel.

The structure that now serves as the Prison Museum was originally established by Khedive Ismail after relocating the seat of government to Abdeen Palace in 1874 AD. Later, Khedive Tawfiq expanded the facility. Following the Revolution of July 1952, the responsibility for prison administration passed to the Military Police.

The Citadel Prison gained notoriety as the place of confinement for numerous prominent public and political figures throughout the 20th century. This historic role eventually led to its transformation into a museum and popular tourist destination.

The museum comprises a 50-meter-long passageway, lined with a series of prison cells divided into two wings: an eastern sector and a western sector. Some rooms were specifically designated for prisoner torture, used as coercive measures to extract confessions. These scenes are now recreated with wax statues, offering visitors a chilling glimpse into the past.

One of the most infamous torture chambers is the "Rings Room", designed in 1932 AD by the French architect Lemian during the reign of King Fouad. The room was modeled after a similar space in the well known Bastille Prison of France.

THIRD SEMESTER EXAM (2024/2025)**Level:2rd Year****Module:** Translation (Eng-Arab)

Teacher: Dr. Jalal SOLTAN

Date:11/01/2025

Time: 10h30 – 12h00

Duration: 1h 30

Translate ONE of the following passages into Arabic.

1/

Assistance to the Palestinian people

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 77/30 of 6 December 2022, as well as its previous resolutions on the question, Recalling also the signing of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements

Arrangements in Washington, D.C., on 13 September 1993, by the Government of the State of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people, and the subsequent implementation agreements concluded by the two sides.

Recalling further all relevant international law, including humanitarian and human rights law, and, in particular the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,

Welcoming the results of the Conference to Support Middle East Peace, convened in Washington, D.C., on 10-11 October 1993, the establishment of the Committee for the Coordination of the International Assistance to the Palestinian People, the work being done by the World Bank to provide assistance to the Palestinian people,

Welcoming also the agreement facilitated by the United Nations regarding access to the Gaza Strip, and calling for its full implementation and complementary measures that address the need for a fundamental change in policy that allows for the sustained and regular opening of the border crossings for the movement of persons and goods;
1- Urges Member States, international financial institutions of the United Nations system, governmental and non-governmental organizations, and regional organizations to extend, as rapidly and as possible, economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people, in close cooperation with the Palestine Liberation Organization and through official Palestinian institutions.

ΚΛΕΙΣΤΕ ΤΟ ΛΗΓΟΝΤΕΣ ΕΝΘΕ

Ercole-Luisi

Ի՞նչ է ձեր օգնության համարը: 06-77063077
 Ի՞նչ է ձեր օգնության համարը: 06-77063077

.ЦЗОНА ТОНН В МІ + ОМІ ПРНП 1993 ДЖК 13_ФЬОБІЕ ПИД_Ф Б
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ἰ-κ-μῖ-θ-οῦ-ν-κ-β-ε-κ-

Recalling further all relevant international law, including human rights law, and, in particular, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,

1- Urges Member States, international financial institutions of the United Nations system, governmental and non-governmental organizations, and regional organizations to extend, as rapidly as possible, economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people, in cooperation with the Palestine Liberation Organization and through official Palestinian institutions. **(05 pts)**

[illegible]

The World Economic Outlook (WEO) is a survey of prospects and policies by the IMF staff, usually published twice a year, with updates in between. It presents analyses and projections of the world economy in the near and medium term, which are integral elements of the IMF's surveillance of economic developments and policies in its member countries and of the global economic system. They consider issues affecting advanced, emerging and developing economies, and address topics of pressing current interest such as inflation.

[illegible]

COVID-19 is the infectious disease caused by the most recently discovered corona virus. This new virus and disease were unknown before the outbreak began in Wuhan, China, in December 2019. The most common symptoms of COVID-19 are fever, tiredness, and dry cough. Some patients may have aches and pains, nasal congestion, runny nose, conjunctivitis, sore throat or diarrhea. These symptoms are usually mild and begin gradually. Some people become infected but don't develop any symptoms and don't feel unwell. Most people (about 80%) recover from the disease without needing special treatment.

[illegible]